

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?

THE GREATEST OPPOSITION TO DIRECT LEGISLATION COMES FROM POLITICIANS WHO HAVE BEEN PLACED IN OFFICE AND ARE BEING MAINTAINED THERE BY SPECIAL PRIVILEGE. UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THE PARTY BOSSES CAN REFUSE TO PASS LEGISLATION WHICH IS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND CAN ENACT AND ADMINISTER LAWS WHICH ARE FOR THE BENEFIT OF CORPORATIONS AND PARTY FAVORITES. DIRECT LEGISLATION WOULD PLACE THE SUPREME POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE AND WOULD BRING GOVERNMENTS AND LEGISLATURES UNDER POPULAR CONTROL. HENCE THE OPPOSITION OF THE POLITICIANS.

MAY 8, 1912

EQUITY

EQUITY



\$1.00 PER YEAR



5c. A COPY



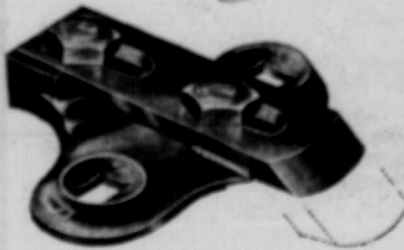
"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."

Make Your Mower Last Years Longer And Stop It from Clogging Up

By using this ADJUSTABLE KNIFE-HOLDER which can be attached to any mower new or old; by simply removing the old style holders and attaching these, using same bolts.



To adjust them you tighten a nut which takes up all the wearing space there is now or may be at any future time between the knife and guard plates, thus having a proper adjustment at all times. Your mower will cut clean in both thin and thick grass allowing none to slip through or get in between the knife and guard plates, clogging the knife and causing the mower to suddenly stop.



Dotted lines show amount of iron worn off which will last for years

A mower knife works on the same principle as a pair of scissors. For instance try and cut paper or cloth with loose although sharp blades; the result will be that the paper, etc., will slip between not cutting it. If you tighten the blades they will cut although they are not very sharp.



Old Style Holder, when worn, will let the knife rise up from guard plates, allowing grass to get in between and clog the knife

You will save much time, your repair bill will be reduced to practically nothing, and the knife will hold its edge much better. The advantages gained by using these ADJUSTABLE HOLDERS are too numerous to mention here. When ordering give name of mower and number of old style holder.

Price \$4.00 for Five Holders

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
AGENTS WANTED

J. M. SCHILTZ

Manufacturer

DAVIDSON - SASK.

Send this Advt.

With \$2.00

and get a pair of our fine warm-weather Lumber-sole Boots. Made specially for damp, pough work around farms. Keep your feet cool and dry, preventing rheumatism. Waterproof and sanitary. Have light-weight wood soles. Protected by galvanized steel rail on sole and heel—outwear ordinary boots and are more comfortable. All sizes, for men, women, boys and girls. Price includes delivery to you. Catalogue of Specialties mailed on request. Write to-day!

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.
134½ Princess St. Winnipeg



The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIFMAN, Editor

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

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

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

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

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Many of our subscribers when forwarding subscriptions omit to fill in their name and address on coupon.

Others when notifying change of address neglect to state where they formerly resided.

Will our readers please note to give all particulars and write their name, post office and province as plainly as possible to save disappointment.

Several of our patrons also state that they do not get their papers regularly. Our mailing list has now been brought thoroughly up to date and deliveries have been arranged so that the Guide will be in the hands of all our readers by Friday or Saturday same week as issued in future. We are doing all we can to ensure satisfactory service.

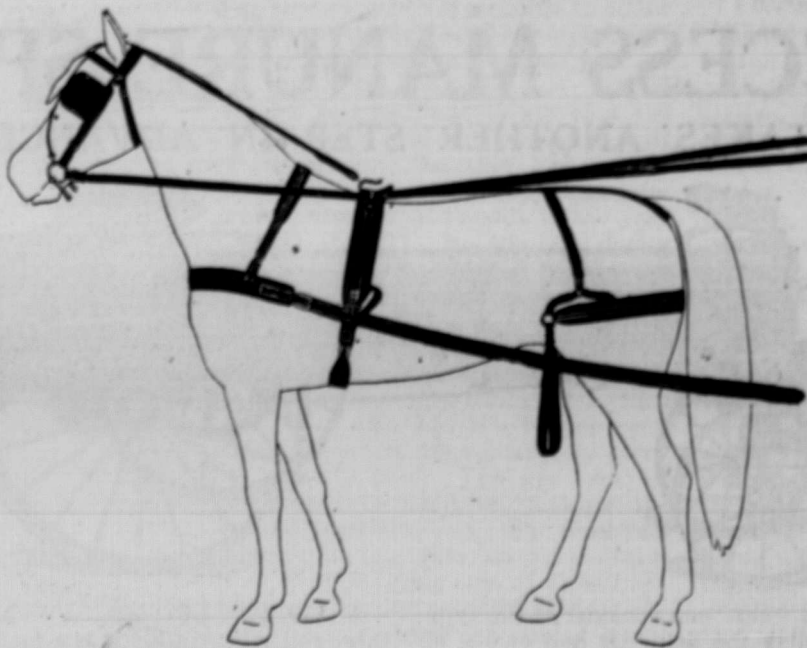
If our friends miss any numbers we would ask them to communicate with our circulation department immediately so that possible errors may be adjusted.

Renewals.

We respectfully request our readers to send their renewals along promptly. If renewals are sent in two or three weeks before date of expiry they will then be sure of getting every issue. Every reader who sends in his renewal ahead of time will be absolutely sure of getting credit for fifty-two weeks from the date his subscription is due to expire.

Change of Date on Label

It is not always possible to change the date on labels in two weeks. If the change of date has not taken place four weeks after your renewal has been sent in write to us immediately and the correction will be made.



\$12.00-Single Buggy Harness-\$12.00

Bridle—¾ in., box loops. Cheeks, overdraw check, patent leather blinds, nickle bit and fancy rosettes.

Lines—¾ in. fronts, 1 in. handparts, half russett.

Breast Collar—Folded with layer, 1½ trace buckles.

Traces—1½ in. double and stitched buckled to breast collar.

Saddle—Full padded with patent leather skirts.

Breeching—Folded with layer.

Trimming—Nickle. (Shipping weight, 18 lbs.)

This is but one of the many styles of harness which I carry constantly in stock in Winnipeg and I shall be pleased to quote prices on any style of farm, team, single or double driving, coupe or express harness, knowing that I can save you money on your purchases.

All correspondence will receive careful and prompt attention.

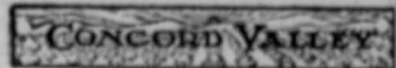
THOS. McKNIGHT, 166 Princess St., Winnipeg

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write to me for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of his cows. It explains every fundamental of barn construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about site, site, exposure, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX B BRANDON, MAN.



FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

One reason British Columbia Fruit Growers are so much more successful than those in the East is because they started where the Eastern man left off.

The Eastern man loses from 30 to 60 per cent. from frost. Here we have no losses from frost.

The Eastern orchard is eaten up by pests. There is an absence of pests in the Dry Belt of British Columbia—and the Government have adopted the most rigid measures to keep them out.—Every tree a perfect Tree—Every apple a perfect Apple.

But you must be to some extent familiar with the tremendous profits made by Fruit Growers in British Columbia. Lack of space forbids my going into details here. You are welcome to our booklet, APPLE GROWING, Past, Present and Future. Drop us a card—To-day—Right now.

Orchard Home Development
Company Ltd.

Kamloops British Columbia



Speedy Settlements

The Great-West Life is continually complimented upon the despatch with which claims are paid

All claims are invariably paid within twenty-four hours of receipt of completed papers And all other conditions of Great-West Insurance are equally satisfactory

Ask for Rates

The Great-West Life
Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG

Handy Sizes John Deere Engine Gangs

A CONVENIENT SIZE FOR EVERY JOB

You need not own a big ranch to get all the benefits of engine plowing.

The four and six-bottom John Deere Engine Gangs are adapted for use with small oil or low power steam tractors, and make engine plowing practical and profitable for those who are farming limited areas.

One of these will give you all the advantages the big rancher has in saving money on his plowing bill.

The outfit here illustrated is doing more than four men could do with teams and single bottom plows.

Mr. Thresherman, you can double the earning power of your engine by getting one of our engine gangs



Four, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve or Fourteen Bottoms
Plows assembled in pairs, one lever for each pair; frame mounted on wheels

The plows of the gang take care of themselves except when it is necessary to raise and lower in turning. Flies and hot weather do not worry the engine, which will work 24 hours a day without fatigue.

John Deere Engine Gangs have strong bridgelike steel frames to which the plows are attached in pairs. Each pair is free to move up or down so that the bottoms rise to pass obstructions, then immediately drop and work. Any kind of plowing can be done, as the beams will carry any style of stubble or breaker bottom.

Remember—John Deere Engine Gangs are sold complete, ready to hitch to any style of tractor.

QUICK DETACHABLE SHARES

A lot of valuable time is lost in changing shares on an ordinary engine plow. Ours are equipped so that they can be changed in one-fifth of the time usually required for other makes.

Each share is removed by taking off one nut, which is easy to get at, instead of the usual four nuts inconveniently located.

EXAMINE THE ILLUSTRATION



SHARE QUICKLY REMOVED BY TAKING NUT OFF EYE BOLT

John Deere Old Ground Bottom with Quick Detachable Shares

ON ALL JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS

another advantage is that the one eye bolt holds the share more securely than when bolted to frog in the old way.

Think of saving 80 per cent. of time ordinarily required to change shares.

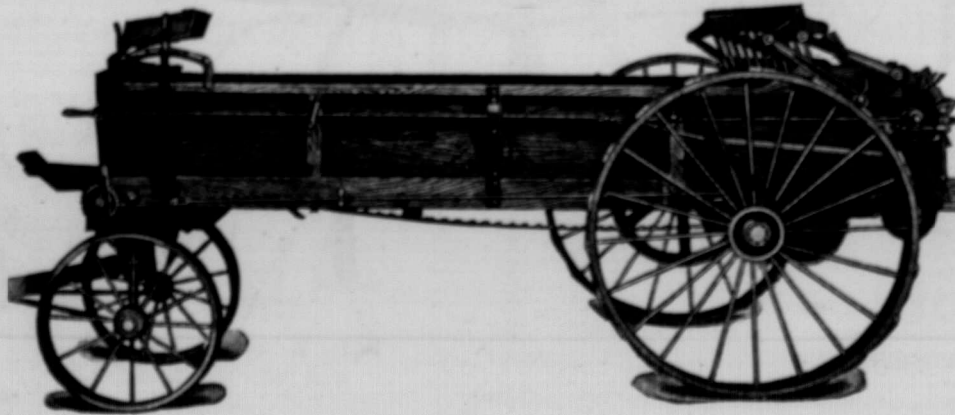
What does this figure out at in one season's plowing?

SAVE YOUR TIME AND BANK THE MONEY

THE SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER

TAKES ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE

Seven Sets of Roller Bearings settle the matter of Draft



Frame made entirely of Hard Wood Not Pine

For many years the "SUCCESS" has been considered the typical manure spreader. It was first in the field. It had choice of necessary features. It tested and proved and patented for its own exclusive use all of the worthiest devices. And now it takes another step—a most important step—in advance of all other spreaders.

By its equipment with seven sets of roller-bearings—one set in each wheel, one at each end of spreading cylinder and one in cylinder driving mechanism—there is no question but that the Success Runs a Horse Lighter than any other Spreader

All 1912 "SUCCESS SPREADERS" will be equipped with these roller-bearings. It is a feature we have been working on for years and its value to spreader users cannot be over-estimated. The cold-rolled steel roller-bearings at the same time

Save the Horse and Save the Machine

The roller-bearings do away with all friction and wear in the working parts; they lessen the shocks and strains from driving over rough, uneven ground; the entire machinery runs with less power, consequently with less breakage; they cause the spreader to run almost as smoothly and evenly as a stationary machine.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 8th, 1912

HOW TO BECOME A RAILWAY MAGNATE

First buy a charter. There are plenty of them lying about idle. They can be secured for \$5.00 down and the balance on easy terms. Then announce that you are going to build a railway. The federal and provincial governments will immediately insist upon guaranteeing bonds for more money than you need. The rivalry between the governments to hand you the people's money will be as keen as between life insurance agents. By playing one government off against the other you will finally be able to get a splendid pile of the people's money. No doubt if you are quite diplomatic you will not only get a bond guarantee but a good big cash grant as well and free town-sites, together with tax exemptions. If you cannot become a railway magnate by this means you are a failure. Of course, it has its drawbacks. You will always be bothered by governments chasing after you to give you more of the people's money until you will find your chief trouble in investing it. But never refuse it as nothing offends a government more than losing an opportunity to get rid of the people's money. Keep this in mind and you can't avoid success.

ROBBING THE FARMER

No one, except the manufacturers, now attempts to defend the tariff on agricultural implements by which the farmers of Canada are compelled to pay a heavy tribute to the protected manufacturers. From the report of the Department of Customs for the year ending March 31, 1911, (the last available) we reproduce the following figures showing the agricultural implements and machinery imported for that year and the duty paid thereon:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty Collected.
Binding attachments	10,022	\$ 1,022.88	1,753.88
Cultivators and weeders.	6,296	59,064	11,811.52
Drills, seed	6,886	355,821	71,161.95
Farm, road or field rollers	118	64,305	15,328.05
Fork prongs	20,982	10,018	2,176.87
Harrows	15,001	329,911	45,969.90
Harvesters, self-binding	1,110	115,794	20,263.93
Hay loaders	453	25,272	6,318.00
Hay tedders	9	261	65.25
Hoes	4,737	1,210	263.17
Horse rakes	851	26,967	5,389.95
Knives, hay or straw	8,213	4,517	941.56
Manure spreaders	705	65,562	13,112.40
Mowing machines	1,367	52,999	9,274.97
Plows	52,972	1,993,214	398,594.12
Post hole diggers	4,213	4,868	1,092.00
Potato diggers	626	16,767	4,127.85
Rakes, n.o.p.	58,769	10,689	2,389.33
Reapers	827	60,677	10,618.50
Scythes	2,286	10,559	2,230.36
Sickles or reaping hooks	529	1,163	226.60
Snaths	15	30	7.50
Spades and shovels, of iron or steel, n.o.p.	9,539	45,751	11,581.61
Parts of agricultural implements paying 12 1/2 p.c., 17 1/2 p.c. and 17 1/2 p.c.		464,201	81,235.73
Parts of agricultural implements paying 12 1/2 p.c., 17 1/2 p.c. and 20 p.c.		765,844	153,164.53
All other agricultural implements, n.o.p.		83,226	20,385.80
Fanning mills	2,246	29,319	7,323.15
Grain crushers	92	2,405	585.95
Windmills and complete parts thereof	1,482	51,805	10,361.00
Fodder and feed cutters	395	4,177	1,044.25
Horse powers, for farm purposes	4	281	56.20
Portable engines with boilers in combination, and traction engines for farm purposes	2,170	3,636,392	724,167.75
Threshing machine separators	1,286	741,360	148,231.50
Threshing machine separators, parts of, including wind stackers, baggers, weighers and self-feeders therefor, and finished parts thereof for repairs, when imported separately		422,044	84,408.80
Farm wagons	10,634	435,317	108,814.63
Total	214,813	\$9,801,311	\$1,975,778.56

The duty collected averages 21 per cent. We have not included gasoline engines, as it is not possible to know what portion of them were used for farm purposes. But on the above list we see that the farmers of Canada

contributed \$1,975,778.56 to the federal treasury in the way of fines for engaging in the tabooed profession of agriculture. It is fair to assume that the farmers paid not only this duty but a profit of at least 10 per cent. on this duty, which would be added by the importers. No importer could afford to pay out so much cash in duty without adding something to the selling price over and above the duty. At 10 per cent. this extra charge would be \$197,577.85. Thus the total duty and added charges paid on imported implements would be \$2,173,356.41.

The Canadian implement manufacturers export to all parts of the world and meet competition from every hand without any special privilege. In fact in many cases they show their patriotism to Canada and the Empire by selling more cheaply to foreigners than to Canadians. From the same report we find that during the same year the following agricultural implements were exported from Canada:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Mowing machines	22,449	\$ 766,146
Reapers	7,606	448,888
Harvesters	16,479	1,695,040
Plows	17,643	558,459
Harrows	9,453	124,513
Hay rakes	11,610	363,528
Seeders	181	14,714
Threshing machines	32	10,126
All other		1,288,169
Parts of		662,351
Total	85,453	\$5,931,944

On all of this export business the manufacturers were refunded the duty paid on their raw material. This is a concession granted to the foreigner who buys Canadian-made goods, but which is denied to the Canadian who buys goods made in his own country. The aim of our protective tariff as it exists is to smite our own people hip and thigh, and give everything possible to the foreigner and home manufacturer.

Until the 1911 census report on manufactures is published it is not possible to know the total value of the agricultural implements manufactured in Canada in the same year for which we quote the above figures. But it would seem a fair estimate to say that the export trade would not be more than half the domestic trade. On this basis there would be \$12,000,000 worth of Canadian-made implements sold in Canada in the year ending March 31, 1911. No one now denies that the protected manufacturer adds the full amount of his protection to the selling price of his product. This would be 20 per cent. of \$12,000,000 or \$2,400,000. But Canadian manufacturers sell their implements at the same price as the imported article, which means that they also add the 10 per cent. profit which importers must charge to carry the duty actually paid. Ten per cent. of \$2,400,000 would be \$240,000, making the total tribute collected by the Canadian manufacturers in one year on agricultural implements to be the snug sum of \$2,640,000. This added to the duty actually paid on imported implements, and the added profit thereon makes \$4,813,356.41, which was taken out of the farmers' pockets in one year by the tariff on agricultural implements. This is on only one class of article the farmer has to buy. Is it any wonder that farming is not progressing as it should? We fondly say to ourselves that the duty actually paid on imported articles goes into the Dominion treasury and thus helps to reduce taxation. But a month ago the Dominion Parliament voted \$6,300,000 in a cash gift to Mackenzie and Mann. So that there is little hope of reducing taxation by paying duty.

Now, how long are the farmers of the West going to pay this unjust toll and rob their families for the benefit of a handful of multi-millionaire manufacturers? These manufacturers pay no higher wages on account of

protection. They put in their pockets the extra toll and then talk loudly on patriotism and loyalty. Every Western member of the House of Commons pretends to be in favor of lower tariff on agricultural implements. They can have it reduced at the next session if they are sincere. By simply refusing to permit the government to proceed with business they can bring the tariff down in two weeks after the House opens. If the farmers will forget for a while that there is such a thing as party and put the pressure on their members they will get relief.

TRADE AND ANNEXATION

Despite the defeat of reciprocity and the keeping up of the tariff restrictions against trade between Canada and the United States, the significant fact is shown by the trade returns for the twelve months ending with February last that Canada's total trade with her neighbor to the south increased during the year by \$63,582,240, or about fifteen per cent., while trade with Great Britain increased by only \$18,342,157, or not quite eight per cent. Canada's total trade with the United States for the twelve months was \$453,225,632, and with Great Britain, \$260,672,657.

The Dominion's aggregate trade with the world was \$847,372,738, an increase of \$93,432,178, of which \$81,820,639 was in imports. Exports of domestic products, which totalled \$285,607,342, increased by only \$9,455,768. The Dominion's total trade with the United States is, therefore, considerably more than half of the total trade with all the world, and is increasing at a more rapid rate than with any other country. Canada does not appear to be in any immediate danger of annexation, however.

PROGRESS OF DIRECT LEGISLATION

Those who are working to bring about a better system of government through the establishment of Direct Legislation,—the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, have good reason to feel encouraged by the progress which that reform is making in the United States. Arkansas, Arizona, South Dakota, Oregon, Maine, Montana, Colorado and Missouri now have Direct Legislation as part of their constitutions, and the Mississippi legislature has passed an Initiative and Referendum Bill which will be voted on by the people in November next. The Initiative, Referendum and Recall are also in use for local purposes in many states which do not permit their use for state purposes, and the number of cities in which the people are assuming control over their representatives by this means is constantly and rapidly increasing. The first referendum vote in the State of Alabama was taken recently in the city of Birmingham. Birmingham is governed by a commission, and the majority of the commission had made a contract with a corporation for the lighting of the city. The citizens, however, did not approve of the bargain made for them by the commissioners, and a referendum was called for and the contract was annulled by a vote of two to one. If they had not possessed the power of the Referendum the people of Birmingham would have been saddled with a lighting contract of which two out of every three of the electors disapproved, and naturally there is great satisfaction being expressed at the outcome of the first application of this power. From Arkansas comes the news that several bills are being prepared for submission to the people next fall. The Initiative and Referendum, it is said, have put new spirit into the people of Arkansas, made them feel new responsibilities and inspired them to broader informa-

tion and higher intelligence. Colorado has the Initiative and Referendum and the former is being invoked in an endeavor to secure the power of Recall, as well as other reforms which the Direct Legislation League considers necessary to perfect the tools of Democracy. In Oregon, the pioneer Direct Legislation state, this work has already been done, and it is doubtful if any other country in the world could be found where the people look so seriously upon their responsibilities as citizens or take such an intelligent interest in public questions. In Oregon at the present time the people are not only thinking about whom they will select as their representatives, but also about what measures shall or shall not become law, and groups of thoughtful people are busy preparing bills to be submitted to the people at the November elections. Governor West, of that state, has conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and wishes to see it abolished. He is consequently causing a referendum to be held on the question, and will let the people decide. Meantime he is granting reprieves to all condemned criminals until after the election, and if the people adopt the Governor's bill the sentences to death will be changed to life imprisonment. There is, too, a growing movement towards Direct Legislation in all the states which have not yet adopted the reform. In Pennsylvania, the Grange, the Federation of Labor, and the Keystone party (consisting of Progressive Republicans) are actively supporting the propaganda, and the majority of the Democrats are believed to be favorable. In Texas a petition bearing 40,000 signatures is being presented to the Democratic executive asking that the question of the Initiative and Referendum be submitted directly to the Democratic voters at the July primaries. In New York the Initiative and Referendum have been forced upon the public attention by the unsuccessful fight of the Pacific States Telegraph and Telephone Co. against a taxation law of the State of Oregon, which it sought to have declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court because it was passed under the Initiative. The decision of the Supreme Court that it had no jurisdiction and the discussion of the matter in the press has had the effect of educating the people on Direct Legislation, and there is talk of holding referendum votes on several important issues in New York City and other parts of the State. The conversion of ex-President Roosevelt to the cause is also doing much to popularize Direct Legislation, and it is everywhere evident that the idea of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall pervades the political thought of the United States. Through Direct Legislation the people of the United States are throwing off partizan machine rule and dethroning corrupt politicians. They have discovered that without Direct Legislation, so-called representative government is not representative, and that the people are but the tools of self-seeking politicians. By Direct Legislation the people of the cities and states where it has been adopted have established real democratic self-government, and the remaining states are one by one following their lead. Canada also needs to be freed from the rule of political machines and party bosses. Shall we lag behind our cousins to the south?

JUDGE MABEE'S DEATH

One of the most useful citizens that Canada has ever produced was taken on May 6, when Death called Chairman Mabee, of the Railway Commission. He was taken at a time when, from a worldly viewpoint, he could least be spared, which is but another warning that Death is no respecter of persons. With an unparalleled development of transportation facilities Canada has need of a strong hand at the head of the Railway Commission, in order that the rights of the people may be protected. At the present

time the Commission is beginning its greatest work, namely, the investigation of the freight rates east and west. It was Judge Mabee who ordered the investigation and provided for its wide scope. It was Judge Mabee who gave as his last important ruling, before Death called him, that the West had made out its case and that henceforth the onus was on the railway companies. All Canada owes a debt to Hon. J. P. Mabee, but Western Canada will miss him most. The best of his life has been spent in the service of the public and he was still in his prime. His worth was recognized during his lifetime, and not grudgingly admitted over his grave. As long as Canada can produce public-spirited citizens of the character of James Pitt Mabee there is hope for democracy. No man today is qualified to fill his position, but let us hope that another equally endowed by Nature will be developed.

