

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE DAY OF ARMAGEDDON

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE IN GRAVE DANGER TODAY, NOT FROM FOREIGN INVASION, NOT FROM THE APPROACH OF DEATH-DEALING ARMIES NOR FLOATING ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION. NOTHING FROM THE OUTSIDE CAN EVER HARM THE CANADIAN PEOPLE SO LONG AS THEY ARE TRUE TO THEMSELVES. BUT THE HOSTS OF THE ENEMY ARE ALREADY ENCAMPED IN OUR MIDST. OUR OUTPOSTS HAVE FALLEN BEFORE THEIR ASSAULT, AND NOW THEY ARE BATTERING AT THE VERY BULWARK OF OUR FREEDOM—PARLIAMENT. CAN YOU NOT SEE THEM? THEY ARE FINELY DRESSED GENTLEMEN WITH DIAMONDS ON THEIR FINGERS. THEY ARE DEMANDING POWER TO TAX THE EARNINGS OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE INTO THEIR OWN POCKETS BY MEANS OF HIGHER TARIFFS, BANKING PRIVILEGES AND UNCONTROLLED FREIGHT RATES. NO FOREIGN FOE IS HALF SO DANGEROUS TO THE CANADIAN CITIZENS AS THESE BARONS OF PRIVILEGE. WE MUST RISE AND DRIVE THEM BACK TO SAVE OUR PROPERTY. THE HOUR HAS STRUCK. THE BATTLE MUST BE WAGED ALL ALONG THE LINE OR OUR CLAIM TO FREEDOM WILL BE A MYTH. THE CANADIAN PEOPLE WOULD NEVER PAY TRIBUTE TO A FOREIGN FOE, BUT THEY ARE NOW PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

JANUARY 22, 1913

WINNIPEG CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO

A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily Capacity 300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY GLADSTONE, MAN.



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

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

Exterminates Gophers

"GOPHERCIDE" is a new poison, of which strychnine is the base. Our chemists have produced it, after months of experimenting, expressly to meet the needs of the Western Farmers, of whose crops the gophers have taken such heavy toll.

"GOPHERCIDE" has all the killing qualities of strychnine, and is far superior for these reasons:

"GOPHERCIDE" dissolves quickly and completely in warm water. Neither acids nor vinegar are necessary in its preparation. One 50c. package makes a half-gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers.

EVERY particle of grain soaked in "Gophercide" solution is evenly saturated and thoroughly poisoned.

BECAUSE "Gophercide" penetrates so completely, the grain retains the poison indefinitely even when exposed to the weather at the gopher holes. This point is most important.

IN "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste of strychnine has been overcome, so that the gophers eat it readily, and die almost instantly.

"GOPHERCIDE" has been thoroughly tested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and has proved easier to handle and more effective than any other preparation.

GET a package of "Gophercide" and see for yourself how easy it is to prepare the poisoned wheat and destroy the pests. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Western branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

THIS IS THE SAVINGS ACCOUNT MONTH

January is the month when the Home Bank is especially busy opening new savings accounts. There is no formality, come with one dollar, leave your name and address, register your signature and take your pass book. Every dollar deposited earns full compound interest.

Head Office: TORONTO. JAMES MASON, General Manager

Winnipeg Office: 426 Main Street W. A. Machaffie Manager

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



By the winter's fire—think this over: One-third of all the cars on the highway are Ford cars. Could this remarkable condition be possible—did not the Ford indisputably excel in economy and real worth? Think it over—by the winter's fire.

Think of it—nearly 200,000 Fords have been sold and delivered. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—delivery car \$775—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

WALL PLASTER

THE word "Empire" is a guarantee that the material will give results not to be obtained by using any other plaster material.

"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath.

We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

Sole Manufacturers

The Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited WINNIPEG - CANADA



Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
TE 5711

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats. Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich. & WINDSOR, Ont. Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

TER 1854

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anager

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

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

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

\$5,000.00 IN PRIZES AT REGINA WINTER FAIR

The prize list of the Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair to be held in Regina, March 11 to 14, 1913, has been received, and as many of our readers are interested in this great live stock and educational show, we give the following summary of the most important changes in the list: (1) Sections are added in the open Clydesdale class for both yield mares over three years old and for three year old fillies; (2) Sections are added in the Canadian bred Clydesdale class both for yield mares over three years old and for three year old fillies; (3) Sections are added for Percheron four year old stallions, yield mares over three years old and for three year old fillies; (4) A separate class is made for Belgians and a new section added for yield mares; (5) A class is added for carcasses of beef cattle with two sections; (6) Four sections have been added to each class for pure breed sheep, making classes of seven sections each; (7) Grade sheep class divided into two classes with four sections in each class; (8) A class is added for pens of five lambs from western range ewes purchased through the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' association; (9) A class is added for sheep carcasses with sections for both pure-bred and grades; (10) A section is added to each class for swine giving separate sections for barrows of 1912 and for sows of 1912; (11) A class is added for pens of three bacon hogs, pure-bred or grade; (12) Class added for pure-bred or grade swine carcasses; (13) Two sections are added to judging competition. In each of these many new sections there are from three to six cash prizes. Taking the Prize List as a whole there are 130 sections and 500 prizes for animals of various ages and both sexes in all the principal breeds of horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine.

A large sum of money is being expended by the City Council to make the stables and judging pavilion inviting for both exhibits and visitors even though the weather should be very cold. Exhibitors may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their needs during the Fair to the end that their animals on exhibition may be as comfortable as in the home stables.

Prize Lists and other information about the Fair may be secured from the Manager, D. T. Elderkin, 101 Donahue Block, Regina.

**FARMERS' MARKET PLACE
WHAT IT MEANS**

This page is conducted mainly for the farmer and stock breeder. It gives him a chance to tell to 26,000 other readers what he has to sell or wants to buy, at a price far cheaper than any other means of communication. Then again, it eliminates the middleman and makes better prices all around, both for the buyer and the seller.

If you were to spend \$10.00 in letter writing you could only get in touch with about 350 people once, while \$10.00 spent in advertising will by using an average sized ad. put you in touch with 26,000 prospective buyers from six to ten times.

Figure it out for yourself and see which pays best.

If you have seed grain, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, farm machinery, land or cordwood to sell and to buy, let the rest of The Guide readers know about it by advertising on this page. See pages 16 and 17.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEO. F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

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

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.

He never says "Stop it; I cannot afford it;
I'm getting more papers than now I can read;"
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our hearts dance,
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

—Nor-West Farmer.

Early Maturity Essential in the West

Our Western farmers and gardeners are now alive to the fact that if the crop producing power of our soils is to be kept up, they must not only practice more thorough cultivation but they must also return, in some way, to the soil the plant food ingredients removed by the more or less continuous cropping. Many of our farmers and gardeners have proved by experiment that a profitable increase in crop can be obtained by a judicious application of commercial fertilizers.

Commercial fertilizers, intelligently used, increase both the yield per acre and also the future crop producing power of the soil for at least two years. Next to increased yield the most important factor in crop production in the West is EARLY MATURITY of both garden and field crops. POTASH, as an ingredient of a "Complete Fertilizer," not only increases quantity and improves quality but it also promotes earlier maturity. This is particularly important in the growing of truck crops as the earlier vegetables realize a much greater price.

How many times, also, has a large part of a wheat crop been lost through early frosts? If a readily available supply of Potash had been present in the soil, thus ensuring earlier maturity, the crop would in all probability have been saved. We will be pleased to answer any questions pertaining to this important subject.

Write for free copies of our bulletins, including: "Potash in the Prairie Provinces," "Farmer's Companion," "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," "Fertilizing Fodder Crops," Etc., Etc.

German Potash Syndicate

1102-1106 Temple Building Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE

For rent or sale, in whole or in parcels, a first class farm of 2,080 acres, in Township 11, Range 21 West, in Manitoba, on reasonable terms. 1,500 acres under cultivation and first class house and stabling accommodation. For full particulars apply to—

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY,
346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

N.B.—We have for sale other equally choice farms about which we invite enquiry.

R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, L.L.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158
Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
WINNIPEG

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

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

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

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

WAR AND FINANCE

One significant sequel to the Turko-Balkan war, whose fate hangs in the balance in St. James Palace this week, is the announcement by The Economist to large financial corporations that investments of some \$400,000,000 will soon be asked to cover the cost of the war. In other words, the countries waging war, having spent their money in truly riotous living, are now seeking to recoup their fortunes by recourse to the money lender. Hardly less than the effect of the conflict itself upon the nations involved, is the aftermath of financial bondage into which they are plunged. It simply means that after the fighter has had his way, and has won or lost, the financier reaps the reward of interest.

David Starr Jordan has splendidly brought out the financial side of war in The Unseen Empire. He has shown that one great effect of international struggle has been to precipitate the combatants into the net of the money lender. So much so has this been that the nations of the world are to-day under mortgage to a few financiers. Practically every nation is involved to such an extent as to make national freedom more or less of a misnomer. It is at least no more real than that of the Western farm homestead, nominally owned by the occupant, but subject to a mortgage which cannot be met.

This side of war requires more study than has ever been given to it. As the prevention of war is nobler, and much more practical, than the preparation for war, it will be well to see that behind the belligerents in any international quarrel may be those whose interests will be served by strife, and for whom the aftermath of profit may be an incentive to persuasion. As the wealth of the world increases and accumulates requiring additional investments, there must be a guard put upon the actions of those who would regard war debts as a satisfactory solution of a problem which peace could not so profitably supply.—Ottawa Citizen.

GERMANY'S ANSWER TO CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The first German answer to the Canadian gift of dread-noughts to the empire was announced when it was declared that the German government has decided to include a supplementary clause in the military estimates asking for \$5,000,000 to provide for an increase in the number of German airships.

This will be the beginning of the great Zeppelin air fleet, which is being demanded in influential quarters.

The supplementary estimates will be introduced into the reichstag some time this month, and should their reception prove favorable, further sums will be asked for, as well as a provision for manning the airships.

It is becoming more and more evident that the leading German authorities have reached the conclusion that any suggestion to increase the naval armaments would be unpopular just now, while, on the other hand, a proposal to further the creation of a powerful air fleet at whatever cost, would command a large majority in the reichstag.

It is interesting to note that work has already been begun on the construction in the neighborhood of Copenhavn, of a great airship station to cost \$400,000.

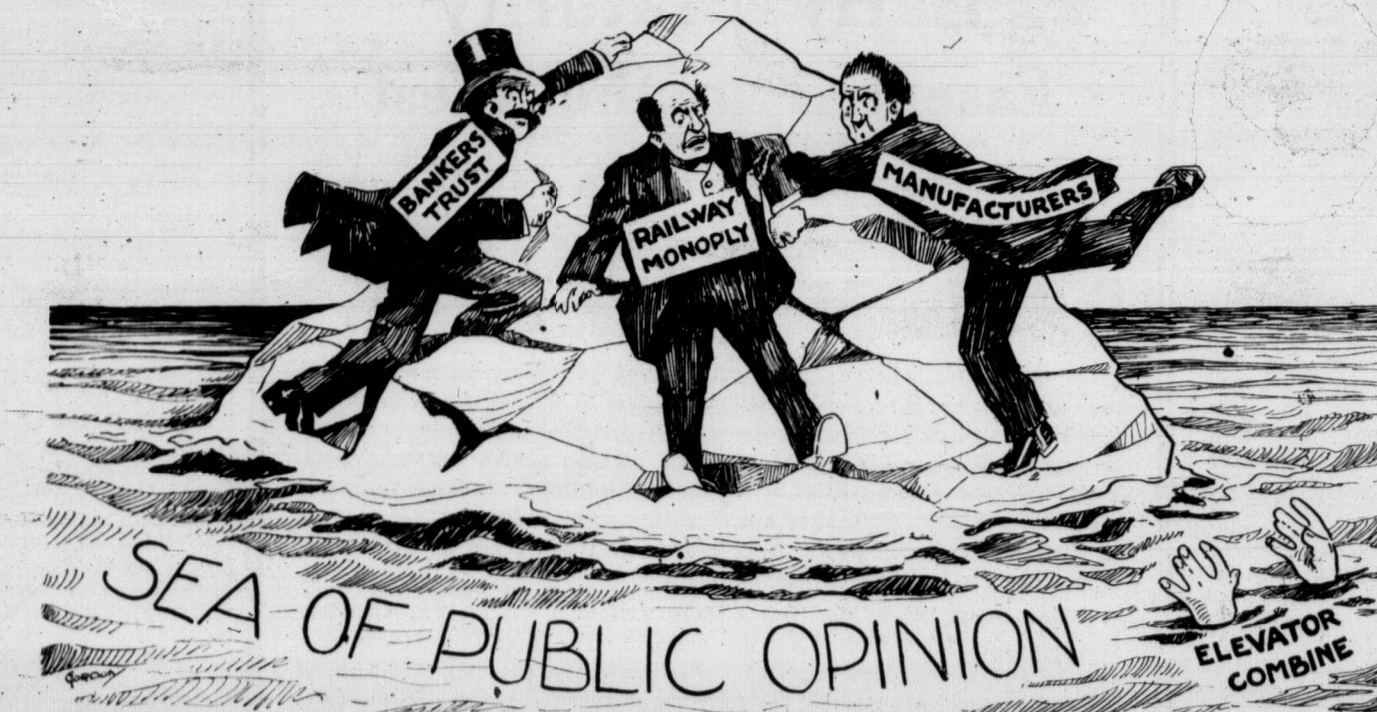
The British-German airship is provided with two six-cylinder Maybach motors of 160 horsepower each. It is reported that, at its first trial, it attained a speed of 42.4 miles per hour; it can lift 6,600 pounds, besides its own weight. It is propelled by two four-bladed steel propellers.

A Picture That Needs No Re-Touching

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW.—Sir George Grab-all, one of the leading lights in the Triple Alliance—that combination of vested interests which is composed of the Banking, Manufacturing and Railroad monopolies—was seen last night by The Guide's special representative in regard to the business situation in Canada. He said :

"The business situation is as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The whole trouble lies with the Organized Farmers and their official organ The Guide. The farmers show a disposition to be uneasy. They are not so willing to be robbed and plundered as they used to be. The tide of public opinion is rising and we will soon be unable to control the political parties. This is ruinous and must be stopped if we are to reap our full share of profits. Western Canada has provided us with a melon

patch which has proved extremely profitable and the law upholds us. I am sure the farmers could stand much higher prices and much poorer service if they only thought so. It is absurd to think that they have reached the limit of endurance. The remedy is simple. Let the farmers be patient. Let your readers understand that THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE cannot make a success of this country and dominate affairs unless they (the farmers) are willing to contribute to their utmost."



THE RISING TIDE!

The foregoing "interview" sums the situation up very aptly indeed. Nowhere in the world could THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE have secured greater unjust profits than in this Western Country.

But better days are surely coming. Victory will soon crown our efforts. The patrons of special privilege and monopoly are now preparing to make their last stand. In other words, they are about to be caught in their own snare.

Thanks to the truths The Guide is spreading, Western Farmers now realize their immense power and intend making full use of it.

We Want Your Help

If you believe that The Guide is devoted to your interests and is reliable in all its news, then tell all your friends about it, and suggest that they let you send their subscription forward. Every one of our readers who do this is a partner

in our great campaign of extension and share with the organized farmers the devotion to the principles for which The Guide lives and fights.

Take Advantage of this Offer

To give our readers a great saving over our regular price and do away with the bother of renewing every year, we have decided to give them the benefit of the following greatly reduced rates:—

One Year \$1.00	Three Years \$2.00
Two Years 1.50	Five Years 3.00

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Enclosed please find the sum of \$.....to renew my Subscription for One, Two, Three, Five Years.

Please draw your pen through the number of years you desire the subscription to run

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 22nd, 1913

BRANDON CONVENTION

Manitoba Grain Growers have reason to be proud of the splendid Convention at Brandon. It was probably the best ever held and the manner in which the business was transacted shows that the farmers of Manitoba can do something beside grow grain. Compared with the work of any of the Provincial Legislatures the Convention was miles ahead. No time was lost in "hot air" and there was no playing politics. Neither were the delegates trying to boost their salaries. It is an education to a delegate who attends the Convention for the first time and there is still something to learn for the veteran. The questions dealt with were quite as important as those before our Parliaments—being frequently the same—and the attitude of the Convention was certainly more in the interest of the common people. A very significant feature of the Convention was the unanimity with which the delegates contributed over \$1,000 to the "Fighting Fund" in the short space of half an hour. Day by day the farmers are coming to see the truth of Cobden's statement that the people must sacrifice a part of their property to save the rest from confiscation. The delegates realized full well that they had a greater struggle before them than any of the past. But the reforms they are after cannot be secured until there is a larger number of farmers in the Association. Now is the best season of the year for organization work. The delegates are fresh from the Convention and well in touch with the work of the Association. It would be a splendid time to make a vigorous campaign for new members. More emphasis is being laid upon co-operative buying and selling year by year. This new rural business system is spreading rapidly in the West and will continue to grow as its benefits are more clearly appreciated. There is no better way to get the farmers of a community together than through co-operative buying, which brings financial benefit to all. It is the business system which is to make over rural conditions and stop the exodus from the farm to the city.

WHY FARMERS FAVOR PEACE

The action of the Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon in declaring for International peace and arbitration, and against both the Canadian naval policies, is attracting widespread attention. The Grain Growers' association is the first important organization in Canada to take this advanced step. In some quarters the Grain Growers are being criticized as being narrow minded and selfish, while in other quarters they are being enthusiastically congratulated upon their courage and genuine patriotism. We believe there is no body of public opinion that has thought out the naval question and its relation to war and peace any more carefully than have the Grain Growers. They are well informed upon the question and have not come to any rash or hasty conclusion. The memorandum prepared by the British Admiralty for Mr. Borden states very definitely that there is no emergency, that Britain is not in danger and that no matter what contribution Canada may make Britain itself will maintain sufficient naval force to be independent of all contributions. We believe that if Great Britain were in actual danger, there is not a farmer in Western Canada but would be willing and glad to contribute to her support. But Great Britain has an unlimited supply of money, and never in all her history was as prosperous as today. This being the case, the navy becomes a Canadian question, and every

Canadian citizen has a perfect right to his opinion upon it. The Borden naval policy will not help Great Britain one particle as it provides only three ships and compels the British Government to maintain and man them. The Laurier naval policy will be of no assistance to Great Britain because the Canadian navy would be too far away to be of any use in actual conflict. From the Canadian standpoint no good argument has yet been advanced as to why Canada needs naval protection. The fear of foreign invasion is a myth as is easily proven by Great Britain's experience in the Boer War. The might of Great Britain was taxed very seriously to conquer a comparatively small number of Boer farmers, and the war itself was condemned by no less prominent a statesman than Lloyd George as not justifiable.

The best protection Canada can have against foreign invasion is a prosperous and contented population. In every country in the world the farmers have been the pawns in the game of war. They have paid the larger part of the taxes and shed the greater part of the blood. The Grain Growers are aware of this fact and also aware that war between civilized nations is a crime which can be easily prevented. One hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain is shortly to be celebrated. We cannot think of any better method to commemorate this one hundred years of peace than that there should be a treaty between the two countries, in which Canada should partake, that never, under any circumstances, should there be war between these great Anglo-Saxon nations. There is no question that could ever come up between the two nations that could not be settled by arbitration, and we believe the general sentiment in both countries is in favor of such a treaty. Canadian people would favor such a treaty even though in the past Canada has been the loser through arbitration. It is better to lose something than to sacrifice several hundred thousand lives and set back civilization for many years. If every citizen of Canada were to join in this cry for naval expenditure, we would soon have a situation as bad and as dangerous as that prevailing in Germany, but if the organized farmers take a determined and patriotic stand for peace and arbitration they will compel a more serious consideration of the question on the part of the Government. The action of the Grain Growers will also encourage the Peace Party in Germany, which already has 110 members in the National Parliament, to continue their struggle against naval expenditure and towards International Peace. It will also encourage the Peace Party in Great Britain towards the same end. The Grain Growers have no desire to see in Canada large interests built up whose prosperity depends upon war and preparation for war.

There are undoubtedly many farmers who sincerely believe that Canada should make some preparation towards a navy, but we believe that an actual Referendum on the question would find 95 per cent. of the Grain Growers opposed to naval expenditure. We believe that every citizen should have an opportunity to record his opinion upon the naval question and the majority will should prevail. We are publishing letters on both sides of the question in The Guide this week and have no desire to stifle opinions differing from our own. Those who are opposed to a navy and those in favor of one are all in favor of a Referendum on the question, and it should be held. Our readers could forward this cause by sending letters to Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier demanding an actual Referendum and not a general elec-

tion, as an election would merely confuse the people and prove nothing, whereas a Referendum would give the actual opinion of the people.

A CO-OPERATIVE NUMBER

For the last two years we have made a practice to publish a special Co-operative Number of The Guide during the latter part of the winter. We intend doing so again this year, with the assistance of our readers. We would like every local organization in the three Prairie Provinces to send us a report of their co-operative buying or selling during the past year. We would like these statements to be made so that the exact saving can be shown and the benefits thus be clear to our readers. We would also like to know how much of this work is done on the true co-operative method. It is also advisable to point out whether non-members of the Association have been allowed to participate in the benefits of co-operative buying. We would be glad if each of our correspondents on this subject would give us their idea on the prospective development of co-operation in their community, and the social benefits to be derived therefrom. We would like to make this the best co-operative number we have yet published and we are leaving it all in the hands of our readers. There has been a great advance in co-operative buying and selling during the past year and we would like to make a complete record of it. We will also include reports from co-operative stores. All these reports must reach The Guide office not later than February 24. We trust every one will join hands with us and make this a great success.

WHO ARE THE STEEL MAGNATES?

It seems to be generally understood that the Dominion Government plans to give some additional tariff favors to the steel interests at the present session of Parliament. There is absolutely no excuse for any further favors to these interests who have already had over \$16,000,000 in hard cash out of the public treasury, in addition to tariff protection and other favors. The steel companies are now paying dividends on their preferred stock and also on their watered stock. Any further permission to rob the people is an outrage. Perhaps if we see who the steel magnates really are it may be more easily understood why they are able to get so much from our Governments. Here is the list of directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation: J. H. Plummer, Sir William Van Horne, Wm. McMaster, Sir Montague Allan, George Caverhill, Senator Cox, Hon. Robt. Mackay, Hon. David McKeen, Frederic Nicholls, W. G. Ross, J. R. Wilson, Hon. R. Dandurand, Sir William Mackenzie, James Mason and Sir Henry Pellatt.

These are the steel magnates and they are also the big men in the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, as well as several smaller banks and at least one hundred other big railway, financial and manufacturing concerns. It would hardly be possible to draw together a board of directors representing greater power in the financial, industrial and commercial life of Canada. They comprise the leaders of the Big Interests of Special Privilege. The pressure they can bring to bear upon the Government cannot be estimated. Nearly all of them are multi-millionaires and are now seeking special legislation by which they can make more millions out of the public. The plan of these men is to get

higher tariffs so that they can boost the price of their product and thus sell their watered stock at a high figure.

There are persistent rumors that a merger of all the steel and iron interests of Canada is in process of negotiation. There is good reason to believe that these men have some such move in view. Then we will have a millstone like the United States Steel corporation, with a capital of \$1,500,000,000, half of which is water, and steel rails doubled in price, hung round the necks of the Canadian people. It will not make the burden easier to bear to have some Canadian Steel King giving away libraries and hero funds, when the cost of them has been wrung from the common people.

If the government yields to these greedy capitalists it will mean that the cost of production of everything containing iron and steel will be enhanced and the selling cost also. If the people of Canada are to be saved from this cruel burden it will have to be done by members of the House of Commons who have the interests of the people at heart. The same proposition was endorsed by the Government last year but was killed in caucus. It is time someone in the House stood out against the Barons of Privilege. Surely they are not going to be allowed to be supreme dictators.

SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN'S CONVENTION

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association is to be congratulated on being the first body of organized farmers in Canada to recognize the equality of women by calling a women's convention to be held side by side with the regular convention of the Association. The women's convention will be held at Saskatoon, in the Assembly Hall of Saskatchewan University, on February 12, 13 and 14, and while the full program has not yet been announced it can be said that the three days will be brim full of interest to the women who are the homemakers of the prairies.

To make the women's convention a success it is necessary that as large a number as possible should be present, and we urge the delegates to the regular convention to take their wives and daughters with them to Saskatoon for convention week. The women folk will enjoy the convention even more than the men. It will be a bright spot to which they will look back all through the year, and they will carry away from the convention ideas and information which will make the home happier and better.

BANK ACT AMENDMENTS

As usual when the Bank Act is being amended the most important changes are aimed to benefit the banks, and are no doubt proposed and drafted by the bankers' lawyers. The amendment allowing banks to loan on farm products is a step in the right direction and, if the banks are so inclined, it will enable them to help many farmers. But as we have said before, this amendment will not bring nearly the relief commonly expected from it. Another amendment permits the banks to further increase their note circulation without paying anything for the privilege. The banks of Canada enjoy one of the most valuable franchises that can be bestowed by Parliament—that of issuing notes for circulation. This is the privilege that puts millions into the pockets of the bank directors every year. There are two amendments that should be made to the Bank Act this session of Parliament.

The banks should not be allowed to charge more than seven per cent. on loans. They are not now able to collect by legal processes over seven per cent, but they charge it and get it, no one daring to refuse for fear of having all credit curtailed. Seven per cent. provides a wide margin over the three per cent. paid on deposits and will leave plenty of profit.

The other amendment should be to compel the banks to pay for their franchise, the same as is done with municipal franchise holders. Banks in other countries pay for their franchises. The Government would be quite justified in demanding that all profits over 10 per cent. be returned to the public treasury so long as the banks are allowed to issue notes. This would give the country a revenue of about \$10,000,000 annually and ever increasing.

Of course, there will be no such drastic amendments made. Bank directors and shareholders are plentiful in the Commons and Senate.

FOOD TAXES IN GERMANY

For a third of a century Germany has had the benefit of a tariff policy almost ideal from the protectionist standpoint. And while the Fatherland still keeps up its high tariff walls there is by no means the unanimity one should expect if that system were filling the promises of its champions. The Socialists recently introduced into the German Parliament an amendment "to abolish the import duties on the necessities of life." It was voted down by 174 to 140, but it required all the ministerial influence to secure the narrow majority of 34 in a vote of 314. A feature of the spirited debate was the frank admission of the Imperial Secretary of the Home Office, Dr. Delbrueck, who, after speaking of the serious meat scarcity prevailing throughout the nation, added, "Of course, our whole tariff policy has as its object to raise prices. In all my life I have never found that a nation surrounded itself with a wall of protective duties without intending to influence its internal economic conditions." Canadian apologists for Protection are probably the only specimens belonging to the world-wide communism of pelf and pillage who still hug the delusion that the foreigner pays the duty or that a protective tariff does not raise prices and so increase at a hundred points the cost of living.

Some of the protectionist papers and politicians have claimed that free trade in cement would be of no benefit to consumers, because the American Cement companies increased their prices as soon as the Canadian duty was lowered. We have been investigating this charge and have letters from the Lehigh Portland Cement company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Atlas Portland Cement company, of New York, two of the largest cement companies doing business in the United States. Both of these companies state definitely that they did not charge any more for their cement in Canada than they did in the United States, except the cost of transportation. They also stated that if there is free trade in cement the Canadian consumer could get the full advantage of the American price. This should be sufficient reply to those protectionists. Let us have free trade in cement.

When the protective tariff was inaugurated in Canada, it was declared by Sir John A. Macdonald to be for the purpose of encouraging industry. It was his idea that those industries that might meet severe competition from abroad should be encouraged by a tariff for a few years until they got on their feet and were able to make a reasonable profit. But experience has proven that protection has not been a success, as the older an industry gets the more greedy it becomes and the more tariff favors it demands. We have industries in Canada making over 50 per cent. profit and they are still begging for tariff favors.

A fire broke out in the German Kaiser's palace at Potsdam a few days ago. A Canadian paper containing one of Col. Hughes' speeches must have been lying around.

An Ottawa dispatch states that the Dominion Government will ask the British Government to interfere in Mexico and prevent injury to the Canadian capital invested in the country. The Canadian money that is invested in Mexico has mostly been taken out of the Canadian people through special privilege. If they cannot take care of their own property, then they should sell it out and bring their money back to Canada and use it for Canadian enterprises, where it is more than safe. It is enough to be plundered once without being called upon to maintain a navy to protect this money after it has been taken from the people. If all our knights and patriots were as loyal as they claim to be, they would not have any money invested in Mexico.

