

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Making War on Women

IN LOG CABINS AND SOD SHACKS FIFTY AND EVEN ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM THE RAILWAYS ARE THOUSANDS OF BRAVE WOMEN LIVING ON WESTERN PRAIRIES, BEARING THE CROSS OF MOTHERHOOD WITHOUT PROPER CARE AND GIVING THE BEST OF THEIR LIVES IN THE STRUGGLE TO WIN A CORNER OF THE EARTH WHICH THEY AND THEIR FAMILIES MAY CALL HOME. MILLIONS OF ACRES OF VIRGIN PRAIRIE LIE IDLE CLOSE BY THE RAILWAYS, BUT OUR LAWS ALLOW THE GREEDY LAND SPECULATOR TO DRIVE THESE HEROIC WOMEN BEYOND THE RANGE OF HUMAN HABITATION FOR A PLACE UPON WHICH TO REAR THEIR HOMES. BUT GREED AND BARBARISM STILL PURSUE THEM. THROUGH PROTECTIVE TARIFFS, EXTORTIONATE FREIGHT RATES AND USURIOUS INTEREST CHARGES, THESE HEROINES ARE COMPELLED TO PAY TRIBUTE IN GOLD WHICH FLOWS IN AN EVER-INCREASING STREAM INTO THE COFFERS OF THE BARONS OF PRIVILEGE.

NOVEMBER 27, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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By Order of the Board, 11

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, 9th October, 1912.

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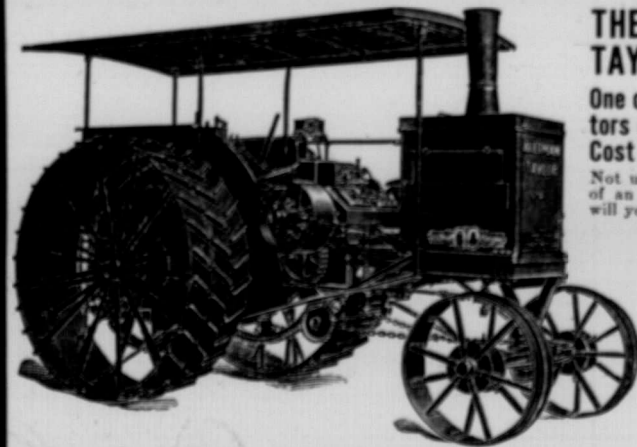
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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person 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.

"DISGRACEFUL DISCRIMINATION"

Editor, Guide:—
At a largely attended meeting of farmers held at Willmar this date the attached letter was read and resolutions passed unanimously and copies ordered sent to the Government at Ottawa and Regina, the Board of Railway Commissioners and to the press.

Yours respectfully,
ADAM GEOFFREY,
Secy. Com.

Willmar, Sask.
Nov. 16, 1912.

Sir:—
We wish to call your attention to the disgraceful discrimination and unfair distribution of cars on this railway, the C.N.R., especially to Willmar. During the present grain season, Sept. 1 to date, we have only had 31 cars for grain when we should have had 200, all of which we could have loaded. At the present time there are 100 names on the car book, many of them for over a month. For the past two weeks over three cars a day have been hauled to Arcola and Alameda from this district, which means a great hardship to the farmers as well as a loss of business to this place. We have one elevator here, but it is full of grain and has been so for some time.

From information at hand we believe that other points where there is not as much grain to ship have received many more cars than we have and many more than they are entitled to if the cars were distributed fairly.

Be it therefore resolved that the Dominion government be asked to compel the railway companies to provide more cars for handling grain before any more extensions to lines are granted, and provision made to handle the grain in a more satisfactory manner. Be it therefore resolved that the Provincial government be asked to grant no more bonuses to any railway company until they provide cars to properly handle the grain.

MORE ALBERTA CATTLE IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Nov. 21.—George Lane, Alberta's cattle king, reached Chicago yesterday with a train of beef matured on the Western Canadian range that sold to local packers at \$8.75 to \$9.75 per cwt. At these prices Canadian bullocks are able to pay exorbitant freight charges and a duty of \$27 per head that was intended to be prohibitive, but earn \$1 per cwt. net above possibilities on the home market. Some 30,000 Canadian cattle have crossed the boundary this season that would have found the export outlet under normal conditions. They have shown up numerously at Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, New York and minor eastern points, but the movement is tapering off. All these cattle would have lost heavily had they had no other outlet than the Canadian market, which has been badly congested. Lane asserts that Western Canada is full of feed and if the duty could be eliminated 250,000 stock cattle would be bought in the United States this fall and taken up there for finishing purposes. Under present conditions, however, the Canadian grower is dependent on the American market for a profit. Mr. Lane says unless congress eliminates that obstacle Canada will be compelled to repress its productive energy.

The Ellsworth-Klaner Construction company has begun operating what is said to be the largest steam shovel in the world. It is being used in stripping coal. It weighs 300 tons, being nearly twice the size of the steam shovels used in the excavation of the Panama canal. Ten cars were required to transport the shovel from Marion, Ohio, where it was built at a cost of \$40,000. It will move 2,500 square yards of material a day.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIFMAN, Editor.

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

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

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

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

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News from Ottawa

Parliament Opened with Royal Splendor—No Tariff Commission.
No Redistribution—Naval Policy Foreshadowed.

(By The Guide Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The opening of what promises to be a long and strenuous session of Parliament took place yesterday, but there was nothing in the proceedings to indicate in the slightest measure the hard work ahead. Over on the Senate side, where the Duke of Connaught read the Speech from the Throne, there was the usual crush of womankind bedecked with gowns and jewels which in the aggregate doubtless cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Around the throne stood the Prime Minister in his Windsor uniform with his colleagues, the officers of the headquarters staff and the judges of the Supreme Court in their red robes fringed with ermine. It was just the same scene, although on a somewhat more brilliant scale, that has been witnessed in the Senate chamber every year since Confederation, and which will no doubt be repeated when all the participants in yesterday's function have passed away.

Still Two Parties

Over on the Commons' side there was a large attendance of members, but the proceedings were tame as compared with last year when there was a decidedly breezy debate over the appointments of Speaker Sproule and Deputy Speaker Blondin. After the members had returned to the chamber subsequent to the reading of the Speech from the Throne in the Senate the new members were introduced. The only reminder of party strife came when Alex. Morrison, the new Conservative member for Macdonald, Man., was introduced by Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. W. J. Roche. Then the government supporters broke into cheers. The Liberals had their turn a moment later when P. J. Cardin, the re-elected member for Richelieu, was brought in to the chamber by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

New Departure

Premier Borden was responsible for a new departure in connection with the coming proceedings by not coming to the Commons chamber after the conclusion of the ceremonies on the Senate side. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his predecessors always made a practice of

hastily changing from their Windsor uniform to the conventional frock coat in order to reach the Commons chamber to answer any questions which might be put. The Premier, of course, would be received by an outburst of cheering. This incident was lacking yesterday, and as soon as the Commons returned and the introduction of new members was over Hon. Robert Rogers proceeded to put the formal motions, concluding with one providing for an adjournment of the House until Monday when the debate on the address will be proceeded with. Not a word of comment was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any of his followers, no questions were asked and the House adjourned without the interchange of a word across the floor of the House. In this respect the opening was unique and it was due no doubt to the absence of Premier Borden from the chamber.

Manufacturer Safe

The omission from the Speech from the Throne of any reference to a bill to provide for the appointment of a tariff commission as well as the failure of the government to put into the mouth of the Governor-General a statement in regard to redistribution has led to much comment. The lack of a reference to redistribution was half expected, but the apparent dropping in its entirety for the present at least of the bill to establish a permanent tariff commission came as a distinct surprise to everybody. As stated in the last letter the government has semi-officially announced that it does not propose to do much with the tariff until action has been taken by the special session of the United States Congress summoned by President-elect Wilson. It was thought, however, that the government would go ahead with its proposal to establish a permanent tariff commission in order that information on which later action might be based could be gathered. Back of its decision not to do this there must lie an interesting explanation which will doubtless be forthcoming in due course. The decision of the government will have the effect of strengthening the hands of the steel interests in their demand for a special Royal Commission to inquire into their demands for an increase in duties. A fair inference would seem to be that any tariff changes which are made this session will be of a trivial character and that the protected interests will have nothing to fear for the next twelve months at least.

Redistribution Troubles

The present determination of the ministry not to bring down a Redistribution bill this session may be shaken later on. While a number of the ministers, who are anxious to have the House rise not later than May 1, are exceedingly anxious not to attempt to pass this important measure, I understand that the government's decision is not altogether pleasing to its supporters in the West. They will bring the matter up at the first caucus and make it clear to the Premier and his colleagues that the omission of a Redistribution bill from the Parliamentary program is bad politics as well as being a course which may result in a serious injustice to the West should anything happen to make an election unavoidable in the course of the next year. The Premier will be strongly urged to bring in a bill, even if it should prolong the session of Parliament until June, and it would not be surprising if the request of the Conservative members, coupled with the strenuous kicks which will be made by the Opposition, will result in the government changing its present attitude in regard to this important matter.

Naval Policy Foreshadowed

The Speech from the Throne as a matter of fact was remarkable rather for what it did not contain than for the announcements made therein. Several bills of considerable importance which the government is almost certain to introduce this session were not referred to. The reference to the naval proposals

were illuminating in regard to one point only, and that was that Premier Borden and his ministers are convinced as a result of their trip to London that the Imperial navy needs to be strengthened, and that the Dominion proposes to do its part at an early date. This general statement doubtless foreshadows a contribution of considerable proportion. It is rumored that the emergency gift will be coupled with an agreement that the ships to be built with the money given to Canada will revert to this country in the event of the government deciding later on as a permanent policy to build a Canadian navy, and that on account of this the Liberal opposition to the proposal is not likely to be very pronounced. Should this be true, the opposition to the emergency proposal would be confined to the Nationalists. Montreal despatches state that Hon. F. D. Monk is ill and will be unable to attend the sittings of Parliament before January. His absence should detract much from the interest in the debate. Should the emergency proposal not be coupled with any such stipulation as mentioned, the Opposition, while discussing the details, will not vote against the grant. They will assume the attitude that the ministers having consulted with the Imperial government must take full responsibility for the assertion that an emergency exists sufficient to justify the transfer of millions of Canadian money to the British Exchequer, for naval pur-

poses. Incidentally, they will defend the policy of a Canadian-built and manned navy such as was provided for in the Laurier naval bill of two sessions ago.

Enlarging the Senate

The Speech from the Throne, while not providing for a Redistribution bill, announces that a measure will be introduced to give the Senate two additional members from each of the three Prairie Provinces. The introduction of this bill may afford a means of forcing the government to bring down a general plan of redistribution for the Commons. It was asserted today by more than one prominent Liberal Senator that the bill to increase the membership of the Upper House will not be passed by that body unless the Commons redistribution measure is brought down. If this decision is adhered to the government will have to accede to the demand or dis-appoint half a dozen supporters of the West who are anxious to get the vacancies to be created in the upper chamber. At a caucus today, Sir George Ross, former premier of Ontario, was appointed leader of the opposition in the upper house to succeed the late Sir Richard Cartwright. There was a determined effort to name a Western man in the person of Senator Bostock, of British Columbia, but Sir George proved to be too strong and was elected by a vote of 25 to 20. Neither of the candidates attended the caucus.

Strike Causes Grain Blockade

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 23.—Although C.P.R. officials at Winnipeg state that the strike of the railway brotherhood has nothing to do with the partial embargo placed upon the landing of grain, and that the lack of boats to take it away from Fort William is the cause of the congestion, they do not attempt to tell the same story here.

So far as the actual handling of the cars of grain is concerned, the C.P.R. has sufficient labor, but the clerical staff has been so disorganized by the strike that they are unable to issue outturns fast enough to keep up with the unloading. It is of no use to have grain lying in the elevators when the owner cannot get the outturns which represent it, and at present a good deal of the work is two weeks behind.

The C.P.R. made the statement that boats were not coming in fast enough to take out the grain, but they carefully refrained from mentioning why they did not come. One elevator has for the past two weeks never seen a day when it had not at least 400,000 bushels in store, which it could not load out because no outturns had been received, and other houses have been in exactly the same condition for somewhat small amounts. There has certainly been no delay in loading boats once the necessary documents were obtainable to permit of the purchase and loading of the grain, but that has been due to the efficiency of the Lake Shippers' Clearance association, and not to the C.P.R.

Yard Unloading Congested

Another effect of the strike has been to congest the railway yard. Under the conditions which have prevailed recently, it has frequently happened that trains have not been properly divided, and much delay has ensued. Take a concrete example—the Grain Growers' Company have two unloading tracks at elevator B, each capable of unloading four cars at once. The other day a train was run in and in the first four cars on track 1 two were for elevator "B" and two for the Empire elevator, a quarter of a mile away. On the other track three of the cars run in were for "B" and one for the British American. Result: Instead of elevator "B" unloading eight cars, it was only unloading five, and, in the meantime, two other elevators were waiting for cars which they should have been unloading at the same time.

Steamers Lose Trips

Again, steamers unloading package freight have been seriously delayed in getting cargoes unloaded from this same lack of clerical help. These boats would have taken out grain, and some at least of them have lost a trip through the delay. And the same applies to coal. What is the best proof that there has been delay? The C.P.R. are noted as

very prompt collectors of freight, but not one dollar of freight have they collected since the strike started from any one of the five elevators in Fort William outside their own. They have been delivering to these houses at the rate of 500 cars a day for twenty days, and the average freight per car is \$100, or just around \$1,000,000 of freight owing by elevators to the C.P.R.

This is the third week there has been no return from C.P.R. elevators as to amount in store, grades, etc. Elevators complain that even when outturns of cars are received they are frequently incorrect, occasioning still further delay. These things are all happening at a time when, in order to make the most of a late season, everyone should be working to the best possible advantage.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Arthur Meighen, Portage la Prairie, gives notice that he will move: "That in the opinion of this house, the question of bringing about a better and cheaper system of agricultural credits should receive the early attention of the government."

Hon. H. R. Emmerson has given notice of a resolution, declaring that in view of the general feeling throughout Canada that express rates are intolerably high, the railway board should make a thorough investigation of the whole question of freight rates, covering dividends paid by the companies for the past five years, with a view to remedying conditions now complained of.

WHO ARE THE GENTLEMEN?

A disgraceful riot in the British House of Commons is started by aristocrats. They hurl epithets like "traitors" and "apes" at the responsible ministers of the Crown, and finally resort to physical violence.

A battle royal is threatened when "Will Crooks, the Labor member, poured oil on the troubled waters by starting the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

If the cases had been reversed, what lectures we should have read on the decline of the fine old aristocratic manners of the House of Commons, caused by the entrance of the Labor members and other representatives of the common people.

Democracy never was more triumphantly vindicated than when the British House of Commons, converted into a bear garden by the members of the privileged classes, is recalled to decency and commonsense by a workingman.—Toronto Star.

The latest fad of the Viennese fashionable woman is to be seen out walking with a pet dog, the color of whose coat, natural or dyed, matches her own toilet.

FARMERS' STEEL AND WIRE CO.

The Grain Growers' Guide has received from the farmers a number of complaints in regard to the Farmers' Steel and Wire company, of Regina. The Guide endeavored to investigate the affairs of the company, and set forth the nature of the complaints in a letter to the company. In reply, the company could not state when the annual meeting would be held, first intimating that it would be in November, and, later on, December. The company also stated in August that the government auditor was at work on their books, and that they would send a copy of their financial statement to The Guide as soon as it was ready. It has not yet been received. As to the financial standing of the company, The Guide was referred to the Bank of Nova Scotia at Regina. But on application, the manager of the bank informed The Guide that he could give no information whatever as to the affairs of the company. Under the circumstances The Guide cannot give any guarantee of the standing of this company. The fact that three advertisements of the company were published in The Guide in July and August gave more or less of a moral guarantee of the reliability of the company. On this account and in consideration of the above facts The Guide hereby withdraws any endorsement of this company. This statement is made because of the facts given above and which the publication of the advertisements may have given on the part of The Guide.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 27th, 1912

BRITAIN'S FREE TRADE VICTORY

The Western farmers will be greatly interested in the series of articles now running in The Guide, describing how the battle for free trade was fought and won in Great Britain more than sixty years ago. There are many lessons to be learned from the history of Cobden's triumph. The movement started among the people and was successful because the people rallied to his support. No help was secured from either of the political parties until the popular movement became so strong that the politicians were forced to give it attention. There is another point which needs attention, namely, that Cobden and Bright and the free traders did not beg from either party. They knew that they were right and they demanded justice. As in Canada, the two political parties in Great Britain when they realized the growth of the free trade sentiment attempted conciliation. They offered reductions in the tariff, but the free traders would have none of it. They had studied the question themselves and believed that free trade was the only remedy. For this reason they declined an alliance with either of the political parties, but carried the fight into the country where the common people rallied to their support in immense numbers. Cobden and his free traders were called "traitors," "disloyal" and nearly every other epithet that could be coined. The protectionists insisted that free trade would "ruin the Empire" and would "destroy all the industries in Great Britain." Every one of the dire prophecies which we now hear from the protectionists in Canada, were then heard from the British protectionists. But Cobden and his followers knew the cause was just and were not deterred by falsehood and vilification. The tariff wall fell after a several years' siege, and Cobden became a national hero. The downfall of protection in Great Britain should inspire the opponents of protection in Canada to greater efforts. The fact that Cobden and his followers allied themselves with neither of the parties, but carried on their fight throughout the country independently, deserves careful consideration. Many in Western Canada today believe that the only hope of success lies in the organization of an independent federal party. Up to the present time the two parties in Canada have adopted the same attitude towards the Grain Growers as was adopted by the two British parties in the early years of the Cobden fight. What lessons are there in the British struggle to guide us in Canada today? We would be glad to have our readers discuss this subject.

ALL WOULD FAVOR REFERENDUM

There is undoubtedly much difference of opinion on the naval question, both as to an emergency policy of direct contribution and a permanent policy for a Canadian navy. No matter what policy Mr. Borden may bring forward this difference of opinion will continue. On great matters of public policy there is bound to be such divergent views held. Every man in Canada has a perfect right to hold any view that his conscience dictates. But there is one point upon which all good citizens of Canada will agree, namely, that the majority opinion should prevail. This is the fundamental principle upon which our constitution is based, and it is the recognition of this principle that has developed civilized nations from the age of barbarism. The Grain Growers have declared for this principle repeatedly by endorsing the Initiative and Referendum. There will be beyond doubt a certain differ-

ence of opinion among the Grain Growers upon any naval policy that is brought forward. But every Grain Grower will be willing to abide by the result of a referendum vote. Mr. Borden could easily put the naval question to a Referendum and thus have it definitely settled. If the people of Canada declared in favor of his policy then it could be carried out without opposition. If the people of Canada declared against his policy then he could abandon it or revise it and not be compelled to resign. There are many arguments in favor of such a referendum, and none that we have seen against it.