LIBELLING THE WEST

Under the caption "Mischievous Agitators" the Belleville Daily Intelligencer, one of the oldest protectionist journals of Ontario, in its issue of April 20, calls the Grain Growers some hard names. The writer refers to them as a

"Mischievous and unreasonable organization in the West, which calls itself the Grain Growers' association, in their efforts either to achieve the impossible or disrupt the Confederation of the Provinces. The Western organization referred to publishes an organ called The Grain Growers' Guide, in the columns of which are never recorded anything but the emanations of the 'grouchers' in that section—never a word to intimate that nowhere on the surface of the earth are the people so highly prosperous as in that portion of Canada between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. As evidence of the extraordinary ability of these Western growers, the following makes interesting reading:—"

Then goes on extracts from letters from Western farmers published in The Guide. If The Intelligencer published as much of the truth as does The Guide its readers would be better informed than they are. The Intelligencer goes on to deal with letters published in The Guide showing grain prices received in Minneapolis:—

"Dealing with the above statements in their order, it may well be asked whether the man whose wheat was frosted and covered with snow blames the government of Canada for the climatic conditions? If not, why does he voice such a complaint in the organ of the association of which he is evidently a member?

"The quotations given for wheat are manifestly false, as grain buyers in the United States would hardly be so foolish as to pay, as The Guide would have us believe, 12c per bushel more for wheat than Canadian wheat, which is of the best quality, could be laid down for in their market, duty paid. The assertion as to the alleged cost of a gas tractor being based on the cost of wheat, falls to the ground."

This statement is made without a grain of argument. No one has ever attempted to blame climatic conditions on the government. But the laws of the land are certainly to blame for the tariff enhanced prices, the high freight rates, the high bank charges and other man-made impositions. We are prepared to prove that many a man has shipped grain across the line this past season, and, after paying the duty, secured a far higher price than could be secured in Canada.

The Intelligencer and other Eastern protectionist organs are doing all in their power to set the Eastern people against the West, by publishing absolutely false statements. Most of these journals are the hip-pocket organs of some politician or corporation magnate. They are designed to publish untruths and to mislead their readers. The people of the East are being kept in subjection to Special Privilege and are being used to keep the Western people in subjection also. Just as long as the beneficiaries of Special Privilege can keep the people divided on party lines, or any other lines, they will be able to fleece them and not any longer.

MORE ANNEXATION NONSENSE

Considerable capital is now being made by the Protectionist journals out of a confidential letter from President Taft to Theodore Roosevelt, written in January, 1911, which has just been published. The letter was in regard to the reciprocity agreement with Canada and one paragraph reads as follows:

"It might at first have a tendency to reduce the cost of food products somewhat; it would certainly make the reservoir much greater and prevent fluctuations. Meantime the amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity made in Canada, and I think it is a good one."

Now just because President Taft says that reciprocity would have made "Canada only an adjunct of the United States" the protectionist journals would have us believe that Canada's independence would have disappeared. This is the same kind of rubbish that was talked during the campaign. President Taft probably thought that the United States would get the best of the agreement, but the Canadian farmers would have got more for their produce and have been able to buy some manufactured goods at a lower price. Our trade with the United States is increasing every day and is bound to do so but we are getting further from annexation all the time. If the tariff between the two countries were wiped out there would be even less likelihood of annexation than there is today. We want free trade with Great Britain but our protectionists are opposed to any closer relations with the Motherland. This is where their loyalty shows up in its true light. Anything to keep the Canadian people paying tribute is their aim. If the reciprocity agreement would be of such a tremendous advantage to the United States how does it happen that Colonel Roosevelt is now opposed to it? He certainly knows American public opinion as well as any one. If the agreement continues on the United States statute books Canada cannot do better than accept it.

We would commend to the careful consideration of our politicians the chapter from Dickens entitled "The Whole Science of Government." In this it is explained how the politicians when clamoring for power are profuse with promises in the way of beneficial legislation. But when they have landed the job they set out to the very best of their ability to demonstrate "How Not to Do It." Dickens evidently had a vision of Canada today in mind when he wrote that chapter.

A Canadian politician would be lost in a political campaign in the United States. His chief accusation against his opponent of trying to "dismember the Empire" would not be available. Many a Canadian politician owes his chief success to this argument.

It must be annoying to Mackenzie and Mann to be dogged about the country by our politicians who insist upon them taking the people's money.

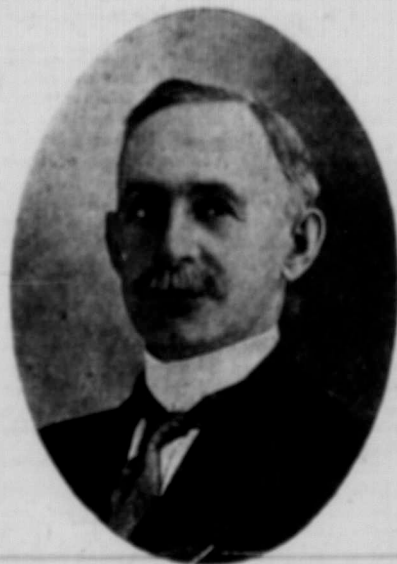
Wonder who the government will compel to take twenty or thirty millions of the people's money next session.

Consolidated Schools in Manitoba

By M. HALL-JONES, Inspector of Schools

That Manitoba is paying annually a very large sum of money in taxes for the support of its rural schools, is a well known and generally acknowledged fact. That but very poor returns are being received by the tax payers for the amount of money spent is also a universally accepted fact. In connection with these two facts it is also well known that the conditions which tend to produce this unsatisfactory state of affairs educationally are largely beyond the control of the people as our educational system is at present constituted.

It is well known by those who have been in touch with rural education that Mani-



M. HALL-JONES, L.P.S.
Lecturer on Consolidation

toba is not alone as regards this unsatisfactory condition of educational affairs, for all the provinces of our Dominion and the various states of the Union to the south of us have the same complaint to make. The rural life problem in general in America and the educational side of it in particular is calling for radical remedial measures. Not only is the cry going up that the boys and girls, the men and the women are being educated off the farms, but even a more serious cry is being heard, that the boys and girls are not receiving an education of any kind in comparison to the large amount of money being spent on rural education. In the last and the present centuries wonderful advancement has been made in almost every activity of life, excepting that of rural school education. It has been almost at a standstill. The buildings are cheaply built, poorly heated, lighted and ventilated. The equipment is of the most meagre nature, if there be any at all, and the care and cleanliness of the building and premises are in a great majority of cases shocking in the extreme.

Homesteaders' Handicaps

Owing to sparse settlement many of the districts are very large and consequently the pupils have in many cases far too great a distance to walk. Even were the roads always good and the weather not inclement, the distance is so great that girls and smaller children find it too great a strain physically to



The New Consolidated School at Roblin, Man.

attend school in good condition and frequently do not attend at all. This leads to small classes and irregularity, two conditions that work most seriously against the successful conduct of a school. Energy, life and spirit is lacking, and consequently the work drags along and pupils as well as teachers have but little incentive to do their best. Another great drawback to the success of the rural schools, which is partially brought about by good times, and the poor salaries paid in rural schools to male teachers or any teachers of experience, is that these

overcome many of the evils cited above. By consolidation of schools is merely meant the merging of two or more small, inefficient schools into one large one, large enough in numbers to produce energy and life in the school, and large enough geographically to provide funds for the carrying on of the work in a more thorough, up-to-date, scientific and successful manner. One very unfair condition existing at present in the rural school system is that while the children of one ratepayer may be living in proximity to the school, others may be miles away and have either



A van on the way to Gilbert Plains School, 8.45 a.m. The teacher is driving.

schools are largely in the hands of young and inexperienced girls, who naturally are not qualified to deal properly with and train the children attending. This is perhaps one of the most serious handicaps under which the rural schools labor. At the same time taking even young teachers for the schools, the supply is far less than the demand throughout the province, and it is found necessary in many cases to put the schools in charge of men and women without training or certificates.

The consolidation of rural schools will

to walk a long distance or provide conveyance at the parent's expense, while all ratepayers near or far pay the same tax rate. One strong feature of consolidation is that all pupils living over one mile from the school must be conveyed to and from the school each day at the expense of the district. This not only does away with this unfairness, but secures a larger and more regular attendance at school. While the average attendance at the ordinary rural schools runs from 30 to 55 per cent. of the enrolment, in the consolidated schools for the year 1911

it ran from 75 to 95 per cent., averaging over 75 per cent. in all the schools.

In the matter of the work done the consolidated school with its larger attendance gives the country child the advantage of a high school education at his own door, thus putting him on an equal footing with the city child. It has been found in this connection that in the consolidated schools of the province, of which there are now over 30, of those taking high school work over half of them are those who come from the country.

Encourages the Pupils

A very bright feature of the consolidated schools is that the older pupils have been encouraged by larger classes and higher work to remain at school, and in many cases it has been noticed that older boys and girls who had left the



Facing the joys of a two-mile walk home from school

little old, one room country schools returned again when consolidation took place. Many of the small children now attend the whole year also as they are being comfortably conveyed over all kinds of roads in all kinds of weather to and from school. Over 40 vans for the conveyance of pupils were used in 1911, and during the whole of the year only 30 trips were missed, which goes to prove that the transportation plan is certainly a workable one in Manitoba. No reports have been heard of the children being cold in these vans, which are all covered and in some cases warmed by foot-warmers.

The scheme of consolidation is working towards a broader and less selfish spirit among the people, for the field of the consolidated school is larger, it interests a larger number of people and the children from a larger territory are thrown together. Thus the scheme tends towards a broad, national spirit and sectionalism and pettiness will disappear. With larger schools, larger territory, larger grounds and larger attendance, everything is done on a large scale.

Cost About the Same

The cost in many cases is no more than at present, but in some cases it is slightly higher. However, the cost is certainly no greater for the value received. Efficiency is the test and in this our present rural schools come far short, while the consolidated school excels. It should be in education and the welfare of the people not "how cheap" but rather "how good."

Originated in Massachusetts

The scheme of consolidation is not a new venture, neither does the Department

Continued on Page 15



These four School Buildings were discarded in favor of the handsome Consolidated School Building at Roblin, Manitoba

Government Owned Railways

An Object Lesson from Switzerland

A remarkable story of the success of Switzerland's national railways is told by a Harvard professor, Dr. A. N. Holcombe, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

Not only are they a financial success, but they are worked to the contentment of the employees.

The Harvard writer says that the Swiss Federal Railways have "reduced rates, improved the service, raised wages, and made a profit."

Advantages of Unity

"It is not, however," says the New York Nation, "to this aspect of the subject that the chief interest of a survey of the history of the Swiss Federal Railways attaches. As depicted in this article—and its author states that, except in regard to the financial question already mentioned, there has been no dispute about the facts—the story of the Swiss Government's administration of the railways presents a most pleasing picture.

"Such has been its ability and energy, and such have been the advantages of a unified management, that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the employees, while at the same time there has been a material reduction of rates.

"Nor has there been a particle of friction between the wage-earners and the management. The workers have never struck, nor even threatened to strike. The Government, on the other hand, has always maintained its authority, and, while treating its employees with liberality, has never given them more than could be publicly shown to be their due."

An Ideal System

"And as to the question of rates, after describing the careful and elaborate

official mechanism by which they are determined, the writer says: 'Neither fiscal exploitation on the part of the Federal Government, nor personal or local discrimination in favor of privileged interests, can well occur under such a system of management.' In short, so far as we can make out, the whole operation of the Swiss railway system appears to have been a close approach to the ideal.

"And we believe that it actually has been so. We subscribe to no such dogma as the 'impossibility' or 'absurdity' of Government ownership or management of public utilities," adds the Nation. "It is all a question of expediency—a question, to be sure, turning often on extremely broad and deep considerations, and not merely on the immediate facts of a given case, but still a question of expediency. It is fair to acknowledge, and to take for what it is worth, such an experience as that of Switzerland, especially as Switzerland is a democratic republic.

Will It Succeed Elsewhere?

"But before we jump to conclusions regarding our own country we must look certain large and vital facts in the face. Of these the most obvious relates to the mere geography and history of the country. The United States is a vast new country, whose area—we speak of the contiguous territory, not counting Alaska or the insular possessions—is 3,000,000 square miles; Switzerland is an ancient and fully settled country, with an area of 16,000 square miles. Texas alone could swallow up sixteen Switzerlands, and the population of Texas is but barely more than that of Switzerland.

"It would take nine Switzerlands to make a Montana, but the people of Mon-

tana are only one-tenth as many as those of Switzerland. Evidently, the problem of reconciling the demands of the present, and of weighing the needs of the future, for this vast continental area, filled with a restless, energetic, and rapidly-growing population, and big with mighty changes almost from year to year, is not to be compared with that presented by the transportation problems of the compact and ancient little mountain republic of Europe.

The People's Temper

"Hardly less important than this, if less important at all, is the consideration of the nature, the temper, and the traditions of the people. Now anything more unlike the American temperament than that of the Swiss people it would be difficult to find. And it is hard to say whether this difference is more pronounced if we consider as American that which was the recognized American type of the earlier generations of our republic, or that wonderful cosmopolitan mixture which now plays so large a part in the development of our social and economic problems.

"Take it as you will, and you have here a tense, nervous, high-strung people, keenly ambitious and eager for quick 'results,' as against a nation which, whether in the country or the city, is essentially a nation of sturdy yeomen. It is needless to expatiate on this idea; anybody can supply a score of particulars to reinforce the contrast.

"Rather let us take, as a slight illustration, the plain tale told by the writer of the *Quarterly Journal* article, narrating the history of the addition made to the standard wage scale on account of the rise in the cost of living:

"The highest rates of wages in effect

upon the private railways (which were the basis of the governmental rates) had been established in 1896 and the rise in the cost of living since then amounted to over 77 per cent. The men began to complain respectfully, but during 1906 with increasing vigor. The Government, when confronted by the men with family budgets and other pertinent evidence of the fall in real wages, recognized the justice of their claims, but wished to postpone the revision of their wages until a general act could be prepared that would apply to all Federal employees.

The Federal Council ultimately recommended that each married employee and each unmarried employee with persons dependent upon him for support, earning less than 4,000 francs a year, should receive a supplement of his annual earnings of 100 francs (\$20); and that all other employees earning less than 4,000 francs should receive 50 francs (\$10). The Federal Council took pains in its message to the Assembly to remark on the courteous tone of the employees' petitions and the reasonableness of their request.

A Question for the U.S.A.

"Can anyone imagine such a story told of a like situation in the United States? And is it not equally impossible," asks the Nation—"going back to the other phase of the matter—to imagine any mechanism of official management which would eliminate here, as seems to have been done in Switzerland, the pressure of personal and local interests, in the face of the overwhelming importance of transportation questions in this country?"

For 1911-12 the estimated required revenue for the United Kingdom exceeds £181,620,000.

The Prospector

By S. A. WHITE

Concluded

Hell has no flame like that which fires the breast of the French-Canadian maid who has been deceived and spurned.

She took the letter and read it again. Something between a sob and a prayer broke from her lips.

"Francois and Gabriel," she moaned, "why aren't you at home? Why, oh, why?"

This, then, was her hope, her dream—her paradise! This, then, was the man for whom she had forsaken the traditions of her race and the ideals of her religion! Nothing remained but oblivion? Ah! Yes—revenge, a revenge which could be entrusted only to a brother, and both were away.

The dark fell. A sudden reviving of the fire of eternal hope sent her to the window, and as the rising moon etched the river-trail into view she watched it with blanched face and sudden spasms leaping in her throat. Not a blur darkened it, and the brooding agony of tragedy tortured her till senses and frame were numb with a great pain drawn from a realm beyond the physical. Redmond had not come.

Another bitter day passed. The snake in Lucille's bosom writhed and stung. With her increased suffering, the desire for revenge became more fixed. She had the plastic nature of a people in whom slights and scornings changed unutterable love to deepest hate.

Still Garry did not return. That day was the outer rim of chance for his redemption, but he had not availed himself of it. Lucille watched the river-trail, softer and more misty than the night before, and her eyes grew steely in contrast.

Suddenly a tumult beat upon her ears. "Holla! Francois. Holla! Gabriel. Voyez nous camarades!" came in stentorian shouts from the limits of the Poste.

She flew to the door and dashed blindly over the sodden paths to MacBane's trading house, where a crowd encircled two burly men sitting, taking breath,

upon their toboggans heaped high with equipments and pelts. The brothers were home—at the very limit of their time.

IV.

Redmond stirred but slightly in the iron grip of gag and bonds. It was a ruthless awakening from his sleep.

Like two avenging wood-gods, Francois and Gabriel stood silently regarding him by sickly candlelight.

"It was a hard search," said Gabriel, "but it has ended well. Monsieur Redmond, when we found your hut on the claims empty we followed the trail. It was broad enough in the soft snow where you dragged your bag of tools through. I see you have them here."

His glance travelled to a corner of the rough bark shelter to which they had traced Redmond six miles on the back trail from his claims. It was but temporarily put together, as if for one night's lodging, and they had entered with the noiseless movements of woodsmen. When Garry awoke he found himself without the freedom of motion or the license of speech. The time was two hours after midnight.

"Yes," said Francois, "we came immediately after arriving at Poste Du Croix. It is well we did so, traitor, or by morning your track would have melted and become invisible, and then we would never have found you. A few days' wait, and your canoe would have left no trail on Moose River!"

The eyes of Francois gleamed more fiercely than his brother's and his voice was pitched in deeper anger. Gabriel's was the inward, tense wrath. That of Francois was the surface flame. Both were very sinister in their purpose of revenge for Redmond's apparent desertion of their sister, and they felt that their threats would impose the amount of suffering due him before they left him to the mercy of the wilderness.

The two brothers gazed on Garry's bound form, quite indifferent to the mute appeal for speech in the victim's

eyes. While they gazed, the silence of the woods was broken by the howl of the timber wolf. The cry was repeated, this time nearer the bark shelter.

Gabriel's eyes held Redmond's with a deep meaning.

"We will go," he said slowly. "Someone may find you! You deserve to be murdered, but the police are clever men. We are far too wise to put our necks in danger."

He moved to the door. Francois followed him and turned once to look back unflinchingly.

"That is how we woodsmen serve traitors," he growled. "Someone—or something, may find you. The police are clever—yes, but they cannot look for clues inside a wolf!"

Francois stumbled out, leaving the candle still burning, and the two brothers disappeared among the trees.

Redmond lay upon the floor of the bark shelter, straining at his bonds with all the power of his massive limbs. Try as he might, he could not break the rope, and his efforts only caused the light bands to cut the skin and leave red weals around wrists and ankles. The gag had been so tightly placed that it almost suffocated him, but he could not in any way dislodge it. By-and-by his breathing became labored. Out in the forest the howl of the wolf sounded nearer.

When Francois and Gabriel had descended the little knoll in front of the hut a shadow crossed behind them, through the trees. It was Lucille, drenched to her waist, with wild features and flying hair. She had begged the brothers to take her with them, but they refused, and she had dogged them every foot of the weary miles. She had expected their journey would end at the hut on the claims, but when they had taken up Redmond's trail from it she had followed.

Lucille stole toward the bark shelter as if hypnotized by some dread fascination it held. Her heart misgave her when she

thought of what the brothers might have done in their anger.

As she ran, the timber wolf's cry was insistently repeated, always coming nearer. Soon a chorus of yelps sounded far behind. It was a pack, and the leader, a great distance in advance, had smelled a prey.

Lucille quickened her pace and reached the hut. With panting bosom, she peered in the door. At the sight of Garry's struggles with his fetters she cried aloud. Her bitterness went out like mist before the sun. She loved him! On the brink of danger, she knew that her love was greater than her hate.

With a quick, involuntary movement, she was at his side. Her skilled hands took a hatchet from a pile of tools, and the next moment Redmond was free of gag and bonds. He staggered up, wiping a trickle of blood from his mouth. His neck was blue from the strangle of the gag.

"Go!" Lucille cried. "I can let you go—now." She was quite calm, with the serenity of a victor who has conquered the passions of her own heart.

"Before God!" he stammered—"what does it all mean?" Lucille flashed the damaging letter in his face. "I think I understand," said Garry, reading slowly. "You've made an awful mistake. This is my cousin Alice. She's to marry Daddy Graham. 'Daddy' is the nickname for Carl. I promised to be best man. Carl—I always call him 'Daddy'—wouldn't have anyone else because we're chums. I think I saved his life once. That is why they wanted me by the thirtieth, but I can't be there." Invisible, gripping fingers on his throat still made a catch in his voice. Lucille shrank back in the terrible realization of what she might have done. She began to feel that the faithlessness was her own, and she had a great desire to dash away in the silent forest and hide her soul in its vastness. But Redmond's words held

Continued on Page 28

Educate Him

By PETER McARTHUR

Last week they backed a sleigh up to the door, put a couple of skids in place and dumped the latest report of the Department of Education on top of the rose bush. I went out and took a look at the gay, blue-covered volume, walked around it a couple of times and then was overcome by a longing to know what it was all about. Reading blue-books is now my chief relaxation, and I couldn't wait for the warm weather to come before tackling this one. Getting a handspike, I pried it open, propped back a few leaves with a rail and plunged into it head first. After browsing around for a while in its gloomy depths I crawled out, sat down on one corner or the mighty book and meditated on the whole question of education.

Since moving 'o the country I have been greatly impressed by the spread of education. Those who are set in authority over us seem to think that education is a remedy for everything. If the farmers are not prospering the cry goes forth, "Educate them." When the high cost of living begins to pinch in the cities they trace the whole trouble to the farmer, and then someone yells "Educate him!" If the farmer complains about the exactions of the middlemen, the answer invariably is "Educate him." No matter what goes wrong, the only solution that occurs to anyone is to "educate the farmer."

Once in a while a reporter representing the press, our modern palladium of freedom, calls on a canning magnate and tells him in a deferential tone that the farmers are complaining because he is not paying enough for tomatoes on

the hoof and is charging altogether too much for catsup. The great man looks at the paragraphical serf with a baleful eye, scatters some benzoate of soda on a pile of bills, puts them into his vaults and snarls: "The farmer is grumbling, is he? Then ejjerate him." Another trembling representative of the above-mentioned palladium calls on a high financier and tells him that the farmers are complaining because the last issue of watered stock he unloaded on them had typhoid germs in it.

"Oh, they are, are they?" sneers the plutocrat as he packs a tainted million in a deposit vault and wipes his hands on his overalls. "Then why don't you educate them?"

Up to a certain point this attitude is a good thing for the farmer. In the past he has been woefully lacking in education. But now he is being educated so thoroughly that almost any farmer I meet is ready to sit down and have a breezy chat about the way the soil particles are held together by the water menisci or to discuss intelligently the value of (PbHAsO4) in destroying codling moths. The farmer is getting his education, all right, and it is a good thing, even though it might be better adapted to his needs than it is. Moreover, if you would only increase his opportunities a little he would clamor for more education. But that is not what is bothering me.

While I sat on the corner of the report of the Department of Education meditating on these deep matters in a playful spirit I began to wonder what would happen if the farmers got to thinking, like everyone else, that education is a national cure-all. If they once get this into their heads they will want to educate a few other people who are standing in the way of progress. They will want to start night schools in Toronto and Montreal to educate a few plutocrats into right ways of thinking. Does not your imagination kindle at the prospect? The class-room would be the smoking-room of The Millionaires' Club, and the little scholars would be sitting around in large, kind-looking armchairs, smoking expensive cigars, toying with slim-necked glasses and letting their second chins rest comfortably on the bosoms of their dress shirts. Unobtrusive imported waiters would be flitting about noiselessly, taking orders and promoting good cheer. Enter Bill Simmons, instructor in true economic doctrines. Bill's necktie is climbing over his collar but no one dares to smile, for he is carrying a well-oiled harness tug in his brawny right hand. Hanging the tug suggestively over the corner of the mahogany desk, he takes his place on the costly Ispahan rug, thrusts out his chin truculently, and opens the proceedings with a few well-chosen words. Thus Simmons:

"The House Committee informs me that after last night's session some of the hollow-stemmed glasses were full of cigarette ashes, and that there were cigar stubs in the silver-plated champagne coolers. Now, I want it distinctly understood that if I catch any dollar-besotted financial degenerate up to tricks like that I shall dust his swallow-tails so that he will eat his meals off the onyx mantelpiece for the next week and then I shall kick him several parasangs down the street. Do you get me?" (Oh, yes, he would talk like that. You have been educating him, you know.) "The class in elementary economics will now step forward."

Prompt at the word Sir Philabeg Me-Sporran, Senator Redneck, Mr. Gosh Whatawad and a few others step to the edge of the rug, where they stand with thumbs at the seams of their trousers legs, heels together and their toes well apart.

"Now my pretty ones," says Bill, "if a railroad is built under a government charter, with the assistance of the public treasury, and is then presented to the company that built it, to whom should that railroad finally belong?"

"To me," pipes Sir Philabeg, who is



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"Wrong," says our bold bucko from lot 17, seventh concession of Alfalfa township. "It will belong to the people—at least sufficiently so to justify them in regulating its operations so that it will serve the best interests of the community. You may go to your seat, Sir Philabeg, and figure it out that way, and I will come around with the tug in a few minutes and see that you have it right."

