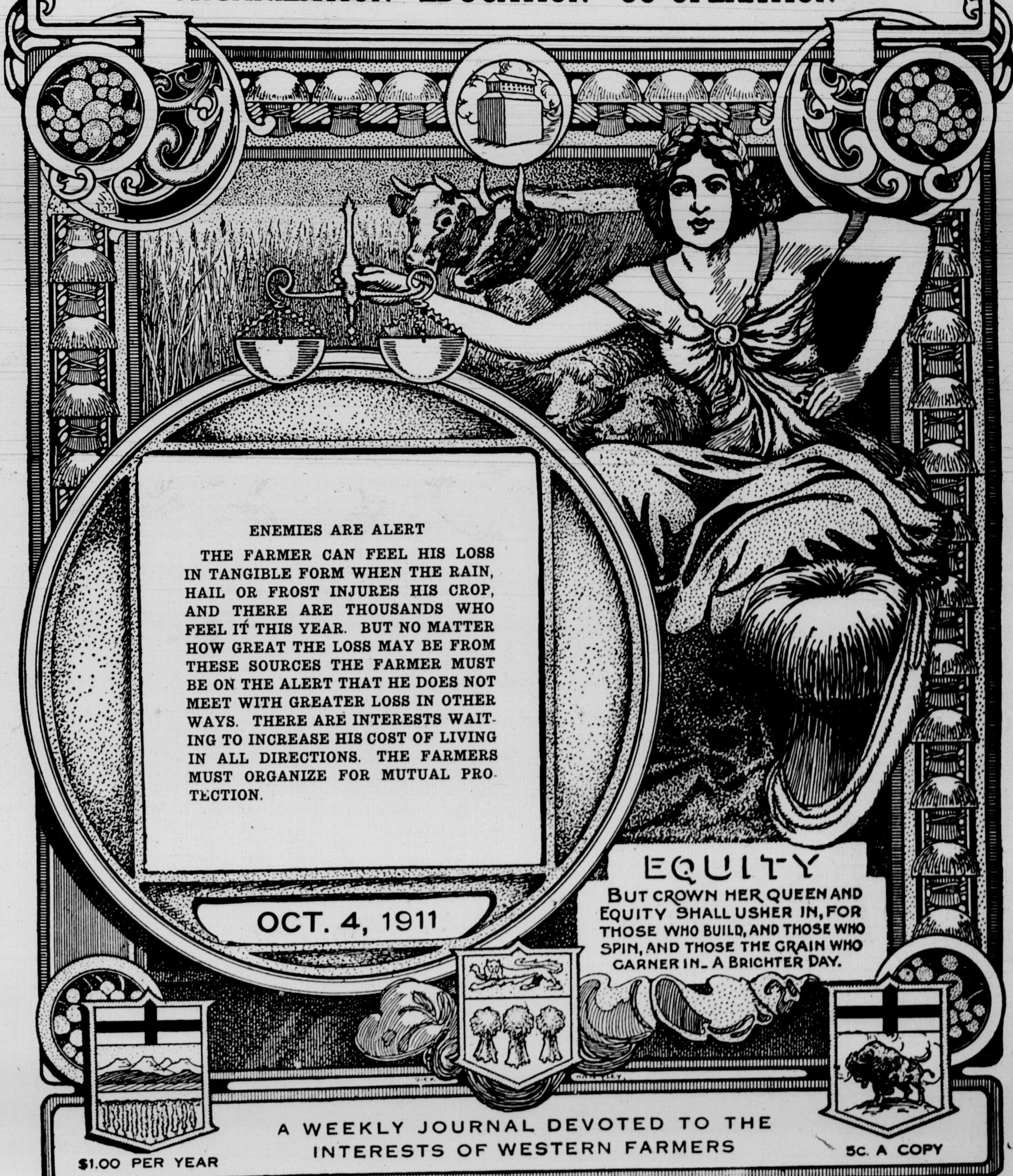


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION • EDUCATION • CO-OPERATION



### ENEMIES ARE ALERT

THE FARMER CAN FEEL HIS LOSS IN TANGIBLE FORM WHEN THE RAIN, HAIL OR FROST INJURES HIS CROP, AND THERE ARE THOUSANDS WHO FEEL IT THIS YEAR. BUT NO MATTER HOW GREAT THE LOSS MAY BE FROM THESE SOURCES THE FARMER MUST BE ON THE ALERT THAT HE DOES NOT MEET WITH GREATER LOSS IN OTHER WAYS. THERE ARE INTERESTS WAITING TO INCREASE HIS COST OF LIVING IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THE FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION.

OCT. 4, 1911

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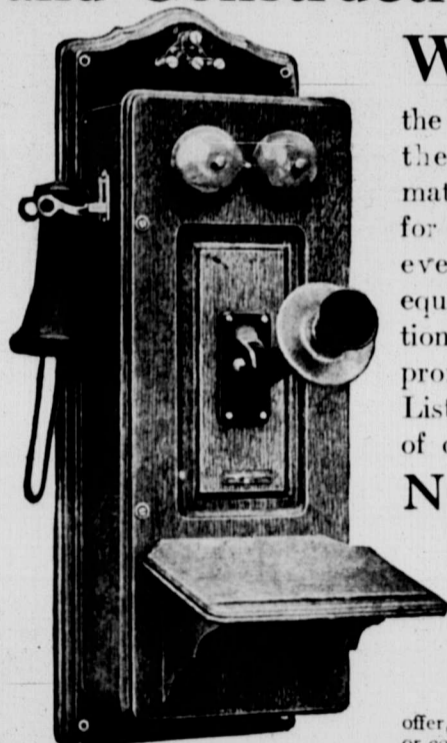
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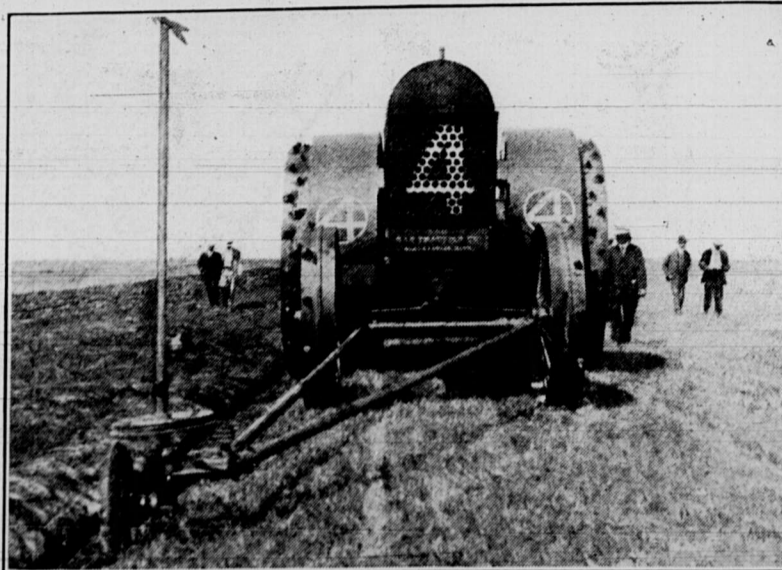
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- Water used in all three tests;
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*It Hits Like The Hammer Of Thor.*

POINTERS IN THE SELECTION OF DAIRY COWS

By E. E. Rockwood in Hoard's Dairyman.

Without doubt the best way in which to fill gaps in the working herd or to increase present numbers lies in raising them from the best producers already on the farm.

Here are a few pointers for prospective buyers, suggestions which will be helpful to the unskilled in the art of selection.

In the first place, it is admitted by all unbiased breeders and dairymen that no one breed possesses all the good points.

The accepted standard calls for the wedge-shape, thin in front and wide in the rear, viewed from the front. And this description is further exemplified by the side view presenting a much greater depth of body at the flank than at the forward portion; ribs well sprung; paunch capacious.

The head should be clear cut, neck thin, eyes prominent and bright, muzzle broad, the latter indicative of a good feeder.

Importance of the Udder

Passing to the udder, that most important feature of a good dairy cow, it should be capacious, with teats well placed and of good size. While a pendulous udder is possessed by some big milkers a better type is the one which is broad, extending well up both back and front.

Other Points Desired

The milk-veins and milk cells, so-called, are other pointers in selecting the profitable cow. These should be large in a mature animal; of course, they do not contain milk, but indicate the direction of abundant supply of blood to the udder, something very essential in the elaboration of the lacteal fluid.

In summarizing, look for wedge shape, both front and side view, rugged spinal column with distinct arch over the hips, thin thighs which curve outward to accommodate a capacious udder, wide springing ribs and a well developed middle section or paunch, where a large amount of food must be assimilated.

Other features may suggest themselves, but these are the main points to be considered when buying. That there is much in outward indications of an animal's value was demonstrated a few years ago when Professor C. D. Smith of the Michigan Experiment station selected twenty cows from almost as many different herds and of no particular breeding, which when tested produced over 300 lbs. of butterfat each in a year.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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Volume IV. October 4th, 1911 Number 10

Don't Buy Any Range "Unseen, Unseen"



The Range With a Reputation

If anyone should ask you to buy a team of horses "unsight, unseen," from a mere printed description you would think he intended to "sting" you.

If not, there is a dealer somewhere in your county who sells them—and it will pay you to drive an extra ten miles, if need be, to see and carefully examine the Great Majestic—the range with a reputation—built on honor—of the best materials—before investing your money in a range of any kind.

You don't buy a range every day, or indeed, every year, and when you do, you want the best your money can procure—that's the

Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

It is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a Great Majestic may be more than some other ranges, it outwears three ordinary ranges.

Economical—Saves Half Your Fuel

The Majestic is put together with rivets (not bolts and stove putty). The joints and seams will remain air tight forever. The oven is lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, covered with an iron grate—you can see it. No heat escapes or cold air gets in. Takes but half the fuel used in other ranges for perfect baking.

All Copper Reservoir—Against Fire Box

The reservoir is all copper and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket, stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few moments and is instantly moved away from the fire.

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DESTITUTION IN CANADA

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, who are well known in England as students and writers upon sociological and economic questions, have contributed to The Crusade, the organ of the National Committee for the Prevention of Destitution, an article upon conditions in Canada which contains much food for thought for those who are endeavoring to solve these vital social and economic problems which confront us in Canada today.

"It is refreshing," says the article, "for two people who have spent years in studying the problem of destitution in Great Britain to pass through another part of the British empire and find destitution practically unknown to the whole eight millions of its population. We have journeyed thousands of miles, rested in magnificent cities, counting their inhabitants by hundreds of thousands; passed over miles of cultivated fields and boundless prairies; gone through vast stretches of forest and seen the output of prolific mines; and in spite of whole districts of barren waste of rock and sagebrush, and of some overcrowded quarters of cities which are not far off being slums—we cannot say that we have seen even the smallest class of destitute persons. There are individuals in temporary distress. Here and there in the great cities you may find a roomful of persons—here and there in the shack you may find families who are in essentials below the poverty line. But the optimistic Canadians are right (and all Canada is just now more optimistic than the typical Western American) in feeling that, of destitution as a disease of society they have practically none."

Causes of Prosperity

The writers proceed to enumerate the causes of this wonderful prosperity—the free land; the variety of inventions and contrivances which help the homesteader to comfort where formerly his life was one of privation; the fact of a perfectly colossal and almost ubiquitous unearned increment in that the railways are constantly extending, the immigrant and British and foreign capital constantly pouring in, the values in land are momentarily increasing; new railways being built, new mines opened, new industries established; there is an insatiable demand for labor, inducing high wages and no unemployment even in winter.

"How long will this last?" continues the article. "It may easily be predicted that as soon as the unappropriated land practically accessible to the urban laborer becomes exhausted, the usual wage-earning proletariat will emerge."

Cities Still Uncivilized

The causes which produce destitution, say the writers, are already at work in Canada. "To put it shortly, the Canadian city is still essentially uncivilized—it is neither properly paved or drained, nor supplied with water fit to drink, nor equipped with any adequate health organization. After ages will wonder at the stupidity of a government and a people which take so much trouble to bring in immigration from every corner of Europe, and for sheer lack of public thought, let their own Canadian babies die in quite unnecessary holocausts, and for sheer lack of civic organization allow even the laborers brought over to be decimated by typhoid fever due to contaminated water supply. All this infantile mortality and adult sickness would show that the production of a destitute class is beginning. The elaborate eugenic precautions taken at the ports are being nullified by the production of cripples and degenerates in the interior. Presently, too, the problem of the widow and orphan, as yet almost unfelt, will begin to demand a wise collective provision. Finally, the absence of any adequate provision for training the Canadian youth so that he may grow up more than a manual laborer will presently lead to the unemployed problem. All this demands thought—thought which does not seem yet to be given."

MORE BARNARDO BOYS

A party of 300 Barnardo children sailed on the Corinthian Saturday for Canada. The total this year was 1,002.

# News from Ottawa

The old government makes ready to retire, and the new government will assume office this week

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Not since mid-summer, 1896, when the eighteen-year-old Conservative government was turned out of power and Laurier came in, has there been so much excitement in Ottawa as this week. To the great majority the result of the voting on September 21 came as a complete surprise. The most optimistic Conservative workers did not count on much more than a bare majority. Most of the moderate Conservatives, and practically all Liberals, figured on the return of the government to power with at least a working majority. It took the people of the capital two or three days to recover from their astonishment at the general result, and more particularly the landslide in Ontario. Almost everybody was inclined to believe that Ontario's emphatic rejection of the reciprocity proposals was due more to a disinclination to enter into anything in the nature of a "pact" with the United States than to love for high protection. That the protectionists' sentiment is strong in the industrial centres most people are free to admit, but it is not so strong as the voting would seem to indicate. Even manufacturers have been heard to declare that the result of the election does not constitute a mandate to the new government to increase the protective tariff. They will be well satisfied, they say, to keep intact what protection they have.

## Migration to Ottawa

By the beginning of the week those who had taken part in the fight, from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden down to the humble back benchers, began to arrive and by the end of the week every province was represented by its quota of members. Both parties were well represented in the arrivals. Conservatives came in numbers to congratulate Mr. Borden and to watch developments. Liberals lost no time in hastening to the capital to confer with their fallen chief and to assure him of their continued loyalty and support. The victors and the vanquished mixed in the friendly fashion of politicians.

## New Government This Week

The interest centred at first in the course which Sir Wilfrid Laurier might choose to follow. When he announced that he would "stay with the boys," Liberals were delighted, while Conservatives were generous enough to say that Parliament would be better for his presence. That matter settled, the date of the retirement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet from office and the probable make-up of Mr. R. L. Borden's cabinet became matters of speculation. At the time of writing, nothing definite can be said as to either. The resignations of Sir Wilfrid and his ministers will be in the hands of Earl Grey early next week. There has, of necessity, been some delay. Business which it was necessary for the outgoing government to close up could not be disposed of without the presence of all the ministers, and it took several days for Mr. Templeman to come from Victoria, and Mr. Oliver from Edmonton. They have arrived now and no time will be lost in winding up the affairs of the defeated administration. By a strange irony of fate, one of the last official acts of the government was to fix the date of Thanksgiving Day. The retiring premier in giving out the news did it with a grim smile. "We think," he said, "that there is still something to be thankful for. There are still some of us left to fight the Philistines."

## Cabinet Making

There can be no official announcement of Mr. Borden's cabinet until the premier-elect has been formally called upon by Earl Grey to form a government. The governor-general has delayed his departure for England from October 6 to October 12 and the new ministry must be chosen and sworn in before that date. But the work of cabinet making has been going on for several days and the names of the men who will preside over the various portfolios will be known in the course of a

few days. Since his homecoming, Mr. Borden has wisely refrained from coming uptown to the office which he has occupied in the Parliament buildings. He has remained in his home, and all who have desired to see him have had to go to his residence. There Mr. Borden has held a series of conferences with the leading men of the Conservative party, both in the federal and provincial arenas. Hon. Robert Rogers and Dr. Roche, of Manitoba, were amongst the first to canvass the situation with Mr. Borden. Then came Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of mines, Ontario, and the chief Conservative organizer for that province during the campaign, Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney-general of Ontario, F. D. Monk, Conservative-Nationalist member for Jacques Cartier, Quebec, Rudolphe Forget, the Montreal financier who was elected both for Charlevoix and Montmorency constituencies in Quebec, and many others. George Perley, chief Conservative whip and campaign manager, naturally took a considerable part in the proceedings, as he has the confidence of Mr. Borden. More than one Conservative member came, seeking cabinet honors, and was sent away disappointed. This happens, of course, when every new government is formed. They usually get over it after a while.

## The New Cabinet

Little by little information as to who would and who would not be included leaked out, and at the present time it is probably fairly safe to assert that the next government will include the following ministers:—A. S. Good-ave, Senator Lougheed, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Andrew Broder, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, O. S. Crockett, Geo. H. Perley, F. D. Monk, Ex-Judge Doherty, and Hon. T. Chase Casgrain.

## Few Changes Expected

It is in Ottawa, the political nerve centre of the Dominion, that the overthrow of an administration causes the greatest joy and the most poignant sorrow. In the cities and towns, and on the farm where few are affected in a personal way, things soon resume normal conditions after a contest which overturns, but in Ottawa a change of government means so much to so many people that the possible consequences are a matter of speculation for weeks and months. Fortunately, we are in Canada long past the day when the inauguration of a new regime means the application of the dictum of a former American president: "To the victors belong the spoils." Removals from office will be comparatively few and will be confined, it is expected, to officials who have been guilty of partizan conduct. Nevertheless the defeat of the Laurier government spells at least a change for a great many people. The secretaries of all the retiring ministers, following the usual custom, will be given clerkships in the departments but they will, one and all, lose the extra emolument of \$600 which is paid to private secretaries. This will be given to the new secretaries brought in by the various ministers who will make up the Borden cabinet. The new ministers, when they are installed, will doubtless make early inquiry as to the personnel of the staffs of their respective departments, but it is safe to say that no permanent official who has been behaving himself will lose his head. Officials may be shifted, in order to bring officials in political sympathy with the new administration into such posts as carry with them confidential relations with the minister. In 1896, when the Laurier government came into power, Mr. Burgess, the deputy minister of the interior, was made commissioner of lands without any reduction in salary in order that Mr. Smart, of Brandon, might be named to the more important post.

Mr. Sifton entered the department with the idea of inaugurating an entirely new policy and desired to have next to him a man whom he knew to be thoroughly in sympathy with his ideas. It is expected that the Borden ministers, or some of them, will adopt a similar course in regard to certain officials, but actual decapitations are not expected to be numerous.

## Good Feeling Exists

Everyone in the capital is talking about the sportsmanlike way in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier took his defeat and the manly and modest manner in which Mr. Borden wears his new honors. On the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier there has been no disposition to complain. He is not looking for sympathy and almost relishes the idea of sitting on the opposition benches and watching others struggle with the many administrative problems now pressing for solution. Mr. Borden, on the other hand, declines to crow over his defeated opponent. The two met for the first time after the elections at a farewell dinner given to Earl Grey at the Rideau club. The greeting between them was most cordial and they were soon exchanging stories of their experiences and laughing heartily. The second meeting between the two leaders was at a dinner given to Earl Grey by the Canadian club of Ottawa. Again the greeting between them was cordial, while the words which fell from their lips drove home with force the truth of Earl Grey's declaration: "Happy and fortunate is the country that places its destiny in the hands of such men."

## Manly Statements

In part, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "British institutions have for their inception, party, and parties come and go as the pendulum swings. It was my privilege to be associated with the party in the ascendant for fifteen years. It was the privilege of Canadians to change their allegiance. I am weak enough to say I wish it had been otherwise, but I have no complaint to make to anybody. I accept the verdict of the people and abide by their judgment. This is the spirit of British institutions. Parties may come and parties may go, governments may come and governments may go, but Canada will and shall go on."

Within a few days Mr. Borden will assume the reins of power and I will hand them over with loyalty. He will take my place and I will take his. He will look on me as I have looked on him, I will survey him as he has surveyed me. I will criticize him as he has criticized me. I hope he shall give me the opportunity of approving sometimes. The spirit of Canadians is one of emulation, of doing the best for the country in which we live. If I could have wished it different, I am not complaining."

And Mr. Borden, in manly fashion, said: "Should I happen to remain in

the service of the people for some time to come, I hope to display the same vigor and endurance as that which has been shown by the prime minister. During the campaign just closed, there is no one who has not yielded him the highest tribute of admiration."

## Graham's Cool Manner

The colleagues of Sir Wilfrid, including those who have gone down to defeat in their own constituencies and will not have a seat in the next Parliament, are also inclined to accept the verdict of the people without complaint. A story is being told about Hon. Geo. P. Graham's cool manner of treating the result which will be appreciated by people who have met the retiring minister of railways and enjoyed his dry humor. After he had learned of his own defeat in Brockville and the downfall of the government on the night of September 21, he drifted into the club. Approaching a group of Conservatives, he greeted them with the remark: "Well, boys, I may not be able to win an election, but I can beat any of you at a game of billiards." The challenge was accepted and the man who had lost a portfolio and a seat in the House by the turn of the wheel of fortune, played his usual steady game and appeared to enjoy it as thoroughly as if he did not have a care in the world.

## TAFT AND THE TRUSTS

President Taft in a speech at Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 29, defining "The relation of the government to business" announced that the trust prosecutions begun by the department of justice at Washington would not discontinue despite the recent criticism that business was made to suffer. He served notice that the big business interests of the country must be brought within the law, just as the railroads have been, and declined to admit that there exists any discretion which would enable the attorney-general to stay the hand of the government in dealing with combinations in restraint of trade.

At the same time the president made an earnest appeal for reasonable consideration of the railroads and the big industrial corporations on the ground that their reformation was being brought about steadily and satisfactorily, and that nothing was to be gained by "vindictive hostility."

## HISTORY OF DAIRYING

An interesting historical and descriptive account of the dairy industry of Canada, written by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, has been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The volume traces the history of the various breeds of cattle in Canada, and also the progress of dairying and cheese making in the Dominion, and will be a valuable addition to the library of every farmer. It is issued as bulletin No. 28 of the Dairy and Cold Storage series, and can be had free on application to J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, Ottawa.

## Join the Crowd of Lumersole Wearers

and you will also sing their praises

What has pleased us more than anything, and what has helped our business is the fact that 90 per cent. who wear our Lumersole Boots are enthusiastic boosters—they are so pleased with them they tell others—we receive thousands of testimonials—here's a sample just to hand:

S. JURIS, MAN., SEPT. 27TH, 1911.

I got a pair of Lumersoles last fall from you. They are good; I would not be without them. This pair is for a present. The farmers all admire my boots—not once cold feet last winter. J. W. C. M. M. N. G. S.

Lumersoles have light weight wood sole—tough grain leather uppers—lined throughout with cosy 1/4-inch felt. Advertised price includes free delivery to nearest post or express office. Boots sent by return on receipt of order with cash to cover—state size when ordering. Send at once.

# LUMERSOLE BOOTS



All Sizes \$1.75

Delivered Free

DIFFERENT STYLES AND PRICES DELIVERED FREE TO P.O. OR EXPRESS OFFICE

Men's Best Quality 2-Buckle Styles, Sizes 6-12 2.00  
Two-Buckle style, to fit all ages. Size 3-12 1.75  
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Children's Fine Lacing Style, 6-2 1.50

ASK your dealer for Lumersoles. Dealers and others send for complete list SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO. 134 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 4th, 1911

## LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

Despite the tremendous yield of grain throughout the West this year the financial return will be far short of what has been anticipated. Hail, frost and rain have wrought havoc that cannot be estimated. Thousands of acres of grain will never be cut and thousands that will be cut will not reimburse the owner for his outlay in seed and labor. It has been estimated that the total yield of wheat for the Prairie Provinces would be upwards of 180,000,000 bushels, but of this probably more than one-half will be damaged and reduced in grade. There will be an abnormal amount of low grade wheat this year and it will require every effort to find a market for it. One of the fortunate features of the situation is that where the drought ruined the crop last year the damage this season is not generally severe. In the southern portions of the West the damage has not been so severe as in the central and northern portions. Last year farmers were forced to the conclusion that wherever possible all their eggs should not be placed in one basket because in case of accidents the loss was too heavy to bear. This year, though for different reasons, the result is the same. Western Canada is a wonderful wheat producing country and a good crop is a tremendous temptation to devote all attention to growing grain. But leading farmers are of one mind in declaring that other branches of agriculture should be carried hand in hand with grain growing in order that there may be more stability to the agricultural industry. In many sections the water problem is a most serious handicap and one that will militate against stockraising and dairying, but, generally speaking, the Prairie Provinces are well suited to both of these industries. Aside from the financial aspect of grain growing the tendency of raising only one crop is not to build up well settled communities with a permanency of residence. Necessarily, in addition to the hazard, there is more or less of monotony in continually producing only one crop. It also compels the farmer to exert extraordinary energy during two short seasons of the year instead of having his labor more evenly distributed throughout the whole twelve months.

The labor problem is becoming acute and will be more so as time goes on. At the present rate of development in grain growing the next five years will see a famine in harvest help unless there are some very remarkable advances in labor saving machinery for the farm. The help problem for the women in the homes is also a serious one, and the caring for the extra hands on the big grain farms taxes the energies of the housewife to the utmost. All these questions are forcing themselves home every day to the grain farmers of the West. Grain growing, when there are no setbacks, is profitable, particularly so long as land is cheap. But as land advances in value and the elements continue as uncertain as now the profit will not be sure. Again there is a continuous and large exodus from the farm to the town throughout the West. Grain farming exclusively is not so conducive to home-making as is diversified farming. There is too much of the feeling that we are here only temporarily and will move as soon as things come our way. It is the permanency of occupation of the soil which is the greatest factor in the improvement of conditions in our rural life. The farmer who intends remaining in a community for but a limited term of years will not take the same interest as the man who intends his farm to be his permanent home. And after all until the farm becomes the real home of the family things will not be right in the country. The farmer who retires and

goes to the town or city to spend the rest of his days with nothing to do is never contented. He generally loses his interest in the country and he never acquires an active interest in the life of the city. We need the middle aged and old men and women on the farms just as well as the younger and more vigorous. Old age is a blessing to any country and to any community, and conditions are not right until our old people are well provided for after their years of toil are ended. Where the community population is ever changing the social life is never so rich and wholesome as it should be. The moving spirit, or the tenant, never takes the same interest in the church and the school as does the permanent resident. The school and the church form a good indication of the general spirit of the community. Both need improvement. The school is the only place where every individual member of the community has an equal interest and meets on common ground. For that reason it should be far superior to what it is. These remarks are not prompted in any spirit of criticism but merely to draw attention to the tendency of the time and the need of checking it before it develops into more serious results. Conditions have greatly improved over those of the days of our fathers but advancing civilization brings added responsibilities. The burden of responsibility upon the city resident is light compared with that of the farmer. The city is organized as a business concern with paid officials to perform every duty; but the country is not. The progress of the country depends almost altogether upon the voluntary work of the farmers and their families. For that reason the country life has greater privileges and pleasures for those who will take advantage of them.