CONFERRING WITH THE MANUFACTURERS

The proposition made by the Manufacturers' association through their official organ, Industrial Canada, to hold a conference with the Grain Growers on the subject of increasing the British Preference, is creating a great deal of interest. The Winnipeg Free Press and the Ottawa Citizen, representing both views of politics, have favored the idea as likely to bring about a clearer understanding and better feeling. There certainly is no reason why the Grain Growers should avoid such a conference. They have conducted their campaign always in the open, and their policy is known to all who read. We believe that if a dozen representatives each of the Manufacturers and the Grain Growers, held a public conference in Winnipeg upon the subject of closer trade relations with the Mother Country, that much good would come from it. The Manufacturers have already made their proposition to meet the Grain Growers. As this matter is of great public importance, we would be glad to have it discussed in the correspondence columns by our readers.

CAR SHORTAGE ACUTE

Reports coming in from all three provinces indicate that the car shortage is already acute, and that farmers are losing money thereby. The reports indicate that the Canadian Pacific Railway is doing far better than last year, though there is congestion on this line also. The chief complaint is against the Canadian Northern Railway, which is failing miserably to meet the demands of the farmers depending upon its service. Even in Manitoba farmers report that in two months they have not been able to get a car on this line, which means a loss of several cents a bushel on their wheat. Despite the rosy utterances from Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, the Canadian Northern Railway is not fulfilling its obligations to the Western people. This line is owned by a handful of men and has been built almost entirely upon public credit. Nearly every government in Canada has guaranteed the bonds for the Canadian Northern Railway for the purpose of securing good railway facilities. But despite all the assistance given to the Canadian Northern Railway magnates, no government seems to have the slightest control over the road. Instead of spending their money for the development of the railways for the Canadian people, they have bought street railways in Winnipeg and Toronto and have invested millions upon millions in Mexico and South America. If these millions had been spent as they should have been spent there would be little or no car shortage in Western Canada today on the Canadian Northern line.

The Montreal Witness remarks in its issue of November 13: "Nobody thinks the Canadian Senate what it should be; nobody knows how to make it better, and nobody wants to

abolish it." We would like to see the question of abolishing the Senate put to a referendum in Canada, and we are willing to wager that if it were, this anachronism would disappear.

SIR EDMUND IS MISLEADING

At the Canadian Club banquet in New York on November 12 Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was one of the chief speakers. The following is an extract from his address when speaking of Canada:—

"We need at the moment, in addition to our own savings, over \$200,000,000 annually for our material development, and we get it from the dear old Mother Country. Without this stream of new capital the stream of immigration would be lessened, but unless we have a widespread European war, I do not believe it will be checked, except temporarily, when the over-eager son asks too much from the indulgent mother, and thus justifies reproof."

We regard the sentiment expressed in Sir Edmund's remarks as misleading, and as likely to create a decidedly wrong impression. For instance, the Mother Country does not loan Canada one single cent. It is the individual financiers in Great Britain who loan money to Canadian governments, corporations, or individuals strictly upon a business basis. These same financiers loan money to a much greater extent in the United States. The flag makes no difference to the investment. What the financier is interested in is a stable system of government and a progressive nation in order that he may be absolutely sure that he will receive his interest regularly and that his investment is safe. In these financial dealings between British financiers and Canadian borrowers there is absolutely nothing of the relationship of parent and child. It is a business matter purely and simply and is conducted without sentiment. It is the same kind of business proposition as when Sir Edmund's bank makes loans to the Western farmers at 8 and 10 per cent. If his parent and child simile is correct then his own banking system should be as a blood brother to the Canadian people. But his banking system works on a hard, cold business basis and not on the principle of brother love.

FODDER PLENTIFUL; CATTLE SCARCE

It is unfortunate that in a season like the present one with such an abundance of rough feed throughout the country that it is not possible to bring in cattle from the south as it would provide profitable use for a great deal of fodder that will otherwise go to waste. George Lane estimates that not less than 250,000 head of stock cattle could easily be finished for beef in the Prairie Provinces if they could be brought in from the States. Thousands of stock cattle have been shipped from the southern states into the northwestern states this year to feed upon sheaves and straw and thus providing an additional source of income to the farmers in those states. It is often more profitable to feed sheaves to stock than to go to the expense of threshing and to face the risk of car shortage and other obstacles between the shipping point and the market. Many farmers in the Prairie Provinces could manufacture beef in this way at a profit if they were allowed to get their "raw material" brought into the country duty free as do the Eastern manufacturers. The tariff wall across the continent is a source of loss to both nations.

PROTECTION'S FAVORITE CHILD

Under the head "Making Paupers," the Toronto News says:—

"Thousands of people are living in Toronto in abject misery. They are herded together in noisome slum dwellings where their health is undermined, their moral stamina weakened and their zest for work destroyed. The most pitiable aspect of the situation is that children are being brought up in these surroundings so that every difficulty is placed in the way of their becoming good citizens. They have but little chance of developing sufficient physical and mental strength to fit them for the struggle of life. Toronto is raising a class of unemployables. While clamoring for immigrants, we do little to save the lives of our native-born children. The rate of infant mortality is abnormal, and when thousands of babies die for want of care, cleanliness and healthful surroundings, other thousands grow to imperfect manhood."

That is Toronto, the stronghold of Protection, as described by the leading advocate of Protection! Whatever benefits our tariff confers, Toronto gets the lion's share, for a large proportion of the beneficiaries of special legislation live there. Yet this is the high pitch of "prosperity" to which Protection has brought its favorite child. For the rest of the country, a few towns and cities excepted, Protection promises little, and the system of legalized extortion has never been known even to do as much as it promised.

MOVING TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

Speaking in the legislature on November 18 on the proposal of the government to introduce a bill providing for Direct Legislation Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, said:

"This is a new departure in the Dominion of Canada, but Saskatchewan has been the leader in many other matters of legislation, and we are not afraid to take the lead in this. It is true there are persons in both the Liberal and Conservative parties who are inclined to fear that there may be certain risks in introducing this system under the British constitution. But in this matter, I am inclined to agree with William Jennings Bryan, who said, when professing his confidence in the efficacy of Direct Legislation: 'The people have the right to make their own mistakes.' Legislators have not been guiltless in the matter of making mistakes, and while the people may make a mistake, the risk is not as great now as in times past. Owing to the spread of democracy and education, the time is coming when all the people will be competent to express opinion on public matters. The government has, therefore, thought it right and proper to grant the requests that have been made for this form of legislation which is demanded by a large section of electors."

This is the proper language for a man who has been placed in a high and responsible position by the people. Certainly the people will make mistakes, and as Mr. Scott says, even legislators make mistakes—quite frequently. But the people can only learn wisdom by experience. By placing a proper bill for the operation of the Initiative and Referendum on the statute books of Saskatchewan Mr. Scott will be leading the way for true democracy in Canada. He will also place himself in a proud position among the leading public men of Canada.

DISORDER IN PARLIAMENT

The prevalent notion that the British Parliament never departs from the grave and dignified conduct of public business has received a rude shock by reason of the riotous scenes enacted a few days ago. The stately halls of Westminster heard ministers of the Crown called "apes," and the government described as "a circus led by rebels." The Prime Minister was dubbed a "traitor" and pelted with rolls of paper, while Hon. Winston Churchill sustained a black eye from a heavy book hurled from the other side of the House. For the first time in modern history the authority of the Speaker has been practically defied by a large portion of the House and the responsible leaders of a great party have deliberately winked at violence. For a few minutes, indeed, it looked as

though a free fight by the heated competitors could not be avoided. Not without reason has the idea of fighting become identified in the public mind with Irish questions, for the recent disorder rooted in the Home Rule Bill. While it would be unfair to judge the whole British Parliament by the antics of a few unruly members whose tempers were sharper than their wits, yet it cannot fail to stimulate our national pride to think that the Mother of Parliaments, for all her long and honorable life, occasionally lapses farther from the dictates of cool judgment than our own stripling parliament at Ottawa has ever done. Of course, it was party tactics, the only justification being the hope that if the government were compelled to go to the country the Liberal program would be rejected. Even as party tactics, however, it is reassuring to learn that the disorder, so far from damaging the Government in the eyes of the people, is likely to recoil on the heads of the instigators. To exchange self-respect and the esteem of the nation for the sake of scoring a party coup is a poor bargain, whether at Westminster, Washington or Ottawa.

CUTTING THE MELON

It was definitely announced at Montreal on November 18 that the new issue of \$60,000,000 of Canadian Pacific common stock would be offered to shareholders on January 2 at \$175 per share. Here is where the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway will put from \$45,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in their pockets without returning five cents' worth to the people of Canada. Out of 25,000 shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway 23,000 are living in foreign countries. Thus the people of Canada are compelled to hand over \$45,000,000 to foreigners for absolutely nothing. This figures out at about \$6.00 for every man, woman and child in Canada. For the average family of seven it means a forced gift of \$42. This is a tax which the people don't see because a tax-gatherer does not come round to collect it, but it is paid just the same.

PURIFYING THE PRESS

The following is an extract from the United States postal regulations in accordance with Act of Congress of August 24, 1912:—

"It shall be the duty of the editor, publisher, business manager, or owner of every newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publication to file with the Postmaster-General and the postmaster at the office at which said publication is entered not later than the first day of April and the first day of October of each year, on blanks furnished by the Post Office Department, a sworn statement setting forth the names and post office addresses of the editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers, and owners, and, in addition, the stockholders, if the publication be owned by a corporation; and also the names of known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders; and also, in the case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding six months; Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to religious, fraternal, temperance, and scientific, or other similar publications; Provided further, That it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons owning less than one per centum of the total amount of stock, bonds, mortgages, or other securities. A copy of such sworn statement shall be published in the second issue of such newspaper, magazine or other publication printed next after the filing of such statement. Any such publication shall be denied the privileges of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the provisions of this paragraph within ten days after notice by registered letter of such failure.

"All editorial or other reading matter published in any such newspaper, magazine, or periodical for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted, or promised shall be plainly marked 'advertisement.' Any editor or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted, or promised without so marking the same, shall upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction, be

fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500)."

This regulation is designed to let the public know who owns the press and also who is spending their money to influence public opinion. Such a law would be an excellent measure for Canada and would expose a number of journals, masquerading as free and truthful, but in reality hip-pocket organs of financiers and politicians, maintained by them to poison public opinion.

PROTECTION AGAINST THEMSELVES?

How unscrupulously a manufacturing combine may conduct its business was backed home to a Winnipeg audience last week by Dr. R. H. Glover, a missionary of Central China. The Anglo-American Tobacco company, taking advantage of the abolition of the opium curse throughout China, has started an enormous cigarette factory in Hankow, employing 40 Europeans and 1,500 Chinese. The output of this factory is 200,000,000 cigarettes per month. Dr. Glover claims good authority for the statement that these cigarettes contain opium. No device known to modern business is being omitted by this enterprising concern in order to convert the Chinese people to the use of these harmless-looking but poisonous cigarettes. Aside from the moral aspect of such business methods, employed by an outfit boasting the name "Anglo-American," how will these manufacturers be able to use the pet plea of tariff beneficiaries that protection is necessary against cheap foreign labor? This would amount to saying that their American or Canadian factories need protection against their Hankow factory. The Canadian tobacco manufacturers at present enjoy tariff protection to the extent of \$3 a pound on cigars and cigarettes. Perhaps the Anglo-American company want more "protection" against themselves.

A cable from London announces that the Alberta Government bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000 have been successfully sold at 97 cents on the dollar. This figures out at 4.12 per cent., and the money market is not considered as particularly good at the present time. This shows the credit of Canadian governments to be good. The credit of the government depends on the prosperity of the people represented by the government. If then there is plenty of money available at 4 per cent. some system can surely be worked out by which farmers can be relieved of the 8, 10 and 12 per cent. interest they are now paying.

We note that the Protectionist Press Bureau is very busy supplying editorial articles to the protectionist journals throughout Canada. These articles prepared by the Press Bureau are published as original editorials in the protectionist papers. Whenever we publish in The Grain Growers' Guide a letter approving of protection, the Press Bureau seizes upon it with great glee and writes an article to prove that the West is in favor of a protective tariff. The Press Bureau takes no account of the fact that for every letter we get approving of protection, we get at least one hundred condemning it.

Don't forget The Guide Referendum. There are only two weeks left before the ballot will be printed. We hope all our readers will be ready, when the time comes, to fill in the ballot and send it in to The Guide. It will be the best possible way to find out where the organized farmers of the West stand on several vital questions of the hour.

Our readers should avoid sending us cash through the mail, wherever possible. Post office, express or bank money orders or postal notes are far safer and can easily be traced by the number on the receipt. Registering letters costs five cents and is not as safe as a postal note costing only two or three cents.

The Human Harvest

How the Brave Montenegrin Farmers are Giving their Lives to Break the Grip of the "Unspeakable Turk"

By Alphonse Courlander, Correspondent of the "Daily Express," London

Cettinje, Montenegro, Oct. 14.

From the hospital point of view Montenegro seems to have been all unprepared for death and war. They have a thousand-odd beds here—just beds with sheets and blankets—but they have not enough drugs that soothe pain, not enough instruments, trained nurses, or doctors. The Red Cross societies of all the Powers are, it is true, hastening ambulance divisions across E rope, but meanwhile these mountain warriors must be suffering unimagined pain—silently and gladly.

The bravery of these people is incredible; they are as hard and as strong as the impregnable mountains that form their cradle. There is something superhuman in their fortitude! These men of the Black Mountain are men of stone.

The hospitals at Cettinje are two. One of them is the hospital proper, with the great masses of limestone rock towering above it; the other is the barracks, empty now of active soldiery, but every room of its two storeys filled with beds. In the long, bare rooms of the first floor more than a hundred wounded lie already. These are the less seriously hurt; in the other hospital seventy men rest, bandaged and silent.

Broken, but Uncomplaining

The men lay in their narrow beds, without a murmur, without a groan. They were there broken in the war, their red-stained bandages telling of hideous wounds, yet they made no complaint; rather when the doctor spoke to them they tried to cajole him to let them return to the battlefield. The men that I saw in the hospitals today were those who had been scattered by the Turkish shrapnel in that bloody battle by Shiroka, when the Montenegrins found themselves ambushed by the Turks, who fired on them from the heights, and even had guns on the boats that ply on Lake Scutari. The shrapnel played havoc with their humanity. Thus they were brought here over a distance of forty miles, part of the way in cabs and carriages over roads that must have jolted them agonisingly, then by steamer to Rjeka, where the motor omnibuses brought them down the mountain passes to Cettinje. Imagine the fierce pain of it! Six hours or more of jarring journey across the mountains, with arms and legs broken by the shrapnel. They bore it unflinchingly; they even smoked. "This Shrapnel is terrible," Dr. Matanovitch said, as we walked between the rows of silent men. "Their bodies are torn with bits of glass, zinc, and iron; a bullet is a trifle compared to these shrapnel wounds."

At the Call of the King

Here at a glance you see how every class of Montenegrin is fighting for his country. In one bed a grey-bearded man breathed heavily from a wounded lung—a councillor in his own district; and the next bed held a shepherd who had left his goats and cattle at the call of the king. A pale Albanian peasant, a banker, a lawyer were in the next beds, and close by an officer rested with half-closed eyes. "Stomach wound," said the doctor, bending over him and smoothing the hair back from his forehead. "How are you?" "I want to go back," said the officer. He smiled faintly. "We are so few that none can be spared."

Some there were whose frames were wrecked; faces half hidden by bandages; wounds that drew pity from the heart and appalled the reason. Here and there men slept and hovered in sleep on the brink of death itself.

These men care nothing for death. There is nothing so glorious for them as death for Montenegro. They live but

to die for the freedom of those who shall come after them. So have they done for five centuries, and so will they do for evermore, though they put electric lights in Cettinje and bring motor omnibuses over the paths where yoked oxen and mules have trodden since the mountains were there.

This hospital is a heaven, indeed, for them today; they have reached the summit of their earthly desire. They have cast aside their scarlet and blue dress and put on the simple drab-colored uniform which modern Montenegro wears now when it goes to the war. And they have come back with their raw wounds, filled with a pride indomitable that rises above the agony and horror of it all.

There are not, at the time of writing, more than forty thousand Montenegrin troops in the field; indeed, this is a very broad estimate. Not one wounded man can be spared, and it is clear that such heavy casualties were not expected.

The Work of the Women

That is why the girls' school in Cettinje is empty, and all day long the whirr of sewing machines tells of women stitching bandages, preparing sheets and blankets and arm-slings to be ready for the hundreds more that are to come. The little huts on the mountain sides will be desolate, and only the women

have slipped through the snares they have set on the frontier.

At Rjeka I found a place in the motor omnibus that was carrying munitions of war, sixty shrapnel made in Russia, to the steamer on Lake Scutari, destined for General Martinovich's army attacking Tarabosh; thus I came again along the road that winds like a scarf round the grizzled throat of the mountains.

"When God made the world, and was distributing stones over the earth," so the saying runs, "the bag that held them burst, and let them all fall on Montenegro." Wild and rugged the hills rose, closing always in on us, now giving a picture of Lake Scutari, blue and still in the sunshine, now showing those distant heights of Chipchanik and Detchitch, red with war.

The Pity of War

But the road itself, that stretched for six long hours before us, held in it all the astonishing faith and strength of these valorous people of the Black Mountain. Every yard or so brought with it some sidelight, some proof of the grandeur of these men and women, and the pity of war.

I remember the sight of a yellow diligence that we overtook—a rough coffin, with purple trimmings jutting from it. The lid was tied down with a piece of

There was a continual procession of them. Their rifles were slung on their backs; the colored sashes were an arsenal of great revolvers, a dagger or so, and cartridges.

Swords' Grim Handiwork

They carried, too, their swords, those swords that have made a specialty, since the king of Montenegro ordered that his soldiers were not to behead the Turks, of neatly slicing the throat without severing the head literally. The slopes of Detchitch show the handiwork of these swords.

They all walked, of course, for there is no other means of transport. The carriages and motor diligences are needed for the wounded, for provisions, and for munitions of war. Everywhere on the road from Rjeka, one met them marching by ones, by twos, to the shores of Lake Scutari. Their women trudged behind them, along the mountain roads, their backs bent with the burden of bedding and food.