Though we publish in The Grain Growers' Guide advertisements of land in Florida, we are not advocating that our readers purchase this land, nor would we guarantee that the land is all that it is claimed to be. We believe that every one intending to purchase land should make a very careful investigation and should be sure that he is getting full value for his money. No man should invest money in land without either seeing it himself or having advice from some person in whom he has perfect confidence. This applies to all real estate advertising.

During the next few weeks there will be a tremendous demand for seed grain from all over the three Prairie Provinces. Thousands of farmers have some choice wheat, or other grain, they wish to sell, and we would suggest that the best way for them to do it would be to put a small advertisement in our classified page. This will help the man who wants to sell the grain, the man who wants to buy it, and The Grain Growers' Guide. Look on our classified pages for prices and terms.

Timber owners in Quebec are greatly delighted that the export duty on pulpwood has been removed and they can now ship freely into the United States under the only free trade clause in the Reciprocity Agreement that went into effect. Sir William Van Horne, who fought reciprocity so strenuously, is one of the big pulpwood men and his loyalty does not prevent him taking full advantage of sending his pulpwood across the line without paying duty.

The Springfield Republican, a newspaper noted for the accuracy of its statements, says that "one reason why newspapers in Canada are still so much party organs is the system of rewarding party editors and publishers with titles conferred by the King." Could the Republican have in mind the rabid partizanship of The Toronto News, and now the knighthood of Sir John S. Willison?

It is rumored that officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Manufacturers' association have secretly encouraged the American Senate not to accept the British demand for fair treatment in Panama Canal tolls. These interests would find British competition in British Columbia via the canal route so serious as to compel a reduction in charges if British ships were not discriminated against. Now their loyalty is being tested and found wanting.

Sir Rodmond Roblin again condemned Direct Legislation in the Legislature on January 14. In another year or two, when public opinion compels the Legislature to grant this reform Sir Rodmond will declare that he has favored it all his life. The day of autocratic power by the politicians is passing.

Next week we will publish the Direct Legislation bill passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Epoch making convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held at Brandon, January 8, 9 and 10. Policy of Wider Markets and Increased British Preference re-affirmed—Entry of Canada into Naval Conflict Condemned

The tenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, held at Brandon on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 8, 9 and 10, was universally acknowledged to be by far the most successful gathering in the history of the association. Upwards of 500 delegates, representing branches of the association from every section of the province, were present and the enthusiasm and unity of purpose displayed was abundant proof of the wholehearted devotion of the Manitoba Grain Growers to their great cause. The Manitoba Grain Growers' association, originally formed for the purpose of securing an improvement in conditions surrounding the transportation and marketing of grain, has developed into something far wider and more comprehensive and the pronouncements made and the resolutions adopted at this convention place the association in the very front rank of the army of democracy. In addition to dealing with questions relating particularly to the interests of the agricultural industry, the convention made strong pronouncements in favor of such progressive reforms as Woman Suffrage, Direct Legislation, the increase of the British Preference and eventual Free Trade, Co-operation, and the abolition of the bar room, while the fact that the farmers were not altogether selfish in their demand for the removal of tariff burdens was shown by the unanimous passage of resolutions asking specifically for the free admission of all food stuffs and opposing any scheme for Imperial Preference that would raise the price of Canadian wheat at the expense of the British consumer.

The Ottawa Platform of December, 1910, was Reaffirmed in its Entirety

Resolutions were also passed looking to a union with the forces of organized labor for the advancement of the general welfare of the nation, and it was decided to invite the Trades and Labor Councils of the province to join with the association in conducting an investigation into the causes of the high cost of living.

The Naval Question

The outstanding feature of the convention, however, was the stand taken by the organized farmers against Canada being dragged into the ruinous race of the European countries in the creation of huge naval armaments. Declaring their belief that war and preparation for war should cease and that international difficulties should be settled by arbitration, the delegates by a practically unanimous vote (there being but five dissentients) condemned the naval policies of both political parties and placed themselves on record as firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever of the public monies for the construction of naval armaments. Among the matters dealt with by the convention which related particularly to the agricultural industry, were sample markets for grain and the conditions necessary to make these a success, and resolutions asking for improved loading platforms, for the reduction of the grain dealers' commission on oats to half a cent a bushel, directing the executive to institute

an enquiry as to the cause of the very frequent shortage of weight in grain on arriving at the terminals and to continue its efforts for the establishment of Reciprocal Demurrage, asking for a government enquiry into the question of agricultural credit, and requesting the introduction of a bill in the local legislature establishing municipal hail insurance on lines somewhat similar to those of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance bill. The question of the sample market provoked considerable discussion, much of which was due to the presence of a C.P.R. official, who was given the privilege of addressing the convention and endeavored to persuade the delegates that a sample market would be against their interests. Inasmuch as the establishment of sample markets at Winnipeg and Fort William in September 1913 has been ordered by proclamation of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the Canada Grain Act, the discussion was ultimately narrowed down to the question of what safeguards were necessary to make the sample markets a success, and though considerable divergence of opinion was expressed at the opening of the discussion, all misunderstandings were eventually cleared away, and a unanimous decision arrived at.

Co-operation

That the association is not depending for the betterment of conditions altogether on agitation and the presentation of requests to legislative bodies, was proved by a large number of reports which were received of the activities of local branches in the purchase of supplies through their own co-operative channels. Co-operation, in fact, is becoming a very important part of the work of the branch associations, enabling the members to save considerable sums in the purchase of their supplies, and it is hoped that as a result of the conference on the subject this work will, in the near future, be placed on a permanent and even more profitable basis.

Another important undertaking which came before the convention was that of securing farm help from Great Britain by advancing fares to carefully selected agricultural laborers and domestic servants, the convention approving of a scheme on this basis which was outlined

by the secretary, Roderick McKenzie. The scheme will be administered from the central office of the association at Winnipeg, and at the same time a bureau will be established to supply farm help at harvest time and other busy seasons.

A Working Convention

There were few idle moments during the three days of the convention, morning, afternoon and evening sessions being held each day. The evening sessions of the first two days, however, were of the nature of public gatherings, Wednesday evening being devoted to an address on Woman Suffrage by Mrs. A. V. Thomas, President of the Political Equality League of Winnipeg, and another on Some Principles of Social Progress, by Rev. Dr. Sinclair, also of Winnipeg, while on Thursday evening a highly successful banquet was held at which representatives of the financial, manufacturing and railway interests were the guests of the association.

The convention, as in former years, was held in the Brandon City Hall, and opened at 9.30 on the morning of January 8 with the enrolment of delegates, upwards of 500, including both accredited and visiting delegates, registering their names. Following this, the delegates gathered in the auditorium to hear the address of the president, Mr. R. C. Henders, of Culross, whose broadminded statesmanlike declaration of policy furnished the keynote to the whole convention. Mr. Henders' address was reported in full in last week's issue. Mr. C. H. Burnell, Secretary of the Oakville branch, having been appointed secretary of the convention, the report of the directors, which has also been printed in full in The Guide, was presented by Vice-President J. S. Wood, of Oakville. The report was unanimously adopted, and the convention then adjourned until two o'clock.

The secretary's report and the report of the auditors, both of which were of a satisfactory nature, were presented and adopted at the opening of the afternoon session. Following this a remarkable scene was enacted, when on the suggestion of Mr. T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa, an appeal was made to the delegates to contribute to the Fighting Fund of the Association, starting the good work himself

with a contribution of \$5.00. Within half an hour \$1,032.25 had been either contributed or promised, details of which are given elsewhere in this issue.

Electrical Power for the Farm

The report of the committee on electrical power was presented by Mr. Fred Berry, of Springbrook, as follows:

Your special committee appointed at the last annual meeting of your convention on the question of power begs leave to report as follows:

We consider hydro-electric power the future possible and available supply as the most commendable. We have investigated the possible sources of power and have come to the conclusion that the nearest available supply is from the Winnipeg River, via the City of Winnipeg, where there is an immense supply of power going to waste.

We have ascertained there are two developments already in actual operation from Winnipeg River to the City of Winnipeg operating over high tension lines about sixty-five miles distance. Both are great successes. One is operated by the Winnipeg Electric, who at present are using all their development, but have in view a further development of some 50,000 horse power which may take two years to complete. The other is owned and operated by the City of Winnipeg who are not using all their present development and have power at present, we are told, they would sell at \$10.00 per horse power, covering hours 1 a.m. to 5 p.m. and would arrange for a higher price during the remaining hours. We are further informed that they are only using about one-quarter of the available water supply, but have arranged for full developments as demands take place.

We notice that through the wisdom of the Provincial Government of Manitoba a utility commissioner has been appointed who has settled very knotty questions in the City of Winnipeg. We therefore recommend as follows:

"That the Provincial Government be immediately asked to take the matter of power up with the utility commissioner with the view of building a transmission line from Winnipeg to Brandon and arrange for a supply of power from the City of Winnipeg or other source and that same be started much on the same lines

as the Provincial Government of Ontario is providing cities, towns, villages and the farmers in the province of Ontario." We are informed a line can be built for \$400,000 which would be good for thirty years. A much better line of high standard can be built for \$600,000 or \$700,000. This low cost can be accounted to us by reason of the fact it is an easy country to build through and the question of getting material, labor, etc., on the ground is of the very best. We need not point out the very many uses and benefits a construction of this line would mean. It is patent to all. We are of the opinion that the line would pay from the first year of operation. We are confident that several cities and villages on the line would afford a great source of profit and besides would afford distributing stations whereby the farmers could hope to have power distributed for immediate uses,



NATIONAL ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

James Shaw
Registered Member

No. 3279

The above is a facsimile of the Membership Card of the famous Anti-Corn Law League, of Great Britain, which, under the leadership of Richard Cobden and John Bright, freed the country from the shackles of Protection. This card was sent to us by a relative of James Shaw, now living in Saskatchewan.

either in the form of a sub distributing line or even the charging of storage batteries. Your committee feels very confident on the desirability and practicability of this line and wish to impress on this convention the wisdom of taking the matter up at once and forcing it to a conclusion.

A short discussion followed the presentation of the report, and it was evident from the questions asked that more information was desired on the subject. A number of delegates spoke in high appreciation of the work of the committee, and, on the motion of Mr. R. McKenzie, the report was received and referred back to the committee to continue its investigations and report again to the next annual convention. The committee consists of Messrs. Fred Berry, Springbrook, Cox of Bagot, and Alex. McCurdy of Winnipeg.

Address by Mr. Partridge

Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, Sask., was welcomed by the president as a visitor to the convention, and gave a short address in which he said he looked forward to the establishment of an ideal civilization, in which not the few, but the many would share. The Grain Growers, he said, should have this for their goal, and one of their great endeavors should be to prevent the natural resources of the country from passing into the hands of private owners, from whom the people would have to buy them back. What kept the people poor in the midst of great natural wealth was the golden stream of interest which flowed to the pockets of non-producers, and this could be stopped if the value of natural resources was taken by taxation.

Organization Work

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up with the discussion of a plan for the securing of farm help, which is reported elsewhere, and the presentation of reports on county Associations and organization.

Mr. P. D. McArthur, president of the Portage la Prairie District association, said very satisfactory results had followed the organization of the Association, which had been accomplished since the last convention. The Association covered the three municipalities of Portage la Prairie, North Norfolk and Westbourne, and comprised about 25 branches, some of which had been organized by the district officers, consisting of president, vice-president, secretary and a committee of one man from each branch. The objects of the District Association were organization work, co-operative buying and selling, and the drafting and discussion of resolutions in preparation for the provincial convention. Mr. McArthur also gave particulars of the co-operative purchases of some of the branches, showing a very large saving to the members, and said he noticed that every branch that had practised co-operative buying was very active and thoroughly alive.

The president stated that the Board of Directors had recommended that two specially qualified men should be employed to give their whole time to organization work. This was heartily applauded by the delegates, and later it was announced that Messrs R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, and Murdoch McCuish, of Roblin, had been appointed permanent organizers and would take up the work in a few days.

Mr. Josiah Bennett, of Austin, approved of the appointment of permanent organizers, but strongly recommended a personal canvass being made by the local workers. He also advised the extension of co-operation as a means of promoting the interests of the association.

A delegate from Newdale said his branch had got very good results from sending circular letters to all the farmers of the district inviting them to their meetings.

Mr. C. H. Burnell said the first essential to success was a live local secretary. It was very important to increase the membership of the association, and he supported the idea of engaging special organizers. He suggested that a badge of membership should be adopted, as had been done by the Saskatchewan Association, so that members might be recognized by one another and by the public.

Election of Officers

The convention was occupied on Thursday morning with a conference on the grading of grain and the sample market, led by Mr. James Massie, grain expert of the Grain Growers' Grain

company, which was adjourned shortly before noon to permit the election of the president and vice-president.

A very short time sufficed to transact this business, however, the retiring officers having acquitted themselves with such satisfaction that both were re-elected by acclamation. Mr. J. J. Musgrove proposed the re-election of Mr. R. C. Henders, of Culross, as President of the association, and a dozen delegates at once jumped to their feet to second the nomination. No other name was mentioned, and the Honorary President, Mr. J. W. Scallion, consequently declared Mr. Henders re-elected by acclamation. The re-election of Mr. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, as Vice-President was proposed by Mr. Peter Wright, of Myrtle, and seconded by Mr. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains. There was no further nomination and Mr. Wood was accordingly declared re-elected. Both the president and vice-president were given a most enthusiastic reception, and suitably expressed their appreciation of the continued support of the delegates.

The nomination of directors took place on Thursday afternoon, a ballot being held in the contested districts on Friday morning. In three districts there was no contest, Messrs R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst, and R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, being re-elected by acclamation, while Mr. W. H. English, of Harding, had no opposition in district No. 3, formerly represented by Mr. D. D. McArthur, of Lauder. Mr. McArthur was permitted to retire at his own request, saying he could no longer devote the time that was necessary to the proper fulfilment of the duties of a director. Mr. W. H. Bewell, of Rosser, also retired from the directorate, saying his duties as shareholders' auditor of the Grain Growers' Grain company made it impossible for him to travel through the district as a director must in order to do his work. Nominations in the contested districts were as follows: District No. 1, Mr. Peter Wright, Myrtle, and Mr. T. W. Knowles, Emerson; District No. 4, Mr. Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake, and Mr. C. Burdette, Foxwarren;

District No. 5, Mr. F. Berry, Springbrook, Mr. T. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Mr. P. D. McArthur, Longburn, and Mr. C. H. Burnell, Oakville. Balloting on Friday morning resulted in the election of Messrs Peter Wright, Frank Simpson and P. D. McArthur for their respective districts.

Fraternal Greetings

Delegates from Saskatchewan and Alberta were formally welcomed at Thursday afternoon's session. Mr. J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association was first called upon and brought greetings and good wishes to the convention from his association. Mr. Maharg spoke briefly and then made way for Mr. F. W. Green, Secretary of the Saskatchewan association, who delivered an eloquent address which is fully reported in the Saskatchewan section of this week's Guide.

Mr. E. J. Fream, Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, also briefly addressed the convention, expressing the good will of the organized farmers of his province towards their Manitoba friends.

Hail Insurance

Friday's proceedings were marked by the very rapid despatch of business, and a large number of resolutions on very diverse subjects were discussed and disposed of. The first resolution discussed was on hail insurance; Mr. D. S. Cram, of Lauder, moving:

Whereas some system of hail insurance is desirable to protect the agriculturist in some measure from the periodical losses which occur to growing crops through hail storms;

Resolved that this association approves of the principle of inter-municipal hail insurance with uniform assessments and uniform appraisements, and hopes that the Manitoba Legislature will frame and introduce a bill along such lines during the coming session of the Legislature, and that our executive be directed to confer with the Provincial Government, or any member of the Legislature, in arranging the details of a bill moved by Mr. Cram.

Some of the delegates from the North-

ern part of the province, where hail is almost unknown, but where frost often does considerable damage, opposed the resolution, saying they did not think a man who had lost his crop by frost should be required to help compensate another who had suffered from hail. It was pointed out, however, that the proposal was to allow each municipality to vote as to whether or not it would adopt the system, and districts which were not subject to hail would thus not have to be included. Mr. Avison, speaking as a man from the North, said he had looked into the matter and could assure the delegates there was no need for them to oppose the resolution on this score, and the resolution was then put and carried with only three opposing votes.

Cheap Money for Farmers

Among other resolutions passed by the convention were the following:—

Moved by Frank Simpson, seconded by F. A. Patterson:

Whereas the high rates of interest prevailing in Western Canada on mortgage loans, bank loans and overdue accounts constitute a very heavy burden upon farmers and stand in the way of the best development of the agricultural industry, and

Whereas the farmers of other countries through co-operation and government assistance are enabled to secure money for their farming operations at considerably lower rates of interest.

Therefore be it resolved that this convention request the federal government to institute an inquiry into the question of agricultural credit with a view to the recommendation and establishment of some system which will provide cheaper money for the Canadian farmer.

Moved by J. L. Brown, seconded by Chas. Burdette:

That we ask our executive to confer with the representatives of the implement manufacturers with a view to having farmers' payments come due half in December and half in April.

Moved by Frank Simpson, seconded by Josiah Bennett:

That we instruct our central executive to take up the matter of reciprocal demurrage.

Resolved that this convention place itself on record as strongly opposed to any further extension of time for taking up South African Scrip.

Moved by J. L. Brown, seconded by W. H. Bewell:

That we hereby re-affirm that we view with alarm the repeated efforts being made by interested parties to gain control of the rapids of the St. Lawrence. In the success of these efforts we see danger to the navigation of the river, as also an infringement upon the rights of the people to the development of power, light, etc., at actual cost.

We therefore strongly urge upon our government, federal and provincial, the necessity of retaining control of our waterways and indeed of all our natural resources that they may be developed only in the public interest.

Banish the Bar

That we reaffirm the position taken at former conventions in favor of banishing the bar.

Moved by Frank Simpson, seconded by J. T. Davies:

Whereas a very large number of the workers in towns and cities are unacquainted with the objects of the Farmers' Movement, resulting in misunderstanding and division at the polls;

Be it resolved that we urge our Central Executive to do all in their power to remedy this by distributing pamphlets setting forth the resolutions passed at this convention, and showing that the aims of our association are not confined to improving the position of the farmer only, but also to advancing the general welfare of the nation. Also to get in touch with the Trades and Labor Council with a view to forming an organization along the lines of the Alberta Federation of Labor, with the object of uniting the producers of city and country on one platform and ultimately in one political organization.

Moved by R. M. Wilson, seconded by W. H. Bewell:

Resolved that our Board of Directors be asked to approach the Trades and Labor Councils of Manitoba, with a view to having a joint committee appointed from the two organizations to enquire into the high cost of living in the province.

Continued on Page 23

Financial Report

The following report, presented by Mr. P. Middleton, was unanimously adopted:

Abstract Statement

For the Year Ending December 31, 1912

Receipts	
Membership Dues	\$2,564.70
Less Glenora (transferred to Fighting Fund)	9.35
Balance Cash on Hand	1,903.54
Grant of Grain Growers' Grain Co.	2,000.00
Proceeds of Note Discounted	295.65
Proceeds of Renewal	295.60
	\$7,050.14
Expenditures	
Stamps	\$ 120.10
Salary	2,256.20
Sundry Expense	54.97
Stationery and Printing	785.85
Rent and Light	420.20
Bond, Allan, Killam & McKay	10.00
Office Furniture	21.50
Note Discounted	300.00
Renewal of Note	300.00
Organization	1,226.35
Convention	160.65
Executive Meetings	190.30
Directors' Meetings	402.35
Ottawa Delegation	350.20
Canadian Council of Agriculture	33.05
Pooling Rates	24.45
	\$6,656.17
Receipts	\$7,050.14
Expenditures	6,656.17
Cash on Hand	\$ 393.97

To The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
Gentlemen—We, your auditors, beg to report that we have carefully examined all cheques and vouchers and find the same correct in accordance with the entries in the books submitted to us, the same being properly kept.
Statement attached showing:
Receipts, \$7,050.14, ending December 31, 1912.
Expenditures, \$6,656.17, ending December 31, 1912.
Balance on hand, \$393.97.

Respectfully submitted,

P. MIDDLETON,
WM. NICHOL,

Auditors.

January 8, 1913.

The Mail Bag

GRAIN GROWERS AND THE NAVY

Editor, Guide:—I read with great interest in Friday's Free Press of the passing of the anti-naval resolution at the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention. What an inspiration it must have been, something never to be forgotten, to see those noble five hundred, amid a sea of upraised hands, spring to their feet bursting out into prolonged cheers, and lifting up the banner of the Prince of Peace, who says, "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me."

Through the columns of your paper I, for one, wish to reach out the glad hand to each one who stood up supporting that resolution and thank him for the history he has made, for the added impetus he will have given towards the destruction of partizan jingoism, and towards the fulfilment of the chief commands of the Leader of Peace on Earth, who said "Upon these two hang all the law and the prophets, Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself."

Under present conditions we cannot blame Britain so much for upholding a navy to protect her food routes, for if these were blocked she would starve to death in a few months, but in the twentieth century, as the world stands before the golden gates of universal peace, it is too late for Canada to take a hand in such expensive armaments. Our food supply is safe until the coming of the millennium and the British navy will see to it that we export enough at least to pay her financiers their pound of flesh. Canada has no enemy among the nations, and for a hundred years we have been beating our spears into pruning hooks and our swords into plowshares. Let us continue to do this even if the steel trust will have to forego the dividends it would reap by selling armor plate to the navy at an immense profit.

It is a truism that he that takes the sword shall perish by the sword. Our enemies and the enemies of Canada's progress are not foreign, but they are of our own household. They cry for a navy to protect our commerce, while they each year take from the workers of Canada, above their just due, many times more than any foreign enemy has done since our forefathers took this country from the red men. They are now shouting for a navy, though none of them would man the ships. They never fight, but leave that to the common herd while they continue in war as in peace to lead a perpetual stream of gold to their banking house vaults. The ships, if built, might be manned with Japs and Chinamen if you paid them well enough, I doubt if enough Canadians could be induced to serve. The schools of Canada have done their work too well for that.

The Grain Growers of Manitoba have spoken in no uncertain sound, now let us hear from Saskatchewan, Ontario, Alberta; from the trade unions, fraternal and peace societies; from the churches and Sunday schools. Let us cause the government to understand that we have not yet given them instructions to deal with this question and that they had better leave it alone until we do so by a direct mandate from the people through a non-partizan referendum.

W. C. PAYNTER.

Tantallon, Jan. 11, 1913.

THE NAVAL QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—Will you allow me a small space in your Mail Bag with reference to Mr. Borden's naval proposal, involving an expenditure of \$35,000,000 by the people of Canada. This sum may not look very big to a man like Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden or some of the other gentlemen of his class, but it looks different to myself and some of my brother farmers who work from daylight till dark, freeze all winter and sweat all the summer and at the end of the year find that they have nothing for their work but what they have eaten, and that the next thing to do is to put a mortgage on their land or chattels and pay the balance of their

debt. It does come mighty hard on men in that position. If it was for a good purpose I would not mind it. But if we stop to think we are to spend millions in building these great machines just because our government wants to have something to blow the brains out of our fellow men. Will any man call this a Christian's work? Would it not be better to have this money spent on education, or some purpose to prevent wars? These men of today who dictate war policies are not the men who will fight. It is always the men who say little or nothing that do the fighting and get their bones broken with the bullets that their brothers are buying, instead of food and clothing for their children. And still we call our nation a Christian nation. I, for one, can't see it. The heathen of today are a better class of people because they don't know better, but our nation does. What we want is international peace.

STEPHEN DRAZDOWICH.
Rocanville, Sask.

HE WANTS FACTS

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to correct Mr. Samuel W. Bishop, of Sintaluta, Sask., on some of his statements published in The Guide, Dec. 25.

According to his Canadian history, war was prevented several times between Canada and the United States through the readiness of the British navy to soundly trounce Uncle Sam unless he toed the mark and acquiesced in the contentions named by Canada. I would like Mr. Bishop to give us any exact data he may possess, (not known, nor accessible to myself, wherein I may correct my own history of this North American Continent) and to show the readers of The Guide in what way, and through what channels of diplomacy, the United States were threatened by the British navy. My only recollection of an instance where some such scheme was furthered, that is, to overawe the United States, was during the Venezuela Boundary Award. This happened

under Grover Cleveland's second presidential term. Great Britain, not in accord with that award, started to mobilize a six ship fleet of her navy at Portsmouth for the purpose of at once stationing such in the West Indies, purely as a coercing measure. Richard Onley, the then Secretary of State for the United States promptly notified the British government that sending such a fleet to the West Indies would produce a "Casus Belli," and no fleet came to the West Indies. In connection with this, and as to Canada's freedom from wars waged upon it by foreign nations, we may just consider the Munroe doctrine and the immensity of trade between this country and the United States, as a factor that would prevent any such thing happening. This brings to mind at once something that occurred during the late Civil war in the States. Napoleon had quietly gone into Mexico, had 40,000 French troops there; placed Maximilian (a brother of the present old Emperor of Austria) upon the throne as Emperor of Mexico, and in general, sought to make Mexico part of a European monarchy. Immediately after the States got through fighting, they, in turn, told Napoleon to take so-called "French leave," and he did so promptly. Poor Maximilian, with two of his leading generals, was then taken and shot to death by the Mexicans. And neither France nor Austria, singly or collectively, sought to avenge the rude rebuff administered to them by Uncle Sam. I say again, there will be no wars waged on Canadian soil either by the United States or any other nation, for while each a separate nation, still, we are so strongly inter-bound with trade and commerce, one language, more Canadians living in the United States than Americans in Canada, at least at this date, that for all intents and purposes we are one nation; for "Big Business" is the dominant factor governing this North American Continent.

I trust, in concluding this little history of mine, that Mr. Bishop will correct it if I am wrong, but give precise data in that case. As to his views of Canada

A Woman's Reason

This Letter Won the Second Prize of \$5.00 in our Contest
"Why Farmers Should Advertise in The Guide"

By Mrs. T. S. JONES

You ask my reasons for thinking farmers should advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide. In the first place, why do we advertise at all? We either have something to sell or wish to buy something. In either case we advertise to draw the attention of the public to our needs. In what paper shall we advertise? In the paper that has the largest circulation among people whose interests are along the same line as our own. The Guide is that paper. It reaches the greatest number of people of any farm paper of the West. We do not wish to reach people who are too far away to make trade profitable. The Guide reaches a progressive class of farmers. Those who want to jog along in the same old rut do not take The Guide. Guide farmers are up and doing—just the men you wish to read your advertisement.

Another reason for advertising in The Guide: A person should be careful about the company he keeps if he wishes to be respected, and no respectable advertisement should appear in bad company, for the same reason. Should a modest and sensible little ad. belonging to some farmer appear in print with a bottle of beer above it, some Utopian real estate proposition beneath it, and flanked by a murder trial and a bank robbery, the farmer's ad. would receive little notice. The Guide taboos fake advertisements as well as liquor and has no place for sensational crimes. The advertisements are classified so each one receives due space where it is easiest for those seeking to find what they want.

The Guide prices are reasonable. What commission man could you hire

to sell for the cost of an advertisement inserted in this paper? Not one. What would it cost you in paper, time and postage to write to each of the 26,000 farmers this paper reaches every week? What an enormous cost compared to that of an advertisement that answers every purpose.

And another reason we must not forget is the financial help the ads. are to the paper. I wonder how many know the subscription price of the paper hardly pays for the paper on which it is printed? It is the advertisements that make the low subscription price possible. The more money that comes in from advertisements the better the editors can make the paper, and so, when we advertise in one of our own papers, the benefit reacts in two ways. Then with a better paper the circulation increases, so we reach a still larger public through its columns.

Should you advertise in a large eastern farm paper your ad. might be read by as many farmers, but they are too far away—outside of practical shipping distance—so they could not consider it.—You want a home public.

And last, but not least, The Guide is the farmers' friend. She works for his interests, shall he not work for hers? She gives him a square deal every time. Is friendship so light a thing or so easily obtained that we should set but little value to it? Experience answers "No." Then give your advertisements to your friend, The Grain Growers' Guide and tell your neighbors to do the same.

MRS. T. S. JONES.

Stenen, Sask.

helping for a British navy, I remain neutral; either way is just a matter of bleeding the common people. I would like to see Great Britain, Germany and the United States, the only real three great progressive nations, get together under an alliance of some kind, and the Peace of the World would be assured as long as these nations lasted.

C. W. EMAN.

Roblin, Man., Jan. 1, 1913.

SIMMERING WITH GRAFT

Editor, Guide:—While the discussion relative to the high cost of living is a timely one, would it not be wise for the public—the great farming community—to demand legislation whereby the farmers and consumers might get, at least, a semblance of a square deal in respect of their marketable product and necessary commodities.