## THE DEMAND OF THE TIMES

The time has gone by when the man on the farm can sow his seed, gather his crop, market it and provide for his family year in and year out and feel that he has done his duty by himself, his family, and his country. Every man's duty extends far beyond the confines of his own business. The occupation of farming has come to the front with wonderful rapidity during the last ten years. The rural life and the city life are being more closely interlocked. In a never ending process of the division of labor the inter-dependency of one industry, or one class in the nation upon another, is becoming more and more marked. Any important movement of progress or retrogression in any leading industry in Canada is immediately felt by practically every other industry. The mechanic who invents a new labor saving device at once opens a new problem in industrial life. Modern inventions of all kinds affect the whole life of the nation. Whatever has the deepest influence upon the rural life has the greatest influence upon the nation as a whole. The men and women who live upon farms in Canada have greater responsibility in the progress of the nation than any other because there are more of them. Whatever the future of Canada is to be as a nation must be decided upon largely by the men and women on the farm. They represent the largest section of the population. They elect more representatives in our legislatures than all other sections of the population combined. In fact they are the controlling influence in law-making in Canada if they choose to use their power. Country life is more wholesome and, as a rule, more healthful than city life. The people on the land are more close to nature. One of the great drawbacks to country life is that the very occupation of farming tends to make the farmer independent and inclined away from, rather than towards, co-operation with his fellow

farmers. But education and the spread of information is overcoming this tendency very rapidly. The farmers are finding that if their occupation is to hold its own, and if their influence is to amount to anything, they must co-operate and organize for their mutual benefit and for the general improvement. More and more is the truth of this being forced upon the minds of the farmers when they see all other industries and occupations organizing for self-protection or self-aggrandisement. The Canadian Manufacturers' association is one of the most powerful organizations in Canada and has an immense influence upon the Ottawa Parliament. It exerts this influence for the sole purpose of keeping the tariff as high as possible to make big dividends for its members. The railway companies of Canada are organized to maintain high freight rates and thus secure huge profits. The retail merchants have a very powerful organization and are fighting co-operation in any form—except among themselves for their own benefit. The lumbermen are organized in a combine to enhance the prices for their own benefit. The flour millers have an understanding with each other that there is no competition among them which will reduce prices. The breadmakers have recently formed a combine for their mutual profit. The cement combine, the canners' combine, the steel trust, the sugar trust and scores of other trusts in Canada are formed for the sole purpose of increasing the profits of those businesses and for influencing legislation in their own favor. All the big banks in Canada are organized together in a Bankers' association, which finances the big corporations and constitutes the money power of the nation. These organizations are all cold blooded business propositions, all working for the benefit of a few at the head of them. There is no sentiment whatever in their make-up. Their profits are derived entirely from the common people, that is, the farmers and the labor classes. They pay the farmer the very lowest possible price for his produce and the laboring man the very lowest price for his labor. The laboring men, however, have organized for self-protection. They have their unions now in every trade, and they are very powerful unions. The result is that in most cases the big employers have been compelled to pay better wages, but in few cases are they paying a fair price for the labor they receive. But the farmers who live on the land, who are the greatest wealth producers of the nation, are still practically unorganized. They are exploited more than any other people in the country. Without organization they have absolutely no influence in the making of the laws. The two political parties of Canada have been dominated largely by organized wealth. They make laws to suit the strongest influences. They have been successful in the past in inducing the farmers to split their power and to vote against each other. When this happens it leaves all power in the hands of the organized capitalists. The only hope the farmers have of securing a square deal is by banding themselves together into an organization for the study of public questions and for the taking of united action towards relief. Every farmer should be a member of an organization for mutual benefit. He should pay his fees regularly and make the work of his organization as much a part of his life as the regular routine of seeding and harvesting. The farmers of the three Prairie Provinces have a greater opportunity in this respect than any farmers on the continent. They have an organization now and all they need is to make that organization more efficient. This can be done by increasing the membership, by devoting time to study and by having the Initiative and Referendum placed on the statute books of every province, so that the people may vote upon public

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questions without being influenced and divided by unscrupulous party politicians. Any farmer who is wide awake and alive to the "signs of the times" must see that his industry is being more heavily burdened every day by the other organizations that we have pointed out. Are the farmers, with absolute power in their own hands, willing to sit still and see the fruits of their labor gathered in by others while they themselves and their own families go without? Or are they going to organize together and as far as possible conduct their own business for their own benefit? If they intend to make agriculture the leading occupation of Canada, as it should be, they must get into their organization and make it the real factor in the life of their community, their province and the nation. They must see that their organization is made strong and efficient and that their officers are competent and sincere men. They must be prepared to pay their little fee of \$1 or \$2 a year towards their organization and pay it regularly and promptly. They must see that their local secretary is a live man, earnest and sympathetic in the work and willing to make a sacrifice in the interest of the cause. They must provide funds for the upkeep of a central office in each province that will watch their interest closely at all times and help to guide their public activities. Good work has been done along these lines in the past, but it has only been a beginning. This coming winter should be the best in the history of the farmers' organization. It will be if every farmer is alive to his own needs and the needs of his own country. Let us all join hands in the great work in which we are engaged.

### A PRACTICAL REFORM

The recent visit of Henry George, Jr., to Winnipeg, and the reception which he and his views were accorded, reveals the fact that there are in Winnipeg, as indeed there are throughout Canada and the English speaking world, a very large number of people who are deeply interested in the movement for the taxation of land values. Many of these are convinced that in the taxation of land values lies the solution for the most of the economic ills from which this country, in common with others, is suffering, and many more who recognize the evils of the present system and are earnestly seeking a remedy, are studying the question with unbiased minds and are daily adding to the ranks of the believers in the single tax. The difficulties in the way of the adoption of this reform are all small compared with those which have to be faced by reformers who would advance along most other lines of progress, and there is every likelihood that those who are working for the single tax will, within a few years, see the truth of their principles demonstrated in actual practice.

The single tax, or the taxation of land values, is a reform which can be adopted gradually, and without revolutionary changes. A single town or city may prove the value of the system before it is adopted in the province or the Dominion. A city may begin by exempting a portion of the improvements from taxation before adopting land values as the only basis of taxation, and it will be found much easier to secure the adoption of the principle in the cities than in the wider national sphere, because its adoption as a means of raising national revenues would involve the overthrow of protection and would be made a question of party politics, whereas in the city neither of those considerations would enter into the question. And after proving its practical worth in a few cities, the plan will be adopted in others, and when the people throughout the Dominion become familiar with its workings and its results in their own cities, the time will be ripe to apply it to the wider sphere of national affairs.

The preliminary work has already been done by the city of Vancouver. In 1896 the first step was taken by the exemption of 50 per cent. of the buildings and improvements from municipal taxation. The results were good,

and in 1906 the exemption was increased to 75 per cent. The good results were then still more marked, and in 1910 all improvements were exempted from taxation and all the municipal revenues are now raised by a single tax upon unimproved land values. The result has been that Vancouver has grown amazingly. A business block, a factory, or a residence pays no more taxes than the vacant lot alongside, and so every holder of property wants to build, and Vancouver has a building boom, a very rapidly increasing population, and prosperity in which every citizen shares. Edmonton has recently adopted the same plan, and other cities are preparing to follow the good example. Winnipeg exempts one-third of the value of buildings and improvements from taxation, and will probably soon increase the rate of exemption.

In Vancouver, however, speculation in vacant real estate has not been stopped by the single tax, but has rather been stimulated by the prosperity that it has brought to the city. If Vancouver wants to stop real estate speculation, and the reaping of the unearned increment by private individuals, it will have to increase the tax rate above what is necessary to meet the present civic expenditures. An overflowing treasury, however, need not be an embarrassment to Vancouver or any other city, for the possibilities of useful expenditure of public money are practically unlimited. Hospitals, schools, free street cars and free telephones could all be provided out of the increased value of real estate if the community which makes the increase would take it by means of taxation. But such things are in advance of the present time and reforms come slowly.

### ADVICE FREELY GIVEN

Practically every newspaper in Canada is handing out advice to Mr. Borden as the course he should pursue in the administration of the affairs of the nation. He is being told every day what he should and should not do in order to save his reputation and the country. There is no commodity that is cheaper than advice and there is nothing that is given freely in such large quantities. Mr. Borden will be wise to pay little attention to the advice tendered him by the partizan newspapers of either political stripe. They all have an axe to grind and their chiefest desire is not that Canada should be given an administration for the benefit of all the people. The advice of any newspaper that always supports either political party cannot in the nature of things be safe. Such a journal places party before country, and this same principle has been Canada's greatest drawback. Mr. Borden has before him an opportunity that comes to but a handful of men in the course of a generation. He is the most influential man in Canada. His is now the chief voice in moulding the destiny of the nation. So long as he is the head of the government he is the practical ruler of the eight millions of people. He is the maker of history and what he does, or does not, will have a tremendous influence for good or bad in the future of Canada. By the voice of the people he has been placed in that proud position, to which few ever attain. Though he is in the position of ruler the measure of his career will not be his ability to rule, but to serve. He has been granted the privilege of doing greater service to the people than any other Canadian. He is our premier—our first citizen. Mr. Borden starts in with a clean record. Let us all hope that it will always remain as clean as today. The selection of his cabinet is his first act of great significance. The people will at once proceed to pass judgment upon his choice and will consciously or unconsciously be prejudiced for or against him, according as he chooses. Two things we look to Mr. Borden to accomplish. We hope to see the senate and the civil service removed from the realm of partizan plundom where they have been since confederation. May we not hope that our public servants may be chosen upon merit and not for party

services? Is it not possible to make the Senate of some service as a legislative chamber rather than a home for worn-out politicians and friends of the government? What a field for genuine service to his country Mr. Borden has before him. No grander opportunity ever came before a man. Let us wish him success in his work and judge him only upon his record.

### AN ANSWER REQUESTED

In discussing the result of the election the *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, the leading financial journal of Canada, concludes by saying:

"We wish to see the farmers of Western Canada, the backbone of the country, work in harmony with the captains of industry. Their interests are common. Prosperity or adversity affects them both. East must not be set against West or West against East. Only in this way can we remain a united Canada, and in a united Canada, reside peace, plenty and prosperity."

The sentiment expressed by the *Monetary Times* is one to be approved of. But it is evidently addressed to the Western farmers. The Western "backbone" is to sit in spineless approval while the "captains of industry" levy their toll upon them. The "captains of industry" are, needless to say, the protected manufacturers. These are the men who reside in Eastern cities and dictate to the Western farmers where they shall buy their implements and other necessities. They are now dictating to these same farmers where they must sell their grain. The only kind of "harmony" the "captains of industry" like is to be allowed to levy tribute upon the farmers without protest. If protection is a good thing then it is good for all. How we should like to have the *Monetary Times* explain the value of protection to the Western farmer. It means 25 per cent. higher prices on all he has to buy and much lower prices for all he has to sell. It does not make the farmer more patriotic nor a better citizen. We wait for some person to explain how protection aids the Western farmer.

The people of the United States are compelled to pay high prices by trusts which control most of the necessities of life. They are fighting the trusts, by co-operation and by legislation, and ultimately they will triumph. In Canada we also have trusts which compel the Canadian people to pay the same price as the people of the United States, with the duties of the Canadian customs tariff added. The Canadian trusts are worse than those of the United States. Will the Canadian people tamely submit or will they, too, demand redress?

In our issue of August 16 we made the following statement:—

"Mr. Borden's platform is sound and statesmanlike except in one particular. That exception is the trade question."

We have merely to repeat what we said at that time. Mr. Borden has promised, in the name of the party which is now in power, that he will enact laws providing for government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay railway; government control and operation of the terminal elevators; necessary encouragement for the carrying on of a chilled meat industry and for the enactment of co-operative legislation by which the farmers may conduct their own business upon co-operative principles if they desire to do so. These measures have all been endorsed by the organized farmers. We consider that this platform is, as far as it goes, for the very best interest of Canada.

A Toronto despatch says the Canadian Manufacturers' association at its annual meeting on October 10 will urge the formation of a tariff commission by the government. The manufacturers, no doubt, will also urge, though privately, that the tariff commission be composed of members of that association.

# Strawberries and Cream

The Prairie Provinces are well suited to strawberry culture, and with intelligent management it has been made a highly profitable business

Strawberries and cream! The big, red, juicy, luscious berries and the sweet, rich cream!! Oh glory!!!

Everybody likes this delicious dish, and no one can appreciate the luxury better than the farmer's family sitting down to supper with an appetite sharpened by a day spent in the pure exhilarating air of the prairie. The strawberry is a rare luxury in the farmer's home, but it need not be, for the Western soil and climate are both suitable for the production of this fruit, and there is no reason why strawberry culture should not be a large and profitable industry in Western Canada.

Strawberries have been grown very extensively and easily at Bowsman River, Man., for the last ten years. Ten years ago the late Mr. J. H. Monsees thought that strawberries could be grown successfully in this northern country, so determined to give them a trial. He therefore sent to the States and purchased some plants which did fine. He then raised a berry of his own for a fertilizer, which he named Lucinda, after his wife. He then went into the strawberry business more extensively, but owing to poor health gave it up, and with his wife went to British Columbia, where he died shortly after. He had two farms while here and grew strawberries on each. The one place, with quite a number of plants on, he sold to his son-in-law, who still raises berries successfully. The other place with about five acres planted he sold to some lumbermen and general merchants. But as some poor years then followed for strawberries, the latter went out of them and plowed theirs under. But that was not going to be the end of strawberry growing for Bowsman River, for Mr. Royce, who had worked in the strawberry business with the late Mr. Monsees, determined he would try them. He then got some plants and not having a farm of his own, started them on the one belonging to his mother-in-law, but finding the situation better on Mr. Richard Metcalfe's farm, he put in on it, his mother-in-law taking those on her place. Land that has had potatoes on formerly is preferable for strawberry growing. Mr. Royce started planting in the latter part of May, 1910, the plants being put three feet apart in rows of four feet apart, every third row being a fertilizer. Dunlaps are good for this. It is preferable to put them in after a

rain when the earth is moist.

When you have the plants first set out in the spring keep your cultivator at work every time the weeds appear until the first of August, when you will have to stop to give the runners time to set. If you have the patch fairly clean then it is all the cultivating that patch will need.

They do not bear any fruit the first season, as it takes the first summer for them to take root and grow, and for the runners to get a good start. There has to be considerable rain in the autumns so that the runners will take root and will therefore be pretty well guarded against winter killing. If the runners take root and do not get winter killed, the second summer you will reap the fruit, and if all goes well there will be a greater abundance the third summer than the second. There are very few strawberry

Strawberry Field on Mr. Richard Metcalfe's Farm.



growers who keep the patch over for a fourth year, as the berries are very scanty and small and the best thing to do is to plow them under. To have strawberries every year it is therefore necessary to put a new patch in every year, as was done by Mr. Royce on Mr. Metcalfe's farm, putting in one acre in the spring of 1911.

It is not necessary in this northern country to mulch them, as there is a great deal of snow in Swan River valley and no strong winds prevail, so that the snow lies just as it falls and nature's blanket is quite enough to keep them from being frost-bitten. From the two acre plot put in in 1910, 150 crates were picked this summer and sold for over \$500. In the picture at the top of this page you will see the patch itself and the pickers at work. Picking commenced on the morning of July 3, as soon as the dew had

gone off, and was continued every other day until July 27, that being the last picking day. A few boxes were picked before July 3 and a few stragglers were picked after July 27. In the other picture you see the pickers taken just as they came in from the patch from their day's work. There were from a dozen to twenty pickers there each day, and they were paid two cents for each quart they picked. If the berries are good a good picker can gather one hundred quarts a day. The highest that was picked by anyone this year was sixty-eight quarts, but the berries were not as good this year as they will be if all goes well next season. After the berries are picked they are carried into a shack built for the purpose where they are cleaned and prepared for shipment in crates made from Ontario maple wood. The wood is bought in the desired sizes and made into crates when needed. The pickers' stands are also made. They hold eight boxes and each box contains one quart. These boxes are all bought ready for use.

Orders come for the fruit from almost all parts of Manitoba. Quite a few were shipped to Winnipeg and to Red Deer, Alta. Some were also sent to the Dominion Exposition at Regina. The crates when made hold twenty-five boxes and when the fruit first comes on the market it sells for \$4 per crate. Mr. Metcalfe thinks strawberries are all right and with considerable rain this fall, lots of snow this winter and the acre extra put in in the spring of 1911, he expects a bumper crop next year.

A plant that causes laughter grows in Arabia, and produces flowers of a bright yellow, with seeds that resemble small black beans. The natives dry and pulverize them, and the powder, taken in small doses, makes the soberest person behave like a circus clown or a madman, for he will dance, sing, and laugh most boisterously, and cut the most fantastic capers and be in an uproariously ridiculous condition for about an hour. When the excitement ceases the exhausted exhibitor of these antics falls asleep, and when he awakes he has not the slightest remembrance of his frisky doings.

A German scientist says that married men live longer than bachelors, and are less likely to become insane. Another argument for matrimony is found in the fact that there are thirty-eight criminals among every 1,000 bachelors, while among married men the ratio is only eighteen per 1,000.

If thou thinkest twice before thou speakest once, thou wilt speak twice the better for it.—Wm. Penn.



The Berry Pickers

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# Corporal Sam

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH

## I.

Corporal Sam Vicary, coming up to the edge of the camp-fire's light, stood there for a moment with a white face. The cause of it, though it would have been a sufficient one, was not the story to which the men around the fire had been listening; for the teller, at sight of the corporal, had broken off abruptly, knowing him to be a good fellow but a religious one after a fashion, with a capacity for disapproval and a pair of fists to back it up. So, while his comrades guffawed, he rather deviously changed the subject.

"Oh, and by the way, talkin' of the convent"—he meant the convent of Santa Teresa (a high building under the very slope of the citadel, protected with its guns and after three days' fighting, still held by the enemy) "do any of you know a small house to the right of it? Sort of mud nest it is, like a swallow's stuck under the cliff where it overhangs. No? Well, that's a pity, for the general has promised five pounds for the first man who breaks in there."

"But why, at all?" inquired a man close on his right.

"I know the place," put in another, "a mean kind of building, with one window looking down the street, and that on the second floor, as you might say. It don't look to me the sort of house to hold five pounds' worth, all told, let be that, to force it, a man must cross half the fire from the convent, and in full view. Five pounds be hang'd! Five pounds isn't so scarce in these times that a man need go there to fetch it for his widow."

Corporal Sam was turning away. For three days San Sebastian had been a hell, between the flames of which he had seen things to sicken his soul, and that sickened it yet in remembrance. Yes, and the sickness had more than once come nigh to be physical. His throat worked at the talk of loot, now that he knew what men did for it.

"The general ain't after the furniturer," answered the first speaker. "It consarns a child."

"A child ain't such a rarity in San Sebastian that anybody need offer five pounds for one."

"What's this talk about a child?" asked Sergeant Wilkes, coming in from his rounds and dropping to a seat by the blaze. He caught sight of Corporal Sam standing a little way back, and nodded.

"Well, it seems that, barring this child, every soul in the house has been killed. The place is pretty certain death to approach, and the crittur, for all that's known, has been left without food for two days or more. 'Tis a boy, I'm told—a small thing, not above four at the most. Between whiles it runs to the window and looks out. The sentries have seen it more'n a dozen times, and one told me he'd a sight sooner look on a ghost."

"Then why don't the Frenchies help?" someone demanded. "There's a plenty of 'em close by the convent."

"The convent don't count. There's a garden between it and the house, and on the convent side a blank wall—no windows at all only loopholes. Besides which there is a whole block of buildings in full blaze t'other side of the house, and the smoke drives across so that 'tis only between whiles you can see the child at all. The odds are he'll be burnt alive or smothered before he starves outright; and I reckon, put one against another, 'twill be the mercifuller end."

"Poor little beggar," said the sergeant. "But why don't the general send in a white flag and take him off?"

"A lot the Johnnies would believe—and after what you and me have seen these two days. A nice, tender-hearted crew, we are, to tell 'em, 'If you please, we have come for a poor little three-year-old.' Why, they'd as lief as not believe we meant to eat him."

Sergeant Wilkes glanced up across the camp-fire to the spot where Corporal Sam had been standing. But Corporal Sam had disappeared.

## II.

Although the hour was close upon midnight and no moon showed, Corporal Sam needed no lantern to light him through San Sebastian, for a great part of the upper town still burned fiercely,

and from time to time a shell, soaring aloft, from the mortar batteries across the river, burst over the citadel, or against the rocks where the French yet clung, and each explosion flooded the sky with sudden glare.

He passed into the town unchallenged. The fatigue parties, hunting by twos and threes among the ruins of the river front for corpses to burn or bury, doubtless supposed him to be about the same business. At any rate they paid him no attention.

Just within the walls, where the conflagration had burnt itself out, there were patches of black shadow to be crossed carefully. The fighting had been obstinate here, and more than one blazing house had collapsed into the thick of it. The corporal picked his way gingerly, shivering a little at the thought of some things buried among the loose stones. Indeed, at the head of the first street his foot entangled itself in something soft. It turned out to be nothing more than a man's cloak, or poncho, and he slipped it on, to hide his uniform and avoid explanations should he fall in with one of the patrol; but it had given him a scare for a moment. The lad, in fact, was sick of fighting and slaughter—physically ill at the remembrance and thought of them. The rage of the assault had burned its way through him like a fever and left him weak, giddy, queasy of stomach. He had always hated the sight of suffering, even the suffering of dumb animals; and, as a sportsman, home in England, he had learnt to kill his game clean, were it beast or bird. In thought he had always loathed the trade of butcher, and had certainly never guessed that soldiering could be—as here in San Sebastian he had seen it—more bestial than the shambles.

For some reason, as he picked his road, his mind wandered away from the reek and stink of San Sebastian and back to England, back to Somerset, to the slopes of Mendip. His home there had overlooked an ancient battlefield; and as a boy, tending the sheep on the uplands, he had

conned it often and curiously, having heard the old men tell tales of it. The battle had been fought on a wide plain intersected by many water-dykes. Twice or thrice he had taken a holiday to explore it, half expecting that a close view would tell him something of its history; but having no books to help him, he had brought back very little beyond a sense of awe that so tremendous a thing had happened just there, and (unconsciously) a stored remembrance of the scents blown across the level from the flowers that lined the dykes—scents of mint and meadow sweet, at home there as the Hawthorn on the hills.

He smelt them now, across the reek of San Sebastian, and they wafted him back to England—to boyhood, dreaming of war but innocent of its crimes, to long thoughts, long summer days spent among the unheeding sheep, his dog Rover beside him—an almost thoroughbred collie, and a good dog, too, though his end had been tragic. But why on earth should his thoughts be on Rover just now?

Yet, and although, as he went, England was nearer to him and more real than the smoking heaps between which he picked his way, he steered all the while towards the upper town, through the square and up the hill overlooked by the convent and the rocky base of the citadel. He knew the exact position of the house, and chose a narrow street—uninhabited now, and devastated by fire—that led directly to it.

The house was untouched by fire as yet, though another to the left of it blazed furiously. It clung, as it were a swallow's nest, to the face of the cliff. A garden wall ran under the front of it, and, parallel with the wall, a road pretty constantly swept by musketry fire from the convent. At the head of the street Corporal Sam stumbled against a rifleman who, sheltered from bullets at the angle at the crossing, stood calmly watching the conflagration.

"Halloa," said the rifleman, cheerily. "I wanted some more audience and you're just in time."

"There's a child in the house, eh?"

panted Corporal Sam, who had come up the street at a run.

The rifleman nodded. "Poor little devil. He'll soon be out of his pain, though."

"Why, there's heaps of time. The fire won't take hold for another half-hour. What's the best way in? You an' me can go shares, if that's what you're hanging back for," added Corporal Sam, seeing that the man eyed him without stirring.

"Hi, Bill." The rifleman whistled to a comrade who came slouching out of a doorway close by with a clock in one hand and in the other a lantern, by help of which he had been examining the inside of this piece of plunder. "Here's a boiled lobster in an old woman's cloak wants to teach us the way into the house yonder."

"Tell him to go home," said Bill, still peering into the works of the clock. "Tell him we've been there." He chuckled a moment, looked up, and addressed himself to Corporal Sam. "What regiment?"

"The Royals."

The two burst out laughing, scornfully. "Don't wonder you cover it up," said the first rifleman.

Corporal Sam pulled off his poncho. "I'd offer to fight the both of you," he said, "but 'tis time wasted with a couple of white livers that don't dare fetch a poor child across the roadway. Let me go by, please. You'll keep, anyway."

"Now look here, sonny." The first rifleman blocked his road. "I don't bear no malice for a word spoken in anger, so stand quiet and take my advice. That house isn't going to take fire. 'Cos why? 'Cos, as Bill says, we've been there—there and in the next house, now burnin'—and we know. 'Cos before leavin'—the night before last it was—some of our boys set two barrels of powder somewheres in the next house, on the ground floor, with a slow match. That's why we left; though as it happens the match missed fire. But the powder's there, and if you wait a few minutes now you'll not be disappointed."

"You left the child behind?"

"Well, we left in a hurry, as I tell you; and somehow, in the hurry nobody brought him along. I'm sorry for the poor little devil too." The fellow swung about. "See him there at the window now. If you want him put out of his pain—"

He lifted his rifle. Corporal Sam made a clutch at his arm to drag it down, and in the scuffle both men swayed out upon the roadway. And with that, or a moment later, he felt the rifleman slip down between his arms, and saw the blood gush from his mouth as he collapsed on the cobbles.