Then the grim instructor goes on: "What is a Big Interest?"

"A corporation that contributes liberally to our campaign fund," says Senator Redneck, with a knowing smile.

"Wrong!" booms Simmons. "The Biggest Interest in this country is farming and after that comes labor—both engaged in producing the real wealth of the country. If anyone is to get special privileges, they are the ones that should get them. You may go to your seat and figure that out, and I hope I will see you when I get through with Sir Philabeg."

Again Simmons: "If a farmer builds a new bank barn and silo, how much should he be fined in the shape of taxes for showing so much enterprise?"

At this point someone is heard singing at the back of the room:

"I don't care what the teacher says, I will not do that sum."

Simmons glares for a moment in the direction of the interrupter, and then roars:

"Oh, yes you will, Sir James, and you will do a lot of harder sums than that before I am through with you."

And so it would go through the whole educative evening.

Of course it is not likely that we shall ever have any educational developments along the lines suggested, but why not? If education will cure all the troubles of the farmers, why shouldn't it be tried on a few other problems? When the promoters of mergers and combines begin to do things that are against the best interests of the country, why shouldn't the farmers all yell: "Educate them!" When politicians become subservient to the powers that prey on the resources of the country, why shouldn't we all start to "educate them!" It wouldn't be so very hard. A few well-placed votes at the right time would do wonders in the way of giving light and leading to those who are making trouble for us. Let the work of educating the farmers go right on, but I hope the farmers will soon feel that they have enough and to spare, and that they can devote a few hours to educating their leaders. "Educate him" is a beautiful cry for a campaign of education of the right kind, and as there are a lot of people besides the farmers who need education, I hope that it will soon swell to a fine chorus. Don't get mad at the people who are bamboozling you. Just give them a good dose of the medicine they are so fond of giving you. "Educate them."

—Exchange.

PUBLISHING INVESTMENTS

The frenzied financial promoters of fering stock in the publishing business recently imagine the public has a poor memory, else conclude that the old saying, "once a sucker, always a sucker," is absolutely true. Hampton's magazine sold stock to the dear public and failed. The Circle magazine did the same thing. The disastrous and expensive experiences of those who invested in the publishing schemes of E. G. Lewis are too well known to need repetition. The Success magazine sold bonds, then failed with half a million in debt. Then a new company was formed and stock sold. The new concern failed ignominiously, suspending publication and throwing over 30,000 persons who had paid for life subscriptions. The whole outfit was sold for \$2,000. Stock in the Currier Publishing Co. was sold with a guarantee of 7 per cent. Now the business has been taken over by a large creditor and the holders of the stock are wondering what's the good of a guarantee if a publication can't pay its paper bills. The Progress magazine of Chicago offered 8 per cent. dividend at the start and a moral certainty of 30 to 40 per cent. in time. Not long ago it failed, too. Stock in the North-western Orange Judd Co., a million dollar corporation, has, so far as can be learned, no value. We cannot find anybody willing to buy it from the original purchasers. Publishing investments from beginning to end are full of disappointments and losses for the investors. Publishers with paying papers are not seek-

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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

ing outside investors. Those who are trying to unload on the unsuspecting do not tell all the truth about themselves or their papers. If they did, nobody would buy.—Farm, stock and Home.

TO PRODUCE GAS UNDERGROUND

Sir William Ramsay, the famous British scientist, whose recent statement on the possibility of converting coal into gas as it lies in the earth evoked much interest, has made arrangements with a large colliery proprietor for carrying out an experiment on these lines on a small scale this summer.

"Supposing that experiment proved successful, a candle, to paraphrase the words of Bishop Ridley, would be lighted in England which would not be extinguished in our time," says Sir William.

Sir William's idea is to raise the gas, obtained by burning the coal to the required extent in the pit, to the surface, where it would be used to produce electric power. The electricity thus produced would then be distributed over the country by wires.

The Advantages

In an interview with a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette, Sir William claimed the following advantages for his proposal:—

Electrical power for railways and industries at one-fifth, and probably one-tenth, the present cost.

The consequent electrification of railways and the supply of electric power instead of coal to factories.

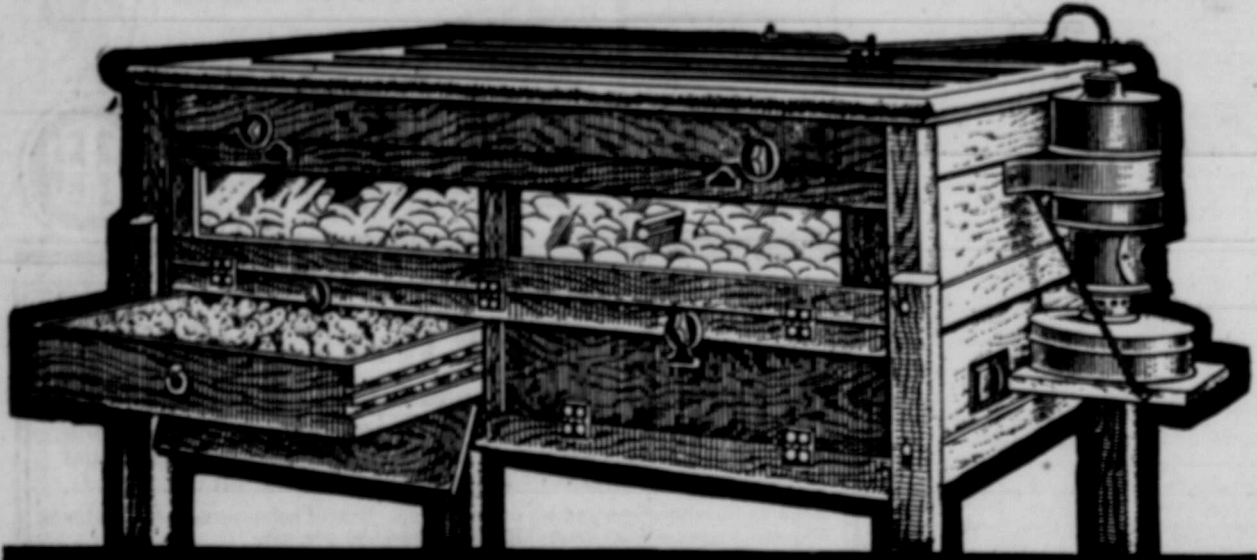
Domestic lighting and heating at a fraction of the present cost.

Such a saving of fuel as will prolong the life of the coal fields almost indefinitely.

A saving of men; for, in place of miners, the workers who will be most needed will be skilled mechanics.

Underground Fires

Sir William is not at present at liberty to say where the experiment—which will be made with a practically worthless stratum of coal—will be carried out. A bore hole will be made to the stratum of coal. "The hole would be about a foot and a half wide," said Sir William, "and a tube would be put down to keep it free from water. There would be three concentric tubes—the inside, the middle, and the outside. Air would be forced down the outside tube, the coal would burn and gas would be brought up in the space between the middle and the inside tube. With a blazing fire down below the coal would distil. The gases brought up would be the gases called 'producer' gases. They are used for working gas engines." High tension electric current produced by means of the gas could be distributed to any part of the country cheaply and without difficulty.



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You Can Learn At Home or Come To Pembroke—As You Prefer. THE Peerless Way, combined with the free, personal advice of our Poultry Advisory Board, will make poultry-raising profitable for you. If you will take the Peerless Incubator and Brooder and just follow the plain, explicit directions of The Peerless Way, step by step, you cannot go astray. Or if you prefer it, you can come to Pembroke and, on payment of a small tuition fee, take a course of personal instruction at the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

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Our British Letter

London, Eng., April 19.—In 1886 Mr. Gladstone introduced his first Home Rule Bill, which on the second reading was defeated by a majority of 30, the voting being 313 for, and 343 against.

In 1893 he succeeded in passing his second bill through all its stages in the House of Commons, the voting on the third reading being 301 for, 267 against, majority for 34. The Lords, however, by 419 votes against and 41 for, threw out the bill on second reading by a majority of 378.

As other Liberal measures met with a like fate, notably the Education and Licensing Bills, and even the Budget itself, the Parliament Bill was eventually passed, and the power of the Lords thereby considerably curtailed. Their absolute veto is gone, but they can even now hold up a bill for two years.

This measure of justice, however, having been secured, Mr. Asquith has obtained permission to introduce the third Home Rule Bill, but not before the first reading had, contrary to the usual practice, been challenged by the opposition; the vote taken on Tuesday night showed 360 for, 266 against, majority for 94.

Mr. Gladstone's first bill, as many of The Guide's readers may know, split the Liberal party in twain. The Liberal-Unionist party was formed, and four distinguished members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet deserted him: Lord Huntingdon and Mr. Goschen (as they were then), Sir George Trevelyan, and most important of all, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. No such disaster is feared now, for in the division just taken only one Liberal voted against his party. The bitterest opposition, of course, comes from the Ulster Unionists, who are enthusiastically supported by the opposition as a whole. Seeing, however, that not long since the leaders of the Unionist party showed unmistakable signs of a willingness to deal with the question of Home Rule, one wonders whether really in their hearts they would not have been very glad if they could have had the credit of settling this controversy themselves by passing some such bill as that now proposed by Mr. Asquith. There is no doubt that many ardent tariff reformers would be very pleased to have this matter out of the way, by any means, so that their net scheme might have a chance of being forced upon the country.

A Moderate Measure

And briefly what are the principal provisions of the very moderate measure of Home Rule now before the House of Commons: so moderate that it is a matter of some surprise that the Irish members as a whole so heartily accept it; which fact proves that all the talk about a desire for separation is without foundation.

An Irish parliament is to be established for purely Irish affairs, consisting of two Houses: the Senate with 40 members, and the Commons with 164 members. The Imperial Executive is to nominate the members of the first Senate, who will hold office for eight years, and at the end of that time will retire by rotation, and their successors be nominated by the Irish Executive. When the two Houses disagree, they will meet in a joint session. Canadians know how the plan of a nominated upper house works, and there is some probability that this proposal in the bill will be amended in committee.

In future Ireland will send only 42 members to Westminster, instead of 103.

The Limitations

Among the limitations set upon the Irish parliament are the inability to make laws relating to the crown, the army and navy, peace or war, treaties, treason, dignities, etc. No religion can be established or endowed, and no religious tests imposed, or interference allowed as to the validity of mixed marriages. In fact every precaution seems to have been taken to protect the Protestant minority in Ireland.

The financial arrangements are detailed and complex, but are expected to lead to Ireland becoming self-supporting ere long.

It was no matter for surprise that Mr. Asquith referred to the speech of Mr. Bonar Law at Belfast, or that he challenged in particular one of the statements quoted in my last letter; it was however somewhat astonishing that on the floor of the House Mr. Law should have repeated his charge that "the government had turned the House of Commons into a market-place where everything is bought and sold in order that they may remain a few months longer in office." Or that when Mr. Asquith asked whether Mr. Law accused them of selling their convictions the latter should have replied: "You have no convictions." Yet perhaps such conduct, which the prime minister characterized as "the new style," is not so astonishing after all, for not long since, on being asked by Mr. Asquith whether if and when the Unionists were returned to power they would repeal the Insurance Act, Mr. Law at once very emphatically answered: "Certainly," but before he went to bed wrote a letter to the press explaining that he meant something else. Sir F. C. Gould, in a Westminster Gazette cartoon this week, depicted him as a clock-work man who every time he opens his mouth "puts his foot into it," and followed it the next evening with one showing him as the little man on the knee of the ventriloquist, who, in this case, is Sir Edward Carson. And this inimitable artist is generally allowed to be the fairest and least spiteful cartoonist who ever put pencil to paper.

The almost universal chorus of praise and congratulation which comes from the British Colonies and the United States must be most gratifying to Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, particularly that from Canada, where both political parties unite in appreciative references.

The Titanic Disaster

I have had little edge (as we say here) for my letter this week, owing to the news of the awful disaster to the Titanic, which has caused such sorrow and consternation all the world over. I was all the more interested as a nephew and another very intimate friend sailed this week for Montreal. It is to be hoped that as a result of this terrible calamity, the steamship companies may be willing to steer a more southerly course at this season of the year, though it may mean a little more time spent on the journey; also that the board of trade will insist upon more lifeboats being carried where necessary.

Suffragettes Refused Hearing

This week has seen the advent of a new half-penny London paper, the Daily Herald, the organ of the Labor party. The first number contained a rather bitter attack on the Liberal papers, the Westminster Gazette and the Daily News in particular, because they ventured to qualify in some small degree their advocacy of the cause and approval of the action of the miners and their leaders in the recent struggle. One cannot but regret the spirit thus manifested: the same spirit of distrust and hostility which at times, happily less often than formerly, leads the Labor party to bring out a third candidate, and so cause the loss of a seat to the party which is prepared to give them nine-tenths or more of what they ask, and gives it to the party which would deprive them of some of the things they have already obtained.

As showing how the feeling towards the suffragettes has changed of late, I may say that at Aylesbury, where they have always hitherto met with a good-humoured hearing, they have just met with a very different reception. One of the biggest crowds ever assembled in the Market Square refused to allow any speeches to be heard, and eventually the police had to escort the women and their male friends to the railway station. W. W.

London has 200,000 telephones, and the calls average one and a quarter millions per day.

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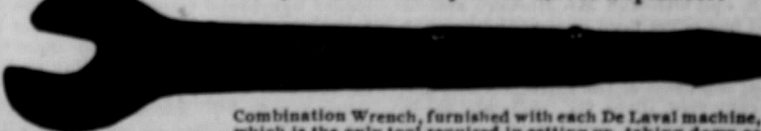
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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.

SOCIALISM DEFINED

Editor, Guide:—In reading Mr. Hordern's communication regarding Socialism in the issue of April 3, I cannot help but think that Mr. Hordern would do much better in discussing whether the farmers' interests lie in affiliating with the socialist party if he would familiarize himself a little better as to what Socialism really is, or stands for. Inasmuch as some of the statements made by him regarding the aims of Socialism were either wilfully or unintentionally false, I feel that they should not remain unchallenged.

Socialism, unfortunately, seems to be the most maligned and misrepresented of all great problems before the people today. Although the greatest library of the world, written upon any one subject, is written upon this great economic question, it seems to be the least understood of all, and we cannot conceive how any man, would venture to enlighten his fellowman upon any subject, which he avowedly does not understand himself. If you want information upon Socialism, read socialist literature written by avowed socialists, or ask some one who is a socialist. You would not think of asking a law student to address you upon medicine or surgery, or a medical student to address you upon law—although each may be quite familiar with that particular science of which he had made a study. So it is with this world-wide scientific study of Socialism. One should at least be familiar with the fundamental principles of the subject to intelligently discuss it. In the first place, the socialist party aims to free the working or producing class from the wage or profit system. And in order to understand the first principles of Socialism, one must first become class conscious. So by the working class, I mean the producers of wealth, and although Mr. Hordern asserts that it has never been proven to him that capital produces nothing and labor all wealth, we maintain that aside from the natural resources of the earth, such as the land, coal, gold, silver, etc., there has never been, nor can be any wealth created except by labor, and we challenge Mr. Hordern, or anyone else, to show a single instance, wherein it can be proven otherwise. As to the natural resources of the earth we maintain that they were put here by the Creator for the benefit of mankind as a whole, and if any one individual, or set of individuals are in possession of them, they are not entitled to be, for they have either obtained possession by class legislation, or by purchase by wealth created by someone's unpaid labor, which has been seized by them through the profit system. Why Mr. Hordern, like thousands of others, of the producing class, should care to divide up something that he produced by his labor alone, with someone who contributed nothing towards that production, simply because they are in a position to exploit him by the profit system, I cannot see. For if labor produces anything, then to labor it is due. You often hear some one make the assertion that socialists believe in dividing up, when in reality it is just the reverse that they aim at. We are tired of dividing up what we produce, with those that labor not. We want it all, with no division. That brings us up to the question of co-operation. Mr. Hordern would have you believe that Socialism sneers at co-operation, when the great co-operative commonwealth is just what we are all striving for. Just as our farmers' organization aims by co-operation to cut out some of the dividing up, or profits as far as possible under this system, just so

does Socialism aim to overthrow the system itself, by co-operation at the ballot box, to take back to ourselves, to be owned and used co-operatively, the natural resources of the earth, all public utilities, means of production, the abolition of rent, interest and profit. Production for use, instead of production for profit shall be our watchword. Instead of advising men to shirk at work, as our friend from Dundern asserts, we maintain that all should do their part. Without labor none should obtain the necessities of life, who are able to work. For if they obtain them in any other way, they are obtaining that which someone else's labor has produced. Is that fair? As to Socialism assailing Christianity, Socialism does nothing of the kind. If Mr. Hordern, who seems to be so fond of quoting the Encyclopædia Britannica, will look for the definition of Socialism in our Standard Dictionary, he will be able to quote this, "The ethics of Socialism and those of Christianity are identical." There may be some individuals in the Socialist party that are unbelievers. So there are in any party. But Socialism itself has nothing to do with any religion or creed. Neither does Socialism have anything to do with personalities; it does not deal with any individual. No thoughts of a Morgan or a Rockefeller ever trouble a true socialist. They are merely products of a system, and it is the system that we have to deal with. When the system is overthrown, they, as individuals will simply have an equal opportunity with the rest of us. We as Socialists realize that this system has been brought about by our own sufferance and assistance at the ballot box, so do we also realize that it is up to us to remedy the conditions by that same ballot. We, unlike Mr. Hordern, are looking to no leader like Lloyd-George, or anyone else, to free us from a condition of affairs that we have assisted in bringing upon ourselves, but are ready and willing to assist in our own emancipation by casting our votes where our interests lie. We ask for no Moses to lead us out of the wilderness, for fear he may get lost too. We prefer to follow the teaching of this great fundamental truth as embodied in the principles of socialism, and by our own right of franchise, deliver ourselves out of the hands of the capitalist or exploiting class. When we, as farmers, stop quibbling over the division of the wealth that we create, and are not afraid to affiliate with a party that aims at the destruction of a system that makes it possible for any division; when we will get together and organize upon the political field as well as on the industrial field, and walk up like men and cast our votes co-operatively, we will have done something for ourselves and our posterity.

FRED. A. HENNIG.

Seven Persons, Alta.

HANDLING OF PROXIES

Editor, Guide:—I would like to express through your columns my pleasure with Mr. Moffat's letter re proxies dealing with our annual meeting. No doubt it is an important matter and demands serious thought of shareholders. I agree with Mr. Moffat's idea of holding local meetings at all the shipping points of the three provinces and selecting delegates to attend the annual meeting holding proxies of the districts represented. No doubt such an action would bring together a more intelligent meeting and would be a great improvement over the past system. Men specially appointed would certainly feel more responsibility and thus take a

more intelligent part. But I would like to point out to Mr. Moffat that he should have at the same time informed us in his letter that all shareholders still have the right under the Joint Stock Companies Act to attend the annual meeting, and the fact that delegates were appointed at any point would in no way interfere with the right of any shareholder to attend the annual meeting and vote for himself, which certainly is the ideal way, could all shareholders be present. I believe, however, as all shareholders cannot be expected to attend, the meeting will naturally be more representative under the delegate system. Another important point, these meetings at the local points, composed of the shareholders of the company could well afford to pool the expenses of the delegates selected to attend the annual meeting. Not every man feels like losing the time and spending from \$10 to \$20 to attend the annual meeting and even the latter sum would not cover expenses from Western Saskatchewan or Alberta. Our company, as Mr. Moffat truly said, has attained such magnitude now that every precaution should be used to bring forth the most capable men at all our meetings. I think I can plainly read the signs of the times which proclaim to me the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the near future being the one great factor in our Western life to break down monopoly and to give honorable labor its rightful place in society.

JAMES BROWN.

Brandon, Man.

FAVORS FREE TRADE

Editor, Guide:—I was much interested and profited by reading the letter, "A Protectionist Farmer," by Mr. Alex. Coleman, in April 17 issue. If I required anything to confirm me in my belief in the benefits of "Free Trade," his letter supplied it. I notice the "annexation dope" handed out at the last election has found fertile soil in the mind of your correspondent, but if "Free Trade" meant "annexation" England would have been gobbled up long ago, and I notice the "Free Trade Gun" hopelessly missed fire in the late coal strike. A little study of conditions in England would show your correspondent that her fiscal policy has little or nothing to do with the decline of agriculture, but is accounted for by the existence of Landlordism, and were farm products enhanced in price by protection the landlord is the only person who would eventually be benefited. The paradox of "The Capitalist fighting the Combines" should have been inserted in the joke column, in fact, the whole letter assumes a humorous aspect in the light of his concluding statement that "much more might be said in favor of Protective Tariff."

F. B. SULMAN.

Blackfoot, Alta.

MR. DIXON TO MR. GREEN

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 10, in the Saskatchewan section, Mr. F. W. Green insinuates that Direct Legislation is a reform that does not vitally affect the farmers. I refer to his letter to Mr. Cairns in which he mentioned my name. In this letter Mr. Green does not openly oppose Direct Legislation but he "damns it with faint praise." A large majority of the organized farmers of Western Canada believe that Direct Legislation is a matter of importance to them. Their actions give evidence of their faith. It was principally due to the efforts of the United Farmers of Alberta that a resolution in favor of Direct Legislation was passed unanimously by the legislature of Alberta at its last session. A committee of that house is now working upon a bill to put into practice the principle embodied in the resolution, and when that bill adorns the statute books the honor and the glory will be given to those who deserve it, the United Farmers of Alberta. In Manitoba the farmers are the strongest supporters of the Direct Legislation movement. At the last three annual conventions the Grain Growers of Manitoba have passed resolutions in favor of this reform and have empowered their executive to work for it. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan have endorsed Direct Legislation at their last two conventions. Secretary Green says he is not anxious about Direct Legislation. If Mr. Green thinks Direct Legislation is wrong, it is his duty to show us where it is wrong. If he can convince us that we are wasting our efforts he will have done us a service. But if he thinks it is right, he should work for it. At any rate he should declare his opinion in a clear

and unmistakable manner so that the farmers whom he represents will know exactly what he thinks about it. His letter to Mr. Cairns is full of evasive insinuations to which it would be folly to attempt to reply, but there is one sentence I would like to paraphrase. Mr. Green says "Farmers should not allow what ought to be, to becloud the thing that really is." I would rather say "Farmers should not allow the thing that is to becloud the thing that ought to be." Is Direct Legislation the thing that ought to be, or is it the thing that ought not to be? That is the question Mr. Green owes it to his fellow farmers to answer.

Yours truly,

F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg, Man.

OPPOSES SECESSION

Editor, Guide:—As far as Southern Saskatchewan is concerned, I also can corroborate the editor's statement that there is considerable feeling in evidence in favor of secession as the only remedy for the grievances of Western Canadian farmers. However for my part I am rather inclined to impute the agitation to a temporary ebullition of feeling caused by the failure to carry reciprocity. Personally, I consider the failure to carry reciprocity to have been an error of judgment on the part of Canadians. It was a case of entrenched interests (manufacturers' associations and others), which always appear under a protective system, successfully beating back an attempt towards freer trade. That is the curse of protection. Under it you cannot legislate equitably and with due regard to the interests of all. It is always the case of the "long pull." But what we Westerners would gain by secession I utterly fail to see. Winnipeg is called the "Gateway of the West"—gates may sometimes be closed, what then? Europe is still the centre of the world's wealth and power—would the West gain by the erection of a barrier other than the ocean? Of course not. True the West has many grievances; it suffers in one instance from under-representation, which means that the East is over-represented. But that question is pledged for settlement this year. But after all, the West is only experiencing the discomforts and inconveniences due to rapid growth. It is the younger brother arriving at man's estate; and it has got to prove its manhood by cool-thinking, sound judgment, and resolute and decisive action, and all that means, not silly bosh about secession, which is as if a man proposed to cut off his right hand in order to reap a benefit. To those who argue for secession I have only to point towards the frontier. Lincoln dealt with a secession movement even to the point of a long and terrible war. And what has been the result? The creation of the most powerful single community in the whole world. Surely the past history of the United States should be sufficient to convince any sane Westerner that secession is not the right road to take if he wishes for peace and power among the nations. We should be a house divided against itself. I would advise those who write in favor of secession to read again the history of Canadian confederation. Possibly time has effaced from their memory the dishearteningly intricate problems that the "Fathers of Confederation" faced and overcame in the great political struggle which culminated in the "British North America Act" and the birth of the Dominion. Let us all, by giving the best that is in us to Canada, do homage to their memory, and to that of Lord Durham, who, almost alone, forced the first great measure for the unification of Canada upon a dull-witted administration before another Washington arose to defend Liberty. With regard to the question of "Direct Legislation" which you are advocating in The Guide, I do not think the Referendum would be a desirable form of democratic rule, although, of course, like every other proposal, it is neither wholly bad or wholly good. It might be useful and efficient in deciding any "straight" political question, as, for instance, women's suffrage, or taxing bachelors, or cats, or other vermin; but a government bill, or a budget, or secession and such like could not be decided by its means. They would involve, not one simple proposition, but a series of propositions, and many an honest man might find himself in agreement with some and not with others. Moreover, it would tend to destroy the authority of Parliament, and I for one consider that the average of intelligence in a Parliament is higher than the average of intelligence

in the nation. The Referendum may be an efficient system in a more enlightened age; today it would lead to confusion and retard reform. When the great mass of the people become as intelligent as—but when that time comes we shall need no Parliaments at all. I must ask you to excuse me for taking up a portion of your valuable time by sending you this epistle to read; anyway, I suppose it is just a waste of ink and brain energy, as seeing that to a certain extent it opposes that which you advocate it stands ninety-nine chances in a hundred of finding a resting place in your office waste paper basket.