This Western country is fairly simmering with graft, and yet we elect men chosen from our ranks, supposed to represent the brains thereof, and still the old conditions exist. If the common people ever hope to have their common rights respected, if they ever hope to get a square deal, they must arouse themselves from their dormant patriotism, from their sleeping vigilances and inspire themselves with the idea that while certain men are capable of representing certain principles, nominees for the legislature or for Parliament must be more than voting machines. They must be men of activity, of courage, of conviction, fearless to express their convictions, fighting for the rights of their constituents and sticking to the fight until the victory is assured.

We are robbed today, not only by the lumber barons, the coal barons, the banks, the railways, express companies, elevator men, merchants, coal dealers, implement concerns, by practically every line of business with which the masses have to deal, and yet with fifty-four legislators in this province, with Manitoba's representation and Alberta's representation, the steals continue and will continue until by organized efforts a firm demand is made for remedial legislation.

No one will, for a moment, deny that there are hundreds of elevator employees robbing the farmers of from one to seven bushels to the load of grain. That scores of scales on which grain is weighed are "set" so to avoid detection; that farmers are robbed by the system that says, "Your grain is a No. 1 grade, but I have no No. 1 bins available, have to put it in a No. 2," and so on with other grades, the elevator men in many cases pocketing the difference.

Cases are by no means isolated where men who started in as elevator managers on the small salary they receive are after two or three years able to make the majority of people ask, "How do they get there on such wages?" An investigation would show that scores of elevator managers have booked out several car loads of grain in their own names, and the question arises, where did they get it? The farmer is the sucker who pays for the fun. He also pays the fun for the legislators, many of whom would not qualify as representatives for an ordinary small business institution. The consumer is also a mark for the coal dealer. I venture the assertion that there are very few dealers in the West that give the consumer within 100 to 250 lbs. of the ton in coal. I can cite cases that are ready to swear to the facts that they were robbed of amounts running from 180 to 1000 lbs. on a load, and I have met at least two honest(?) coal men who stated that being short in weights on nearly every car they had shipped in, the only way to get square was to take it out of the consumer. One calmly admitted that 1750 lbs. was his ton. I recall a case where a half ton was placed in a cellar

Continued on Page 26

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE PRICE OF THE BOOKLETS

I am obliged to return again to the subject of the booklets, as there seems to be some misunderstanding concerning the prices.

"How to Teach the Truth to Children" costs five cents a copy. It is a tiny booklet giving practical illustrations of the methods by which parents may break the fact to children that they come into this world by a process of nature, instead of in a doctor's satchel, as has been popularly taught. To my mind this absurd fiction is a poor preparation for facing the dangers and temptations of school life. In some districts it would be perfectly safe to leave children in ignorance until they were twelve years of age. In others again, it would be positively dangerous. The most innocent, angel-faced boy from a godly home may be the one whose head is full of misinformation on natural questions which he is imparting gratis to his comrades.

It seems to me that it is the duty of parents to forestall any such misdirected efforts on the part of these youthful interpreters of life and to give the kiddies a fair chance to come into this knowledge in a decent and reverent manner. To this end we are circulating these little books.

"The Most Wonderful Story in the World" is another booklet along similar lines, intended to be read by the older children themselves and it costs 10 cents.

"The Nobility of Boyhood," which costs 50 cents a copy, is a warning to young men against the dangers attendant upon those whose lives are immoral.

In quite another class is the booklet on Maternity, which has nothing whatever to do with eugenics. It deals with the care of the mother before and after the birth of her baby and of the small child; gives dangerous symptoms in both which indicate serious troubles and demand medical attendance. The price of this booklet is 5 cents a copy.

ANXIOUS TO FORM CLUB

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was much interested in your letter in the last G.G.G. on country clubs. It is an idea I have had simmering for some time.

Last winter Mr. Howell organized a club for the neighborhood—a non-partizan political club, joining two school districts and which was very successful. Women were eligible for membership, but there were only two or three married women joined the club; the meetings of which were held in the schools—so that I think a homemakers club, to meet from house to house, twice a month, should be a success, and would be a real help to the women who have so few opportunities of meeting their neighbors in a social friendly way. If you have any copies of constitution to spare, I would be very glad of one. Yours truly,

MRS. FRANK HOWELL.

The Grange, Boissevain. I wonder if Mrs. Howell could write and tell us whether or not a club was formed, and how it is progressing.

F. M. B.

A STRONG PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read the letters so long and interestedly in your page I thought I surely must write and voice a few opinions too.

I agree with Mrs. Doran as to the necessity of women keeping abreast of happenings of world-wide interest. We seem to get so narrow in our views if we look at only one side of the question, and I surely think if some of the women who grumble over conditions in their home life would try to place themselves in their husband's position they would not think he was so stingy and mean after all. When the crops are poor, wages high, and lots of bills to meet, it is apt to make a man count what he is going to do to make ends meet. But enough of the money question. It has been pretty nearly threshed out, don't you think, Miss Beynon?

I am in favor of women having the vote. Surely, if woman is man's equal in all other walks of life, she ought to be his partner and friend in this too. Simply because a man happened to be born a male does not necessarily make

him superior in mental ability to the mother who bore him. As one writer says, "All people are amenable to the law, hence all the people should have a voice in making the law." If woman can help better conditions, let her do it—I don't think there is any danger of her making them worse. And does it not sound more logical than the old selfish, worn-out argument of "You, a woman, cannot vote—your place is home."

Surely it would do us good to get out once in a while and get a perspective on our work. Men do not attend as strictly to business as from their arguments in this line they think we should. We cannot vote—no, but the laziest, most drunken loafer can have a say as to how we shall be governed, simply because he happened to be born a man forsooth—as though it were a divine right. I noticed in a paper the other day that English women were compelled to adopt militant tactics as a resort, after other and peaceful methods had failed.

Some say women are not actively interested in politics. Well, how could you expect them to be interested when they are not allowed the right to a voice

awaken in a woman who never felt the yearning before, a deep desire for wisdom to bring up her child, but the wisdom is still to be got. She may look down on the tiny creature at her breast, and determine that it shall love her as only the few mothers are loved; but the love is all to be won. And the kind of love she is able to inspire will have so very, very much to do with the whole life of that little atom of humanity! Well may she think how she is to win it.

Children do not instinctively love their parents, although a normal parent instinctively loves his child. A young child is a young animal, plus an immortal but undeveloped soul. A young animal has a certain fondness for the older animal who feeds and protects it; but it is immaterial to the young animal whether that older one is the creature who gave it birth, or a foster-parent. A young child develops (as many mothers have learned to their sorrow) a certain fondness for any person who is good to it. Sentiment for those who gave it life is a later development; it is in nowise an instinct, but a matter of education. And whether that sentiment, when it crystallizes, is to be one of gratitude, or of tenderness, or of admiration, or of ardent love, depends

WOULD YOU LIKE TO COME TO A WOMAN GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION?

Here's the best bit of news I have had to print in many a long day. I have just had a long talk with Mr. Green, the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Association, and he tells me that they would like to have a convention of the farm women in conjunction with the Grain Growers' Convention in Saskatoon, on the 11, 12, 13 and 14th of February. The only qualification was that he would be able to secure quarters in which to hold the meetings. Now, wouldn't that be perfectly splendid?

I'll admit that my joy is a bit selfish because if this plan materializes I will have the opportunity of meeting a great many of my readers—a thing I have long wanted to do.

You'll all come, won't you, even if you have to leave things a bit topsy turvy at home? It would do you a world of good to get away from home for a change. I am looking forward to it as a sort of giddy holiday, in which we will leave all our cares behind us and, at the same time, learn many things we have long wanted to know. But I am sure that I won't need to beg the women who read this page to come. I know they are just the kind who will pack up and away, if it is at all possible.

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung and Mrs. A. V. Thomas are being asked to speak, and if things work out as we hope they will, a fuller announcement may be looked for in next issue. In the meantime, I hope that you will be planning your work ahead so that you will be ready to go if it is definitely decided to hold it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

in even the smallest legislation? Give them a chance. It is a noteworthy fact that anywhere that women have had the vote that they have never reverted to the old order of things and that conditions have improved in consequence. I cannot understand why some men seem afraid to let women have a voice in legislation.

We have started a social club in our neighborhood this winter to pass the long months, which it promises to do quite pleasantly.

I should like to have the little books on "Maternity" and "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and am enclosing 10 cents for same. If this is not enough, let me know. I have one dear little boy 3 years and am beginning to wonder how I should teach him when he is old enough—of course, he is only a baby yet, but one looks ahead for the little ones, don't they? May I come again with some recipes? If this is too long, put it in the waste basket.

Thanking you for your patience and valuable page, I remain

NEW-COMER.

Come whenever you please and bring along as much help as you can.

HOLDING THE LOVE OF THE CHILD

By Clara Laughlin in McCall's Magazine

Until within these last few years there prevailed a curious notion that the mere physical fact of giving birth to a child filled a woman with instinctive wisdom for the child's care. We know better, now. Birth is indeed a miracle; but it isn't that kind of a miracle. And the wonders it works are not done by magic. The fact of being a mother may

on the parents; they get what they earn, there is no miraculous hocus-pocus about it.

I know women who are earning gratitude. Some of them feel, now, that their task is a thankless one; but it isn't. They may be dead when the gratitude develops; but their memories will inherit it. Gratefulness is a slow growth, and it is not in nature to expect it of children except for the gratification of childish desires. But when the children are grown and have youngsters of their own, they will probably look back and cast up old accounts, and say: "Mother was certainly a hard-working woman, and slaved to give us comforts. Poor mother! I'm very, very grateful to her."

And I know women who are earning tenderness, which also is a slow growth and may not blossom until after they are dead. These women's children will think of them regretfully, some day, and say: "Mother had a lot to bear. I never used to realize how heavy her burdens were. I see, now, how patient and good she was. I wish I had understood more—been more considerate."

Then there are the women who are earning admiration. Some day their children will say: "My mother was a wonderful woman. The way she ran her house! And the way she could cook and sew! And then the way she could go to her club or missionary society and read a clever paper or lead a discussion! She was a wonderful woman!"

ONION RECIPES

Stewed Onions.—Select for these the little white button onions, the smaller the better. Skin them, wash well, then cook for twenty minutes in boiling salted

water. Drain at the end of that time, then put back in the saucepan with a cupful of boiling hot milk in which has been dissolved a pinch of soda. Thicken the milk with a tablespoonful of butter rubbed into a level tablespoonful of flour and simmer until the sauce is smooth, then season to taste with pepper and salt. Large onions may be prepared in this way if soaked in cold water for half an hour before boiling.

Fried Onions.—Slice large, white onions after removing the thin outer skin, and soak them in milk for ten minutes. Drain, dip each slice in flour and fry brown in boiling hot fat. The slices must be removed from the fat with a skimmer or a perforated cake turner the instant they are brown, otherwise they will go to pieces. Serve as soon as possible.

Stuffed Onions.—Use for this dish the large Bermuda onions, which peel, then par-boil for ten minutes. Drain and cool, then with a pointed vegetable knife remove the centre of each and fill the cavity with a mixture of chopped meat—veal, beef, ham or chicken—and buttered bread crumbs. Season with salt and pepper. Put the onions close together in a baking dish and add just enough water to keep them from burning. Bake for half an hour, keeping the dish covered for the first ten minutes.

Scalloped Onions.—Slice eight good sized onions after skinning them and boil until tender. Put in a buttered baking dish a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of the onions, then another layer of crumbs, dotting this last layer with butter and sprinkling with pepper and salt. Repeat the layers until the dish is full, finishing with a layer of fine crumbs. Pour in sufficient rich milk to come nearly to the top and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.

Onions and Cheese.—Parboil Spanish onions for five minutes, then cut them in half crosswise, and scoop out a hole in the centre of each half. Make a stuffing of bread crumbs, grated cheese, minced ham and salt, pepper and thyme to taste. Moisten with melted butter and fill the onion centres, packing in the stuffing tightly. Put in the baking dish, add a little hot water in which has been melted a little butter and bake with frequent basting.

Baked Onions.—This is a nice dish as a vegetable, but is also excellent as a cold cure when eaten with simply bread and butter. Cook whole onions of equal size that have had the thin skin removed, first for ten minutes in plain boiling water, then until tender in salted boiling water. Drain and dry with a clean cloth, then put the onions side by side in a baking pan, pepper and salt them and turn in a little hot milk and water. Bake in a hot oven until brown, then put the onions in a hot serving dish and thicken the liquid in the baking pan with a little browned flour; pour it over the onions and serve piping hot.

Beet Recipes

Stewed Beets.—As most cooks are accustomed to serve this delicious vegetable plain boiled, it will be a surprise to them to hear of this new mode of preparation. Boil the beets first, then remove the skins by soaking the beets for a minute in cold water and slipping off the skin with the hands. Slice them into a saucepan with a lump of butter rolled in flour, one or two boiled onions, a teaspoonful of parsley chopped, a little vinegar and salt and pepper to taste. Bring the whole slowly to the boil, then simmer for fifteen minutes.

Baked Beets.—This mode of cooking beets, it is claimed, preserves all the natural sweetness. Wash well, being careful not to break the skin, then put in a baking pan with a little boiling water and bake until tender. When done slip off the skin, sprinkle with salt and pepper and either oil and lemon juice or melted butter.

All noble-minded men are inclined to sadness. It is not merely the feeling that their own lot is a hard one which oppresses them; it is something more—it is their inward sympathy and consciousness of participation in the sufferings of the human race in which they belong.—Aristotle.

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JOTTINGS ON AN ORGANIZING TOUR

In a recent issue of The Guide you may have read the harrowing details of the trip undertaken by T. L. Swift and myself on the Castor branch of the C. P. R. There is nothing that a railway hates to do, however, more than to part with any money so when some of us casually discussed the possibility of getting damages if they detained us more than 24 hours. Someone woke up and we reached Coronation only one day late. Evidently it was a mean plot on the part of the railway officials to deprive the Castor and surrounding locals of the opportunity to listen to the concentrated wisdom which periodically breaks loose from Mr. Swift and the assistant secretary. However, at Coronation we were not disappointed for though the attendance was small, we were pleased to meet some very enthusiastic U.F.A. men in the members of federal unions with a sprinkling from other districts. While the C.P.R. were apparently not on the job here, yet we met some individual opposition, though in spite of the courteous invitation to do so, our friend the enemy could not be persuaded to stay for the meeting. I may say that through the whole tour with one or two exceptions, I was delighted to meet individuals who felt that this new and promising country should be left as their own particular closed lease or happy hunting ground. The landlords of old England were never more excited when they found some poor tenant engaged in snaring pheasants than are these people, when poor homesteaders start to organize. And that anyone should feel sufficiently interested to go in and endeavor to enlighten such people, is really nothing more or less than an outrage. At Coronation, Mr. Swift went south and succeeded in adding many new members at Sounding Creek and other places, while his addresses on the grain business were greatly appreciated. At Veteran, my next stop, some two dozen members were on hand and a meeting of considerable length resulted. All through the tour we were greatly handicapped in point of numbers, for which, no one can be blamed, except in a few instances. Nor did I feel greatly disappointed as the circumstances were exceptional. The weather was still open and many were rushing the stacking of their grain; others were threshing. Some were hauling their grain and others away on a long trip to the mines for coal. Everyone was very busy making the most of the open weather. I think they were wise.

Ladies' Auxiliary Formed

From Veteran, my next stop was at Consort. Here the ladies were out in force and, in addition to the regular proceedings, we were able to organize a ladies' auxiliary; in fact, I don't think you could have stopped them, anyway. This auxiliary should certainly tend to keep Harmony Union strictly up to its name. The intention of the ladies is to get their work going in preparation for the time when our regular Homemakers' clubs become facts. From Consort there was a long drive to Wiste, where an afternoon meeting was to be held. With three threshing outfits all within sight, very few were out and after a short stay and lunch at the secretary's home, as Mr. Baldwin had come over from Carlton to take me to the evening meeting, I climbed on board and once more got under weigh. That same evening I had the pleasure of speaking in the famous "sod hall." This hall was built by the members of Carlton Union, after the style of many a homesteader's dwelling, namely, of sods fresh from Mother Earth. It has now almost an international reputation, and is used not only for U.F.A. meetings, but for lantern lectures, Sunday school and church services, etc. Will some of our friends, facing similar difficulties, take heart at the example set by Carlton Union of the U.F.A.

From Carlton, the next trip was to

Sedalia. Here the union have a most pretentious building of all lumber and some 40 feet by 25 feet or thereabouts. A good crowd turned out and, as there was a program as well, it was late, or rather early, before the meeting broke up. Sedalia Union have, I understand, already cleared the cost of labor on their hall and soon hope to have the rest cleared. As the union is not yet 12 months old, this is good work.

An Automobile That "Wasn't"

Here was experienced the second hitch in the tour. No C.P.R. this time, but an automobile which failed to materialize. I never have learned what became of that automobile. Anyway, it was not. As a result I failed to make Cereal and Buffalo Plains. However, by rustling around I was able to commandeer a wagon and team next morning, and by a forced march of 35 miles reached Youngstown in time to catch up with my schedule. At this place a good meeting was held and considerable interest shown. It was no wonder. Youngstown was at that time the Western terminus of the C.N.R. line coming into Calgary. An elevator had been erected at this point by one of our budding financiers (or is it philanthropists?). This gentleman was buying up all grain in sight for cash, making his own grades, likewise his own price. So far as I was able to make out he was strictly on the safe side in the matter of grades and only from 12



FARM BUILDINGS OF HERMAN PENZLOFF, CLARESHOLM, ALTA.

to 15 cents below the market quotation as based on Winnipeg prices.

Good Meeting at Youngstown

From Youngstown I journeyed to Sheerness, the coal town, with a farmer from Cereal, who was hauling coal. Our secretary here was taking a holiday and my various letters preparing for the tour were still in the hands of the postmaster. As a result the members of other unions in the district were disappointed, not knowing what time the meeting was to be. However, some of the Berry Creek members were on hand in the afternoon, and thanks to P. Hobzworth, who sent a team and democrat down, others were able to be on hand in the evening. Many teams were also in for coal and the result was a really good meeting in the evening.

From this point my trip took me to Hanna for an afternoon meeting, with the object of organizing there, but to my surprise, absolutely no arrangements had been made and no one knew anything of it. As Hanna had been especially included at the request of the secretary of Earlton Union it did not look very promising for the evening meeting, which was to be held at Earlton schoolhouse. However, I drove on there and was rewarded by a crowd of four, of which the secretary was not one. These two points were the only ones where no meeting could be held. However, those gentlemen who had been able to get wind of the meeting proved very enthusiastic members and we had a very interesting conversation.

From there a visit was made to Lillico and a really good meeting was held at

Surprise schoolhouse. A number of the members of Victor Union were present, though the distance had evidently proved too much for our friends from Delia. Geo. Sargeant was on hand from Harts-horn, but it was next morning before our journey was continued. We are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stevenson for their kindness and hospitality in putting us up over night.

Social Evening at Wolf Hill

The next evening a very pleasant time was spent with the members of Wolf Hill Union, at the home of Walter Taylor. A number of ladies were present and a large program consisting of speeches, songs, recitations and pianoforte solos and duets was successfully carried out. Last, but not least, the ladies, besides taking part in the program, helped out with a grand supper. I believe though that the bachelors played their part in this. If Wolf Hill can bring off social evenings in this style from time to time, there surely should be no bachelors left in that district soon.

Next morning Cornucopia was in evidence and in the evening I had the pleasure of meeting the members of this union once more. The trip was beginning to tell a little by this time, but, as usual, our friends were kindness itself.

The next day, the meeting, the last of the tour, was at Gadsby. This town was just reached in time for the afternoon meeting. There was not a large turnout, but, judging from those who were

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

will our unions realize that the Farmers' Union should be in the hands of farmers? When will our unions realize that sooner or later their interests will bring them into conflict with some business corporation and that even if that officer does not take the Initiative on his own behalf, he will be forced possibly against his own will to do the bidding of those behind him and betray the union. The worst of it is that farmers, instead of getting busy after an experience of this kind and looking after themselves, invariably take it lying down and growl that the U.F.A. is no good or something of that kind. Presumably because the Central office did not protect them from their own folly. Farmers! quit yourselves like men. Let us have more of the backbone and less of the wishbone. Study your constitution and this next year, which bids fair to open up a new era of our history, see that your officers are men whose interests are your interests, whose wishes are your wishes, whose every effort in all circumstances will be for you. That man can only be one of yourselves—a farmer—and to tell you the whole truth, even he needs watching. My message is this—if you would be successful, hand-pick your men.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

MacLEOD SEED FAIR RESULTS

The following is a report of the Seed Fair held by the MacLeod Agricultural association at MacLeod, January 6, 1913.

Alberta Red: 1, W. J. Glass; 2, Forster and Jackson; 3, R. E. Patterson.

White Fife: 1, R. E. Patterson.

Preston: 1, R. E. Patterson.

Red Fife: 1, W. J. Glass; 2, Shield Bros.; 3, H. McIntosh.

Marquis: 1, H. McIntosh; 2, W. J. Glass; 3, Stewart Bros.

Oats—Gartons: 1, H. G. Long; 2, R. E. Patterson; 3, James Beattie.

Abundance: 1, W. J. Glass; 2, H. McIntosh.

Flax: 1, R. E. Patterson.

Potatoes—Lord Allendale: 1, R. J. Hetherington.

The exhibits of grain were of an excellent quality, being commented on by the judges as being the best shown so far this season at any place where they had judged. The entries were not large owing to the very severe weather. A number of purchasers from other districts attended the fair and purchased considerable seed. Messrs Campbell and McComb were the judges. This is of particular interest as several of the winners are prominent U.F.A. men and supporters of the Grain Growers' Grain company.

LAKE VIEW'S NEW OFFICERS

Lake View Union, No. 71 U.F.A. The semi-monthly meeting of the above union was held at Lake View on Saturday, December 28, 1912. The committee appointed to make arrangements for the Box Social, Concert and Dance to be held on January 24 reported that arrangements for same were well under way, that a program to include vocal and instrumental music, recitations and a minstrel troupe was arranged for. The election of officers for 1913 resulted as follows: President, J. R. Quinlan; Vice-President, F. Hogg; Directors, Messrs. J. M. Hay, J. McNiece, H. McRae, D. S. Milne and P. C. Hepburn; Secretary-Treasurer, Donald Cameron. Messrs. J. R. Quinlan, J. M. Hay, J. McNiece and D. Cameron were unanimously appointed to represent the branch as delegates to the annual convention to be held in Calgary, January 21, 22 and 23, 1913.

DONALD CAMERON, Sec.-Treas.

FARMS FOR SALE

You may wish to dispose of your farm. If so, tell your brother farmers about it. Your farm may be just what he wants. Save the Real Estate dealers' commission by advertising it in The Guide and doing your business direct. A small ad. on our Farmers' Market Place page will get you a buyer.

OFFICERS:

Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion	Virde
President:	R. O. Henders	Culross
Vice-President:	J. B. Wood	Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie	Winnipeg

EMPIRE OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

The annual meeting of the Empire Branch of the M. G. G. A. was held last night in the school house. It was a very enthusiastic meeting, the president and the vice-president being re-elected for the third year. There were 27 paid-up members, 12 having paid double fees. Two new branches were organized at Erickson and Scandinavia, during Mr. Dixon's visit in the spring. In co-operation with Bethany Branch a car of apples and two cars of flour and feed have been ordered. A resolution was passed "That Empire Branch still favor the Farmers' Platform as presented at Ottawa." A resolution in favor of immediate free trade with Great Britain was passed unanimously. Wishing you success. Yours truly,

H. JACKSON,
Sec.-Treas., Empire Branch.

PINE CREEK ELECTION

Minutes of the Pine Creek Grain Growers' annual meeting, held Dec. 17: Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Election of officers: Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by D. McCaig—That E. Stewart be re-elected president.—Carried. Moved by D. Brown, seconded by E. Manns—That W. Johnson be vice-president.—Carried. Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by G. Manns—That W. A. Green be secretary-treasurer.—Carried. Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by M. Watson—That J. Bennett, G. Manns, A. McCaig, D. McCaig, D. Brown and W. S. Burton be directors.—Carried. Moved by D. McCaig, seconded by M. Watson—That J. Bennett be delegate to Portage.—Carried. Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by W. Johnson—That M. Watson be delegate to Portage.—Carried. Moved by W. Johnson, seconded by J. Bennett—That D. Brown be delegate to Brandon.—Carried. Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by G. Manns—That J. Stewart be delegate to Brandon.—Carried.

Mr. Burnell then addressed the meeting for half an hour and pointed out our need for better organization and more combined effort on the part of the farmers of the West. This address was one of the best that the Pine Creek Grain Growers ever listened to and the speaker was accorded a most hearty vote of thanks. J. Bennett then addressed the meeting for a few minutes and gave some interesting figures on the different prices between producer and consumer. Mr. Bennett also brought in two resolutions, one on our grading system and one on the weighing of our grain. These two resolutions were passed unanimously. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Friday, Jan. 17, at 7 o'clock to hear the reports of the delegates from Portage and Brandon conventions. We hope to see every farmer out at this meeting on Jan. 17, as we are fully convinced that we have more need for organization at present than ever we had before.

JOSIAH BENNETT,
Press Correspondent.

PROTEST AGAINST CONDITIONS

At a concert and dance held at the Grand Narrows school house, on 13th inst. M. McCaig and a number of the members of the Silverwood branch of your association were present. Mr. McCaig delivered a very able address on the advantages to be gained by the farmers organizing and fighting against the wholesale robbery to which they are subjected at present by all who can take a hand in it from the Dominion government downward. As most of those present were farmers who are in a fair way to be starved out under present conditions, it was unanimously agreed to form a branch of your association, to be named the Grand Narrows branch. All the farmers present, to the number of nineteen, enrolled and I have no doubt we will soon gather in those who were absent. The following were elected office bearers: President, W. H. McKnight; vice-president, John

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is Conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. O. Henders, President.

Knowles; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Macleod Hutchison; directors, R. McIntyre, J. T. Bangle, A. Sangster, R. Sowerter, A. Jackson and A. Monkman. Yours faithfully,

JAS. MACLEOD HUTCHISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

P.S.—Nine members paid their subscription, so I enclose you money order for \$6.25, being 50c each for nine members and \$1.75 for membership, etc., book received from Mr. McCuish. Togo, Sask., is our postal address, but Grand Narrows school district is eight miles north of Togo and in Manitoba. Yours, etc.—J.M.H.

SPRINGFIELD ELECTS OFFICERS

A well-attended meeting of the Springfield Branch was held at Cornwall school house, Dec. 5. The fire-guard question was discussed and a committee of three was appointed to fill blanks. The secretary was also requested to write the superintendent of C.P.R. Kenora division to learn why the planks were taken up on private crossings. The following officers were elected: President, T. Paterson, vice-president, E. Speer; secretary-treasurer, C. E. MacKenzie; directors, T. H. McMurry, M. Riddig, W. Speer, G. Linklater, James Beattie, R. W. Edmonds; auditor, T. Smith, Jr. The association bought a car of apples, with a saving of two hundred dollars.

The election of a delegate to Brandon was left over till the next meeting. Yours respectfully,

C. E. MACKENZIE,
Secretary, Springfield M. G. G. A.

NINGA LOOKS TO FUTURE

The annual meeting of Ninga Branch was held December 14. The meeting was very successful and a considerable amount of renewal of interest was manifested, and the prospects for 1913 are quite encouraging.

Seven delegates were appointed to represent us at the Brandon Convention. We are looking forward to the co-operative movement with a great deal of confidence and believe it will not only increase our membership but strengthen the bond of attachment between them. G. W. LOVE.

KENTON IS FLOURISHING

We held our postponed annual meeting of the Kenton Grain Growers' association here on December 20 and had a very successful meeting. A statement of the business taken up by the Association for the past year was given by the president. After discussion a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the officers for their untiring interest in looking after the business of the Association for the past year. From the auditor's report given it was found that there was a balance on hand of \$8.77, which goes to show that the Association at Kenton is in a very flourishing condition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Stevens; vice-president, Clifford Hunter; secretary-treasurer, Duncan Robertson; directors, Isaac Cormick, Geo. Jones, James McIntosh, Geo. Tilmar, Donald Paterson and Earl Tomlinson. Delegates to Brandon convention, Duncan Robertson, Geo. Tilmar, Geo. Kent.

Enclosed please find P.O. order for \$10.00, dues from the Kenton Grain Growers' association to the Central association for twenty members, for the year 1913.

Send us some more constitutions as our supply all used up, and oblige.

Yours truly,
DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
Secretary Kenton G.G.A.

SQUARE DEAL FROM MANUFACTURERS

Mayfield Grain Growers' association held their second meeting since re-organization on the 3rd inst. A good turn out and twelve new members added to the roll indicate that our movement

is increasing its hold in the confidence of the people.