Corporal Sam heard the man Bill shout a furious oath, cast one puzzled look up the roadway towards the convent, saw the flashes jesting from its high wall, and raced across unscathed. A bullet sang past his ear as he found the gate and hurled himself into the garden. It was almost dark here, but dark only for a moment. For, as he caught sight of a flight of steps leading to a narrow doorway, and ran for them—and even as he set foot on the lowest—of a sudden the earth heaved under him, seemed to catch him up in a sheet of flame, and flung him backwards—backwards and flat on his back—into a clump of laurels.

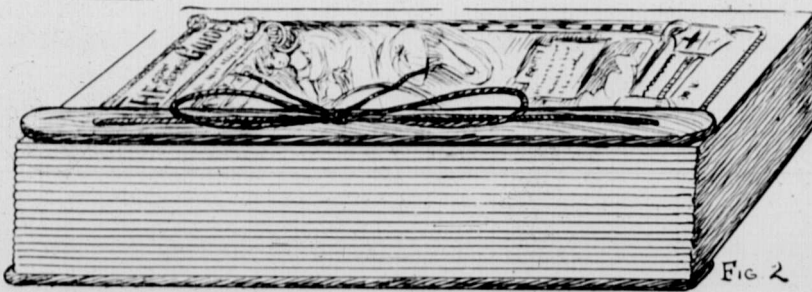
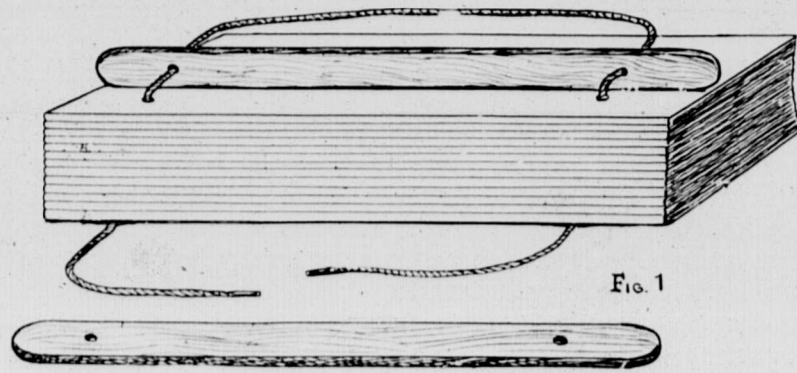
Slowly he picked himself up. The sky was dark now; but marvelous to say, the house stood. The mass of it yet loomed over the laurels. Yes, and a light showed under the door at the head of the steps. He groped his way up and pushed the door open.

The light came through a rent in the opposite wall, and on the edge of this jagged hole some thin laths were just bursting into a blaze. He rushed across the room to beat out the flame, and this was easily done, but as he did it he caught sight of a woman's body stretched along the floor by the fireplace, and of a child cowering in the corner, watching him.

"Come and help, little one," said Corporal Sam, still beating at the laths. The child understood no English, and, moreover, was too small to help. But

Continued on Page 18

## How to Bind the Guide



Many of our readers are anxious to preserve the weekly issues of The Guide in order that they may be able to refer to its pages at all times and have at their disposal the great mass of information which it contains. To avoid the loss of copies, it is desirable to have some means of binding The Guide, and a convenient and inexpensive binder which anyone can make for himself is shown here. The binder consists of two flat sticks of hard wood, the length of The Guide and an inch wide, with a small hole bored about three inches from each end, and an ordinary strong round boot lace. Holes should be pierced, or better still, punched, to correspond with those on the binder, and half an inch from the back of the paper, the lace threaded through, placing one stick at the bottom of the pile and the other at the top, and then tied as shown in the illustration. Each issue after it has been read can be added, and when the volume becomes large enough a fresh binder can be made and a new volume started.



# A Prairie Hospital

A Venture and a Plea  
By ELIZABETH WALMESLEY

The writer of the following article hopes that some account of an attempt now being made out on the Albertan prairie to establish a tiny cottage hospital, will not be irrelevant to the interests of the readers of The Guide. The hospital is designed largely for maternity work, but also with a view to dealing with all accidents of common occurrence on the farm due to the use of modern agricultural machinery, etc.

Hotels, stores and blacksmith shops are all necessary in the young western town, but it may be doubted if any institution is likely to be of more benefit to an isolated or widely scattered community, or a more useful advertisement, than a workable little hospital.

However small a town may be in itself—and Islay only boasts of about 120 inhabitants—out west here it is presumably the local point for a vast extent of country all more or less settled up. For a town like that to possess a hospital (a cottage hospital of about eight beds), is by no means to imply that sickness is prevalent, or that the place is unhealthy, but rather that the needs of its women folks are adequately recognized and the hazards of its men provided for. It should be as unnecessary, in a Western farmers' journal, to describe what the dawn or close of life may mean all alone in the prairie shack as it was superfluous for the secretary of the Islay Hospital board to describe these things when begging for the Islay Hospital funds in Edmonton.

## A Prairie Need

Pioneers, whether men or women, know. To enlarge upon the risks of childbirth, when there is not a woman within a score of miles to do a "hands turn" for another, is perhaps to make a plaint where the brave hearted prairie wives and mothers themselves would not dream of doing so; and to chronicle such things as a man getting his foot half severed by his own cutter bar on the mower, having the seat of his disc break and letting him down on the knives, being asphyxiated at the bottom of his well, gored by a bull or struck by the sun, is to put on record some aspersion of the life which all who are fit to lead it vote the finest in the world. One is very far, indeed, from wishing to do that. But the fact remains that a little hospital as near at hand as the nearest hamlet is the solution of these difficulties and emergencies. Such a hospital, however, should be a benefit, as distinct from a charity, to the entire district whose subscribers support it and by no manner of means a money-making concern. This is the goal we have set before us in Islay, and as we venture to think there is something unique in the scheme—at least as it would be worked out here on the prairie, we are trespassing on space in the columns of The Grain Growers' Guide to invite the criticism or approval or, perhaps, the assistance of its readers.

There is no reason why every one of these little Western towns, strung like beads along the lines of the great transcontinental railways, should not each possess a cottage hospital of its own. Little vessels do not take the wind out of each others' sails, but altogether they form quite an adequate fleet. Serious cases necessitating the attention of more than one nurse, or requiring elaborate surgical treatment, could be conveyed to larger centres, of course, just as at present everything beyond somebody's rule-of-thumb remedy is shipped off a hundred miles up or down the line.

## Islay's Enterprise

It was in consequence of a good many sensible reflections such as these, that Islay, a little hamlet on the C. N. R., 30 miles west of the Saskatchewan border, determined this summer to see if it could not build a cottage or hospital, a very modest little affair, designed to meet the needs of an enormous district to be sure, but small enough still not to collapse when through the advance of settlement and progress the area from which it derived its support at first should have shrunk to one-third of its present size. Its neighbors, larger towns both, were at first inclined to laugh or to sneer, but Islay kept its own counsel and within two months of the fateful resolution of the

Board of Trade which elected a hospital board and presented it with a free site for the future hospital, the enterprise of the little place was not only on the high road to financial justification, but had received the most sincere and encouraging approval of the first men in the council of Alberta. His honor, the lieutenant-governor, and Premier Sifton, both expressed themselves in the kindest way in regard to it, wished it all success and contributed generously to its funds.

## Raising Funds

In the first place everyone was unanimous as to the need of a hospital, from the bachelors who would like to see some pretty nurses on the hill, to the baby who had lately developed adenoids, and everyone was confident as to the possibility of getting one, by a long pull and a strong pull and a big pull all together (especially after threshing), from the poor man who whipped out his ten dollars to the rich one who haggled over a quarter. Money might not be so plentiful at the moment the board was formed as it ought to be after threshing, but collections were made at pic-nics, "hospital" was preached from up-turned tubs, "tag day" was instituted on Sports Day, and the Edmonton business men's special train was actually held up in the station, so that within a very short time the treasurer was able to report half a thousand dollars in the treasury.

The second half was raised within ten days when the board sent its secretary to Edmonton, to run up and down the streets, in and out of offices, and round and round the hotel rotundas, with her collecting box. It seemed, indeed, that such a cause had only needed to be voiced to meet with the most generous response: An emissary from the prairie had very little begging to do in the prairie capital once her errand was known. She can never exaggerate the kindness with which she was received everywhere, nor the moral support it was to her—an unknown beggar for a distant cause—to elicit so many expressions of approval and god-speed from official and responsible men who would watch this venture with far-seeing eyes. From the city doctors and the U. F. A. she might have reaped a still more golden harvest but for circumstances over which she had no control recalling her to Islay.

Much, however, had been done, and the board felt itself in a position to actually begin its work, as soon as the land should be conveyed and the plans ready to hand.

## The Problem of Maintenance

It only remains to elaborate a plan of maintenance. The Islay hospital will receive from the government a grant of 35 cents a day per patient, and it will be the object of various fund-raising social diversions, but it is of the first importance that it should enjoy a guaranteed income of about three thousand dollars independent of any other source. The writer of the present article went up to Stewart on the borders of Alaska this summer to find out how they run the logging, mining and railroad camp hospitals in British Columbia, and she found it was done most efficiently on a system of ten dollar subscriptions per annum, which entitled the subscriber to free treatment at the hospital for any length of time during the current year or subscription. Thus, if a hospital requires \$3,000 a year, it is necessary to get 300 men to subscribe ten dollars each. Non-subscribers pay for treatment either at their own convenience or at ordinary hospital rates. If this plan could be adopted on the prairie we should have at Islay a hospital supported, with the least inconvenience to themselves, by the farmers round about, and every subscriber would be entitled to free treatment for himself and wife and children. Married men might possibly be asked for a slightly larger subscription than those in the state of single blessedness. Islay hospital would represent no financial millstone round the town's neck and no one would be required to do everything, since everyone would do something.

## U. F. A. to Help

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district which would be served by the Islay hospital. It is the earnest endeavor of the secretary of the board, most kindly assisted by Mr. E. J. Fream, at Calgary, to approach these local branch associations on the matter of the ten dollar annual subscriptions. Success at Islay would probably lead to great things on similar lines, but on a much bigger and, possibly, governmental basis throughout the province. It would be a magnificent thing for Alberta if some universal scheme of prairie cottage hospitals supported by municipal taxation were to come of our little pioneer institution at Islay. It would popularize the province, from the point of view of immigration, beyond any measure its publicity agent could conceive. The writer would make a widespread appeal to the farmers, the immigrants and the settlers of the new Prairie Provinces to consider the scheme attentively, to recognize that this subscription of ten dollars per annum, practically amounts to an insurance against sickness

and is an extremely feasible and economical provision. She has seized this opportunity of writing in The Grain Growers' Guide (afforded her by the personal kindness and approval of the U. F. A.), in order to make a wider appeal than that through the mail to the farmers in the immediate neighborhood of Islay. It is indeed "up to them" now to second her efforts to make the hospital there a success, and if they will realize in doing so that they are possibly firing a train of beneficent work that only begins at Islay, it will infuse something of real empire building into the work. Islay will build and equip its hospital; no one immediately beyond range of the township is asked to contribute to the building fund. But if throughout the hundred miles square which the hospital at that point will serve, if among the members of the various branches of the U. F. A. in the neighborhood of Islay, just three hundred farmers will guarantee a subscription of \$10 per year each, we get our adequate

income independent of voluntary subscriptions and private begging efforts and the institution is run without financial worry.

#### Victorian Order of Nurses

The hospital board decided at the outset to invite the co-operation of the Victorian Order of Nurses for two or three very sufficient reasons.

In the first place it was anxious to have the building funds it could collect on the spot augmented by a grant from the Lady Minto Fund which is in the administration of the order. Now, Islay will not be able to obtain this unless it can satisfy the executive of the order that maintenance, in some shape or form, will be adequate.

Note.—Miss Mary Ard Mackenzie, the superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, has been in correspondence with the writer of this article for some time. She is coming to Islay this month and it almost wholly depends upon our

answer to this question of maintenance, whether she can help us or not. Hence our anxiety to interest the whole neighborhood in the matter.

In the second place it is extremely useful for Islay to place its hospital in the hands of an organization which has had much experience of the nursing problem out here in the West, and which will be responsible, together with the local board, for the continuance of the work. Individuals may come and go, but when an institution rests on the shoulders of a whole corporation rather than on those of this or that devoted worker, its longevity is assured. We do not want, at Islay, a repetition of the experience of some other places who seem to open and shut up their hospitals in spasms of financial effort.

#### A Free Site

We have been lucky in securing from the Board of Trade a free site; and Mr. Bissett has volunteered to sink our well. The plans of the hospital are being pre-

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pared for us free by a well known architect in Edmonton, from the sketch suggestions sent him by Mrs. Lively. If we can keep our building expenses down to \$2,000 (and not much in the way of a hospital could be built for less), it will not be impossible to raise the money. Kindness has come across the sea from England and we have as patronesses for our hospital Lady Grey and Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor, English ladies whose interest in Canada is supreme and whose intrinsic nobility and goodness doubly confirm the titles that they bear.

Nor is the problem of furnishing the hospital one that need frighten us. We have received various promises of assistance in kind, once the place is built, from several hardware and furnishing depots, and many of the beds—certainly two of our little cots—will be given by prairie mothers to keep green some tender memories. The writer moreover, intends to make an appeal to the students of some of the big London hospitals, on her return to England, to contribute towards our clinical and surgical outfit.

It is rather on this all important point of maintenance that insistence should be laid. D.V., the hospital will be built before Christmas, and a nurse will be installed in charge of as many little wards as we may be in a position to open by then, and our subscribers' list should be filled up as soon as possible.

**Three Hundred Men Wanted**

We want three hundred names on it representing \$3,000 a year. The secretary has received letters in response to appeals by mail from the secretaries of the various branches of the U. F. A. in the neighborhood of Islay commending the idea and inviting her to attend the meetings "after threshing" to explain it further. This, of course, she will be only too happy to do, but in the meantime it is to be hoped that this article will serve the same purpose. Time presses. Miss Mackenzie is on her way, and we must get our foundations dug before the frost sets in or it is goodbye to the project for another six months.

It would be of great assistance to us if the readers of The Guide who might be likely to avail themselves of the services of the Islay hospital, would come forward at once with the promise of ten dollars a year—in cash or wheat—until such time as they find themselves in a position to scribble us cheques for a hundred and never miss it.

When Islay hospital is set going, or serves, let us hope, as a fine little working model for others like it wherever men consider women, and women have a right to care for the men, then, indeed, will the prairies of the Far West lose many of their disadvantages from the point of view of the would-be immigrants. Then, indeed, will the plains of Saskatchewan, the rolling hills of Alberta, and the distant valleys even of the Peace River country become a land:

"Dreaming of men who will bless me, of women esteeming me good,  
Of children born in my borders, of radiant motherhood,  
Of cities leaping to stature, of fame like a flag unfurled,  
As I pour the tide of my riches in the eager lap of the world."

**HARVESTING FLAX FOR SEED**

(By Prof. H. L. Bolley, of North Dakota Agricultural College).

The flax crop of the Northwest because of drouth, passed through a crucial period last year. There was a time when it seemed that there would not be enough good seed to sow even half the normal area of land in this state and other flax-growing areas of the northwest.

Many farmers have, however, sacrificed much and hazarded much in order to again give this crop a chance to make a stand on their farms. In the new land districts, where seed was scarce, many large areas have been seeded with poor, light-weight wilt and canker infested seed. Such fields, if not an actual disappointment to the grower this year, will inform him of his sins against the soil in the next few crops of flax. Great care should be taken to properly save the seed, and as all flax seed fit for oil purposes will bring a good price, the best effort should be made to properly save it all.

**Next Year's Seed**

Now is the time to select the seed for next year's crop.

1. Pick out your most healthy dark green colored area of flax on your land or

in your neighbor's field, and remember this when you cut the crop.

2. Have the mustard, false flax and other weed seeds pulled out of your seed plot now.

3. Let the flax get fully mature.

4. Cut, if possible, with a binder, shock, and thresh as soon as dry, or stack it dry or cover with canvas cap or slough hay cap. If the ground is rough and the flax straw is too short to cut with a binder, use a "flax attachment," and run the sickle bar as close to the ground as possible. Many growers lose about one-third of the flax seed which they grow, because they do not make a smooth enough seed bed to allow the reaper to work smoothly below all of the heads. If this hits your case do not blame the flax crop as a non-productive one, but do better for it next spring. If you cut it and drop it in loose bunches, do not let these get wet, if you can help it, because they soon become moldy, and this ruins the seed for sowing purposes, besides, when the bolls begin to dry, after being wet, much flax will be lost through shelling. If you cannot thresh at once, when dry, place in large cocks or small stacks and cover with caps made of hay, or use the regular canvas cap or stack covers. Be sure to have the straw dry when placed in the cocks.

5. Store the seed dry and keep it dry.

**Your Own Seed**

6. Grow your own seed. No matter how small an amount of seed ripened on your land, save some of it. It is better seed for your land than that grown somewhere else. This is the only way of getting the best wilt resistant seed. If you have some flax-sick land, try it. Save the seed from such land, grade out the light-weight seeds, and sow it back on your sick ground, and each year it will become more and more resistant until eventually you have gained a type of flax that is practically a disease resistant stock on your land.

7. Send about one pound of your seed flax to the Pure Seed Laboratory for analysis, and inform us how much you have for sale. If we find it O. K., we will be able to place you in touch with persons who wish to buy good seed. Be sure to save enough seed for your own farm and enough to supply your neighbors, so that they will not spoil their land, and through later shifting of the disease-bearing dust and dirt, spoil your hopes of raising this valuable crop.

**FOREIGN CROP FIGURES**

A cable from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, Italy, dated September 23, gives the official figures published there on that date concerning the production of wheat during the present season in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Russian Empire, Algeria and Egypt. These figures are new and appear in table hereunder. Revised figures are also given for Belgium, Hungary, Italy and Tunis. The estimated production for the latter countries on September 1st, compared with that of August 1, is given in bushels as follows, with the August estimate in brackets:—Belgium, 14,617,000 (14,154,000); Hungary, 192,691,000 (187,760,000); Italy, 192,170,000 (203,192,000); Tunis, 6,625,000 (7,716,000).

The following table comprises these estimates together with those published by the Institute to date. For the purpose of comparison the figures of 1910 are also given:

	1911 Bushels	1910 Bushels
France	320,141,000	254,363,000
Gt. Britain and Ireland	63,916,000	56,593,000
Russian Emp.	633,777,000	836,240,000
Algeria	17,821,000	39,375,000
Egypt	38,048,000	.....
Prussia	86,167,000	87,798,000
Belgium	14,617,000	12,449,000
Denmark	4,393,000	4,550,000
Spain	156,650,000	137,449,000
Hungary	192,691,000	181,398,000
Italy	192,170,000	153,170,000
Luxembourg	640,000	624,000
Roumania	95,534,000	110,828,000
Switzerland	3,535,000	2,756,000
United States	664,468,000	695,433,000
British India	370,413,000	358,048,000
Japan	20,572,000	23,728,000
Tunis	6,625,000	4,942,000
Totals	2,882,178,000	2,958,844,000

The above table shows that in the countries reported, the 1911 wheat crop is expected to be 100.5 of that of last year.

**De Laval**

The most expensively built cream separator but the cheapest to buy. It won't cost you anything to try the De Laval beside the best of other makes, and may save you money and annoyance.

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Are estimated to last 20 years. They are waterproof, weatherproof and wormproof. They are treated right through with C. B. Preservative Oil, and then with a fire-retardant. They are flatted two sides to a minimum three inches, barked, pointed and wire bound. Club your orders and get carload rates. Fall and spring orders must be booked at once to ensure delivery.

THE  
**Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

**GOOD RELIABLE GUNS**

at Wholesale Prices. Send for free 200 page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Goods.  
T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West,  
MONTREAL.

**THE SUGAR TRUST**

Sugar is now being sold by the grocers of Pittsburg in bags bearing this statement:

"The tariff on sugar benefits nobody but the sugar trust. Were it not for the tariff and the trust this package would cost you two cents a pound less. Urge your congressman to vote for the removal of the tariff on sugar. If he don't do it, don't return him to congress. It isn't our fault." Canadian grocers might make a similar announcement, but the Canadian sugar trust would probably refuse to supply them if they did.

**THE RISING SUGAR BILL**

Progress in reducing the high cost of living continues to go backward rather than forward. Sugar now joins cereal and meat products in a renewed upward movement. It has risen more than two cents a pound, and this country is an enormous consumer of sugar. We make up only about 6 per cent. of the earth's population and use up more than 20 per cent. of its commercial sugar production. Our sugar consumption amounts annually to some 7,360,000,000 pounds and an advance of no more than two cents a pound accordingly adds nearly \$150,000,000 to our yearly sugar bill. Thus from this cause alone the cost of maintaining the average family has been increased fully \$7.50 a year.—Republican.

A Chicago lady, suing her husband for alimony, claims that the following items are "reasonably necessary" for a lady of fairly good position: Perfume and toilet water, \$600; face powder, \$450; manicure bills, \$200; hair-dresser's bills, \$350; all other cosmetics and miscellaneous, \$275.



## 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.

## CAPITAL AND UNEARNED INCREMENT

Editor, Guide:—In sending the following on "Capital and Unearned Increment," kindly allow me space also for a few words to my friendly critics. I notice that Mr. Lamb is not well acquainted with Prof. Huxley's writings, and whether land is called "wealth" or not is immaterial as long as it is used as such. Mayor Tom L. Johnson seems to have mistrusted his own reasoning powers, and unluckily paid a lawyer not to find the slightest weakness in "Henry George's" statements. Any lawyer could do that. If a pair of boots is worth \$2 and the charge is \$4, is there no unearned increment? I thank my friend, Mr. Brothers, for allowing that Henry George is capitalistic (and if so monopolistic) and for making the most astonishing admission, that a mortgagee (owner of a mortgage) is to be treated the same as a landowner under the Single Tax System and to be taxed out of existence. But how, then, is the capitalist to have the "full return of his capital" (Chapter 1, Book 9, Progress and Poverty) and what becomes of the principle struggled for in that wonderfully fallacious chapter 3, Book 3? Surely Henry George would be indignant at his disciple.

A little while ago I used substantially the following statement—95 per cent. of the farms around Battleford are mortgaged and 85 per cent. of the farms in all Saskatchewan are mortgaged. I cannot vouch for the truth of that but the very thought of its truth is enough to make one think seriously, and when we add to this the municipal mortgages and the provincial mortgages (besides the Dominion) growing all of them, it is evident the burden of interest borne by Saskatchewan is, to say the least, heavy. And the thing grows. The settler gets his land almost free, as far as cash payments are concerned, but no matter how honest and capable he may be, and no matter how certain his farming operations are of success, unless he has accumulated capital of his own, it will be hard, uphill toil and, ten to one, sooner or later, he will be a prey to the private capitalist.

It seems to me that the lesson this teaches, is that to have free land for the masses, without at the same time assuring them of proportionate amount of capital for its working, is but playing into the hands of the money lender. And it follows, farther, that the nationalization of land, without at least, a partial nationalization of capital could by no means secure that more equal distribution of wealth, which is the aim of the social reformers' work. So long as the money issuing power is a monopoly (based on past savings), so long will extortionate rates of interest be charged and the worker kept poor. Certainly there should be no love lost between the worker and private capital, and it is this institution which deserves the contempt and Christian reproach of all classes of workers. Private capital with its interest drawing power, is the curse of modern civilization. It is this which helps men to monopolize the wealth making opportunities—speculations in land, forests, mines, railroads, etc., and it possesses all the evil features of land monopoly, with one added—the power of indefinite increase. That is the reason why private ownership of capital with interest drawing power looks so innocent as compared with private ownership of land, but who can tell how interest might be were the supplies of capital limited as is that of land. The "unearned increment" of limited capital

would be the same as that of limited land. No matter where the worker goes, this bird of prey (welcomed and yet feared) follows him with outstretched wings, and in their growing shadow grasps with talons merciless some share of wealth unearned, and apparently for every addition to our population a certain increase of capital takes place to play on it and its labor, the part of a parasite.

And, Mr. Editor, the whole of the earnings of by far the greater part of so-called capital is as much "unearned increment" as is the rent of land (taking unearned increment to mean that portion of the value of a thing, which is owing exclusively to the existence of a community). The mortgagees of the people of Saskatchewan are altogether dependent on these people for the value of their capital, and without them it might as well be dropped into the sea or buried in the earth. All surplus produce, or profits or earnings are subject in any community to this law of the unearned increment, and when used to appropriate a share of the community's wealth (as long as Adam Smith's first canon of taxation is held to be proper—see Progress and Poverty, Chap. 3, Book 8), should be deservedly taxed.

JOHN R. SYMONDS.

Pense, Sask.

## FAIR PLAY FOR FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—Farmers of the West, do you like doing all the hard work and taking all the risks in developing this country while speculators make a much greater and more rapid profit than you do without risks or labor by the rapid rise in land values, especially in towns, owing to your work? Do you approve of the policy of the Hudson Bay Company and other land companies holding their land adjoining yours for the rise in value which you give it? Do you not know that every day of your work, your anxious hours of hail, frost, or drought, every cent you spend, go to improve the value of the lands of land companies and speculators, who "toil not nor spin" but fatten on your sweat? They use your roads, made by your taxes, for their motor cars to take purchasers to see their lands. If you are not content with this state of things, know for certain that you have a sure remedy in the single tax, or taxation of land values (not land), when these speculators will have to pay for the increased value you give to their lands, while all your improvements will be untaxed. At present Vancouver, Edmonton and other towns are adopting the single tax, but only so far for their own municipal purposes. When the single tax is the one and only tax in the whole country, all the duties being taken off everything you use under free trade, the enormous increase in value of town property will provide a considerable proportion of the revenue required to run the country, and farmers' taxes will be comparatively light. It is you, farmers, who are building up the towns and cities and creating these enormous boom-prices we hear of; but what benefit do you get from them at present? The speculator in these towns, many of whom get rich in a day, use the roads you make for them and boost the crops they do not grow, but under the single tax you farmers will get a fairer share of the prosperity created by your labor and of the city values which you create. What public improvements might be made in towns and country, how our resources might be developed, what a wonderful country we should have if a fair share of the enormous increase

of value in land, and town lots especially, belonged to the public who created them! This will be so whenever you insist on it. For information about the single tax, write to the League for Taxation of Land Values, 239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg. I am sure they will help you.