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS.
Langbank, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Andrews' last remark is wholly uncalled for. The man who opposes the views of The Guide has every opportunity to express his own views in our pages. As we have said many times, only a small portion of the letters received can be published on account of lack of space, but no discrimination is shown. The Guide takes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents.—The Editor.

TO PREVENT SHARP PRACTICE

Editor, Guide:—As I know you like to give credit to any public man that does or tries to do anything that is a benefit for the people, I would like to mention a little bill that was brought forward in the Manitoba House last session, but on account of opposition and the short time left to discuss it, it was laid over till next session.

At the present time the farmers are at the mercy of the loan companies when they give a mortgage, as most of them contain a clause providing that in cases where the principal of his mortgage is not paid on the day due, the companies can charge a bonus for the time overdue, and by chap. 116, clause 7 R.S.M., the farmer is not entitled to any damage for not receiving notice, and as most companies try to get the farmer to pay some principal annually, this matter comes every year, and especially this last year when everybody was behind, the companies made thousands of dollars by their bonuses.

By Mr. Newton's Bill (No. 91) they would have just made their interest. No wonder that the companies got alarmed and came down hot haste with a great howl, and in the short time left of the session there was not time to discuss the matter fully. Now the farmers should be prepared to be fully represented when the matter comes up again as this is a vital question.

Mr. Newton brought in Bill No. 91, which says that "notwithstanding anything contained in any mortgage, or contract respecting any mortgage, or mortgage, or any sum due on account thereof, may be paid at any time after the due date thereof by paying the amount due and interest on the same to date of such payment, and without notice or bonus."
JUSTICE.

FREE TRADE AND ANNEXATION

Editor, Guide:—In the issue of your paper under date April 17 I saw a letter headed "A Protectionist Farmer" and signed "Alex. Coleman." He starts off with the far-fetched idea that Free Trade with the United States means annexation. Now, Great Britain has had Free Trade with the whole world for a considerable number of years, but has anyone annexed her yet or is anyone likely to do so in the near future? Personally, I do not see an awful lot of difference between being an object of charity to United States grain buyers (although I do not for one moment admit that Free Trade would make us such) and an object of plunder to the Canadian grain buyers and capitalists. One thing I should like to mention here and that is that I am no annexationist myself. I served 31 months in the Imperial Army in South Africa and would do so again with alacrity under like circumstances. I mention this so that no one will think I am talking and writing one way and thinking another. Now, if Mr. Coleman would study Great Britain's Board of Trade returns he will find that both imports and exports show a steady rise, which does not sound like shutting down manufacturing industries. When Mr. Coleman says Free Trade has crushed the farmer in England, he certainly forgets the farmer in England is in exactly the opposite position to the farmers of this country. In England they import farm produce, here we export it, which makes all the difference.

But having lived in England some years myself I can safely say the English farmer today is enjoying infinitely more prosperity than are the farmers of Western Canada. Furthermore if in some sections of England you find farmers who are not prospering as they deserve, it is the "Land Laws" and not Free Trade which has caused that state of affairs to exist. Mr. Coleman must remember that the men who are agitating for a certain measure of Free Trade with the United States are also trying to get Free Trade with England, which does not look like an especial favor to the United States. You do not find a rose growing on a thistle, neither will you ever find "prosperous and thriving manufacturing towns" in Western Canada, which is and always will be an agricultural country pure and simple. As to the prosperity of the United States being due to exorbitant tariffs, that on the face of it is ridiculous. The United States today coupled with Great Britain are the two living monuments in the world showing the benefit of Free Trade. The United States produce 90 per cent. of what they use, within their own borders and have interstate Free Trade, which has placed them today in the proud position which they occupy, and Great Britain has Free Trade with the world and is more than holding her own against all the protected nations of the earth. I think Mr. Coleman's ideas on the secession are just a trifle crude, personally

I do not think that it is practicable just now, but as I understand the question, the idea is for Western Canada to become a crown colony—not to join the States at all. In conclusion I would say that Mr. Coleman's last sentence shows one of two things. Either he does not read The Guide very often or else (and I incline to the latter supposition) he is doing the editor a gross injustice with his eyes open, as all shades of opinion are freely expressed in the Mail Bag every week.

W. H. LILWALL.

Colonsay, Sask.

SIXTY PER CENT. OF WHEAT SEEDED

In the fortnightly report issued by the statistics branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture on April 30 it is stated that at this date 63 per cent. of the wheat crop is in the ground. The weather during the past two weeks has been cold and germination has been slow. The effect is beneficial in so far as it will cause the seed to take deeper root and thus to better withstand subsequent weather.

Seeding was general everywhere on April 17. The percentage of seeding done is less in the southeast than in any other part of the province with the exception of a few points in the north, noticeably Shellbrook and Wadena. At these points the surface soil was longer

in drying out. The indications are that the increase in the wheat area will not be large. While at some points increases are reported, these are offset by decreases in other districts. The increases are mostly in the newer districts where gasoline tractors have been brought into requisition.

The seed bed is in a favorable condition, although the weather is too cold for good germination. Owing to the small amount of plowing and the anxiety of the farmers to get the seed in as early as possible, a good deal of the wheat has been put in on stubble. The seeding period so far compares very favorably with that of previous years, and the outlook for an excellent crop is encouraging.

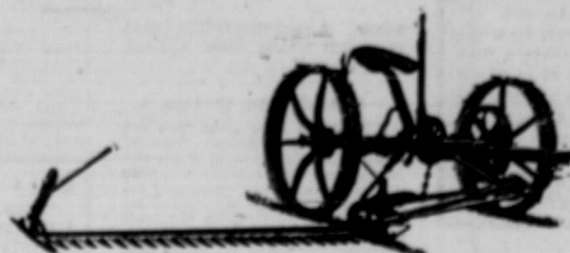
The Saskatchewan 1911 wheat crop is accounted for up to the present date as follows:

- Shipping to date, 59,500,000 bushels.
- In store, 9,000,000 bushels.
- Required for seed, 7,000,000 acres at one and a half bushels, 10,000,000 bushels.
- Milled in the province and in cars uninspected, 3,000,000 bushels.
- Unthreshed, 2,500,000 bushels.
- In farmers' hands, threshed and still to be marketed, 12,796,588 bushels.
- Final estimates of 1911 crop, 96,796,588 bushels.

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Frost & Wood Giant 8 Mower



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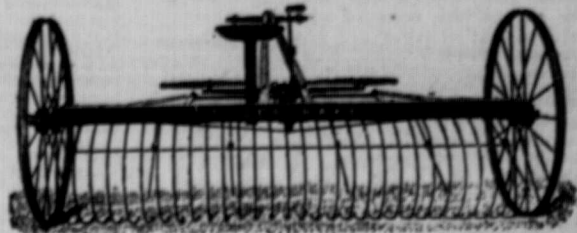
The Giant 8 has great driving power because of the simple and compact arrangement of the gears. Smooth running and light draft are assured by a plentiful supply of large roller bearings. The cutter bar is protected against wear by steel plates. Large bearings—not pins—are used for the connection between cutter bar and main frame.

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M. K. Cowan, K.C.

The Man Who Is Fighting the Battle of the West for Lower Freight Rates

That the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments made a wise move when they asked Mahlon K. Cowan, K.C., Toronto, to represent them in the general freight rates inquiry has already been amply demonstrated. "M. K." as he is known by a legion of friends and acquaintances, is about the liveliest legal wire in the Dominion today. He has got both hands on the crank and he is bound to get results, or something will go to smash. As a matter of fact he did get results at once and while the Dominion government were still figuring on their line of action, "M. K." scored quickly and unexpectedly and quite took away the breath of the Dominion government counsel and the big array of lawyers who appeared before the Railway Board on behalf of the large transportation corporations.

It happened in this way. The brief from the two Western governments was offered to Mr. Cowan, about March 1. The Railway Board had fixed on March 8 to discuss the methods of procedure. Mr. Cowan was on hand and promptly asked counsel for the railways to assume the responsibility of showing that their freight rates in the West are not too high. This the legal representatives of the transportation companies firmly but politely declined to do. Mr. Cowan did not make any threats, but he quickly decided on a line of action. The railways were asked to submit a lot of information and were given until April 16 to do it. When the case was taken up again on that date, Mr. Harry Whittie, K.C., chief counsel for the Dominion government, announced that all the statements asked for had not been furnished, and suggested an adjournment. But Mr. Cowan had not waited for the railways to submit their figures. He had been digging into the freight tariff schedules on his own account and had a big broadside ready for the railways. He announced that there were witnesses on hand whom he desired to examine and that subsequently he had a statement to submit.

Mabee Backed Him Up

At this juncture the railway lawyers tried to block proceedings and appealed to the board. They argued that the case was in the hands of the Dominion counsel and that Mr. Cowan was only running a little independent inquiry of his own. There was some hot cross-firing between the lawyers. "I am quite aware of the fact that I am an interloper," declared Mr. Cowan vehemently, "but I am going to stay right here, till the board says I have to get out." The board didn't order Mr. Cowan to get out. Chairman Mabee has no use for quibbles, and he told him to go ahead. Then Mr. Cowan gave an exhibition of the dynamic force which fairly oozes from his personality. In exactly one hour, he examined three witnesses and submitted a mass of figures which showed that railway rates in the West are from 20 to 160 per cent. higher than in the East. In conclusion he claimed that he had established a prima facie case against the railways and that they must now accept the onus of showing that their freight charges are not too high. Everyone in the room was impressed with the performance. Chairman Mabee and his colleagues put their heads together for a few minutes. Then the chairman announced that the board agreed with Mr. Cowan. He had established a case against the railways, and it was up to them to disprove it. At this point it is worth while noting that it was not till April 29, when the board met in Toronto, that counsel for the Dominion government succeeded in doing the same thing.

His Pedigree

Readers of The Guide will be interested in some particulars of the man who scored this coup on their behalf. They will not be displeased to learn that he is the son of a Canadian farmer. He was born in Mersea township, Essex county, May 10, 1863, and is therefore just 49 years of age. His father was a North of Ireland Protestant, and a prosperous tiller of the soil. His mother was of Scotch and English lineage with

a streak of Pennsylvania Dutch. Young Mahalon Cowan would probably be an Essex county farmer today had he not met with an accident which cost him two fingers. His father advised him not to stick to the farm with a crippled hand. Young Mahalon was 19 years of age at the time. Most boys would have thought it too late to make a start to qualify for a profession, but Mahalon had faith in his ability to catch up with those who had got an earlier start. He entered Brantford Collegiate institute, taking up the course which leads to the legal profession. Later on he switched to the Collingwood Collegiate Institute. After three years' study he was ready in 1885 to commence the study of law at Brantford under Hon. A. S. Hardy, then Minister of Crown Lands in the Ontario government, and later on Sir Oliver Mowat's successor as premier of Ontario. In September, 1886, young

Cowan moved to Toronto and entered for law with the firm of Christopher Robinson. Later on he was with J. K. Kerr, K.C., now Senator Kerr, and Jas. Fullerton, K.C., then counsel for the city of Toronto. In 1890, he passed at Osgoode Hall and became a member of the Ontario bar. Mr. Cowan, who was then 27 years of age, decided to practice law in Windsor, where he became a partner of J. W. Hanna, ex-mayor of that city, who died only a few days ago. He remained with Mr. Hanna until 1896, when he entered another firm of which A. H. Clarke, the present member for South Essex, who has recently moved to Calgary, was the senior member.

A Strong Campaigner

Shortly before this, Mr. Cowan made his first venture in politics by accepting the Liberal nomination for South Essex. As a resident of the North Riding he was an outsider. He did not seek the nomination but was chosen because it was recognized that only a man with a strong personality and a good mixer could be elected. South Essex had not

given a majority of over 60 one way or the other for several contests, but when the ballots were counted on the night of June 23, 1896, Cowan was 182 votes to the good. Before the 1900 election came along Hon. W. S. Fielding's tariff, which placed corn on the free list, was in force. Essex county is a great corn-producing district, and this change was decidedly unpopular. Cowan was down on every political slate as a "dead duck," but again the personal equation and a whirlwind campaign landed him at the head of the poll with a majority of 83.

Although a supporter of the government of the day Mr. Cowan was not an idle member of parliament. He was chairman of the Private Bills Committee. The Alien Labor act, still on the statute book, was drafted by him; also the law in regard to drainage across railway tracks which was put through by him after a two years' fight and in the face of the opposition of Hon. A. G. Blair, then minister of railways. It is in the interest of the farming community.

Continued on Page 28

"It Took Me Fifty Years to Know How to Give You Better Roofs than any other Man"

"I tell you, every farmer in Canada should realize the big share a good roof has in making a good barn. That is my life-work—making roofs. I have been making my roof better and better for more than fifty years. What I have done for farm roofs is one of the biggest things ever done for people who farm."

"You ask me why a barn roof is so important. I will tell you. You build a barn and expect the roof to protect it many years. You put thousands of dollars' worth of produce under that roof while it lasts. Every pound of this produce costs you hard work. If a poor roof lets it get spoiled by wet, you lose money year after year. This lost money is many times the roof cost. Some roofs will last for several years. Some roofs will last if they are kept

years. A roof that will do that is worth going after a good long ways."

Stands the Arctics

"This roof is so good that the Canadian Government Bernier Arctic Expedition used it for the Arctic regions. Here is immense cold and sweeping winds and ice and poor foundations to stand up under. The North-West Mounted Police use it. The Canadian Government has found no better roof for them. My roof is a good roof for the Arctic Circle. It is a still better roof in the milder climate of the rest of Canada."

A Roof for any Man See What a Good Roof Can Do!

"I have spent my life making a low-cost roof that any man or his tinsmith could lay right. This roof of mine saves the stuff stored under it. It saves the barn framing and beams. It saves the foundation. This roof of mine doesn't need special roof timbering at all."

Good for 100 Years

"The big point about my roof is that it cannot develop leaks after you have had it up a year or two. It is a real roof from the first year it is on your barn to the last year. And do you know when that 'last year' will be? You will use that barn, and your son will use that barn, and your grandson will use that barn before that 'last year' comes. I want to pound the fact home to you that when you get a roof from me, you get a roof that is good for one hundred years. Think of getting a roof that makes your barn good for a hundred years. And that at about the price of an ordinary roof."

"That is why I say, 'I have helped the farmer more than any man ever did.' My roof will protect a good \$100,000 of produce in your barn in 100

This Took 50 Years

"You are beginning to see something of the big work I have done. I have made a low-cost roof that stands terrific cold and heat, that stands tremendous rains, that stands ice, that stands earthquakes. In fifty years, I have made Pedlar roof better and better by little points added every year. It has world sales to-day, just because it is the best roof in the world at its very moderate price."

MY LATEST TRIUMPH

"Then, a few years ago, I put my finishing touch that made my roof wonderful. I had been troubled, not by my roof design, but by the metal in it. It seemed impossible to get a metal which would not rust. I had to take the best metal I could get. The design was all right. I had been making that design better for fifty years. At last I struck a clew in Europe."

"You know they have cathedrals there that are hundreds of years old. Yet the iron hinges on the doors are as good as ever to-day, though they were hammered out hundreds of years ago. I said to myself, 'Why not make up my roof in this peculiar kind of iron, so my roof will last like those door hinges?' Well, sir, that was a hard job. It was hard to get that iron duplicated. I worked for a long time and my



chemists worked with me to get it. I stuck to it just as carefully as I had stuck to bettering my roof. And I got it at last. That's the metal I use to-day."

You Get the Benefit

"My roof is the only roof in the world with this kind of non-rusting iron in it. I am the only man a farmer can come to and say, 'I want a hundred-year roof at about the price I would pay for cedar shingle.' I am the only man that can deliver that kind of goods."

"My roof will not rust to the leaking point within 100 years. It saves the barn and its products from the weather. It saves the barn from thaw-water and lodged ice, because the seams cannot be gouged apart. It saves the barn from fire, because sparks cannot burn it. A burning stick on the roof will not harm it, or harm the barn under it. Lightning cannot burn a barn with my roof on it. My roof is a perfect conductor of electricity. My roof has 'give' in it to defy heat and frost, and protects in winter and summer. It protects even though the rafters sag. Wind cannot blow my roof off a barn. This is because it is a ventilated roof. It keeps your barn ventilated and stands the heaviest winds safely."

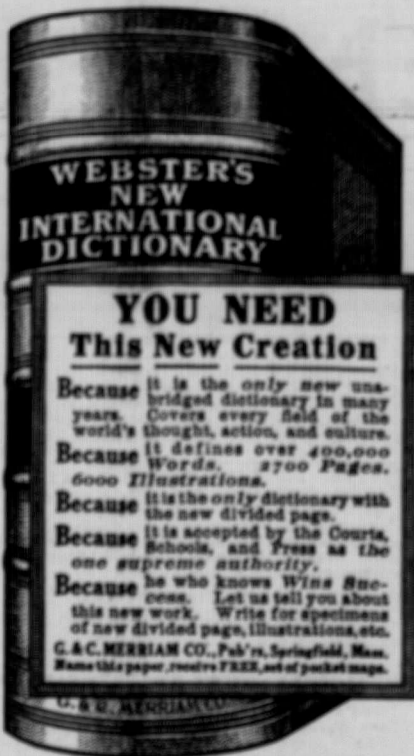
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"I want to send you my book, 'ROOFING RIGHT.' This lets you dig into more facts about the Pedlar roof. You will see how clean it is. It gives the best cistern water you can gather, as it is self-cleaning. This book shows scores of good barn designs—the best barns in Canada. Every one has my roof on it. You will get big help from my book, and I will send it free for a post-card, because you can plan your barn from it, whether you use my 100-year roof or not." Write to-day

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Consolidated Schools in Manitoba

Continued from Page 7

ment of Education for Manitoba lay any claim to the honor of evolving it. The first we hear of the plan was in the State of Massachusetts 50 years ago, where the rural parts of the state were gradually becoming depopulated owing to the exodus to the great cities and the greater west. Rural schools everywhere in the state became so small as to be practically inoperative, while as the attendance lowered the cost of maintenance grew larger. It was to meet this great evil that consolidation was brought forward. With the fusion of a number of small districts into a larger administrative unit, a stable and extensive basis for financing the schools was found which made for higher efficiency, and it is always with a view to greater efficiency, not necessarily less cost, that consolidation is advocated. The school, no longer seriously affected by fluctuations in school population, becomes an institution with fixed location and belongings. From Massachusetts the idea spread westward throughout the States and to-day there is consolidation to a greater or less degree in almost every state in the union. The movement in Eastern Canada has not been as spontaneous as in the United States, but in Manitoba it has, and to-day this province may well be termed the "Mecca" of consolidation in Canada.

Macdonald's Generosity

In the years 1902-1908 in the five extreme Eastern provinces it was introduced as a part of the Macdonald scheme, whereby from a large fund provided by Sir Wm. Macdonald one consolidated school was founded in each province and supported for three years, after which time the districts were to decide whether to continue consolidation at their own expense, or to revert to the old system of small districts. Apparently this scheme of nursing the districts along in order that they might experiment with



Two Miles to School Has no Terrors

consolidation has not proven as great a success as its founders thought it would, and in most cases these schools are at present not operating with as much vigor and energy as would be expected.

Manitoba had no Help

In Manitoba the people went into the project entirely on their own initiative, and from the first organized and supported these schools from their own taxes, supplemented by generous grants from the department of education, which has always lent its assistance to the plan which they believe to be the very best yet devised to overcome the many difficulties under which the rural schools are laboring. Consolidation is here to stay and the most intense interest is now being manifested everywhere throughout the province in this scheme. The minister of education, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, has given the subject a great deal of time and thought, as has also the deputy minister, Mr. Robt. Fletcher. In order that the people everywhere might have the fullest possible information on the subject, Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Fletcher have, whenever time and their duties would permit, gone out at the request of the people to address meetings in various parts of the province and give any other assistance they were able to.

One Inspector Engaged Continuously

In addition to this one of the inspectors of schools conversant with the operation of these schools has been appointed to engage entirely in this work of spreading information regarding consolidation, and even now it is found almost impossible to keep abreast of the work so great a demand is there now for the facts and figures regarding the movement. More consolidated schools have been organized in the past year than in the five years previous to 1911.

The districts vary in size from fifteen



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Breeders' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column, compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

STOCK

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDESDALES. Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. F. Hocks, several stallions, one and two years, good ones; mares and fillies, imported and home-bred; Yorkshires fall farrow and spring pigs, both sex; a splendid yard of B. F. Hocks; eggs \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping station: Carman, Roland and Graham, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 22-17

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 Cockerals, 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; 20 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClerk, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FORTY REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE prize strain, October litters, \$15 each, sows only; March litters, boars \$11, sows \$10; also a choice lot of pure bred Collie pups, sable and white; dogs, \$5; bitches, \$4. Apply Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 41-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boar, one year old; price \$25; also White Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00 per setting. C. W. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask. 41-2

FOR SALE—IMPORTED AYRSHIRE BULL, five years old; great stock getter—three yearlings of the true dairy type. John H. Trimble, Vegreville, Alta. 39-6

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, three years old, color roan, true to type; cash or easy terms. A. Norton, Creek Farm, Senlac, Sask. 39-2

JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

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

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

SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 3 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

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

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

W. J. McCOMB, BERESFORD, MAN.—IM- porter and breeder of Red Polled cattle; the farmer's cow; stock for sale. 39-12

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

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale. 35-26

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

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Piets, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

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

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

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

THOROUGHbred HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale. H. A. Mitchell, Mitchelton, Sask.

NOTICE

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

G. G. G.

sections of land and a small village to over eighty sections, the former being at Minota and the latter the latest consolidation to go into operation at Roblin. In connection with the Roblin consolidation it is to be noted that it is probable that in a very short time, owing to the successful and satisfactory operation of this district, another small district will be admitted to the consolidation. This will make the district to contain about 100 square miles of territory. A very noticeable feature of consolidation is the breadth of view the people take in every matter pertaining to the school. Large, modern, well equipped buildings are to be seen with extensive grounds, an up-to-date plant and an excellent staff of teachers.

Large Grounds: Better Salaries

From four to ten acre sites are common, Starbuck school being the proud possessor of the latter, while solid brick buildings costing from \$8,000 to \$12,000 have been erected on many of these sites. The salaries paid are on a par with these, and run from \$750 to \$1,200 for principals, elementary and intermediate departments. Where the consolidated districts have collegiate institutes the salaries of course are far higher. The cost of driving the vans where the vans are the property of the district runs from \$1.50 a day to \$3.75 a day, and in one case only, \$4 a day.

Cost Varies

The cost say per quarter section of operating a consolidated school is difficult to determine, just as that of operating an ordinary rural school would be, for no two are alike. Some specific instances might be given. For example, in Starbuck, comprising forty-nine and a half sections of land, the special tax was \$11.40 per quarter; in Holland, one of the oldest districts and twenty-nine sections in extent, the same tax was about \$16; in Eagleton, which is fifty-nine sections in size, the tax was \$10; in Dauphin, with the town included, the tax was \$17.50 per quarter; in Melita, including the town, \$19.50; and in Bridgenby, a purely rural consolidation, the special tax was about \$11 on an average. Some of these districts are purely rural while some include a town or village; some do ordinary public school work while others do all kinds of collegiate and high school work. Some are small in extent while others are large, so that they present a number of varying conditions.

Advantages Summarized

To sum up, the matter it is now conceded by all that consolidation, sometimes costing more and sometimes less than the old defective system, means far greater efficiency, a more regular attendance, a fair deal to each and every ratepayer whether near the school or far from it, a keeping of the older pupils longer at school, the giving of high school advantages to the country child while permitting to live at home under the watchful eye of the parent, better school buildings, grounds, plant and equipment, better and more experienced teachers and an education which is deeper and more thorough and which tends to a broader national spirit.