The following resolution sets forth the attitude of our people on the co-operation movements: "Resolved that this Association is in favor of the Co-operative Supply Company, giving preference to American manufactured goods until such time as the government and home manufacturer give us a 'square deal.'"

IDEA ON PROPAGANDA WORK

Mr. A. Benson, of Manson, suggests that a general letter be sent out from the Central office setting forth the work that has been taken up by the Association and the benefits accruing therefrom; the problems now before us and the work to be taken up in the near future. Each secretary of a local branch to be supplied with any desired number of such letter, said local secretaries to see that a copy of the letter be placed in the hand of each grain grower in his district who is not a member of the Association.

I think the above is a very practical suggestion and will be glad to co-operate in the carrying of it out. In the meantime I would ask (particularly from our younger members) for sample letters covering the above plan. This will be an opportunity to set forth what you think would be of the greatest worth in such letter. If you have an original idea on propaganda work give us the benefit of it.

Clanwilliam letter with enclosure of dues just received.

We notice the Clanwilliam friends collected \$1.50 membership fees and sent one dollar per member to the Central. A pretty good idea as far as helping out propaganda work is concerned. What do other local branches think of it?

Secretary Mattice, of Elva, sends a contribution of membership fees and reports a successful meeting. Officers for next year properly installed and every thing looking toward a successful year.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

That the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will go forward to greater work in the future was clearly demonstrated by the action of the delegation at the Brandon convention. They realized that one of their chief problems was that of finance, and with that in view they contributed over \$1,000 in the short space of half an hour towards the "Fighting Fund," designed to support the work of the Association throughout the province. The matter was brought before the convention by T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa, who was chairman of a committee appointed last year to consider the advisability of introducing a life-membership scheme into the Association. Mr. Drayson was called upon by the president on Wednesday afternoon, January 8, to report of his committee. He stated that the committee had not felt it advisable at the present time to recommend the life-membership scheme, but they thought a better proposal would be to co-operate in the building up of a large fund, by way of an increase in the "Fighting Fund" started last year. Mr. Drayson said that he was ready to begin the contribution and laid a \$5.00 bill upon the table. The idea was taken up very heartily by the convention.

John Kennedy immediately supported it with a \$10.00 bill and called upon the delegates to come forward. A shower of bills and silver was at once precipitated until \$237.25 had been handed to J. L. Brown, who was appointed to receive the money. As soon as the cash contribution had subsided, W. G. Forrester, of Emerson, rose and stated that no doubt the majority of delegates present had not come prepared to take part in the contribution, he would therefore pledge himself personally to pay \$10.00 to the "Fighting Fund" on or before April 1, provided nine others of those present would do likewise. The additional pledges were very quickly forthcoming. When this had been completed Mr. Forrester then pledged another \$10.00 on or before April 1, provided that nine local Associations would do likewise.

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

This was met by pledges of \$10.00 each from sixty-two local Associations represented at the convention. Further personal and Association pledges of \$5.00 each were made until the grand total of \$1,032.25 was reached.

Standing of Fund

The actual standing of the Fighting

Fund is as follows:	
J. F. Taylor	\$ 6.00
Geo. Love	5.00
W. Moffatt	5.00
J. S. Wood	10.00
T. A. Crerar	15.00
G. F. Chipman	10.00
C. S. Watkins	10.00
H. Lalters	5.00
Cox Bros.	5.00
J. H. Ward	5.00
Jos. Smithson	1.00
M. W. Fox	6.00
C. F. Masson	8.00
J. L. Brown	5.00
J. S. Moffatt	3.00
A. C. Stewart	5.00
Harley Lumb	2.50
Silas Dunfield	5.00
Grandview G.G.A.	105.00
R. J. Avison	10.00
A. Lantram	1.00
R. Booth	5.00
W. Coulthard	1.00
A. Parent	1.00
F. Sperrill	1.00
Henry Chipperfield	12.00
R. C. Henders	10.00
Elmbank G.G.A.	51.00
R. A. Potter	5.00
K. J. Donnelly	23.00
H. Chipperfield	76.00
David Reid	5.00
Pine Creek G.G.A.	9.00
Rolling River G.G.A.	5.00
R. Stewart	2.00
Jas. Penman	1.00
Springfield G.G.A.	13.25
A. J. M. Poole	4.00
Francis Kilty	2.00
J. Campbell	1.00
J. Nickle	1.00
Mr. Palmer	1.00
Thunder Hill G.G.A.	10.00
W. H. Holland	1.00
J. E. Docking	2.00
I. Leflar	5.00
A. McCleary	4.00
John Spencer	10.00
Shadaland G.G.A.	5.00
Arizona G.G.A.	10.00
Geo. Timbey	1.00
Ivanhoe G.G.A.	6.50
G. F. Ebbert	1.00
Loundale G.G.A.	10.00
Sundries	50.00
Spring Hill Ass'n	7.50
Beresford Farmers	7.25
Valley River G.G.A.	8.00
S. Blackmore	2.00
Glenora Branch	9.35
Pine Creek G.G.A.	10.00
John R. Morrison	5.00
Geo. Lowe	11.00
C. E. McKenzie	1.75
Dunrea Ass'n	15.00
Miniota G.G.A.	10.00
Bank Interest	4.09
Bank Interest	2.37
	\$665.56

The above has all been acknowledged previously.

Collected at Convention \$237.25
T. Zackory 10.00
J. P. Duff 10.00

\$922.81
Less Exchange 1.65

Balance on Hand \$921.16
In addition to the actual cash on hand there are the following pledges made at

STOCK BREEDERS

Many farmers are going into mixed farming nowadays and stock-raising will occupy a very important place. If you have any pedigree stock for sale, let the farmers know about it by putting an ad. on our Farmers' Market Place page. The cost is small and the returns large. A trial order will convince you.

the convention to be paid on or before April 1:

Personal Pledges

W. G. Forrester, Emerson	\$20.00
C. T. Watkins, Langvale	10.00
R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst	10.00
J. Bennett, Austin	10.00
P. D. McArthur, Longburn	10.00
A. Quelch, Birtle	10.00
D. McDonald, Vista	10.00
C. T. Masson, Pilot Mound	10.00
R. C. Henders, Culross	10.00
W. G. Babcock, Birnie	5.00
Geo. A. Baker, Springhurst	5.00
A. J. M. Poole, Springhurst	5.00
F. Berry, Springbrook	5.00
J. G. Moffatt, Winnipeg	5.00
W. A. Davidson, Grain Growers' Grain Co.	5.00
G. A. Smith, Shoal Lake	5.00
John Slater, Shoal Lake	5.00
Montgomery Bros., Deloraine	10.00

\$150.00

Association Pledges for \$10.00

Elm Bank, Deloraine, Birnie, Spring Hill, Oak Lake, Medora, Glenora, Franklin, Starbuck, Emerson, Beaver, Beresford, Benito, Neelin, Burton, Waskada, Lenore, Springfield, Ninga, Rapid City, Moline, Minitonas, Lornedale, Ingelow, Bethany, Archie, Strathclair, Silverwood, Swan Lake, Woodnorth, King's School, Kelloe, Morris, Bidford, Miniota, Manson, Bradwardine, Carroll, Binscarth, Foxwarren, Oakville, Empire, Shoal Lake, Moore Park, Pilot Mound, Berton, Minto, Salem, Newdale, Seaburn, Eden, Howden-Osprey, Melita, Elm Creek, Prairie, Bagot, Boissevain, Inkermann, Elkhorn, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie. Total 62 Associations—\$620.00.

Association Pledges for \$5.00

Rosser, Goodlands, Roaring River. Total 3 Associations—\$15.00.

SINGLE DEFEAT MARRIED MEN

The St. Louis branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held their sixth meeting on January 6 in the M.W.A. Hall. The usual business was transacted and the members decided to launch upon a scheme of co-operative buying.

An initial start was made by ordering a car lot of flour direct from the mills, thereby eliminating the middlemen's profits. The program consisted of a lively debate, "Married versus Single Life," which was won by the single men after a lengthy discussion. Songs and musical selections were also given.

Mr. W. B. Meneer, our energetic ex-president, was chosen to represent the local branch at the Brandon convention. A resolution was moved and unanimously carried, "That we appreciate the efforts of the Central Organization in obtaining conference with the manufacturers for the discussion of national subjects, leading to betterment of conditions throughout the empire."

The membership now numbers 46 paid up members, and St. Louis promises to be a very successful branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

JOHN H. CARTER,

Sec.-Treas. St. Louis Branch, St. Louis Guilbert P.O., Man.

OSPREY PLANS CO-OPERATION

Osprey Grain Growers' association met with a goodly number of members present. Correspondence was read by the secretary regarding Direct Legislation, a letter from Grain Growers' Grain Co. in regard to co-operative buying and prices on commodities, also the call to the Provincial Convention. A good discussion followed, in which most members took part. T. C. Drayson was asked to outline a plan of co-operative buying mapped out by himself. He spoke at length on the subject, explaining the details. The main points were as follows: That the members of county or district organizations form a company at \$10.00 per share and build a small warehouse within each suitable district wherein to store goods bought by the car-load. That the Grain Growers' Grain Co. or the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association act as buying agent and ship to county or districts as required by local branches ordering same. The discussion showed that all were well pleased with the plan and the following resolution was moved by R. Habkirk and D. G. Strohman: That we, the members of the Osprey Branch of G.G.A., heartily approve of the co-operative plan outlined by T. C. Drayson.—Sarried.

D. G. STROHMAN, Sec.

What do you think of these Coats at \$5.95?



They are the Finest Value we can offer you

When it comes to value in sheeplined coats there is only one word to express it in this case—unequaled! You cannot buy one of the same quality elsewhere for \$5.95, but you can pay double that sum and not get a better garment.

They were not made to sell at this price. They are odd lots of our higher grade coats, worth a lot more money than we are asking in this instance.

We want you to test this statement by ordering one and seeing for yourself. If you are not satisfied we will refund your money and pay carriage both ways. Does not this impress you as an offering worth trying?

The outsides are made of the strongest quality brown duck, whipcord, Bedford cord or English corduroy. As we have only a limited number of each lot we cannot promise to give you any particular make of outside covering, but will do the best we can in every case.

These coats are very warm and will give excellent wear. All seams are double stitched with strong linen thread. The collar is seven inches high and is made of soft beaverette skin and buttons close up around the face and ears. The linings are of the very best quality sheepskin and are evenly clipped and bark tanned.

Nearly all are made in our own workshops by skilled workers, and those that are not, are made according to our instructions. They will give all the satisfaction which you would look for and expect in high priced garments. Sizes, 36 to 46 ins. chest measure, taken over vest only. When ordering give height and weight.

13R427. Sheepskin Coat. Sale Price - \$5.95

In our Sale Catalogue are many Fine Bargains

Those not possessing a copy should write for one. It contains forty pages of tempting values

The bargains shown in our Semi-Annual Sale Catalogue are truly wonderful. Every article represents a big saving because we have added only the bare expense of handling to the cost of production. Look over your Catalogue and note the prices. The money-saving opportunities we offer are exceptional. Every economical householder should take advantage of them and lay in a supply for future use.

Send in your order at once, delay will probably mean disappointment. The demand on many of the popular lines is extremely heavy and some may become exhausted at any time. We want our customers to bear this in mind.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

OFFICERS:	
Hon. Life President: E. N. Hopkins	
President: J. A. Maharg Moose Jaw	
Vice-President: Charles A. Dunning Regina	
Secretary-Treasurer: Fred. W. Green Moose Jaw	

MR. GREEN AT BRANDON

After extending greetings of Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Secretary Fred W. Green gave the following brief address at the Brandon Convention, on January 9

Somewhere about twelve years ago a few Saskatchewan farmers brought forth on these broad plains a new democracy. Engendered in adversity and developed by a dire necessity, it grew robust and strong, promulgating the declaration that a small grain dealing class should not be permitted to continue to exploit the whole of the grain producing mass.

As soon as this young institution got nicely to work there developed a sort of economic war which tested to the limit the capability of such an institution to endure. But as we stand today and look to the westward and see our offices at Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg and away on down the line to Fort William, where our large terminal elevators stand and then wander back through the long line of our elevators in Manitoba and those of the Saskatchewan Co-operative in Saskatchewan, and look at the plans laid for a line in the great Province of Alberta, and picture to ourselves the hundreds of local associations carrying on the educational propaganda throughout the length and breadth of these three provinces. Then, as I stand and look in your faces here today, I think I may be pardoned for saying there is tangible evidence that a farmers' organization can be made to endure.

We have gathered here today representative men from every part of the great Western grain producing area. We are gathered for our annual consultation; gathered to consider ways and means for further extension and consolidation of our co-operative endeavors. Necessity and duty both demand that we should do this, but do it on a very much broader and grander scale than anything heretofore attempted. We should do this not only because necessity and duty demands it of us, not only because opportunity is offered far away and above anything ever offered

Saskatchewan

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

to those who have gone before us, but a sacred obligation to posterity rests upon our shoulders. Rising generations will expect of Western Canadian yeomen that they do not continue to stand apart as isolated individuals and patiently allow their whole class and industry to become the football and plaything of corporate organizations.

As our children look down our long line of ancestry and scan the page of history, as they note the struggle of our fathers in the cause of freedom, as they note the bondage from which they wrought out deliverance, secured the franchise, freedom of press and speech, and delivered to us this great land, free and clean, parceled out amongst us, I say gentlemen, they demand of us that we shall not allow ourselves and our

more hated and feared, never were more subtle forces in operation to destroy it. We should here today determine that the work already done shall serve as a stepping stone to broader things, and a stronger resolve that no power on earth shall be permitted to divide or separate us from the high purpose we have in view. We should today afresh address ourselves resolutely to the unfinished task carried on so successfully thus far. We should determine to give our movement a more permanent foundation, a more universal application until it stands upon a rock, and encircles all our members in the beneficent embrace of our co-operative effort. We should here yoke ourselves afresh to the task of bringing into one solid, compact union all the subsidiary institutions de-

Directors:

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Parcival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore.
District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

our love and respect for our country will be enlarged and our duty towards her more fully comprehended, that our grand old empire structure, with all its opportunities and duties for us may be more clearly discerned, that our old bit of bunting placed by us on an exceeding high mountain, that old tattered rag, waving above us in its calm silent dignity may be fixed in our minds as the silent emblem which represents the guarantee we have each given to the other that freedom of opportunity shall be the right of every individual finding shelter beneath its fluttering folds, and that we are each obligated to endeavor to establish that which shall be best for all, summed up, that we should here today determine to agitate, to organize, to educate, to co-operate, to emancipate, until equity shall reign.

SEARS WILL FIND 'EM LATER

We held our annual meeting today with good success. This branch was almost dead for some time, but it is reviving. Some of the farmers here would say, "I won't belong to the G.G.A. for I get just the same rights as those that do belong," so we formed a sort of a union in connection with the Grain Growers and any farmer that don't join we will not help him to load cars or thresh, and it is taking a remarkable effect; and any Grain Grower that does help such a non-Grain Grower it is left to a committee to decide whether to put him out of the Grain Growers or not. What do you think of the proposition, or what would be the effect if it became general throughout the province?

THOS. J. SEARS,

Secretary, Findlater Branch.

I don't know.—F.W.

Find enclosed \$14.00 for membership fees for 28 members and 3 life members, giving us a total of 31 members. We will hold our annual meeting on the 21st, at 2 p.m.

G. E. NOGGLE,

Secretary, Lampman Association.
"Good for Noggle."—F.W.G.

Saskatchewan Convention
DON'T FORGET the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan
Grain Growers' Association at Saskatoon on
February 12, 13 and 14
For Program and Instructions see Page 19

industry to be again entangled in the yoke of bondage, but they will demand that we hand to them a wider, grander cleaner franchise and citizenship than was handed to us.

There should be a stirring in the tops of the mulberry trees here today. The introduction of some force that will sway us all in one direction even as the trees of the wood are moved with the wind. There should be a careful stock-taking, a thorough retrospect, a close examination of our position and condition, a drawing together, a strengthening of the mutual tie that binds us, the development of a farmers' esprit de corps, if you will. Our rivals will care little about any high sounding words we may utter here today, but will most assuredly watch critically any steps we take likely to result in action, and examine carefully the foundation of the structure we have already erected. And never was there greater necessity for our action, never was our movement

veloped by this association. Our buying, selling, our suggestive legislation, our social association, should all be working in unison. There is really no reason why soil tillers' necessities should not be more largely supplied by one great farmers' institution of farmers, by farmers, for farmers.

Everyone is looking for cheap living, which is doubtless right, but we should not allow this to be accomplished by making serfs of those of us who produce the food for all. I trust our vision will be mightily enlarged. That our discussions will be tempered with calmness and dignity, our action with due consideration and far-sightedness, all marked by a general sympathetic brotherhood spirit. That all we do will tend to strengthen our mutual respect for our great agricultural industry, and the men whom we represent here today who are engaged in it, an industry which has made Canada great amongst the nations of the earth. I trust also

GROW VEGETABLES

But first make certain you have the Seeds which produce the best

If you are a lover of Fresh Vegetables free from the touch of alien hands and bruise of packing box—**GROW THEM YOURSELF**—straight from garden to table. There's money in it, too. Why not cater to supply the ever-ready market.

WE TEST ALL OUR SEEDS.—We never send out an ounce that does not show a high germinative test. Note some of our Specialties:

BEETS—Campbell's Special Dark, red skin with crimson flesh; an exceptionally good keeper.

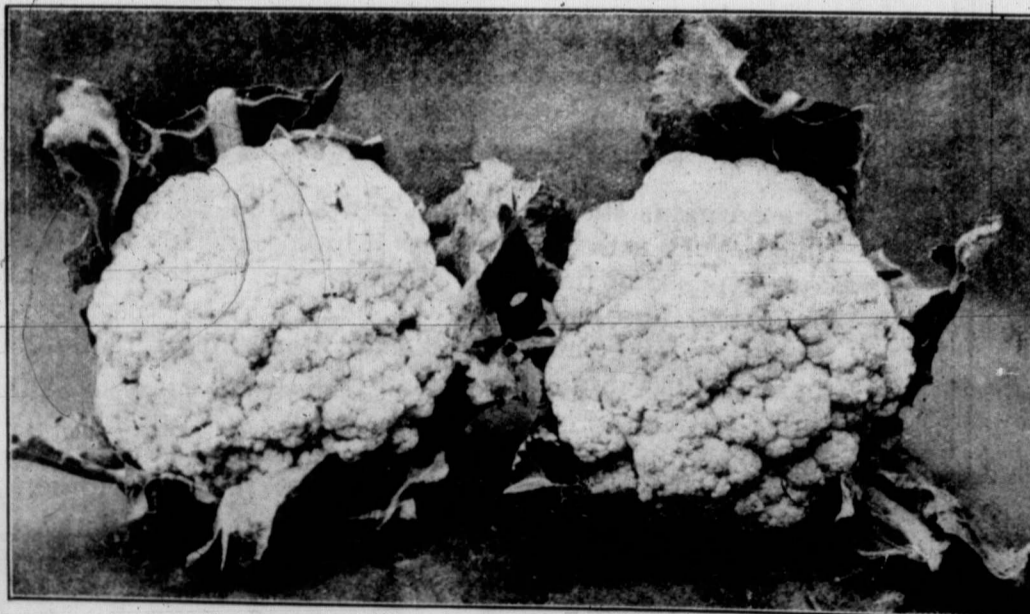
CAULIFLOWER—Selected early snowball, producing magnificent white heads.

CARROTS—Campbell's Scarlet Prince, new stump rooted variety, early class, rich bright color.

CELERY—White Plume variety, crisp, solid and of pleasing flavor, with inner leaves and hearts naturally white.

CUCUMBER—Improved early white spine, desirable as a garden or market variety, large fruited, early strain.

ONION—Danver's Yellow Globe, above the medium size, globular, yellowish brown, flesh white, very productive.



All Orders will receive Immediate Attention

CAMPBELL FLORAL COMPANY
CALGARY :: ALBERTA

LETTUCE—Campbell's Quick Growth, excellent for table use, sweet rich flavor, absolutely best variety, also Nonpareil, a beautiful light yellowish green, with solid head, the easiest grown of all lettuces.

GREEN PEAS—American Wonder, wrinkled dwarf variety; Gradus, exceedingly luscious, wrinkled and a great producer; Stratagem, immense pods with an abundance of tender peas, wrinkled.

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We also keep a Large and Assorted Stock of Spinach, Marrow, Parsley, Rhubarb, Pumpkin, Corn, Cabbage, Beans, Asparagus, Seeds, Etc.

How Grain Growers' Grain Co. Got Justice For One Farmer

On February 16, 1912, a farmer residing near Stettler, Alberta, delivered to the Canadian Northern Railway company, at Stettler, a bill of lading covering a shipment of 1027 bushels of bulk wheat, consigned to the order of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, and billed to Kingston, Ontario, via Duluth. The number of the car loaded by the farmer was 56808, and the railway company proceeded with such despatch that on March 3, just sixteen days after the bill was accepted by the railway company, the car had arrived at Winnipeg and was inspected by the government inspectors as No. 4 tough.

Then followed a long and weary wait on the part of the shipper, who was anxious to secure a settlement for his car, but in spite of all efforts made to effectively trace same the railway authorities could not make delivery of the car, and it was not until the middle of July that the car was eventually delivered to the terminal elevator at Port Arthur, instead of to Kingston where it was originally billed. The car had been so long on the road that it was necessary to reinspect same on its arrival at the terminals, the result being that the government inspector changed the grade of the grain to "no grade, condemned, heated, damp, No. 4 wheat," which meant a considerable loss to the shipper, as the grain was sold at a price of 37 cents per bushel to the shipper, whereas the price of this same kind of grain during the month of March was 73 1/4 cents.

Needless to say, it was not the intention of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to allow this settlement to be accepted as final, but as the shipper was the man most interested the whole question was submitted to him. He was even less satisfied with the returns, and as it was thought that this would be a case which would result in heavy law costs it was decided that the best way to settle the matter was for the Company to enter a claim. With this in view the shipper assigned his interests in the car to the Company, and a claim was made upon the Canadian Northern for the value of the grain. The Grain Company's solicitors received an answer that the railway company would be prepared to settle on the basis of sixty cents on the dollar, but this was refused as it was thought that the railway company could be compelled to pay the whole claim. It was, therefore, decided to issue a writ and on October 5, 1912, a statement of claim was filed in the County Court of Winnipeg by The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, against the Canadian Northern Railway company.

This writ was, in part, as follows:—"On February 16, 1912, . . . delivered at Stettler, in the Province of Alberta, to the defendants 1027 bushels of bulk wheat consigned to order of plaintiffs for carriage to Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, via Duluth. Said wheat was loaded by the plaintiff into car No. 56808, whereupon defendants delivered to said . . . Bill of Lading dated February 16, 1912, covering said wheat. The plaintiffs allege and claim that the defendants undertook and promised to the said . . . to carry and deliver said wheat at said Kingston with despatch and without delay and without loss to said . . . The plaintiffs further allege and claim that it was the duty in law of the defendants to carry and deliver said wheat at said Kingston with despatch and without delay and without loss to said . . ."

"The defendants in breach of their said contract and their said duty did not carry and deliver said wheat at said Kingston, but on the contrary, after great and unreasonable delay, diverted said wheat to Port Arthur, in the Province of Ontario, where the grain was outturned on July 19, 1912. Said grain was inspected at Winnipeg on March 3, 1912, and graded No. 4 tough. On the outturn at said Port Arthur, 995 bushels were graded "no grade, condemned, heated, damp, No. 4 wheat," and the final outturns were 915-20 bushels of dried, condemned, heated wheat. Subsequently to its arrival at Port Arthur, it was sold at 37 cents per bushel by said consignee, being the full value for same, and the net returns from said



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MISCELLANEOUS

ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

THE FARMERS' MILL OF PRINCE AL- bert is turning out high grade flour; Empire Patent, \$2.70 per cwt.; Cook's Pride, \$2.50; Sweet Home, \$2.30; XXXX, \$1.75. Bran and Shorts, \$18 per ton. One Northern Milling Co., Box 633, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-6

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START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY. Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-13

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FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS re-cleaned Marquis wheat, grown on summer-fallow and threshed by a new separator. Also about three hundred bushels of Garton's No. 68 six-rowed barley, grown from stock bought direct from Garton's, Winnipeg. Re-cleaned. Both the above have tested well, and are high class. Geo. E. Stopford, "Prairie View," Fillmore, Sask. 4-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—FOR SEED, GROWN on summerfallow and backsetting. Ask for pamphlet showing its advantages and telling the secret of getting advantage of the seed grain reduction in shipping. John Montgomery, Nokomis, Sask., Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man., and Glen Ewen, Sask. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE. Farmers who care insist on this. You, as a practical man, are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—GROWN ON new land from pure seed, obtained from Indian Head Farms. Splendid plump kernels. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance, American Banner, and 22 Oats. Samples on application. Prices quoted on stated quantities. The Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Scott, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-13

FOR SALE—SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS of selected pure Premost Flax, free from wilt, no mustard. Yield on breaking, 1912, 28 bushels; 1911, 29 1/2 bushels per acre.. Splendid sample. \$1.90 per bushel. W. Hill, Tessier, Sask. 3-6

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MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

DODD'S OATS, WHITE—THIRTY-EIGHT hundred bushels good, clean seed. Extra stiff straw. 35 cents per bushel, for carload. Frank Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 23-6

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GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT— Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-13

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MARQUIS WHEAT—WON FIRST PRIZE at Redvers Seed-Fair. \$2.00 per bushel. T. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask. 22-6

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—FARMERS note following record for 1911: Marquis Wheat, \$1,000.00 prize at New York. Pure Registered Preston, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair. Pure Canadian Thorpe Barley, 2-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also silver cup. Pure O.A.C. Barley, 6-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also medal for best malting barley in West. Pure registered Early Red Fife. All heavily cleaned and graded for seed purposes. Correspondence solicited by grower—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 23-6

REGISTERED SEED—SWEEPSTAKES AT Brandon Fair four years. Every sack sealed by inspector. Certificate attached. Red Fife wheat, twelve years' selection, \$1.50 per bushel; Banner oats, fourteen years', \$1.00; Marquis wheat, not registered, \$1.50; Maple Leaf potatoes, \$1.50. Bags free. Dow Bros., Seed Growers, Gilbert Plains, Man. 23-6

RED FYFE WHEAT, GARTON'S REGEN- erated 1911 strain. Heavy yielding, absolutely pure, grown on breaking, re-cleaned. One dollar a bushel. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats 1911 strain. Extra early, great yielder, re-cleaned. Sixty cents a bushel, bags extra. Samples on application. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 3-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK- ing from seed supplied by Central Experimental Farm. \$1.80 per bushel (bagged), f.o.b. Radisson. Half cash, balance on delivery, H. A. Hamersley, Luxemburg, Sask. 24-6

WESTERN EYE GRASS, \$1.25 PER BUS., bags extra. T. C. Buchanan, Box 61, Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-6

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS MARQUIS wheat, grown on breaking. Second growth amongst it. Cleaned. F.O.B. Leask, Sask. One dollar per bushel, sacks extra. Sample sent on request. Osborn Upper, Leask, Sask. 21-3

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT.—AP- ply for sample and price to John Millar, Indian Head. 4-6

PURE MARQUIS—GROWN ON SUMMER- fallow; cleaned for seed; \$2 per bushel. Apply J. T. Watson, Easington, Nutana, Sask. 4-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK- ing. \$1.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. Thos. Hudson, Chellwood, Sask. 4-4

WESTERN EYE GRASS—EXCELLENT, clean, second crop seed. Eight dollars per hundred pounds. James Strang, Baldur, Manitoba. 4-6

FOR SALE—ONE MATCHED TEAM horses, age four and five, weight thirty-four hundred. One team, age seven, weight twenty-seven hundred. For further information apply to O. W. McDonald, Brookdale, Man. 4-4

NEWMARKET OATS—SIX THOUSAND bushels. Improved Ligawo, two thousand bushels. Good clean seed, 32c, f.o.b. Saltcoats. Spencer Croley, Saltcoats, Sask. 4-8

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GUAR- anteed pure and free from noxious weeds. \$1.60 per bushel. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 3-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL, and Regenerated Abundance Oats, 40 cents per bushel. Cleaned ready for seed. W. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 4-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$1.65 PER bushel, including sacks. Traquair Bros., Macdonald Hills, Sask. 22-6

SILVER KING BARLEY FOR SALE— Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 24-6

SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less-shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913. If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON CLEAN land, No. 1 Northern, 64 lbs. per bushel, 99 per cent. pure, \$1.75 re-cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Brownlee. Car load rate and sample on application. Walter Simpson & Son, Box 156, Brownlee, Sask. 21-6

A. E. ROGERS, KNOX, MAN.—Sec. 10, Tp. 12, Rge. 19.—Marquis Seed Wheat which took first prize. I grow no other kind. Guaranteed pure, free from noxious weeds. Grown from seed from Experimental Farm. Price \$1.50 per bushel.