So it must have been in the earliest days of warfare. Old women, with faces as yellow and wrinkled as the tobacco leaves that dry in the sun outside their cottages; young wives with the round Montenegrin cap, scarlet and gold and black, set over their shawls, and once I saw a child taking quick little steps to keep up with his father, carrying proudly a handkerchief full of cartridges. These women carried an odd assortment of tins and bread, and part of a sheep's carcass; in one hand a heavy umbrella, in the other a great carafe of red wine. There are things to do rough cooking in, and bundles of faggots. Many of them hovering near their husbands have been struck by bursting shrapnel; they desire nothing but to share the same risks as their men.

Under the Little Mountain

It seemed that everyone was trudging from the mountains to the war. A carriage with the wounded men staring abstractly before them, bandaged and bloody, came from Podgoritza, and those going to the war saluted and passed on. These men are born for war.

So we came to those heights round which the fighting was so fierce at the beginning of the war. They loomed grandly immense in the midday haze. Not in vain did the Montenegrins work day and night throughout all last year making roads up the face of the mountains broad enough to carry their guns to the summit.

We came to Podgoritza at noon, and there, "under the little mountain" (for that is what Podgoritza means) was the strange sight of a swarm of Turkish prisoners, wandering to and fro like ants, some going down to the riverside for water, others stretched on the grass, for all the world like tramps in a London park.

They are happy enough, these Turks, to be alive, with uncut throats, though some of them glared sullenly before them, or lolled moodily on the grass. They had tramped into Podgoritza the night before by torchlight at the foot of the Montenegrins, who were returning like Roman legions with their captives.

And as I came through the town a grey-bearded man with heavy, dark features sat brooding by a window in an upper story of a house. His eyes were melancholy beneath his fez—he looked across yearningly at the rugged heights that he should have captured. He was the Turkish Pasha who had surrendered his sword and his troops to be a prisoner, *chafug* in a little Montenegrin hotel.



Where Peace Reigns, the Fields Rejoice.

and old men will be left as they are in Cettinje today.

And in some places not even the women, for though the war department here has improved the commissariat, the women still follow the old custom of accompanying their men to the war, carrying provisions on their backs in baskets.

Sometimes they get under fire themselves. Such a one was Stania Milashovitch, whose life is ebbing in the white hospital here. She was struck down at the battle near Tarabosh; a woman among the row of wounded men.

The war has lasted barely a week, and the official list of killed and wounded is more than a thousand. What will be the toll of the war before it is finished? Well may the Red Cross hurry its divisions from other countries, for these beds will be full before long.

Martial Law

There is martial law in Podgoritza, as there is in Cettinje. They gave me a permit cataloguing the weak points of my physiognomy, and allowed me to travel with the post bags to Rjeka, with a soldier sitting bolt upright, bayonet fixed, lest by any chance a Turk should

cord. At the far end of the diligence a woman sat silently, with her handkerchief to her lips, alone in a grief that made her face impassive and beautiful.

The yellow diligence jolted over the rough road, and the coffin bumped with the jolting, and the bells jingled merrily on the shaggy necks of the horses.

We passed them, but later the bells came jingling into Rjeka, and the diligence drew up outside a poor house opposite the river, where the woman paddled boatloads of provisions to and fro. A curious wailing began. Girls and women, drawing their black shawls closer round their heads, gathered round the diligence. The woman sat now majestically looking down on them. Her face was lit with great pride. She did not weep; they set up a curious, subdued murmur, thin and frail, like the whimpering of a child. One of them bent down and kissed the coffin.

The hospitals of this village were full of wounded. Wounded men walked about the streets, too; men with fingers and hands all white with bandages; men limping stiffly, or peering with swollen eyes out of the swathings that covered their gashed faces. Yet, passing them with a nod and a greeting, other warriors went fresh to the war.

Britain's Greatest Victory

1838-1847

By J. A. Stevenson

ARTICLE II.

Cobden's and Bright's Propaganda

Cobden was always aware of the inherent difficulties of the task which he had undertaken. He never failed to impress upon his colleagues and workers that great political and religious changes had never been accomplished save by a number of men stepping out to give their time, spend their money and agitate the community. It was futile to sit at home and wail over the evils of the system. What was needed was a strenuous and continuous appeal to the national sense of justice and duty. The Free Traders were soon to discover how hard an old class interest dies. They sent forth a band of economic missionaries, and though the latter received a cordial welcome and kindly hearing in Scotland, and in the northern towns of England, there were other districts where the opposition was violent. Rooms were refused them for their lectures, innkeepers refused the lecturers board and lodging; in one place a landlord offered a reward to any one who would throw the free trade lecturer into the river. They were fined for obstruction in thoroughfares by county magistrates whom they had worsted in debate, and at Cambridge their meeting ended in a wild and sanguinary riot engineered by Tory undergraduates, whom the Tory press piously congratulated as "the friends of good government and the upholders of the religious institutions of the country." In the press a long campaign of virulent calumny was entailed against them. They were described in turn as "unprincipled schemers," "commercial and political swindlers," and "self-conceited Socialists." But their investigations and journeys had revealed to them the importance of their cause; they found a woefully low standard of life prevailing in rural districts, what was only equalled by the misery and distress in the manufacturing communities.

Cobden's Maiden Speech

Cobden's maiden speech came early in the session, and it fell upon astonished ears unaccustomed to hear middle

class manufacturers intruding with their new-fashioned doctrines on old-fashioned prejudices. He left behind abstract arguments and proceeded to inform his audience of concrete facts regarding the condition of the nation; he maintained that it was the condition of the whole community and not only class interests or abstract fiscal doctrines that demanded the relief which Parliament alone could bestow; he insisted that the Corn Laws ought to be the first and only subject of debate in that Parliament, and his speech made a profound impression on his hearers of both parties. Peel himself had no definite plan, but it soon became obvious that only the revival of trade could save the situation. Cobden, however, continued his protests and tried to keep the mind of the House fixed on the misery and distress in the manufacturing districts. He was disgusted with the frivolous waste of time in Parliament debates and estimates "for arming and clothing colonial militia, lighthouses in Jamaica, negro education and bishops all over the world, etc.," while people were starving at home. He made one striking speech upon the trade relations between Great Britain and the United States; he showed how beneficial would be the interchange of food and manufactures between England and the United States which would immediately follow repeal. He quoted a petition for the American congress, in which it was stated that if English land owners would only be satisfied with a moderate duty there would be a constant market for wheat in England; the whole of the return would be required in British manufactured goods and as the result there would be a vast impetus to the manufacturing industries in the north. The following passage in his speech could almost be made to apply to the situation existing today in regard to the tariff between Canada and the United States. "Suppose now," Cobden said, "that it were but the Thames instead of the Atlantic which separated the two countries—suppose that the people on one side were me-

chanics and artisans, capable by their industry of producing a vast supply of manufactures and that the people on the other side were agriculturists, producing infinitely more than they could themselves consume of corn, pork and beef—fancy these two separate peoples anxious and willing to exchange with each other the produce of their common industries and fancy a demon rising from the river—for I cannot imagine a human in such a position and performing such an office—fancy a demon rising from the river and holding in his hand an Act of Parliament and saying: "You shall not supply each other's wants," and then in addition to that, let it be supposed that this demon said to his victim with an affected smile: "This is for your benefit; I do it entirely for your protection." Where was the difference between the Thames and the Atlantic?"

Compact with John Bright

Cobden's participation on the debates meant more than a mere fiscal agitation. It was the sign of a new self-assertion on the part of the manufacturing order. The conflict of the next few years was more than a mere economic contest. It was a struggle for political influence and social equality between the feudal aristocracy and the industrial capitalists. Great was the rage and anger of the aristocracy of England when the new class made its first serious attempt to take its place in the community.

In the autumn of 1841 the scene was removed from the House of Commons to the country and in that year Mr. John Bright and Cobden made their solemn contract of friendship. Bright's young wife had just died, and he was in the depths of misery when Cobden called to condole with him. After a time Cobden said to Bright: "There are thousands of houses in England at this moment where wives and mothers and children are dying of hunger; now when the first paroxysm of your grief is past I would advise you to come with me and we will never rest till the Corn Law is repealed." Bright accepted the invi-

tation and they knew no rest till their task was accomplished.

Sliding Scale of Duties

In 1842 it was commonly anticipated that the government would make some alterations in the Corn Laws. Cobden and Bright prosecuted their campaign; the former proceeding to Scotland and the latter to Dublin, while a great conference of the merchants of Derbyshire, Notts, Leicester and the neighboring counties was held at Derby. Instructions were issued to collect information as to the state of trade, the rate of wages, the extent of pauperism and other facts bearing upon the food monopoly, as these things affected their local industry. A great bazaar for the benefit of the cause was held in the Royal Theatre in Manchester which realized nearly 10,000 pounds. They still carried on their newspaper which had no lack of able and vivacious contributors. A volunteer at Preston began to issue a little sheet called "The Struggle." It was sold for one cent, and in two years over a million copies had been circulated. When parliament met Peel proceeded to lay the fiscal question before his colleagues in written memoranda and proposed to adjust a sliding scale of duties which would leave the price of wheat about 56 snillings. As a result the Duke of Buckingham resigned from the cabinet, but the rest consented to the proposals on the understanding that the new tariff was to be permanent. The Anti-Corn Law League were in no ways placated by the sliding scale arrangements. They clamoured for total and immediate repeal, but the prime minister declined to receive a large delegation of the league, which included Cobden, O'Connell, Bright, C. P. Villiers and Milner Gibson. In Parliament Peel attempted explanation of the commercial depression. It was due to over investment of borrowed capital and manufactures, to the displacement of the hand loom weaving by steam power, to the monetary crisis in America, to interruption of the China trade and to war scares in Europe.

Heroines Three

By George Hibbard

In Leslie's Magazine

Continued from Last Week

IV
I was thunderstruck.
To be arrested. To be held by the strong arm of the law. To be in peril of I did not know what. I felt that my eyes grew round with amazement and terror.
"What do you mean by such nonsense?" demanded Jim impatiently.
"Just what I say," answered the village representative of justice imperturbably. "Sure as my name's Hiram Cherry, I'm going to run you in. I'm going to take you and lock you up."
The horrid, grinning crowd which stood along the edge of the way had drawn nearer. We were surrounded by a close and dense ring of peering faces and curious eyes. Elevated in the front seat of the automobile I felt like a strange animal on exhibition.
"Imprisoned!" I exclaimed clasping my hands.
Visions of subterranean cells at least arose before me. I knew, of course, that there could not be donjon keeps or oubliettes, but chains clanked and I fairly tasted bread and water in shuddering imagination.
"Come—come," said Jim. "You don't want to do anything foolish."
"I got injunctions," said the local captain of the watch, "to stop two young people in a large red automobile goin' full speed—"

"But our number," remonstrated Jim.
"I don't know nothing about numbers," argued Hiram Cherry. "This here's a large red automobile. You were going for all you were worth as if you were runnin' away. You are young people. I've got to take you in charge. As, however, you ain't common offenders I shan't put you in the lockup. I'll just take you home an' fix you in a place where you'll be safe until I hear what's to be done with you."
We were to be incarcerated. We were to be held in durance vile. I gazed at Jim in affright.
"There doesn't seem to be getting any sense into the old idiot's head," said Jim coolly. "For the present we'll have to submit—"
Hiram Cherry still stood with his hands on the automobile.
Jim got down and helped me out. How ignominiously I felt as I descended to earth and stood amid the entire gathered population of Eden Center. I think I detected a slight inclination to cheer when we were finally landed. Anyway, a murmur went through the throng. I turned and faced the multitude bravely. I had read of the way in which heroines bore themselves in distress. I thought of Lady Jane Grey going to Tower Hill. I saw Marie Antoinette carried to the Conciergerie. I would not flinch. I proudly took my place

beside Jim and I must say that he looked at me admiringly.
"That's right, little girl," he said, "don't you mind."
With a high head I started upon the line of march as indicated by Mr. Hiram Cherry. Jim and I were in front. Mr. Cherry came a little behind, accompanying us with a critical proprietary air. The free and enlightened inhabitants of Eden Center strung along after us. We formed a perfect procession. There was no one to watch us, however, as I am convinced that every one was in line. How long we were in passing a given point I do not know.
"Oh, I understand," I exclaimed in a sudden enlightenment.
"What is it?" gloomily asked Jim.
"Aunt Matilda Vernon," I replied decidedly. "She is the only one who could do anything so stupid. I am sure she is entirely to blame for all this ridiculous mistake."
"I've no doubt," said Jim.
"Molly will be married—to the wrong man. We can't prevent it now."
"Don't give up," consoled Jim. "The sporting spirit demands that we never say die."
"Die is not at all the word I feel like saying," I replied vindictively.
I could see that we were making for a large white farm house which stood on the outskirts of the village. As I spoke we

arrived at the gate and Hiram Cherry threw it open.
"For the land's sake!" cried an elderly woman appearing on the door-sill wiping her hands on her apron. "What's happened?"
"Don't you fret yourself, mother," said Cherry. "These youngsters have concluded to stay with us a while, but they aren't goin' to give you the least bit of trouble, 'cause they are going to keep quiet and out of the way."
"If you'll just step up these stairs," he continued as we stood in the hall.
As I turned I could see the crowd gathering in the path and spreading over the grass. The shuffle of many feet and the sound of many voices filled the air. Mrs. Cherry's excited exclamations rose over all. I looked at Jim. He looked with almost equal uncertainty at me.
"We'd better do it," he said. "Resistance wouldn't be of any use and might only make matters worse."
Meekly I put my foot on the first step. Abjectly I ascended. I heard Jim following me. Something in the sound made me understand the temper in which he was.
"We'll just fix you first," said Hiram Cherry nodding toward me as we reached the landing.

Continued on Page 16

The Mail Bag

THE CAR SHORTAGE

Editor, Guide:—The C.N.R. cannot furnish cars along the Brandon-Belmont line and farmers who have grain stored in the elevators at Wawanesa, Elliotts, Reeds and at Rounthwaite are unable to sell it at any price, so I hear. One farmer has 3,000 bushels in the Grain Growers' Grain company's elevator at Elliotts and cannot sell, and yesterday was refused room or sale at Methven, as the Lake of the Woods Co.'s elevator there is full to the roof. The C.P.R. agent there is reported to have said that orders by his company were not to load any grain there at present. Hundreds of cars have passed the last few hours, going west, on the C.P.R., but none were left at Methven station. No doubt that company wants to keep all the grain it can from taking the southern route, no matter if we here lose lots of money by that treatment. "Canada for the Canadians, e.i., the C.P.R.!" is their motto. We had our M.P., Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., here the other night to cheer us all up. He brought with him some singers from the city, among them two ladies. Everything was done in style, local band hired, etc., and the affair passed off with great hurrah! Pity he did not try and order "Bill and Dan" to send along some box cars for his loyal supporters at Wawanesa. They no doubt would appreciate them better than songs under the present circumstances.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

FROM AN AUSTRALIAN READER

Editor, Guide:—Yesterday our annual agricultural show was held and as I returned from the show ground I called for my letters and received your numbers for August 7 and 14. Being in the company of farmers I remarked as I tore the wrapper of your valuable paper, "This is a paper which every farmer should read." My remark called forth keen interest in the paper, and upon opening it I caught sight of the cartoon depicting the farmer plugging on his bike with the drones Baron Privilege and Protected Manufacturer seated on it in comfort. "There," I remarked, "is a true picture. It shows the position of the farmer in Australia and Canada." "Which of the three is the farmer?" my friends exclaimed. I snorted as I exclaimed "The man at the pedals," at which they laughed heartily. Mr. John E. Lowe, farmer, of Murat Bay, asked me to order your good paper for him; and I have instructed my agent in Adelaide to procure same.

I am always on the path for a protectionist plumage and I do enjoy the fray. I do love to ruffle their feathers and I sometimes secure a plume. I am keenly interested in Mr. Robertson's conversion, which is related in your issue of the 14th. It was delightful perusing the simplicity of his letter in a former issue. I think that if Mr. Robertson exercises no keener reasoning in the yarding of his cattle, he must at times neglect to put up the sliprail.

In this overridden with hidebound, brazenfaced politicians country we have many Robertsons, who are being fleeced by the smooth faced barons. I despair of ever seeing a good muster and a big yarding. Only such a paper as yours will hurry and pen the wolves separate from the lambs.

I enclose two clippings from the Adelaide Daily Herald, which show how the Robertson family of farmers fares in this land of brummagen freedom. Good wishes to the men and women that battle for truth. No protectionist can claim to be a Christian. Do unto other peoples' goods that which you would like done unto your own goods. The Golden Rule forever.

Yours in the fight for a reign of justice,
SAMUEL LINDSAY.
Denial Bay, South Australia,
Sept. 27

SIR EDMUND WALKER'S INTERVIEW

Editor, Guide:—In the current issue of your paper we are informed that Sir Edmund Walker condescended to grant your reporter an interview. A biogra-

phical sketch of this "great man" is recounted, so that the small fry of us may well ponder the utterances of one perched so high upon the observation tower.

We salaam, and hearken to the consummation, as it were, of his deep insight into business, and financial conditions of this country, by first considering his final statement, namely: that unless the manufacture of binder twine and fence wire is protected by a duty of fifteen per cent. these industries will perish, and this in spite of the statement made by the head of the Sarnia Fence company in the same issue, who of course does not know what he is talking about: that, unless fence wire is kept on the free list the competing firms will take advantage of this imposition of duty to merge their interests and bankrupt the only institution which deals without the interference of middlemen at present. Continuing along this same line of "mud clear" logic this "Super Solomon" tells us that the ignorance of farmers and their selfish

perity these banks are doomed—maybe in only a thousand years or so, to subject failure. Because of their excellent conditions of soil and climate the small islands of New Zealand can conduct successful experiments in matters of improved social, political and financial conditions which must be denied to us because our soil is capable of raising only 150 bushels of oats to the acre, and our mercury chooses to live in the basement when Jack Frost comes to visit us.

Beware, you mossbacks, for if you are not ground down and pauperized by excessive bank rates and low grain prices, you cannot borrow through your government cheap money for public improvements. Give the farmer a chance to sustain himself as a man, make his community prosperous and capital will demand such interest (according to Sir Edmund Walker) for money loaned to the government, that public improvements must linger and die.

Sir Edmund Walker and all other Sirs, either as financiers or especially

bery of the many by the few of today shall be swept away by the glad hymns of the co-operation of tomorrow.

DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.
Strathmore, Alta.