CHINA'S SOCIALISTIC REPUBLIC

Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, in an interview, gives his reasons for his retirement from political life in China to the Shanghai correspondent of the Telegraph. He says:

"I have finished the political revolution. Now will commence the greatest social revolution in the world's history. The abdication of the Manchus is only the means to a greater end. The future policy of the Republic will be keen Socialism. I am an ardent follower of Henry George, whose ideas are practicable on the virgin soil of China, as compared with their impracticability in European countries or America, where the money is controlled by capitalists."

Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen states that he has obtained the full consent of the government, and starts his propaganda immediately. The railroads, mines, etc., will be controlled by the government. The single-tax system and, as far as possible, free trade will be adopted by the government.

Members of parliament in Belgium are paid \$85 per month whilst parliament is sitting.

Saskatchewan Sales OF PURE BRED BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE

Under the Auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association

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NORTH BATTLEFORD, June 6

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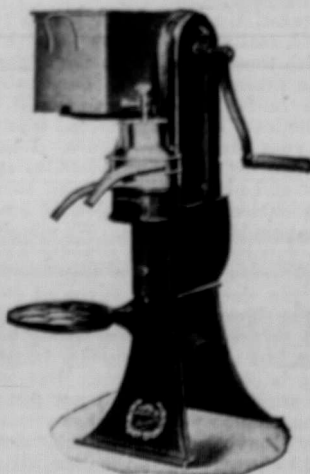
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J. COCHRANE SMITH, Secretary

Department of Agriculture, Regina

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Sprays Itself with Oil all the Time It's Running



The self-oiling system of the "STANDARD" starts spraying the working parts the instant you turn the crank. It stops oiling when you stop turning. No glass lubricators to be continually looked after. The "STANDARD'S" oiling system takes care of itself. The oil-proof and dust-proof casing enclosing the working parts, prevents dust and dirt clogging up the machine, and makes it impossible for oil to get on the floor.

Because of the self-oiling system, the "STANDARD" runs easier. There is always a bath of oil in the bearings, always oil between the cogs as they mesh. This means that the cogs in the different gears are not subject to the usual wear. The less wear, the easier the separator will run, and the longer it will last. Furthermore, this up-to-date oiling system saves at least one-half the oil wasted by other separators.

The self-oiling system is only one of the big features of "THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEPARATOR." Others are described in our booklet. Write us for a copy and learn how good a separator your money can buy.

The Renfrew Machinery Co. Limited
ENDERTON BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Many of the protected manufacturers refuse to advertise in The Guide because they cannot buy its editorial policy

FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large

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District Directors

No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Theo. Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colony; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.

AMONG THE LOCALS

The annual meeting of Crown Hill branch was held on March 23. Out of a membership of 63 only about twenty were present. However, we reorganized and elected officers for the coming year. Owing to the large territory included in this branch it is almost impossible to carry on very successful business, as members, at least the majority, are scattered, some in Blaine Lake, some in Marcellin, Gillis and others near Crown Hill. Principally owing to lack of enthusiasm and non-attendance at meetings last year, I was not in a position to make a report as there was reason to believe that this branch would not reorganize. However, I shall make an effort to be able to report an improvement in the state of affairs and will write you more fully in the near future.

J. J. BRUNNING, Sec'y.

J. J. Brunning, Esq.

Yours of recent date to hand. We are very glad to note you have reorganized your association and appointed officers for the ensuing year. We note you have a membership of sixty-three with about twenty present at your meeting. Do not despair at this. Twenty farmers thinking, planning together for the good of the whole can accomplish considerable at times. In many places twenty would be considered a good meeting. We note you have a very large territory and a somewhat scattered settlement. We shall await with interest your letter and trust that your members will realize the great value they are to this association. Whenever we go to present any matter affecting the farmers the question asked is "How many members have you and are they unanimous on this question? Have they thought it out? Do they hold regular meetings?" and if we can answer in the affirmative showing strength and firmness, it is much easier to secure what we ask. The little fees charged are not much but it is necessary that they come in in order to carry on the business, as there is considerable expense in operating a Central office. We note you did well last year and trust to hear from your association again in the near future.

F. W. G.

I write to inform you that Sonningdale has reorganized their branch of the G.G.A. after a year of lethargy. I, as newly appointed secretary, was instructed to write to headquarters for whatever literature might be obtainable in order to keep up interest in the future. Kindly send me one copy of all interesting literature pertaining to the interest of the Grain Growers that you may consider of any importance, fifty membership tickets, one copy of the constitution, a plan of best method of conducting meetings, i.e., order of procedure, information as to the best method of forming a local branch of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, with the rules and workings of these elevators. Full information is desired. Ten members have already paid their fees, but as many more have signified their intention of doing so either before the next meeting, May 1, or at it, I think it best to hold them until then and send all the fees at one time. Is there any set dates for sending in fees? Please send me the bill along with the literature and cost of same will be sent you by return mail.

LAWRENCE W. RATHWELL,
Sonningdale, Sask. Sec'y.

Yours of the 9th inst. to hand. We are glad to note you have reorganized Sonningdale branch of the G.G.A. Farmers make the biggest mistake of their lives when they neglect their association. Class organization is being extended everywhere. Farmers will only get the crumbs if they do not attend to their business. They have an individual interest and they have a class interest. The more members we have and the more money we have in our treasury the

more regularly we can meet. The better educated we can become the more reliable data we can secure and in consequence the more power we have. I am enclosing you under separate cover the fifty membership cards you ask for, also a copy of "Our Association and Its Work," and an address by myself. Read these over carefully. No literature is of any consequence unless read, nor of any effect unless the ideas are put into practice. With this in view read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. Good luck to you and best wishes for all your members during the coming year. Membership fees should be sent in quarterly.

F. W. G.

I am enclosing resolution passed at meeting the other day. I would take this opportunity of congratulating you and President Maharg on your pull off at Ottawa. Trusting the Saskatchewan association is making satisfactory progress, I remain,

J. A. MURRAY, Sec'y.

Wapella, Sask.

At a meeting of the Orcadia branch of the G.G.A. it was resolved that this meeting put itself on record, "That whereas we were content to stay in the Confederation of the provinces as long as the government found us market for our produce, but seeing that the government denied us a market that was available, to our loss, and compelled us to give away our produce on a glutted market; further we consider the British way is to seize every market available, the present way being un-British and intolerable. Therefore, we decide in favor of the Western Provinces separating from the Eastern ones, who being out of sympathy with us, cannot be tolerated to decide our trade treaties or make our laws." This was carried unanimously. Please give the above publicity.

JOHN G. STEPHEN, Sec'y.
Orcadia, Sask.

John G. Stephen, Esq.

Your secession resolution of March 15 to hand. I really do not know what we can do with these. We are in the minority at the present time, and personally I am not in favor of secession and I do not believe our convention would listen to your idea for a minute. I believe we can organize and educate, secure data and present our case in such a way as to secure that which is best for all the people of Canada. We simply have got to organize and educate and present our case in such a way as to win over the electorate in favor of our views. The idea of acting like school boys who refuse to play any more because they lost too many marbles in the first game is obnoxious to me. But, of course, I am only one, and I am filing resolutions such as yours by themselves. I admit we have several of them now. They will be presented to the Executive at the next meeting.

F. W. G.

Enclosed you will find \$9.00, being the fee to the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan for eighteen members of the new branch of Haglof, which was formed on March 30, 1912. Will you kindly forward us further instructions on how to manage our association, etc.?

SAM NELSON, Sec'y.
Haglof, Sask.

Sam Nelson, Esq.

We herewith enclose our receipt for \$9.00 membership fees from the new association of Haglof. We are pleased to welcome you into the Saskatchewan G.G.A., which now numbers some fifteen thousand members with nearly six hundred local associations. Each local conducts its affairs in accordance with the constitution, looking to the betterment of the farmers in its own particular vicinity, at the same time forming a part of the whole which meets in convention once a year, taking into consideration

questions which affect the farmer as a whole. The meetings are all conducted pretty much the same as public meetings. We are desirous that all the farmers should belong to the association. It is not a trading body nor a political body, neither is it a religious body. Nevertheless, all kinds of questions involving any or all of these may be discussed because all of them more or less affect farmers, many of them have to be handled carefully, however, as we are very frail, bound by our environment and early training, and more or less enslaved by tradition and very imperfectly understanding our business as farmers and Canadian citizens. Every legislative enactment more or less affects farmers.

Class organization abounds everywhere. Combines, mergers, companies, labor organizations, travellers' associations, lumber dealers, coal dealers, retail dealers and manufacturers of every description organize. Strikes, floods, famines, epidemics in various parts of the world will surely in some form affect farmers in the Province of Saskatchewan. Consequently farmers must organize, must study. There was a time when it was clan against clan, tribe against tribe, physical force was the big factor. Now the trading relationship between men is simply a form of economic war and it is brains and organization that counts. Hitherto farmers have been like sheep wandering on the mountain side, now they are beginning to think, plan, agitate, organize, educate in order that they may emancipate and secure that which lawfully belongs to them and endeavor to discover and put into operation principles that will make conditions better for everybody. This is a big contract, and we are glad to welcome Haglof farmers into our midst. You can help us, we can help you. Again we ask you to carefully study the enclosed little pamphlet and constitution and write us again soon.

F. W. G.

A meeting was held at Odessa for the purpose of organizing a branch of the G.G.A., and the same has been organized with the following board: President, Karl Runge; vice-president, George Fescer; secretary-treasurer, Jacob Hoffman; Directors, Konrad Wild, Theo. Vogt, L. Vogt, T. Fross, Joseph Hoppart and John Schatz. The meeting was well attended and thirty-two members joined. Please send us full information as to how we should proceed.

JACOB HUFFMAN, Sec'y.
Odessa, Sask.

Jacob Huffman, Esq.

Yours of April 1 to hand informing us of the formation of a branch of the G.G.A. at your point. We herewith enclose you a few pamphlets and a constitution which, if your board of directors will read over carefully, they will throw a flood of light on the work of your association. I might say further to you that it is my firm belief as a farmer of this great Canadian West, that this organization is the most important one in the West today. Class organization is being extended everywhere. Every kind of tradesmen, every different class of labor and every different business interest is being organized, each particular body striving to secure the best conditions for its member. We farmers have been left in the cold. We have not organized, we have not studied the various laws and economic conditions surrounding our own business. We sell our products for what we can get, we buy all our supplies at whatever price the other people set. We let the other class nominate men for the legislature and for parliament and wonder why legislation favors everybody else but us. We want a thoroughly equipped head office for our association, so that we may secure reliable data to present our side of the case to the powers that be. On every

delegation where I go on behalf of the farmers one of the first questions I am asked is: "Whom do you represent? How many farmers have you in Saskatchewan? How many members have you in your association? How often do they meet? Have they thoroughly discussed the question you speak of? Are they unanimous on it? How much of a yearly fee do they pay into your association? In other words, how much effort are they putting into looking after their own business? Are they simply lying down and letting all the others walk over them or are they wide awake, alert, and organized to defend themselves?" We find other classes represented with able lawyers, with long strings of data gathered together to set forth their case. Now we farmers must wake up and do likewise. This is why we are glad to welcome you into our association. Kindly send us half the membership fees collected, as per the constitution. Tell us the exact place and date of your meeting. Also send us a copy of any resolution you may wish to present to the public or to the executive.

F. W. G.

Yours of the 13th inst to hand with cheque for \$2.45, also receipt for 50 membership buttons which is O.K. The buttons which I ordered some time ago have not yet come to hand. In regard to the Life Membership buttons. I have heard quite a few express their opinion in regard to the color and size, they don't seem to fancy the yellow and would prefer a smaller button, but the design is satisfactory. All express their opinion on the membership button as being a neat little button. However we must have the two buttons.

J. F. REID,
District Director.

Yours of the 13th inst to hand and noted. I note you call the little buttons membership buttons, I call them sympathizers' buttons. I sell them to anybody that will buy and wear them. Regarding the Life Membership buttons. I have heard expressions regarding the color and size. They were not made according to order and were never intended for every day wear. They were only intended to be worn at meetings in order that the Life Members may be distinguished from the annual members and personally I like to see the Life Members with those large buttons on in our Convention. I know several would like a smaller one, a more expensive button, costing anywhere from 50c. to \$1.00. It might be the best. I used my best judgement at the time. This matter will bear discussion in your local associations.

Re German Speakers—I am not particularly in favor of different languages. It seems to me that we must do the business of this association in English. We have enough to do to organize in English let alone to provide literature in seven or eight different languages, which will necessarily follow with organizing in different languages. We have already had applications for German, Swedish, French and Yiddish. I think we had better leave foreign languages alone. However, I am only one and I only express my opinion to you

F. W. G.

P.S.—We are out of the little sympathizers' buttons but have them ordered and as soon as they arrive we will forward you a supply.

POCKET MONEY

EASY TO EARN BOYS AND GIRLS.
Just listen. How would you like to earn a little money for yourselves during the summer? Wouldn't it be fine if you could earn enough to buy yourself a bicycle, or a pony. Perhaps you are saving up to go to the Agricultural College or Domestic Science School. Wouldn't it be nice if you could earn enough to buy mother a rocking chair or something useful for father?
Well, here's your chance. Write at once to—

Desk No. 1.
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.
And tell us your full name, your age, also your father's name. Be sure to tell us how much spare time you have and if you have a pony or a bicycle. Also say if you go to school. If you will do this we will tell you what we want you to do for us. The work we wish you to do is easy and if you put your minds to it you will soon be very wealthy boys and girls.

IMPERIAL TRADE RESOURCES

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the following to be Commissioners to inquire into the Natural Resources and Improvement of Trade of the Empire, in accordance with the 40th resolution passed by the Imperial Conference of 1911—

For the United Kingdom—The Right Hon. Lord Inchcape, of Strathnaver, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (to be Chairman of the Commission), Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles John Owen, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Tom Garnett (of Manchester), Mr. William Lorimer (of Glasgow).

For the Dominion of Canada—The Hon. George Eulas Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

For the Commonwealth of Australia—Mr. Donald Campbell, L.L.B., formerly a member of the Legislature of South Australia.

For the Dominion of New Zealand—The Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart., K.C.M.G., recently Prime Minister of the Dominion.

For the Union of South Africa—The Hon. Sir David de Villiers, Graaff, Bart., Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

For Newfoundland—The Hon. Edgar Bowring, Member of the Legislative Council.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. W. A. Robinson (Colonial Office) to be Secretary to the Commission.

The terms of reference to the Royal Commission on the Trade Resources of the Empire were announced by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons on April 10, as follows—

"To enquire into and report upon the natural resources of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Colony of Newfoundland; and, further, to report upon the development of such resources, whether attained or attainable;

"Upon the facilities which exist or may be created for the production, manufacture, and distribution of all articles of commerce in those parts of the Empire;

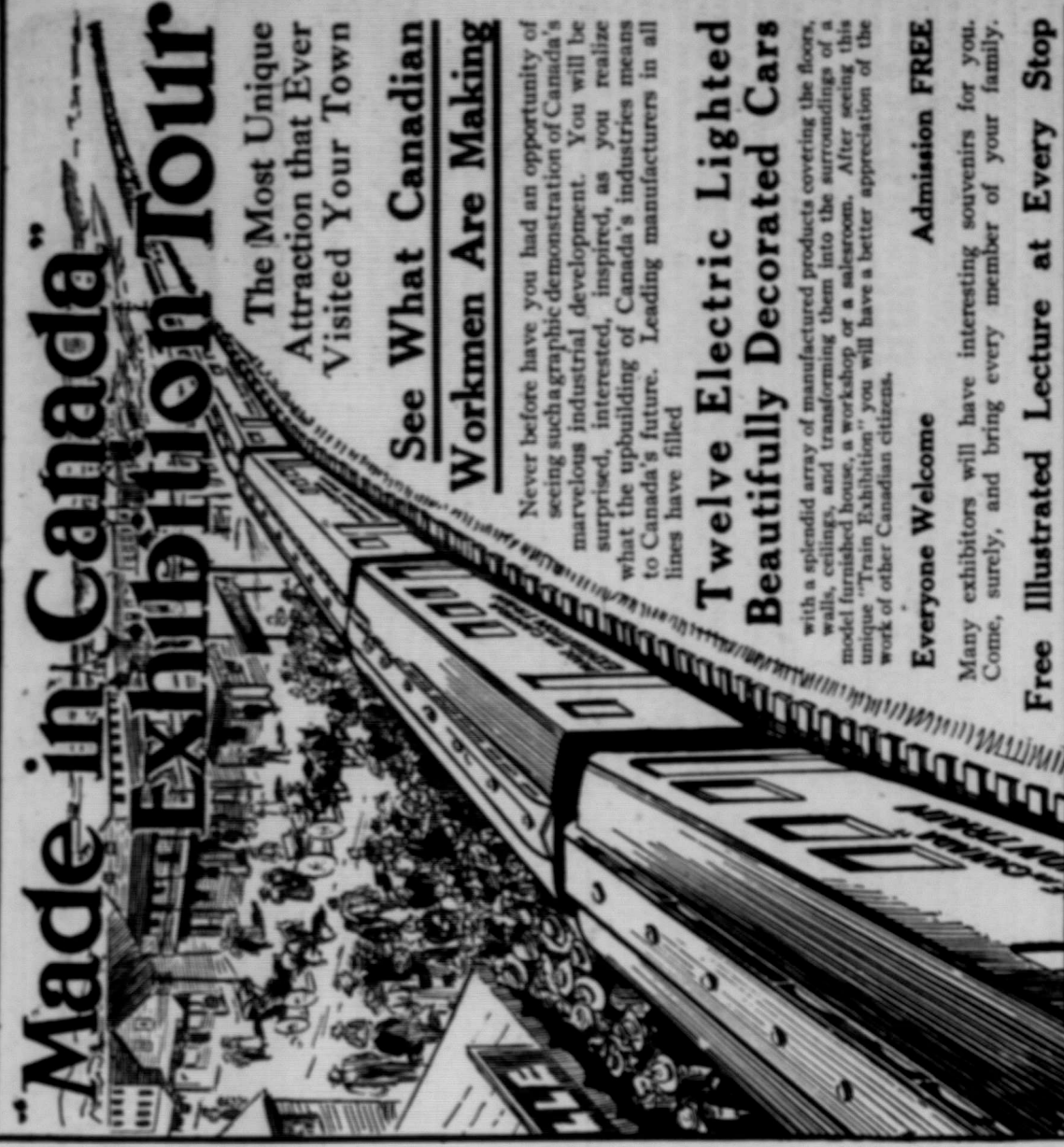
"Upon the requirement of each such part, and of the United Kingdom in the matter of food and raw materials, and the available sources of such;

"Upon the trade of each such part of the Empire with the other parts, with the United Kingdom, and with the rest of the world;

"Upon the extent, if any, to which mutual trade of the several parts of the Empire, has been, or is being affected, beneficially or otherwise, by the laws now in force, other than fiscal laws; and generally to suggest any methods, consistent always with the existing fiscal policy of each part of the Empire, by which the trade of each part with the others and with the United Kingdom might be improved or extended."

The Commission is to commence its labors as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be completed, and with no avoidable delay.

Note.—This Commission is especially enjoined from making any study of or suggestions in regard to tariff laws.—Ed.



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See What Canadian Workmen Are Making

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Twelve Electric Lighted Beautifully Decorated Cars

with a splendid array of manufactured products covering the floors, walls, ceilings, and transforming them into the surroundings of a model furnished house, a workshop or a salesroom. After seeing this unique "Train Exhibition" you will have a better appreciation of the work of other Canadian citizens.

Everyone Welcome Admission FREE

Many exhibitors will have interesting souvenirs for you. Come, surely, and bring every member of your family.

Free Illustrated Lecture at Every Stop

See this Time Table for Date of Arrival

Port Arthur, Ont.	May 20th	Grandt, Sask.	May 20th	Moran, Sask.	June 15th
Fort William, Ont.	May 21st	Wadley, Sask.	May 20th	Swift Current, Sask.	June 15th
Kenosau, Ont.	May 22nd	Stankovic, Sask.	May 20th	Magpie Creek, Sask.	June 15th
Windsor, Ont.	May 23rd	Indianhead, Sask.	May 20th	Madison Hat, Sask.	June 15th
Morden, Man.	May 24th	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	May 21st	Tabor, Alta.	June 15th
Carleton Place, Ont.	May 25th	Rafin, Sask.	May 21st	Marland, Alta.	June 15th
Killarney, Man.	May 26th	Moore Jay, Sask.	May 22nd	Lehrberg, Alta.	June 15th
Balaclava, Man.	May 27th	Tutford, Sask.	June 2nd	Clarendon, Alta.	June 15th
Belleville, Man.	May 28th	Eyebrow, Sask.	June 3rd	Starday, Alta.	June 15th
Napanee, Man.	May 29th	Elbow, Sask.	June 3rd	Nassau, Alta.	June 15th
Harvey, Man.	May 30th	Outlook, Sask.	June 3rd	High River, Alta.	June 15th
Scarleton, Man.	May 31st	Milton, Sask.	June 4th	Okotoks, Alta.	June 15th
Brudenell, Man.	May 31st	Yellowknife, Sask.	June 4th	Langdon, Alta.	June 15th
Viridun, Man.	May 31st	Weyburn, Sask.	June 4th	Strathmore, Alta.	June 15th
Elkhart, Man.	May 31st	Carleton Place, Sask.	June 4th	Glendon, Alta.	June 15th
Monmouth, Man.	May 31st	Merrivale, Sask.	June 4th	Brooks, Alta.	June 15th
Brookfield, Sask.	May 31st				

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We have them made expressly for the Northwest trade. Now, it doesn't matter what kind of clearing you have to do, whether stumps, standing bush or burnt scrub of any kind, including willows.

We sell these on a positive guarantee that they will clear the ground faster and cheaper than anything else made.

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has passed the experimental stage long ago. It will elevate all kinds of grain, wet or dry and do it quickly. The elevator part is all steel and is not affected by the weather. This elevator can be raised or lowered while in operation. Built on substantial trucks and can be moved in an instant. Is ready for work at any or all times. Simply start the engine.

A REAL POWER WASHER

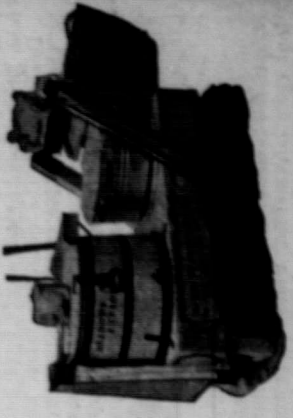
for engine or electric power. Does the washing and wringing in a few moments and does it better than human hands.

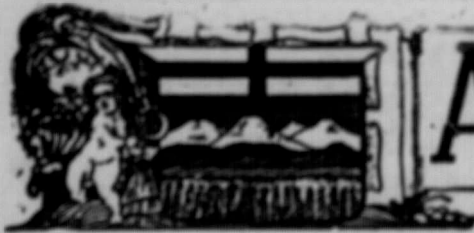
Mr. Man! Ninety-five per cent. of all the machinery and utensils that you have bought has been something to assist you and to make your work easier, and faster. Now, what are you going to do for your wife!

We issue special catalogues and literature on the articles which we manufacture and sell. Write for printed matter on the article you are interested in.

CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED

410G Chambers of Commerce, WINNIPEG





ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Hon. President:
James Bower - Red Deer
President:
V. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Vice-Presidents:
First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second,
D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E.
Sty, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.
District Directors:
Victoria—P. R. Austin, Ranfurly; Ed-
monton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove;
Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Stramsy; Red
Deer—E. Carwell, Penhold; Calgary—H.
Sorenson, Strathmore; Medicine Hat—W. S.
Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S.
Henry, Bow Island.

Official Circular No. 4, 1912

It has not been possible to get through all the work which was planned for the winter months and many who were expecting a visit from an organizer were disappointed. The main reason for this delay is to be found in the fact that it was necessary to make two trips to Ottawa over the provisions of the Grain Bill. The first trip came immediately after the convention, and when the deputation left Ottawa it was thought that everything was attended to, and the interests of the farmers would be protected, but not long after our arrival home it became apparent that instead of being protected we were likely to lose some of the rights which had only been won after a hard struggle and it was again necessary to go to Ottawa and fight the case out. This time the representatives of the organized farmers were successful, or at least were able to protect the interests of the producers in the car distribution and in other matters, but this fight took time and is responsible for many delays in attending to office work during the past few months.