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.60 PER bushel, f.o.b. Balcarres, Sask. Fifty cents per bushel with-order, balance on delivery. Wm. Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 23-6

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—OBTAINED prizes in both standing and threshed grain competitions this year. Stock raised from 5-lb sample, true to type and absolutely clean. Prices, terms and samples on application. Bert Turner, Maymont, Sask. 23-6

GARTON'S No. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 PER bushel. Garton's No. 22 Oats, 60c per bushel. Garton's Brewer Barley, \$1.00 per bushel. Mensury Barley, 60c per bushel. Flax, \$1.25 per bushel. All first-class seed, pure and clean; bags free. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 24-3

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—ONE THOU- sand bushels. Original seed from Brandon. Grown two years on breaking. Pure and clean. Two dollars per bushel, re-cleaned. Bags included.—G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.50 per bushel. Banner Oats, re-cleaned, extra heavy yielding variety, yielded 120 bushels per acre this year, 45c per bushel. Marcillous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN FROM SEED obtained from Mooney Seed Co. Free from noxious weeds. Price two dollars per bushel, sacks extra. F. Green, Medora, Man. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—FOUR CARLOADS, IN carload lots or smaller quantities. Pure seed, free from noxious weeds. Price \$1.25, sacks extra. Inspection invited. Sample on application. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—3,000 BUSHELS GARTON'S Regenerated Red Fife. \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Rossendale, C.N.R., or Rathwell, C.P.R. Bags extra. A. W. Turner, Rossendale, Man. 4-3

DODD SIDE OATS—TWO CARS. HEAVY white. Stand strong on summerfallow. 33 cents bushel. Clean. Lewis Martin, Saltcoats Sask. Sample sent. 4-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL— Write Ward Bros., Deepdale, Man. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL— Sacks free. John McRae, Beatty, Sask. 3-6

PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE— Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

SITUATIONS

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE— Reliable men only to sell our well known lines of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement. Special terms for winter months. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto. 20-8

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS—SITUA- tions wanted for experienced men; state highest wages; yearly engagement, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-13

WANTED—POSITION BY MARRIED MAN capable of taking full charge of traction engine. State wages, etc. J. A. Brown, 275 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man

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CORDWOOD FOR SALE—WE SHIP POP- lar cordwood and willow posts by carlots. Special freight rates. Prices reasonable. Arrange club orders. "Enns" Cordwood Production, A Co-operative Company, Wakaw, Sask. Box 24. 3-3

WOOD FOR SALE—SAVE MONEY BY ordering your wood now. I ship only the Best No. 1 in White Poplar, Green Cut, Dry Cut, Seasoned. Before ordering write me for prices. J. G. Leary, Leary, Man. 3-6

CORDWOOD FOR SALE—JOHN BARRY, Kuroki, Sask. Canadian Northern Main Line. 4-6

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan, Brandon, Man. 34-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

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DEMAND ACT I E FOR NICE QUALITY of-dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Compa ny, Winnipeg, Man. 13-1f

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PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS \$5, Hens \$3. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 3-6

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltecoats, Sask. 19-13

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels for sale, two dollars each. John A. Shier, Carnduff, Sask. 24-6

25 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKER- els. All first class birds. \$2.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 24-6

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FOR SALE—IMPORTED SHIRE HORSE "Albert Model." A good, all-round horse, free from vice. Can be seen at Wm. Miller's stable, Starbuck, Man. Has to leave this stand on account of own colts coming in. 24-4

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-13

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE — PERCHERON STALLION, four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

CATTLE

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger; also heifers and cows, and some cows with calves at foot. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 23-1f

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

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

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

HOLSTEINS—FOUNDATION FEMALES A specialty. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 22-6

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

SWINE

YORKSHIRE BROOD SOWS WANTED— State price, pedigree, age. Must come in in February or first half of March. Also one boar about one year old. B. F. Knudsen, Dew Drop, Sask.

YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES, bred sows. Write C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning, Sask. 18-9

FOR SALE — YOUNG THOROUGHBRED Berkshires. Jas. Pulfer, Balmoral, Man. 21-6

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., BREEDER of Berkshire Swine. 18-1f

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OF- ferings: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short- horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Gra- ham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-1f

ORCHARD FARM—FOR SALE NOW. \$60 to \$100 will buy a young Shorthorn bull from a splendid bunch. \$300 for a good Clydesdale colt rising 2 years; silly foals, \$200; mares in foal, \$400 to \$600. Large herd of Yorkshires. A car of good young grade cows.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 21-1f

A GENTLE TOUCH

"Go away from me," said the fashion- ably dressed woman to the tramp; "I wouldn't have you touch me for a dollar." "I was only goin' to touch you for a dime, lady."

sale were \$111.92, making a loss to said shipper of \$456.97. Particulars of said loss are as follows: Price of No. 4 wheat March 4, 82½ cents. Less 9¼ cents spread on ½ grade grain, or net price of 73¼ cents 995 bushels at 73¼ cents 728.84 Less weighing, inspection and commission 159.95

or the net return of 568.89 Sale at 37 cents per bushel, show- ing net returns 111.92

Loss \$456.97 "The plaintiffs claim the said sum of \$456.97 The gratifying part of the whole case is that when this decisive action was taken it was brought to a speedy con- clusion and in the first week of January a cheque was received from the railway company for the full amount of the claim, which has now been received by the farmer.

Further comment is needless, as the facts speak for themselves and in one instance at least it has been possible to secure a fair measure of justice for a farmer.

C.P.R. FAT STOCK COMPETITION

Many agencies have been working very actively in the endeavor to increase mixed farming in the prairie provinces, among others the C.P.R., through its Department of Natural Resources. It has inaugurated the policy of supplying its settlers with stock of good strain at cost price. Now it has started another competition, this time an open one for fat stock. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Superin- tendent of the Animal Husbandry Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, announces that the following prizes will be offered for open competition at the Spring Show to be held at Calgary in April next:—

Best 15 Fat Steers, 3 years or over— 1st, \$500; 2nd, \$250; 3rd, \$150; 4th, \$100. Best 15 Fat Steers, 2 years and under 3—1st, \$500; 2nd, \$250; 3rd, \$150; 4th, \$100.

Best 15 Fat Steers, 1 year and under 2— 1st, \$250; 2nd, \$200; 3rd, \$100; 4th, \$50. Best 50 Fat Wethers—1st, \$200; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$50.

Best 50 Fat Hogs, not to exceed 200 lbs. in weight—1st, \$200; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$50.

Best 50 Fat Chickens—1st, \$50; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20. Total, \$3,400.

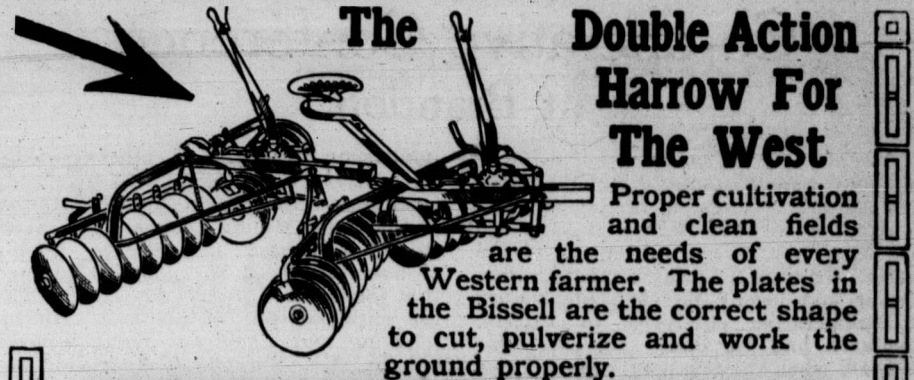
Silver Cup for Sweepstakes

Best Fat Steers, any age—Open. Best Load, any age—Open. The C.P.R. wishes it to be understood that although this competition is being conducted under its auspices, the co- operation of some of the leading packing firms, who have contributed very largely to the funds, is one of its notable features. The P. Burns Co., the Swift Canadian Co. and Messrs. Gordon, Ironside and Fares have made handsome contributions. This is the first of a number of similar competitions which the C.P.R. proposes to conduct in the West. "The keen demand and the consequent high prices for meat now existing and likely to continue for some considerable time," says Dr. Rutherford, "render this an outstand- ing opportunity for demonstrating the remarkable capabilities of this Western country for the production of marketable live stock of the highest quality. As the competition is open to all comers, it is confidently expected that entries will be numerous."

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

Moose Jaw, Sask., Jan. 13.—The Di- rect Legislation League of Saskatche- wan commences its winter campaign with a series of meetings on the Regina- Arcola branch, at which S. J. Farmer will be the chief speaker. Following are the meetings arranged for the week commencing with January 20:

- Sedley—January 20, evening. Osage—January 21, afternoon. Creelman, January 21, evening. Fillmore—January 22, afternoon. Stoughton—January 22, evening. Manor—January 23, afternoon. Carlyle—January 23, evening. Frys—January 24, afternoon. Wauchope—January 24, evening. Antler—January 25, afternoon. Arcola—January 25, evening.



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Advertisement for Pratts Poultry Regulator and Pratts Roup Cure. Includes illustrations of chickens and text: 'The Laying Hen is The Paying Hen'. Layers are payers. The more eggs, the more profits. It is the number of eggs, not the number of hens that determines the season's income. For lots of eggs use Pratts Poultry Regulator. Makes hens lay because it puts them in condition to bear the strain of egg production. 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-b. pair \$2.50. During the winter months much loss is caused by colds, catarrh and roup. Pratts Roup Cure 25c, 50c, \$1. Is the one sure preventive and cure "Your money back if it fails". Pratts' 160-page poultry book 10c by mail. Our productions are sold by dealers everywhere, or PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LIMITED TORONTO - ONTARIO

Advertisement for Holt Caterpillar Tractor. Includes illustration of the tractor and text: 'REPLACES HORSES HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR We want you to know more about the Caterpillar, because, if you are looking for a traction engine to replace the horses on your farm, the Caterpillar will do it; and we know you will be interested in finding out more about it, especially as to how it has actually worked in the field. It will work wherever horses can, and often- times in places that are too soft and muddy for them. One owner freighted a mile through a slough this last spring where teams had to go five miles around. Then, too, it won't pack the ground, and so is a most practical tractor for seeding. If you will fill out the coupon we will be very glad to send you a catalogue. Canadian Holt Co. Ltd. 609 Eighth Ave. W. Calgary Alberta' Includes a coupon for name and address.

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PER y cents delivery. 23-6
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\$1.50, extra bushels Mar- 24-6
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IEL— 24-6
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ALE— 19-13
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BY ly the Cut, write Man. 3-6
REY, Main 4-6
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ERIS- 20-1f

Co-operative Conference at Brandon

A conference on co-operation in buying and selling staple commodities was held at Friday's session of the Brandon convention. The conference was opened by Mr. T. A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain company. Mr. Crerar first briefly sketched the history of co-operative enterprise in Britain, Denmark and Germany since the time in 1846, when the few poor weavers, now known as the Rochdale Pioneers, put their savings together and opened the first co-operative store with a capital of \$140, in a Lancashire town. Reference was also made to the wonderful progress of the agricultural industry in Ireland, which has resulted from the adoption of co-operation in buying and marketing by the farmers of that country. The need for co-operation in this country was very great, and the question was how they could gather the experience of other countries and apply it to their own farming operations in Western Canada. Already many of the members of the Grain Growers' association were making a considerable saving by purchasing their flour, twine, coal, apples, coal oil and other commodities by the car load, through their local associations, and he looked forward to the time when they would be able to go a step further and by combining together be able to handle the whole output of mills and factories, or even manufacture for themselves. A visit which a committee from the Board of the Grain Growers' Grain company had paid to the plant of the Independent Harvester Company of America, at Plano, Ill., had shown the possibilities that lay in the manufacture of farm machinery, the statement having been made by the mechanical superintendent of that institution that an eight foot binder could be manufactured for less than \$50. By a proper system of co-operation, the speaker pointed out, the farmers could secure all the economies which were gained by the big trusts, and with the very important difference that whereas the trusts were usually operated for the benefit of a few, theirs would be for the benefit of all. Mr. Crerar strongly advocated the Rochdale system of distributing profits, the payment of a fixed and moderate rate of interest on capital, the provision of a reserve fund, and the distribution of the available surplus in dividends according to the amount of the members' purchases.

Co-operative Work by Associations

That the spirit of co-operation possesses a great many of the members of the association was evident from the discussion which followed Mr. Crerar's address. A large number of delegates spoke briefly relating the experience of their local associations in co-operative buying. Mr. Simpson, of Shoal Lake, stated that since August 1 last the members in his district had saved \$3,850 on local retail prices by their wholesale purchases of twine, apples, flour, feed and coal. C. Burdette, of Foxwarren, C. H. Burnell, of Oakville, T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa, and others told the same story, though their figures were not so large.

Co-operative Warehouse for Neepawa

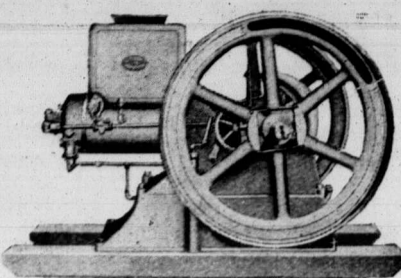
Mr. Drayson said in his district an attempt was being made to put the co-operative movement on a permanent basis. It was found that only about one half of the members were able to take advantage of present arrangements because many of them had not the cash to deposit with their orders. Their proposal now was to sell stock at \$10 per share and when they had sold fifty shares they would start business. They would then not need to wait until a car load had been ordered, but if that amount was ordered they would be able to purchase a full car and store a portion in a warehouse which they would erect alongside the railway tracks. They intended having a man at the warehouse half a day a week to make deliveries. Sales were to be made at current retail prices in the locality, and profits would be returned to members in proportion to the amount of their purchases. (Applause.)

Euchre D'Galley, a young French grain grower, from Rutledge, took part in the discussion, especially advocating the establishment of a co-operative

implement factory, and other speakers included Hugh McKay, of Bagot, delegate from Ninga, and Mr. McKenzie, manager of the Echo Milling Company, of Gladstone, who said co-operative buying of flour had been so generally adopted that the Grain Growers now took almost the entire output of his mill. An interesting and significant point brought out by Mr. Burnell, of Oakville, was that although the largest mills had previously refused to sell at wholesale rates to the associations, they had recently changed their policy and now that the Grain Growers' Grain company was selling flour in car lots, these companies were endeavoring to secure the business and were offering flour at the same or lower prices. The small independent mills, Mr. Burnell said, were saving the consumers from the tender mercies of the big companies, and he hoped the farmers would give the independent mills their support whenever it was possible.

The Resolutions

The following resolutions were unanimously passed: That in view of past experience, covering a period of five years, that the time has come when all the Grain Growers' associations throughout the Province of Manitoba should organize themselves into country or district associations, to consist of two



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or more sub-associations, for the purpose of co-operating in the purchasing of car load lots of the necessities of life, etc., the purchasing of large orders to be done preferably through the Grain Growers' Grain company or appointee. This, we believe, to be in the best interests of the farmers' organization as a means of strengthening our association.

That this convention recommend that the Grain Growers' Grain company

enter into negotiations with dealers in gasoline and coal oil with a view to supplying members of this association with oils at a reduced rate on a cash basis.

That this convention recommend the Grain Growers' Grain company to open negotiations with the independent flour mills in the Province of Manitoba with a view of making arrangements to provide farmers with flour at a less price than is now quoted by larger mills.



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Convention Program

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Convention at Saskatoon

February 11, at 8 p.m.

Empire Theatre—Reception of Delegates.

February 12

Convention opens at 9.30. 1st Session—Reception and Discussion of Official Reports.—2nd Session—Constitutional amendments which are to take precedence in every Session until completed. Balance of Session—Miscellaneous resolutions. Evening Session—Addresses expected by Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg, and Dean Rutherford, of Saskatchewan University.

February 13

4th Session, 9.30 a.m.—Nomination of Officers. Resumption of Resolutions. Afternoon, 2 p.m.—Life Membership and Sample Market. Evening—Transportation. Evening—Addresses expected by Professor Magill and Railway Officials.

February 14

7th Session, 9.30 a.m.—Election of Officers. Balance of Session—Organization Districts. 8th Session, 2 p.m.—Grain Act Amendments and Miscellaneous Resolutions.

Convention City, Saskatoon
Headquarters, Empire Theatre
February 11 and 14 at 6 p.m.

Instructions to Associations

1. One delegate allowed for each ten paid up Members.
2. Expenses of delegates are to be met by each local Association.
3. Railway fares will be pooled so that Associations at a distance from the Convention City will be at no disadvantage.
4. Notify the General Secretary at once as to the number of delegates to be sent, so that sufficient accommodation may be provided. Secretary must sign Credential Cards and give to duly appointed delegate.

Instructions to Delegates

1. Tickets. Buy a first-class one way fare, and take a standard certificate for it from the ticket agent. If travelling over two different companies lines, don't buy a through ticket. Get a ticket to the junction, and a ticket from there on. Don't forget to get a Standard Certificate in each case. Certificates must be deposited with the Convention Secretary on arrival. In case ticket is bought on train; be sure to get receipt from conductor.
2. RETURN. When leaving get your Certificate from the Convention Secretary. If your ticket cost less than the average rate, he will charge you the difference between the rate you paid and the average rate. If you paid above the average, he will refund you the difference. Return tickets will be given free at the railway ticket offices on the production of the Certificates countersigned by the Convention Secretary.
3. Registration. On arrival, register with the Convention Secretary at his office in the Convention Headquarters. Give him your credentials from the local Association and your railway certificates. This is necessary to obtain your voting badge.
4. ACCOMMODATION. The reception committee will arrange for accommodation.
5. Life members will please wear their Life Membership badges, and annual members their Membership Buttons throughout the Convention.
6. Reception of delegates commencing at 8 o'clock on February 11, 1913.
7. Time tables, etc., will be handed to delegates on arrival.
8. Registration fee of 50c. will be charged visitors.

Expenses

1. The pool makes all pay alike for their railway ticket. The average last year was \$4.00.
 2. Accommodation at the Saskatoon Hotels costs the Western rate of \$2.00 and upwards.
- For further information apply at Information Bureau at Convention Offices, or

FRED W. GREEN,
Central Secretary.

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Advances on Grain

Treasurer of Grain Growers' Grain Company explains difficulties arising out of Making Advances Before Receiving Outturns

At present there is reason for considerable doubt as to the benefits that farmers will derive from the amendments to the Bank Act, but there is no doubt at all that it is of vital importance to grain growers that they shall be able to obtain money on their crops as quickly as possible after harvesting.

The object of this article is to suggest methods that will enable farmers to obtain loans on their grain with the least possible delay.

After loading a car at the shipping point, the Bill of Lading, properly signed, should be obtained from the Railway Company's agent and sent in by registered mail, addressed to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Winnipeg (or, if shipping from Alberta, to the Calgary office) with instructions as to the sale of the car, stating also the amount of advance required.

For example, we will say that in the letter of advice to the Company it is mentioned that the estimate of the car is 1100 bushels of straight No. 3 Northern wheat, and \$500.00 or \$600.00 advance on same is required at once. To all appearances this is a very reasonable advance to ask for; but stay—Will the grade come up to the expectation, and will the weight be up to the estimate?

Unfortunately a heavy percentage of grain this season is grading tough or damp with also quite a respectable margin of "Rejected." In either case shrinkage or dockage will make considerable reduction in the gross weight, and then there is the spread in price between the "off" and the "straight" grade to be deducted. For this reason an advance possibly of \$400.00 only will be sent on receipt of the shipping bill at the office, but, if required, the Company is always willing to send a further advance up to the full limit of a car immediately the inspection and weight certificates are received. If this method is followed there is no delay, so far as the office is concerned, in remitting the money.

Drawing Through Bank

On the other hand, many shippers prefer to take the bill of lading to a local bank and to draw and cash a draft on the Grain Growers' Grain Company for the amount required. In this procedure, too, it is much better for the shipper to draw his draft for, say, only fifty per cent. of the estimated value of the car and to request the Company to send a further advance if required, when the grade and weights are known.

In many instances, however, drafts are drawn and cashed for amounts in excess of the total value of the car, and in such cases there is no alternative but to advise the banker at the shipping point that the draft is too heavy and await his instructions, thus causing unavoidable delay, which is very annoying to all concerned.

With the present low prices, where the grade and actual weight are unknown, it is suggested that drafts should be limited as follows:—

- \$400.00 on a full car of wheat
- \$300.00 on a full car of oats
- \$350.00 on a full car of barley
- \$600.00 on a full car of flax

If the grain is to be held in store and a further advance is wanted later, a postcard or letter sent to the Company, giving car number and amount required, will be sufficient.

It should be noted, whichever course be adopted, that advances or drafts should be limited to half the estimated value of the car, which will prevent trouble and inconvenience so far as the banking end is concerned and annoyance to the shipper.

Overpayments

For the purpose of showing some of the difficulties that the office has to meet, a few examples are given of overpayments made in consequence of wrong estimates being advised on shipping.

Draft for \$500.00 drawn against car estimated to contain 1000 bushels of No. 3 Northern wheat; result being 889 bushels "Dried, Condensed, Heated;" overpayment \$201.92.

Draft \$500.00, car estimated to contain 1100 bushels of No. 2 Northern; result, 991 bushels No. 4 tough; overpayment \$52.00.

Advance from office \$350.00; car estimated to contain 1000 No. 3 Northern; outturned 903 bushels "No. 6 wheat." Overpayment \$58.19.

Advance from office \$500.00; car estimated to contain 1040 bushels No. 3 Northern; outturned 916 bushels "No Grade No. 5 Tough." Overpayment \$170.41.

Draft \$700.00; car estimated to contain 1000 bushels flax. Outturned 503.44 bushels No. 1 N.C.W. flax and 233.10 bushels No. 5 wheat. Overpayment \$167.97.

Draft \$250.00; estimate 1000 bushels wheat (grade not stated). Outturned 798 bushels "Feed, Damp." Overpayment \$61.57.

Draft \$350.00; car estimated to contain 1000 bushels (grade not stated); outturned 913 bushels "No Grade Feed, Damp." Overpayment \$123.59.

From the above it will be seen that mistakes both in grade and weight advised are of frequent occurrence, resulting in considerable overpayments which have to be returned by the shippers. It should be emphasized, however, that the greatest difficulty lies in the payment of drafts, at least ninety per cent. of the overpayments arising from that source.

In conclusion, all instructions should be made as plain as possible, and if there is anything wrong in the handling of the grain or in the service rendered by the Company in any way, the office should be advised at once, when the matter will be thoroughly investigated and remedied.

F.W.M.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

The bill for the regulation of the Panama canal, passed by congress last summer, provides that vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States may pass through the canal toll-free. For other vessels the president is authorized to fix toll rates that will make the canal self-sustaining.

The main argument for the free passage of coastwise ships was to give a low transportation rate from coast to coast in order to force down the rates of trans-continental railroads. That argument is utterly illogical. Certainly the government wouldn't build a trans-continental railroad at a cost of millions of dollars and then haul goods over it free merely to force rates down. It is no more reasonable to build a canal at a huge cost and allow it to be used free for the same purpose.

But the people who make the competition argument are mistaken, we believe, in thinking that remitting tolls would cheapen transportation rates. Instead it would amount to a subsidy that would be pocketed by the ship owners.

Great Britain has objected strenuously to the remission of tolls to vessels engaged in the United States coastwise trade, first on the ground that it is a violation of a treaty agreement to keep the canal open on equal terms to the vessels of all nations, and second, that by fixing the rate of tolls on ships other than those engaged in our coastwise trade high enough to maintain the canal we make foreign shippers help pay the subsidy to the owners of our coastwise ships.

There are those in this country who boastfully declare that the canal is ours, on our land, and that we can run it to suit ourselves. But whether or not we have a right to violate a treaty agreement because we have since come into ownership of the canal zone, we certainly haven't a right to make foreigners help pay our ship subsidies. The thing congress should do is to gracefully back down on free tolls.—Nebraska Farmer.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP A SUCCESS

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 20.—The city blacksmith shop, Calgary's latest experiment in municipal ownership, is a success. It is shoeing the city's horses at \$1.86 per head, as against the private charge of \$4.

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Direct Legislation

GRAIN GROWERS! If you want F. J. DIXON to talk to you about Direct Legislation, put in your application for a meeting as early as possible.

The Direct Legislation League is now arranging its winter program. It has decided to send Mr. Dixon to those points only which ask for his services.

The League pays Mr. Dixon's travelling expenses; the local people are expected to provide a hall.

If you want a meeting, literature, or information, write to the

Direct Legislation League

OF MANITOBA
253 Chambers of Commerce
WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Grading and Sample Markets

Convention Decides that Safeguards are Required to Make Sample Markets a Success—C.P.R. Official Gets Warm Time

A conference on sample markets and the grading of grain took place at Thursday's session of the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention. The conference was led by James Massie, grain expert of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., who explained many matters relating to the grading of grain on which delegates desired information. A feature of the 1912 crop, he said, was the unusual amount of moisture contained in the grain. The normal amount of moisture in wheat was about 12.7 per cent., but a number of samples of No. 1 Northern wheat which he had tested contained an average of a little over 13 per cent., and some contained considerably more. It was impossible to say exactly how much moisture wheat might contain without affecting its keeping qualities, but the authorities agreed that wheat which contained 2½ per cent. above normal was not safe. It had frequently happened this season that grain had deteriorated between Winnipeg and Fort William on account of the excessive moisture, and when re-inspection had been called for it had gone "tough" instead of a straight grade. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has now an apparatus for testing the moisture of grain, and anyone who had grain that they suspected of containing an excess of moisture would do well to send in a sample, which would be tested free of charge and advice given as to the best course to pursue.

Mr. Massie said he considered a duplicate system of sampling desirable, and he believed it could be established at a cost of about 60 cents a car. It would necessitate the employment of men night and day at the C.N.R. and C.P.R. yards, at Transcona, and any other place where samples were taken, and houses would have to be provided for their accommodation during bad weather.

Asked his opinion on the sample market, Mr. Massie said that in order to make it a success there would have to be competition between buyers looking for certain kinds of wheat which they required for milling, and this could best be secured by the opening of the market on the south.

John Kennedy spoke in favor of the sample market, which he said was the only means by which the farmer could be ensured the intrinsic value of his wheat. To make the sample market a success, however, the buyer must be enabled to do whatever he chose with the wheat which he bought, and care must be exercised not to impose conditions which would make this impossible. In addition to bringing the farmer a better price for his grain, the sample market would relieve the financial stringency by bringing to the country buyers who would purchase grain and pay for it with their own money, thus making it unnecessary for our own people to borrow money to move the crop.

Vice-President J. S. Wood spoke in favor of the differentiation of certificates on inspection out between grain bought on sample and mixed, and grain bought on grade and not mixed. He believed the sample market would be a good thing if they got a fair show, but otherwise it might be worse than the present system.

C. P. R. and Grain Exchange

T. S. Acheson, general grain agent of the C.P.R., asked permission to address the convention, which was readily accorded. He said the C.P.R. did not care whether the farmers sold their grain by sample market or by grade, but desired them to adopt the means which would be most profitable provided it did not place any extra burden upon the railways. The railways, however, were at their wits' end to handle the grain traffic, and if a sample market were established, and cars were required to be held 24 hours at Winnipeg for sale, it would cause congestion in the railway yards and blockade would result. The fact that the Grain Exchange was favorable to the establishment of sample markets was, Mr. Acheson said, sufficient proof that it would not be an advantage to the farmers. The Grain Exchange only wanted sample markets

in order that they might make more money out of the farmers. The C. P. R., he said, would not oppose sample markets at Fort William, as that would not cause any delay in transportation.

J. L. Brown remarked that the C. P. R. was very anxious for the establishment of sample markets when there was a prospect of reciprocity with the United States, but now when reciprocity had been defeated, partly through the influence of the C. P. R. and the money the C. P. R. had spent, they were against it.

The idea of the C. P. R. posing as the friend of the farmers and desiring to protect them from the Grain Exchange was ridiculed by R. J. Avison, who reminded the convention that not very long ago the C. P. R. and the Grain Exchange were in league together at Ottawa trying to take away from the farmers the right to a car in their turn. In any event, the discussion as to whether or not they wanted a sample market was aside from the question at this stage. The government had issued a proclamation saying that sample markets were to be established at Winnipeg and Fort William in September next, and what the convention had to decide was what conditions they wished to have imposed.