One of you,

FAIRPLAY.

Alberta.

## RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENTS

Editor, Guide:—In the Saskatchewan section of the issue of September 20, the president of the Saltcoats branch asks what the council of agriculture have done re having the Railway Act amended. The reply by Mr. Green was, "nothing."

I cannot allow this to go uncontradicted. I can only conclude that Mr. Green's reply was given because of his lack of knowledge of the subject, for to say that the council has done nothing is positively untrue. After persistent efforts on the part of the council, the minister of railways was finally induced to submit to Parliament an amendment which would compel the railway companies to fence their right-of-way and pay for stock injured. After having fought it out with the representatives of the railways in the presence of the ministers, the officers of the council convinced the ministers that their claims were just. At his suggestion, with which we agreed, the chairman of the railway board, Judge Mabec, was requested to draft an amendment along the lines we advocated. We believe that with his full knowledge of the subject no other man in Canada is so well qualified to draft a clear, concise and just law covering the matter as is Judge Mabec. To make this doubly secure in a legal sense, the services of one of the first lawyers in the Dominion were secured to criticize and pass upon it.

Now as to what the draft amendment is. A part of section 254 of the existing law (which exempts the company from fencing their right-of-way unless compelled to do so by the railway commission, after complaint has been made by aggrieved parties) is repealed. The draft compels the company to fence their right-of-way in all cases except where the board gives special permission not to do so after all interested parties are satisfied. It also enacts that where railways are under construction the company shall be compelled to take effective measures to prevent animals escaping from or to such enclosed lands—something they are not now compelled to do only under special order.

Sections 294 and 295, which Mr. Green quotes in the same issue and which are the cause of the company being able to evade payment for the thousands of animals killed are under the amendment also repealed and the following simple and effective clause substituted:

"The company shall be liable to pay the full value thereof to the owners of all horses, sheep, swine or other cattle that may be killed or injured upon the company's lands, through the operation of the railway."

The only qualification or exception to this being that where such killing or injury is caused by reason of the animals being allowed to go on the railway from open private crossings, without anyone in charge. Or in cases where someone has taken down the fences and deliberately turned the animals on the railway. Or at railway station grounds where the track is unguarded for the convenience of the public.

Now as to what the Council did with these amendments. Copies were printed and distributed among the members of the House, together with the following circular letter:

"Dear Sir:—In response to the request of the farmers for amendments to the Railway Act, giving them more protection from loss in having stock killed on railways the Hon. Mr. Graham, minister of railways and canals, has caused the enclosed draft amendments to be made to be submitted to Parliament. The clauses as amended in this form meet with our approval and as representing the farmers, I wish respectfully to enlist your support in having them become law."

Yours faithfully,

"JAMES BOWER."

Pres., Canadian Council of Agriculture.

These amendments came before the House together with several other amendments to the Railway Act on the 17th and 18th of May, being the last day before the adjournment for coronation. They were bitterly opposed by Mr. Lancaster, the father of the present ambiguous law,

which is useful only in giving the company power to do as they like, and by Mr. Meighen, of Portage, who was the father of a draft amendment which we rejected and which only made the present complicated law more complicated and litigious than before. Very useful to the lawyers, but utterly useless to the farmer who wants compensation for his stock. These men so succeeded in blocking the amendment that being the last day of the session, and in order to get the rest of the amendments not objected to, passed, the minister was forced to withhold our amendments until the House would meet again. As to how it will be now, we can only wait the result, but the situation is this. Mr. Borden, in his western tour, replying to the farmers' requests that the amendments be made law, said that he had full confidence in Mr. Lancaster who opposed it, and as Mr. Lancaster in his opposition took pains to denounce in most unmeasured and scurrilous terms the farmers who demanded it, and Judge Mabec who drafted it; and as Mr. Lancaster is still there to dictate while Mr. Graham and its supporters have been defeated, it is hardly likely that the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be powerful enough to carry it into immediate effect. If Mr. Green, who is a member of our council, can lend any assistance to that body it will be gladly welcomed. His statement that it was a mistake to disband the interprovincial council is no doubt his own personal opinion, for if it is authorized by his provincial executive, the council has had no notice of it. He may be quite right, and no doubt many will agree with him, but without expressing any opinion on it, here I would remind Mr. Green and others interested that the powers of the interprovincial council are not in any way curtailed by being merged in the national council, because any three provinces can call a meeting or take any action.

So that the Western Provinces enjoy precisely the same privilege of action as before. If the council, either interprovincial or national, is to be a force for good it should not be necessary to protect its actions from such unthinking criticism as indulged in by Mr. Green.

JAMES BOWER.

Red Deer, Alta., Sept. 23, '11

## A PROTEST

Editor, Guide:—I have been a member of the Grain Growers' association at Saskatoon almost since its inception and have, I believe, on every occasion been true to its principles and tenets. I was a delegate to Ottawa last winter who paid my own expenses, and also have been a Conservative all my life. I am not writing this to justify my course during the late election to you or to any one else, but simply to try to prove to you where you erred and where you and a great number of Liberal Grain Growers made a grievous mistake in the campaign you so vigorously waged against Borden during the late election. I had intended addressing a protest to you more than once previous to September 21, but concluded that I would only be relegated to the region of knockers to be dubbed partisan, party slave and the rest of choice epithets applied, such as you journalists keep in stock for such occasions. Here was my stand during the whole controversy: I am in favor of the Grain Growers' propaganda in its entirety, in favor of what is usually called reciprocity when the main object is the reduction of duty on articles necessary to farm life, and I still hold the same tenets just as strongly. But you know, just as well as does every member of that delegation that went to Ottawa, that at our caucus meeting held the day previous to our presentation to the Laurier government we, as Grain Growers, resolved unanimously that we could not consistently ask a reduction in tariff on articles we had to buy so long as we were protected in articles we had to sell. Therefore that convention resolved to forego all protection in natural products of the soil provided we got a substantial reduction on articles we had to buy, such as farm implements, manufactured goods used and required in our business. Is not this correct to the letter? And so we presented our case to Laurier as regards the tariff, together with our stand on terminal elevators, Hudson's Bay railroad, cold storage facilities, British preference, etc. Now, after due consideration, what did the government offer us? Simply and almost only that which we ourselves offered to forego, viz., abolition of our own protection and a trifling 2½ per cent. reduction in certain implements which you



# THREE COOKS AND THREE REASONS

These three cooks differ widely in ability and experience, but all are agreed that the prime essential in good cooking is the stove on which to cook, and all concede that every stove necessity is met in a

## GURNEY-OXFORD RANGE

For no matter how much or how little cooking is done; no matter what the experience given or required, there are certain prime requisites for every kitchen range. Whether the cook be a professional chef or the young bride with only "him" to please, the stove must furnish these three essentials—steadiness and control of heat, even baking facilities, and a grate that gives plenty of air to the fire with a saving of fuel and convenience in handling.

For these three problems—on which all cooks are agreed—the GURNEY-OXFORD RANGE has three answers, three good reasons why.

THE OXFORD ECONOMIZER is a small lever for the steady maintenance of heat, licensed for use only on Gurney-Oxfords. It effects a remarkable saving in fuel as well as labor. Nothing can go up the chimney but smoke and odor.

The Divided Flue Strip distributes the heat evenly, front as well as back of oven, thus securing against failure in baking. There is no better test of practical stove work than this oven control.

Are you always dusting? The Gurney-Oxford Reversible Grate saves dirt and labor; one-half turn and the ashes are out, while the interlocking teeth grind the hardest clinker.

There are plenty of other "reasons" for the advantage of the Gurney-Oxford, as a call on our dealer will convince you. Or if he is unknown to you, write our nearest branch for his address and for our booklet.



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know and must admit would not lower the price enough to speak of, nothing more. In sporting parlance, Laurier swept up our ante and refused to deal cards. He called this "reciprocity," and you all acquiesced, said it was the chief object the Grain Growers' association were after and that the other demands were nothing compared with it and took no cognizance of the fact that R. L. Borden on the other hand, offered us every other article we demanded. Pledged himself to carry through our program in its entirety, except that "mite" Laurier called "reciprocity." Then you arrogantly, I consider, took it upon yourself to be the judge and decided that this one thing which we offered to give gratis was of far greater importance to our welfare than all the rest. Didn't even allow a member to choose for himself, whether the Laurier or the Borden offer was the better, and intimated that we are traitors to our cause if we do not see as you see.

Need I add any further argument why I, as well as many others, retained the right to think and vote as we did. I, for one, at once seceded from your influence, scorned your advice and considered the Borden offer insurpassably greater to our welfare than the small trifle that Laurier offered, which offer I consider nothing, merely taking what we offered and giving nothing in return and using this simply for the purpose of re-election of his government, and I think he fairly won his merits in the deluge which engulfed him on September 21. Also I think you used very poor judgment considering the youthfulness of the Grain Growers' movement to dare to counsel any man in the disposal of his franchise. Surely we, though members of the Grain Growers' association, have not transferred to anyone our right to think and vote, his British birthright, not even to the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. I, for one, will ever maintain my independence as regards my franchise and use

my own judgment as to what is best for our interests.

In conclusion I might say that this election and your past actions have not in the least dampened my ardor as a Grain Grower, and I think that the future offers a far, far greater opening for the consummation of our aims, for our influence, if honorably used with a brand new clean government, untrammelled, unpartisan and fresh, than ever we had with a decadent power, that was encompassed on every hand. Let us see that Borden fulfils his present promises that he gave us and that we use our utmost influence for the reduction of the tariff as it affects the farmer and artisan, and I feel sure our endeavors will not be in vain, nor will we allow our just demands to go unheeded. But, again, I must protest that our leaders must in the future keep to their own prerogative and allow members to think and use their franchise that our forefathers fought and won for themselves. Give us credit for right and conscience. The members must not be stampeded or unduly influenced and you will hold our respect and we will be whole-souled willing workers in one of the greatest and most laudable organizations in Canada, in fact, that the world has ever seen. Hoping, sir, you will take these remarks and criticism in the same spirit in which they are given, I am, sir,

Yours truly,  
H. N. RUTLEDGE.

Cupar, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Rutledge need not fear any "epithets" from us. The columns of The Guide are open to opinions of all kinds, and we publish Mr. Rutledge's letter with pleasure. We merely wish to point out that Mr. Rutledge says he is in favor of reciprocity and that Mr. Borden said that the election was to be a referendum upon reciprocity.—Ed.

### DANGER OF TAXATION

Editor, Guide:—Perhaps as the federal election of 1911 is now a thing of the past, you would allow me a small space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks on same. In the first place it must strike anyone who has studied the question that the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces have, as a whole, come through this election with flying colors. Any constituencies in the West that have gone against the late government have been won not by the farmers' vote but by the city or town vote, viz., Prince Albert, Winnipeg, Calgary, etc. There are, of course, one or two constituencies in which the farmers' vote predominates that have gone against reciprocity but that is only to be expected. I think you will agree with me, Mr. Editor, when I say that the West has stood true to its own platform, and hundreds, yes, thousands, of Western farmers (myself among the number) have flung off (let us hope forever) the old party ties and on September 21 voted for principle—the glorious principle of free trade in preference to voting for party. Another feature of the results of the election that strike me is this. The Laurier government was turned out of power for bringing in a measure which meant the lowering of our tariff. The people of Canada refused in no uncertain voice to have a lower tariff, and as nothing in this world remains stationary if our tariff does not go down, it must go up and a higher tariff is one thing the Western farmer does not want, as was proved by his vote the other day. The result of the election plainly shows that you cannot impose a tax on imported goods that is acceptable to the whole of Canada. Ontario is the home of the Manufacturers' association and the other various vested interests, and it was Ontario that was responsible for the defeat of the reciprocity bill. Now our friends down East are very fond of talking of a united and prosperous Canada, but there seems to be a tendency among them to imagine that all Canada lies east of the great lakes. The tariff only suits the Eastern manufacturers and the Western middlemen. Our Prairie Provinces don't want it, but they have bowed to the will of the East. I wish, Mr. Editor, to make one more statement before I close, and that is that as long as the farmer of the West is unjustly taxed for the benefits of the vested interests of the East there will always be an unrest in the West and the danger of Western Home Rule taking an important part in our politics.

WILLIAM H. LIBWALL.  
Colonsay, Sask.

### REPLY TO ELEVATOR CRITICISM

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Ratcliffe's letter in the last issue of The Guide is one of those unreasonable outbreaks that find their way into print from time to time. The farmers of Tisdale are in a similar position to the farmers of other points who have made application to have an elevator erected, the only difference being that the others have recognized what is possible, while Mr. Ratcliffe refuses to look at anything except the wants of his district.

The executive of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company have gone to the utmost limit of what they are able to successfully carry out. They have undertaken to build forty elevators. Contracts for this number have been let, besides which five have been purchased. When we state that all the work connected with drawing out and selecting plans, completing our arrangements with the Saskatchewan government, advertising for tenders and making the necessary contracts with the builders had to be done since the general meeting on July 6, besides which an office staff capable of handling so considerable an undertaking had also to be organized, an amount of work that has kept the executive humping all the time, I think reasonable men will hardly agree with Mr. Ratcliffe that we are open to the sort of criticism his letter contains. Slapdash letters are generally silly, and Mr. Ratcliffe's is no exception to the rule.

No single member of the executive is under any delusion. We know we are the servants of the shareholders, and our little authority, which may or may not be brief, is not likely to blind either of us to the fact that we shall have to give an account of our stewardship to those who elected us and clothed us with our authority. We are anxious to run this great undertaking—for it is a great one—on business lines that will ensure success, and building a single elevator 200 miles from any other was a proposition that

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## Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

could not be entertained. We have already on file over one hundred and twenty applications to organize for next season, and shall do our utmost to complete these at an early date so that the building may be started early next year, and the farmers at Tisdale will be among the first to receive attention.

I pass over the reference to spending the money voted for initial organization, except to say that there were six men engaged in that work, and every cent expended was examined and approved by the provincial auditor.

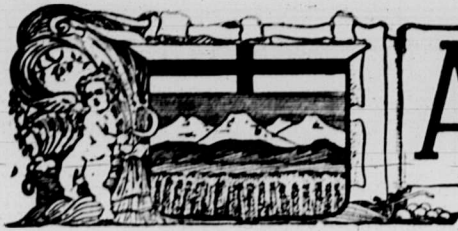
Your correspondent also makes capital of the fact that we are establishing elevators at points like Hanley, Estevan, Cupar, Govan and Tugaskie, which already have considerable elevator capacity. Unfortunately your correspondent is not sufficiently in touch with the company's business to know that at most of these points existing elevators are being purchased, in order that the points which have no accommodation may be provided for. As a matter of fact, Mr. Editor, no less than twenty-four of our locals are depending upon this company to supply their first elevator, while Mr. Ratcliffe's point, Tisdale, already has one elevator.

The foregoing matters are put before the readers of The Guide to enable them to see how little sense or reason there is in the letter of your correspondent.

GEORGE LANGLEY,  
Vice-Pres. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.

### WINNIPEG STREET RAILWAY PURCHASE

The Winnipeg city council has decided to engage experts to secure information before proceeding with the negotiations for the purchase of the street railway.



# ALBERTA SECTION

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

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Painter, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

## Are We Known?

When out on a visit to some of the locals of the U.F.A. a short time ago and prior to the opening of one of the meetings, the writer was in conversation with one of the members and he remarked, half-jokingly, probably all in earnest, "What in the world have you fellows got to do, anyway? You just have to look wise and take advantage of your opportunities." I wonder now, have we? Well, if any who think so will kindly drop into the office for a time it will be quite an easy matter to convince anyone that the members of the executive are working all the time, and that many big questions are being taken up and fought for the benefit of the members. However, on that score more anon. Just at present among other duties which devolve on the office, the latest seems to be that of a general information bureau for people residing outside the country. For this the thanks, or otherwise, are due to a publication called "World's Work." A visiting card was not received from the representatives of that publication, so nothing further can be said about them, but they evidently have had something to say about the U.F.A. lately. Just to show what this means, the following extracts from letters received this week are given. The first is from a young lady residing in New Zealand (no, her name and address will not be attached thereto so do not be unnecessarily alarmed at present), and the other letter was received from England. Others could be given, but these will suffice to show that not only in Western Canada, but in all parts of the English speaking world the U.F.A. is known as a reliable source from which valuable information can be secured.

However, let the letters speak for themselves:

"Having read with great interest an article on 'Canadian Opportunities for Women' in the May issue of the World's Work, and seriously thinking of emigrating to Canada, I would be very much obliged if you could give me any information regarding the demand for labor there. There are several young women here who, I am sure, would be only too pleased for an opportunity to go to Canada, if they were sure of work on arrival. I shall wait with interest your favored reply, and if you advise us to go West I do not think you will be disappointed as we all know what hard work is and will make excellent domestic servants. I shall be glad to answer any questions you like to ask. We are all desirous of seeing a little of the world and will not hesitate at hard work if it will enable us to do so. I do not think I need say any more till I hear from you, and thanking you for your valuable advice."

Unless that letter rings false and the information given in reply is not satisfactory, I really think that several young ladies from the Antipodes will soon be making their residence in Western Canada, as there is evidently plenty of room for them.

The second letter reads:

"Will you be so kind as to send me full particulars respecting work for families? I am a butcher by trade, but have been unfortunate in business. Last year I was out of work for seven months. This year I have, and am now, out of work ten weeks. I am not afraid of work or what kind. Have been used to cattle. I have a wife, two daughters, one 23 and one 15; two sons, one 18 and one 9 years of age; also a sister, age 30, who wants to come to Canada. I was reading the book, 'The World's Work,' my cause for writing to you, so if you will be so kind to forward as early as possible full particulars, as it seems like starvation in England, we can then consider and let you know our future plans."

Probably some will think that it is not to the interest of the association to take up this kind of work, but the answer to such an argument should be that our motto is "Equity." We stand for the greatest good for the greatest number, and if we are to live up to our motto

we must be prepared to attend to everything which comes along. If we can help others who are not quite so fortunately situated as ourselves, should we not do so? It seems that there can be only one answer to such a question, and that is, as long as the U.F.A. can keep to the forefront, and echo says that will be for all time to come, then will the members be found taking up work which will show that the association is indeed entitled to be known throughout the world. No matter what the subject may be, we must be prepared to grapple with it when it is presented.

In the meantime, if any member would like to find out more along the lines suggested by these letters, the central office is at his, hers or their disposal at all times.

Are we known? It would certainly appear so, and further, we are apparently well and favorably known also.

E.J.F.

### FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

I beg leave to answer some articles that at different times appeared in our organ, The Guide, under the above heading. If an excuse is needed for taking up space in your columns, it may be urged that it is a momentous question, and as a question the answer of which the future developments and well-being of the order will very much depend. An exchange of ideas is not only fully justifiable but necessary before it (the question) is taken up for final disposal at our annual convention.

Perhaps the principal plea put forward to exclude others than farmers, is that the farmers' organization has other interests than the general public and for this reason none but farmers should belong to it. That sounds plausible, but is it a fact? Our motto is, and we pride ourselves over it, "Equity," and we have repeatedly impressed on all those we have come in contact with that that is what we want and no favors, and that being so in what way do we differ from other right thinking men? If we, by letting these same right thinking men join our union, can strengthen our order and its influence, do we not distinctly gain thereby? Why it should lead us into political scheming, as Mr. Proctor asserts, is not at all obvious as long as we adhere to that very needful act in our constitution which prohibits party politics from being discussed in the union.

On the other hand, by strictly confining our organization to one class, the tendency which always exists in class association of putting the value of the cause of the class before the cause and object of the union will have more unchecked opportunity to develop, and this in a greater degree as the organization grows in strength, and might eventually make the union an oppressor in place of a champion for the public good. We have set a high ideal for our goal, and much time and work must, of necessity, be spent before we hope to see it all accomplished, and therefore the more members we can enroll the more good men we can bring within the scope of our influence and sympathy, the sooner will we be able to see our striving accomplished.

But if we shut ourselves within ourselves and appropriate, or rather ascribe, to ourselves those virtues that exist as much outside as inside the farming class, we, in place of drawing toward our union that active sympathy which is so essential to any forward movement of reform, antagonize other right thinking men.

To intimate that only farmers are honest enough, or should I say disinterested enough, to accomplish the regeneration of the country, may be a very flattering unctious to our class, but it is not the truth. But if there are good men without, we, on the other hand, have as good men within, and for choice I am partial enough to see these good men represent us in Parliament, but that, as Kipling has it, is another story.

We farmers have, by our association movement, started as a leaven to raise

the tone of a sluggish or stagnant political dough, and in the process we have found a lot of hostile and evil smelling germs which have and still are retarding healthy development and which must be overcome and destroyed. This means time and much work, therefore the more quickly to realize results let us not exclude other useful germs simply because they are of another variety of the species that initiated the movement.

N. H. NATHORST.

Pincher Station, Alta.

### INFORMATION WANTED

"We have been badly frozen-out here this fall and our wheat will not be worth shipping after threshing and our crop is going to be nearly a failure. We have been thinking of buying sheep and feeding our grain in the sheaf to them so that we could get something out of the crop. Being a member of the U.F.A., I am taking the liberty of writing you to see if you could tell us where we could get a thousand sheep and at what price."

The above letter is just to hand. Can any member put me in touch with reliable parties so that I can secure the information asked for?

E. J. F.

### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Namaka Union held meetings on September 2 and 9 for the purpose of dealing with backlying circulars from headquarters, the more important being those regarding farm help and rural municipalities. The latter was considered so important that the whole of the meeting on the 9th was occupied with the discussion thereof, and while it was thought that improvement might be made in several of the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act, the meeting resolved in favor of the plan of rural municipalities as adopted in Saskatchewan, the size of a municipality to be nine townships and the plan for the taxation of land values to be adopted. Regarding farm help, the members seemed to have no difficulty in securing in the ordinary way all the help required.

JOHN P. LAWRIE, Sec'y.

Namaka, Alta.

Dalroy turned out en bloc on Tuesday evening, September 12, to hear addresses delivered by E. J. Fream, secretary of the U.F.A., and T. L. Swift, Calgary manager of the Grain Growers' Grain company. "Union is strength," was the text given out by Mr. Fream and was boldly and clearly illustrated by what had already been done and what they were trying to do. Mr. Swift spoke clearly and convincingly on the advantages the farmers received through the Grain Growers' Grain company and dwelt on the obstacles which had been overcome in the fight for success, which had been so splendidly achieved. It was really a splendid meeting throughout. The school room was packed and all listened very attentively to both speakers for a period of over four hours. Our thanks are certainly due to them for the clear insight into the various questions which they have given us. Arrangements were made by them for C. H. Scott to act as agent for both the company and The Guide.

C. H. SCOTT, Sec'y.

Dalroy, Alta.

Wolf Hill Union is keeping right to the front and at the last regular meeting the municipalities question came up for discussion, the result being an expression of opinion from our members as follows: "Whereas the province of Alberta is about to adopt a new rural municipalities bill; and whereas we have carefully considered the Saskatchewan act regarding same; therefore be it resolved by Wolf Hill Union that the Saskatchewan act regarding rural municipalities be adopted in Alberta, with the exception of favoring land tax value, with a surtax to cover land held by speculators, instead of acreage tax; and be it further resolved that

the municipalities be composed of sixteen townships."

GEO. G. GRAVES, Sec'y.  
Hartshorn, Alta.

The members of Carlton Union have been very busy lately and the attendance at the meetings has not been very large on that account. The circular relating to rural municipalities was discussed at the last meeting, the result being that the members approved of the plan outlined, the size to be sixteen townships and the system of land value taxation to be adopted. We think also that it would be an advantage to the members if some system for the transferring of members was adopted.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.

Ensleigh, Alta.

Milk River Union is keeping busy and several matters of importance to the members have been lately taken up. We were trying to make arrangements to finance the building of a grain warehouse, but the hail did a lot of damage in this section, so we passed the matter up for another year. We have succeeded in getting another buyer here, so that will help us some. Ten new members have been secured since our last report.

IRA ROUSE, Sec'y.

Milk River, Alta.

All officers and members of Buckeye Union were present at the first meeting after organization, when steps were taken to assist in the work of the association. We have not yet been able to get into the real work, but will no doubt be able to do so when we get better acquainted. The amount of crop in this district is about 4,500 acres and cutting has been general for some time now.

ROY WALKER, Sec'y.

Reid Hill, Alta.

Hail insurance is coming in for a lot of discussion these days, and White Lake Union believes in being right to the front in everything, so we have adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the present season has been marked by exceptional damage by hail, hundreds having their entire crop destroyed, and hundreds more having their crops seriously damaged; and, whereas, such destruction occurs every year to a greater or less extent, every grain grower being liable to have his entire year's efforts blotted out in a few minutes causing extreme hardships, and further, we believe it is in accord with the spirit of the U. F. A. organization that we should assist one another in the spirit of brotherliness, and, lastly, it is considered a tax of one cent per acre on all farm lands of the province would furnish a fund sufficient to pay two-thirds value of the damage done by hail throughout the province, therefore we would request that the government of Alberta enact such legislation as will legalize the levying and collecting of such a tax to be applied as aforesaid, further, that the various unions be requested to co-operate in securing this suggested legislation."

ROY LUCHIA, Sec'y.

Kenex, Alta.

Orton Union is not holding regular meetings at present, on account of the busy season and so many of our members are working at different places, but we are all boosting anyway, and as soon as the rush is over will be right in the harness for the U. F. A. once more.

J. T. DERRICOTT, Sec'y.

Orton, Alta.

# Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

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## Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

One Week	Per Word	2c
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### FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE—ALL OF SECTION 33-4-13; ALSO** some other fine quarters nearby. Land is located twelve miles south of Halbrite, Sask., and close to the new station of Goodwater. No better wheat land anywhere. For price and terms, address, C. B. Vail, Muscatine, Ia. 8-4

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

**GOOD 1/2 SECTION NEAR SEMANS, GRAND** Trunk Pacific. Good buildings, well school, 145 acres broken. Horses, feed, seed, implements. Splendid crops. Owner, Box 485, Raymore, Sask.