There is also another side to the story which must not be forgotten. The representatives of the organized farmers were told time and again that they represented the views of only a few and that there were others who had to be considered, further, that we were by no means unanimous on the question at issue. We combated this thought, but found we were weakened by the suggestion which had been made by others, and in spite of all we could do it is to be feared that those in authority at Ottawa believe that we represent not more than twenty per cent. of the farmers of the West, and it is through the slackness of the other eighty per cent. that we came so near losing the fight on the Grain Bill. What is the thought that suggests itself as a result of the fight? Is it not that we should organize, organize, organize and then carry on with the organization the work of education, seeing to it that all who have become identified with us shall take their place in the work of the country. What is your answer to be? Have we justified ourselves in your eyes during the winter months? We hope so and ask if we have done so that you will give back your answer in a tangible manner by making your returns for membership dues promptly, by seeking and obtaining new members and by taking an active interest in the work. Are we asking too much of you? Surely not!

Please remember that the work which has been carried on during the past few months is exceedingly expensive and any assistance that may be forthcoming from you will be appreciated. The success of our work depends on you. If you do not help us out we must fail. We will not fail though, for you are going to stay right in the fight and be on hand with the returns. I know it, and know that the letter has been delayed for several reasons, but please make a big mark on the calendar to remember that boost for the U.F.A. at a stated date.

The Campaign Fund

The Campaign Fund idea is meeting with favor and some subscriptions have been received already, but of course the idea has not been before you long enough yet. I would again commend this section of the last circular to your notice and ask for your favorable consideration. But while you are considering the Campaign Fund do not forget that we are told that eighty per cent. are not yet in the fold. How about it anyway?

Dealing with the questions taken up in the last circular, the resolution by Hogodone Union on cheaper loans has met with general favor, and at the present time I am at work preparing a synopsis of the systems in force in New Zealand, Australia and other countries. This will be sent you in the shape of a special circular letter at an early date.

The resolution from West Salisbury Union is meeting with a rather mixed reception. Some are in favor of it, some want more information, while others are decidedly opposed, and with the few

answers received on the question so far it has been impossible to decide just what should be done, so the matter is still in abeyance.

In regard to supplies and in answer to many questions, I might state that the Central office now has on hand and can supply combination membership roll, cash and minute book. Those who have already ordered their book will have received same before now. Other orders will be filled immediately upon receipt of same,—writing pads, receipt books—membership cards—membership buttons,—while seeing that we have now installed a complete multigraph outfit, it will also be possible for us to send you in future, envelopes, circulars, and other supplies of which you will be notified later.

Resolutions for Consideration

I have been requested to place the following questions before you for consideration:—

By Rocky Coulee Union No. 105.

"Whereas, implement manufacturers crowd the farmer in the fall for the payment of notes, resolved, that we sign no notes unless same are made out for the first day of January succeeding date of delivery of implements, further, that there be no interest on same till after January first in each and every year."

This resolution requires considerable thought and attention as well as concerted action if anything is to be done in the matter.

By Chauvin Union No. 261.

"Whereas, the spoils system at present in vogue in Canada is detrimental to good and economical government and a disgrace to the country; and

"Whereas, all government positions (other than political) should be open to every citizen of Canada by merit;

"Resolved, that all government appointments should be open to every citizen of Canada by competitive examination and that all persons obtaining appointment by such means should hold these appointments irrespective of party."

By Sundial Union No. 240.

"Whereas, capital does not produce wealth and by no just law, contract or rule of order can be entitled to receive a rate of interest greater in proportion than the risk incurred in its operations; and

"Whereas, when such rate of interest is drawn from the brains and industry of those engaged in making it productive it can have no further claims upon labor; and

"Whereas, the production of labor is now utilized to not only pay excessive interest on actual capital, but also to pay the same rate on watered stocks which represent no true value and often in excess of the actual capital involved; and

"Whereas, we believe the ceaseless conflicts between capital and labor arise from the aggrandisement of capital to take from labor this unjust hire;

"Therefore, be it fully resolved by this Union, that we are in full sympathy with the cause of labor to secure its just reward and that we will use our united and individual influence to help them obtain the same."

The Rulers

I am taking the liberty, without Mr. Lively's consent, of commending to your notice that splendid poem written by Mr. Gerald J. Lively, entitled "The Rulers" which appeared on pages 7 and 8 of our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, on April 10 last. Mr. Lively has struck a note which must appeal to all and if you will see that the poem is read to your members the result will be a quickening of the pulse which must be beneficial. If you have not got this poem, advise me and I will try and supply you with same.

The Lumber Situation

I am pleased to report that at last I have been able to get into communication with a reliable lumber firm who will be prepared to deal direct with the consumers. It will be necessary of course for orders to be made out in car-lots and full par-

ticulars regarding the firm and the method of doing business proposed can be secured on application to this office. This is the first time that we have been approached by any lumber merchant who has shown the slightest inclination to give the consumer a chance to deal direct and as the firm is a large one as well as being good, it should be possible to work up a very good business. As stated previously, full information will be sent to all desiring same.

While dealing with the lumber question it might be as well to draw attention to the controversy now engaging public attention relating to the lumber situation. This is, briefly, nothing more nor less than a systematic effort to change the tariff on lumber by increasing the already existing duty and by placing a duty on that which is now free. Needless to say we are at work in opposition, but we require further assistance in the shape of facts and figures. The latest reports show that it is the intention to bring a test case before the exchequer court in Ottawa when the lumber manufacturers of every province in Canada will be represented. Where the consumer is going to get off at is easily seen at present, unless something is quickly done, and I am going to ask you individually as well as collectively to be kind enough to supply me with all the information on the lumber question as it affects your district that you can possibly secure. Also get your neighbors to do it and if you can get friends in other provinces to give me the same information, so much the better. I would ask you to be kind enough to give me the information along the following lines:—

Do you know of any American lumber being shipped into your district? If so, kindly give me the names of the lumber dealers who are handling same.

Give me the price per hundred feet on all kinds of lumber in your district, from the common rough lumber right through to the highest grades, also the price on shingles and laths.

Then if you can give the names of friends in the United States from whom similar information could be secured it would also help considerably.

Can you help in this work? Any assistance you can give towards making this investigation a success will be appreciated.

Fruit and Flour Prices

I have received a letter from the secretary of a farmers' co-operative association in British Columbia who is desirous of getting into touch with the farmers direct, with the object of disposing of fruit at first hand. I shall be pleased to give further information on request.

Many enquiries have been received lately relating to the flour business and the apparent disinclination of the manufacturers to deal direct, or even to quote prices. We are now in a position to give you the name of a firm who will do business direct, also to give you the prices at which they will supply the flour, either in carload or less than carload lots. Full information will be furnished on request.

The Cattle Industry

Several enquiries have been made recently relative to the cattle industry, and in spite of the apparent shortage there is great lack of buyers to handle the stock ready for market. It is a hard thing to say, and harder still to prove, but still everything points to the suggestion, at least, that there must be an arrangement whereby certain firms are to have the field to themselves and to supply the other dealers on an established ratio of the number purchased. It is probable that a lot of the cattle now in the country will have to be shipped east before there is any marked rise in prices and of course the first who are forced to ship east will suffer for the benefit of those who are in a position to hold. It would be a good thing if some arrangement could be made whereby all, or at least a large percentage, would suffer in order that all might participate in the benefits. If some plan could be worked out which would allow each feeder so affected today to contribute twenty-five per cent. of his best cattle toward a shipment east,

and the plan could be made to extend over a large area, it would be possible to make up a shipment which could be taken right through to England if necessary, and besides this, a good man could be secured to accompany the shipment.

In regard to beef prices it might be as well to mention that London quotations are from 4-11 to 5-1 for 8 lbs. stone, dressed weight, the offal, such as head, feet, tongue, liver, etc., going with the carcass. This is equivalent to from 14½ to 15½ cents per lb. On this basis the matter would figure out as follows:— Taking a 1500 lb. steer, which would dress out about 57% and produce approximately 845 lbs. of beef at 15 cents per lb. would bring \$126.75. The hide would bring about \$8.50 more, making in all \$135.25.

Against this would be charged \$32.00 for feed and transportation, \$3.00 for slaughtering and selling, \$2.00 for expenses of man in charge. In all \$37.00 per head. This would leave approximately \$98.25 returns for a grain fed, 1500 lb. steer, which would figure out at about \$6.55 per cwt. in Alberta.

That the above figures are conservative may be shown by quoting from a cattle exporter, who, taking a 1400 lb. export steer, states the cost of the steer at 6½ cents per lb. would be \$91.00, while freight and expenses amount to \$23.00, leaving \$11.00 profit for the exporter.

This same dealer has supplied figures showing how a 1050 lb. steer would be cut up for consumption on the Calgary market. He shows that the cost at 6½ cents per lb. would be \$68.25, while cost of killing and retailing would be \$6.00, and the beef would be retailed at from 4¼ to 25 cents per lb., bringing in all \$100.90 or a profit of \$26.65 on the carcass.

Besides this, figures have been given which show that the gains on 18 shipments, comprising in all 529 head of cattle, sold locally, the gain to the purchaser was \$5504.05. Other information along this line can be given if required, and this is supplied you to combat some of the statements now being made in regard to the cattle industry.

It is not our intention to push any enterprise that would have the slightest suggestion of a promoter's scheme, but I am in communication with gentlemen who are endeavouring to combat the combines already in existence and they are desirous of getting into touch with the farmers who are raising cattle. Their proposal is not so much to get the farmers to subscribe stock as to agree to give their moral support in the fight by agreeing to sell to the company which may be organized in the event of their being able to offer as good a price as any one else in the market. Of course stock subscriptions will be looked for, but the moral force is very necessary in any enterprise such as they propose. Space will not permit me to give fuller details at present, but if you are interested I shall be pleased to give further information regarding this whole industry upon request.

Hail Insurance

The season for hail insurance will soon be here. Could you supply me with copies of application blanks, prospectus re rates, etc., which may be circulated in your district? This will be valuable information to have on file.

I have been requested to forward you a copy of a circular letter on barley growing for malting purposes and a copy of same is enclosed herewith.

This circular is prepared on the new multigraph which has been installed in the office, and at an early date we hope to be able to supply you with samples of other lines of work, notably circulars dealing with co-operation, cheap loans,

a cup of
BOVRIL
costs little

but the comfort and health,
the increased enjoyment and
power it will give you, can-
not be measured by money

**Buy Coal
Direct from
Mines**

To ensure a certain and permanent market for the output of a fully equipped and operating Coal Mine, producing one hundred tons daily of high carbon domestic and steam plow coal, I will sell one-quarter of my shares at the par value of twenty dollars per share to consumers who will agree to buy their coal direct from the Mines at wholesale prices. I have recently bought ninety per cent. of the stock of these Collieries, and believe this to be a plan that will be mutually profitable.

When sending for particulars say what your coal requirements will be per year.

WILLIAM E. CLARK
66 King St., Winnipeg

Avoid Nostrums

Drugs never have cured, and never can cure Constipation. They work by introducing a poison into the system. Nature endeavors to cast out the poison and in doing so the cells are stimulated into temporary activity; but are left weaker than before by the reaction. Next time a larger dose is necessary and finally nature gives up the struggle and the poison remains in the system.

The only safe and permanent cure for Constipation is the

INTERNAL BATH

It cleanses the intestines—removing the poisonous accretions. The digestive organs, relieved of the obstructions in the lower bowels resume their proper functions.

The internal bath is rendered convenient, safe and without discomfort by the J. B. L. Cascade, the invention of Dr. Tyrrell of New York. A 64-page book entitled "Why Man of Today is only 50% Efficient" describing the internal bath, with full directions for home treatment, will be sent free on application to

DR. CHAS. A. TYRRELL
Room 31, 280 College St., Toronto, Ont.

insurance and other questions of that kind in which we are interested. Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.

THEY HATE THE GUIDE

Not long ago the travelling collector for a certain threshing machine manufacturer saw a copy of The Guide in the home of a thresher whom he called upon as collector. "Do you take this paper?" he demanded of the thresher in a voice loud and defiant. "You bet, I do," was the reply. Quite a lively conversation then ensued, and within two days he received an angry letter from the head office of the company to the effect that if he didn't settle up all arrears within a certain time the bailiff would visit him.

The Guide is guilty of one great offence against the privileged interests—manufacturers, railroad corporations and others privileged to pick people's pockets to the tune of multi millions yearly—and that offence is in showing how these interests use governments as an asset in their business to enable them to plunder the people, sick or well, working or idle, living or dead. Any wonder they don't patronize its advertising columns? This tree of knowledge of how the wealth of the country is being distributed so unjustly is the tree that bears the forbidden fruit. There are other farm papers that tell how to work, work, work, and produce more wealth, but The Guide makes a specialty of "How wealth is distributed," and that is one of the "deadly sins" in the eyes of those who use law and government to eat their bread in the sweat of the faces of those who toil. Is it any wonder that the matter of wealth distribution is forbidden to be taught in our schools, tabooed in our colleges and seats of learning? Any wonder that those who fatten by eating up the taxes of the people are down on The Guide? There is nothing of which The Guide and its friends should be so proud, as the fact that it is hated by those most interested in getting and keeping their guilty hands in the pockets of the people who produce the nation's wealth in times of peace, and are its bravest defenders in times of war. Could any stronger testimonial be given The Guide? Is there any other feature that should so strongly commend itself to those who want only a fair field and no favors?

W. D. LAMB.

PRODIGAL STILL

By Robert J.C. Stead in Canadian Courier. The Prodigal Son has turned his face To his Father's house and his Father-land, And he seats himself in the highest place, And the viands are served at his command; His face is fair and his heart is free— And great is its burden of good or ill— But little of reverence bringeth he, For the Prodigal Son is prodigal still!

The Prodigal Son comes not in rags, Nor stained with the tears of a sad estate He comes with a flourish of foreign flags, He comes in the pride of the newly-great; His purse is fat and his arm is strong, And if he sin he will pay the bill; He brings his creed of Right and Wrong; For the Prodigal Son is a prodigal still.

The Prodigal Son at the Father's board Feasts as only a prodigal can; He knows where the richest wines are stored, And he helps himself as becomes a man; And the Brother may look with eye askance At his kinsman's nerve and his kinsman's will As he drops the sure to seize the Chance, For the Prodigal Son is a prodigal still.

The Prodigal Son has come to stay, And Father and Brother must face the fact; And him they cannot coerce, they may Convert by generous, graceful tact; The heat in the blood must run its course; The fever must burn or the fever will kill; Loyalty never yet came by force— And the Prodigal Son is prodigal still!

SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE

23 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS 23

The Famous Dairy Cattle

AT BRANDON, MAY 29th, 1912

Same day and place as the Annual Bull Sale

23 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS of the very best Holstein Friesian Cattle in Canada, the property of Mr. FRANK W. SMITH, of the Firm of Smith & Burton, Brandon

being his entire herd kept on his Stock Farm at Parkdale, just outside of Winnipeg. Mr. Smith is retiring from this branch of business and has instructed me to sell without reserve.

The herd consists of twenty-three head: One aged bull, one two-year-old bull, one yearling bull, twelve cows, two yearling heifers, six calves. Among these are such outstanding animals as:—

CANARY CLOTHILDE, 6671, FEB. 1908; stands at the head of the herd and is pronounced by experts to be one of the best Holstein bulls in Canada.

CANARY DERKJE BOY, 10154, MAY 13, 1910; comes from one of the best dairy families known to Holstein breeders, his dam, Derkje Pei, 5786, was imported from Holland and is in the list of milk and butter producers. Among the cows are:—

Weds Peerless Flambers, 14431 Elaine Heugerveld De Kol, 8152 Pearls Netta De Kol, 5299 These three come from the very best dairy strains known to Holstein breeders. The other cows are also exceptionally well bred, the young animals are all of this high standard of breeding.

Pedigrees of all animals will be produced at time of sale, in the case of the older animals extended pedigrees will be produced.

The herd may be seen at the farm, Parkdale, on the route of the Belkirk Electric Street Car Line, up to a few days before the sale, when they will be shipped to Brandon. Visitors to the farm will be met by the manager, Mr. Thomas Anders.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue to Proprietor or Auctioneer.

Terms: Cash or approved note payable November 1, 1912.

T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer
Griewood

FRANK W. SMITH, Proprietor
Brandon

INVESTING YOUR MONEY

Great care should be used in the investment of your surplus funds. For this purpose our **GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES**, netting the purchaser six per cent., are very desirable. We guarantee the repayment of principal and interest at the due dates.

You take absolutely no risk, being protected to the extent of our entire assets. Every possible care is exercised in the selection of each mortgage.

Mortgages are all placed on improved central revenue-producing properties in Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver or improved farms in Saskatchewan. No loan made for more than 50 per cent. of appraised value of property, the appraisal being made by our own valuator in these guaranteed mortgages. You have every element of safety. Write for further particulars. Can be purchased in sums of from \$500 up.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

FARM LANDS, GUARANTEED AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

Prairie Branches:	Subscribed Capital - - -	\$1,000,000
WINNIPEG	Paid-Up Capital and Reserve - -	260,000
REGINA	Assets - - - - -	2,484,081
CALGARY		

Pioneer Importing Stables



Percherons, Clydes, Belgians, and Shires

Of the breeds named we have a select lot of young Stallions and Mares of outstanding quality, with good bone and action. Every horse leaving the barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee.

RANGE HORSES SOLD IN CARLOAD LOTS

W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALBERTA

EUREKA
HARNESS OIL



Prevents leather from cracking. Keeps it soft and pliable, and black as ink.

Dealers everywhere, or any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited





MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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

CITY WOMEN AND CO-OPERATION

Since we have heard considerable in connection with co-operation from the farmers' standpoint the writer thought it might possibly be of interest to know something of the city housewife's view of the all-important project which is at the present time seriously commending itself to the Grain Growers' Association. The enthusiasm with which the plan was greeted came about in this way.

Several ladies who had been for years famous for their extremely good and house-wifely management in the home, accepted the kind invitation of a kindred friend's hospitality, one afternoon recently, the entertainment being in a form of a "Thimble Tea."

One or two of the ladies were old-fashioned and practical enough to bring their husband's and children's stockings carefully concealed in dainty silk work-bags, to darn, for as they afterwards explained, "Life is so strenuous in these days, I am not at liberty to put in many fancy stitches, or make holes for embroidery, just to sew them up again." Other ladies declared that "Thimble Teas" were the only opportunity they had of working at embroidery, etc., and the pieces in their possession at the present time could tell stories of "Thimble Teas" dating back from 1905 anyway, if they could but speak.

Presently the arrival of dainty china plates laden with a delicious salad, jellied chicken and olives, caused the ladies to shower upon their hostess many pretty compliments, and one lady was heard to remark, "That she had made the same dishes many times before, but could not understand the delicious appetizing flavor which characterized her hostess's dishes." "Well, do you know," replied the hostess, "I truly believe the secret lies in this fact."

"There is a friend of mine who lives a short distance in the country, and as a special favor she stows away in her spacious carriage sufficient farm produce to supply me during each week when she and her husband make their weekly visits to the city."

"That explains it," several remarked in unison. Another lady was heard to remark, "Do you know sometimes I almost think even after some of our food is prepared, there is a bit of mustiness about it, and I could scarcely understand where the difference came in, and she added, "people get so accustomed to stored and canned goods that we rarely notice the difference until we are served with fresh farm produce."

"Of course," our hostess went on to say, "I never question for one moment the price my friend asks for it all, it is such a boon to be supplied, and I wish you were all as fortunate as I, in this respect."

"Well," remarked a quiet, unassuming little woman, "for my part I do not know why we could not enjoy a better condition of affairs if some of our 'deep thinkers' of the male sex could operate a Grocery and Provision store to handle exclusively fresh butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., direct from the producer to the consumer."

"That is a capital idea," said another, "but I suppose we must have patience,—when the men see their way clear to get right down to business, something will develop" the former speaker also observed, "One thing is certain, the farmers' wives will derive a better price per pound and the consumer will not have to pay the exorbitant price prevalent here in our city say in the month of January. Why I have known cases during the winter in which the prices of butter have been ranging from 35 to over 50cts, and the producer has received only 25 cts. per lb. in most cases, and often has been under the necessity of marketing the same at a point many miles distant. In cases such as the above mentioned, and others we might refer to, who receives the profit? Those who handle the produce, commission merchants, and the middlemen to be sure.

"If the farmers' stores were organized,

the cost of handling the produce would at least be the merchants' profit, and the freight rates and express charges, to those living at far distant points, but where stores are established all over the province the cost of transportation would be greatly lessened."

"Then just think of the rich cream, ladies. This is certainly not of a bluish tint which would suggest a plentiful mixture of water, and a report that one lady in the city found one morning, something which appeared like "scum" on her dish of milk, and complained of it to the milkman next evening—could not be said of this cream. ▶

"But the low price paid for butter at country points holds out no inducement to the farmers' wives to go to the extra labor of making butter for sale, especially when they can dispose of it to the City Creameries for much less trouble and better profit, and between you and me this same milk and cream

is re-hashed to city customers as 'Pasteurized Milk and Cream.'

"What a blessing," said another lady, "to have fresh eggs in your larder. And boiled eggs, it seems to me that I have almost forgotten the flavor of boiled eggs because we have been supplied with packed eggs for so long that we are obliged to crack them first."

But the time was flying and the ladies discovered all too soon that they must bid their hostess good bye. But before leaving the subject, the writer might add that such unassumed enthusiasm has seldom been witnessed in any gathering of ladies, and I am safe in saying that all our Women's Clubs which devote their time and money towards a higher standard of living, strongly advocate the necessity of proper food as a safeguard to the present and next generation.

There are many other points that the writer might touch upon but hopes that the above may call forth an article

from one of our live energetic, farmers' wives, that we may hear more of this all-important subject from your standpoint in our next issue.

Please send any contribution you have to offer before Friday next for publication.

SHOAL LAKE BRANCH

This branch of the Grain Growers have decided on the date of their picnic already. It is to be on July 3. There is to be a special feature on exhibition on that day if it can be worked out. Watch for more information next week.

CHAS. FINDLAY, Sec'y.

COULD YOU PROTECT YOUR GRAIN?

Should last year's conditions repeat themselves, would you be in a position to protect your grain, or would it be rotting on the open prairie?

A PORTABLE GRANARY

Is practically an essential to up-to-date farming. To be practical they must be inexpensive. We can supply a

1250 Bushel Galvanized Steel Granary, including Floor, for \$77.25

A Galvanized Steel Granary has many points of advantage over a wooden one. It is waterproof. It is perfectly safe from fire, even if struck by lightning, as it is a natural conductor, and as there is no combustible material, cannot burn. Straw stacks may be burned at a reasonable distance, with no possibility of danger. It is safe from prairie fires; is also vermin proof. Being comparatively light (1,100 lbs.) is easily transported

DOOR PROBLEM ENTIRELY ELIMINATED

Our portable Granaries have double doors—an inner one proof against leaking grain and an outer one rain and storm proof. Doors are 5 ft. 10 in. high by 2 ft. 6 ins. wide. The inner door is made in two sections, with chute in the upper section for filling grain bags. Customers who have bought our granary claim that the door alone makes this granary the best on the market.

BINDER TWINE

No matter how light the crop this season, a shortage in Binder Twine is almost a certainty, owing to the lack of raw material on hand.

Be sure of your supply this year, remember last year's shortage; order now and protect yourself.

DIAMOND E GOLDEN MANILLA BINDER TWINE

550 ft. to the pound laid down at any station in

MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.
8 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ³ / ₄
CENTS	PER	POUND

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The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

BLESSING OTHERS

"Who blesses others in his daily deeds; Will find the healing that his spirit needs; For every flower on others' pathway thrown Confers its fragrant beauty on our own. —Selected.

THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE

Continued from Last Week

Some one asks, "Do you mean these mothers do not love their children?" No, they love them fondly, sometimes slavishly, with a misdirected and unwise love, a love that sacrifices principle for peace. The fault is the easiest and most peaceful way to exact obedience from a pampered wilful high-tempered, and masterful child, and some mothers do not hesitate to pursue this course.

Contrast these mothers and these children with this mother and child; her babe lies beside her, fresh and sweet from that mysterious realm into which we are all longing to peep. His sweet eyes look out upon the strange world with loving attention. Love wraps him about in a halo of gladness through which his awakening mind sees the objects about him. His mother's face shines with love and joy; his father's love and happiness show in every tone of pride and tenderness, as he speaks to or of his little one, and his untrained fingers are often half afraid to handle the little body lest he hurt it. He loves to kneel beside the chair, however, and watch the tiny mouth draw the nourishing food from the loving mother who clasps him so tenderly, often kissing the uplifted fingers.