Mr. Acheson claimed that though the proclamation had been issued, nothing had been definitely settled, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter before a decision was reached. He asserted that Mr. Fream, secretary of the U. F. A. had declared himself absolutely opposed to a sample market.

A Breach of Faith

Mr. Fream was called to the platform, and said the statement he had made was that until they had conditions in Canada such as existed at Minneapolis, or until all the terminal elevator storage was operated in the interests of the people, he was not in favor of the sample market. When he made this statement before the Railway Commission at Calgary he was informed by the Chief Commissioner that, while his views were interesting, they were beside the question so far as the Railway Commission was concerned, because an order in council establishing a sample market had been passed and the only question was the making of arrangements to carry this out. He had replied that if that was so some one had not played fair to the farmers, because representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture had, at Ottawa, opposed the establishment of a sample market under present conditions, and had been assured by Senator Lougheed, leader of the Government in the Senate, that no order in council would be passed until a full and public investigation had been made and all sides had been given an opportunity to state their views. No such investigation had taken place, and he considered there had been a distinct breach of faith.

After further discussion, Peter Wright moved the following resolution, which was seconded by J. McDonald:

That in view of the establishment of sample markets and to give reasonable assurance of the success of such a market, we believe that certain conditions are required;

Resolved, therefore, that facilities should be provided in the terminal elevators for the storage of grain bought on such sample market so that the purchasers of such grain may have a reasonable assurance that they will receive the identical grain out of the elevators which they place in them. Provided, however, that such grain which may have been subjected to mixing shall not be sold on the borrowed reputation of straight grade grain, which has not been mixed, the certificate granted to sample market grain on outward inspection shall be differentiated from the straight grade certificate by the word "sample" being stamped on the face thereof; and, further, to create competition, which is so necessary for the success of a sample market,

Continued on Page 30

Furs, Skins, Peltries

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SPECIAL DEMAND FOR MINKS
And other Furs

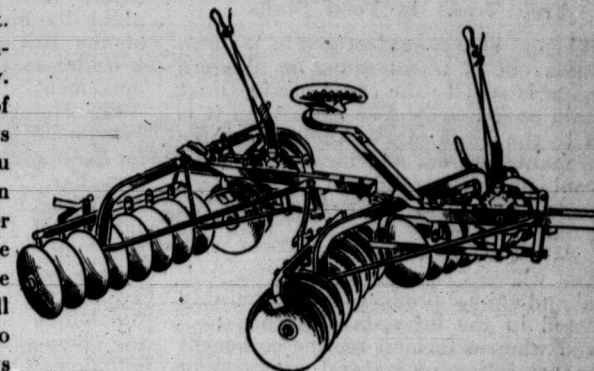
We want all the Mink skins we can get to fill orders. We will pay the highest market prices, so ship now while the demand on the market is high. Also ship other Furs and obtain highest market prices. Free Price List "E" and Shipping Tags. Any information in our line cheerfully furnished. Write now. We also handle Hides and Seneca Root. Established 1898

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The "BISSELL" Double Action Disk

is a two-in-one implement. This Harrow is both In-Throw and Out-Throw. By hitching 4, 6 or 8 of the Bissell Disk Harrows together in a group, you can have a double action outfit for Engine power and disking on a large scale. The gangs are flexible on the Bissell Harrow and are not too long to fit the hollows made by heavy Engine Drive Wheels.



These same Harrows may be used for double action or single disking with horses.

The "Bissell" will make a proper seed bed for you. The "Bissell" 28 plate Disk is a wide sweep, 4 gang flexible Harrow, covering 14 ft. wide. It is nicely handled with 6 horses and is a favorite with many farmers.

For further particulars write Department O

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T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Write to any of the John Deere Plow Co.'s Branch Houses

MARQUIS WHEAT

THE BEST TRADE YOU EVER MADE.

MR. GRAIN GROWER! Trading your other seed for "Marquis" is insuring in EARLINESS, PRODUCTIVENESS and QUALITY.

2 SPECIAL LOTS

LOT 1—This strain we supplied to Mr. Wheeler. It was one of the factors which produced his **WORLD'S CHAMPION.**

LOT 2—This strain Dr. Saunders, the breeder of "Marquis," pronounced of "EXCEPTIONAL PURITY"

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OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE WILL BE READY IN JANUARY.

CANADA'S **Steele Briggs Seed Co.** GREATEST SEED HOUSE
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VERTISERS
E GUIDE

Grain Growers and Tariff

Very little discussion was necessary to arrive at the unanimous opinion of the delegates to the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention on the tariff question. President Henders led the way with a pronouncement in favor of absolute free trade in his opening address, and not one word in support of the tariff was heard during the convention. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

British Preference

That we ask for an immediate increase of the British Preference to 50 per cent., and a gradual increase to free trade with Great Britain in five years.

That this convention firmly opposes any preferential tariff scheme that will give the Western Grain Growers a higher price for their grain at the expense of the British workman, and a copy of this resolution be sent to the leaders of both political parties in Great Britain.

Free Trade in Food Stuffs

Whereas flour manufactured in Western Canada out of wheat grown in Western Canada is sold to the consumer in Great Britain at a much lower price than it is sold to the consumers at the mills where it is manufactured, and meats and other animal products produced in Western Canada are sold at a lower price to the consumers in other countries than for domestic consumption;

And whereas custom duties on agricultural and animal products were ostensibly imposed in the interests of farmers;

And whereas farmers receive no benefit from protection on natural products or manufactured foodstuffs;

And whereas protection interfering with the natural law of supply and demand, facilitate the forming of combines and trusts among manufacturers, transportation companies and financial institutions;

And whereas taxing foodstuffs increases the cost of living enormously to laboring men, artisans and farmers alike, the added cost due to custom duties being increased by the restriction of trade caused by combinations and trusts fostered under protection tariff;

Therefore be it resolved that this convention urge the Dominion Government to remove all import duties from foodstuffs that enter into the daily supply of the common people.

Against Lumber Duties

That this convention emphatically reaffirms its opposition to the imposition of duty on rough lumber, and hereby

requests that in the event of an interpretation being given by the courts which will have the effect of imposing a duty on any class of lumber which has hitherto entered Canada free of duty, legislation be passed by parliament to amend the customs act so as to permit the free importation of such lumber.

Proposed Meeting With Manufacturers

That this convention approve of the action of the board of directors in expressing their willingness to meet the manufacturers' association and discuss the British Preference and the tariff generally.

FATHER OF CO-OPERATION SCORES U. S. FARMERS

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—America's relatively low rank in agricultural production and the high cost of living were attributed to lack of co-operation in marketing by the farmers, in a speech before the Wisconsin assembly last night by Sir Horace Plunkett, member of the British House of Commons and a leader in the agricultural co-operative movement.

Sir Horace gave high praise to the Wisconsin board of public affairs plan for co-operative marketing and kindred remedies.

"While I have nothing but congratulations for your desire to help the farmers," he said, "I am prompted to say that a serious indictment can be made against the farmers of the United States for failing to embrace the opportunity for co-operation and the routing of the middleman.

"I don't blame the middleman, but I blame the farmers who do not co-operate to reduce the cost of distribution. If the farmers don't combine to do things for themselves they will continue to be supplanted by men who come in and do things for them. It is absolutely essential that the farmers at the earliest possible moment reorganize their industry along lines of co-operation and be in position to establish a distributing agency of their own."

MILITIA COSTS A DOLLAR PER HEAD

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The people of the Dominion spent \$7,558,284 for military purposes last year, according to the annual report of the militia defence department laid upon the table in the Commons today, by Colonel, the Hon. Sam Hughes. This is slightly over one dollar for every man, woman and child in the country. It is an increase in expenditure of \$791,947 over last year. 38,994 men received efficiency pay, aggregating \$174,053.

"Preparedness for war," says the report, "has been the object of the year's work; the power to mobilize at short notice a force of adequate strength, well trained and fully equipped."

Inspector-General Otter takes occasion to utter a warning to Canadians of their unpreparedness for war. "The main obstacles to our efficiency," writes General Otter, "present themselves in two forms—lack of money on the one hand and a profusion of it in the form of successful enterprises on the other; the former militating against the provision of armories and equipment of rifle ranges and training grounds, and so placing obstacles in the prosecution of effective training in its full significance; the latter preventing individuals from sparing the time necessary to fit themselves for the military duties they have assumed."

General Otter concludes by asking if it is not imperative that Canada should possess a military force "adequate to bear the first brunt of conflict, or at any event cause the invader to stop and think on the threshold," and by expressing the belief that the plaudits of church or ceremonial parades have lulled Canadians into the belief that we are fit and capable for any invasion, and that we are "encouraging a rude awakening and irreparable loss some day."

IN CASE OF FIRE

Captain—"Supposing the barracks were to catch fire, what call would you sound?"
Trumpeter (newly joined)—"Sure, sorr, I'd sound the 'Cease fire.'"

BOVRIL



Dainty Teas

Nothing is nicer for a cosy afternoon tea than a BOVRIL Sandwich or buttered toast on which a little BOVRIL has been thinly spread.

9-1-13

TRAPPERS!

Grain Growers, do not forget that at this time of the year the grain harvest is over and now commences another harvest.

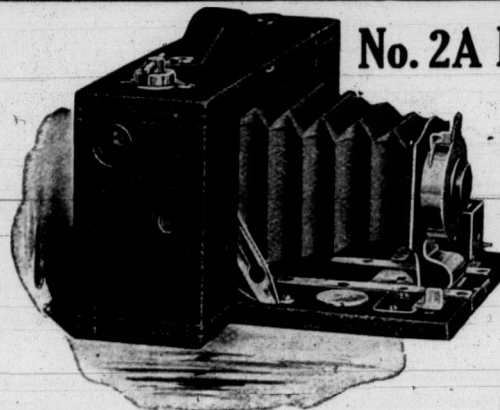
The Fur Harvest. Many grain growers in isolated parts of the country make more out of the fur harvest than they do out of the grain harvest. It was the furs that first made Winnipeg and Winnipeg to-day enjoys the prestige of the largest raw fur market in the world.

The Indian Curio Company, of Winnipeg, are helping grain growers to make their fur harvest especially profitable this season by paying the highest cash prices for all kinds of fur.

You should not fail to get our price list. It is one that will wear in your pocket all winter. We pay extra for the skulls, buy elk teeth, everything the fur harvest produces, also give free trapping books to fur shippers. These books are not mere advertising novelties but the best books on trapping published.

Indian Curio Co., 549 Main St., Winnipeg

Expert Scientific Taxidermists and Buyers of Raw Furs.



No. 2A Folding Brownie

WINTER SCENES. Dainty little pictures, exquisite in detail, can be taken with the No. 2A Folding Brownie. You should not lose this opportunity of making a collection of the wonderful works of Nature now surrounding you, especially the beautiful tree effects produced by Jack Frost. Your friends in warmer climes will appreciate pictures suggestive of winter and typical of the country in which you live.

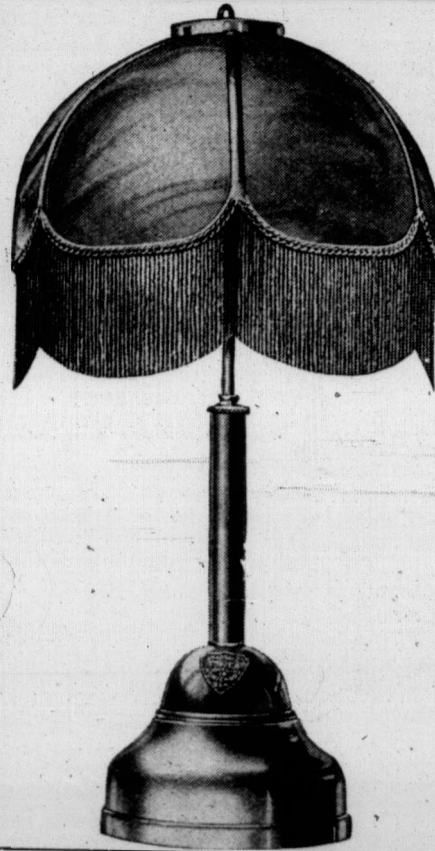
THE PRICE

No. 2A Folding Pocket Brownie, meniscus achromatic lens, pocket automatic shutter.....	\$7.00
No. 2A Folding Pocket Brownie Carrying Case.....	.90
N. C. Film Cartridge, 12 exposures, 2 3/8 x 4 1/4 inches.....	.50
Ditto, 6 exposures.....	.25
Kodak Portrait Attachment....	.50

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Pitner Portable Lamp

"The Lamp that has stood the Test"

Many thousands of Pitner Portable Lamps have been sold since they were put on the market. Thousands more could have been sold if people were not sceptical as to the use of gasoline.

Our booklet the "Safety of Gasoline" will give you much instructive and interesting information, and will be sent free upon request. Better still, if you are coming into Winnipeg for the Bazaar let us demonstrate to you not only the lamp, but the "Safety of Gasoline" for household purposes.

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62 Albert Street, Winnipeg

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Wheat, Oats Car Lots **Option Trading** **Flax, Barley**

NET BIDS Wired on Request **CONSIGNMENTS** Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

A Godsend To People With Constipation

A MESSAGE OF HAPPINESS FROM ONE WHO KNOWS

Mr. T. Babin, proprietor of the Alexandra Hotel, Ottawa, states that he would like you to consider this a personal message from him. He cannot talk to you personally, but please consider this printed advertisement, not in the light of cold black print, but in the light of an enthusiastic and urgent recommendation. He states:

"I cannot express myself as I feel. I do not think I could find words explicit enough. I have used the J. B. L. for two years and it has made a new man of me. In reality I feel that I would not sell it for all the money in the world if I could not buy another. Through my recommendation I know a number of my friends who have been using it with the same satisfaction. For people troubled with Constipation I think it is a Godsend. I only hope that this will tend to help poor suffering humanity."

Dr. Tyrrell's J. B. L. Cascade is a simple treatment for Constipation, Biliousness, and all the attendant ills. It is used by over 300,000 people and is endorsed by physicians everywhere. **IT WILL CURE YOU.** You who suffer from not only Constipation, Biliousness, but all the ills that Constipation—this blocking of the system with terribly poisonous waste—brings about.

The J. B. L. Cascade is fully explained in Dr. Tyrrell's book, "Why Man of Today Is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," a truly interesting treatise that you will be glad to read and which Dr. Tyrrell will be glad to send you free if you will address him—Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 741-5, 280 College Street, Toronto.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 8

and furthermore that our directors be authorized to take what action they may deem best to effect this end.

Moved by T. W. Knowles, seconded by Josiah Bennett:

That an invitation be extended to the Trades and Labor Council to send delegates to our next annual convention.

From Valley River Branch M.G.G. Association—

Whereas at our last convention a resolution was passed calling upon the government to establish an up-to-date system of parcels post; and whereas no steps have been taken in this direction: Therefore we again call upon the government to introduce such a system as is in force in most of the civilized countries.

The Bank Act

The following resolution was unanimously carried:

Whereas this association has recorded its belief that the Banking Act should be so amended as to afford relief to the producer of grain or live stock, who for the time being is unable to reach his market, and, incidentally, to the transportation companies who are seemingly unable to meet transportation requirements, owing to the necessity under present conditions of the producer marketing his product at the earliest moment; And whereas we believe that material relief would result if the act were so amended as to authorize our banks to loan money upon the security of grain or live stock held upon the farm;

And whereas a bill is now before the House of Commons purporting to embody such amendments;

And whereas on examination we believe that the wording and the arrangement of such amendments are not such as will afford any relief to the producer, but will rather admit of such an interpretation by the banker that he would be justified in claiming that he has no authority under the act, the presumed authority resting upon an interpretation of various and scattered clauses in the act as proposed;

Therefore, resolved that we respectfully yet emphatically affirm our belief that if the act as amended is to afford any substantial relief—if it is to be anything more than "shadow without substance," the wording should be clear and unmistakable, and the investment of the banker with authority to effect such loans should be embodied and conveyed in a single definite clause in the act.

Mr. G. F. Chipman said there were other respects in which the Bank Act also needed amendment. There was already a clause which said that no bank could collect more than 7 per cent. interest on a note, but this was disregarded because no penalty was imposed. He thought 7 per cent. was sufficient for a bank to charge when they did not pay more than 3 per cent. for any of the money they got from the public and their notes cost them nothing. He suggested that an amendment should be asked for imposing a penalty for charging over 7 per cent. on a note, and that all profits made by banks over 10 per cent. on their capital should go to the government as long as banks had power to issue notes. A resolution embodying this suggestion was unanimously passed.

Direct Legislation

Mr. F. J. Dixon, who secured over 100 members for the Direct Legislation League during the convention, gave a short address on Friday afternoon, in which he asked the support of the delegates to a petition which is being circulated asking the Provincial Government to take a referendum vote of the people to see whether or not they desire the establishment of Direct Legislation in the province. Mr. Dixon was given a cordial reception, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

That we endorse the principle of Direct Legislation and urge upon the local associations to use their best endeavors to have everybody sign these petitions and return as soon as possible to Secretary Direct Legislation League, 422 Chambers of Commerce Building, Winnipeg.

Appreciation of The Guide

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, was given an opportunity of addressing the convention on Friday afternoon, and gave a report as to the progress of the official organ of the association which, he said, now had a larger circulation than any other farm paper in Western Canada. Mr. Chipman thanked the members of the association for their support and hoped they would co-operate in securing a still larger circulation for The Guide.

On the motion of Vice-President J.J.S. Wood, seconded by C. H. Burnell, it was unanimously resolved:

That we place on record our heartiest approval and endorsement of the work which has been undertaken and carried out by The Grain Growers' Guide, and as a mark of this approval we would urge upon all members of this association to become readers of this paper, and put forth every effort to assist in increasing the circulation until the whole country is fully and effectively covered. We would further urge upon our members that they should carefully study the advertising columns of The Guide before making their necessary purchases.

The following notice of motion for next convention was given by J. T. Davies and W. A. Roe:

That section 5 of the constitution be amended to conform with subsection 2 and part of subsection 3 of the supplementary report of the constitution committee as follows: We recommend that the number of directors of the central association be increased to correspond with the number of rural Dominion constituencies and that the boundaries of such districts shall coincide therewith, and that each district elect its own director.

At the close of the convention a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Recording Secretary, Mr. C. H. Burnell; the visiting delegates for their friendly greetings and valuable services; to the Mayor and Council of Brandon for the use of the hall; to the ladies' aid of St. Mathews church for their excellent management of the banquet, and to the representatives of the press. The convention closed at midnight on Friday with the singing of "God Save the King."

Read what these **BIG FOUR** Users say.



RESULTS COUNT.

THE BIG FOUR

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EMERSON BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO.

In selecting your farm tractor you need not base your judgment on the claims of the makers. This book, "Results Count," contains extracts from users' letters, telling just what their BIG FOUR tractors actually did for them in everyday use.

When you buy a BIG FOUR "30" you are not buying an experiment. It was the first successful tractor—and it still leads. It is the first to utilize the efficient, continuous power stream of the four-cylinder principle.

The Big Four "30"

Only Tractor SOLD ON APPROVAL. Steers self, saves one man. Mammoth 96-inch Drive Wheels. Most Power at Lowest Cost.

The BIG FOUR "30" uses kerosene, gasoline, benzine, naphtha, distillate or alcohol, with unequalled economy and efficiency. It is the most efficient, most reliable, most economical farm power in use today.

Self-steering device, found on no other tractor, saves one man. No farmer who has ever used the BIG FOUR or seen it work will have any other.

Free Book Write us today for "Results Count" sent FREE. Investigate the actual record of the BIG FOUR.

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1241 Princess Street Winnipeg, Man.
The Largest Line of Farm Machinery in the World
Plows, Harrows, Pulverizers, Listers, Spreaders, Planters, Drills, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Tools, Baling Presses, Corn Shellers, Gas Engines, Farm Tractors, Steam Traction Engines, Thrashing Machines, Road Rollers, Wagons and Vehicles.

WINCHESTER

Extra Light Weight Repeating Rifle

Shoots .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle Cartridges

This is a well-made, handy little rifle, known as the Model 1906, costing little money to buy and little money to shoot. It handles all three of the cartridges mentioned above, which makes it very useful, either for target or game shooting. It is made up to the Winchester standard, to shoot strong and accurately and give satisfaction in every way. Look into it. Catalogue sent free on request.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.




PLAN NOW FOR A GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN

There are no vegetables just like your own growing. Provide for a good table, eat vegetables, and throw away medicine. We not only supply you with the Finest Tested Seeds for this Country, but we also show you "HOW TO GROW THE BEST VEGETABLES"

Told in our booklets, 153 pages (copyrighted). The first of the kind printed in Canada. They contain the best Western experience of expert Market Gardeners. Sound, practical and sensible—just what you want to know in preparing the seed bed, manuring, starting the seed, transplanting, forcing, ripening, storing, destroying insects, etc. The price is 10 cents per booklet (\$1.00 for the full set of 11, including vegetable and special field crops), but FREE to purchasers of our seeds. See our catalogue, page 2.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE. ADDRESSING DESK 10

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
WINNIPEG CANADA



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and Foreign Cheques are payable all over the World.

They may be sent in payment of produce, tax, gas and electric light bills, interest on notes and mortgages, insurance premiums, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and in fact in payment of all kinds of accounts, whether in or out of town.

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RATES FOR MONEY ORDERS:

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" 10. " 20.	20
" 20. " 50.	25
" 50. " 100.	30

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

FARM MACHINERY

If you have any pieces of machinery which are too small for your present uses, let some of the many thousands of new farmers know about it. They have machinery to buy and it will enable them to get it at a much lower price than from the dealers and make you more money than selling it for scrap iron. A small ad. on our Farmers' Market Place page will do the trick.

FROM WINTRY NORTHERN BLASTS TO SUNNY SOUTHERN CLIMES

Farming, Stock Raising and Fruit Growing are highly profitable in Virginia and North Carolina

Because of mild winters, long growing seasons, good markets and high prices for farm produce, \$15.00 an acre and up buys improved farms and old plantations near railroad stations on the Norfolk & Western Railway

Abundant rainfall, modern schools, good roads, low priced lands and best social conditions, make the New South very attractive. Write for our beautifully illustrated magazine, maps, excursion rates, timetables and other literature.

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WANTED FARMERS TO GROW New Breed Oats On Contract

Must have clean land and be careful, progressive, men interested in work of this sort. We may want to put some out in your district. Write full particulars—Post Office Box 1274, Winnipeg, Man.



STEAM ENGINE FREE!

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

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

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.,
Winnipeg Dept. G. 2 Canada

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

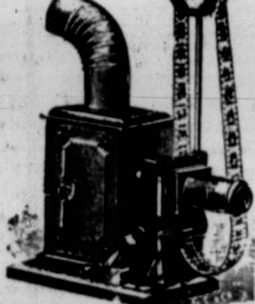


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This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Post Cards at 6 for 10c, including Valentine, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Post Cards, and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money.

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sold send us \$5.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

ROOM FOR MORE LETTERS

Please send me more of the letters such as we have been having lately offering to exchange patterns and asking for advice. This is the kind of help I would like this Sunshine column always to be able to give to its members.

There are a thousand ways in which you can be of use to one another and especially in all matters pertaining to the care of little babies. Books are all well enough in their way, but they are not to be compared with the experience of thousands of mothers who have to care for their own children under similar conditions.

So come along one and all with the advice which is so acceptable, especially to the young and inexperienced mother, who feels completely at sea in the midst of unsuspected difficulties.

And about quilt making and cooking and housework generally, what volumes of really interesting information you could write if you would.

Remember that I threw this department open for you to make it as useful as possible, so I lay all the success of it upon your shoulders. I know there are plenty of long winter evenings after the children are tucked in bed when it would do you good to sit down and dig up some useful hints for this page. Try it. I think you'll find it splendid exercise.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A CHILD FOR ADOPTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing to ask you a favor. I hope I may make this plain and hope you will try and print my letter as soon as possible, for it may take so long to get any letters in return to mine. I did not get a training like some girls and can't put things together good.

I have always made it a rule to read the Sunshine the minute I got The Guide.

Now what I want is this, I have two children, a girl 4 years old and a little boy 18 months old, he is a dear child and real smart. I would like to find a good home in the Western country some place. I will allow him to be adopted if the persons interested can give a good home and training, also a good schooling, and I wish him to be treated very kindly.

I do not wish to place him with old people, nor yet in a home where there are other children. My husband is dead this last two years nearly. Since then I have done the best I could for I had to turn to work. I could not find work with the two children so I have paid for the baby's keep since he was 4 months old. I have never got more than \$18 a month and with \$10 for baby's keep and then dress, there is nothing left for me and sometimes I only get \$15 a month.

I find I can't keep up expenses for I am a good bit behind now. I can't have the child with me so I think a good home the best and only way to find relief. I am of Scotch descent, my husband Irish-Canadian. If any person feels interested to write me will they please send reference with letters as I have to find a home at once for him. The lady is very sick who keeps him.

MOTHER IN NEED.

Anyone who wishes to communicate with Mother in Need must enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope, with a note to me saying for whom it is intended. I forwarded dozens of letters to Agnes which were not properly forwarded to me, but I have grown balky and will not do it again.

F. M. BEYNON.

HARD TO RAISE CHILDREN WELL.

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been an interested reader of the Country Home-makers' page in The Guide for a long time and wanted to write, but haven't, being a farmer's wife with the care and work of four children and, in fact, hired help the year around. I read mostly all the letters. Some have good advice and others, well, were they to put themselves in the other fellow's place they would not be so severe.

I read the letter from "One of Them." Has "One of Them" children? Does she get up bright and early in the morning, prepare breakfast, make the children get up and ready for breakfast, then fixed or school; dinners wrapped and all in

order to start for school at 8 o'clock summer and winter? Would she find time to get in "please" and "thanks?" Most country mothers send their children to school in the morning and do not see them until evening, and then the poor little ones are so cross and hungry that I for one am sorry for them.

Then, again, you seat your family and yourselves with your hired help and when you try to teach them a few manners you are laughed at. You find so many people who use their knife instead of fork, make a noise when eating soup and such like that to correct one you offend another. I know "One of Them" is perfectly right, but was she ever in that position? I often wonder what I am to do. When my children were real small they could say "please" and "thanks" and use manners to better advantage than since they have started to school. I just get discouraged and wonder if they will always be so, but hope for the best always.

I think a farmer's wife should dress comfortably and neatly as her pocket permits. There is a great charm in fastening the blouse and skirt secure. Nothing looks so untidy as a blouse up at the back.

I wish some other farmers' wives in a similar position would write and let us know how they manage. I know of women who have more to do than I and often wonder how they manage in the morning hours between 6 and 8. Do tell us some of your experience and how you manage. Hope I have not taken too much space.

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

We are real glad to have you bring your problems. Come along, sisters, and see if you can help to solve them from the wealth of your experience.

F. M. B.



DESIGNS THAT SHOW THE NEWEST FEATURES

7565—High Neck French Corset Cover, 36 to 46 bust. Perforated for Round, Square and V-Shaped Necks, Sleeveless or with Two Sleeves that can be made Long or Short. 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, with 1 yard of beading and 3 yards of edging to make as shown in large view, 1 1/2 yards of beading, 2 1/2 yards of edging to make as shown in small view, for medium size.

7560—Boy's French Suit, 6 to 10 years. With or without Sailor Collar, with Sleeves that may be Tucked or Gathered and Joined to Bands. For the 8 year size, the suit will require 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the sailor collar and belt and 6 yards of braid to make as illustrated.

7564—English Top Coat, 34 to 42 bust. With Two-Piece Sleeves that can be made Plain or in Bell Shape. With Cutaway Fronts, with or without Under-Arm Seams, or with Straight Fronts and Under-Arm Seams. 5 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide to make with seams under the arms; to make without seams under the arms use material 54 inches wide and 2 1/2 yards will be needed, for medium size.

7336—Girl's Norfolk Costume, 8 to 12 years. With or without Applied Yoke on Coat, with Straight Plaited Skirt. 5 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, for 10 year size.

7563—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 3 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide; with 1 1/4 yards of any width for panel.

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

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HERO AND HEROINE STORIES ARE COMING IN

I should not be a mite surprised if this were to be the biggest contest of all and I look forward to a perfectly glorious time wading through stories of brave men and women. Come all you boys and girls, little and big, polish up your stories of heroes and heroines and send them to The Guide right away so that they will be sure to be in time for the competition.

Yes, I know it seems a long time until February 15, but how do you know that father and brother Ned won't take the gripp so that you won't be able to send to town for two or three weeks, and then the trains are always being blocked up. So it isn't safe to put off until the last minute.