ABOUT THE REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—I am much pleased with your Referendum questions, and can answer yes or no to all but one. I do not favor forcing the vote upon women, but if a majority of them will turn out and vote to be enfranchised I would favor it. They had a vote on school matters for a long time where I lived, in Kansas, but seldom was one at the meeting. School matters should interest them most. In the cities they had votes, but in Topeka, when betrayed by their mayor, they failed to "come back at him" next time, and their vote has done little good in Colorado. However, I believe its impress on future generations would be good and I would not deny them, but "Clementina Feasenden," in The Witness, writes wisely and closes with "300,000 women have signed to the effect that these votes be not forced upon them." Voting is a duty, not a privilege.

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Editor, Guide:—I favor women having a vote for all local, rural, village, town and city purposes. They are interested as much as men in good roads, local option, school questions, indeed nearly all questions that are local, for these are around the home and concern home and family life. But national policy and national questions are much more complicated, indeed are often very complicated. Few women read parliamentary news at all, and very few understand what is going on, and how it is done. Few women are actively interested in politics. I don't often agree with Sir Rodmond, but I am with him that it is better "to keep women out of the mess of politics."

Most women with a vote would vote as their husbands did, that is, they would take their cue from him, and where in cases where husband and wife differ in politics there is likely to be sharp contentions, and the vote of the wife will neutralize the husband's. Granted, then, that some votes will neutralize one another, and that most women's votes will be as the husband's, what is there to gain by female suffrage? Very little indeed. (I would give to all women owning property of their own a parliamentary vote, or on the ground that taxation and representation go together). Nor do I think the time opportune for the suffrage being extended generally to women, much more education is needed to fit them for it. We know, too, there are women agitators who would like women to be boss on the farms. I refer to the dower law question. A dower law really and actually places the wife in full control of all land and real estate that are the property of the husband. She has the controlling voice as to whether he may or may not be allowed to deal with it as he thinks best. She has only to refuse to sign his papers. I do not think it is right for the wife to interfere with her husband's wishes respecting his own property, and be able to upset his plans, and we know many cases where it has been done. Such large powers over a man are not a woman's prerogative. A husband cannot interfere in many ways with a wife's land or real estate, she can do with it entirely as she pleases, and sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

A THINKER.

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 CARTIER MEMORIAL

The accepted design for the magnificent \$100,000 monument which the people of Canada are to erect at the base of Mount Royal, Montreal, in honor of the great French-Canadian statesman, Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart. The above illustration is a reproduction of the amended model of Mr. G. W. Hill, sculptor, of Montreal, to whom the execution of the monument has been entrusted. It is expected that the memorial will be unveiled on the centenary of Cartier's birth, in October, 1914. The monument shows the great statesman engaged upon the problem of the Confederation of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which are symbolized by figures on the base. With his right hand he is inspiring Quebec to enter the Union. Several fine groups of statuary ornament the base, and a figure of Renown crowns the shaft. The monument will cost \$100,000.

greed leads them to think that, when the bank pays 3 per cent. on deposits—only saving bank deposits—and re-lends this money at 6 per cent.—we farmers know of higher rates—they are being fleeced, whereas they know not of the arduous task it is for Sir Edmund and his colleagues to administer these funds at so "small a margin" (read E. J. Fream's article on farmers' co-operative banking in Europe in the issue of October 23), nor what it costs a bank,—did he say in clerk hire!—for its costly structures, pompous chieftains, corruption funds and other necessary expenses. Only yesterday, so to speak, for what to Sir Edmund are twenty short years, did the banks of New Zealand and Australia commence borrowing money at 4 per cent. and re-lending it to farmers at 5 per cent. on long time, and to him it is evident (as is the need of protection) that in spite of their stability and pros-

perity these banks are doomed—maybe in only a thousand years or so, to subject failure. Because of their excellent conditions of soil and climate the small islands of New Zealand can conduct successful experiments in matters of improved social, political and financial conditions which must be denied to us because our soil is capable of raising only 150 bushels of oats to the acre, and our mercury chooses to live in the basement when Jack Frost comes to visit us.

By his threadbare coat and patched overalls;
By the scantiness of his wife's wardrobe;
By the exploitation of his children;
By the long hours of his relentless toil;
By the lack of modern domestic appliances;
By his unnecessary isolation and want of social amenities;
By the excessive cost of all he buys, and
By the low rate he obtains for all he sells.

He has sworn with a bitter oath, that by a closer organization of his forces, and the intelligent use of his vote, the usurer and parasite shall be cut off for ever, and the legalized rob-

so rest till their

Duties

only anticipated could make some Laws. Cobden their campaign: to Scotland and hile a great con- ts of Derbyshire, the neighboring Derby. Instruct- lect information ide, the rate of pauperism and upon the food igs affected their eat bazaar for was held in the fanchester which pounds. They newspaper which id vivacious con- r at Preston be- beet called: "The ld for one cent, a million copies When parliament o lay the fiscal illeagues in writ- roposed to adjust ies which would wheat about 56 t the Duke of from the cabinet, to the proposals hat the new tariff

The Anti-Corn no ways placated rangements. They nd immediate re- minister declined elegation of the Cobden, O'Con- liers and Milner t Peel attempted mmercial depres- over investment nd manufactures, of the hand loer, to the mone- a, to interruption nd to war scares

nd Hiram Cherry

"cried an elderly he door-sill wiping on. "What's hap-

self, mother," said ngsters have con- a while, but they ou the least bit of are going to keep ay.

up these stairs," he in the hall. see the crowd gath- spreading over the many feet and lilled the air. Mrs. mations rose over He looked with ity at me.

"he said. "Re- any use and might re."

ot on the first step. I heard Jim follow- n the sound made mper in which he

first," said Hiram l me as we reached

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

ANOTHER WORD ABOUT HOUSE INTERIORS

Last week we published a picture of a tastefully furnished livingroom, and in the Christmas number we are showing an attractive house design in answer to a request from some of our subscribers to hear more about good taste in furnishing.

I revert to this subject just now because so many of you are busy making Christmas presents for your friends and I would like to suggest, if it is a centre piece or a sofa cushion, that you take stock of the kind of room your friend has and the prevailing color scheme of it. It is a real heart-break to a woman of taste to be given a bright, pink drawing room cushion to use in a quietly furnished livingroom.

House furnishing is a science for which a few people have a genius, but which the rest of the world has to learn by painful experience or long study.

Its two main factors are color and light. South rooms can take dark colors or cold shades like grey, green or blue. North rooms should be decorated in warm tints, browns, buffs, pinks or even red if the room is flooded with light. But red absorbs the light and can be used only in very bright rooms.

This sounds very learned, but as a matter of fact it isn't. I have studied the problem of house planning and decorations more or less for years and have just got to the point where I realize how hopelessly little I know about it.

One article I read which interested me greatly said that a room flooded with light was not as beautiful from a decorative standpoint as a room broken by shadows, introducing contrast. Now the lay mind is not apt to think that the garish-looking room probably needs dark curtains at the windows to subdue the blaze of light, but it is true.

Having arrived at the right color scheme to harmonize with the quantity and color of the light in your room plan all the furnishings in that shade and in ones that blend with it. This is mainly useful to the people planning new homes or refurnishing old ones, but often wonders could be worked by removing some impossible cushion covers and vases and nick-nacks generally.

Did you ever try going into one of your own rooms with your eyes tight shut and your mind made up to try and look at it as if you had never seen it before? If it is like most rooms something will stand out conspicuously from all the other things about. It is well to consider the thing that rises up and hits you, to consider it carefully. There is something wrong with it. It may be ugly in itself or it may only be in the wrong place.

Only a very few of our readers can afford to repaper and refurnish their homes, but quite a number could slowly work out a color scheme, replacing old things with new ones of one general character.

I doubt very much if these generalities will help any of our readers, but I submit them in good faith.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AN OPTOMIST

Dear Miss Beynon:—My husband takes The Guide and as I see by the Sunshine page you have a booklet for sale on maternity, I am enclosing five cents for same.

I agree with "Paul" in last week's Guide in her championship of husbands. We are just starting on our homestead here and I know it seems good to me to try and help all I can. It takes a lot to get a start, but we hope for good health and strength and I think by "pulling together" we will come out alright. I am English, have only been out a year and like the West fine, though I miss the pretty country lanes and the hedges which are so lovely all spring and summer. Still there is lots to admire out here if one only looks around.

Thanking you in anticipation for book and with best wishes, I remain

PROUD SALOPIAN.
No. 3.

We're glad to have you join us and wish you success in your new home.

F. M. B.

WIVES UNPAID SERVANTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am glad to have seen some letters on this subject in your valuable paper lately and have often wondered why it was not taken up before.

I also wish every woman had her rights in this country. Some women, myself included, are told by their husbands that they will be left a mere living when all they get now is what they eat and wear, and rise at four and five o'clock in the morning. Surely the wife is earning something waiting on a lot of hired men.

The most of the homesteaders out here started in one room, as we did, and lived in it a few years and barely existed. I am sure that I did not have more than five dollars altogether the first two summers. We had all our horses to pay for and paid twelve per cent. interest on them besides owing for our building and owing for everything on the place.

Who has helped to earn the property, the wife or who?

I used to help outside when we were too poor to hire a man. My husband's relations did not show up then, but as soon as we get something ahead they come and get the highest wages, and raise trouble, and tell my husband to leave them the property. It is quite time something was done to improve matters.

Another thing is this, that wife-beaters should get the lash in the West. If a man wants to fight, why does he not fight a man instead of fighting his wife? He is a coward and is afraid to tackle a man. After putting up with abuse

of us think of spending a cent without talking it over together and I have my say about things inside, my husband outside.

We have been married six years and so far have had no trouble in our home, only sometimes we have been pretty hard up for clothes and money to pay off our debts, but when you meet these both together, one helping the other, they are not so bad.

I would like your little books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The most Beautiful Story in the World." Enclosed find twenty cents. My girls are only four and six but some day they will be older and I may not be able to get the book then so now is a good time. Wishing success to all homemakers I will sign

CHUBBY.

It's real good to hear of married lovers such as this and I hope there are more of them in the world.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE THROUGH THE HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wish to reply to Halifax. I think that the Canadian ladies are misled by the suffragettes of this country. If they do get votes for women it will be for all. Now that is not what the suffragettes want. They are married ladies and want to be somebodies. Now if they grant the vote to all look what it will cost the country for polling and again, there is only one lady in ten who is fitted to vote and those that are do their share by their home

MY GARDEN

A garden is a lovable thing, God wot!

Rose plot,

Fringed pool,

Fern'd grot—

The veriest school

Of Peace; and yet the fool

Contented that God is not—

Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign:

'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

—Thomas Edward Brown.

from time to time I am told that I can go if I am not satisfied, but that I will get nothing. You city people know nothing of hardships on a farm and being deprived of necessities.

The property should be fixed so that a wife can get her share and not be cheated out of her hard earnings. The law should be changed so that a man cannot turn the property out of his hands when there is trouble.

Is life worth living when it is only hell on earth and wives are to have nothing when they are old, after years of toil and deprivations? Surely something will be done and done speedily.

A SUFFERER.

You evidently did not read this page when I first took it over or you would know that I have lived on a farm in the West for a very large part of my life and we came here in the early days when wheat had to be teamed twenty miles. Indeed I do know the hardships of farm life pretty thoroughly, having learned in the hard school of experience.

F. M. B.

NEVER ASKS FOR A CENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading with interest the Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages of The Guide and find useful and helpful hints therein. I am a happy wife on a homestead. We have two girls.

In reading about women talking or writing about having to ask for all they spend, I feel sorry for them because I never have to ask for a cent. We have one purse and I take what I want and when I want, if it is there, though neither

influence. For instance, if a wife or mother is great on politics she both influences her husband and children and others besides. Now I am not married but I have got a few to vote Liberal, so you see really ladies have a great hand in the ruling of a nation without going up to poll.

Now I know one lady who has a large income which is derived from stocks and shares, who says Lloyd George ought to be hung because he has put a tax on unearned incomes, but she would not mind paying extra money on all the food she eats by having tariff reform. Says that would not affect her income. Now I ask you, is she fit to have a vote?

Trusting you will pardon me for writing.—Yours truly, an

ENGLISH LADY.

Our friend to the contrary notwithstanding, women up to the present have had very little influence in politics through the over-glorified medium of the home.

F. M. B.

TOLD BY PLAYMATE

Dear Friend Miss Beynon:—My brother-in-law is a subscriber of The Grain Growers' Guide and I sometimes get it from him to read. I see you are offering a little book entitled, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" for five cents.

Now, kind friend, I would like to get one of them for I have two boys, the oldest one is 4 years old. My mother did not teach me the truth until I was about 8 or 9 years old, but a girl friend told me the truth when I was about 6 years old and it never harmed me.

I want to tell my children the truth myself before some child tells them, for some boys have such vulgar ways of speaking of such things that I would hate to have a young boy taught in such a vulgar way.

If you think this letter is of any good to any person you can publish it. I wish you every success in your good work and hope that you will be able to keep it up for many years. I remain, your friend and

SUBSCRIBER'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

HOW WOULD YOU HAVE SETTLED THIS CASE?

There is a woman in Michigan to whom the State Supreme Court, at her husband's request, has said: "You must go out of the sheet music business, and you must stay out of it."

Among the legal puzzles created by modern changes in family life, this Michigan case (decided last year) has few rivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Root were in the sheet music business at Ann Arbor. They conducted their store together. They both of them worked in it. They prospered.

At one time there had been a quarrel; and Mrs. Root had sued Mr. Root for divorce, charging him with cruelty. That suit had been withdrawn. It was followed, however, by another quarrel. Mr. Root told Mrs. Root that he could run the sheet music store by himself. He told her to keep out of it. Mrs. Root felt aggrieved—perhaps on the ground that the store was just as much hers as his. But she obeyed.

She obeyed too much. Once started on the outbound path, she kept going. She not only left the old store, but she went till she started a new one. There were now two sheet music stores in the family. The Mr. Root store and the Mrs. Root store—competitors.

There could be only one finish. The superior masculine commercial ability of Mr. Root would force the Mrs. Root store into failure. No! No!

After a while, instead of competing further with Mrs. Root, Mr. Root petitioned the courts to restrain her from competing with him.

The lower court said: "One does not often witness a more puerile or cowardly act on the part of a husband toward his wife than this attempt at coercion."

But the highest court said: "The husband, as a matter of law, is entitled to the services and society of his wife." With his consent, she has the right to conduct a business on her own account. But "we have been unable to find any decision which affirms this right to her when her husband withholds his consent." We have already decided, in a former case, that husband and wife can not be partners in business. Commercial partnership would interrupt conjugal peace. If, then, it is illegal for them to be partners, it is still more illegal for them to be competitors! How is a husband to enjoy the services and society of his wife if she gets up in the morning and tries to take business away from him all day?

So Mrs. Root stood enjoined from buying and selling popular songs and finger exercises.

How would you have settled that case?

A FALSE ALARM

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called upon Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man, who was taking tea with the family. "I tell you he looked fine a-sitting there alongside of her with his arm—"

"Johnny!" gasped his sister, her face the color of a boiled lobster.

"Well, so he did," persisted Johnny. "He had his arm—"

"John!" screamed his mother, frantically.

"Why," whined the boy, "I was—"

"John," said his father, sternly, "leave the room!"

And Johnny left, crying as he went: "I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on."

OFFICERS:
Honorary President: Red Deer
James Bower
President: Calgary
W. J. Tregillus
Secretary-Treasurer: Calgary
E. J. Fream
Vice-Presidents:
First: A. Cochran, Stettler; **Second:** D. W. Warner, Edmonton; **Third:** M. E. Sly, Strathmore; **Fourth:** J. Quinsey, Nolia.

Alberta

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

District Directors:
 Victoria—F. S. Austin, Nanbury; Ed-
 monton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove;
 Strathmore—J. R. Polster, Strone; Red
 Deer—E. Carswell, Peabold; Calgary—H.
 Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W.
 Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. R.
 Henry, Bow Island.

Official Circular No. 12, 1912

Gentlemen:—The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta at a meeting held at Calgary on October 29, 1912:—

"That we support the resolution adopted by the Dominion Grange of Canada at a meeting held on September 4, 1912, requesting that the question of naval assistance or defence should be submitted to a referendum of the people before governmental action is decided thereon, and that the Secretary be instructed to prepare petitions and have same circulated for signature."

The resolution adopted by the Dominion Grange was as follows:—"That whereas the Dominion Government has under consideration the matter of assisting the Mother Country in naval defence, and whereas we believe this question should be submitted to the people for consideration before final governmental action is decided upon; be it resolved that the various organizations be requested to co-operate with us in the circulating for signatures of monster petitions, requesting the Dominion Government to consult the people on this question."

In endorsing the proposal of the Dominion Grange the Board of Directors wish to point out to you this fact that we are not asking you to commit yourselves in any way by affixing your signature to the petitions. All that is asked is that the proposal for naval assistance, whatever it may be, shall be submitted to the people in the form of a referendum or plebiscite to the end that they may decide by their vote just what steps should be taken. The reason for this is that the question is a large one, the opinion of the people has not been given, and as we pride ourselves on our democratic form of government it is only right that we should have some voice in the matter. To this end we solicit your co-operation and ask you to circulate the petitions at once, and get them signed as largely as possible, and then mail them to the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, Ottawa. The petition can be sent to the Premier postage free.

We are asking you to do this so that we can place on record our belief in the principle of self-government, and in the principle of allowing the people to decide on questions of such vast importance, a principle which took many years of education and struggle to secure, and which should be used to a far greater extent than is now done.

Time is the essence of this movement as Parliament has been called to meet on November 21, and it may be expected that any announcement on this question will be made at an early date after the opening of the House.

If you are interested in this please get these petitions signed up at once, and send them on their journey.

If you require more petitions just write us and we will mail them to you at once.

Thanking you for your co-operation.
 Yours very truly,
 EDWARD J. FREAM,
 Secretary.

Eight Mile Lake union has reorganized with Mr. G. E. Voisey, of Champion, as secretary-treasurer. All arrangements are completed to carry on an active membership campaign during the coming winter months, and Eight Mile Lake will be heard from quite often.

A letter has been received from Mr. E. Sterling Rose, of Steveston, stating that Creole Belle union has now a membership of thirty, and that the regular meetings of the union, for the winter months, will start about the latter

part of November. There is a strong demand for locals of the U.F.A. at Cravath Corners, Wainington, Pollockville and Cessford; and an effort will be made to fill this demand at an early date.

Working Among French-Speaking Farmers

It is with a great deal of pleasure that the opportunity is taken of thanking Mr. P. X. Boileau, of Duvernay, for the assistance he is giving to the organization work of the U.F.A. Realizing that it is not possible to proceed rapidly among the French-speaking farmers for the reason that there is no literature in the French language giving the objects of the association available for distribution, Mr. Boileau is helping us by taking some of the leading articles in The Guide and translating them into French, and then making arrangements to have same printed in "Le Courrier de l'Ouest," the French paper published at Edmonton. This kind of assistance helps materially and means that the information will reach farmers who would otherwise be of necessity out of touch with the work. Many thanks, Mr. Boileau, for your kindness and co-operation.