When the baby cries every effort is made to ascertain the cause, and as soon as found it is removed, and peace and harmony are restored to the household. The little body is tender and sensitive and unused to rough or irritating clothing, the loving mind to harsh tones or unkind words, so these must be watched. The voice is lowered to a loving and tender pitch that it may not offend the tiny ears, the words sweet and loving, and the baby grows and develops wonderfully, showing such cleverness that others are astonished. He is taught to do right because it is right, to think loving and kindly thoughts because it is good to do so and God will love him and bless him for it. He is taught to love his cat and dog and treat them as playfellows, which indeed they are, and to avoid hurting them by words or blows, and though they cannot talk they can hear, and they love the little master and think of many, many ways to amuse, entertain and care for him. There is no doubt about good being born in such children as these; and about such homes you often hear strangers say, "It is like a glimpse of heaven to go there." It is men and women from homes and parents such as these—be they poor or be they rich—who go forth to love, to help and to uplift the less fortunate people about them, and bring them into light and love.

God help the children and help them for ever. They are humanity's flowers—stars—jewels so precious and priceless that Christ gathered them into his loving arms and bade all the world learn from them the sweet lesson of faith and love and trust. Nay, even more, he said to all men, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and "A little child shall lead them."

If we will but leave them pure and sweet and listen, they will lead us into all faith, love, peace, truth and harmony; for all these belong to children. Let us beware how our training and example make one of these to stumble and fall away from his high estate. What a grand and mighty thing it is to train one of these little ones lovingly, wisely, being always firm and kind. And while we train let us heed the wondrous things they teach, being taught by that Source the worldling knows not of the way of Jesus and the kingdom within.

Children are natural teachers, and as soon as they know a thing they begin to teach it to others, knowing nothing and caring less of "good form" and expediency, but heeding only the promptings within. Many, many innocent loving children have led hardened criminals back into the sweet Eden of life where all things fair and beautiful blossom and bloom.

God's special blessing rest on these little ones, touched and blessed by Jesus. No man has the right to soil one of these fair white souls fresh from the sinless garden of God's love, nor to teach them any sin or error, even though he knows it to be "flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone;" because before he brought it into manifestation of the flesh it belonged to God and is the gift of his love.

NATURE STUDY

Have you ever thought of a flower as a home? That is what flowers are, sometimes complete homes and sometimes incomplete, but homes always. Let us examine a lily. Complete homes have in them fathers, mothers and children and we find all these in this flower. The colored petals, which we think the most important part of a flower, make the walls, and right in the middle, forming as it were, the very heart of the home, is mother pistil. She is tall and slender and her queenly head is covered with a moist glittering crown. This crown is most important, as we shall presently see. Standing, as if on guard, around her is father stamen. He, too, is tall and slender, but his head, unlike the fixed and somewhat round head of the pistil, is oblong, lightly fastened, and moves with the least breath. If we open the hard body on which the pistil stands we would find what resemble little white seeds, but they are not seeds. They could never grow into plants, for they have only half of lily life in them—mother pistil's half. To be perfect, they must have added to them father stamen's half of life. This is accomplished by a curious and interesting process. In the head of the stamen is developed a dust called pollen. Each particle though very fine, is of definite shape, and contains part of his half of lily-life. When ripe the dust shakes out and falls on the moist crown of the pistil, where it sticks, and then finds its way down to the white waiting seed-cells, which waken up and begin to grow, for now they have the complete lily-life principle. These seeds, when ripe, and placed in favorable conditions, will in their turn become plants like their parents. Thus the life of the lily is preserved in its seeds.

In some plants the stamen and pistil are in separate flowers, and at times even on separate trees of greater or less distance apart, but by means of certain insects, or friendly winds, the pollen dust finds its way to the seed-cells and completes them. If the parent plants have been strong and beautiful, strength and

beauty will in some mysterious way be stored up in each seed to develop and to gladden the earth.

By careful selection and cultivation plants may be modified and improved to a marvellous extent, the seeds, after a time, responding to the improvement or modification.

Men have studied this subject until they know how to produce double flowers from single ones, or a variety of colors from a plant of one color. From one little yellow single Scotch rose there were produced in forty years over three hundred varieties of roses, differing in size, shape and color; some of them large and double. All colors were represented, from palest tint of pink and yellow to bluish and crimson and variegated. In the same way man has learned to produce different varieties of fruits. The original apple was the wild crabapple, small, sour and



Wild Plums at Oak Lake, Man. Home of George Gordon

gnarly, but from this unpleasant little apple has been produced all the delicious apples of our orchards.

But the law also works the other way; if continual improvement is not being made, retrogression instantly begins; and just as it is easier to go down hill than to climb, reversion to type is accomplished much more rapidly than the perfection of the species. Each parent plant imparts a forward or backward tendency to its children, the seeds. This law is inexorable.

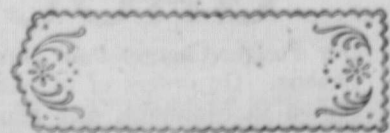
THE SERVICE OF THE LITTLE ONE

It was a small home dinner party of unusual interest, consisting of a millionaire who was passing through the city, a philanthropist who was engaged in modern and scientific methods of slum work, and several professional men likewise interested. They were as eager and animated in their conversation as parliamentarians discussing the burning questions of the day. They were handling a number of weighty problems, discussing lines along which legislation was needed for human welfare. Along with the intellectual stars here gathered, the host's two little children were at the table, listening in silence to matters beyond their years. There was present a physician with a bad break in his arm. He was listening, talking and partaking of his vegetable dinner, unable with his one hand to cut the meat before him. Suddenly the eight-year-old lad leaned over to his mother with the whisper, "Mamma, won't you cut Dr. W.'s meat, like you do mine?" The hostess immediately announced his request, with apologies to her guest. Instantly the guests paused in their weighty discussions. For the moment everybody volunteered to serve the maimed brother, and then the millionaire's kindly face and the eyes of the philanthropic worker and those of everyone else at the table, in fact, were turned to the golden-haired lad who had noticed before any of them the need of their brother beside him. It was one of the many illustrations of the text, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Men and women of intellectuality knit their brows over the world's problems, strive in the service of humanity, and the heavenly Father looks down and notes their labors, but somewhere one of the little ones in His service notes the need of the brother beside him and strives to have it remedied, and the eyes of the God of the world are turned to the daily doings of the simple child who loves God and cares for his brother. Great thoughts of great souls are indeed great, but the greatest thing in the world is love put into practice.

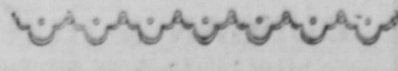
Mrs. L.M.—You are quite right, the fault is not always the mother's. To read what is written of the inability of young mothers to feed their babies by the natural method, one would imagine that the fault is ever that of the mother. What we forget is that the mother's food for her infant is not altogether affected by her physical well being, but also by her spiritual well being. It is now a proved physiological fact that the breast-fed baby of the bad tempered father, for example, has little chance of receiving proper food. Unless a nursing mother is carefully sheltered from worry the child's food will be directly affected. In fact the attitude of the father to the mother during the nursing time of a young infant has much to do with the ability or inability of the young mother to give the child the proper food. It is all very well to hold mothers up to their duties with regard to their children; but it is also in order once in a while to ask the fathers how they are discharging their responsibilities, for their obligations are just as binding as the mother's. The young mother may have all the desire to nurse her young infant and in her physical well being she may be perfectly capable of doing so, but, if she is harassed by worries and troubles or annoyances which her husband could and should keep away from her, all her own wish is naught and is nullified by the failure of the husband to do and recognize his part. Many an infant has had to be weaned from no fault nor lack of desire on the part of the mother to fulfill her part.

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

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



626—Design for an Embroidered Pin or Vell Case.



627—Design for a Scalloped Edge. The scallops are one and one-quarter inches deep, three inches wide. Three yards are given.



633—Design for Square Collar. To be worked in French knots and satin stitch or with satin stitch and narrow braid.

PATTERNS

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AN ECONOMICAL JOINT


When the family is small it is an excellent plan to get a leg of mutton, cut it in two. Roast one half one day and boil the other half the next, on the third an excellent soup made from the liquor in which the mutton was boiled can form part of the dinner, the remnant of the boiled half can be made into a delicious curry and the remains of the roasted half can be minced in a savoury fashion and sent to the table in a wall of snowy mashed potatoes.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg

THE PRIDE OF THE POOR

At the present stage of sociology no onlooker need doubt this New York Sun story of the "might have beens" of a great city:

So many men to whom the city missionary had given money for a night's lodgings had expressed a preference for a certain East Side lodging-house that he wondered what constituted its particular attraction.

"It makes us feel self-respecting," the men said when questioned.

So far as the missionary could see, it was a typical lodging-house, whose inducements to self-respect were not apparent to the ordinary eye. He appealed to the manager. By what method did

he fan the fires of self-respect in his guests?

The manager pointed to a sign above his desk.

"Gentlemen are requested to leave their valuables with the clerk."

THE WAY OF THE CROSS
Too Tired to Pray

"I'm too tired to trust, and too tired to pray,"
Said one, as the overtaxed strength gave way.

The one conscious thought by my mind possessed
Is, "Oh, could I just drop it all and rest!"
But will God forgive me, do you suppose,
If I go to sleep as a baby goes,
Without even asking Him if I may,
Without even trying to trust or pray?

"Will God forgive you? Why just think, dear heart,
While language to you was an unknown art,
Did a mother deny you needed rest,
Or refuse to pillow you on her breast?
Oh, no; but she cradled you in her arms,
Then guarded your slumber against alarms.
And how quick was her mother love to see
The unconscious yearnings awake in thee!"

"Then just drop it all, and give up to rest,
As you used to do on a mother's breast;
He knows all about it, the dear Lord knows,
So just go to sleep as a baby goes,
Without even asking Him if you may;
God knows when His child is too tired to pray.
He judges not solely by utter prayer;
He knows when the yearnings of love are there.

"He knows you do pray, He knows you do trust,
And he knows the limits of poor weak dust.
Oh, the wonderful sympathy of Christ
For His chosen ones in that midnight trust,
Where He bade them sleep on and take their rest,
While on Him the guilt of the whole world pressed!
You've given your life up to Him to keep,
Then don't be afraid to go right to sleep."

HINTS FOR SPRING CLEANING
To Renovate Wall-Paper

Remove loose dust with a soft brush. Then rub with thick slices of stale bread, working from the ceiling downwards in circular sweeps.

To Renovate China Matting

Shake to remove dust. Rub over with warm salt-and-water and wipe dry with a cloth. This prevents the mats turning yellow.

To Renovate Cane-Seated Chairs

Wash the upper cane surface with soap and water, invert and flood the lower surface with hot water. Dry in the open air. This treatment tightens up the canework.

To Revive Patent Leather

Rub with a linen rag soaked with olive oil or milk. Polish with a dry soft duster. Cream and linseed oil in equal parts is a good polish for patent leather boots.

To Wash Lace (White)

Immerse in a lather of white soap in hot water, press and move about, but do not rinse, in two changes of cold water. Dab between the folds of a linen cloth, and pin out to dry on a board covered with a linen cloth.

To Prevent Gas and Lamp Chimneys Breaking

Put the chimneys in a large saucepan of cold water and bring slowly to the boil. Then set aside till the water is quite cool again. This is a simple process of "annealing," and it is very effective.

A Simple Adhesive Paste

Mix wheaten flour with cold water to a thin creamy consistence. Heat in an enamel saucepan until the mixture thickens, stirring the whole time. Then add, and well stir in, thirty drops of oil of cloves, to the half pint of original mixture. When cold, remove the hardened surface, and bottle. This paste will keep indefinitely.

Nine million women are engaged in German enterprises, 20,000 being in the mining industry.

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of **CANADA**

JOINT ACCOUNTS

The Home Bank makes provision for cheque accounts to be opened in the name of several persons, each party to the account having the privilege of making withdrawals, or deposits, over his or her own signature. While a Joint Account simplifies arrangements for partners in an unincorporated business it is of special advantage to Husband and Wife, or any members of a family. In case of the delayed absence of the Husband, as frequently happens with Commercial Travellers and men engaged in a similar way of life, the wife has ready access to funds for housekeeping. When the misfortune of the death of one of the parties to a Joint Account occurs, the credit balance with the Home Bank may be withdrawn by the survivor, or survivors, without formality, or any reference to process of law.

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Young Folks' Circle

Where Uncle West Presides

THE VICTOR

Just the wish to be kind,
Just the courage to dare
If the world is inclined
To be cold or unfair
To keep marching along
With a smile or a song
To the splendid reward that is waiting
Somewhere.

Just the strength to be right
Though uncheered and alone
Just the courage to fight,
Though unarmed, for your own;
To get up from defeat
With the will to compete
With the world till your right to its
praise shall be shown.

—S. E. Kiser.

THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN

By H. W. Watson, Principal of the John M. King School

Springtime, the budding, bursting time, has arrived, and children feeling the blood course more freely through their veins, will take the greatest interest in cultivating and planting a plot of ground with flowers or vegetables. Children are waiting merely for the parent to lead the way to some such work. She or he is the wise mother or father who tries to give guidance and advice to the children who are waiting so eagerly to do the work.

Choose a good location for your plots, if possible have them where they will be fully exposed to the sun, rain and air. If there is any difference in the soil, this should receive careful consideration. The quality of vegetable and flower-blossoms depend very largely upon the quality of the soil, and vegetables of much finer texture as well as flower blossoms of a richer hue are produced in sandy soil, rather than on those of a clayey nature. Sandy soil will produce an earlier crop also, hence for your garden select the locality where the soil is lightest and most friable. The simplest plan I think is the best, that is the square plan. This may be somewhat improved by placing along the centre one or two round plots. Divide the ground into oblong plots 4 by 10 feet, separated by walks 2 feet wide. Give each child one plot for its own use. When the soil has become fairly dry so that it will not stick to a spade or fork, or press into a ball when squeezed, it should be dug to a depth of 10 or 12 inches, at the same time mixing in a liberal quantity of well rotted manure. Rake the surface of the plot to a depth of two or three inches until it is as fine as the rake can possibly make it. Mark each plot carefully with stakes, one inch square and a foot and a half long, driven down at the corners. One of these stakes may be marked with the name of the child to whom the plot belongs.

Planting Seeds Indoors

The seeds of many flowers such as asters, pinks, pansies, verbenas, stocks, nicotine; and some vegetables such as tomatoes, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, are better sown early, inside, in shallow boxes. These boxes should be about 3 inches deep and nearly filled with fine soil. The seeds are then planted in rows in depth according to their size, generally about 5 times the thickness of the seed. The soil is then pressed firmly over the seeds and well watered with a very fine spray. A pane of glass is then placed over the box to prevent rapid evaporation and all placed in a warm, light window. However most varieties of flowers and vegetables for children's purposes may be planted permanently in the plots as soon as the ground has become fairly warm and the weather also likely to continue so; do not be in too great a hurry to plant flower seeds especially. Use about one third of the plot for the planting of flowers, the rest for vegetables. Be careful in following the seed man's instructions upon the package; such should be sufficient. Do not attempt too many varieties of either vegetables or flowers. The following are recommended: flowers—mignonette, dwarf nasturtium, alyssum, phlox, candytuft, zinnia, stocks, marigolds. Vegetables—radish, lettuce, onions, carrots,

beets, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower. At the end of each row place a flat stake with the name of the variety written on it. By sowing certain vegetables and flower seeds inside as I have mentioned and transplanting the seedlings into the garden about June 1, a much longer growing season is afforded and hence a greater degree of maturity acquired. Always choose the evening or a damp cloudy day after a rain for transplanting. Lift as much earth with the roots as possible and plant a little deeper than they were previously. Press the soil firmly about the roots, at the same time pouring in plenty of rain water, and shade from sun for a few days.

Use The Rake

The garden should be cultivated on the surface so frequently that the weeds will not get a chance to grow, and there will be little need of watering as well. This should be done with a rake; twice a week at least and always during the forenoon after a rain, stir and pulverize the soil between the rows of plants to the depth of one inch or more. It has been said "The best way to water a garden is with a rake"; in this way the fine surface produced serves as a blanket to prevent the evaporation of the soil moisture by the sun's heat. Deep rooted plants should have the soil stirred deeply with a hoe or fork to allow the free passage of the air about their roots. When watering is necessary it should be done well, but not frequently, the water used should have been standing in a tub for a day or two, and only applied in the evening or early morning.

Thinning Plants

After the young plants appear above ground, so many come that it is usually necessary to thin them out before they become too large. The best time is in the evening or on a cloudy day after a rain. If the soil is very dry it should be well watered some time previous to thinning. If the plants are removed carefully with a thin stick or old knife leaving some soil about their roots, they may be transplanted to another portion of the garden or given to friends. Success in the garden is measured by quality not quantity, and one large perfect plant is more desirable than two poorer ones.

Picking Flowers

If you wish your plants to produce the greatest profusion of bloom and for the greatest length of time, the blossoms should be picked daily. Allow none to go to seed unless you wish them for such, when the very best specimens should be marked and left unmolested. The children should be encouraged to make good use of cut flowers in the home, give them to their neighbors and sick friends. Gifts of flowers are always very greatly appreciated.

Dear Uncle West:

Your letter of April 25, to hand, and thank you very much for your kindness in sending the \$2.00 to Messrs Steele Briggs & Co., towards seeds for the Club Garden. We appreciate very much your sentiment towards the Club and this effort, and we are hoping to help to train our boys through our Garden method to become lovers of nature.

We also wish to thank you for publishing in your pages from time to time letters from our boys re "the Progress Club" which we feel is greatly appreciated by them.

I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

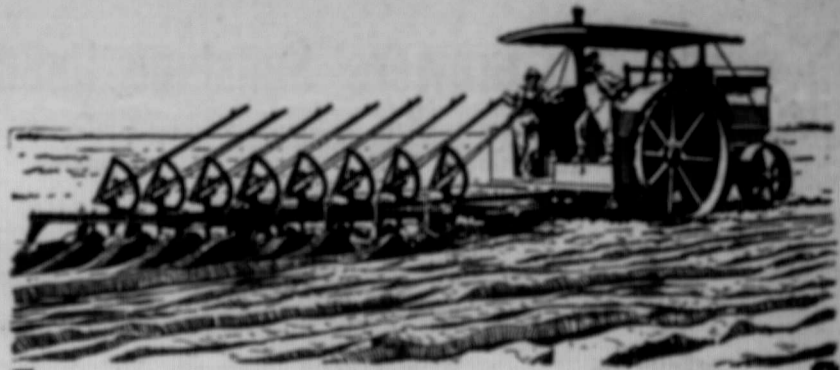
Jas. H. R. Fineghan,
Superintendent.

After greeting in the street the other day, one of two friends who was supposed to be a wit said to the other:—

"Say, old man, have you heard about the young lady who poured a jug of water into a straw hat?"

"No," replied his friend.

"Neither have I," said the wit, as he walked away; "it hasn't leaked out yet."



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IHC tractors are built for "just work." Whether that work be plowing, preparing and planting a seed bed, harvesting, threshing, irrigating, ditching, hauling, road making, well drilling, or the many other things that a tractor will do, the steadiest worker is an

IHC Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

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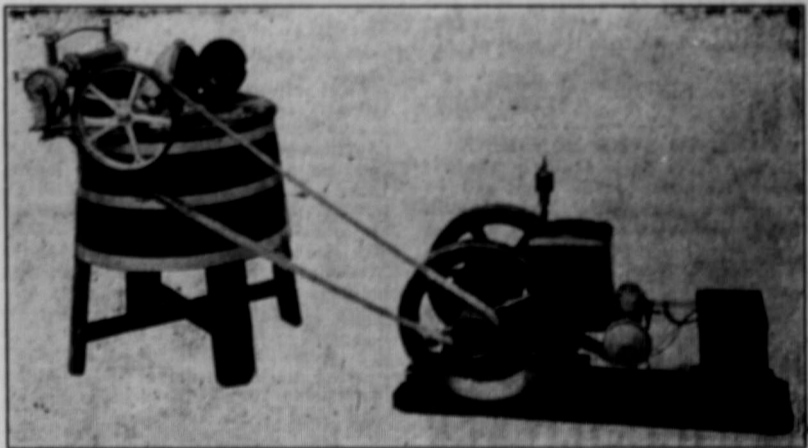
IHC Service Bureau

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



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Wringer runs independent of Washer, can be reversed or stopped by small lever. Metal frame, ball-bearing wringer, wash and rinse at the same time. Entire mechanical arrangement of the Washer designed to get your clothes clean; handling them carefully. A true, faithful servant, tireless and constant. Sold on money-back-guarantee if not perfectly satisfactory. Price of Washer.....\$22.50 only

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Pumps, Grinders, Steel Roofing
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Kindly mail me your Free Catalog of
Labor-Saving Machinery.

Name

Address



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:
Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

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

Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon St., Winnipeg.
 Master Willie Clines Bartlett, Terry St., King Edward P.O., Winnipeg.
 Miss Lizzie McCarten, 294 Gunnell St., Winnipeg.
 Clarence Henderson, 946 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg.
 Clarence Henderson, our consumptive boy, is very ill indeed, and his case is particularly sad as he is only ten years of age. His mother is a widow with four small children. Won't my Sunshine chicks write and cheer her up?



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

MOTTO:

"It's the songs you sing and the smiles you wear,
That makes the sunshine everywhere."

HOW LITTLE IT COSTS

How little it costs if we give it a thought,
To make happy some heart each day!
Just one kind word and a tender smile,
As we go on our daily way;
Perchance a look will suffice to clear
The cloud from a neighbor's face,
And the press of a hand in sympathy
A sorrowful tear efface.

One walks in sunlight; another goes
All weary in the shade;
One treads a path that is fair and smooth,
Another must pray for aid.
It costs so little, I wonder why
We give it so little thought;
A smile—kind words—a glance—a touch—
What magic with them is wrought?

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

My dear Chicks:—You will be glad to know that your picture books have been the means of comforting a number of little patients. One wee boy has been very, very sick and his greatest joy was to be allowed to hold a Sunshine picture book in his arms and very frequently he was found asleep with the book held close to his breast. When you sent in the books you did not perhaps imagine that they would prove truly and really messengers of love and mercy to your less fortunate brothers and sisters, but such indeed have they proved to hundreds during the past dull months. The cosy garments, the patchwork quilts, pillows, etc., have each and all faithfully carried your messages of love. God bless you all and may your every loving wish and loving thought be multiplied a hundred fold to you and yours is the wish of
 Yours lovingly,
 In Sunshine or shade,
 MARGARET.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Miss Doyle is back again in the St. Boniface Hospital. It is very sad to think of this young Irish girl alone in Winnipeg without a relative and without means. Won't my Sunshiners write and cheer her up? Even a post card will be a treat.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

Keeps both rider
and saddle perfectly dry.
Made for rough wear and
long service in the wettest
weather.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



LOOK FOR THIS MARK
OF EXCELLENCE

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TOWER CANADIAN
LIMITED
TORONTO

MOWBRAY BRANCH

The children of the Mowbray Branch of Sunshine are to be congratulated on the work done this winter—two very pretty patch work quilts and also a number of birch bark canoes and picture books. The cheerful hearts and willing hands have enjoyed the work just as we enjoyed receiving them and passing them on to our little ones.

Mrs. A. Runir, Pumas, Man.—Your kind offer of clothing will indeed help us. We are constantly asked for clothing, and just this week the Deaconess came in to tell me of a family where the boys had been unable to go to Sunday school because they had no clothing worthy of the name. It is wonderful indeed the number of warm hearted women who are anxious to help on the Sunshine work of comforting and cheering the needy, the sick and the lonely.

FAIRLIGHT BRANCH

Dear Margaret:—The children of Fairlight and Prairie Belle school districts met at the home of Mrs. Nesmith on Saturday, April 29, for the first time. We elected Hazel Nesmith president; Stella Jopling, vice-president; Julia Sauter, secretary; and Daisy Hale, treasurer. There was not a large attendance as it was too far for some to come, but we did the best we could. We decided that twenty-five cents a year was all we could pay for membership fee unless we decided on something else at the next meeting which will be held May 4.

God bless your noble work.
 Would you kindly send the rules for starting a club and oblige,
 Yours sincerely,
 JULIA SAUTER,
 Secretary of the Fairlight
 Sunshine Guild.

A LENORE SUNSHINER

Dear Margaret:—We take The Grain Growers' Guide so I though I would like to join your sunny club. I am a farmer's daughter and I enjoy farm life very much and would not live in the city for anything. I was born in Canada and have never been on the train yet. I saw Annie McConnel, of Hamiota, had written to The Guide. Our teacher's name is Miss McConnel. We are having our Easter holidays now and we are getting the house cleaning done. I will be glad when it is over as we find it a hard job. Well, it is spring now and we see the flowers starting to come above the ground. I like spring of all the seasons. Winter is too cold for me and summer is too hot. It is too bad some of the poor little city children are not out in the healthy country air, isn't it? Next time I write I am going to send 5 cents for a button and a membership card. Well, I will close for this time.