**FOR RENT OR SALE—1/2 SECTION IMPROVED** land, 3 miles from town; comfortable buildings. Wm. C. Fletcher, Kisbey, Sask. 6-6

### SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

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

### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

**HONEY FOR SALE—WHY NOT BUY THIS** delicious and healthful food from the man who keeps the bees? Co-operate in your G. G. branch or with neighbors and save freight. Write R. Brewster, Apiarist, Dominion City, Man. 8-6

**FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO-** ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, l.o.b. Roche Percee, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-6

**MOTOR CYCLE—SECOND HAND, PER-** fect condition. Box "A," Plumas, Manitoba.

### PLOWING WANTED

**WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING.** Have eight furrow Cocksbutt engine gang.—Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-1f

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS** PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

### SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

**OATS WANTED — WE ARE ALWAYS** ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, slip it to us at Winnipeg. Correspondence to us, Wilton, Goodman & Co., 234-236-238 King St. Phones, Garry 4536 and Garry 2011.

**FOR SALE—GOOD POTATOES BY CAR LOAD.** Apply to John H. Wright, Wellwood P.O., Man. 6-6

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**YOUNG BARRED ROCK HENS, GOOD** layers. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen. Bernard Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 6-6

**C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.** —B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale \$1.25 each.

### NOTICE OF MEETING

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

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE—for** work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto.

**WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE,** GOOD MEN ONLY—to sell our well known lines of specialties, in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto—Ont.

**SCOTCHMAN WANTS JOB AS HIRED MAN** on a farm for one year. Start second December. Two years Manitoba farming experience. Write stating wages offered to B. Mortimer, Ogilvie, Man.

**WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR** more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg

## SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

### DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

### JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

# Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

## Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. 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.

**CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P.** Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O.

**BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A** Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

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

**14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS** taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

**IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA** weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

**CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P.** Rocks.—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and Sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man.

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

**BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HEED** headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

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

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

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

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

**THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM,** Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes for sale. 1-13

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED LEICESTER RAMS,** \$25 each; Grade Leicester Rams, \$20 each. C. Oakes, Carlye, Sask. 9-3

**WANTED TO BUY ONE CAR OF COLTS.** A. Lilledahl, Usona, Alta. 9-2

**F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-** er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

**ROSEDALE FARM, BERKSHIRES—YOUNG** stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

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

**JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-** stone, Man.

## DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

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

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.80, postpaid.

## What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

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

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

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

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

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

Don't take chances with your horses. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get our valuable Book, "Treatise on the Horse"—Free at your druggist, or write direct to us.

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

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Buy Paints Direct from Factory

The Consumer pays for all the losses caused by the Credit System and pays all the profits made by Retail Merchants, Jobbers and Agents. Save the difference by sending us measurements of your buildings and getting our price for what you need.

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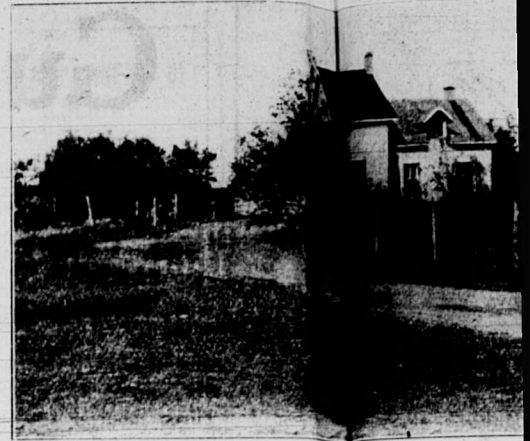
## Paint Department

60 King Street WINNIPEG



EUROPE AND AFRICA

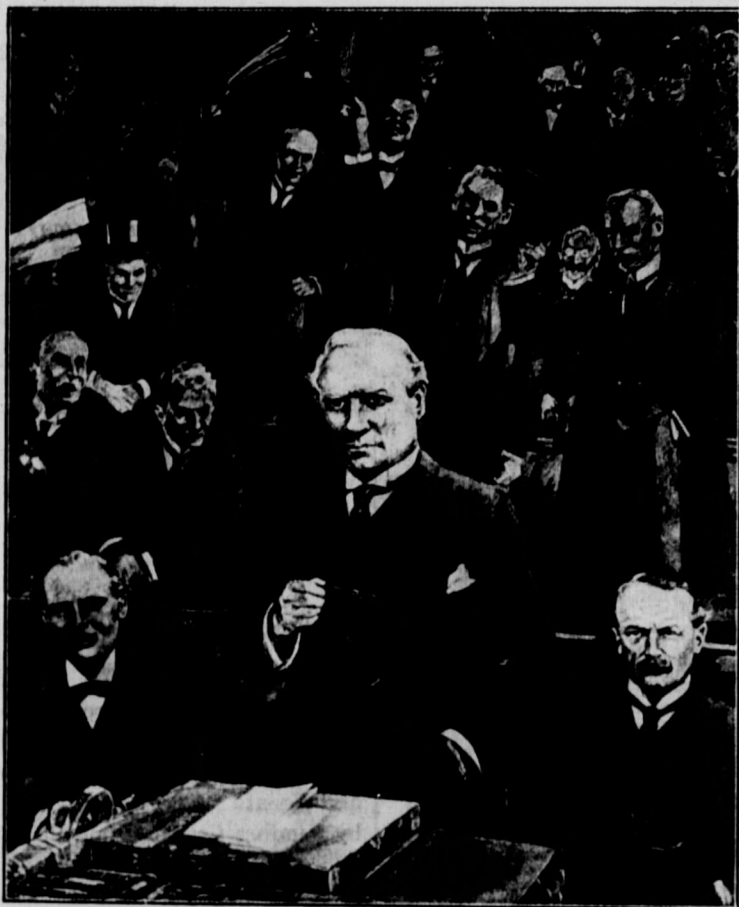
The Morocco troubles are causing European rulers sleepless nights. The pictures show: (1) Hafid, Sultan of Morocco; (2) Emperor William of Germany; (3) The City of Tangier, Morocco; (4) A Regiment of Moroccan soldiers; (5) Armand Fallieres of the French Republic; (6) King George of England.



Farm House of Lambros., Cartwright, M

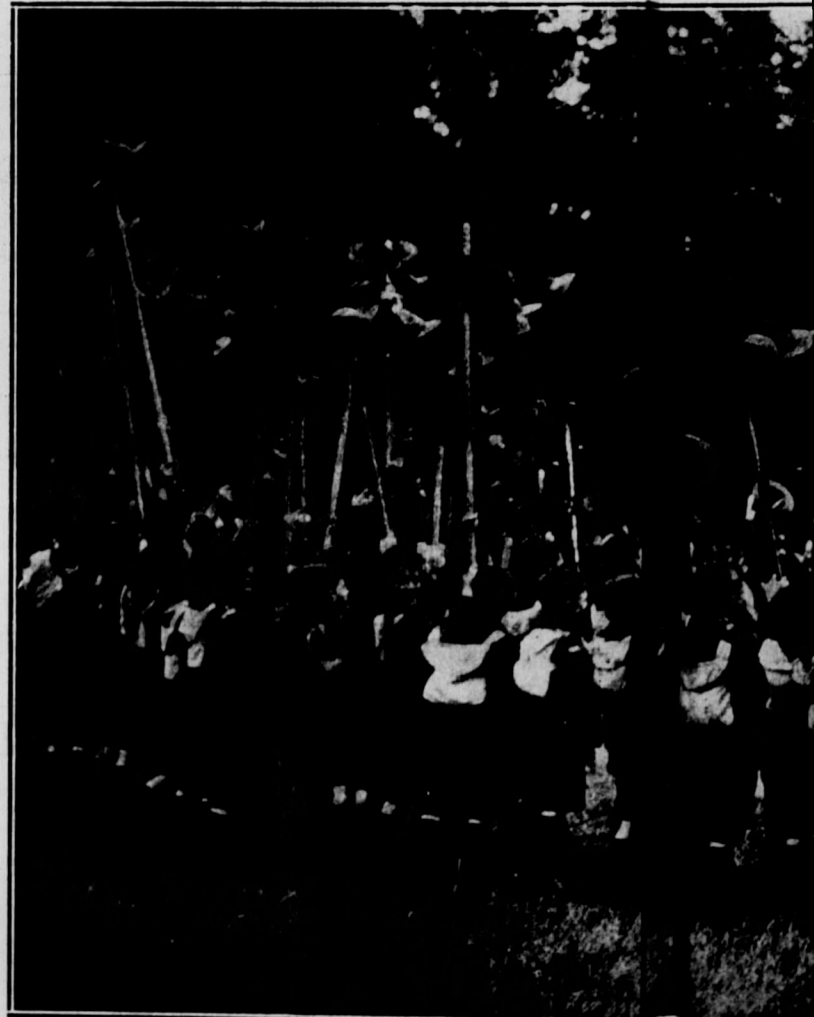


This Car represented Australia in the great Carnival of t held recently in Lon, England.



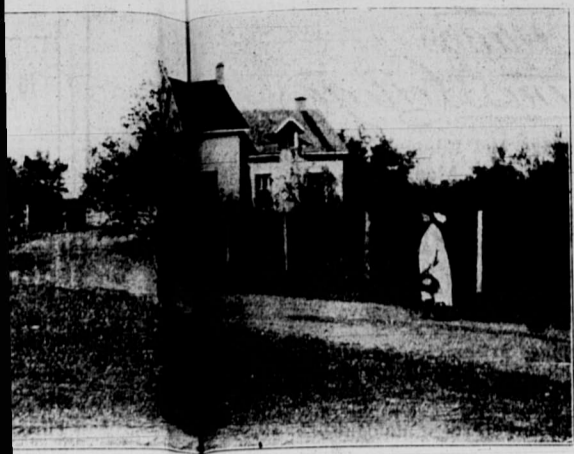
MASTER OF THE SITUATION: PREMIER ASQUITH REPLYING IN THE VOTE OF CENSURE DEBATE IN THE RECENT CRISIS IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

It has been my privilege, almost now I think unique, to serve in close and confidential relations three successive British Sovereigns. My conscience tells me that in that capacity, many and great as have been my failures and shortcomings, I have consistently striven to uphold the dignity and just privileges of the Crown; but I hold my office, not only by favor of the Crown, but by the confidence of the people, and I should be guilty, indeed, of treason if in this supreme moment of a great struggle I were to betray their trust." The Graphic

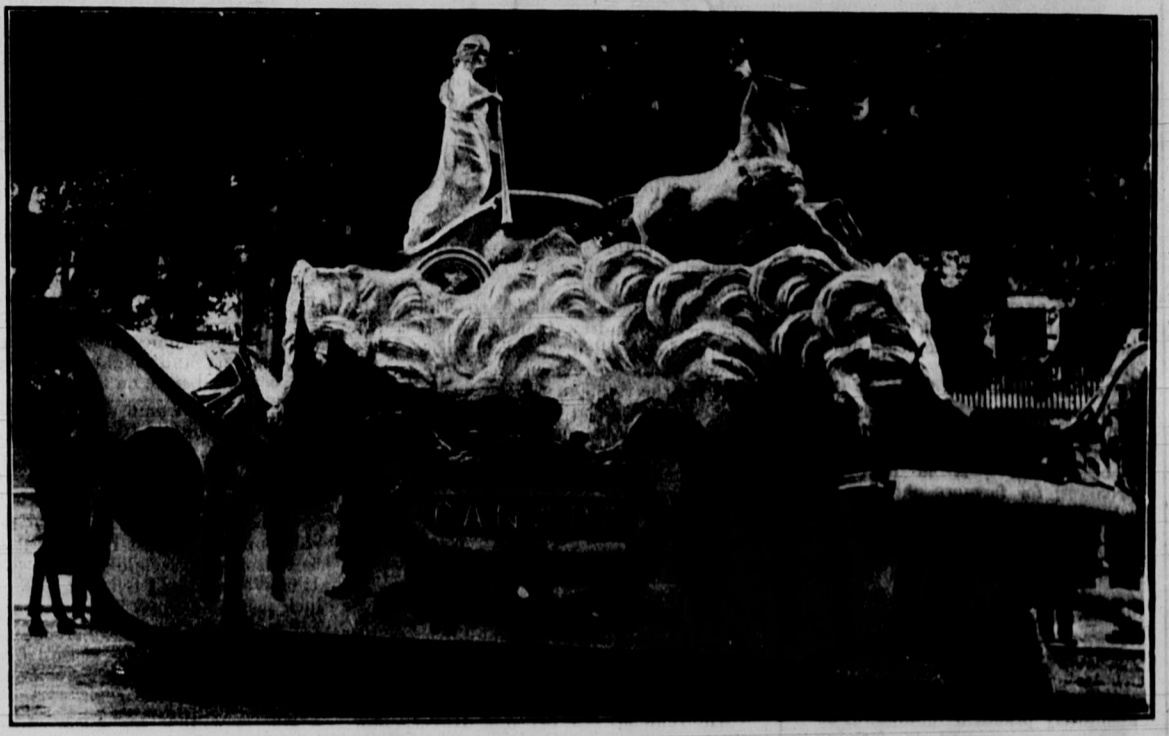


THE ENTHUSIASM OF BOY SCOUTS





Farm House of Lambos., Cartwright, Man.



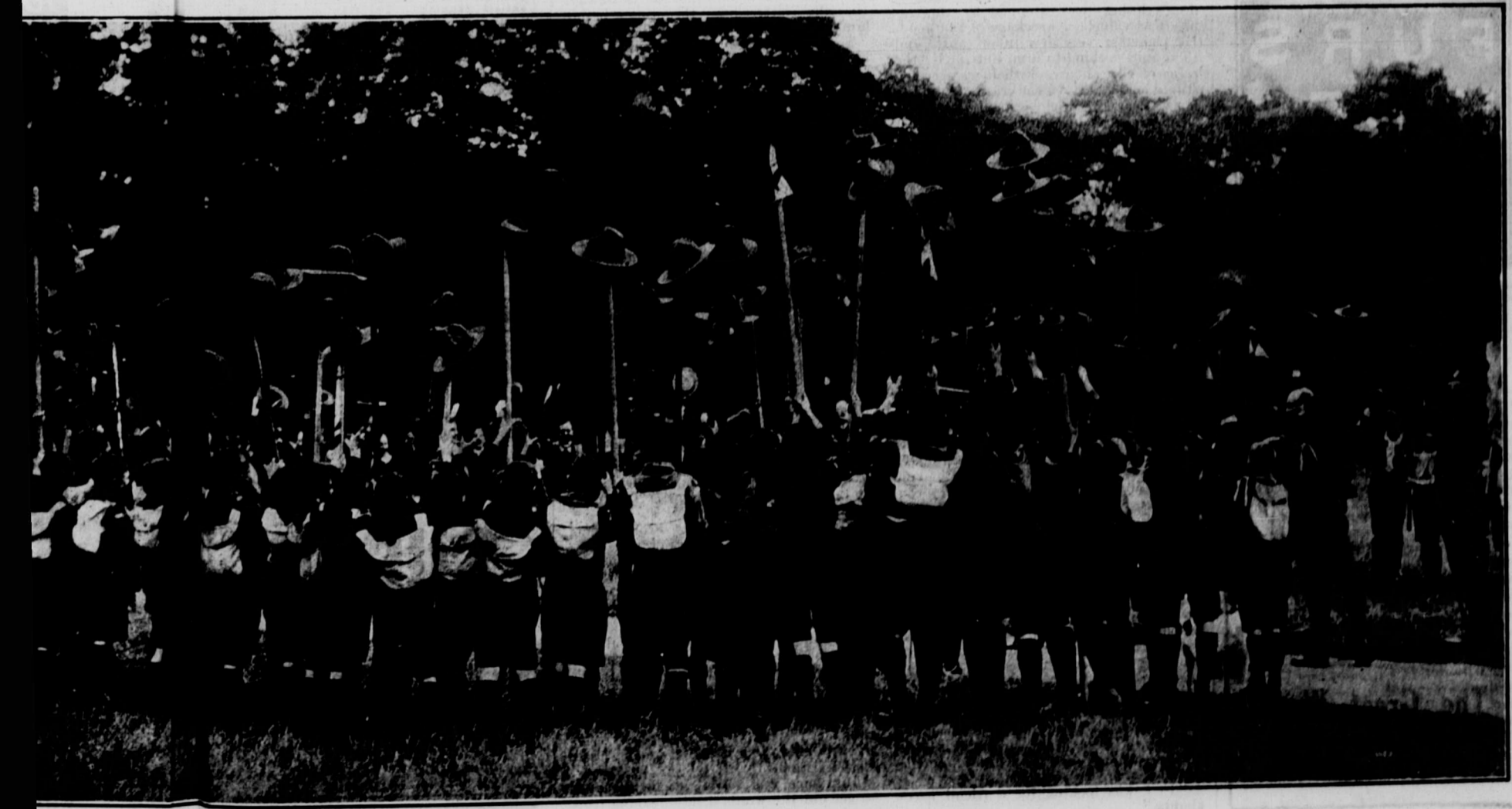
This Car represented Canada in the great street Carnival of the Festival of Empire held recently in London, England.



Australia in the great street Carnival of the Festival of Empire held recently in London, England.



BARN OF O. S. BIEHM, GUERNSEY, SASK.  
The barn is 40 x 60 feet with wings on both sides and gives room for fifty head of stock



THE ENTHUSIASM OF BOY SCOUTS—The above illustration shows a section of the Boy Scouts at the "King's Rally" at Hyde Park, London, England.

## FARM BOOKKEEPING

Can anyone give a valid argument against a farmer keeping a proper set of books of record? Very few farmers do keep books properly, but that is no reason why a farmer should not do so. Many excuses are raised as to why a farmer does not keep books, some foolish and illogical, others perhaps justifiable. Among the latter is the excuse "lack of time and education." Both of these may be overcome by studying our correspondence course in Farm Bookkeeping. It is a course prepared for farmers only by one who knows, assisted by many who know the business of farming thoroughly. It deals with farm business exclusively and applies especially to Western farming. The course is not a re-hash of an old-fashioned public school or business college course. It is built up from the very first lesson to the last on the most up-to-date, yet absolutely practical methods of accounting as applied to farming. The system taught is complete in detail, concise in form and exceedingly brief in operation.

Our method of teaching this course in Farm Bookkeeping through correspondence produces the most highly satisfactory results. Each student's work is given the personal criticism and supervision of the author of the course, one who has had several years' experience in teaching and practicing the subject of bookkeeping.

A detailed description of the course, the opinions of users of our system of Farm Bookkeeping, and enrollment blanks may be had by applying to

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BRANDON, MANITOBA

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## Mutual Help

is the root-idea of Life Insurance. Men, join together that all may bear, without disaster, loss that would fall with crushing weight upon one alone.

Obtain particulars of this helpful alliance. While you are doing so, procure particulars of the best there is in Life Insurance. And the best Policies—by the proof of actual results—are those of

**The Great-West  
Life Assurance Company**  
Head Office - - Winnipeg

## Corporal Sam

Continued from Page 8

it seemed that the corporal's voice emboldened him, for he drew near and stood watching.

"Who did this, little one?" asked Corporal Sam, nodding towards the corpse, as he rubbed the charred dust from his hands.

For a while the child stared at him, not comprehending, but by and by pointed beneath the table, and then back at its mother.

The corporal walked to the table, stooped, and drew from under it a rifle and a pouch filled with cartridges.

"Tell him we've been there," he seemed to hear the rifleman Bill's voice repeating the words close at hand. He recognized the badge on the pouch.

He was shaking where he stood, and this, perhaps, was why the child stared at him so oddly. But looking into the wondering young eyes he read only the question, "What are you going to do?"

He hated these rifleman. Nay, looking around the room how he hated all the foul forces that had made this room what it was. And yet, on the edge of resolve, he knew that he must die for what he meant to do—that the thing was unparadonable—in the end he must be shot down, and rightly, as a dog.

He remembered his dog Rover; how the poor brute had been tempted to sheep-killing at night on the sly, and the look in his eyes when, detected at length, he had crawled forward to his master to be shot. No other sentence was possible and Rover had known it.

He had no better excuse? Perhaps not. He only knew that he could not help it; that a thing had been done, and by the consent of many; that as a man he must kill for it, though as a soldier he deserved only to be killed.

With the child's eyes still resting on him in wonder he set the rifle on its butt and rammed down a cartridge; and so, dropping on hands and knees, crept to the window.

Early next morning Sergeant Wilkes picked his way across the ruins of the great breach and into the town, keeping well to windward of the fatigue parties, already kindling fires and collecting the dead bodies that remained unburied.

Within and along the sea-wall San Sebastian was a heap of burnt-out ruins. Amid the stones and rumble encumbering the streets lay broken muskets, wrenched doors, shattered sticks of furniture, mirrors, hangings, women's apparel, children's clothes—loot dropped by the pillagers as valueless, wreckage of the flood. He passed a very few inhabitants, and these said nothing to him, but sat by the ruins of their houses with faces set in a stupid horror. Even the crash of a falling house near by would scarcely persuade them to stir, and hundreds during the last three days had been overwhelmed thus and buried.

The sergeant had grown callous to these sights. He walked on, heeding only a little more than he was heeded, came to the great square and climbed a street leading northwards, a little to the left of the great convent. The street was a narrow one, for half its length lined on both sides with fire-gutted houses; but the upper half, though deserted, appeared to be almost intact. At the very head, and close under the citadel walls, it took a sharp twist to the right, and another twist, almost equally sharp, to the left, before it ended in a broader thoroughfare crossing it at right angles and running parallel with the ramparts.

At the second twist the sergeant came to a dead halt; for at his feet, stretched across the causeway, lay a dead body.

He drew back with a start and looked about him. Corporal Sam had been missing since nine o'clock last night, and he felt sure that Corporal Sam must be here or hereabouts. But no living soul was in sight.

The body at his feet was that of a rifleman—a private in the 95th—one of the volunteers whose presence had been so unwelcome to General Leith and the whole Fifth Division. The dead fist yet clutched its rifle, and the sergeant, stooping to disengage this, felt that the body was warm.

"Come back, you silly fool." He turned quickly. Another rifleman had thrust his head out of a doorway close by. The sergeant, snatching up the weapon, sprang and joined him in the passage where he sheltered.

"I—I was looking for a friend hereabouts."

"Fat lot of friends you'll find at the head of this street," snarled the rifleman, and jerked his thumb towards the corpse. "That makes the third already this morning. These Johnnies ain't no sense of honor left—firing on outposts as you may call it."

"Where are they firing from?"

"No 'they' about it. You saw that cottage—or didn't you?—right above there, under the wall; the place with one window in it? There's a devil behind it somewhere; he fires from the back of the room, and what's more, he never misses his man. You have Nick's own luck—the pretty target you made, too—that is, unless, like some that call themselves Englishmen and ought to know better, he's a special spite on the rifles."

The sergeant paid no heed to the sneer. He was beginning to think, and to think furiously.

"How long has this been going on?" he asked.

"Only since daylight. There was a child up yonder last night; but it stands to reason that a child can't be doing this. He never misses, I tell you. Oh, you had luck just now."

"I wonder," said Sergeant Wilkes, musing, "I'll try it again, any way," and while the rifleman gasped, he stepped out boldly into the road.

He knew that his guess might likely be wrong; that even were it right, the next two seconds might see him a dead man. Yet he was bound to satisfy himself. With his eyes on the sinister window—it stood half open, and faced straight down the narrow street—he knelt by the corpse, found his ammunition pouch, unbuckled the strap, and drew out a handful of cartridges. Then he straightened himself steadily, walked back and rejoined the rifleman in the passage.

"You have a nerve," said the rifleman, his voice shaking a little. "Looks like he don't fire on red-coats; but you have a nerve all the same."

"Or else he may be gone," suggested the sergeant, and on the instant corrected himself: "I warn you not to reckon upon that. Is there a window facing him anywhere, round the bend of the street?"

"I dunno."

The rifleman peered forth, turning his head sideways for a cautious reconnoitre. "Maybe he is gone, after all."

It was but his head he exposed beyond the angle of the doorway, and yet, on the instant, a report cracked out sharply, and he pitched forward into the causeway. His rifle clattered on the stones beside him, and where he fell he lay, like a stone.

Sergeant Wilkes turned, with a set jaw, and mounted the stairs of the deserted house behind him. They led him up to the roof and there he dropped on his belly and crawled. Across three roofs he crawled, and lay down behind a balustrade overlooking the traverse roadway. Between the pillars of the balustrade he looked right across the roadway and into the half open window of the cottage. The room within was dark, save for the glimmer of a mirror on the back wall.

"Kill him I must," growled the sergeant, through his teeth, "though I wait the day for it."

And he waited there, crouching for an hour—for two hours.

He was shifting his cramped attitude a little—a very little—for about the twentieth time, when a smur of color showed on the mirror and the next instant passed into a dark shadow. It may be that the marksman in the cottage had spied another rifleman in the street. But the sergeant had noted the reflection in the glass, and that it was red. Two shots rang out together. But the sergeant, after peering through the parapet, stood upright, walked back across the roofs and regained the stairway.

The street was empty. From one of the doorways a voice called to him to come back. But he walked on up the street and across the roadway to a green-painted wicket. It opened upon a garden and across the garden he came to a flight of steps with an open door above. Through this, too, he passed and stared into a small room. On the far side of it, in an arm-chair, sat Corporal Sam, leaning back, with a hand to his breast; and facing him, with a face full of innocent wonder, stood a child—a small, grave, curly-headed child.

"I'm glad you done it quick," said Corporal Sam.

His voice was weak, yet he managed to get out the words firmly, leaning back in the wooden arm-chair, with one hand

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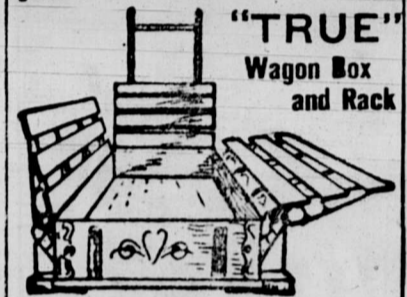
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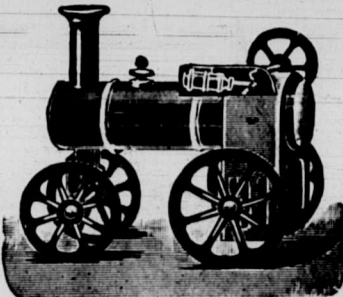
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on his left breast, spread and covering the lower ribs.