All arrangements have been completed for the annual convention of the U.F.A., to be held in Parcel Hall, Calgary, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 21, 22 and 23, 1913. This hall is a splendid one, a little bit the best that the U.F.A. have ever met in. It will hold at least 700, so there should not be much danger of overcrowding, and there is a good platform to enable the speaker to be easily heard. This is just a little hint to you, in the hope that it will stir the members up to attend the convention and pack this splendid hall to the doors.

Westcott union, No. 327, is getting ready for a hard winter's work, and will hold a rally on November 29. All arrangements are being made for a big meeting and there will be something doing pretty soon.

An enquiry has been received asking for information as to when the annual meeting for the election of officers of a local union should be held. This union was organized in February last, and was undecided as to whether the annual meeting should be held in December or February. Section 23 of the constitution gives the necessary information, and there can be no mistake about the time of the meeting, the first part of the section reading: "Each union shall hold an annual meeting during the month of December, etc., etc."

The farmers of St. Kilda's district are taking quite an interest in their union, Deer Creek, No. 411, and it is progressing as well as could be expected. We hope in the course of a few months to have at least 75 per cent. of the farmers surrounding here members of the U.F.A. We want to get all the information possible on the work of the association, the benefits to be derived and how best to proceed with our work, and are looking for pointers from our friends in every district.

GEO. H. INGLE, Sec'y.
 St. Kilda, Alta.

Mewassin union will try to induce the G.T.P. to erect stock yards at Mewassin, to fix the crossing at that point and to take the gates off the main roadway to Duffield Station, and a report on progress will be made later.
 R. P. SHAW, Sec'y.
 Mewassin, Alta.

At the last meeting of Bigstone union the question of the price of coal at the pit month was taken up, and after explanations had been given it was decided that the price as charged was

satisfactory. It was resolved that during the winter months we would meet in the day time and that the meeting day should be Thursday, this being the mail day in our district. Mr. Wm. Suggerson gave us an interesting talk on the breeding and keeping of hogs, which was greatly appreciated, and Mr. Suggerson had to answer quite a lot of questions pertaining to this subject.
 A. A. DUNKLY, Sec'y.
 Bigstone, Alta.

Want Parcel Post System

The semi-monthly meeting of the Lake View branch of the U.F.A. was held at Lake View on Saturday, October 26, 1912. The attendance was fair. A carload of flour was ordered from the Robin Hood Mills Co., Ltd., under special brand; brand to be named "U.F.A. Special."

The following resolution re a parcel post system was unanimously adopted: "Whereas the rates charged by the express companies operating in the Dominion are exorbitant, causing a needless hardship on settlers in rural districts especially, and whereas practically all nations worthy of the name have a parcel post system, be it resolved that we the members of the Lake View branch of the U.F.A. urgently request that the Dominion Government enact legislation at the coming session of Parliament, whereby this nation in this matter may be at least brought abreast of the times with semi-civilized nations, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Clark, M.P., for the constituency, and also to the Central office."

Binder Twine for all Alberta

"In view of the fact that for the last two successive seasons members of our organization have been put to considerable inconvenience and extra expense in securing their supply of binder twine; be it resolved that this union endorse the Aldersyde union resolutions re twine, viz., that all the unions in the province make an estimate of their requirements for binder twine for 1913, estimate to be in the hands of the executive by New Year, contract to be let to a factory with special safeguards for its due fulfilling that this twine be brought into the province in train loads, and distributed to the various branches as per estimate furnished."

DONALD CAMERON,
 Sec'y Lake View Union.

The meeting of Strathmore union was held on November 9. President Sorenson was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of farmers. A paper was read from the general secretary with regard to the naval proposition of the government, asking that a petition be signed requesting the government to refer the matter to a general vote of the people. The petition was left in the hands of the secretary for the purpose of obtaining signatures. The question of the loading platform was again brought up and the secretary was instructed to write to the commissioners stating the condition of the present platform and asking them to take steps to have the matter attended to at once. The question of the rural free delivery of mail was left over until the next meeting, pending the arrival of further particulars. The question of the annual meeting of the local branch was discussed and it was decided to hold same on Saturday, December 28, the secretary receiving instructions to notify all members and request their attendance. Mr. J. W. Mercer was appointed auditor. A few remarks were made on R. B. Bennett's proposal of a government owned railroad, and several matters relating to the irrigation question were discussed.

The members of Sunprairie union had a little trouble recently over a carload of posts ordered by them. It appears

that the secretary wrote asking if posts could be delivered at Nanton in carload lots, at a stated price and when delivery could be made. The owner of the posts mistook the letter of enquiry for an order and immediately consigned a carload, as the price mentioned was satisfactory to him. On arrival of the car at Nanton, although it was unexpected, arrangements were being made for unloading same when it was discovered that the posts were apparently of poor quality. The result was that instead of unloading the car was refused. The owner of the posts was on hand in a few days and the matter was then fully gone into, with the result that a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, satisfactory not only to the shipper but to the consignee as well, as the posts were found to be of good quality after the few top layers were removed, and it appears that these must have got on to the top of the car in error. The farmers are now well satisfied with their bargains as by means of this co-operative buying they have been able to make a considerable saving in the price of their fence posts.

Moyerton union holds its meeting at the Moyerton schoolhouse, on section 28-47-3-4, and its membership is drawn from the adjoining districts. There has been no meeting since the summer picnic, the farmers having been too busy with their haying, harvesting and fall work, but as the ground is now frozen it will not be long before there is something doing.

Our union met on November 2, and through the influence of Mr. T. L. Swift added eight new members. Mr. Swift is a very able and interesting speaker, and his visit was enjoyed by everyone present.

CLYDE SMITH, Sec'y.
 Sounding Creek, Alta.

Local union No. 408 met on November 4, with a good attendance of members. The first thing taken up was the matter of securing a continuous telephone service in our district. A petition in favor of same was signed by the majority of our members. Monthly circular No. 7 was then taken up and read, and a resolution was passed favoring the Stettler resolution on the taxation of farm lands in city limits. Another motion supporting Sunprairie resolution re drawing of machinery notes to come due on May 1 instead of November 1, was unanimously adopted. The circular dealing with loans on farm lands in Australia was read but discussion and action thereon was held over till the next meeting.

W. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.
 Leduc, Alta.

Hillsdown union have resumed their monthly meetings. At the last meeting the secretary was instructed to write the postmaster-general about the parcels post, and the members for the Dominion House, with reference to the removal of the duty on gasoline, also to the provincial member concerning a uniform machine contract. All three have given a favorable reply and the provincial member wants a copy of the machine contract desired.

J. H. MITCHELL, Sec'y.
 Pine Lake, Alta.

Uneeda union is looking forward to an interesting time on Saturday evening, November 30, when Mr. F. S. Austin is billed to address the members on matters of interest to the U.F.A.

JOHN CLARK, Sec'y.
 McDonaldville, Alta.

Gwynne union is getting down to work for the fall months, and as a start sends in a report for thirteen more members.

A. P. MOAN, Sec'y.
 Gwynne, Alta.

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

Enclosed you will find order for \$1.50, being subscriptions for seven new members who joined at our meeting on October 24. We had a very successful meeting and our branch has certainly come to stay. The ladies of the district have formed a Ladies' Homemakers' club, who have already done good service and have promised to provide refreshments at our meetings throughout the winter. We had a long discussion on the attitude of the railway towards our district, and I was requested to write you and explain how matters stood. It was the opinion of the members that you and your Executive must have had similar cases before your notice and we would like to have your advice as to the best means to adopt to urge the government and Railway Company to proceed with the line. The country is well settled, there being hardly a vacant quarter in the whole settlement, and several of the farmers have close on 3,000 bushels of grain. Our nearest town is North Battleford, which is 40 miles away, and it is a long way to have to haul grain. Two years ago this fall a committee was formed. This committee went to Regina and interviewed Premier Scott and J. A. Calder, who promised to do their utmost for us. Premier Scott also arranged for our committee to interview Mr. McLeod, at Winnipeg. Mr. McLeod promised that, to relieve the needs of the district, the company were willing to construct 50 miles of the proposed route, but could not guarantee to construct the whole line until they had finished the Athabasca Landing line. This was two years ago. A year ago an inspector came to look over the proposed route, but since then we have neither seen nor heard anything. The proposed line is from Mervin to Shellbrook. Although the government have granted the charter and guaranteed the branch, we are just as far off as ever. What do you think is the best step to take? We hold our next meeting on the 22nd of this month, and would appreciate a reply from you before that date.

WALTER NEWMAN,
Sec'y Meeting Lake District.

Walter Newman, Esq.:—Yours of the 4th inst. to hand containing order for \$3.50, being membership fees for seven new members. We herewith enclose our receipt with thanks. Glad to note you are alive, that your membership is increasing, that you had a successful meeting, and that your branch has come to stay. We are also glad to know the ladies of the district have formed a club, that they have already done good service and have promised to provide refreshments at your meetings during the winter. We note you had a long discussion on the attitude of the railway toward your district and that you want my advice. I believe Mr. Lanelev is in a position to help you as well as any man I know of, being thoroughly acquainted with the country, and in a position of trust and honor, both as regards the farmers of your vicinity and in the councils of the government. I suggest that you write him and explain your position thoroughly and solicit his aid. Failing that, to have well posted capable men at our big convention in Saskatoon to solicit the co-operation of the convention in your behalf.

F. W. G.

Enclosed I am forwarding four additional membership fees, \$2.00; also \$1.00 for 50 membership cards and \$5.00 for a box of buttons. This branch has not met lately, everybody being very busy. During the coming winter I expect we shall meet regularly and show that we still recognize the importance of working together for the good of all. The results obtained by organization are

Saskatchewan

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

very encouraging and apparent to all who look. Yours for progress.

H. H. DICCONSON,
Sec'y Goodlands G.G.A.

H. H. Dicconson, Esq.:—Yours of the 5th inst. to hand, containing \$2.00 membership fees, \$1.00 for membership cards and \$5.00 for a box of buttons. We thank you for this and herewith enclose our receipts for same. We are mailing you the tickets today, also the buttons, which we will forward by registered mail and trust these will reach you in due course. We note you have been busy and not able to meet very often, but that the importance of our organization is patent to all and particularly encouraging. We thank you for these words, and hope that in your gatherings both in the breadth and depth of your study and in active co-operation in forcing present enactments and generating ideas or suggestions for further reforms and betterment generally of the agricultural class.

F.W.G.

Enclosed find \$5.00 membership fees for ten annual members. We also have five life members.

BERT TALMAY,
Sec'y Prosperity.

Bert Talmay, Esq.:—Yours of the 7th inst. to hand, containing \$5.00 membership fees from Prosperity. Enclosed find receipt for same with thanks. We also, as per your request, enclose duplicate receipt for \$6.50 remitted in February. I trust the coming fall and winter will witness great advances in organization and co-operation in your Prosperity association.

F.W.G.

Please find enclosed the sum of \$9.50, being membership fees as per following: J. Canton, F. Fizzell, P. Reliele, E. G. Peribault, A. J. Hamblin, F. Danev, P. Greul, R. Currie, R. Passmore, W. Passmore, P. Passmore, W. Gregg, J. Downham, J. Laveock, W. Rowers, W. Black, W. Caulder and J. Gilmore.

R. W. HANHAM,
Sec'y Alhambra Branch.

R. W. Hanham, Esq.:—Yours of recent date to hand enclosing \$9.50 membership fees from your association. We appreciate this very much and trust your membership roll will be largely increased, that regular meetings will be held and that the findings of your amalgamated wisdom may reach us in the form of resolutions from time to time. I should like to have you act on the circular recently sent you on conditions re grain at your point. I also trust you will have a large delegation at the big convention in Saskatoon this winter.

F.W.G.

Enclosed find \$7.50 membership fees due Central, and 50c for tickets, which I received some time ago. I have nothing very exciting to report at present, but hope I shall have something in the future that will be of interest.

H. A. LOUCKS,
Sec'y Invermay G.G.A.

H. A. Loucks, Esq.:—Yours of the 8th inst. to hand containing \$7.50, being \$7.00 membership fees and 50c for tickets. We enclose receipts with thanks. Did you get our circular? Have you acted? Is your association going to take part in the great work and utilize the coming fall and winter and our organization as a channel through which to leave an impress of their own individuality for the general uplift of your community, and in a wider sense the whole body of farmers throughout the West? We hope you will not miss the opportunity of the hour.

F. W. G.

Dear Mr. Green:—Your letters received, also the wire. I had been holding back from writing you, not being quite sure whether I could be absent from my duties here, which are very pressing

Directors:
George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Parrival; J. B. Musarinas, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Oates, Fillmore.
District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allenock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orsedia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, 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.

F. M. Gates, Esq.:—Yours of the 12th received. I am indeed sorry to hear of your mishap. One redeeming feature, however, seems to be in it, namely, that you are helping others. Another case of a living sacrifice. I trust the accident will not prove serious, and that you will soon be able to be about again and able to render us the assistance we so much need and which you are so well able to supply.

F.W.G.

Fillmore.

F. M. GATES.

Of Much Interest to the Alberta and Western Saskatchewan Grain Growers

We find that a company has been formed in British Columbia calling themselves the "Grain Growers' British Columbia Agency, Ltd." Our name seems to be very popular with new firms starting out in the West, as this is the second occasion we have had this year to draw attention to a name which had been chosen similar to our own, and, on account of this name being confused with the name of our Company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, these people have been getting business on this understanding. We, therefore, want the farmers who are interested to take special note of the fact that the "Grain Growers' British Columbia Agency, Limited" is not connected with our Company, either financially or any other way.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

\$50.00 a Day Drilling Wells The Year Around

Farmers, Engineers, Railroad Men—Live Men, Everywhere—Breaking Into This Enormously Profitable Occupation

From \$15.00 a MONTH to \$50.00 a DAY! The startling record made by W. E. Strait, Concordia, Kan., a man who knew as little about drilling as he did about cross-making until the Great Armstrong Line of Well-Drilling Machinery set him on his feet. One of hundreds of cases proving a future in this business now so simplified by the Armstrong machine with its 25 years of manufacturing experience back of it. Big demand for drilled wells everywhere.

Armstrong Machinery famous for its improvements. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch delivers full power exactly where it is required. Provides ideal elliptic drilling motion with absolute minimum friction. Gives more complete control over drilling motion than any other method. Three levers at driller's right hand complete every operation. Experienced drillers rave over it. This and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, balance wheels, and cut brakes, cam, lammers, trouble beams, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and ratchets that complicate other drills. Only one gear and pinion used on entire machine. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. One man can set up and operate the Armstrong.

Canadian Branch
For the benefit of our Canadian customers we have opened a branch house in Saskatoon, Sask., and carry in stock a complete line of machinery, drilling and fishing tools, cable and supplies; repairs for Monarch, Elliptic Jetting, Elliptic Rock, Climax, New Climax and Waterloo machines. We are prepared to make prompt shipment of your orders.

Wonderful 184-Page Drill Book explains all processes of drilling. Describes most portable and most economical drilling machinery made. Armstrong Gas, Oil and Steam drills, traction and non-traction, walking beam, springing riser, rotator and combination drills, also famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever at drilling end. Everything guaranteed. Send 12c for postage and get valuable book by return mail. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 612 Second Avenue, SASKATOON, SASK. Factory—Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A. (12)

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

A meeting of Portage la Prairie District Association of Manitoba Grain Growers was called to order at 10.30 a.m. on November 20, in the Municipal Hall, Portage, by President P. D. McArthur, Longburn. The meeting consisted of a representative from each of the twenty different branch associations in the district. Mr. R. C. Henders and Mr. R. McKenzie, of the Central association, were present at the invitation of the district officers. The meeting was called for the purpose of initiating the winter campaign of organization in this district.

It was suggested that the Central Executive should prepare a circular outlining the following subjects for discussion at the annual meetings of the branches: Sample Market and Conditions Which Should Surround Same; Duplicate Grading System. Every representative present voiced some complaint against the grading of grain as it has been carried on during this present season; Wider Markets for our Farm Products. Those delegates from points on the C.P.R. where the company has refused to give cars to ship any grain on account of the congestion east, felt very keenly the injustice of not being allowed to ship their grain south, where the railroads were anxious to handle all the grain that could be offered them. British Preference, Co-operation and Hail Insurance were other subjects which the Central Executive were asked to deal with in the circular to the branch secretaries.

Schedule for Annual Meetings

The following branch associations are asked to hold their annual meetings on the dates arranged, when they will be addressed by the district president or secretary. At points where the meetings have to be held in the schoolhouse they will be called at 7.30 p.m., and all points where a hall or some other suitable place can be procured the meetings will start promptly at 2 p.m.

P. D. McArthur, Longburn, district president, will address meetings as follows:—

- Dec. 4.—Edwin.
- “ 5.—Rosen-lale.
- “ 6.—Lavenham.
- “ 7.—Arizona.
- “ 9.—Austin.
- “ 10.—Springbrook.
- “ 11.—MacGregor.
- “ 12.—Bagot.
- “ 14.—Oakville.
- “ 17.—Salem.

C. H. Burnell, Oakville, district secretary, will address the following meetings:—

- Dec. 4.—Poplar Point.
- “ 5.—Portage la Prairie.
- “ 6.—Oakland.
- “ 9.—Longburn.
- “ 10.—Gladstone.
- “ 12.—Golden Stream.
- “ 13.—Beaver.
- “ 16.—Mayfield.
- “ 17.—Burton.
- “ 18.—Edrans.
- “ 19.—Elkpark.
- “ 20.—Pine Creek.

Preparing for District Convention

This series of meetings will lead up to the big district convention in the Municipal Hall, Portage la Prairie, on December 7. At 10 a.m. the convention will commence, the resolutions from the various branches will be considered and prepared for the Central Committee at Brandon. A draft constitution for district associations will be discussed. This was prepared at a district meeting in Portage on July 8, and will be published next week, so that the delegates may be prepared to pass on it at the convention.

A mass meeting will be arranged for the evening of the convention, when the people of the city will be asked to attend. Mr. Henders and Mr. McKenzie will address them. It is thought that if the urban population understood the objects of our association better, they

Manitoba

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

would give us more support in our efforts for reform.

Each branch is asked to appoint one delegate in every five members to attend the district convention, also all resolutions of the branch should be brought to the Portage convention.