You are not going to give up because you wrote before and didn't get a prize? No, of course not. Boys and girls who are going to grow up into successful men and women don't give up so easily. If you have won prizes you can still try again, though I don't promise that you will get a prize again.

I am printing in each issue now stories written by boys and girls for other contests, showing what young people can do and I don't want you to let any boy or girl on the continent beat you at story writing.

Get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

All stories must be on my desk not later than February 15.

Three splendid story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received and all the next best will be printed.

DIXIE PATTON.

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

THE LITTLE FIELD MOUSE

The field mice sometimes gnaw old bags to pieces and make nests in straw piles or some old root pile or building of some kind.

Sometimes they take paper and straw or old hay to use for their nest. They make their nest in a big ball nearly the size of a common football and a hole in one side to go in and out and a cosy little hole inside. Some have feathers inside so it will be nice and soft for their winter bed.

They stow away a good supply of nuts and grain for winter use.

They hide it under a stump or in a hollow log, and on the prairie they hide it under the sod close to their home.

You will often find little paths through the snow going from their food to their cosy little home.

The Saucy Little Brown Squirrel

The saucy little squirrel is a very busy little fellow. He stows away more food for winter than you can imagine.

Have you ever seen one of their nests? If you haven't you have missed quite a bit. In the fall they gather up great bunches of moss, leaves and bark and make big bundles of it in a tree. I don't know what they do it for if it is not to make a warm nest for winter.

They are very saucy little things. They will get up in a tree and chatter with all their might when the dog is after them.

Then when we start after them for a little fun they will run up the tree a little farther and chatter more than ever. Then if you will shake the tree they will jump from one tree to the other.

They also eat the most of your garden peas and beans. Sometimes they eat them after they are planted and sprouted.

Last summer I found a double handful of beans in the pod under the cucumber vines, and often see them run from the garden whenever we go near.

I think they are a very cute little animal for one so small.

EUNICE THOMAS.

South Junction, Man.

HOW THE RABBIT PREPARES FOR WINTER

I am writing a few lines how the rabbit prepares for winter. The rabbit is a reddish brown in summer, with a white line under the belly, and a very white color in winter. Its nest is a hole dug in the snow. It likes to live in the thick willows. It lives on green bark. Around Easter time we children build nests and the rabbits lay us eggs. The eggs are very beautiful. Some are red, yellow, green, purple, striped and orange.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSTONE.

Ochre River, Man.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

One animal I have noticed getting ready for winter is the gopher. He bores himself a new hole late in summer. Then you see him carrying hay down his hole to make a bed. He has two pouches in his mouth for carrying grain to his hole.

This keeps him busy till winter. You will often see him around behind the barn, or where there has been some grain spilt, getting his mouth full of grain. Then he scampers away to his hole and takes it out with his paw.

In the fall the gopher's fur turns grey and in the summer it is brown. After all this is over he goes away for his long winter sleep under the snow, ice and the frozen ground.

C. W. KEER,
Age 11 years.

MY FAVORITE RECREATION—AND WHY

By Clarence Hatch (Age 15)

(Copied from St. Nicholas Magazine)
The work is done, and now for a tramp in the woods!
For a beginning, I start through the alder swamp.

There is not a bird in sight, but I stand still and whistle two high, clear notes, "Phee-bee." Soon I am answered by a few tiny whistles, or a plainer "tsic a dee dee." Then the bird appears, curious to see who is calling him, but determined to keep on eating, for all that. "Phee-bee," I whistle again, and more chickadees appear, one of them "Phee-bees," and in a few minutes a whole flock is around me, whistling earnestly and sweetly, till they or I get tired of it.

Leaving the chickadees, I go through the swamp and up the hill. Thump! thump! A rabbit jumps from under a hemlock, stands staring at me for a moment with his bright, frightened eyes, and lopes out of sight.

Farther on, I reach a great, irregular pile of boulders that form an ideal den for a family of porcupines, whose well-beaten path leads on up to their feeding ground, a hemlock grove.

If I sit still here for a while, a little house-wren comes hopping around with his tail in the air, looking me over critically; a red squirrel, another tenant in the porcupines' mansion, yelps and chirrs impudently; a blue-jay catches sight of me, and with his comical, impish face peering through the branches, works up within a few feet of me. Then, away he rushes, as if to make up for lost time.

Next, perhaps, a new bird-call must be followed till its author is learned; and wherever I go, something new is seen or heard.

And this, wandering through the woods with eyes and ears open, is, in summer or winter, my favorite recreation. Why? Because I love Nature and am interested in all her ways. Could I have a better reason?

Tea Table Talks

The first Tea came from China. It was a raw, crude product—a luxury for the rich alone.

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

and a ton paid for. I had recourse to the columns of a daily newspaper and day after day exposed these frauds and insisted on the city council introducing a by-law enforcing honest weights over a public weigh scale system, but the people allowed them to ignore the matter and they are still being swindled. They are paying a council for legislative abilities, but fail to see the wisdom of selecting fearless, courageous, able men to demand their rights, and so the steals continue.

The lumber barons are also robbing the public, who willingly submit. For every foot of dimension or board measure the purchaser gets not more than 9 or 10 inches, therefore, in paying for 1000 feet of material the buyer gets about 750 to 850 feet. He is the sucker that pays for the thousand, yet he seems satisfied to take it and allow his representative to go to Regina or to Ottawa regularly and sit "dumb."

The railway companies have another way of making steals, sanctioned by a railway commission paid for by the people, for it is a steal to pay exorbitant discrimination fees to these corporations for short hauls on our freight. The fact that we of the West have to pay from a 1-3 to 2-3 more for the transportation of our necessities is nothing more or less than a steal, and yet our representatives at Ottawa are allowed to sit without frequent proddings. The merchants, not all of them, but some of them, also have their little graft. It is to give short weights and measures and to pay 15 and 20 cents for butter to the farmers' wives, while selling it direct for cash at 25 and 30 cents. This has been done this summer to my knowledge for months, and yet the farmers' wives must, like the farmer with his wheat and his beef or pork or oats, take the price offered or keep the products.

The miller also enjoys his graft. It is to tax the farmer in the West the same price for the product of his mill as he gets for it in the East and in foreign lands. It matters not whether wheat is \$1.10 a bushel or down to 60 cents per bushel, the farmer and the consumers of the West pay the same price for flour and a price akin to that for the same product after shipped 1500 to 3000 miles distant.

Likewise it is with agricultural machinery. We of the West are paying as much, yea, more, for our machinery and a higher rate of interest on notes, due to mature and overdue, than the people of any other portion of the Dominion or of the empire. And yet thousands of farmers say, "It is well, we would not be loyal if we did not do so, because certain politicians have told us." Nor do the banks give the Western farmer or the Western business man a square deal. To get money for less than 8 and 9 per cent. is impossible, while cases are not unusual in which borrowers are paying from 12 to 20 per cent. for accommodations, and because the West prospers in spite of all these stumbling blocks, these almost insurmountable impediments, the big interests look on and say, "Well, they're good for it, they're easy, we will just keep on a bleeding them." And because we are easy, because we allow our representatives, by their inactivities, by their submission to these outrages, because we are content to submit to them, these conditions will continue to stagnate a development that under favorable conditions would be the most glorious, most marvellous the world has ever gazed upon.

How to obtain redress you say? Simply by organizations. Get together among your neighbors, talk over these steals, talk over your members position. Ask yourselves what he is doing for you. Remember he is your agent, your servant make him do his work. Demand of him a demand on your behalf. Give him no peace till he fulfils his mission in a demand for remedial legislation—legislation that will insure you at least a semblance of a square deal, so that you will not always be paying tribute to the grafters, tribute to dishonest methods, tribute to big interests that are lined up to malign and oppress you and dictate to you the prices you shall receive for your produce and what you shall pay for your commodities.

J. R. LONG.

FOR PEACE, A NAVY AND REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Scallion says he is strongly opposed to a navy. So am I,

just as strongly. I am also strongly opposed to poverty in any shape or form. I am also strongly opposed to oppression. I believe in freedom and equal chances for all and I shall welcome the day when navies are a thing of the past as well as poverty and injustice in any shape or form and I am sure that Mr. Scallion is working for this end.

The difficulty I see is that under existing conditions navies cannot be dispensed with. Would the Bulgarians, or rather the Balkan Allies ever have got from under the yoke of Turkish oppression without their army? Was any great step in the advancement of mankind achieved without bloodshed? Witness the French Revolution. Of course it can be argued that Militarism keeps Russia in its present deplorable condition, but if the British Empire abolished its army and navy would there not be a very grave danger of some such benighted nation taking away our liberties and enslaving us? I am afraid under existing conditions there would be.

Now, Sir, there are three propositions on this navy, viz.: Borden's policy,

Laurier's policy, and the policy of no navy at all. Let us consider the last policy first. It seems to me if we are going to remain in the British Empire we must help in some form or other the British navy. New Zealand, the most democratic of all the overseas dominions has done so. Australia has done so. Natal has done so. South Africa is evidently going to do so. Can we stay in the Empire and be the only member that does not contribute to the British Navy? Would we want to stay in the Empire and not contribute? I think not, and if we do not stay in the Empire it seems to me we should have to become either an independent nation or a dependent one on our neighbor to the south. Can we escape this navy expense and all the horrors of militarism by becoming independent? I think not. Should we not be at the mercy of any nation who wanted to pick a quarrel with us? We would have to have an army and navy of our own to defend our independence. This, to my mind would be far more expensive than helping the British Navy, and would afford us less protection. I don't think there is any one who would advocate our becoming a dependent of our neighbor to the south of us, and even if we did, should we be able to escape the expense

and horrors of militarism? I think not, as they are building a big navy and I don't think they would do as Britain has done in the past, protect us for nothing. We point with pride, and just pride, to our 100 years of peace with our southern neighbor, but, Sir, was this not due in a great measure to the British navy? Do you consider that Lloyd-George willingly upholds the naval policy? He is Chancellor of the Exchequer and has many reforms very dear to his heart that he would far sooner see the money spent on. You cannot abolish our navy until others abolish theirs, and much as I hate and detest the vile waste of money and men in this mad race of navy building and militarism, I fail to see how it is possible for us, so long as we remain in the British Empire, and even if we do not remain in it, to avoid doing our share to support it. Regarding Borden's and Laurier's policies, I consider Borden's the less of two necessary evils, as it would tend to keep militarism out of Canada the best, and would achieve our object of protecting the British Empire as a whole, in my opinion, the best, but I certainly agree with Mr. Scallion that it should be referred to the people in a clear referendum, not mixed up with a lot of other questions, so that the



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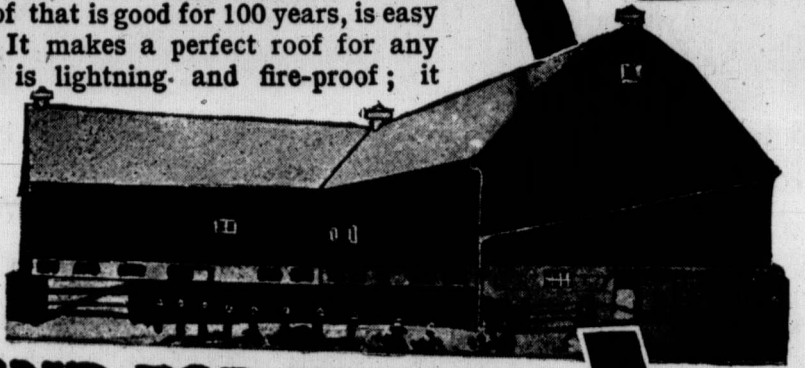
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The Battle Is On!

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS!
You may shortly be called upon to vote on a **DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL**. A measure is now before the Legislature. Everyone should be thoroughly posted.

THE DIRECT LEGISLATION LEAGUE is now planning its winter program. Mr. S. J. FARMER will be available for addresses at Grain Growers' and other meetings from the first of the new year.

IN ANTICIPATION OF A REFERENDUM on the measure, there is certain to be great demand for Mr. Farmer's presence at public gatherings. Associations desiring a meeting should write at once to be sure of an appointment.

You provide the hall. We pay all other expenses.
WRITE NOW for a date or for any further information to

Direct Legislation League
OF SASKATCHEWAN
26 Russell Block, Moose Jaw

people could decide whether they are in favor of Borden's, Laurier's or the No Navy policy.

God hasten the day when armies and navies are not wanted, I say, and if I thought it possible for us in Canada to lead the way by having nothing to do with a navy there is no one would give it stronger support, but I can't shut my eyes to grim facts and I can't see that under present conditions it is possible for us not to help the British Navy in some form or other.

C. S. WATKINS.

Longvale, Man.

COLD STORAGE NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—I would like to ask why there is so much delay over the erection of the abattoir and cold storage plant in connection with the stock yards in St. Boniface. Every month that goes by without the advantage of a public abattoir and cold storage plant brings heavy loss, not only to the stock raisers on the prairie, but also the consumers in Winnipeg, as it places the middlemen in a position to reap extra high profits under present conditions. When there is a public abattoir and cold storage plant buyers will be able to give farmers a better price for their beef in dull seasons, as they then can have the carcasses stored and hold them until the market improves. It is also of advantage to the small farmer who has a few head of cattle to dispose of as it does not compel him to accept the low prices which the private abattoirs are paying in the city. Another advantage of the public abattoir, is that it will enable the consumer to buy quarters of meat at abattoir prices instead of the long prices now charged by the butchers in Winnipeg. The erection of such a plant as is supposed to be contemplated will also serve to increase competition among buyers as more of them will be able to go into the business when the meat can be handled so easily. In addition to the advantages mentioned in connection with beef and pork, the cold storage plant would also serve the same purpose in collecting butter and eggs and would be of great advantage to both the producer and consumer. If there is anything that can be done to hasten the building of this plant, I think it should be done as soon as possible.

FARMER.

SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a convention of farm women at Saskatoon, in connection with the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, on February 12, 13 and 14. The meetings will be held in the Assembly Hall of the University. An interesting program is being arranged and all women interested in country life will be welcomed.

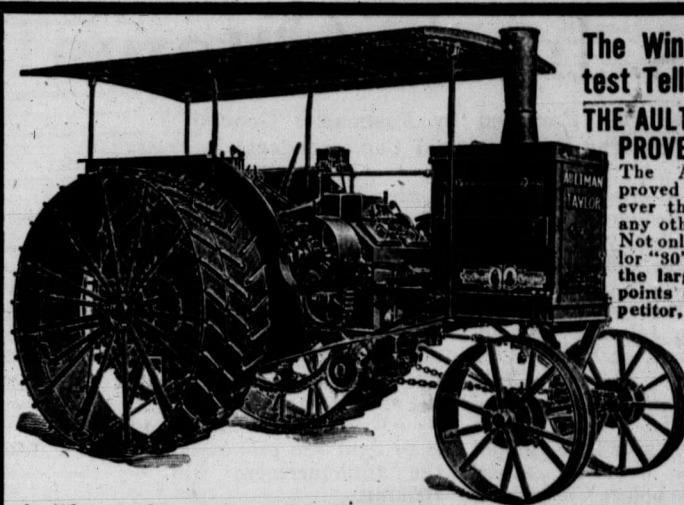
HEARTS OF WESTERNERS BEAT FASTER

Saskatoon, Jan. 6.—If you don't believe that people live faster in the West, how would you account for these experiments by Dr. Stafford, of this city, on the pulse of Saskatoon.

The normal pulse beat of individuals in the East, according to the doctor, is from 69 to 72, and he did not expect to find much difference here, though as the result of the higher altitude and the rarified air he would not have been surprised at a difference of a few beats. Lately, however, the doctor has been examining the men in the street railway service, and he was astonished to find that their pulses ranged from eighty to one hundred and twenty beats per minute, with an average of forty men of ninety-six. Since then he has been feeling the pulse of civic officials and others, and finds they are all faster—much faster—than is customary in Eastern Canada.

"There is no doubt," he added, "that this rarified air and high altitude has much to do with it. It makes us rush around all day, with the result that we are downright tired at night, and all our hearts are beating about half as fast again as they should."

Sincerity is the face of the soul, as dissimulation is the mask. — Sanial-Dubay.



The Winnipeg Motor Contest Tells The Tale—

THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR "30" PROVED ITS SUPERIORITY

The Aultman-Taylor "30" proved more conclusively than ever that it is far superior to any other make of gas tractor. Not only did the Aultman-Taylor "30" win the Gold Medal in the large gasoline class by 44 points over our nearest competitor, and in the plowing test plowed 20% more acres per hour than our next nearest competitor in either gasoline or kerosene class, but it also won the second prize, or the Silver Medal, in the large kerosene class and delivered a greater horse power draw

bar than any kerosene or gasoline engine of any other make. Write us for full report of this contest—it's interesting reading—or call at our nearest branch.

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MARQUIS WHEAT CHEAP

Get my SPECIAL, LOW, EARLY ORDER PRICES AND FREE SAMPLES of specially grown stock. Seed secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Get genuine, early ripening, heavy-yielding, World Champion Marquis. THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WHEAT FOR 1912—MARQUIS—WAS GROWN FROM SEED SUPPLIED BY ME. Quality Counts.

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Money back guarantee, with you as judge and jury. Prices that defy competition. Keep your seed grain, grass and clover seed money until you investigate my quality and prices.

Chambers of Commerce

HARRIS McFAYDEN
FARM SEED EXPERT

Winnipeg Man.

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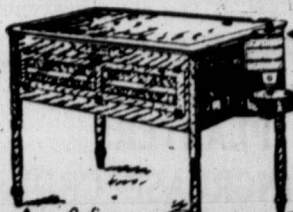
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are built to hatch strong, healthy chicks—the greatest number and with the least expense. No other machine on the market to-day will give you the same satisfaction, for no other machine is built in just the same manner. Our 1913 catalogue gives facts and figures that are worth money to you to-day. Drop us a post-card and we will send it by return mail free of charge.

WRITE FOR IT TODAY

The Brett Manufacturing Company Limited
593 Erin St., Winnipeg



News from Ottawa

Parcel Post Promised by Postmaster General
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Contrary to the general expectation, the navy question did not figure so prominently in the first week's proceedings of the Commons after the Christmas holiday as it was expected it would. This was due to two causes. In the first place the Liberals decided not to hold their caucus, at which it is expected a definite line of action will be decided upon, until the lapse of ten days or a fortnight. Then the government decided not to give the naval resolutions precedence over all other business, as was the rule before Christmas, with the result that other matters have been engaging the consideration of the house. Just what is likely to happen is still a matter of conjecture. The opposition is struggling with the question of the advisability of making an effort to force an appeal to the country, and, while the majority are believed to desire an election, there are undoubtedly some who doubt the wisdom of forcing an appeal to the country. They have in mind the tremendous effect which can be produced in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion by flag-flapping speeches of the regulation type, a number of which have been delivered in Parliament this week by W. F. Cockshutt, the anti-British Preference ministerialist, from Brantford, and Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, whose specialty in public speaking is to charge everybody who does not believe in his particular set of views with disloyalty of the blackest type.

At the present moment the government and its supporters are, apparently, quite confident that they are not going to have any serious difficulty in securing the passage of the bill, and, it is understood, that practically no more speakers will be put up. This means that the debate on the resolution stage of the measure will be confined to the Liberal opponents of the contribution idea. This will have the effect of forcing the opposition to an early decision.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is keeping his own counsel and waiting for developments. He does not give any indication that he is personally anxious for an election. But it must be remembered that the leader of the opposition is an old hand at the political game, and there is no telling what plan he is figuring on. It may be that he is endeavoring to lull the government into a sense of false security so that if in the end the decision is to fight the proposals to the last ditch the announcement will be the more striking.

Compromise Suggested

The most important development in connection with the debate this week came on Tuesday, when Mr. Hugh Guthrie, in replying to the speech made by Hon. George E. Foster on the eve of the adjournment, put forward a compromise proposal which has been the subject of much comment. The supposition is that this was but a clever political move, designed to show that the opposition is not inclined to be unreasonable. The proposal was put in these words: "The British admiralty has not asked for any specific number of dreadnoughts. The government has fixed that of its own motion. Might not that portion of the bill be modified to make it two dreadnoughts? Might not we on this side of the House modify our proposal a little and allow these dreadnoughts to be constructed in Great Britain? Then the rest of the fleet unit could certainly be constructed in Canada within a reasonable time. We could establish our navy yards and our construction plant and go on with the work. We would reach practically the same end, as you do, except that one dreadnought would be shorn from the British admiralty, and two fleet units, established in this country under our own laws, would take its place. No constitutional objection could arise because they

would be under our own law and under our own control. We do not need to wait for a voice in Imperial affairs. I make this suggestion because I say there is a gulf between us and I believe the gulf can be bridged."

This compromise proposal, it will be seen, would mean a pretty large order in the way of naval construction, involving, as it would, the whole of the Laurier proposals, plus two thirds of the government's plan. Of course, it will not be accepted because acceptance would mean the adoption by the government of its permanent naval policy and its submission to the people in accordance with the pledges already given.

A Patriotic Manufacturer

During the course of a long and characteristic speech in support of the contribution idea, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, Conservative member for Brantford, was drawn into some references to the British preference, which shows him to be as hostile as ever to the manufactures of Great Britain receiving special treatment in the Canadian market. He was speaking of the load under which the mother country has been struggling without any aid from Canada when Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux interjected the remark: "You opposed the British preference." Mr. Cockshutt retorted: "It is true we made a sacrifice to the mother country of dollars and cents in duties. But it would have been better to have done our duty to the mother country before we became generous; it would have been better to contribute to defence than to throw away duties to the advantage of the policy of the Hon. gentleman opposite. We have had the benefit of defence by the mother country and have paid nothing."

Or, in other words, Mr. Cockshutt would be quite content to have the common people of Canada contribute millions for war so long as the profits of his manufacturing friends are not interfered with. That he would be quite indifferent to the amount contributed he made quite clear a little later when he stated that he would not have objected to a contribution of fifty or seventy-five millions.

Parcels Post

That the government is seriously considering the advisability of introducing

Wolves

Now is the time to get after their hides. We will pay you well for them. Ship them in to us, no matter how many you get. We pay up to \$6.00 each for choice skins.

Hides

The market on hides declined two cents per pound last month. Ship in what you have. We are now paying 10c per lb.

Northwest Hide and Fur Co.
278 Rupert St., Winnipeg

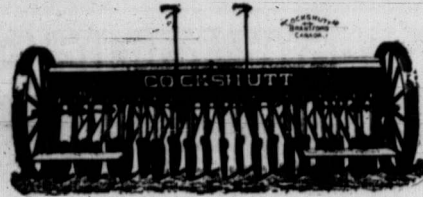
a system of parcel post in the Dominion was an announcement made at Wednesday's sitting, when Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the Postmaster General, replied to speeches by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, his predecessor in office, and other members, in advocacy of such an addition to the postal service. Mr. Lemieux introduced the subject with a motion declaring: "that in the opinion of the House the establishment of a cheap parcel post system would be to the advantage of the consumers of Canada."

In the course of an able speech Mr. Lemieux pointed out that the parcel post system has been in existence in Europe for many years and is under the control of the Postmaster General in the various countries. In England it has had an enormous success, while in France and Switzerland it has been almost equally successful. In Germany it has been established on the cheapest scale and is of the greatest advantage, especially to the farming community. In all countries the parcel post has been shown to have a direct and advantageous relation to the cost of living. He quoted from the report of Professor MacKenzie, who

Continued on Page 30

INCREASE THE YIELD PER ACRE

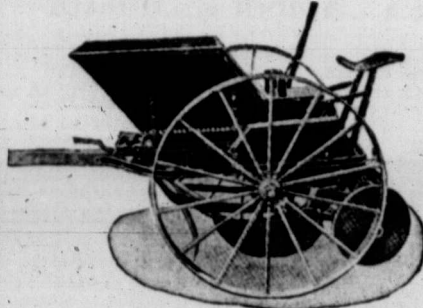
COCKSHUTT DRILLS INCREASE CROPS



One of the chief reasons why you should use Cockshutt Drills is that they will increase your crops. Cockshutt Drills increase crops because they seed more accurately and thoroughly than other drills. The heavy I beam sill which extends the entire length of the drill absolutely prevents sagging. This means that the feed cups will sow accurately and regularly as there is no cramping or binding of any of the working parts. The preventing of sagging also insures the seed being planted at an even depth. The furrows opened by the discs have wide bottoms. This gives the seed an opportunity to spread out so that the roots are not crowded, but are enabled to draw plant food from a large amount of soil. At the same time the seed is properly covered. The staggered set of the discs prevents trash from dragging and interfering with their work.

Cockshutt Drills are making better crops everywhere, why not let them do that for you?

THE NEW COCKSHUTT POTATO PLANTERS INCREASE CROPS



Because they permit a large acreage of potatoes to be planted quickly and economically, these planters are valuable crop-increasing machines. Make it a point to see one of these new Cockshutt planters. They have exclusive features that make for the best kind of work. Made in one and two row styles with or without fertilizer attachments.

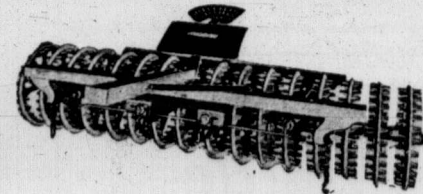
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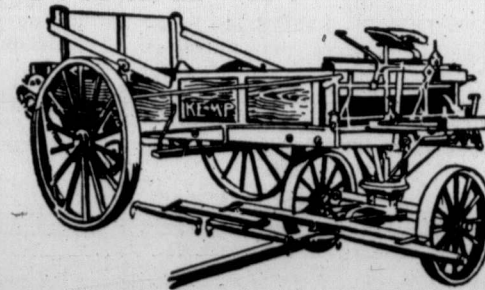
COCKSHUTT PULVERIZERS and SUB-SOIL PACKERS INCREASE CROPS



The Cockshutt Combined Pulverizer and Sub-soil Packer has all the features of the regular packer with the additional advantage of the V-shaped rims, which act as sub-soil packers. The small channels formed by the V-shaped rims prevent blowing of the soil and they also retain rain. Where a heavy crop of stubble or weeds has been plowed under a layer is formed separating the surface soil from the moist sub-soil. The V-shaped rims press the top plowing through this layer and bring it in contact with the moist sub-soil so that the plant roots are able to secure the necessary water. The result is better crops.

Cockshutt Pulverizers are also made with flat wheels for use on breaking, or for work where sub-soiling is not necessary.

KEMP MANURE SPREADERS INCREASE CROPS



Every farmer must return plant food to the soil if he expects to continue taking crops from it. Barnyard manure is the best fertilizer that can be used, but it must be spread evenly. Fork spreading gets too much in one place and not enough in another. Besides, it wastes time and labor.

The Kemp spreads manure evenly and in any desired quantity. It makes fertile fields, better crops, more prosperous farmers. As an instance, one top dressing of manure applied with a Kemp Spreader, immediately after seeding, will result in an increase of from five to six bushels per acre. There are good reasons why it will pay you to use a Kemp Spreader.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 18, 1913)

Wheat—The market today closed very weak and with it the May Option one-eighth lower than last Saturday. Owing to the excellent export attention our wheat was receiving earlier in the week, much today has had no effect on the commercial grades, although the breaks in our market yesterday and The American market having experienced a sharp decline from the high point of the week, doubtless has given exporters the impression that they might be able, by keeping out of the market for the time being, to get what wheat they require for contracts a little cheaper. However, with the Argentine and Russian wheat still not moving in any large quantities, we may continue seeing the Canadian article receiving export attention.

Oats—The May Option closed today at the low point of the week or unchanged from last Saturday, although 2 C. W.'s being in better demand are selling for half a cent better money than a week ago. Prices on lower grades have not changed to any notable extent and those in store the C.P.R. or G.G.G. elevators are being sold at considerable premium over others.

Barley—Owing to a very good demand worked up in the market lately No. 3 C.W. is at present being sold for nearly two cents higher than last week's close, and while lower grades have not advanced as much, are stronger.