The sergeant did not answer at once. Between the spread fingers he saw a thin stream welling, darker than the scarlet tunic which it discolored. For perhaps three seconds he watched it. To him the time seemed as many minutes, and all the time he was aware of the rifle-barrel warm in his grasp.

"Because," Corporal Sam pursued, with a smile that wavered a little, half wistfully, seeking his eyes, "you'd 'a' had to 'a' done it anyway—wouldn't you? And any other way it—might—'a' been hard."

"But what made you?" It was all Sergeant Wilkes could say, and he said it, wondering at the sound of his own voice. The child, who seeing that the two were friends, and not, after all, disposed to murder one another, had wandered to the head of the stairs to look down into the sunlit garden shining below, seemed to guess that something was amiss after all, and, wandering back, stood a little distance, finger to lip.

"I don't know," the corporal answered, like a man trying with difficulty to collect his thoughts. "Leastways, not to explain to you. It must 'a' been coming on for sometime."

"But what, lad—what?" "Ah—what?" says you. That's the trouble, and I can't never make you see—yes, make you see—the hell of it. It began with thinkin'—just with thinkin'. And the things I saw and heard; and then when I came here, only meanin' to save him—"

He broke off and nodded at the child, who, catching his eye, nodded back smiling.

He and the corporal had evidently made great friends.

But the corporal's gaze, wavering past him, had fixed himself on a trestle bed in the corner.

"There was a woman," he said. "She was stone cold. But the child told me—until I stopped his mouth, and made a guess at the rest. I took her down and buried her in the garden, and with that it came over me that the whole of it—the whole business—was wrong, and that to put myself right I must kill, and keep on killing. Of course, I knew what the end would be, but I never looked for such luck as your coming. I was ashamed first along, catching sight 'o you—not—not ashamed, only I didn't want you to see. But when you took cover and waited, though I wouldn't 'a' hurt you for worlds, why, then I knew how the end would be."

"Lad," said the sergeant, watching him as he panted, "I don't understand you, except that you're desprit wrong. But I saw you—saw you by the looking-glass behind there, and 'tis right you should know."

"O' course you saw me. I'm not blamin', am I? You had to do it and I had to take it. That was the easiest way. I couldn't do no other, that bein' your duty. An' the child there—"

Sergeant Wilkes turned for a moment to the child, who met his gaze, round-eyed, then to his friend again.

But the corporal's head had dropped forward on his chest.

The sergeant touched his shoulder to make sure; then, with one look behind him, but ignoring the child, reeled out of the room and down the stairs, as in a dream. In the sunny garden the fresh air revived him, and he paused to stare at a rose-bush, rampant, covered with white blossoms against which the bees were humming. Their hum ran in his head so that he failed to notice that the sound of musketry had died down. An hour before it had been death to walk, as he did, under the convent wall, and out into the street leading to the lesser breach. The convent had, in fact, surrendered, and its defenders were even now withdrawing up the hill to the citadel. He found the lesser breach and climbed down it to the shore of the Utumea.

He sat down on the bank and pulled off boots and socks, preparing to wade, but turned at a slight sound.

The child had followed him and stood halfway down the ruins of the breach, wistful, uncertain.

Sergeant Wilkes waved an arm. The child came creeping up to him, and the sergeant, taking him by the arm, swung him to his shoulder and with a small, warm arm about his neck, waded across the ford towards the camp.—Strand Magazine.

The Home Bank of Canada has opened a Branch in Weyburn, Sask. Mr. J. K. Hislop is local manager.

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**REGRETS AND HOPES**  
(Montreal Witness, Sept. 26.)

Now that the heat of electioneering is over the people of both parties will have much to regret, much to rejoice over. The followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be ashamed of a great deal of rottenness in administration and in election tactics. The people have had their revenge on a great deal of nepotism and graft. Mr. Borden will be ashamed of that feature of the campaign that represented Sir Wilfrid Laurier as plotting to sell Canada to the United States. Sir Wilfrid has no blot on his imperial escutcheon on that score, for he is British to the core, in spite of his traducers. He believed, as we do, that reciprocity, by increasing the prosperity of the Canadian people, would also result in multiplying the population of Canada, and that the greater we become as a nation and the more friendly our relations with our neighbor, the less likely are we and our neighbors to have any such question as annexation between us. Yet he was represented on slanderous fly-sheets as standing 'for a United States' over against Mr. Borden standing 'for a United Empire.' A nation has to get a better perspective of such matters than the heat of battle permits before it is capable of forming just judgments. Of this ultimate verdict Sir Wilfrid has nothing to fear. A lady may like to trade at a market stall without having to marry the butcher. In these days the lady may say 'No!' On the other hand, if the days of barbarism and force were to return the bride's unwillingness would only pique the spoiler. If Miss Canada has very rudely slapped Uncle Sam's face—and we must all regret the rudeness—

it is well that he understand once for all that he can never expect his approaches to meet with much favor while his Champ Clarks and Tafts talk about 'annexation' and 'the parting of the ways.' Canada is British to the core. Self-sacrificingly so. And though that question was not legitimately in issue, we cannot regret the plainness of her answer to it.

Another thing we are glad of is that men like Mr. Borden and Mr. Ames, men of high personal character and ability, and trained by a long period of criticism of their predecessors in office in the detection of graft, nepotism and election fraud, have now their chance to purify our public life and to refuse to sit in council with adventurers and plunderers and wasters of the public estate. Mr. Borden—shall we soon call him Sir Robert—has many to choose from, and must not allow himself to be ruled as he accused Sir Wilfrid Laurier of being, by class and local interests imposing on him men whom he would not himself willingly select. He is in a position to do great things, for he enters office at a moment of Canada's greatest prosperity and most rapid development. He has a great majority. He is therefore entirely free to bring in his favorite measure, which we so often vainly urged the late government not to allow its opponents to ask for in vain—for the emancipation of the civil service from the dry-rot of fifty years—patronage and its correlatives, inefficiency and all permeating graft. The Witness must differ with Mr. Borden on tariff matters, but on all questions of administrative reform may we not hope to find him in line with the Witness?

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# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

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### A MAN WITH A LIGHT

Fred W. Green,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir,  
Please find enclosed \$12.00 life membership of Mr. C. E. Sweetzer, Lampman, Sask.

G. E. NOGGLE,  
Sec.-Treas., Glaston Ass.  
Lampman, Sept. 22, '11.

Mr. G. E. Noggle,  
Lampman, Sask.

Dear Sir,  
Yours of the 22nd containing order for \$12.00 as life membership fee for Mr. C. E. Sweetzer, of Lampman, to hand, for which I thank you. You will note that this number is 748. This means that there are that many life members in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and that there is \$7,480.00 in our trust fund. Personally I may say I am somewhat surprised and disappointed that the fund is no larger by this time, but when we remember that we have had so many irons in the fire, this is, after all, not so bad a showing. Our members have been called upon to subscribe for stock in the Grain Growers' Grain company, the Home Bank and for The Guide, as well as stock in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. Necessarity, these had to be pushed at every convention and every important gathering of our people. If we wished to succeed, a personal canvass also had to be conducted by a good strong group of our best men. In consequence, the life fund has had to stand in abeyance until these other important branches of our work were put on a strong financial footing, as we simply could not be bombarding our members at every turn in the road. Now that these have had time and liberal support, and have got fairly well on their feet, it would seem only reasonable to expect that our members and officers will take hold of the life membership proposition this fall and put the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association also in a strong permanent financial position. We have now 500 local associations with 4,500 officers. If these all were life members, we would have in our trust fund \$45,000. It would not be much to do this in the next few months. Many associations of men are doing much less to benefit mankind and pay more than the \$12.00 we have set as our life fee as an annual membership. I expect a large number of our members to take this up enthusiastically this year. Why not Lampman take the lead? I think the farmers will yet realize the need of some powerful organization machinery. I noticed several costly decorated floats in a very large labor parade lately. I noticed only today carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons—yes, and concrete mixers—at work with collar and necktie and boiled shirt on as a regular apparel and a light overall drawn over to keep the spots off. I thought of the farmer working early and late, milking cows, nights and overtime with no holiday, and I wondered if he would ever learn from these men what organization means. Of course, I don't expect these tradesmen to spend their time looking after farmers. Not on your life! But surely we might learn from them how to look after ourselves. One of the best moves is to put a permanent financial backbone in this farmers' association and I thank you for your present interest in it.

Sept. 25, '11.

F.W.G.

### NOT A WEEPING WILLOW BUT A WILLOW ON A HILL

Mr. F. W. Green,  
Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find 50 cents for one more member of the Willow Hill branch of the G.G.A. In The Guide of August 30 you stated in a letter that copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution had been sent to each association I have not yet received any.

E. CLARKSON, Sec.-Treas.  
Willow Hill, Sask., Sept. 18, '11.

E. Clarkson, Esq.,  
Willow Hill, Sask.

Dear Sir,  
Yours of the 18th inst. to hand with fifty cents enclosed. I enclose receipt. A bunch of constitutions was sent to all the associations last spring which has in them the proposed constitutional amendments. I am enclosing you a copy, let the members study them carefully. I trust you will be going in for a regular campaign to increase your membership this fall and that you are laying plans for a series of regular meetings which shall be calculated to interest and educate every member of your community into the benefits of extended co-operation and mutual improvement, as well as much broader view and exercise of duty and privilege involved in our beloved Canadian citizenship. I trust you will not throw this letter down, but that you will present it to the members of your association assembled, as is your duty as secretary to do. If all the secretaries with the presidents and vice-presidents will join hands with all our directors and endeavor to secure the active co-operation of all our members toward the above named object, what could we not accom-

nominate one director, and your men nominated Mr. ——. Our association is purely democratic and you are the men to blame if you have not got the right man; and you are the men to make the change.

I am glad to note that you are one of the men that will stand right in and prepare for the next scrap. That is right, get good and ready for the next convention. Get in lots of new members and educate them to the thing that ought to be and be sure and nominate the right man.

Trusting to hear from you again, and to receive a good long list of new members,

Yours respectfully,  
F.W.G.  
Sept. 25, '11.

### NEWSY BRIEFLETS

George Laycock, Battleford, sends us \$2.50 for one new member, the balance for buttons. This is for Cooper Creek association. You may expect to hear from Cooper Creek again soon.

Rutan Association sends us fifty cents for literature received, and other membership cards. Now this is on right lines. Get our members cards. Pay up for

### THE MAJORITY RULE

"The voice of the majority is no proof of justice."  
"We go by the majority vote, and if the majority are insane the sane must go to the hospital."  
"A man in the right with God on his side is in the majority though he be alone."

### MINORITIES

"Votes should be weighed, not counted."  
"This minority is formidable; it is not necessary to be encumbered with a large body of partisans if our cause is just, and makes for that which is best."  
"What is defeat? Nothing but education; nothing but the first step to something better."  
"Defeat is a school in which truth always grows strong."  
"Do not be afraid of defeat. You are never so near victory as when defeated in a good cause."  
"Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be but is not."

plish? Here in our association is one of the grandest opportunities of taking part in the establishment of the thing that ought to be, ever offered to farmers.  
Sept. 25, '11. F.W.G.

### AN AFTERMATH

This letter is a representative of a few we have received lately. We give below the letter and our reply:  
Mr. F. W. Green,  
Dear Sir,

Yours of August 30 to hand and contents noted. As you state, I am a new member but an old worker in the cause, and have been reading The Guide for nearly two years. I am not as green as I am grassy looking. Now, the local association in question might pass resolutions till the cows come home and they would have no more weight and would not be worth the paper they were written on so long as ——— has anything to do with it. The rank and file of the association look to you to put a muzzle on such as ——— and we will be better off in every way. And at the next convention don't be guilty of appointing a district director by the name of ———. Don't think for one minute that I will desert the ship if we get beat this time. I am one of those who will start right in and prepare for the next scrap.

Yours truly,  
Sept. 18, '11.

Dear Sir,  
Re yours of the 30th ult., I doubt not your integrity or determination as an old worker, and can readily believe that you are neither green nor grassy looking. But let me tell you that the delegates from your district at our last convention elected Mr. ——— to the position of director. The rest of the convention had nothing to do with it. They might have been, for aught I know, as adverse to it as you, but they could not help it as they agreed to let the delegates from each district

your literature. Get our nice little buttons on all your members, in fact, on all who come to our meetings.

Star City is to the front this week with \$14.50 for 29 members. That is the way to blow the clouds away and let the Stars shine. W. C. Conpar is on the move.

Primate.—A brand new branch. They are lively too. Send us \$9.50 for new members. G. W. Eseny is the secretary; John E. Allan, president; C. Kilborn, vice-president.

A big live letter wanted. "Dear Sir:— We should like a good long letter from the central that will put life into half dead members." All right; read the Saskatchewan section of The Guide. It has often raised the dead.

Secretary Green attended the sitting of the board of railway commissioners recently held in Regina on behalf of the farmers of the south regarding an attempt to close one of the leading public roads by the railway. There will be an overhead bridge.

An Executive Meeting is being held in Regina on the 28th.

### NOTES TAKEN FROM A RECENT ADDRESS BY SECRETARY GREEN AT ONE OF OUR LOCAL REGULAR MEETINGS

Our greatest need today is men. Not of superabundant ability so much as men of character. When I think of Hampden, Russell, Sidney and Cromwell, Washington, William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, Abe Lincoln and a host of others—men who "dared to do aught men may do" for the right; men who made their cause go—I wonder sometimes if we cannot develop that class of men, grow them right here on these wide plains. Produce men blessed with a sober, robust, common sense, enthusiastic, without being erratic; having their feet on mother earth; "correct in method; having a measured confidence but properly calculating the enemy's strength; men of patience; clear in statement; sound in judgment;

able to estimate the probable cause of assaulting forces; men who can go steady, able to wait for ripening time." It is not a question of saving a few cents, just for the present; not the work of a few weeks or years we are at. The farmers of this great country might waken up to their God-given calling, which is not merely providing food for the hungry millions, but the production of men, not only to look after our own interest, which we have so long neglected, but men to help solve the social problems of the age, and help to run the whole governmental structure of our national life. And these must be men of character. Not of reputation only, which is what others think of you; "not what you are thought to be—but what you are, is the crux." We want men who desire to know truth; who desire truth to prevail. It is said, "as a tree falls so it will lie," and doubtless it will fall the way it leans. The way you lean indicates your character. The nation is only an aggregation of individuals and conditions; our civilization is but a question of personal improvement. We must develop ourselves. Our character is constructed out of circumstances with the same kind of materials. One builds a palace, another builds a shack. What is our character structure to be as individuals; and as an association? Not education of the schools only, but character is the great need. "Take care of your character, my boy, your reputation will take care of itself." You cannot regulate what men will say of you always, but you can what they ought to say; after all it is not intellect. It is not money that governs the world but moral fibre, character. Does this local association wish to improve the manhood and womanhood of this neighborhood? Can we wake up and take part in the great work involved in our best ideals of individual community as well as our national life.

### SASKATCHEWAN MUNICIPAL CONVENTION

The Saskatchewan Union of Municipalities, which met at Yorkton last week, passed resolutions asking the provincial legislature to pass bills with the following objects:

To amend the herd law, to make it an offence to tether any animal on public property; to give towns the power to hold and maintain lands outside their limits for public use as parks; that provision be made in an act for enforcement of regulations governing overcrowding in towns and cities; that towns be given the power to deal with menaces to public health outside town limits; that provisions be made for the relief of municipalities unable to collect taxes owing to C.P.R. exemption.

### THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Here is what one thresher says of our thresher's account book:

"I have used one of your books for two years and am well pleased with it, and commence to think they are the one thing necessary for a thresher, as if he uses it as he should, he knows just where he stands every night. I must say I am greatly pleased with it, and if I could not get one now would feel somewhat at sea in regard to keeping books."—E. H. Lowes, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Any thresher can get one of these books for \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

LEWAN GRAIN ASSOCIATION

President: Hopkins
Vice President: Moose Jaw
Secretary: Moose Jaw
Treasurer: Moose Jaw
Members: F. W. Green, G. Maymont, C. Tate, Grand ana.

able cause of o can go steady, g time." It is g a few cents, the work of a t. The farmers ht waken up to which is not or the hungry ion of men, not own interest, elected, but men problems of the whole govern- national life. n of character. which is what t what you are you are, is the who desire to ruth to prevail. so it will lie," all the way it indicates your only an aggre- and conditions; question of per- must develop is constructed the same kind palace, another s our character uals; and as on of the schools, he great need. acter, my boy, care of itself." t men will say can what they is not intellect. ernoys the world ter. Does this o improve the d of this neigh- up and take involved in our community as

MUNICIPAL ON

on of Municipal ton last week, the provincial th the following to make it an imal on public re power to hold ide their limits hat provision be ement of regula- viding in towns given the power o public health t provisions be municipalities wing to C.P.R.

UNT BOOK

thresher says unt book: of your books ll pleased with hink they are for a thresher, ould, he knows every night. pleased with it, one now would egard to keep- es, Moose Jaw, t one of these l. Book Dept., Winnipeg.

SUNSHINE

Official Organ of The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Address all Sunshine Letters to Margaret Shields, Sunshine, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



MY PLACE
Florence Slack Crawford
Dear Lord, I ask not to go where voices call with loud acclaim;
Give me no pinnacle of greatness,
No place in the Hall of Fame;
But oh, dear Lord, where the way is dark within those prison walls,
Where low the candle burns,
Where loud the tortured call of darkened souls pierce deep my listening heart,
If it may be that there I can, with steady faith hold firm the light, send me.
A trembling hand might, perchance, snuff the low dim flame;
Give me of Thy humility, let me but use Thy name;
Step in, unsung, amongst the wretched, where Thou Thyself would'st be;
Dear God, if I can be but worthy, send Thou me.

PURITY EDUCATION
The path of virtue is closed to no one; it lies open to all, it admits and invites all, whether they be free born men, slaves or freed men, king or exile; it requires no qualifications of family or property. It is satisfied with a mere man.—Seneca.

Note.—Margaret will be glad to receive letters from Guide readers concerning their special problems in the matters of health and hygiene. Do not hesitate to write fully and freely, as all letters will be considered strictly confidential. If a reply be desired, a stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed. Address all letters to Margaret Shields, Sunshine, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Never in the history of a nation has so much attention been given to motherhood and the special training to fit them for this, the crowning glory of a woman's life. In looking over the varied papers, no mention has been made of the first principles that should be taught, that is, the relative positions of the earthly father and mother, and that of the spiritual Father, or the great Gardener. In these times of advanced thoughts on all subjects, mothers are enquiring into questions relative to themselves and the best method of instructing their children in the necessary knowledge of life. If mothers do not instruct their children rightly, then others will instruct them wrongly, in the wrong way.

The chief point, it seems, is not so much to keep the children ignorant as to give knowledge in just the right way, so as to raise no morbid thoughts, but to instruct them in all matters of sex as part of God's great plan for man. Men and women who have studied these questions for years realize that ignorance is the chief cause of much of the social evil of today. It is, therefore, essential that women should educate themselves first and their sons and daughters afterwards in all matters relating to the duties in life that each boy and girl will be called upon to fulfil. Just how they are taught these duties, will make the difference between a life of purity and sweetness and the reverse, which comes so often to our knowledge, "too late" to apply any preventative measures. Too late! "Had mother or father (as the case may be) only explained to me," has been heard so constantly that we cannot shut our eyes any longer to the fact.

As President Eliot of Harvard, says: "The policy of silence upon these subjects has disastrously failed."
"Another subject that should be publicly discussed among teachers and mothers is the addition to our school programs of instruction in normal production in plants and animals, and hygiene in the human species."
Among the reasons he gives are:
1st. "The present policy of silence and secrecy has failed, having no tendency to diminish vice or to protect the innocent from the vicious."
2nd. "The dread lest knowledge should increase vice is not well founded. That is not the effect of knowledge in any normal field."

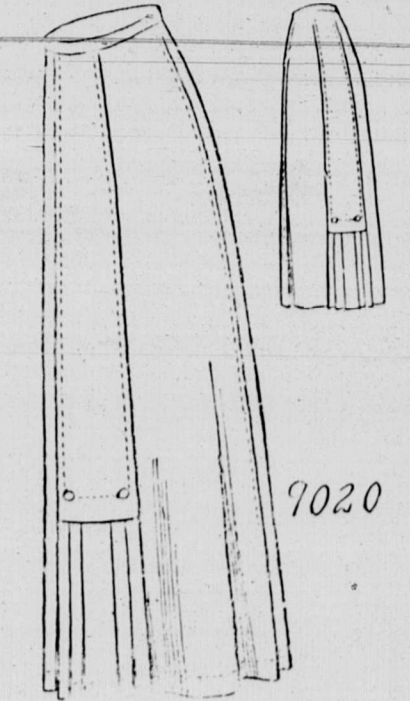
By surrounding life's laws with mystery

we have created an artificial atmosphere and confounded secrecy and reserve. There should be reserve, but not secrecy. Reserve implies a dignified reticence that discusses certain subjects only upon fitting occasions, but speaks at the proper time with perfect frankness. There should be reserve in regard to all intimate relationships in life, but mystery never.

Prince Morrow, M.D., says: "Every moral reform comes through the exposure of human suffering. When the public is fully enlightened as to the significance of the dangers to the family, public opinion will no longer tolerate these evils nor sanction the standard or morals of which they are the outgrowth. I believe that the ethical awakening which is now manifest in political, commercial life, will penetrate the realms of private morality, and that the time is coming which will mark the passing of the ethical heresy that one half of humanity has imperious duties which the other half may repudiate or disclaim at will.

No better place could be found than the Sunshine Circle for the discussion of these subjects.

The above messages from great men of undoubted standing in the educational field must carry weight, and I feel sure that I can justify the position that I am taking that knowledge is absolutely essential at the present time, not only for women and children, but also for our men."



9020.—A New and Stylish Skirt Model. Ladies' Six Gore Skirt lengthened by Plaited Sections at the Front and Back. Suitable for broadcloth, chevrot, serge, velvet, silk or satin. This model is becoming and graceful. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.

The Province and Purpose of Sunshine

SO MANY anxious enquiries are to hand as to what the Guild is doing and how to become a member that I will endeavor to show all that is necessary. The Sunshine is a body of people, young and old, rich and poor, of all nations and of all creeds, in the whole North-west, who, through the medium of the Grain Growers' Guide, band together to help one another in sympathetic love, and to be of some service, however slight, to those of their fellow creatures not so well placed in this world as themselves.

THERE ARE NO obligations, except to do some kind act each day and endeavor to scatter Sunshine particularly to those in need, help everyone we meet, to feel that their life may be made happy and

more beautiful by our example and ministrations. If you know of any individual who is lonely, or in need of little comforts, or perhaps a letter or picture card to cheer them up, send the name and address to Margaret and a friend will be found for them.

LEARN TO SMILE, to fling Sunshine into the lives of others, to minister to the fatherless, sick and lonely, no matter what their nation or their creed.

THERE ARE THOSE, frail in body but strong in mind and will, who can knit, or sew, or write a letter to someone less favored than themselves; widows who sent their mite, our men ready to devise schemes for our sports in winter or sum-



9039. A Pretty Kimono or Peasant Waist. Ladies' Kimono Waist, especially suitable for Embroidery, Beading or Braiding. Voile, linen, nainsook, batiste, lawn or dimity, silk or velvet may be used for this model. It may be braided, embroidered or trimmed in any other desirable way. The model is easy to make, and very popular. It will require 1 3/4 yards of 27 inch material for the Medium size.

mer; the dear old people with their tender smile and their word of encouragement, and last, but not least, the bairns, God bless them, who entered into the spirit of our Guild, and by their love for each other, kindness to all dumb creatures, have decidedly helped our glorious work along, and by their cents (saved from candy money) have spread the gospel of Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men.

SUNSHINE must take many forms, both material and spiritual. Material Sunshine, such as chickens, jellies, soups, blankets, under-clothing, groceries, toys, books, picture post cards, scrap books, letters, anything and everything for the help and comfort of those in need, and to bring Sunshine into the lives of our suffering little ones.

The generous heart of our Western men and women who donate their money with such a glad hand will say, "we must send money to this Guild." But we ask for more than money, we ask your hearty co-operation in first forming centres in every town. These centres to be a rallying ground for all women of that district. Money will be necessary to carry on this work and each centre would endeavor, by giving concerts, entertainments, sales of work, etc., to provide the necessary funds to at least have a room for their Sunshine meetings.

THE SUNSHINE circles have been taken up with great enthusiasm by the women in the various parts of the country. In the Sunshine circle everything pertaining to the betterment of the home can be discussed.

THE SEWING circle is a great inducement, as many people have small pieces of material left over and are always

ready to send them in to help in making little garments for children. In the opening up of this work it is the intention as far as possible, to provide serge and cloth necessary to make into garments suitable for boys and girls of all ages from one up to twelve years.

OUR THOUGHTS, our spare time and our ingenuity would be necessary in finding ways and means to not only provide these funds, but also make it a jolly happy time for our friends and also our Guild members. Make the Sunshine a part of your daily lives.

Do one kind act each day, say perhaps to a wife, mother, husband or sister, or it may be some stranger that comes to your door or to some lonely man or woman that has just settled out on the prairie. Surround your home with the best gifts that the world has to give—Love and Kindness. It is only by the love and self-sacrifice of each individual member that our Guild can become the power for good that it should.

VARIOUS competitions in plain sewing and also fancy work will be introduced during the winter months and I hope the various members will compete.

A number of papers and pamphlets are being prepared on many questions and problems facing the women of today, which will all help, I feel sure, in making the work of these centres of educational value to the community. There is no limit to the work that can be done in these centres. One circle which has done very fine work is the Rural School Improvement society, a branch of the Sunshine circle.

The Sunshine circle at Moncton, N.B., has founded a scholarship and also raised \$500 in 1910. They have furnished a class room in a local Sunday school at a cost of \$100. They have a Sunshine old folks' home, Sunshine homes for blind babies, regular day nurseries, cots in hospitals, wheel chair committees, cheap lunch rooms and convalescent or fresh air homes.

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Mrs. John Cunneen, Chairman
Social Service Committee consists of ten women, who visit the general hospital three and more times a week, taking turn of two weeks each to read, write letters, visit with patients or do whatever is asked of them by those patients taking eye treatment who are unable to see for themselves. We lend them our eyes and send flowers, plants or dainties if the cases appeal as needing such.