The district secretary would like to bring the following to the notice of all branch secretaries. We have been hearing rumors of violations of the clause in the Grain Act, respecting the car order book and the distribution of cars. Now we are in grave danger of having these abuses become so common that the act will become unworkable and we may lose the one great safeguard that we have in the marketing of our grain. It then behooves us to look alive and watch the car order book at our point, and also see that conductors do not make a practice of taking money to spot car out of turn. No action can be taken on hearsay, but if you can get any well authenticated cases report them

at once to R. McKenzie, Central Secretary, Winnipeg. We must guard this car distribution. Also if the loading platforms in your locality are out of repair or too small or unsatisfactory in any way, bring this matter up at your annual meeting, and you can then have the matter dealt with by the proper authorities in time for next year's shipping season.

All the officers are asked to work up and advertise the meetings in every possible way because the district officers are giving their time to these meetings, but they must have the co-operation of the members of the various branches to make the campaign a success. It is our object to enroll every farmer in North Norfolk, Westbourne and Portage la Prairie counties before the close of 1913. So get busy, call your neighbors up on the phone and invite them out to your meeting and do not mistake the date.

COLIN H. BURNELL,
District Sec'y.

Oakville, Man.

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Murringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lander; Frank Simpson, Blood Lake; W. H. Dewell, Houser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Farmers Lose Annually In Western Canada
\$40,000.00

by not giving proper attention to the by-products of their animals. They also lose twice as much on those they save simply because they don't look for a proper market for their BEEF HIDES, HORSE HIDES, SHEEP PELTS and other skins. We are now paying 12 cents a pound for Cattle Hides, and up to \$1.00 each for Horse Hides; ship them in to us and get full benefit.

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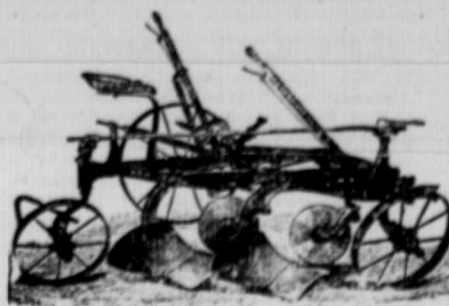
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was settled over thirty years ago. When the first plow was turned out at the Brantford factory, years ago, it was the best in its day. Crude, perhaps, as compared with plows nowadays, but still the best in its time. 1912 finds Cockshutt Implements in the self-same place—at the top—crowned with success, because Cockshutt Quality has kept on improving with the times.

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The World's Champion Cow

All Alberta Does Her Honor

"Rosalind, of Old Basing," a thoroughbred Jersey, owned by C. A. Julian-Sharman, of Red Deer, Alta., 100 miles south of Edmonton, was the absent guest of honor the evening of October 16, when the Red Deer Board of Trade entertained a hundred representative men from various parts of the province, and visitors from neighboring provinces at a banquet in the town hall on the occasion of the animal winning the title of champion dairy cow of the British Empire.

Rosalind's performance, which is without a parallel in the British Empire, was made under an official test. The figures follow:

Highest milk yield in one day, 52 pounds. Highest milk yield in one year, 15,700 pounds. Milk yield in three years, 37,847½ pounds. Average butter fat test, 5.16 per cent. Butter production, one year, 1,031.89 pounds. Butter production, three years, 2,504.39 pounds.

Actual money value of products in three years, \$1,007.50, and three calves, for which the owner has refused \$2,000.

Rosalind was bred and raised near Red Deer, and is one of the herd that was established when Mr. Sharman imported Ex-Pratia, now 22 years old, from the Isle of Jersey. Mr. Sharman also owns Violet of Belvedere, mother of Rosalind; Old Basing, a daughter of Rosalind, and Clarice Violet, a grand-daughter. The three cows have earned \$2,344 in the last 12 months. Ex-Pratia is milking and breeding regularly.

George W. Greene, President of the Board of Trade, who presided at the banquet, proposed a toast to the King and delivered a short address, after which E. Michener, member of the Provincial Parliament of Alberta, proposed a toast to Mr. Sharman, in the course of which he referred to the achievements of the noted cow and hoped that the animal might live long. Mr. Michener told of meeting Mr. Sharman at Red Deer when he came from London, England, and how he acquired a knowledge of mixed farming and faith in Central Alberta, and how, during his residence, he has shown the great possibilities in dairying in the district.

Continuing, Mr. Michener advised the farmers to buy the best of whatever breed of cattle they had decided to go into. He showed that in the Red Deer district of 50 miles square, with only one cow on a quarter section, each running \$50, the revenue in that small district would be \$10,000,000. He said also he believes that farm production will be the basis of the province, and that the dairy business is the basis of the farming industry, and that whatever can be done toward bringing in dairy cattle the farmers will be doing the best that can be done for the province.

Mr. Sharman was greeted by loud applause when he arose to reply. He said that Red Deer had proved itself equal to many occasions, but he felt that he had been greatly honored by the Board of Trade, and that it was noteworthy so many prominent men should have given up their time to attend the banquet and do honor to Rosalind. Mr. Sharman was generous in his credit to his superintendent, Mr. Jones, who has given special care to the cow, and he felt that he was in a great measure the main cause of Rosalind's success. He hoped now that Mr. Michener had sold his entire Hereford Holstein's he would go into Jerseys.



Rosalind of Old Basing, the Premier Dairy Cow of the World

Mr. Sharman said that with Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, on the spot, he would like to show him how the cattle industry could be bettered. He did not believe in showing in the ring, owing to what he termed the inferior manner of judging. He is of the opinion cattle should be judged by what they can do and not what they look like. Results, he added with emphasis, are the only real tests.

Mr. Sharman said that Rosalind did not have exceptional feeding. The animal was pastured during the summer months and was fed on alfalfa hay with grain during the winter months. Rosalind is a large rugged cow with well developed udder. Breeders say that Rosalind and other Jerseys bred from old country stock are distinctly larger and stronger than the original type.

Mayor Welliver warmly welcomed the guests and proposed the toast, "Our Visitors," which was responded to by Hon. Duncan Marshall, who said he felt it was necessary to show farmers such records as Mr. Sharman had made to get them into dairying, and he felt great credit is due to Mr. Sharman. He had taken interest in Mr. Sharman's remarks as to the manner of stock judging in the ring, and he knew that it was not a matter of science, but judges have always been picked that were the best available. He believed that there should be two standards of judging, and that the stock show should be a dairy show, where the animals will be judged at the milk pail. It was expected that Stock Growers' Association will take this matter up.

Red Deer has an ideal location as a dairy district, the minister of agriculture said, and a farmer is assured a certain income if he will go into the dairy business. He was greatly pleased at the great amount of good live stock being brought into the province by the different interests, among which is the natural resources department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which was represented at the banquet by Mr. J. S. Dennis and Dr. A. E. Rutherford. He also thought that the sale billed by the Michener Brothers, already referred to, was a great benefit to the dairy industry in the province.

J. S. Dennis, head of the natural resources branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and J. R. Davidson, formerly secretary of the Red Deer Board of Trade, responded to the toast, "Our Natural Resources." The former said in part:

One of the greatest natural resources is our climate, and it is one which makes men and women. We are blessed with great stores of timber, coal, gas and the greatest supply of grasses to be found

in Canada. The responsibility on us is to make known the natural resources we have, so that others will come and take part in that, and to see that they are properly worked out.

Mr. Dennis outlined briefly what the natural resources department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is doing to bring in people to Western Canada. He said the company had started a system of ready-made farms and is endeavoring to bring British settlers to Western Canada. The company also loans money to new settlers, buying land for them, thereby helping them.

The company has also established experimental farms, showing what can be done by mixed farming in Alberta.

"We are importing dairy products," Mr. Dennis said, "when we should be exporters. We have made a good start with high grade cattle and other live stock and we must continue to bring in cows. Unless our farmers realize this our resources will not be used as they should be."

Mr. Davidson said that the government should explore the resources of the province and publish the facts adding: "We should also do more ourselves to develop the resources so close at hand. Mr. Sharman has given us a concrete example of what can be done with our soil, climate, feed and men, and I have no the right kind of hesitancy in saying that the farmers will now see that central Alberta is distinctly a mixed farming and dairy country."

Other speakers were E. A. Cunningham, of the Lethbridge Board of Trade; A. C. Fraser, manager of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, representing the Edmonton Board of Trade and the Central Alberta Development League; Dr. A. E. Rutherford, Edmonton; W. J. Uren and Norman S. Rankin, of Calgary, and R. L. Gartz, William Robertson, M. Hand and M. R. Jacobs, Red Deer.—August Wolf in Toronto Saturday Night.

The Christmas Guide

As usual the Christmas number of The Guide will be something particularly nice and attractive. It will be published on December 4. The cover design, in several beautiful colors, will portray the development of civilization from the day when plowing was done by oxen, reaping by the cradle and threshing by the hand flail, to the time when modern machinery has come to man's aid. The Christmas number of The Guide will contain about sixty pages and will be illustrated with a large number of particularly bright, interesting and instructive views—not only in Canada but various other parts of the world.

There will be something in the Christmas number for every member in the family and every family in the West. For the head of the family there will be articles dealing with the latest improvements in farm machinery for the farmer's use. Another very important article will give detailed information as to how a co-operative credit bank may be organized and operated for the benefit of the farmers. Another article will deal with the great battle between the masses and the classes which occurred in Great Britain back in "hungry forties" when the citadel of protection fell to rise no more. The internal financing of the Canadian Pacific railway, by which a handful of men have figuratively been permitted to put their hands in the pockets of the people, will be exposed. The Hague Tribunal and its possibility as a factor in universal peace, will be another article. Every farmer will be particularly interested, also in a detailed explanation of the grain trade from the time the wheat passes through the separator till it arrives in the Old Country.

We will mark the Christmas Season

most appropriately and in an interesting manner, but will leave this as an unexpected treat for our readers. Five pages in our paper will be especially devoted to the problems and interests of our friends among the ladies and young folk. We can assure them that there is something rich in store for them.

Then we will have several rattling good stories that every individual will be delighted to read.

In addition to the special features we will have the regular features of the paper and one or two large cartoons that will tell very interesting stories without words.

The Christmas Guide is worth sending to your friends. You cannot make them a better Christmas present at the price. We will send a copy to any address for 15 cents. Send along your list of names and addresses with 15 cents for each and we will mail them out as soon as the paper is published.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.
Winnipeg.

RESTRICTING GRAIN INSURANCE

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—Underwriters insuring lake grain cargoes have agreed to cover sailings Dec. 1 to 5 inclusive at 1 per cent.; 6 to 8 inclusive 1¼ per cent.; 9 and 10 inclusive 1½ per cent. American underwriters have agreed to cover hulls sailing prior to midnight, Dec. 5, warranted loaded by midnight Dec. 4, 1 per cent. English underwriters on hulls have not yet confirmed this arrangement, but their confirmation is hoped for within the next few days. If the weather continues good hull underwriters may, later on, agree to extend to Dec. 11, but nothing decided accordingly as yet.

These regulations indicate no extension of insurance protection beyond that of last year. In fact the time is a day less.

W

he company has so established experimental farms, showing what can be done by mixed farming in Alberta. "We are importing dairy products," Mr. Dennis said, when we should be exporters. We have made a good start with high grade cattle and other live stock and we must continue to bring in cows. Unless our farmers realize their resources will not be used as they should be."

Mr. Davidson said that the government should explore the resources of the province and publish the facts adding: "We should also show ourselves to develop the resources so close at hand. Mr. Sharman has given us a concrete example of what can be done with our soil, climate, feed and the right kind of that the farmers of Alberta is distinctly a dairy country." Mr. E. A. Cunningham, Board of Trade, President of the Merchant's Association, representing the Edmonton and the Central League; Dr. A. E. W. J. Uren and of Calgary, and R. Robertson, M. H. Red Deer.—August Saturday Night.

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and in an interest will leave this as an for our readers. Five will be especially demands and interests of the ladies and young are them that there in store for them. have several rattling every individual will d. e special features we ular features of the two large cartoons y interesting stories

Guide is worth send. You cannot make istmas present at the nd a copy to any ad. Send along your list presses with 15 cents will mail them out as is published.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.
Winnipeg.

GRAIN INSURANCE
22.—Underwriters in-argoes have agreed to 1 to 5 inclusive at 1 inclusive 1 1/4 per cent. 1/2 per cent. American agreed to cover hulls midnight, Dec. 5, war- midnight Dec. 4, 1 per erwriters on hulls have this arrangement, but is hoped for within the weather continues riters may, later on. Dec. 11, but nothing y as yet. s indicate no extension ction beyond that of the time is a day less.

A Scorching Flush of Light

"Burn all your reports on the cost of high living. Put them in the wastepaper basket. They are not worth the paper on which they are printed. In two sentences an Ontario farmer has placarded the problem in letters of fire. He put inside the head of a barrel of apples:

'I got seventy cents for this barrel of apples. What did you pay for it?'

The Winnipeg consumer who bought this barrel of apples paid five dollars and twenty-five cents for it.

That Ontario farmer has made his history. He has done more than all the Committees of Congress, Royal Commissions, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce on two continents. He has stated the problem of the high cost of living."—*Vide The Telegram, Nov. 19, 1912.*

He has also demonstrated to the farmers of the west a startling fact. No matter what it cost that farmer to produce those apples he had to accept the price which the middleman attached, viz.: 70 cents; but immediately the middleman was able to attach the price to the consumer, viz.: \$5.25.

The same thing is true with everything raised by the farmers of the West. The price he receives from the middleman is attached for him, but immediately the middleman attaches the price to the consumer.

The only solution is Organization and Co-operation!

Take some Stock and Ship to

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

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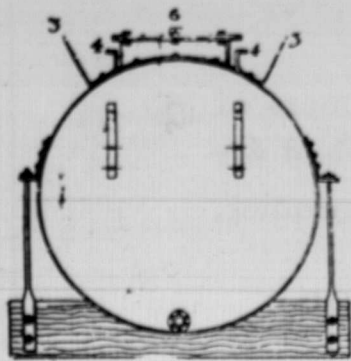
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gauge No. 11. Equipped
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\$80 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg

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WINNIPEG - MAN.

Heroines Three

Continued from Page 8

Hiram Cherry cast back the door of a darkened chamber.

"The spare room 'll hold you like a penitentiary," he said briefly.

I glanced at Jim. I saw that he counselled resignation and prudence. Without a word I passed through the yawning portal. As soon as I had crossed the threshold, I turned. I saw nothing but the confining panels. The sound of a key turning in a lock fell on my ear. A click told me that a bolt had been shot home. I was a captive—shut up, immured, helpless.

I distinguished the tramp of Hiram Cherry's massive boots through the barrier. I detected the sound of Jim's lighter tread. The footsteps passed down the hall. By listening intently I could discover that Jim and his jailer had mounted to the story above. Soon I heard thuds over my head.

I cast my eyes about. The very appearance of the room was depressing. The hard board floor with the rag carpet by the bed looked cheerless. Here were Jim and I, who had started in pursuit of the fugitives, taken for the elopers. Here we were, boxed up in a perfectly strange farmhouse. Then the seriousness of it all as regarded Molly came back to me quite as quickly, and I sat motionless.

I heard Hiram Cherry coming down stairs. He passed my door. He went on to the room below. The house was the comfortable domicile of a fairly prosperous farmer. Hiram Cherry had gone outside. Gradually the sound of voices diminished. The people were going away. I could catch shouts and cries from the greater distance. Quiet gradually settled over all. As far as any stirring of life might indicate, the spot might have been deserted. I went to the window. The blinds were fastened. I did not need to open them, as I could look through. The ground was too far off to permit any hope of escape. I went back to my chair.

V

I started.

A gentle, rustling noise caught my attention. I jumped up and listened intently at the door. Something was moving outside. A faint scratching followed. I should have believed that it was the cat, only a cat would not have been fumbling with the knob. No cat would have inserted a key into the keyhole. I unquestionably heard some one breathe.

"Hush!"

"Who is it?" I whispered.

"Me," a girl's voice responded in tremulous tones. "It's me, Zelia—Zelia Cherry."

By this time she had unlocked the door. She swung it cautiously open and stood revealed to me,—a sturdy, pretty, country girl of about eighteen years. She stole forward and closed the door again as carefully as she had opened it.

"Now," she said, her eyes shining and fairly panting in her excitement. "I only got home and heard what's happened. It's a sin an' a shame. Young people has rights in this country as well as old ones. I'm goin' to help you. Ma's over talking with Mrs. Tuttle, an' pa's gone down with the rest of the village to strut around about capturing you, an' get the news. There ain't no one home except me and Seth. I signalled to Seth the first thing. A dish-cloth in the south window 'll always bring him. An' now we're ready. The key to my room fitted this, an' now they'll see."

"What are you going to do?"

"Let you out, an' assist you in your flight—just as the noble Lady Gwendolin was assisted to fly from the baron's castle."

"But why are you doing this?" I asked, a momentary doubt overcoming me.

"Cause I know just how you feel, an' I'm there myself. Hasn't pa been set against Seth's an' my union and haven't we talked of eloping just as you have. When I heard that you'd been stopped in your desperate enterprise I made up my mind quick I'd do all I could to help you—an' I know that Seth would feel exactly as I do. He most always does, though you've no idea what a strong character he has—nor how he asserts himself—"

Again she opened the way into the hall and slid out before me. I followed and together we tip-toed down the stairs. I had felt like a criminal before, I felt like a conspirator now.

"Where are we going?" I inquired.

"To get Seth in the yard—"

"But Mr. Etheridge," I demurred.

"Hush!" she said mysteriously.

She thrust her head from the kitchen door. Immediately she stepped out boldly and I followed her. With practiced lips she gave a low whistle. A young man appeared from about the barn. He seemed to spring from the ground and I gazed in amazement at his tall, stooping figure.

"That's Seth Pringle," said Zelia as the man put one long leg over the rail fence and stood before me.

I acknowledged the informal presentation with a smile.

"Now, Seth," Zelia commanded, "get the ladder."

He disappeared for a moment within the open stable doors. When he emerged he carried a ladder which could have been borne only by such broad shoulders.

We followed him as he carried his burden round the corner of the building. The other side reached, we stood in a row and looked up. Underneath the eaves—lighting what was manifestly the attic—was a small, long window. The sash was open and as I gazed up I saw Jim's dusty face.

"Oh, Jim!" I exclaimed.

Tugging and straining, for even with his great strength the task was difficult, Seth Pringle elevated the ladder against the wall. I watched its upward course with eager anxiety. Measuring with my eyes the height seemed too great and I despaired of its ever serving as a means of escape. Slowly the top rose—slowly the bearer drew it toward the house. I could see that only a few feet intervened between the top and the sill from which Jim was leaning. Lightly he swung himself out; he began to descend.