I remain,
 Yours sincerely,
 MARJORIE LEASK.
 Lenore, Man.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

Name

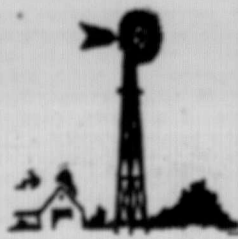
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For an all-round metal protective paint use Sherwin-Williams Metalastic No. 2, prepared ready for the brush. Made on a graphite base with pure raw linseed oil. Dries hard and quickly and gives a durable elastic wearing surface. For sale in two colors—black or brown. Ask the local Sherwin-Williams Agent.



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gives the best lubrication possible, alike in kerosene, gasoline and gas engines. Keeps its body at high temperatures. Equally good for external bearings.

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saves power and fuel in your tractors. The best known, most liked axle grease made. Never rubs off. Never gums.

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Granite Harvester Oil—The short cut oil; specially prepared for use on reapers, binders and threshers. Greatly reduces friction and wear. Body not affected by moisture or change of climate.

Capitol Cylinder Oil—The very best oil for steam plants on the farm. Lasts longer and gets more power from the engine, with less wear, than any cheap substitutes; costs less in the end.

Atlantic Red Engine Oil—Strongly recommended for slow and medium speed engines and machinery. Eases the bearings and lightens the load.

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Here's the Fence
That is all Steel—
 Steel wires, steel locks, steel
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 Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized.
 "The Tie That Holds" is hard, smooth steel that
 holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure
 without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at
 right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples.
 Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized
 Tubing. Our books are full of more facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.
 THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

Have You Made Your Will?

If not, your family are unprotected

NO LAWYER IS NECESSARY

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

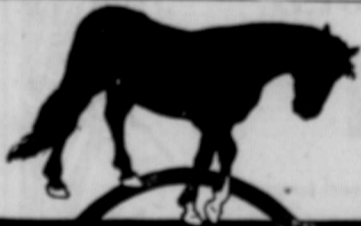
Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The Courts are full of will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a Will, and people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

LIFE IS VERY UNCERTAIN

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

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

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Sole On A Spot Cash Guarantees
GALL CURE
Cures Horses While They Work or Rest
PRICE 25¢ AT ALL DEALERS



WHEN YOUR HORSE GOES LAME

—When he develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness—don't risk being him through neglect—don't run just as if at a risk by experimenting with unknown remedies—don't pay a big veterinary bill. Use **Kendall's Spavin Cure** and cure it quickly and safely without a scar or mark. Read what W. W. Brown of Condon, Ala., writes—
"I have used your Spavin Cure for years and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle and Splints and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied. Thousands of other horse owners have had the same experience. For about 40 years Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the old reliable remedy. It has saved millions of dollars for horse owners. Go to your druggist—get a couple of bottles to keep on hand. Price 25¢ per bottle—4 bottles for \$1. Ask him also for free book "Treatise on the Hoof"—or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Keosauqua Falls,
Vermont,
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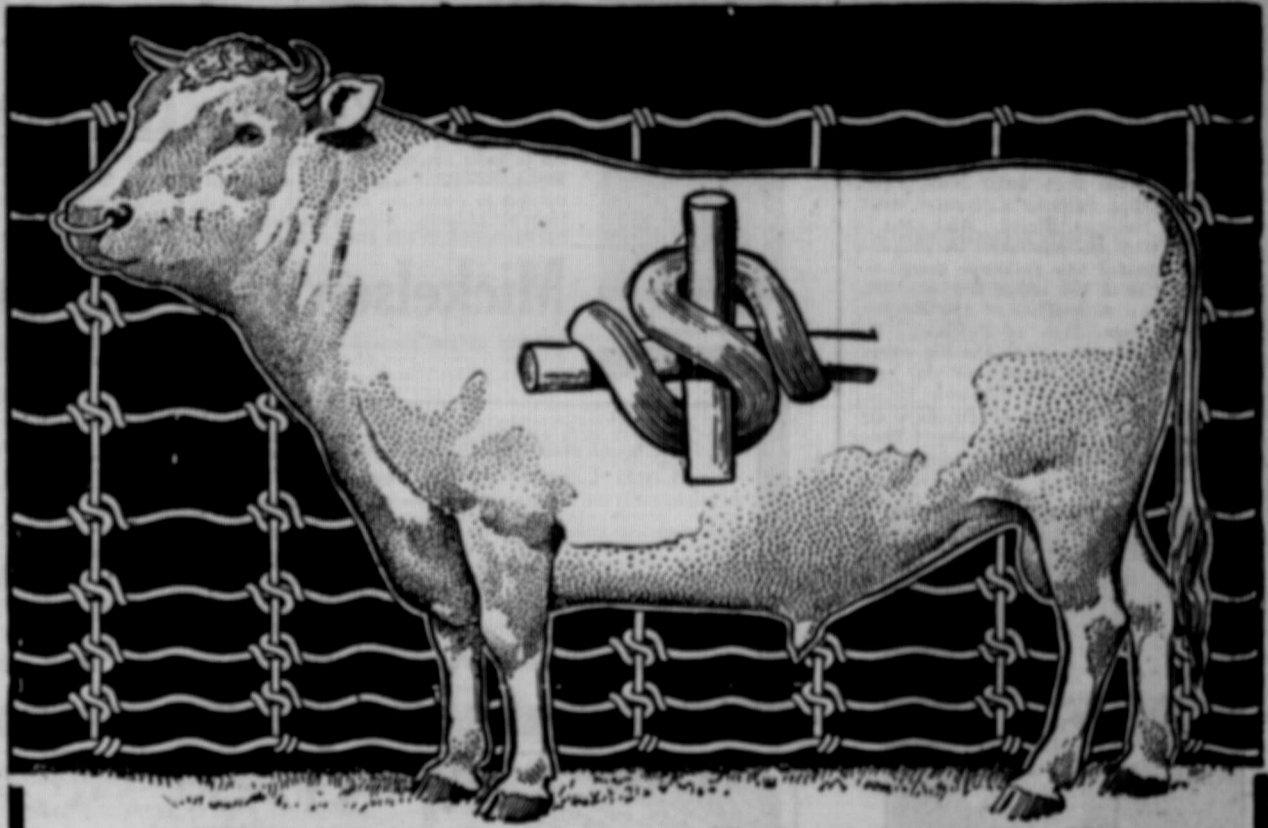
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"IDEAL" Fence will hold a Bull!

Any fence will keep weaklings in, but it takes "IDEAL" Fence to keep a bull where you want him. Put up a fence made entirely of Number 9 hard steel wire, a fence that is "bull-strong"—"IDEAL" Fence. We give it extra heavy galvanizing and put on our never-give "IDEAL" Lock—and that's how we make this perfect fence.

LOOK AT ITS LOCK!

It grips the wire in five places. Grips year in, year out, and never loosens. "IDEAL" Fence buying is dictated by a desire for the best fence at the same price as inferior kinds. Send for our booklet.

GET A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE

Send us the names of five men who would be interested in GOOD fencing, and we will mail you a beautiful colored picture, entitled, "THE LAST OF THEIR RACE," showing the herd of buffaloes in the Government preserve at Wainwright. This picture is an excellent production and worthy of a place in the finest home. SEND IN FIVE NAMES AND GET YOUR PICTURE BY RETURN MAIL.

BE OUR AGENT—SELL THIS SUPERIOR FENCE

You can add a considerable sum to your income and satisfy your fence-buying neighbors by acting as our agent. Write for proposition today!

IDEAL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, Small Fruits

Make a Home Home-like Let us Help You to do it

Home Grown Stock

None Hardier

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.

Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	5
Black Currants	5
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4
	\$20

Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
	\$40

Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 3 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
	\$800

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5

Paeonies	5
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20
	\$64

Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
	\$124



Apple Tree in Bloom in Buchanan Nurseries

The A. Mitchell Nursery Company Ltd.

CASH WITH ORDER WE PAY EXPRESS CATALOGUE FREE

ARCH. MITCHELL, late of Dominion Forestry Branch, Manager

COALDALE, ALTA.

M. K. Cowan, K.C.

Continued from Page 14
A Railway Lawyer

In 1904, Mr. Cowan decided to drop out of politics, having accepted the position of solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway. From then until May, 1910, he did all that railway's counsel work before the Railway Board. And that is no doubt why he was able to prepare his case against the railways more expeditiously than the other lawyers. Mr. Cowan is now a member of the Beatty, Blackstock legal firm, of Toronto. He does their counsel work in the big cases. It was he who had charge of the conspiracy case against the Farmers' Bank, heard at Lindsay. In seven days he examined forty-three witnesses. Then the other side threw up their hands and



M. K. COWAN, K.C.

facts were produced which revealed the true inwardness of the bank's affairs. Enough has been written to reveal the make-up of M. K. Cowan, who is watching the interests of the West—a clever, capable, hard-hitting lawyer; a successful leader of forlorn political hopes; a master of strategy. If every other lawyer on the plain people's side of the case were eliminated there would be no occasion to worry, for Mehalon K. Cowan is out to do something—and he is altogether likely to succeed.

The Prospector

Continued from Page 8

her. "I'll bring them back," he said, taking a revolver from a dunnage pack. He stepped outside. One shot—a pause. Then two in succession! An answer from the brothers! He repeated the signal. The answer sounded nearer. "They are coming," Garry said, re-entering. "They don't know who is signalling, but they're coming. We will camp here till morning. You can have the shelter. Francois, Gabriel and I can light a fire, and lie in blankets. Dawn isn't far away—" Lucille's tumultuous sobbing interrupted him. "Don't,

AYSH, NYE & CO. LTD.

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OLD BREAD STREET

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Connections wanted with substantial firms of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.I.F. business preferred. References given and required. Correspondence invited.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GRAIN, HAY, POTATOES, ETC.

PROMPT ATTENTION

Write us for Quotations before Shipping

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ANTON MICKELSON
President

The Gophers Are Feasting on YOUR GRAIN Right NOW

Go to your druggist right away—spend 75c for a box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick—take it home and mix it according to directions and place it in your field wherever there are gophers. This is absolutely the quickest way to kill them, and it will cost you less than any other method you could possibly pursue. I tell you frankly that upon your action now depends whether or not you stand to lose \$200 every 80 acres—in crops that the gophers will ruin for you. Why not take the steps now that will mean an end to all gopher troubles? A 75c box of

other method you could possibly pursue. I tell you frankly that upon your action now depends whether or not you stand to lose \$200 every 80 acres—in crops that the gophers will ruin for you. Why not take the steps now that will mean an end to all gopher troubles? A 75c box of

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

will kill all the gophers in an 80-acre field, and when you remember that there are 2000 gophers in an 80-acre field, and that each gopher means a loss of \$2.50 to you, you can see how 75c worth of Kill-Em-Quick will save you \$500 in actual cash grain profits. \$1.25 worth of Kill-Em-Quick will save you \$625 because it contains twice as much as a 75c box. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

There is no time to waste. Every moment that you delay now means a loss of money to you. Don't let the gophers rob you of the money you have worked so hard for. Take the step now that will kill every gopher on your farm—that will save you \$200 on 80 acres—\$400 on 160 acres. If Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick doesn't do everything I have promised, write to me at once and I will send every penny of your money back personally. Mickelson's is not only the

Costs Less Than 1c Per Acre

to use and it is the easiest poison on the market to mix and apply. Simply soak grain over night, drain water off and mix grain with poison. The taste is attractive to gophers and they eat it in preference to grain or tender shoots. Go out into the field now and see what the gophers are doing to your crops—then see if it isn't worth 75c or \$1.25 to kill all those gophers. See if it isn't worth while to get a poison that is so attractive to gophers that they will leave everything else for it—that is so powerful that the most atom kills a gopher.

Easiest Poison To Use

WITH IN THE CHEAPEST and MOST PRACTICAL. Thousands of farmers have tried it and all of them are high in their praise of what it does. I know it will do the same for you—I know it will save you \$200 on 80 acres on an investment of 75c. Ask your druggist for it. Don't take a substitute. If he won't supply you—send me his name with your order and I will ship direct, postage prepaid.

Write Me a Postal

Let me tell you some startling facts about gophers and Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. Let me tell you just exactly how to use it for best results. Address me personally for my book and get the facts.

Anton Mickelson, President, MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY
Dept. K Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



LOW GRADE AND DAMAGED
GRAIN

Requires quick and careful handling. We are prepared to give every attention to your consignments when entrusted to our care.
Ask us for billing instructions before loading and we will advise you of best market for disposition of your grain. Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY

Lucille for God's sake," he pleaded. "I've only another word to say. Appearances were against me, weren't they? I didn't return as I promised. My hut was empty. I was hiding in a pile of bark, like a rabbit! It looked black, Lucille, but it isn't. See this, child."

Garry took a piece of rock from the corner and held it out. The flash of native silver filled her eyes.

"Lucille," he said, tensely, "I found the vein coming in. I didn't trail in on my regular path, and I stumbled over this outcropping. I dared not leave the place, except to bring my tools from the hut, because any trapper might run across my find. I've been driving stakes and running lines for two solid days on claims for myself, for Francois and for Gabriel. But it's all safe. Yes, everything's safe now, Lucille!" And his open arms clasped the penitent, sobbing girl.

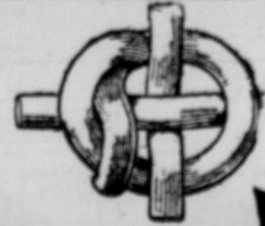
A REMINDER FROM 1844.

"The real meaning of 'Protection' is robbery—robbery of the poor by the rich. I speak from my knowledge of Ireland, and as one of the representatives of Ireland, and I say that if the Corn Law was of any use anywhere, it would be valuable in Ireland, which is essentially an agricultural country. If that enactment raised wages anywhere, it would do so in a country purely agricultural. But are wages raised in Ireland in consequence of its existence? Oh no, for unhappily, you can get men to work there for fourpence a day; The laborer there thinks he is a bountiful benefactor who pays him sixpence a day; and he feels supremely blessed if he gets eightpence a day. What is worse, there is very little employment for the laborer even at these rates."—Daniel O'Connell, at Convent Garden Theatre, 1844.

Insist on getting the

LEADER

Wire Woven Fence



The Leader Fence is the strongest and best fence you can buy at any price. Its strongest part is its lock, which not only grips the lateral wire to the stay, but the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically interlocks itself. This gives it a double grip and makes the Leader fence twice as strong as the ordinary. Thousands of farmers and ranchers throughout the West have proven this. There are many designs of Leader woven fence, both in standard, heavy and medium weight.

Write today for catalogue showing different styles of fence and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc.

Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

850 HENRY AVENUE, WINNIPEG

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The ONLY Tractor That Successfully Burns Kerosene At All Loads—All Speeds

NO ONE questions the advantages of kerosene over gasoline as a tractor fuel. Safety, cheapness, and the fact that you can get it anywhere put it far in the lead. The one great problem is to find the tractor that can use it—and the answer is the Rumely Tractor.

RUMELY
OIL PULL
TRACTOR



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The efficiency of the Secor-Higgins Carburetor makes the Rumely the most economical—the most dependable—of all tractors. This carburetor mixes air and kerosene automatically. The Secor-Higgins system adjusts the power to the load INSTANTLY. It feeds a heavy charge into the cylinder when the pull on the belt or drawbar requires it. And the instant the work becomes easier, the charges of kerosene become lighter.

The proportions of kerosene and air are varied in exact harmony with each change of load. That means clean, complete combustion of kerosene under all conditions—hot or cold, damp or dry, heavy load or light, fast or slow.

That means you spend no money for waste fuel—that you have no smoke and no annoyance from fouled cylinders. And every gallon of kerosene you use nets you a saving of one-third to two-thirds over gasoline.

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO., 5752 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Kerosene The Only Fuel Used

The Rumely is positively the only tractor that will burn kerosene successfully at all loads, under all conditions. Every day every day is using kerosene, distillate, or something even cheaper as fuel. And every day everywhere is giving plenty of power for all kinds of traction work—steady, reliable, economical power for belt work.

Don't expect such service from any other tractor. You won't get it. The Secor-Higgins system is patented and can be had only on the Rumely Tractor.

Write! Learn all about the only tractor that always makes successful use of kerosene. Remember that the Rumely is built in sizes to meet your power needs. At Prices to Suit Your Pocket Book. Learn about every feature of the Rumely system and how it means dollars to you. Write us a postal NOW for the complete Rumely catalog. Address

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CREAM SEPARATORS

\$35.00

SKIM CLOSER
RUN EASIER
NEED NO REPAIRS
LAST A LIFETIME



Think of it! Only \$35.00 full and complete purchase price for the big "Dairy Queen" Cream Separator, equipped with our patented turbine disc bowl, only two pieces, easy to wash. A regular \$70.00 big business Cream Separator for \$35.00, with a capacity of 350 lbs. of milk per hour, and absolutely guaranteed.

YOU CAN SAVE THREE PROFITS

That's the secret of these amazingly low prices

You pay only the rock bottom price. We actually save you \$40.00 to \$50.00 on any capacity machine you require. For instance, a 500 lb. per hour capacity machine for only \$45.00, or a 650 lb. per hour capacity machine for only \$50.00.

YOU CAN BUY ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL

So as to satisfy yourself and compare it with any of the overpriced machines you find on the market. Then if you are not absolutely convinced that the Dairy Queen is one of the best separators you ever saw at any price, simply return it to us and it won't cost you one penny.

Send today for full particulars of this wonderful offer.

"Next to Quality, it's the price; we give you both."

C. S. JUDSON CO. Ltd.

150 Princess Street Winnipeg, Man.



A Break of Russian Willows 16 years old. Planted by John Caldwell for the Virden Town Park

WHY DO WITHOUT WILLOWS

For Shade, Shelter, Posts and Wood?

My prices are: \$4.50 per 1,000 for fine cuttings, 11 in. Also Red, White and Black Currants at \$1.25 per dozen, Rhubarb, \$1.50 per dozen; Gooseberries, \$2.00 per dozen; Red Raspberries, 75 cents per dozen; Lilac, 3 ft., 40c; Honeysuckle, 3 ft., 50c; Virginian Creepers, 20c; Maple Seedlings, \$6.00 per 1,000; Cottonwood, \$10.00 per 1,000, 14 in. You can plant all through May.

Send for Price List. Pay Express at these Prices

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GERMINATING CONDITIONS FAVORABLE

Minneapolis, May 6.—Tribune says: In the northwest the farmers will sow less wheat this spring. A decrease in acreage was foreshadowed last fall when rains interfered with field work and spring plowing is not considered desirable for wheat culture. In addition, the late season has been a drawback in the northern half of North Dakota, especially in the northwestern section of the state. The famous Red River Valley will cut its wheat production. An unusual diversification of crops will mark this season, the gains being in corn and potatoes. In Minnesota and South Dakota an increased barley and corn acreage is expected. Germinating conditions in the northwest have been very favorable and in the southern half of spring grain belt the early sown grain is already up. Rains have been frequent; too much so in some sections for the rapid completion of field work, but as complaints had been received of dust storms the laying of the dust and the allaying of apprehension more than compensates for the delay in seeding.

Good yields in the northwest will go far toward making deficiency in winter wheat. The necessity, however, of a liberal spring wheat harvest will make this section of the country of more than usual importance in the production of this season.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, May 6.—Union stockyards: Cattle, extra choice heavy steers for butcher and export, \$7.50 to \$7.60; good medium and choice butcher loads, \$6.40 to \$7.30; mixed light butcher, \$6.00 to \$6.25; common, \$5.50 to \$5.60; canners, \$2 to \$3. Choice butcher cows firm at \$5.25 to \$6.50. Bulls \$5.00 to \$6.25. Calves, good veal, \$6.50 to \$8.00; bobs, \$1.60 to \$2.50. Sheep market steady, choice ewes, \$5 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$8 to \$9; bucks and culls, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs,

market firmer at \$8.75 to \$9.85, fed and watered and \$8.25 to \$8.40 f.o.b. There was very light run of sheep and lambs, hardly enough to make a market. Sheep quotations unchanged. Hogs, light run and market steady and unchanged at last week's prices.

The heavy receipts of cattle for to-day's market led some of the local wholesale butchers to look for a little easiness in prices from the recent high levels. In this expectation they were soon undeceived. The top for export cattle was \$7.60 and for choice butchers strong at \$7.30 f.o.b. Medium loads of butcher steers, strong at \$6.50 to \$7.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Glasgow, May 6.—Neil S. Ritchie, Glasgow, reports sharper trade, higher prices, cattle scarcer, prime steers top prices, 9½c, secondary 9c, middling 8c to 8½c, bulls top 7½ to 7¾c, secondary 6¾ to 7c per lb., live weight. Liverpool, May 6.—John Rogers & Co. stated to-day that there was no cattle for sale in the Birkenhead market.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., May 6.—Cattle—Receipts 26,000; market steady to 10c lower. Beeves, \$5 to \$9.05; Texas steers, \$5.40 to \$7.50; western steers, \$5.75 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$6.75; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$7.80; calves, \$5.25 to \$8.25.

Hogs—Receipts 40,000; market and largely 5 cents lower. Light, \$7.15 to \$7.60; mixed \$7.20 to \$7.70; heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.75; pigs, \$4.75 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$7.65.

Sheep—Receipts 24,000; market mostly 40c to 65c lower. Native, \$4.65 to \$7.50; western, \$4.90 to \$7.65; yearlings, \$6.20 to \$8.25; lambs native \$5.90 to \$8.00, western \$6.75 to \$9.50.

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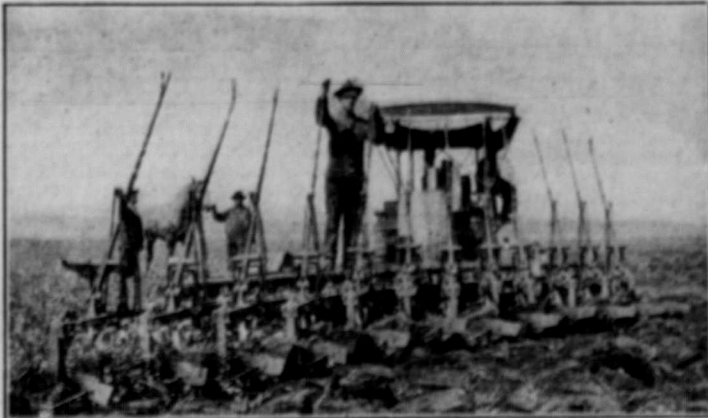
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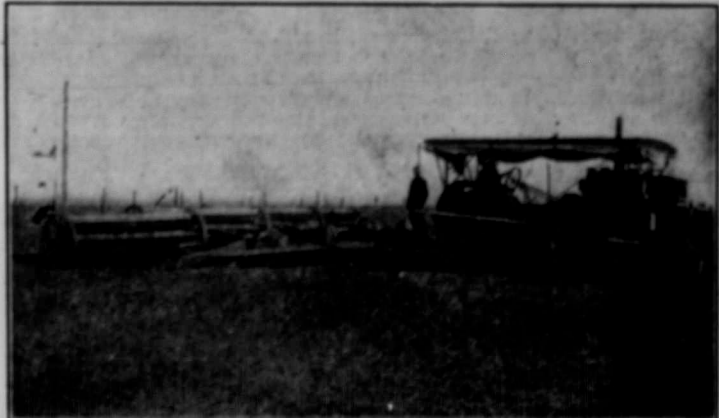
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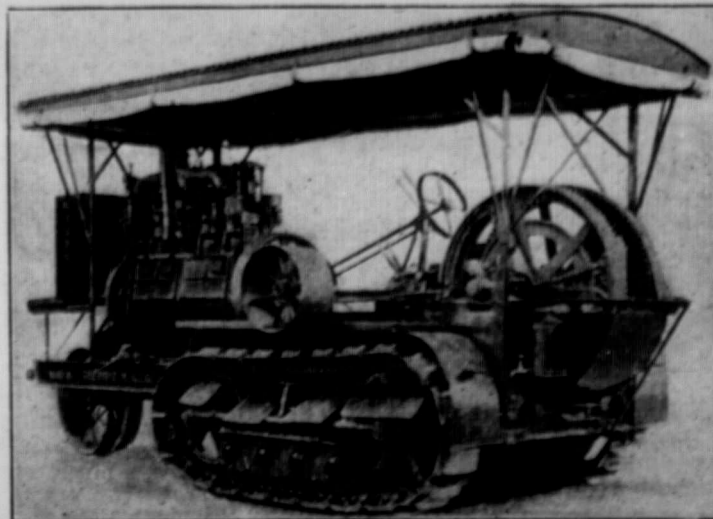
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