WORK OF SHINING LIGHT CIRCLE

Mrs. O. Gedies, President
Supplied material and made six dozen aprons for the children of the Fitch Creche. Also five dozen bibs for same. Sent large box of clothing, including several pairs of shoes, one new quilt to needy family. Supplied shoes and rubbers to needy child. Furnished Christmas dinner for fifteen. Sent twelve plants to that many people in the hospital. Sent flowers to associate members who were ill. Wrote many letters of cheer to out-of-town members.

WORK OF UPLIFT CIRCLE

Dr. Olsen Woods, President
Took a cottage for the season and gave a week's vacation to one hundred

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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Rates: **\$1.50 and \$2.00** per day

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

and twenty people who otherwise would have had no outing. Entertained fifty-eight week-end guests and ninety-eight on one-day visits. Visited ninety-five sick people in homes and twenty-five in hospitals. Nursed one sick woman for four days. Distributed reading matter to the sick. Gave a nicely dressed doll to a sick child. Obtained employment for a man out of work. At Christmas gave \$25 in money, sent coal and bedding to several families in need, six large bags of candy, five baskets of provisions and a chicken were sent out and presents given to all the "Sunshine Babies." Sent flowers to ten sick people. Gave \$14.05 to a crippled girl and contributed \$10 to the Division's pledge for the Children's Hospital.

**WORK OF GOLDEN RULE CIRCLE**  
Mrs. M. T. Green, President

Gave an apron sale from which was realized nearly \$100, which was spent in Christmas work. Took dolls, toys, and candy to the B—Orphan Asylum at Christmas. Sent baskets to all the needy families whose addresses were known. Purchased two wheel-chairs that are in use by invalids and have another chair contracted for. This branch devotes its efforts to securing wheel-chairs for invalids, shut-ins and cripples. Sent flowers at Easter to many sick people. Donated \$10 to the Western Division Hospital fund.

**MOTHER TALKS**

These are to be a feature of the Sunshine page, which will take up the power of the mother thought in training and guiding the children through the earliest stages. It is impossible to state any limit to the power of thought in guiding, not only the children, but the men and women. One Sunshine circle can be an immense power for good and thus provide a wonderful blessing in teaching that everyone, even the smallest, can be of use.

**THE MIXING BOWL**

The aim of every maid and wife should be to excel in matters of housekeeping. Method, punctuality, economy and cleanliness are among the important points to observe, and the same rule should be observed in every household, no matter how large or how small it may be.

There is no art on which human happiness, health and comfort are more dependent than on cookery, and in no direction can greater economy be exercised than in dealing with food. The importance of even an elementary knowledge of the principles of good cookery cannot be over-rated.

A variety of food is necessary in order that we may maintain good health. The human body is always undergoing some change. Every thought, every breath that is drawn, wears away some of our strength. By day and night, waking or sleeping, this waste is going on in the same degree and in a short time the body would be worn out were no means taken to repair the constant wear and tear.

For this purpose we take food. As the body is composed of many different elements, a variety of food is required to make good the waste that goes on in each.

We cannot live on one food alone; we must have all the different classes mixed together in proper proportions. And to obtain a truly nutritious diet, we must lay the animal and vegetable

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5217 Elwood Building - - - OMAHA, NEB.

kingdom under contribution. It is estimated that a person of average height and weight, in a temperate climate, and with a moderate amount of either nervous or muscular work, requires to maintain his health:—4½ ounces water, 3 ounces of flesh-forming food, 14 ounces of starch, sugar, etc., and 1 ounce of salts. A sufficient diet of ordinary food would consist of about 8 ounces for luncheon and 16 ounces for dinner, in all 30 ounces.

**Table of Percentage Proportion of Nutrient in the Common Foodstuffs**

Food	Flesh Forming	Starch	Sugar	Fat	Salts	Water
Arrowroot		82.0				18.0
Beef-fat	14.0			29.8	4.4	55.1
Lean	19.3			3.6	5.1	72.0
Biscuits	15.6	73.4		1.3	1.7	37.0
Bread	8.1	47.4	3.6	1.6	2.3	37.0
Butter				83.0	2.0	15.0
Cabbage	2.0	5.0	3.0	.5	5.7	91.0
Cheese	33.6			24.2	5.4	36.8
Cream	2.7		2.8	26.7	1.8	66.0
Eggs	14.0			10.5	1.5	74.0
Salmon	16.1			5.5	1.4	77.0
White Fish	18.1			2.9	1.0	78.0
Wheat Ftr	10.8	66.3	4.2	2.0	.7	86.0
New Milk	4.1		4.2	3.9	.8	72.0
Mutton	18.3			48.9	2.3	39.0
Oatmeal	12.6	58.4	5.4	5.6	3.0	15.0
Peas	23.0	55.4	2.0	2.1	2.5	15.0
Potatoes	2.1	18.8	3.2	.2	1.0	75.0
Pork Fat	9.8			48.9	2.3	39.0
Poultry	21.0			3.8	1.2	74.0
Rice	6.3	79.1	.4	.7	.5	13.0
Tripe	13.2			16.4	2.4	68.0
Turnips	1.2	5.1			.6	91.0
Veal	15.8			15.8	4.7	63.0

**What Food Should Do**

1. Keep your muscles strong;
2. Keep you warm;
3. Keep your blood in good order;
4. Make you feel strong and like working.

Some foods feed the brain. Some make you strong. Some keep your blood clean.

What you need is a good combination of all these, taking in just the proper quantities to feed each part of the body. Lean meat, milk, eggs and cereals make muscle.

Butter, fat meat, sugar and cereals keep you warm.

Vegetables, fruit and water keep your blood clean.

The most nutritious of these are the muscle makers.

You will see that most foods do several things for our bodies. The average family needs equal quantities of muscle making food and fat making food, and three and one-half times that amount of the food that makes us feel like working.

**Rules for Jam Making**

Kind of Fruit	Amount of Sugar	Amount of Water
Apple	¾ lbs. to 1 lb. fruit peeled and cored	One gill to 1 lb.
Apricot	Equal weight after stoning	One gill to 1 lb.
Blackberry	Equal weight	None
Cherry	¾ lb. to 1 lb. of fruit	One gill of red currant juice to each lb.
Currant, Red	Equal weight	None
Currant, Black	Equal weight	Half gill to each lb.
Damson	Equal weight	None
Greengage	¾ lb. to each lb. before stoning	None
Gooseberry	Equal weight	One to two gills to each lb.
Plum	¾ lb. to each lb.	None, or very little.
Raspberry	Equal weight	None
Rhubarb	Equal weight	Half a gill to each lb.
Strawberry	Equal weight	None

Cut out and place in recipe book. You will find it useful at preserving time. The ordinary 10 cent raisin box will hold an exact pound of sugar.

**CARRY SUNSHINE IN YOUR FACE**

Which will you do, smile and make others happy, or be cross and make everybody around you miserable? You can, figuratively speaking, live yourself, and cause all around you to live, amid sunshine and flowers and singing birds or in darkness and fogs. You can often make all the difference in these conditions yourself; at any rate, so far as your own household is concerned. The amount of happiness that can be imparted to others by a smiling face, a kind heart, and pleasant words, is almost incalculable. On the other hand, sour looks, cross words, and a fretful disposition will make a number of persons wretched beyond endurance. Which will you do? By all means wear a pleasant countenance, let joy beam in your eyes and love in your face.

**POST CARDS**

Post cards are in every home in quantity. These cannot be sent as they are through the mail (because of the writing on them) without paying first-class postage.

To send them at the rate of 2 ozs. for one cent, follow this plan: Take a yard of baby or other narrow ribbon or wrapping tape. Cut in two. Use post cards having written only on the address side. String the cards together by pasting writing-face to writing-face and the ribbons width-ways of the cards, between the two writing faces and about one inch from the outer edge of the cards. One yard of ribbon will hold six pairs of cards. The distance between each pair will be about one-sixteenth of an inch. When not in use the cards can be folded together or hung by a loop at the upper end of top

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- Reg. \$8.00, Special 6 00

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card. These bound post cards will be eagerly received by Margaret as they help to amuse the sick children.

THE DEAD KITTEN

You's as stiff an' cold as a stone, Little cat; Dey's done frowed out an' left you alone, Little cat; I's a strokin' you's fur, But you don't never purr, Nor hump up anywhur— Little cat, why is dat? Is you's purrin' an' humpin' up done?

An' why is you's little foot tied, Little cat? Did dey pisen you's tumnick inside, Little cat? Did dey pound you wif bricks, Or wif big nasty sticks, Or abuse you wif kicks? Little cat, tell me dat, Did dey laff whenever you cried?

Did it hurt werry bad when you died, Little cat? Oh, why didn't you wun off and hide, Little cat? I's wet in my eyes, 'Cause I most always cries W'en pussy cat dies. Little cat, tink of dat, An' I am awfully solly besides.

Des lay stiff, down in de sof' groun', Little cat; While I tuck the green grass all around, Little cat; Dey can hurt you no more, W'en you's tired and so sore; Des sleep quiet, you poor Little cat.

—Unknown.

HOW TO BE MISSED

"Oh, I shan't be missed!" a girl said the other day when she was asked to join with her people in some little outing. She said it very bitterly, too.

But if things are like this there must be something wrong somewhere.

Every one has a place to fill in the world, no matter how small or insignificant that niche appears to be, and if we find that others do not miss us it must surely be because we have not yet learned how to fill our niche properly.

As a matter of fact, it isn't enough just

to fill the niche Providence has given us. We must hold that little corner by being as kind and helpful to other people as ever we can.

If we do that I do not think that we shall long have to complain that we "shan't be missed."

THE CHILDREN WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A CHILDHOOD

By Arthur T. Crane

Poverty and sin are responsible for the existence of children without a childhood. Every city has them in plenty. Their diminutive forms tell where they rank in the scale of life. Their faces with the strange maturity stamped on childish features, leave you in doubt as to their age. Little girls whose first doll was their heavy baby brother, under whose weight they staggered almost as soon as they had learned to walk unaided, boys who were turned out at five or six to do their part in providing for the family support—what wonder if they sometimes show the weakness of age and youth in combination with the virtues of neither?

In reform institutions it is sometimes found that "hard cases" among the girls are cured by providing them with a doll of their own. It brings tears to the eyes to read of some of those pathetic little creatures, stunted in development rather than depraved, clutching to their hearts a flaxen-haired doll, and forgetting the lessons of vice they have prematurely learned, in the joyful discovery that the eyes of their new treasure, open and shut. When "the tough one" among the street boys can be taught to play, there is hope for him.

Those of us in happy homes, surrounded from babyhood by love and tender service, owe something to the children who never have had a childhood. Let us do what we can toward paying the debt.

Smile once in a while,

'Twill make your heart grow lighter.

Smile once in a while,

'Twill make your pathway lighter.

Life's a mirror, as we smile,

Smiles come back to greet us;

If we're frowning all the while,

Frowns for ever greet us.

New Friends Every Day



Grocers tell us Blue Ribbon Tea makes new friends every day. Customers who bought other tea before now ask for Blue Ribbon. They hear from friends how good it is and decide to try it. And in any case if it is not found fully satisfactory the packet can be returned and the money refunded.

Margaret's Letter Box

"From the Wood Bay Sunday School with best wishes for success in your good work. We hope the papers may bring a little Sunshine to some one.

Signed in behalf of the Wood Bay Sunday School.

MAISIE MASSON.

Wood Bay, Man."

The above came with a box of papers received for which accept my hearty thanks. I will send these on to the Tuberculosis Hospital as soon as possible. I would be glad of any Polish newspapers,

also German papers. God bless your loving gift and may it be multiplied a thousand-fold.

E. S. Green, Foxwarren.—Glad to hear of your safe arrival and that you are happy. Hope your cold is quite better. Dear girl, your kind wishes for my work and your prayer for the blessing of God to come to me is, indeed, a source of joy and comfort. No higher honor can come to me than to be allowed to follow in His footsteps; cheering the lonely, helping the needy and scattering the sunshine of love wherever possible. Write often. I am deeply interested in every girl who is alone in the West.

E. C. Souris, Man.—Many thanks for your kind offer and the loving wishes for Sunshine. I will forward copy of The Guide as desired. Write often.

Dear Margaret:—It has been raining this afternoon. I have a phonograph and have ten records for it. I am very fond of it. I go to school every day but last week I stayed home to work on the land. I read the letters in the page of The Grain Growers' Guide, and I think they are very nice. At school today we had a debate between country life and city life, and the country life won. There is a cricket match on Saturday, August 5, about 3 miles from here and I am going to it. I am collecting money for the club. LYLE E. FISH. Copeland, Sask.

Dear Lyle:—Your welcome letter duly received. Many thanks for the papers. The country life is best and I feel sure that as we grow older and learn better the wishes of "Our Father" the "out of doors" will call us all. To live in the open with trees and flowers and birds must bring us all health and happiness if we will so desire. Write often.

Dear Margaret:—I am a little Eastern girl, but I would like very much to join your Sunshine Guild. I am enclosing seven cents for a membership card and a button. We are having The Grain Growers' Guide sent to us on trial and we like it very much. I shall look forward with great pleasure to becoming a member of the Sunshine Guild and I will always try to be a faithful one. MARY A. BULMER. Westmoreland Pt., N.B.

Mary A. Bulmer:—Dear little Eastern girl, you are heartily welcome to our Guild. I will forward button and membership card. It is good to have your promise of being a faithful member. That means such good work will be done. East and west the work is spreading more and more every day. Pass The Guide on to someone else and try to scatter the Sunshine. God bless your work.

Dear Margaret:—Thank you very much for the membership card and badge. They reached me right on my birthday and



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
 PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

came as quite a surprise. I don't wear my badge on working days because I am afraid of losing it on the binder. We are boy scouts now and we have a boat out in the lake about a quarter of a mile away from our house. I am enclosing 25 cents for a toy for a little child who is sick. I think I must close for a while now. Go d-bye.

NORMAN L. TURNBULL,  
 Binscarth, Man.

Dear Margaret:—Hope you received my parcel I sent in last week. I trust it will help some little child as I wish to become a member of your Sunshine circle; also my brother. I enclose ten cents for buttons; also a stamp. Wishing you every success in your great work.

VERNA CAVE,  
 Viola Dale, Man. ALVIN CAVE.

Dear Margaret:—I received my button and membership card. The button is very nice and I will wear it every day. I think your page is improving splendidly; it will be nice when we have a whole page to call our own. You must have a large number of members. I would like to know how many members you have. The people are all thrashing around here now. We have fairly good crops this year. Mother has a baby's cloak which I am going to send to you. I hope it will come in useful for some poor child. I may be able to send something more later. Hoping to receive that collecting card soon.

NELLIE E. VENTRISS,  
 Marringhurst, Man.



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

Eva Gertrude Kivell, Golden Plains, Sask.—I am forwarding copy of Sunshine. Hope, indeed, to hear from you again. Try and interest your friends in the Sunshine work and, if possible, form a branch in your school. Take The Guide to school with you and perhaps the teacher would help you.

Dear Margaret:—Am sending you, either by freight or express, a bag containing three blankets. I will pay charges at this end. Hope you receive them all right. Could not manage to get them to you before the 8th, as my driver is a worker on occasions and I couldn't get into town. However, I hope they will be useful. We have only lived here a little over three years. A very brief answer on the Sunshine page would be all right as I know you are rushed with your work. Thank you very much for your invitation to stay at the Sunshine home, but I have a great many relations in and near Winnipeg and will stay with them.

Lovingly,  
 M.B.

Dear M.B.—I will endeavor to fill your order in the next few weeks. The blankets were indeed a boon. The burden has been heavy this year, but I feel sure the next few weeks will see quite a large share taken off my shoulders. To my loving friends I appeal to help make this page as interesting as possible. Many readers are greatly comforted by the letters sent in.

**A SAD CASE**

Dear Margaret:—I am writing you on behalf of a very dear friend of mine. I paid her a short visit recently and I have been almost broken-hearted since I came away and left her. She lives on a homestead with her husband; they have no family, have been nearly starved to death for want of food, and are almost naked. They are both hard workers, but have had hard times through no fault of their own. Last year was a dry season and they did not make five cents; this year they put in 150 acres of wheat and oats (which the government loaned to them) and along came a big hail storm two weeks ago and killed it nearly all. They are both very refined and try to hide their poverty, but I went and saw for myself. She has not a dress only the one she had on, and that is faded with washing and is well patched. They had got nothing to eat except bread and syrup, with a few

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How different n outside appearance to the ordinary "ready built" house. There is nothing common about our design "Lethbridge."

Containing seven fine cheery rooms. This neat home will fill all your requirements. Wide verandah opens into hall leading to stairs. Living and Dining Room separated by sliding doors. Kitchen, Pantry, Back Stairs, also Stairs leading from kitchen into Basement. Upstairs there are four Bedrooms, Clothes Closet, Linen Closet, Separate Bath and Toilet. Get our price, delivered F.O.B., your station.

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Ask for Hewson's, and show the dealer that you are "quality wise." To name "Hewson Unshrinkable" when buying underwear puts you in touch with the pure Nova Scotia wool, perfect-fitting, soft durable article we make.

We go to special trouble to cover the seams, which means that they are as strong as the fabric itself. Sleeve and ankle ends get extra attention and will neither fray nor unravel. The comfort of this underwear can only be realized by actual trial. Make the trial next time.

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**ARNOTT INSTITUTE**

The work of the ARNOTT INSTITUTE in treating Stammerers and Stutterers is becoming more and more widely recognized as perhaps the most successful on this continent.

Following our own scientific methods, the Institute treats the CAUSE of stammering—not the habit itself. It teaches the patient why he stammered, and once he understands that, it is comparatively easy for him to learn, in from five to eight weeks, how to speak fluently and naturally, without any of the objectionable mannerisms commonly taught. As he knows why he is speaking correctly, the cure is permanent.

If you know anyone who stammers or stutters, in kindness to them advise them to consult the ARNOTT INSTITUTE.

**BERLIN, ONTARIO, CAN. 7**

carrots, and beans. No tea or coffee or milk. My friend is just on the verge of a nervous breakdown. I never saw anything more pitiful in all my life than when someone called and she had nothing to offer them to eat. They subscribe to The Grain Growers' Guide. I read several of the papers while I was with them and the thought came to me that perhaps I could let you know of these friends' sad plight. If it is possible for you to help them in any way whatever, I do not think you could send the wrong thing to them from a few clothes or magazine or anything to make their poor little shack a little brighter. I am sure they would be very grateful.

I remain, yours sincerely,  
 A FRIEND.

**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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Associate membership fee . . . . . \$1.00  
 S.G. Badges (ladies') . . . . . 35  
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**WELCOME TO BORDEN**

Ottawa's Conservative enthusiasm, pent up for fifteen long years, found spectacular vent on the night of September 26. The elaborate public demonstration arranged by the Ottawa Conservative association in honor of the victorious leader made ample amends for the disappointments of the preceding four elections, and rivalled the most enthusiastic outburst of acclaim ever given Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his return to the capital when he was victor instead of vanquished. It was the first real chance the capital has had to cheer Mr. Borden, and full advantage was taken of it.

**A Popular Leader**

His personal popularity in the city, where he has been a resident for the past eleven years, is great. This, combined with the great victory of the Conservative party in the Dominion on the 21st, the fact that both Conservative candidates in Ottawa were among the victors, good weather and ample time for preparation made the conditions ideal for a record-breaking demonstration so far as the capital is concerned.

**A Triumphal Procession**

Fully twenty thousand people lined the route of the procession which escorted Mr. Borden, Mr. Perley and the two local members-elect, Messrs. Frippe and Chabot, through the principal streets of the city. Some ten thousand people were in the triumphal parade of flag-bedecked motors, carriages and supporters mounted or on foot. The parade was a mile long, and took forty minutes in passing. For nearly two hours street car traffic was practically at a standstill, and the air was filled with the music of brass bands, the cheers of the jubilant Conservatives, the tooting of horns and the reverberation of firecrackers.

The parade started at 7.30 from the corner of Queen and Bank streets and proceeded to Mr. Borden's residence on Wurtemberg street, where the Conservative leader was waiting. He entered a carriage in company with Mr. Perley and Messrs. Frippe and Chabot, and sixty men drew it down Rideau street, along Sparks and Bank, and then back to Wurtemberg street, via Laurier, Nicolas, Rideau and St. Patrick streets, a total distance of about two miles. Preceding the carriage was a mounted court of fifty men, and behind it another fifty horsemen. Behind these came some four hundred motor cars, carriages and vans, all profusely bedecked with Chinese lanterns, Union Jacks and streamers.

**Some of the Mottoes**

At intervals were illuminated banners with appropriate Conservative legends. "The Union Jack is good enough for us," read the banner carried at the head of the parade. "Reciprocity is dead" appeared on five transparencies carried in the procession. Practically every hack in the city was engaged for the occasion. With considerable thoughtfulness those in charge of the parade arranged the route so as to avoid passing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's residence. With the people of Ottawa the premier is still as personally revered



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS**

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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**EXCEPTIONAL MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM**

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and beloved as ever. On returning to Mr. Borden's residence the Conservative leader briefly addressed the cheering crowd, expressing his thanks for "the magnificent demonstration," declaring that the victory was a remarkable indication of the loyalty of the people to British connection, and promising to do his utmost to worthily fulfill the responsibility of office.

**WHY GERMANY WANTS MOROCCO**

The iron supply of the world is rapidly dwindling, says the Literary Digest. A statistician writing in the organ of the German iron industry, calculates that in ten years England's iron ore will be exhausted. Even the United States, which yields a third of the 100,000,000 tons mined throughout the world annually, cannot keep up her yield for more than fifty years. Germany has a supply, we are told, for thirty years, France for seven hundred years. Far-sighted Germany, according to the Continental Correspondence (Berlin), is therefore turning her attention to other foreign deposits. It has been discovered that there are large beds of iron ore in Southern Morocco. Hence the obstinacy with which the Kaiser's government hangs on to Agadir, the hinterland of which abounds in ferruginous deposits. This writer concludes his calculations, as follows:

"We presume that the situation is not quite as bad as represented by this specialist. In any case, however, Germany and Great Britain have an urgent interest to preserve their own layers of iron ore for an emergency and get as much as possible from abroad. It is easily explainable that the open door in Morocco, the free access to the iron ore mines to be found there, is of vital importance for the future of German industry."

Canadians must take notice of these international complications. We also have iron ore.—Canadian Courier.

**BRITISH ARBITRATION BOARD**

The British government has decided to appoint a board of trade commission empowered to arbitrate labor disputes.

The commission will consist of 12 commissioners, representing equally the employers and the employees, with Sir George R. Askwith, the well-known "strike-breaker," as permanent chief. The government will nominate the commissioners in order to secure men of judicial rather than partisan type.

On the men's side, invitations have already been sent to Messrs. Thorne, Bowerman, and Enoch Edwards.

The scheme will be experimental for a year.

**PROHIBITION IN MAINE**

Maine's vote on the prohibition question was no closer, proportionately speaking, than that of Texas a few weeks ago. In both states, one at the extreme north and the other at the extreme south of the country, public sentiment had been shown to be without any marked tilt one way or

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We will be pleased to give you full particulars about the New Scale Williams Pianos and Player Pianos, and if there is no dealer in your locality we will arrange to supply you direct from the factory.

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the other. Here is evidence that no settled conviction as to the expediency of prohibition has yet been reached by the American people. Sentiment shifts one way and then the other as the years pass. Communities which clearly recognize the evils of the liquor trade and endeavor to restrict and control them rigidly under a high license system are, for the present at least, as well off as could be hoped for.

The conditions, both legal and social, are complex in this country and the final solution may be slow in coming.—Springfield Republican.

**THANKSGIVING, OCTOBER 30**

The government has fixed Monday, October 30, as Thanksgiving Day. This will probably be the last official act of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration.

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your re-iving and airs, also bedrooms, price, de-

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## Homesteads for Women

By "ISOBEL"

### BACK TO THE LAND

Now that the fury and smoke and dust of the election is cleared away, we may once more resume our normal temperaments and occupations, drawing, meanwhile, such lessons as we can from the conflict just closed.

The defeat of reciprocity will mean, as the farmers at least suppose, a still more strenuous struggle to wrestle a "living" from the days as they pass; many years are likely to come and go before a like chance presents itself to clear us of the tariff wall that costs Canadians so dear. Consider for a moment merely the cost of flour in Winnipeg. Though the raw material in Minneapolis costs some 37 cents more on the quantity necessary to make a sack of flour, yet flour sells in Minneapolis 75 cents per "100" less than in Winnipeg. This extortion by the miller may or may not mean anything to the farmer, according to his proximity to a flour mill. If close to a mill, a farmer can have his wheat "gristed" and never know that the many bread-eaters are being robbed of a quarter of every sack of flour they consume, for he sure the Minneapolis miller gets plenty profit when he sells flour at 75 cents less per sack than the Winnipeg miller. Then what may we call the per cent. the Winnipeg miller gets? Larceny? It is the same with every commodity in the line of foodstuffs. What does it matter to the farmer that milk is already, at this season, 10 quarts for a dollar, payable in advance; that butter is 35 cents per pound, eggs 30 cents per dozen, potatoes 70 cents per bushel, onions \$1.50, and so on? It matters nothing to him because he does not buy these things and the cost of producing them is no more when potatoes are \$1.00 than when they are 25 cents. Now it is clear that the only safe place to be is on the farm where you can have your own provisions—at least foods—before any conscienceless shark can put a prohibitive price upon the necessities of life. What does it matter that wage earners are getting more wages than ever when the "cost of living" is a will-o-the-wisp, ever whisking ahead of him so that he can never overtake it?