"Oh, Jim," I exclaimed when at last he reached the earth. In my excitement I put both my hands on his shoulders and before I knew it,—for an instant,—he was holding me in his arms. I was brought to a realization of my position by observing the approving look on Zelia's round face, by hearing Seth Pringle's snigger. I freed myself with a rosy countenance and an effort to appear supremely unconscious.

"Shut up! Seth," ordered Zelia.

"Yes," said the devoted swain.

"Now, what can we do?" I asked quickly and with as business-like an air as I could assume at the moment.

"Your automobile was dragged with a team of horses into the yard behind the Columbia House," Zelia explained outlining her plan hurriedly. "If you can get that, giving them the slip will be easy. We'll show you."

"Lead on," cried Jim as he gave my hand a squeeze—this time without Zelia or Seth Pringle observing us.

In Indian file we made our way down into a little gully where a small brook gurgled through the farm. Concealed in that we advanced a hundred yards or so. Then the high bank stopped and coming out into a ploughed field we flew for the shelter of the fence. Stooping we stole along behind it.

The line of fence—the distance seemed endless as crouching and creeping we proceeded—ended abruptly at a narrow track through heavy trees. The way was little more than a cow path and screened as it was we promptly moved out into it and boldly stood erect. Down the lane we marched,—Zelia acting as our guide. Seth Pringle following as a kind of rear guard. I could see the dwellings of the village about me. Through the branches I observed the corner of a high brick building which I knew immediately was the Columbia House. Could we reach it?

"We're almost there," gasped Zelia. "We—oh!"

A horrid little cur ran out and began to yelp shrilly. Startled by the barking and our approach, a flock of great, stupid geese waddled away with a tremendous clamor. Jim laughed.

"We are discovered," exclaimed Zelia in a tragic tone. "Some one's coming."

I heard the sound of a man running. I heard a boy's shout.

"Flight," announced Zelia, "is our only safety."

"We can't get to the automobile," said Jim, "that's clear. We'll have to take to our heels. Cross country's the only way."

I felt him seize my arm. Before I knew anything I found myself scurrying along at the top of my speed. Much tennis had put me in good condition. The short skirt which I wore made such a mad motion possible. On we went, taking everything as we came to it—jumping ditches, climbing fences. We reached the brook,

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and cure all such ailments. For 35 years, Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the horse-man's standby.

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Price \$2 per bottle—6 bottles \$5. Ask druggist for free book "Treatise on the Horse" or write direct to us 75

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

Why not send today, while it is on your mind to the Bax Will Form Co., Room 154, 280 College St., Toronto. Sold by all druggists and stationers.

and before I could remonstrate he had lifted me up and was splashing through it.

VI

"We're safe here," said Jim returning through the water and gazing out through the fringe of bushes. "No one's in sight. We've thrown them off our track."

"If we walk up the stream," said the indomitable Zelia with a struggle, "when they put bloodhounds on our trail they cannot find us. In that way Imogene Isobelle and Lord Algernon eluded the bandits in 'The Stolen Bride.'"

"A council of war is what we need now," said Jim as he seated himself on a stone and looked at me across the rivulet. "Where are we?"

"In Henderson's woods," announced Zelia promptly. "Seth knows."

"Yes," that strong character answered. "By the fish sheds," Zelia continued.

"Is the lake near?" Jim demanded.

"We're right by it—"

Jim crossed back over the brook and looked across the trees in that direction. "So we are," he exclaimed.

"They're coming! They're coming!" cried Zelia springing up.

"There's a boat," Jim hurried on.

"With oars in it. By Jove! having taken to the woods the only thing left to do is to take to the water."

Again we toiled onward. We advanced this time with dragging step—at least I did. We were weary and spent, and the bedraggled feeling I had seemed to render any progress even more difficult.

Indeed the amount of clay which clung to my feet made them heavy to lift. I knew I was a sight, but I did not seem to mind, for I saw that Jim did not.

A final effort brought us to the boat. Jim sprang in and held out his hand. I jumped over the side.

"I shan't forget what you've done for us," Jim remarked looking at our companions.

"Oh," Zelia answered as she clambered in and sat down, "we're coming, too."

Seth Pringle cast into the bottom of the boat two bundles which I had not noticed that he was carrying.

"We're eloping, too," Zelia declared calmly. "Seth has made up his mind to it—haven't you, Seth?"

"Yes," Seth replied doubtfully.

"And your example sort of started us right off. We put some things together and we come."

"But have you reflected," I exclaimed in affright. "Such an important step—"

"Look—look!" screamed Zelia. "There they come."

That was all there was of it. There was no more questioning. Jim leaped into the water and ran the boat away from the shore. Then he sprang back on board and grasped the oars.

"Can you row!" he asked Seth.

"Yes," that worthy answered.

Seth Pringle sank into the place assigned to him. Jim bent forward and they gave way together. Not in vain had Jim stroked the University crew for two years. I could not help noticing and admiring the play of his enormous shoulders.

The boat gathered headway and began to churn through the water.

Well, when I started to prevent one elopement, I never thought I should bring about another. There I was aiding and abetting the flight of the couple before me. Much that was astonishing had happened to me, but I do not think anything surprised me more than to find myself chaperoning, as it were, in this way a perfectly strange young girl and her young man.

I gazed back and saw our pursuers pausing on the edge of the land. Then after a few hurried words they ran back. They entered the sheds. Quickly, I discovered that they were launching a large craft.

"They're going to follow us," I exclaimed.

"Pa's there," cried Zelia. "Row!"

Jim and Seth Pringle pulled until the waves at the bow and the wake behind told me how we were going. I watched the steady, rhythmical swing of Jim's arms with fascinated wonder.

"What's that," he said suddenly.

I hearkened and heard a queer throbbing noise.

"They've got a gasoline launch?" Jim exclaimed. "They can walk up on us."

I gazed back blankly at our pursuers. The delay in getting started had enabled us to go a considerable distance and the following vessel was hardly more than a dark spot. I could see though how quickly it was coming on.

I looked hopelessly over the water. In the hurried course of events I had not observed that the day had changed. The

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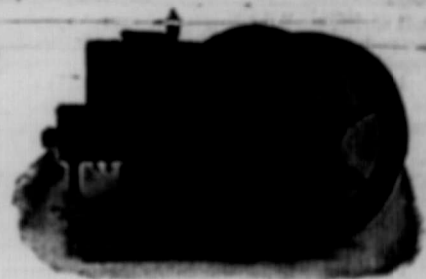
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soft spring sunlight had faded out—A dull grayness was over everything. It was rapidly clouding up.

Jim hit it up half a dozen more strokes to the minute and Seth Pringle tugged manfully after him.

"Where are you going," I cried. "How can you get away?"

"Don't know," Jim grunted. "But the sporting spirit demands that we do all that we can."

The other boat was coming on swiftly. The shore was far behind us, but a large wooded island lay at our right hand. A point stretched out into the lake and I saw Jim was racing to double it.

"They'll be on us before you get round it," I said. "Oh!"

I almost stood up. There gliding out from behind the trees came a white prow. I watched intently until the whole length was displayed.

"Row for it! Row for it," I cried.

Something familiar in the aspect kept my eyes fixed on the vessel. Surely the shining white paint and glittering brass only meant one thing. The fluttering pennon satisfied me and I leaned forward eagerly.

"Jim, Jim!" I cried. "Don't you see it's the Oriana. Old Mr. Skelmersdale's yacht. He will take us on board. He will save us. He will take us to Rosedale."

Then began a race. The launch came on hand over fist. Jim, however, pulled as I believe he never had pulled in the closest finish at New London. The distance between us and the Oriana lessened. The distance though between the launch and our boat was also momentarily growing less.

The yacht people saw us and discovering that we were making for them stopped.

The launch was catching up but we made good speed too. Half a dozen strokes. We swept up and Jim neatly brought our boat under the Oriana's side.

"Mr. Skelmersdale, Mr. Skelmersdale," I shouted seeing the old gentleman peering over the rail.

"Miss Summers!" he answered in amazement. "Miss Marion!"

"Take us on board and save us," I demanded. "They are after us."

"Of course," he answered.

In a jiffy we found ourselves on the white decks. A bell rang. The engines went ahead at full speed and we surged on. How we dropped the launch. I gazed after our discomfited enemy gloatingly.

"What's all this about?" asked our host with natural curiosity.

"Oh, it's an elopement," I began, then seeing his face I blushed and began again. "Oh, I'm not eloping. It's they."

I indicated Zelia and Seth Pringle, who were staring awkwardly about. "No, it isn't only they. At least there are others. Molly Wilkins has run away with Bur Ogden, and you must take me instantly to Rosedale to stop them."

"Molly Wilkins eloping with Bur Ogden!" said the little old gentleman fairly bounded on the deck. "And I'm her godfather. Here, captain, alter the course at once. We'll make for Rosedale. We ought to be there in half an hour."

"We can do it yet," I said turning thoughtfully to Jim.

VII

Alas! I had spoken too soon. Before the words were out of my mouth I saw that a quick transformation had come over the scene. I have said the clouds were rolling up. All at once they seemed to descend on us. To envelop us. The land was cut off from sight. The shore and the island were completely lost to view.

"The fog," anathematized Mr. Skelmersdale as he hopped from one foot to the other. "Keep on. Never mind."

Though I knew that we were going at a great rate of speed, we seemed to be standing still. With nothing by which to mark our motion we did not appear to be moving. Not a sound but the beat of the engine broke the dead silence. We might have been sailing in the clouds instead of on the surface of the lake.

Bump! I was hurled into Jim's arms. Mr. Skelmersdale was thrown on a deck chair. Zelia and Seth Pringle were cast in a heap against the cabin skylight.

"We're aground," called the captain.

He ran forward and looked searchingly ahead. I gathered myself together as well as I could. For some reason I must have been a little bewildered. I remained in Jim's arms a full half minute. Seth Pringle and Zelia picked themselves up.

"Stuck fast," the captain announced from the bow. "Nothing hurt. We've run into a mud bank, though, and a tug will be needed to pull the Oriana off."

I could have cried. I had gone through all with a high spirit, never breaking down for a moment. But to be fastened helpless in a mud bank, immovable and powerless, was too much. Was all our daring and suffering only to end in this fashion?

"Where are we?" gasped Mr. Skelmersdale.

"As near as I can make out," replied the captain, "we're on Windmill Point."

Mr. Skelmersdale sprang up.

"Yo-hicker," he called, giving a hunting cry. He was a gamey old gentleman. "Can we get ashore?" he asked the captain.

"Certainly, sir," the man replied. "If the gentlemen will carry the ladies and wade."

No sooner said than done. Jim was over the side in a minute. Unquestionably I trusted myself to his arms. He gathered me up as he might a child and I rested in his strong hold with surprising contentment. For a time we splashed forward as he felt his way toward firm land. I shut my eyes. I seemed to be dreaming. I believe, though, that then was when I first began to see the truth—that I first found myself awake.

"You've had a pretty hard time of it," said Jim as he toiled on.

"No," I answered almost peacefully. And I hardly know what I meant. "It's been worth it."

Just then his foot struck dry earth and he went on more quickly. As he put me down he looked at me curiously.

"It has," he said emphatically. What he meant I could not quite tell either.

We could see nothing. By calling we all gathered together.

"We never can find the way," I observed, again cast into the depths of despair.

"We must," answered Mr. Skelmersdale, who full of the excitement of the chase was with us in heart and body.

"At least," replied Jim. "We can keep moving. If we hold hands we can't lose one another anyway."

With my right hand in Jim's and my left in Mr. Skelmersdale's, I marched forward. We could not make out a step before us. We reached more open ground.

Once more we found ourselves among trees.

"Do you think we are getting anywhere?" I asked Jim.

"Yes, dear," he said softly.

All had been so astonishing that I did not appear to feel the least surprised at his form of address.

On we staggered and stumbled.

"Hurrah!" cried Jim suddenly. A road.

"What's that," I asked in a breath.

For an instant with a momentary thinning of the fog I had caught sight of a dark object.

"An automobile," I gasped quickly.

"Right you are," cried Jim. "Standing still. Whose, why and wherefore?"

We drew toward it more carefully.

"Good gracious!" I exclaimed and I almost sat down on the muddy ground.

Could I believe my eyes? All heroines always say that. I looked again. Yes—no—there could be no doubt about it. There sat Molly Wilkins herself.

"Molly," I cried running toward her, and as I reached her grasped her arm.

"Marion!" she exclaimed. "What are you doing here?"

"What are you doing?" I demanded

I can't tell what she could have imagined—seeing us all steal up on her like wraiths out of a mist because I didn't know what to think finding her solemnly established there alone in the automobile in that deserted spot.

"I've come after you," I replied.

"You musn't do it. Are you married?"

"No," she replied. "The automobile broke down, shouldn't you have known that it would do it?"

"Thank goodness," I replied fervently.

"Now I can make you listen to reason—"

"But I thought you approved?"

"Approved!" I answered in horror, "approved of your marrying Bur Ogden."

She looked at me in surprise.

"Oh," she said as if suddenly understanding something. And then she began to laugh. I looked at her in resentment.

"I don't think, Molly Wilkins," I said, "that it is a very nice way for you to behave about such a serious matter when I have taken so much trouble—gone through so much for your sake!"

"Oh," she exclaimed giggling wildly.

"What an object you are. You can't be a bridesmaid that way."

"I wouldn't," I cried hotly.

"You will be my bridesmaid," she said confidently. "at my wedding—"

Continued on Page 27



These are the Dress Goods

Which are attracting the attention of the well-dressed women of today

This season rough finished fabrics have grown much into favor with well-dressed women. Scotch Heather Mixture Dress Tweeds, Spongnette and Fancy Suitings are all in the vanguard of fashion, and their excellent wearing qualities make them very popular.

We are displaying some beautiful lines in these materials, all high grade fabrics of superior weave and texture. They will make up splendidly, give excellent wear and at EATON prices cannot be equalled for durability and attractiveness.

They are the materials that YOU can depend upon, and the material that WE guarantee to give complete satisfaction.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE FAVORITES

1N24.—Scotch Heather Mixture Dress Tweeds, rough finish. In navy, grey, brown, and green colors. Good weight, firm weave, close texture, splendid finish. This is excellent value and is extremely popular; 42 in. wide. Price, per yard. **39c**

1N42.—Fancy Suitings. Colors: Grey mixture, brown mixture, green mixture, and bronze mixture. Very pretty design, in the newest colorings. In great demand this season. Excellent value; 51 inches wide. Price, per yard. **\$1.00**

1N76.—Spongnette or Ratine Suiting. Colors: Navy, brown, copenhagen, grey, green, wine, and black. An all-wool rough finished fabric in rough basket weave effect. The finish is very soft. A beautiful material of extra good quality. Very durable. One of our biggest sellers. Excellent value; 50 inches wide. Price, per yard. **\$1.25**

Silk Fabrics

SUITABLE FOR DRESSES AND WAISTS

These are beautiful pure silk materials of excellent quality. When made up they will have a very dressy appearance and will give every satisfaction in wear. At EATON prices they are very good value.

38N1.—Plain Colored Satin de Chene, made specially to our own order, 19 inches wide. Colors: Navy, brown, myrtle, grey, pink, sky, copenhagen, maize, reseda, tan, old rose, wine, cardinal, coral, emerald, amethyst, white, ivory, black. A pure silk weave and a quality of the highest standard that can be made to sell at 50c per yard, soft rich finish, medium weight, and very firm. Per yard. **50c**

38N11.—Plain Colored Tamoline Silk, 20 inches wide. Colors: Navy, brown, red, myrtle, sky, pink, grey, copenhagen, champagne, helio, old rose, maize, tan, white, cream and black. This quality has proved superior to anything we have ever handled in Tamoline and we do not hesitate in strongly recommending same to our many customers. Used extensively for waists, dresses and linings. Per yard. **50c**

38N13.—Plain Colored Paillette, 20 inches wide. Colors: Navy, brown, grey, old rose, copenhagen, sky, pink, cream, black. A most stylish and dependable wearing silk of best Swiss manufacture. Rich soft satin finish, close weave, very durable. Per yard. **75c**

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Pure All-Wool Delaines. Best French manufacture. Very fine soft finish, specially adapted for kimonas, dressing saques and children's frocks. Designs, floral, stripe, dresden, oriental polka dot, bordered effects and light and dark effects; 30 inches wide. Price, per yard. **39c**

THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Canadian Crop in 1912 and 1911

October 1 estimate, by provinces, of the area harvested and to be harvested, and the production of spring and winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flaxseed in Canada, in 1912, and Fifth Census figures for 1911.

Provinces	Area.		Production.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Saskatchewan	4,838,500	4,670,203	103,737,000	96,907,000
Manitoba	2,650,000	2,978,773	51,516,000	60,190,000
Alberta	1,256,200	1,299,989	28,968,000	28,132,000
Ontario	110,000	126,526	2,240,700	2,183,000
Quebec	63,100	71,086	1,159,000	1,260,000
Prince Edward Island	30,700	30,090	558,700	579,500
Nova Scotia	12,800	13,118	290,400	276,000
New Brunswick	12,400	13,245	225,000	270,000
British Columbia	3,700	4,010	121,800	107,000
Total	8,977,400	9,205,040	188,816,600	189,904,500

Provinces	Area.		Production.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Saskatchewan	53,000	34,457	1,391,000	758,000
Manitoba	3,100	2,961	95,000	85,000
Alberta	161,000	316,910	3,878,400	8,011,000
Ontario	561,000	814,746	11,411,600	17,069,000
British Columbia	2,900	3,045	93,300	91,000
Total	781,000	1,172,119	16,868,700	26,014,000

Provinces	Area.		Production.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Saskatchewan	2,285,600	2,124,057	109,617,000	97,962,000
Manitoba	1,269,000	4,260,736	57,752,000	57,893,000
Alberta	1,359,300	1,178,410	66,606,000	56,964,000
Ontario	2,637,000	2,734,110	95,670,000	82,679,000
Quebec	1,170,400	1,430,677	33,649,000	37,512,000
Prince Edward Island	177,000	175,826	7,119,000	5,239,600
Nova Scotia	97,600	98,129	3,286,000	2,869,000
New Brunswick	186,000	198,457	5,986,000	5,727,000
British Columbia	35,000	33,148	1,817,000	1,740,000
Total	9,216,900	9,233,550	381,502,000	348,585,600

Provinces	Area.		Production.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Saskatchewan	180,300	172,253	6,354,000	5,445,000
Manitoba	454,600	433,067	15,552,000	14,447,000
Alberta	174,900	156,418	6,044,000	4,151,000
Ontario	500,000	521,391	13,195,000	13,760,000
Quebec	91,300	106,010	2,318,000	2,413,000
Prince Edward Island	4,400	4,561	141,000	117,000
Nova Scotia	5,600	5,978	169,500	154,000
New Brunswick	2,500	2,613	65,400	74,000
British Columbia	1,600	1,678	57,200	70,000
Total	1,415,200	1,403,969	43,895,100	40,631,000

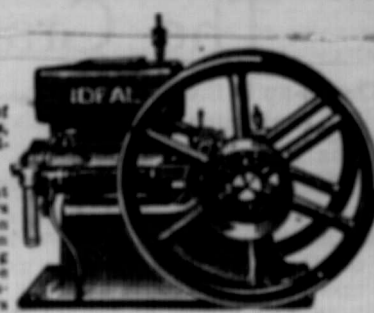
Provinces	Area.		Production.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Saskatchewan	2,600	2,167	74,900
Manitoba	9,300	9,393	241,800
Alberta	21,000	20,659	497,000	564,000
Ontario	95,000	98,887	1,876,000	1,766,000
Quebec	19,200	20,440	353,000	321,000
Nova Scotia	910	919	21,800	15,000
New Brunswick	160	162	3,000	2,800
British Columbia	530	645	18,500
Total	148,700	153,272	3,085,000	2,668,800

Provinces	Area.		Production.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Saskatchewan	1,463,000	570,030	18,375,000	6,413,000
Manitoba	94,000	62,231	1,239,000	899,000
Alberta	111,400	40,275	1,381,000	418,000
Ontario	8,100	8,367	109,800	118,000
Quebec	1,300	1,719	18,600	19,000
Total	1,677,800	682,622	21,143,400	7,867,000

Five Years' Use is a Pretty Good Test!