Flax—Receipts still continue liberal, but prices have advanced almost two cents a bushel, this would tend to make one expect something better for the grain later on.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 14	83½	88½	90
Jan. 15	84	88½	90
Jan. 16	83½	88½	90
Jan. 17	83½	88½	90
Jan. 18	82½	87½	88½
Jan. 20	82	86½	88

Oats—	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 14	35½	36½	36½
Jan. 15	35½	36½	36½
Jan. 16	35½	36½	36½
Jan. 17	35½	36½	36½
Jan. 18	35½	36½	36½
Jan. 20	35½	36½	36½

Flax—	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 14	106	112	112
Jan. 15	107	113	113
Jan. 16	107	113	113
Jan. 17	107	113	113
Jan. 18	107	113	113
Jan. 20	106	112	112

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Jan. 17)

Grade	Price
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 29 cars	\$0.89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.88½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 850 bu., to arrive	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,400 bu., to arrive, dockage	.88½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,600 bu., to arrive	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,300 bu., to arrive	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 600 bu., to arrive	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, dockage	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars, to arrive	.88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	.85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.86

Grade	Price
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.87½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, f.o.b.	.88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.86½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6,000 bu., to arrive	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.87½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.84
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	.85
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.84½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.83
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.79
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.77
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.85
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.83
Rejected wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	.84½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.84
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.82
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.81
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.83½
No grade wheat, 5 cars	.84
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.75
No grade wheat, 1 car	.72
No grade wheat, 3 cars	.81
No grade wheat, 1 car	.82½
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.74
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.82
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost	.74
No grade wheat, 6 cars	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	.72
No grade wheat, 1 car, choice	.87
No grade wheat, 1 car	.77
No grade wheat, 1 car	.86
No grade wheat, 1 car	.73
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.82
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.84½
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.79
No grade wheat, 1 car	.80
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt, wet	.77½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.86
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	.89
No. 1 durum wheat, 5 cars	.87
No. 2 durum wheat, 5 cars	.90
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	.85
Sample durum wheat, 1 car	.88
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.88½
No grade mixed wheat, 1 car, barley	.74
Screenings, 1 car	13.00
Screenings, 1 car	16.00
Sample screenings, 1 car, f.o.b.	8.50
No. 3 corn, 3 cars	.42½
No. 4 corn, 5 cars	.42
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.43
No. 4 yellow corn, 4 cars	.44
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.44½

No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.43½
Sample corn, 2 cars	.42
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.43½
Sample corn, 2 cars	.42
No. 4 yellow corn, 3 cars	.43
No. 3 yellow corn, 1,000 bu., to arrive	.43½
No. 3 corn, 1 car, o.w.b.	.42
No. 3 corn, 1 car, choice	.43½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.30
No. 3 white oats, part car	.31
No. 3 oats, 4 cars	.30
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.30½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.31
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.30
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.59
No grade rye, 2 cars	.58
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.60
No. 2 rye, choice, part car	.59½
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., choice, to arrive	.60
No. 2 feed barley, 16 cars	.51
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.53
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.51
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.50
No grade barley, 1 car	.53½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.54
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.51½
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	.52
No. 4 feed barley, 3 cars	.56
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.52½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.53
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.52
Sample barley, 2 cars	.52
Sample barley, 6 cars	.53
Sample barley, 2 cars	.49
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.55
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.50
Sample barley, 2 cars	.53
Sample barley, 1 car	.51
Sample barley, 4 cars	.50
Sample barley, 1 car	.51
Sample barley, 1 car	.51
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.55
No grade barley, 1 car	.51
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.54
No grade barley, 3 cars	.50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.53
Old sample barley, 160 cars, to arrive	.54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.52
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.56
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.57
No grade barley, 1 car	.51
No. 2 flax, 7 cars	1.31
No grade flax, 1 car	1.27
No grade barley, dockage, part car	1.28
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.31
No. 1 flax, 3,800 bu., to arrive	1.31
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.27
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arrive	1.30
No. 1 flax, 1,700 bu. to arrive	1.31
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.30
No. 1 flax, 900 bu., to arrive	1.30
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.28

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 19.—All board of trade markets were dull and featureless, Saturday, the usual week-end situation. Prices declined slightly, cables being unchanged from Liverpool, and advices generally without color. Somebody started a story that the best-known of the private crop prophets was preparing a bullish bulletin on wheat. It helped prices until the prognosticator published a formal denial.

There was another report that one of the most influential traders was buying wheat, and this was formally denied, but not until it had caused a slight upward flurry. In general, the pit followed any important buying or selling orders, and in the absence of these did nothing. Primary receipts for the week were larger than a week ago, the gain coming from the southwest. Northwest receipts decreased a little.

Weakness in corn was based on reports that down-state points were selling spot at concessions

which could not be met here, and to the evaporating of the export demand. Cash corn declined 1 cent. Important longs were sellers, and while those who took it checked the decline, they found themselves well supplied when the session closed. The dullness in oats was profound, and the tone heavy in sympathy with corn.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, January 17, were:		
Cash Grain		
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.88½
2 Nor. wheat	.80	.86½
3 Nor. wheat	.77½	.84
No grade		79-87
3 White oats	.28	.31
Barley	89-98	47-52
Flax, No. 1	1.07½	1.30

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Futures—		
May wheat	.88	.88½
July wheat	.89	.90

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$8.90	\$9.20
Hogs, top	8.25	7.60
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.15

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

The Winnipeg stockyards received the following amounts of livestock during the past week: 648 cattle, 62 calves, 3238 hogs, as compared with 515 cattle, 7 calves, 2897 hogs and 10 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the numbers were 410 cattle, 2046 hogs and 1 sheep.

Cattle
The supply of cattle during the week was very light, and these met with a ready outlet. Values in the main are unchanged, although a full quarter more was realized on several lots showing good killing quality than were obtained the week previous. Hardly anything showed up belonging to the extra-choice quality, but one shipment of 17 steers and heifers brought \$6.90, which was top price for the week. Exceptional quality could command \$7.00 if it were on hand.

The bulk of the week's offerings ran mostly to medium grades, selling from \$4.75 to \$5.50, with a few odd bunches fetching \$5.75 and \$6.00. Common cattle with some killing quality brought \$4.00 to \$4.50, the common ones down to \$2.00 to \$2.25. Best bulls still commanded \$4.50. Milkers and springers are not up to the demand, and the choice forward springers sold from \$60 to \$70. The medium kinds brought \$40 to \$50. Springers are in better demand than milkers because many of the fresh cows do not show up well at this time of year. Limited numbers of stockers and feeders are coming in and the selling is not so good since buyers usually have to hold too long to make up loads. The demand, however, is widespread. Oxea are selling well, the good fat ones from \$5.25 to \$5.50 and the half fat kinds from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Very few veals were on the market, the choice ones bringing as high as \$6.50.

Hogs
Hogs have been coming in very freely, the receipts running well over 5,000. Prices have held firm on account of the keen demand. The bulk of the choice hogs have sold at \$8.25 with sharp cuts on roughs and heavies.

Sheep and Lambs
No sheep and lambs were on the market during the week, and prices are unchanged. Lambs sell around \$6.00, and best killing sheep are worth about \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Fancy dairy holds steady at 29 cents, but No. 1 dairy has declined one cent to 25 cents. Good round lots still fetch 22 cents. There is an easier tendency in dairy butter, as the best grade is down to 28-29 cents down East. While the market is very unsettled it looks more like a decline if any further change occurs. There is a good deal of inferior butter coming into the local market, but the best qualities are comparatively scarce.

Eggs
Strictly new laid eggs took a big tumble last week, and 27 cents is all the jobbers will now offer. This cut of 6 cents was caused both by goodly Manitoba supplies and the big stock available in the South. The held or packed stock still bring 21 cents. Dealers claim they cannot offer more as there are quantities to be had from Minneapolis and vicinity, where they are costing only 19 cents. Freight and duty of course brings them up two or three cents, but with this supply in sight there is no likelihood of higher prices for the time being.

Potatoes
Potatoes are still at the figure of 85 cents. This is only half of what they were a year ago, but the difference is explained by the extra big crop and the large quantities to be had in the far Eastern markets. New Brunswick potatoes can be had for 75 to 85 cents in Toronto for a bag of a bushel and a half. Winnipeg dealers were counting on disposing of some of their supplies to the Eastern centres, but at these quoted prices, the Maritime potatoes can be sold more cheaply than the Manitoba ones.

Milk and Cream
No changes have occurred in milk and cream prices, 27 cents for sweet cream and 22 cents for butter-making. No change is likely for a month or six weeks, as the supplies are gradually picking up and the receipts are as satisfactory as can be expected at this season. As more and more fresh cows are brought into use, supplies are bound to increase, and the importations from the South will be gradually curtailed, although it will probably be a month or six weeks before the creameries depend entirely on Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Dressed and Live Poultry
Trade in live poultry is practically over for the season, but the same quotations hold good as last week, from 9 to 11 cents on fowl up to 16 to 17 cents on turkey. In dressed poultry the supplies

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from January 14 to January 20 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	ExIFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 14	83½	80½	77½	72½	67	61	51½	31½	28½	29½	28½	26½	47	43	40	39	106	105	105	87½
15	84½	81½	78½	73½	67½	61½	52	31½	28½	29½	28½	26½	48	44	40	39	107	105	105	88
16	83½	80½	77½	72½	67	61	52	31½	28½	29½	28½	26½	49	45	41	40	107	105	105	88
17	83½	80½	77½	72½	67	61	52	31½	28½	29½	28½	26½	48	44	40	39	107	105	105	88
18	82½	79½	76½	71½	67	61	52	31	28½	29½	28½	26½	48	44	40	39	107	105	105	88
20	82	79	76	72	67	62	52	31	28½	29½	28½	26½	48	44	40	39	107	105	105	88

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 20

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	82	85	96	Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)	29c	29c	28c-30c
No. 1 Nor.	79	80	93	Extra choice steers	6.25-6.75	6.50-7.00	5.00-6.00	Fancy dairy	25c	26c	27c
No. 2 Nor.	76	77	88	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.00	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	72	72½	82	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.75	4.50-5.00	Good round lots			
No. 4	67	66½	73	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.25-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)	27c	35c	50c
No. 5	67	66	73	Medium cows	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.75-4.25	Strictly new laid	21c	21c	30c
No. 6	62	60½	63	Common cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Held stock or packed			
Feed	52	51	57	Best bulls	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.25-3.75	Potatoes	35c	35c	75c
Cash Oats	31	31	38	Com'n and medium bulls	2.75-3.50	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.				Choice veal calves	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	37c	37c	40c
Cash Barley	48	46½	68	Heavy calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)			
No. 3				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$55-\$70	\$45-\$60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
Cash Flax	107	105	189	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Live Poultry			
No. 1 N.W.				Hogs				Chickens	15c	15c	16c
Wheat Futures	82	83	96	Choice hogs	8.00-8.25	8.25	87.75	Fowl	14c	14c	11c12½c
January				Heavy sows	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	8.25	Ducks	16c	16c	16c

have been comparatively light and last week's prices remain unchanged. The scale ranges from 14 cents on fowl to 20 cents on turkey.

Dressed Meats
Prices are the same as before on dressed meats, 11 and 12 cents for pork, and 8½ to 11½ cents on beef. Dressed calves bring 12 cents. Dressed sheep are quoted up to 12 cents and spring lamb one or two cents higher.

Hay
The hay market is normal, no change being reported since a week ago. Supplies received just nicely take care of the demand. No. 1 Timothy sells for \$19, and No. 1 grades of Upland and Red Top for \$12 and \$13 respectively.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY (Week Ending Jan. 17, 1913)			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	12,196,409	8,708,587	1,570,519
Depot Harbor	.....	257,327	.....
Meaford	164,899	29,095	.....
Midland, Tiffin	557,200	1,250,300	98,600
Collingwood	18,000	86,909	.....
Godrich	601,515	228,447	36,453
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	37,928	35,000	.....
Port Colborne	630,377	35,750	.....
Toronto	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	16,400	105,000	82,600
Prescott	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	5,287	88,585	2,960
Montreal	485,446	1,438,898	49,959
St. John, N.B.	470,456	82,028	18,488
Victoria Harbor	1,011,378	499,301	191,594
Totals	16,175,275	7,835,177	2,001,423
In vessels in Can.	.....	.....	.....
Ter. Harbors - Not reported	.....	.....	.....
At Buffalo and Duluth - Not reported	.....	.....	.....
Totals this week	.....	.....	.....
Totals last week	21,904,641	8,203,200	2,407,735
Totals last year (including afloat)	21,549,895	4,948,665	1,562,695
At Midland and Tiffin there are 1,390 U.S. wheat and 45,100 U.S. oats in bond.			

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Wheat	1912	1911	
No. 1 Hard	84,812 40	5,793 50	
No. 1 Nor.	1,429,546 40	800,244 30	
No. 2 Nor.	3,569,751 40	1,406,478 20	
No. 3 Nor.	2,295,770 30	2,420,985 20	
No. 4	593,459 30	1,958,280 40	
No. 5	181,720 00	1,156,123 10	
Others	5,241,848 30	4,890,572 30	
This week	12,196,409 30*	12,228,484 20	
Last week	12,147,557 50	12,026,102 10	
Increase	48,851 40	Decrease 897,017 50	
*Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only), 4,281,540 bushels—this total not being included in above.			
Oats	1912	1911	
1 C.W.	69,113 29	52,727 09	
2 C.W.	1,117,308 20	594,284 13	
3 C.W.	896,120 18	293,458 04	
Ex. 1 Feed	440,746 17	744,249 04	
1 Feed	290,350 06	652,271 25	
2 Feed	158,980 25	198,587 30	
Others	1,886,167 11	867,272 26	
This week	3,708,587 24*	2,902,851 09	
Last week	3,539,612 24	2,814,173 03	
Increase	168,975 00	Increase 88,678 06	
*Amount of oats stored in vessels (completed cargoes only), 407,099 bushels—this total not being included in above.			
Barley	1912	Flaxseed—1912	
1 C.W.	707,719 41	1 N.W.C.	1,491,315 31
2 C.W.	302,091 31	2 C.W.	484,154 24
3 C.W.	109,027 20	3 C.W.	94,807 12
Feed	40,106 43	Others	24,098 29
Sundries	291,574 07		
This week	1,570,519 46*	This week	2,094,375 40**
Last week	1,551,732 11	Last week	1,831,261 05
Increase	18,787 35	Increase	263,114 35
Last year's total	829,408 00	Last year's total	808,641 00
*Amount of barley stored in vessels (completed cargoes only), 294,020—this total not being included in above.			
**Amount of flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only), 997,017—this total not being included in above.			

Shipments			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912	1,199,159	413,574	201,124
1911	1,057,300	174,495	71,115
			29,014

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS
Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 white oats 31, to arrive 30½; No. 3 oats 28½ to 29½; barley 47 to 61.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 28

was selected by the Toronto Board of Trade to study, with a special committee, the causes of the high cost of living in the Toronto district. Professor MacKenzie cited as one of the causes of the high cost of living in Toronto the absence of a parcel post system, and Mr. Lemieux expressed the opinion that this cause would apply to every other centre in the Dominion.

The motion received the warm support of Mr. Martin, Regina, Dr. Michael Clarke, Red Deer, Mr. Nesbitt, North Oxford, and Mr. J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier made a somewhat lengthy reply in which he referred to the difficulties which would attend the establishment of the proposed system. Particular reference was made by the minister to the inauguration of parcel post by the United States on January 1. He informed the House that during the first week the parcel post was in operation, four million pounds of additional mail matter was sent through the United States mail. This, naturally, involved an immense amount of work for the officials of the department.

"We believe," he said, "that the parcel post is well thought of in all the countries in the world. It has been adopted in every civilized country now, but, at the same time, we believe that it must be worked out not as a competitor with the express companies, but for the public service of this country, and mainly for those numerous parts of the country where the express companies do not go, and at such rates as will give to the post office department sufficient remuneration to prevent it from being put out of commission. It is on these lines that we have approached this matter, and we think that something can be done. What form it shall take I am not at liberty for the moment to say. As a matter of fact it is not decided. I may say that the idea of leaving all the paying business to the express companies, of doing the lean part, and leaving the fat part to them, is not a policy that appeals to me. Some change must take place. We have waited until this policy has matured to make all the changes at the same time and I believe that the experience they are gaining in the United States will be helpful to us. They say that it would be out of the question to try a flat rate such as we have for letters, and with that I entirely agree. They have eight zones, and they have prepared maps by which each post office, small though it may be, is the centre of a zone."

Mr. Pelletier added that it would be out of the question to adopt so complete a system so far as Canada is concerned, but indicated that what is done will be along these lines. He also expressed the hope that he would be in a position to outline the policy of the government to the House before the close of the session.

The Cattle Embargo

On Thursday Hon. Martin Burrell, in dealing with the statement made in the British House by Right Hon. Mr. Runciman to the effect that the embargo on Canadian cattle would not be lifted because of a prevalence of various diseases in Canadian herds, gave an emphatic denial to the statements by the British Minister. He said, that although the Canadian herds had for many years lain under the imputation that pluro pneumonia exists in this country, not one single case has ever been found. As for other diseases Canadian herds were quite as healthy as those of the mother country. Mr. Burrell expressed the opinion, however, that as the exclusion of Canadian cattle by means of this embargo had become the fixed policy of the British Government, it would be beneath the dignity of the Canadian people to make further representations looking to its removal. The minister, in taking this step, is following in the footsteps of Hon. Sydney Fisher, the former Minister of Agriculture, who, after making various protests against the embargo, finally came to the conclusion that it was a waste of time to make further efforts to secure its removal.

Wars Caused by Trifles

Many times it has happened that a great and costly war has been brought about by an incident trivial and even ridiculous. Thus the war of the Span-

ish Succession is said to have been caused through a glass of water. A lady, Mrs. Masham, was carrying a glass of water, when she was obstructed by the Marquess de Torey. A slight scuffle ensued and the water was spilled. The marquess thereat took offence, and bad feeling ensued between the English and French courts, with the ultimate result that war was declared. The campaign cost France many severe battles, viz., Blenheim, 1704; Ramilly, 1707; Oudenarde, 1708; and Malplaquet, 1709.

Quite as absurd in its origin was the war that took place during the Commonwealth of Modena. A soldier stole a bucket from a public well belonging to the state of Bologna. Although the value of the article did not exceed a shilling, its annexation was the signal for a fierce and prolonged war. Henry the King of Sardinia assisted the Modenese to retain the bucket, and in one of the subsequent battles he was made a prisoner. The bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena.

A third instance of a war resulting from a trifling cause was that between Louis VII of France and Henry II of England. The Archbishop of Rouen decreed that no one should wear long hair upon their heads or chins. Louis submitted to the decree, whereupon his wife Eleanor railed him upon his appearance. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the dissolution of the marriage and Eleanor's marriage with Henry. By this marriage the broad domains of Normandy, formerly belonging to Louis, passed into the possession of Henry. Louis, hotly incensed, made an attack on Normandy, and henceforth for nearly 300 years arose those devastating wars which cost France upwards of three million lives.

Grading and Sample Markets

Continued from Page 21

free access must be acquired to the market at Minneapolis.

An amendment that consideration of the matter be deferred until conditions are better understood was moved by Mr. Orr, of Binscarth, and seconded by Mr. Babcock, of Birnie.

Mr. Acheson, of the C.P.R., spoke in favor of this amendment, but on being put to the vote it was supported only by the mover and seconder, and the motion made by Peter Wright was then carried unanimously.

Other resolutions relating to the grain question were passed as follows:

That we are in favor of an improvement in our loading platforms, and that this matter be referred to our central executive with a view to getting an improved standard.

That this Convention request the executive to bring before the Railway Commission the injustice of charging full rates to the lake front on grain unloaded at local points.

That we urge the board of grain commissioners to adopt regulations that would permit sampling bins of grain by Boards of Trade or other competent body to act as a check on the sampling of the inspection department, as is now done in Winnipeg and Duluth.

Whereas very heavy losses have occurred to grain shippers from the extreme delay in getting their out-turns from the terminals, ranging from one month and upwards;

Therefore, be it resolved that the executive take this matter up with the railway companies, and failing a proper and reasonable explanation that a test case for damages be instituted by the Association.

That in view of the fact that facilities now exist for making an accurate test of the moisture contained in grain, that the certificate of inspection should show the maximum amount to be deducted by the hospital elevator for any car in the process of drying.

That we ask for an investigation of the system of weighing our grain at the terminal elevators.

Whereas it is manifestly an injustice to the grain grower that he should pay 1 cent per bushel commission on oats, being the same as is paid for wheat, and amounting approximately to twice the amount per car lot, that the executive still continue their efforts to have this commission reduced to half a cent per bushel.

EGGS IN WINTER Six Essentials That the Supply May Be Maintained

1. Early hatched pullets or yearling hens. Early pullets are the most prolific layers. See that the pullets selected for the laying hens come from hens that have a creditable record in winter performance. Like begets like, and pullets from heavy winter layers will lay better in winter than stock indiscriminately selected.

2. Dry, light, well-ventilated houses. A house with lots of windows and well ventilated is always dry. A good way to ventilate a poultry house is to use cotton or muslin in one or two of the windows instead of glass. If a straw loft can be put in so much the better. Let in the sunlight and fresh air.

3. An egg-producing ration. Give the hens whole grain, mashes, green feed and meal. Whole grain, wheat, oats or barley is the backbone of the ration, mashes or ground oats with the hulls sifted out, shorts and bran give variety, and are easily digested; green food keeps the blood cool and gives bulk to the ration; meat supplies protein from which the albuminous portion of the egg is made. Grit for the gizzard and oyster shell or lime in some form for egg shells. Supply what else is required to form the egg.

4. Water. Hens will get along without water, getting what moisture they need from eating snow, but they do better where a supply of clear water is available most of the time; if possible all the time.

5. Exercise. Make the hens work for their living. Fat, lazy birds are never record winter layers. Exercise keeps hens warm, in good condition and contented. It is most easily provided for by feeding whole grain in a litter. Short straw, or chaff, makes the best litter. Have eight or ten inches of it on the floor, and make the birds dig their living out of it. Change the litter frequently.

6. Cleanliness. Have a dropping board beneath the roosts and scrape it clean every day. Have road dust or dry ashes or sand in convenient boxes for the birds to take dust baths in. If dust baths are provided, there is little danger of a flock becoming infested with lice. Occasionally smear the crevices about the roosts with kerosene and before winter sets in well clean out, white-wash and fumigate the house.

TO FIGHT FOR PRIVILEGE

Montreal, Jan. 20.—A new morning daily, the Times, is to be established in Montreal. B. A. McNab, formerly of the Montreal Star, stated that though the capital of the publishing company was only \$100,000, over half a million had already been subscribed. It is understood that the policy of the new paper will be strongly protectionist and imperialistic.

PROTECTION IN A NUTSHELL

The object of Protection is to encourage home industry. The means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices. If the home prices are not raised the industry is not encouraged. If the industry is encouraged, it is by the raising of prices. That is, in a nutshell, Protection properly understood.—Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.

THE IDEA

Caller—"So you have decided to get another physician?"

Mrs. Neugold—"Indeed I have. The idea of prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are."

If You Should Die Tonight!

Would your relations be squabbling tomorrow? Would there be lifelong enmity spring up among your friends over the disposition of what little money or even the few trinkets that may constitute your estate?

It is every man's duty to make a will. You can do it in your own home, for 35c. The Bax Legal Will Form has stood the strictest tests in the best courts in the land. You can obtain a Bax Form with full directions and sample will at your Druggist's or Stationer's today, or write the Bax Will Form Co., Room 152, 280 College Street, Toronto.

CHEW

MAPLE

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This Ad. was written by ALEX. McCURDY

The Organized Farmers

Our Ideal:

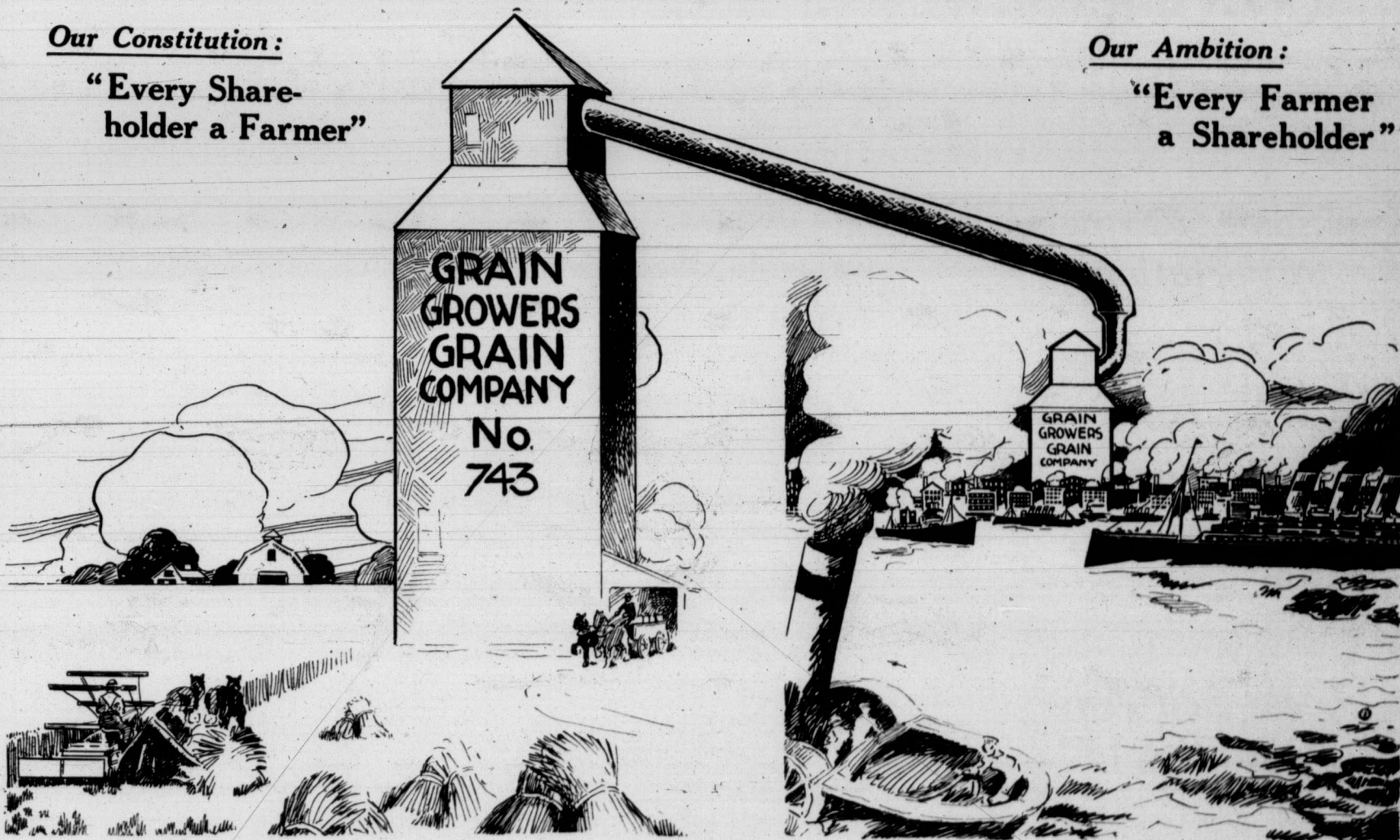
"FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER"

Our Constitution:

"Every Share-
holder a Farmer"

Our Ambition:

"Every Farmer
a Shareholder"



YOUR OWN COMPANY ALL THE WAY!

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP?

Two things we want you to do:—

Ship your grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and buy stock, thus increasing our capital and our ability to serve you.

You should ship to us because we are your own company.

Because we can give the best service possible.

Our Inspector, Mr. Massie, has been in the grain business for 27 years, starting as assistant to Mr. Horn, and he inspects a sample of every car shipped to us. If he thinks you should get a better grade than that given by the grain in-

spector's office, he asks for a re-inspection, thus assuring you the Best Possible Grade on every car shipped.

You Should Buy Stock in the Company

1st. Because it is your duty to support the Organized Farmers.

2nd. Because it is a good paying proposition.

We have never paid less than a 10% dividend, and now have in reserve \$200,000 or enough to pay a 40% dividend on our stock.

Return either Coupon and we will tell you all about it

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

Send full instructions regarding shipments to your Company.

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The Grain Growers'
Grain Co. Limited

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

Send full particulars regarding shares in your Company.

Name

Post Office Prov.....

Be a Co-operator!

CO-OPERATION MAKES FOR ECONOMY IN BUYING AS WELL AS IN SELLING

*Some Farmers'
Associations*

Are buying their Seeds from us in Carloads owing to the lower prices and the saving of freight charges.

*Why not your
Association?*

We can supply Seed Grain which has no superior for purity and freedom from weed seeds. We know the history of our seeds, which were grown either on our own farms or from our seeds by contract growers.

*We Sell Any
Quantity of*

Marquis Wheat, Abundance Oats (General Crop and Registered), Banner Oats, O.A.C. 21 Barley, Mensury Barley, Eclipse Barley (Registered), Premost Flax, Wilt Resistant Flax, Common Flax.

Some of this grain won prizes at the great Dry Farming Competition, which was open to the World.

You Take no Risk

For if our Seeds do not please you return them and we will refund your money and pay freight charges both ways.

The Mooney Seed Company Ltd.

"Seedsmen To Men Who Care,"

Willoughby Block

Saskatoon, Sask.