Dwell upon the fruit trade for a moment and see what you may see. Orchards upon orchards of incomparable fruit yields in Eastern Canada, lying rotting upon the ground, turned over to cattle and hogs, while apples sell a few hundred miles away at five and six and even seven dollars per barrel, and other varieties of fruits accordingly, and thousands of humans hungering and thirsting for fruit can only view it lying in state within the shop windows marked at prices that sadden the heart; in the case of fruit not even subjected to that vicious and unchristian dictum: "Supply and demand." How many scared consciences that fabled phrase, "supply and demand" has salved! How many pockets it has filled with unjust gains! Perhaps only the honest poor has ever stopped to consider. The fruit trade of the West is based entirely upon the "demand." The supply is left quite outside of the matter because it is always ample. The fruit ring has business down to a science. The fruit ring may have ever so large a supply at its back, but only just so much is put upon the market at a time, just enough to capture all the trade possible at a certain high and very profitable figure; but never by any chance do they put upon the market so much at one time that any possibility arises of the supply lowering the price before the fruit spoils. So the poor go hungry, for they cannot pay the price that the fruit ring deems its due. Sugar within the last three months has shrunken till instead of eighteen pounds we now receive but thirteen pounds for one dollar.

Everything is on the same soaring and ever mounting plane, but the interests and the trusts and the mergers will never slacken their grip upon foodstuffs while governments are as they are. There is one hope, and only one—get back to the land, where flour and fruit and meat, and meal and milk and eggs and butter and vegetables can be found first hand, before the blighting grasp of the Trust has shrivelled it. Get back to the land! Let the women have homesteads free, and let the children grow in the freedom and fulness of repleted granary and larder,

## GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED ?

ARE YOU CONVINCED ?

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

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

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

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

garden and dairy. Back to the land for the overworked, underpaid, underfed shop girl and seamstress, kitchen-maid and charwoman, office and factory hand. Back to the land where is peace and security and plenty, away from the crowded tenement, the narrow alley, the dingy office, the ceaseless maddening whirl of flying wheels and spindles, away from the scanty table, the thin coat and the ever thinning check. Back to the land, where no toll gates of avarice and greed rear their barriers of "price" between hunger and the over-flowing lap of mother earth. Let us back to the land, oh fathers, oh brothers, not to your well-tilled and yielding fields where we may, if we will, work and wear our lives away without money and without recompense, but to land of our own—the virgin soil where no man's foot has trod—to the unoccupied land of barren wastes, where only a wilderness of silence and still waiting reigns, land that is waiting only the touch of the human to "blossom as the rose" and to make glad and whole the anxious heart of woman. The land is idle; we are here, ready to till it. Give us free homesteads such as yours.

ISOBEL

### TIES UP LAND

Dear Isobel:—You will think me slow in sending back the petition which you gave me at the National Council convention in Port Arthur in June. I have done what I could, but it was not so easy as I thought it would be, as most men here are not in favor of women taking up homesteads. They think it will tie up the land too much, and the men will want the land later, even if they cannot gobble it all now. We must save it for the men. However, I have coaxed a few to sign, and even a few will help.

I have sent some of the petitions to Mrs. Hill, president of the Women's Institute in O'Connor, and also to Mrs. Carl, secretary of the W.I. at Kakabeka Falls, requesting them to ask the farmers' clubs to sign and forward them on to you when filled. Trusting I am not too late.

E. BOULTER,

Murillo, Ont.  
Sept. 9, 1911

### CANADIAN MAGAZINE TO HAVE POINTERS ON WOMEN HOMESTEADING

Dear Isobel:—Your kind reply to mine of August 11 was duly received. I also received the petition form, which I shall have signed. You might send on half a dozen more if you would like them signed by Toronto people.

I have just had a talk with the president of the National Council of Women and we have decided to give your fine and noble work first consideration in the press work of the N. C. in the Canadian Magazine for November. Could you prepare an article for us of 1,200 words on "Homesteads for Women" and send it in not later than Sept. 30, for the November issue? I shall be glad to help in any way in this splendid movement.

BESSIE McLEAN REYNOLDS,  
Press Corr. N.C.W.C.  
142 Howard Park, High Park, Toronto.

### LOCAL COUNCIL WANT PETITION FORMS

Dear Isobel:—I am instructed by the Local Council of Women to ask you for copies of the petition, "Homesteads for Women." Miss Riddell, the secretary of the National Council of Women, informing the council here that these copies can be had from you.

(MRS.) FLORA HAMILTON BURNS  
Cor. Sec'y Victoria & Vancouver Island  
L. C. W.

241 Niagara St., Victoria, B.C.

### A SPLENDID SUGGESTION

Dear Isobel:—Will you please send me a petition form for Homesteads for Women and I will get a few signatures.

I propose that a petition form be sent to all the post offices, for I think by that means a good many would be able to sign without going out of their way to do so.

J. ARMSTRONG.

Rife, Sept. 7, 1911.

### LET US HOPE SO

Dear Isobel:—Please send me four of your petition forms "Homesteads for Women."

I hope your petitions will be the means of freeing woman from the state of bondage and placing her where she belongs as co-equal with man.

DAVID SCOTT.

Aberdour, Long Coulee, Alta.

### A SUCCESS

Dear Isobel:—I am sending in my petition. I have about all the signatures around here. Only 3 men refused to sign. The women here would be glad to have a bit of land to call their own, and the storekeepers say if women had something for their work there would not be so many unpaid bills. When women can have a homestead there will be a better class of men as well as better times. I sent you 79 names before in July and there are about 69 in this lot.

MRS. L. SIM.

Unity, Sask.

Note.—Well done, Mrs. Sim. I wish we had more workers like you.

Dear Isobel:—I enclose petition "Homesteads for Women" signed by our voting members. I would have had more signatures but did not have an opportunity to circulate the petition. Hoping that the next edition of the Homestead Regulation will contain a clause allowing women to homestead in the West.

HENRY BENNER.

Moyerton Local Union, Vanesti, Sept. 9.

Note.—Many thanks for good wishes and also for signatures gained.

### DEATH OF PRINCIPAL PATRICK

Rev. Dr. Patrick, principal of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, died on Thursday, September 29, at his old home, Kirkintilloch, Scotland. Dr. Patrick came from Scotland in 1899, to take the position of head of Manitoba College, and returned home in August last suffering from a cerebral affection from which there was little hope of his recovery. Dr. Patrick was prominently associated with many movements in Western Canada which had for their object the improvement of social, moral and educational conditions, and his death will be very widely mourned. He was 58 years of age.

### MAINE AND PROHIBITION

The final report to date shows that the repeal of the prohibition clause in the constitution of the State of Maine, was carried at the recent election by 26 votes, 60,487 voting for the repeal and 60,461 for the retention of the law. Prohibition will continue to be the law of Maine, however, until the legislature passes a license law, and the prohibitionists hope that through the referendum they will be able to defeat any measure which the legislature may pass.

### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS IN ENGLAND

The payment of members of Parliament is now an established fact in England. Many of the Conservative members have ostentatiously declined to accept the cheques or have made them over to charities in their divisions.



# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

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## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 2, 1911)

**Wheat.**—During the past week there has been a good demand for "spot" grain to fill boat space, rather than to fill new export contracts. The market has fluctuated considerably, much depending upon the state of the weather over the wheat belt. Reports are coming in that threshing is practically not yet started in many localities and even in those sections of Manitoba which usually have finished threshing by this time, we hear that threshing is not yet one-half done. Altogether it is a season of much stress, and the farmers holding one and two Northern, one Northern especially, will do well to keep that at home, and market their lower grade stuff first. There was a sharp flurry the other day when Italy declared war on Turkey, but the immediate result of that flurry has passed away, and our market is more than ever a weather market.

We would urge our farmers to avoid shipping tough grain when perhaps one day's delay in threshing will mean a straight grade against the tough one. However, grain which is hopelessly damp and has been threshed should, we think, be shipped right away.

**Oats.**—Oats have held strong and steady and there seems some good ground for thinking that a big Eastern concern is trying to control the October option. We look for real good prices well into the present month.

**Barley.**—Barley has held very steady but there is a demand better than usual for it all the same.

**Flax.**—There is as yet little new flax coming ahead and the market is holding quite steady for flax.

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Sept. 30

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	\$1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,145 bus.	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 20 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 18 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smutty, tough	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, to arrive	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.06½
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frosted	.97
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, thin	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	.95
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.96½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.96½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.94
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.95½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.01½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.95
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.01½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No grade wheat, 4 cars	.96
No grade wheat, 1 car	.93
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.96½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.88
No grade wheat, 1 car	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.01½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.87

No grade wheat, 1 car	.98½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.98
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.91
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car, mixed	.96
No grade wheat, 3 cars	1.00½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No 2 hard winter, 2 cars	1.03½
No. 2 hard winter, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 hard winter, 7 cars	1.04
No. 2 hard winter, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 hard winter, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 hard winter, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 1 durum wheat, 600 bus. to arr.	.98
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade durum wheat, 1 car	.90
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.65
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.45
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.45
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.44
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.45
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.44
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.43
No grade oats, 1 car, very seedy	.42
No grade oats, 1 car, heating	.41
No grade oats, 1 car, hot	.35
No. 2 rye, part car	.91
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	.91
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.89
No. 4 barley, 5 cars	1.08
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.14
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.10
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.16
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.12
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.17
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.11
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.96
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.90
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.96½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.95
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.91
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.01
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.97
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.92
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.12
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.00

No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No grade barley, 1 car	.90
No grade barley, 1 car, seedy	.87
No grade barley, 1 car, seedy	.86½
Sample barley, 2 cars, wheatty	.81
Sample barley, 1 car, seedy	.82
Sample barley, 1 car, seedy	.85
Sample barley, part car hot	.80
Sample barley, 1 car to arrive	1.16
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.04
Sample barley, 1 car	1.08½
Sample barley, 1 car	.79
Sample barley, 1 car	.82
Sample barley, 1 car	.82
Sample barley, 1 car	.97
Sample barley, 1 car	.90
Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample barley, 1 car	.96
Sample barley, 1 car	.87
Sample barley, 1 car	.83
Sample barley, 1 car	1.14
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.10
Sample barley, 1 car	1.08
Sample barley, 1 car	1.00
Sample barley, 1 car	.99
No. 1 flax, 8 cars	2.30
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage	2.30½
No. 1 flax, part car	2.30
No. 1 flax, 20 sacks	2.28
No. 1 flax, 1,800 bus. to arrive	2.29
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bus. to arrive	2.27½
No. 1 flax, 89 sacks	2.27
No. 1 flax, 15 sacks	2.28

### TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on September 29, was 3,075,579 as against 2,554,795 last week, and 5,561,360 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,653,268, last year 1,410,617. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	1,557.30	13,363.50
No. 1 Northern	334,307.20	854,551.10
No. 2 Northern	1,121,493.40	2,081,181.10
No. 3 Northern	793,572.40	1,443,531.10
No. 4	190,750.30	392,408.10
No. 5	70,379.00	65,313.20
Other grades	563,519.10	711,011.30

### Stocks of Oats

No. 1 C.W.	20,931.31	224,783.09
No. 2 C.W.	208,235.30	3,144,810.01
No. 3 C.W.	24,507.11	358,334.32
Mixed	382.12	10,326.16
Other grades	86,753.30	321,111.13

Barley	340,811.12	4,059,366.03
Flax	312,675.00	501,746.00
	32,304.00	122,837.00

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments, 10,196,000, as against 11,184,000 last week and 14,544,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
America	3,922,000	4,056,000	2,560,000
Russia	1,288,000	1,592,000	5,608,000
Danube	2,303,000	3,592,000	2,968,000
India	424,000	256,000	992,000
Argentina	936,000	880,000	976,000
Australia	1,168,000	528,000	1,096,000
Aust.-Hungary		16,000	40,000
Others	135,000	264,000	304,000

### AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Milwaukee, Oct. 2.—Barley closed; No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.25; medium, \$1.20 to \$1.24; No. 3, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 4, \$1.10 to \$1.11.

rejected, \$1.05 to \$1.06; Wisconsin, \$1.05 to \$1.11. Receipts, 99 cars. San Francisco, Oct. 2.—May barley closed \$1.88½, and December \$1.72. Chicago, Oct. 2.—Malting barley closed firm at \$1 to \$1.25½.

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	September 29	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	4,097,212	3,632,175	358,551	
Last week	3,774,000	4,638,257	389,006	
Last year	6,896,526	7,500,344	679,536	

Ft. William	1,772,551	160,088	129,413
Pt. Arthur	1,303,028	180,742	183,262
Meaford	18,108	82,700	
Midland, Tiffin	2,470	1,189,030	
Owen Sound	16,277	47,066	22,639
Goderich	143,421	534,748	
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	41,280	177,328	
Pt. Colborne	129,171	25,063	
Kingston	17,955	70,800	1,200
Prescott	60,000	356,465	
Montreal	480,806	557,692	19,572
Quebec	2,100	116,953	2,465
Victoria	110,045	132,600	

At Midland 117,997 bushels of wheat and 359,080 bushels of oats (United States) are held in hand.

At Tiffin 749,500 bushels of oats (United States) are held in hand.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Wheat—After a fairly active day in wheat futures, last prices were practically the same as Saturday. There was no such display of strength in foreign markets, as the trade naturally expected from reading the disturbing cable news in the morning papers, in which it was made to appear that half of the countries in the old world might be involved in the present troubles between Italy and Turkey. Liverpool closed easier after showing early strength, Berlin was 1 cent lower. Cables referred, as they do every day, to the fine outlook for Argentine crop. This left the trade to make a market on domestic news soon as the buying side was concerned. It is safe to say that the great strength in cash had more to do with the upturn in wheat prices than anything else. Minneapolis had an early dip of ¼ cents, but later showed rally, and this also helped buyers here. The trade has frost cables from Argentina, but other cables reported crop not far enough advanced to be injured and the news fell flat.

Northwest receipts were heavy this morning. Russian shipments were small for the week and light supplies expected from that quarter for some time. Kansas City claimed active demand for cash wheat. Visible supply increased about as expected. Stocks of soft wheat at Toledo, at Indianapolis and other points decreased for the week.

### MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—The Tribune says: "The first month of the new crop season shows, in proportion to the size of the spring wheat harvest in the three north-western states, a liberal movement from first hands.

The local market received about 13,000,000 bushels in 1910 and 1909 the same volume came forward from the farms, but the harvest last year was 24,000,000 bushels and the previous one 80,000,000 bushels larger than the production this year.

The chief influence behind this relatively increased movement has been laid to the reciprocity fear which recently overhung the market. Shipments did increase liberally just before the Canadian elections and sales to arrive from the country with two days' delivery were heavily booked, suggesting that the farmers were anticipating a slump in the market. The sharp bulge in prices after the election was a pleasing surprise.

In spite of the large receipts, however, prices in the cash market have held quite firm. There has been a steady commercial demand sufficient to absorb the

### QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from SEP. 27 to OCT. 3, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT							OATS		BARLEY			FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 cw.	3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1 Man. Re
Sep. 27	95½	95½	92½	89½	84	78	70	40½	39½	74	62	55	..	212	..
28	99	97	94	91	85	79	71	41	..	74	62	55	..	218	..
29	99½	97½	94½	91½	85½	79½	71	42	..	74	62	55	..	220	..
30	100	97	94½	91½	85½	79½	71	42	40½	73	62	55	..	220	218
Oct 2	99½	96	94	91	85	79	71½	42	40	74	62	..	..	220	..
3	100	97½	94½	91½	85½	79½	71½	43	40½	74	62	..	..	225	..

offerings and as flour stocks are low this consumption of raw material may be expected to continue on a liberal scale.

### Winnipeg Live Stock

#### Stockyard Receipts (Week Ending Sept. 30.)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	2867	358	1669
C. N. R.	1288	210	
G. T. P.	350	23	20
Total last week	4705	591	1689
Total prev. week	4316	872	1124
Total year ago	9719	854	591

#### Cattle

Although the figures show the stockyard receipts to have been the heaviest of the season, there have not been as many cattle on sale locally as is usual at this time of the year, a large number of the arrivals being accounted for by export cattle passing through. Gordon Ironside, and Fares brought in 1,500 well finished range cattle on Monday from their western ranges, which were sent East for export without going on the market. There has been quite a lot of good stuff on the market which has been bought for export, and one bunch sold on Monday for \$5.45 a cwt. The bulk of the arrivals, however, are of medium quality and have been selling from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Choice veal calves are bringing from \$6.00 to \$6.50, but many of the animals that are being shipped as veal are approaching the beef stage and on these the price has ruled from \$4.50 to \$5.50. There is a lot of poor quality grain in the country this fall, and this should mean a lot of winter feeding in the West.

#### Hogs

Hogs are still being imported from Ontario in considerable quantities and packers are encouraged in this policy by the state of the Eastern market, hogs being 25 cents a cwt. cheaper in Toronto now than a week ago. In Toronto on Monday choice weights were \$6.50 with a good supply, and this enables them to be brought to Winnipeg at about \$8.25. There have been few arrivals from Western points, and these have been bought at from \$8.00 to \$8.50 for the best, with considerable cuts on rough and heavy stuff.

### Country Produce

#### Butter

Good butter is getting scarce and fancy dairy is now fetching 25 cents a pound, No. 1 21 to 22 cents, and good round lots

18 to 19 cents. As might be expected at this time of the year, the supply is falling off, and this is most noticeable in the better grades. There is plenty of room for improvement in the class of butter that is shipped into Winnipeg. There are, of course, many good butter makers in Manitoba but the demand for the best quality butter is never over-supplied, and many people who are selling large quantities of butter could get two or three cents a pound more all the year round if they would improve their methods. There is need of more educational work along dairying lines by the department of agriculture.

#### Eggs

Eggs are worth a little more this week, fresh gathered being worth from 25 to 28 cents a dozen.

#### Live Poultry

The packers are not getting quite as many live poultry as they would like, and prices are improving. Spring chickens are now quoted at 14 cents, fowl at 12½ cents, and ducks and geese at 12 cents. No turkeys are coming in, but 15 cents is offered.

#### Milk and Cream

An advance of 25 cents a hundred pounds on fresh milk went into force on October 1, and \$2 is now being paid. The price of cream is unchanged at 30 cents per pound of butter fat for sweet cream and 25 cents for sour.

#### Potatoes

Although potatoes are coming in in considerable quantities, the demand is large and prices are being maintained at from 45 to 50 cents delivered in bags at Winnipeg.

#### Hay

There is a scarcity of hay in Winnipeg just now, due probably to the wet weather preventing baling. There is always a big demand for hay in the city, and the falling off in the supply has put up prices \$2 a ton since last week. Dealers are now paying \$12 a ton for the best prairie hay, delivered Winnipeg, and \$15 for timothy.

### EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

#### Hay

Old Timothy	\$20.00 to \$21.00
Old Upland	15.00
Old Slough	10.00 " 11.00
New Timothy	15.00 " 17.00
New Upland	14.00
New Slough	9.00 " 10.00

#### Potatoes

New, per bushel 35c.

Best feed	Oats	28c. to 31c.
No. 3	Barley	42c. to 45c.
Dairy	Butter	14c. to 20c.
Per doz.	Eggs	25c. to 30c.
Fowl	Poultry	12c. to 15c.
Chickens		15c. to 18c.
Turkeys		20c. to 22c.
Geese		12½c. to 15c.
Ducks		12½c. to 15c.

#### Live Stock

Bulls	\$2.00 to \$2.75
Butcher cattle	2.75 " 4.50
Calves	6.00
Sheep	4.50 " 5.00
Lambs	5.00 " 5.50
Hogs	6.00 " 7.75

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Sept. 27	97½	95½	100½	100½
Sept. 28	98½	96	100½	101½
Sept. 29	98½	96½	101½	101½
Sept. 30	98½	96½	101½	101½
Oct. 2	98½	97½	96½	101½
Oct. 3	98½	98½	96½	101½

Oats	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
	40½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43½

Flax	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
	212	218	220	220	225	225

### TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Union StockYards, Oct. 2.—Receipts, 176 cars, with 2,915 head of cattle, 65 calves, 1,313 hogs, 1,204 sheep and lambs and 54 horses. Trade was slow and market off 15 to 20 cents for cattle.

Heavy run of cattle on hand and fact that buyers were not particularly keen to get down to business, deferring bulk of their buying until later in the day, had the effect of considerably weakening the general tone of the market. Top price for exporting to noon was \$6.25. Last week top price for export was \$6.45. Choice medium weight butchers of the kind much in demand of late were about steady with last week's figures, fair to good lots selling from \$5.85 to \$6.10. Common mixed butchers at last week's figures from \$3.50 to \$4.50, and fair to good medium butchers at \$5.25 to \$5.40. Calves steady at \$4.00 to \$8.50, sheep steady at \$3.00 to \$4.00, lamb market firm at

\$5.00 to \$5.60. Hog market weak and 25 cents lower. Selects, \$6.50, f.o.b., \$6.75 fed and watered, and \$7.00 to \$7.10 if weighed off cars.

### BRITISH LIVE STOCK

#### Liverpool

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—John Rogers & Co. Birkenhead, state that trade today in Woodside lairages was of an extremely slow and dragging character. Saturday's prices were maintained with difficulty, viz., States and Canadian steers, 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

#### Glasgow

Glasgow, Oct. 2.—Watson & Batchelor Limited, had on sale 180 cattle ex Salacia and Cassandra. For steers of prime quality a sharp trade was experienced at 13 to 13½ cents per pound, secondary and inferior a slow trade at 12 to 12½ cents per pound.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 32,000. Market steady for choice, others 10c. to 15c. lower; beefs, \$4.70 to \$8.15; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; western steers, \$4.25 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$6.15; calves, \$5.75 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Receipts, 25,000. Market strong to 10c. higher; light, \$6.15 to \$6.80; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.90; heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.80; rough, \$5.80 to \$6.05; good to choice heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.80; pigs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 45,000. Market weak. Native, \$2.25 to \$3.90; western, \$2.75 to \$4.00; yearlings, \$3.65 to \$4.40; lambs, native, \$4.00 to \$5.90; western, \$4.75 to \$6.00.

### No U. S. Wheat for Export

The American Agriculturist has placed the wheat crop of the United States for 1911 at 639,000,000 bushels. Home consumption, at the rate of six bushels per capita, will call for 540,000,000. The remaining 99,000,000 will do little more than provide sufficient for next year's seeding, and account for waste.

South African warrants have steadily gone up in price during the past few weeks and on Monday four were sold on the Winnipeg stock exchange at \$935. There are now only about 250 warrants unlocated.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada during the past year exceeded \$105,000,000, an increase of \$13,209,517 over that of the preceding year, or 14 per cent. There has been an increased production in nearly every province, the only decline being shown by New Brunswick.

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE				
				Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago		
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>	<b>\$ c. \$ c.</b>	<b>\$ c. \$ c.</b>	<b>\$ c. \$ c.</b>	<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor.	100½	99	98	Choice export steers	5.10-5.35	4.75-5.25	5.10-5.25	Fancy dairy	25c	23c-24c	24c
No. 2 Nor.	97½	97	94	Good export steers	4.75-5.00		4.60-4.85	No. 1 dairy	21c-22c	22c	20c-22c
No. 3 Nor.	94½	93½	90	Choice butcher steers and heifers		4.75-5.00	4.60-5.00	Good round lots	18c-19c	19c	18c-19c
No. 4	91½	90	85	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>			
No. 5	85½	84½	79	Common to medium butchers steers and heifers	3.80-4.15	3.75-4.15	3.25-3.60	Strictly Fresh	28c		27c
No. 6	79½	78½	72	Best fat cows	4.00-4.35	4.00-4.40	4.00-4.35	Subject to candling	25c	22c	
Feed	71½	72		Medium Cows	3.35-3.75	3.60-3.90	3.50-3.75	<b>Potatoes</b>			
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Canners	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.50	Per bushel	45c-50c	50c	45c
No. 2 C.W.	43	40½	33	Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	<b>Milk and Cream</b>			
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Common and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c	
No. 3	74	74	47	Best stockers and feeders	3.60-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.25-4.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Light stockers	3.00-3.40	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.75	
No. 1 N.W.	225	210	215	Choice veal calves	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	4.50-5.00	<b>Live Poultry</b>			
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				Common to medium calves	4.50-5.50	4.00-6.50	3.75-4.00	Chickens	14c	13½c-14½c	13c
October	98½	98½	97½	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$60	\$40-\$60		Fowl	12½c	10½c	10c
December	96½	96½	94½	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		Old Roosters	9c	9c	7c
May	101½	101	100	<b>Hogs</b>				Ducks	12c	12c	13c
<b>Oats Futures</b>				Choice hogs	8.00-8.50	\$8.50	\$9.00	Geese	12c	12c	11c
October	43½	40½	33½	Rough hogs	7.00-8.00	\$7.50	7.25-8.25	Turkeys	15c	15c	15c
December	39½	38½	34½	Stags	5.50-7.00	\$6.50	5.75-6.75	<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
May	43½	42½	38½	<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				No. 1 Wild	\$12	\$10	\$13
<b>Flax Futures</b>				Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	6.50-6.75	No. 2 Wild	\$11	\$9	\$12
October	225	212	225	Best killing sheep	4.50	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.25	No. 1 Timothy	\$15	\$15	\$17
								No. 2 Timothy			

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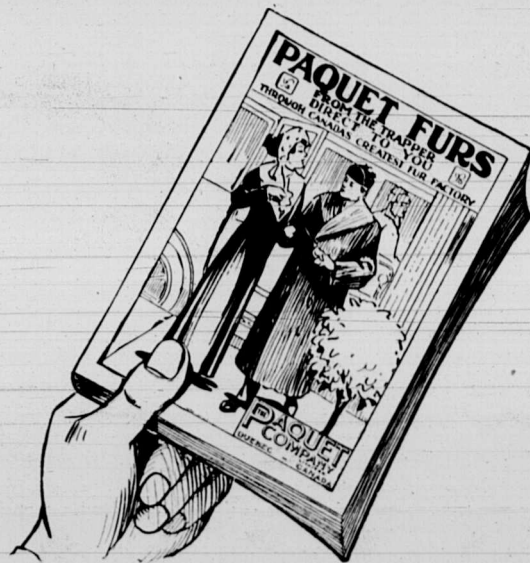
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\$13  
\$12  
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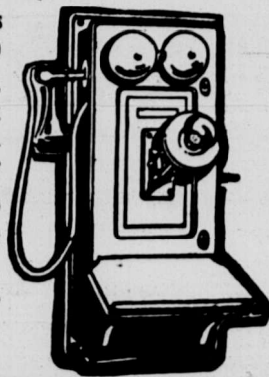


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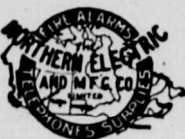
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