When a man writes his experience of an engine, after using it for five years, his opinion carries weight. Read the following letter:—

Chesterville, May 1, 1911.
Dear Sirs:—The 9 H.P. Engine that I purchased from you about five years ago is giving me the very best results in my farm use. I think it runs better than when I got it. The bearing and wearing parts are in first class shape. I will be pleased to show my outfit to any prospective customer you may see. Yours truly, GRANT HOUGHTON.



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BRANTFORD WINNIPEG CALGARY

BRITISH CONFERENCE FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION

A large and representative British conference was held recently in Caxton Hall, London, under the auspices of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, at which Charles Trevelyan, M.P., parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, presided. It was specially convened in view of the prominent position the question of taxing land values now holds in Liberal party politics. There were some 700 delegates from local taxing bodies, and from political, industrial, economic, social and land-reform associations. Additional interest was lent by the recent announcement of Lloyd George, in connection with his proposed investigation into the facts regarding land and local taxation questions in town and country, that there will be a Liberal campaign on the land question.

Alexander Ure, Lord Advocate for Scotland, moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Josiah C. Wedgewood, M.P., and adopted by the conference. It declares that:—

the value of the land, which is not due to the exertion of expenditure of the holders of the land, but springs from common need and activity, and is enhanced by public expenditure, is the proper basis for rating and taxation, and that the existing system, which imposes the burden on industry and the earnings of industry instead of on the value of land, is unjust, and constitutes a hindrance to social progress.

A resolution endorsing the memorial to the prime minister and the chancellor of the exchequer, signed by 173 members of parliament and presented May 18, 1911, urging a tax on land values for education, highways, police and poor relief, in substitution for local rates and for taxes on food, was adopted by the conference on motion of C. E. Price, M.P., seconded by R. L. Outhwaite, M.P. Another resolution, which was

moved by E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., M.P., urged a speedy completion of the imperial land valuation now in process, and its publication, "so that at the earliest possible moment provision may be made for the abolition of rates upon buildings and all improvements, and the adoption of the value of land as the sole standard of local rating." The fourth and last official resolution of the conference, moved by Joseph Fels and seconded by F. Wilson Raffan, M.P., affirmed the conviction of the conference that:—

The existing deplorable condition of the people in regard to bad housing, low wages, and unemployment in town and country, is directly traceable to the withholding of land from its best economic use, and is further aggravated by the existing system of taxation and rating, which penalizes industry, and hampers development.

The same resolution declared the opinion of the conference to be that:—

The just and expedient method of solving social problems is by the exemption of all improvements and all the processes of industry from the burden of rates and taxes, and the substitution of direct taxation, both for local and imperial purposes on the value of all land, a value which is entirely due to the presence, growth and industry of the people.

TWO NEW BRANCHES FOR HOME BANK

The Home Bank of Canada has opened two new branches in Ontario, at Manilla and Creswell. For the present both branches will be managed from the Cannington Branch of the Home Bank.

Mr. John F. L. Bain has been appointed manager of the Home Bank of Canada Branch at Walkerville, Ont. He comes to the Home from another banking institution. Mr. E. A. Chesille, formerly acting manager at Walkerville, has returned to important duties at the head office.

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—HEAR WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY (A sample letter out of hundreds we receive) Vanguard, Sask., Sept. 16th, 1912. Sirs:—Please send a copy of your catalogue to me. I want to see what you have in clothing before buying Winter outfit. I bought a pair of LUMBERSOLES from you last Winter and was very pleased with them. I was on the trail 60 below zero and never had a cold foot, which never happened before even with 87 footwear on my feet. Yours truly, DONALD CURRIE.

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CO LIMITED

ANADA

The Grain Blockade

The tie-up in the Grain Movement is becoming very serious, due largely to congestion at Fort William. The C.P.R. have placed an embargo on Flax until November 25, and a partial embargo on all other Grain. The congestion at Buffalo is serious.

Buffalo Congested

(Free Press Dispatch.)

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 20.—The grain congestion at the Port of Buffalo is becoming more serious as the hours advance, for today 4,000,000 bushels of grain are afloat in vessels outside of the breakwater waiting to enter the harbor to the elevators. Of this 4,000,000, 1,440,000 bushels are Canadian grain divided among several boats as follows: Omega, 130,000 bushels; Carnegie, 230,000; Leopold, 330,000; Sylvia, 350,000; Brantford, 100,000; Helffenger, 240,000, and Whitney 240,000 bushels.

The railroads are unable to supply sufficient cars to carry the Canadian grain in the packed Buffalo elevators to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

It was stated this afternoon to the Free Press special correspondent that the railroads had placed an embargo on all shipments from Western Canadian ports to the lower lake ports, thereby tying up the trade. Farmers in the Western Canadian wheat region are laying the cause of the congestion to Buffalo, although the Lake Carriers' Grain association stated today that the congestion is not as serious as reported, and would be relieved in a few days. It is now requiring six to ten days to unload each boat that enters the port. Eleven large carriers of Canadian grain were unloaded here Tuesday and this afternoon three boats were lightened. This afternoon elevators in operation unloading Canadian wheat were Wheeler, Kellogg connecting terminal, Mutual Electric, Erie and the Eastern.

The railroads deny there is serious car shortage and they say they are making the supply according to good judgment; however, it is certain that Canadian grain is being shipped from Buffalo just as fast as cars can be secured to the ocean ports by rail. Last week 6,116,441 bushels of grain were elevated and three weeks ago 7,104,144 bushels were unloaded at local elevators. All elevators tonight are filled to overflowing with Canadian grain.

Conditions at Duluth

Duluth, Nov. 20.—Assurance of the effort that is to be made to handle all grain that may come to this port this winter is given in the movement begun today to extend shipping season until December 10, or five days longer than has been provided for even with the unusual extension of time already arranged. Many vessels will be unable to give this extended service owing to clauses in their insurance and the prohibitory rates demanded for post-season protection, but there is a considerable fleet which can take advantage of the extension, and this should make a decided difference in the space in local elevators available for incoming grain.

Figures reported today show that Monday brought the largest outloading of grain from any one house at head of lakes, when 1,017,000 bushels went out of the Great Northern elevators. Yesterday 1,250,000 bushels left the harbor, and today's shipments are estimated at over 1,500,000. Rate now is 2 1/4 cents to Buffalo, with no indication of increase.

Pittsburgh Steamship Co. finished ore loading today, but several independents will continue to carry ore until season closes.

Vice-President Bury Talks

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—"There is no embargo on loading grain on the Canadian Pacific railway lines. I wish to make that point clear," said Vice-President Bury yesterday afternoon on his arrival from Fort William, where he had been in conference with railway and terminal elevator officials.

"The situation is that we have lessened the loading of grain, to correspond with the rapidity with which it is taken away from the head of the lakes."

He stated that there is no embargo

today on loading wheat, oats or barley; that agents had been told, however, not to load flax for delivery to the Canadian head of the lakes until November 25, but to supply American routing cars to any shipper who desired to forward his flax to Duluth during that period.

Asked as to the reasons why this step was taken he stated that there are more cars on hand today loaded with flax than the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur could handle by the end of the month.

Speaking in response to a request for a summary of the situation he stated that the Canadian Pacific had been loading over 800 cars of grain daily, and so long as the grain was taken away freely from the elevators this movement could be kept up. The grain has poured into the elevators much faster than the vessels took it away. With the diversity of grades, amount of cleaning to be done, as the elevators filled, their capacity for unloading has gradually lessened until the unloading there dropped to between 450 and 600.

"If the grain is loaded at the rate of 800 cars daily and poured into the head of the lakes, it does not take very much figuring to see what will happen if the vessels are not there to take it away," said Mr. Bury.

He said he is advised that a fleet of boats is on the way and as soon as they relieve the elevators the grain loading in the country will be pushed up to where it was before.

"It must be borne in mind that while the movement is lessened temporarily it is still one-third greater than it was one year ago. Cars are distributed with a view to loading an equal percentage of grain to that marketed from the three prairie provinces. Today the percentage of grain loaded to that marketed on the C.P.R., in the three prairie provinces is as follows: Manitoba, 72 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 70 per cent.; Alberta, 70 per cent."

Rush Loading

It was officially stated at the C.P.R. offices this morning that the grain loading on the company's lines during the next few days would be 30 per cent. higher than it had been during the corresponding period last year. It was further said that the company had 913 cars inspected in Winnipeg yesterday, and 1,097 were sent east in addition to 94 empties. It was pointed out that the company was forced to place a temporary embargo on flax as it was impossible to keep up the pace of unloading from 950 to 1,000 cars daily at the head of the lakes. This is what the C.P.R. had been doing lately, but it could not keep up this rate.

While the situation has been becoming serious at the head of the lakes, the officials of the company hoped that the situation would be relieved today, as a number of vessels were expected in to take away the grain. The strike at Fort William has embarrassed the C.P.R. to a great extent, but at the present time practically all the important positions had been filled. W. H. Skene, who was chief clerk before the trouble began, has been appointed grain agent, with the result that the work is now going along smoothly in that department. There still remain two important positions to fill in the freight department, but it is expected that men will be found to take them either today or tomorrow. The majority of the men who went on strike have applied for reinstatement; five or six returned on Monday and a similar number went back yesterday. All who wish to do so can return, with the exception of three or four of the ringleaders.

Over 66,000,000 Bushels Marketed

Up to date the C.P.R. has marketed 66,885,000 bushels of grain in the West, as against a total of 52,227,000 bushels during the same period last year. Ince September 1, 23,594 cars of wheat have been loaded direct from the elevators, and 5,907 cars of other grains. Dur-

ing the same period 7,766 cars of wheat have been loaded direct from the farmers, while the total number of cars of other grains loaded has reached 1,717.

Altogether yesterday the company loaded 560 cars of grain, as against a total of 413 on the same date last year.

Boats Needed

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 20.—Given the bottoms, Fort William can handle grain faster than all the railroads can bring it to the head of the lakes, was the reassuring declaration made today by F. W. Young, general manager of the Lake Shippers' Clearance association.

Mr. Young states that there is nothing in the present situation to inspire a panicky feeling and that while there is a much larger quantity of grain in store here there is still room for as much more.

Nearly 1,500,000 bushels is pouring into the holds of boats from the elevator spouts and a fairly good sized fleet is anticipated tomorrow.

Rates this year are much higher than they were one year ago and lake shippers are getting about all the traffic they will stand for moving grain down the lakes.

There is, however, little doubt that the movement this year has not been as brisk as it might have been. This is a condition over which shippers, elevator men and transportation interests have no control. The market being a falling one, growers are not anxious to sell on a falling market, and are holding for a stronger market. The holding is done largely in the terminal elevators, and it is this fact that is mainly responsible for the unusually large quantity in store here.

According to figures compiled by the Clearance association, the quantities of grain in store at the head of the lakes today is estimated to be as follows: Wheat, 10,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,500,000; barley, 1,200,000; flax, 1,235,000. Total storage capacity of the terminal elevator plants is estimated at 25,000,000 bushels.

Grain Commission Active

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—In view of the report from Fort William and Winnipeg that the Canadian Pacific railway had placed an embargo on the loading of grain, the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, Dr. R. Magill and Mr. W. D. Staples, telegraphed today to Mr. George Bury, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway at Winnipeg, asking for information.

Mr. Bury sent a reply, which is identical with the interview furnished the Free Press as above.

With regard to this reply, the commissioners have authorized the following statement: "The embargo on flax at this time of year is, of course, a serious matter, and illustrates the fact that lake tonnage is the most important cause of the situation. The removal of the embargo on the 25th November will, however, relieve matters. The movement of grain from the West to terminals this year is unique, surpassing the capacity of the vessels taking freight to Eastern ports."

INVESTIGATE ELECTION CHARGES

Regina, Sask., Nov. 21.—Premier Scott gave notice in the legislature today that on Monday he will move that an inquiry be made immediately into what is described as the illegal interference of the Dominion government in the last Saskatchewan campaign, and also into Hon. Robert Rogers' charges against the provincial government.

The premier's motion is lengthy, covering four pages of foolscap. It declares that the Dominion government did by unconstitutional and illegal methods participate in the last Saskatchewan campaign, in the interests of one of the parties. This interference is referred to as indicating a radically new and dangerous policy in regard to the relations between the Dominion and provincial governments.

Hon. Robert Rogers is specially mentioned as having made certain statements subsequent to the election which, "if true, indicate the existence in Saskatchewan of a dangerous condition, and if false, constitute a grave defamation of the entire province." The special standing committee on privileges and elections will make the inquiry.

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WHAT OUR CHILDREN LEARN

The following most extraordinary description of Canada has been authorized for use in the schools of the Province of Quebec by the Council of Public Instruction:—

CHAPTER VI.

"Geographic Description of the Present Possessions of the English in America.

"The English possess all the north of America under the name of New Britain. That immense country is divided into seven parts: Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia to the north-east, Canada in the centre, New Wales to the west of the Hudson Bay, the region of the lakes to the west of New Wales and Canada, and finally New Caledonia west of the region of the lakes. The coasts of New Caledonia have received the names of New Cornwall and New Hanover.

"Labrador is a very cold country inhabited by Esquimaux, who live on fish. Nova Scotia is an important peninsula to the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Halifax in the southeast is its capital and does a large trade in furs. New Brunswick, situated northwest of Nova Scotia, has Frederick Town as its capital, but St. John is its most important city. Canada, north of the United States, is divided into two parts, Upper Canada and Lower Canada. The principal cities of the first are York, on Lake Ontario, and Kingston, on the River St. Lawrence; the second includes Montreal, on the island formed by the same river, and Quebec, capital of all Canada and the residence of the Governor of Canada. New Wales and New Caledonia are two regions of which little is yet known. They have no importance except for the furs that are taken there."

The above is an exact translation taken from page 272 of a book called "Elementary History of England, from the most ancient times to our day," by M. L'Abbe Drioux. It is a copy of the fortieth edition "revised and corrected," printed in Levis, Quebec, and has stamped with a rubber stamp on its face: "Work approved by the Council of Public Instruction the 15th of May, 1912." The pages above translated are in the last chapters of the second part of the book. The first part of the book is composed of six chapters—the history of England, then comes the second part that gives a history of the Colonies. It is from the last chapter of this which claims to be a description of the present state of the British possessions that we have quoted.—Montreal Witness.

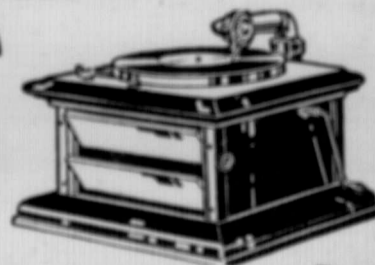
Twenty-six years ago, or in 1886, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which in that year had completed its line from Montreal to Vancouver, announced its first excursion from the Canadian West to Eastern Canada, to enable those hardy pioneers, who had come to the Prairie Provinces (then there was only one, Manitoba) and the Territories to return at a reasonable rate to their old homes in the East for the Christmas season. The success of this was so great that every year since this great Railway has repeated the excursion, and this year is no exception to the rule. Commencing December 1st and daily until December 31st, round trip tickets will be on sale to all points east of Port Arthur in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces at remarkably low rates. These tickets will be good to return within three months from date of sale, and if this is not long enough, an extension of the return limit may be had on payment to the Agent in the East of \$5.00 for each 15 days extension desired.

The advantages of the Canadian Pacific Railway over other routes are obvious. Briefly they are: through trains to Toronto and Montreal, through standard and tourist sleeping and dining cars, and shortest route by many hours and many miles. Sleeping cars will run through without any change from Edmonton, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Calgary, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn, Estevan, Lyleton, and many other places to Toronto and Montreal.

A booklet giving full information as to fares, sleeping car service, train service and other particulars has been published by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and can be had on application to any Agent, or by writing to C. B. Foster, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.—Advt.

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No "hornless talking machine" of any make so far offered at anything like this price, has the Columbia features of the continuous tone-chamber, the improved Columbia reproducer, the Columbia tapered tone-arm, the tone-control shutters, faultless and noiseless Columbia motor, for the musical tone-quality that those Columbia features unite to produce.

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CONDITIONS OF FACTORY GIRLS

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—Discussing the girl problem at the convention of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society, Miss Dickinson, a deaconess at work in Winnipeg, stated that she had visited fourteen city factories in one month—candy, cigar, laundry, biscuit, etc., and all of them were unsanitary. There was practically no ventilation. Wages ranged from \$4 to \$9 a week, the average being \$6 and \$7. True, many of the girls lived at home, but equally true many girls were the bread-winners of the family. Out of the fourteen only two had noon hour rest rooms, with the result that the moral atmosphere suffered. She was convinced that factory life would tell a different story if the girls had half a chance. In nearly every case she had met with intense seriousness and earnestness, and she would like to see a deaconess set apart solely for factory work, which, so far, had been sadly neglected.

A resolution was passed urging the management of every factory where young women are employed to provide a private rest room for these young women.

WHAT THE WARRIORS WEAR

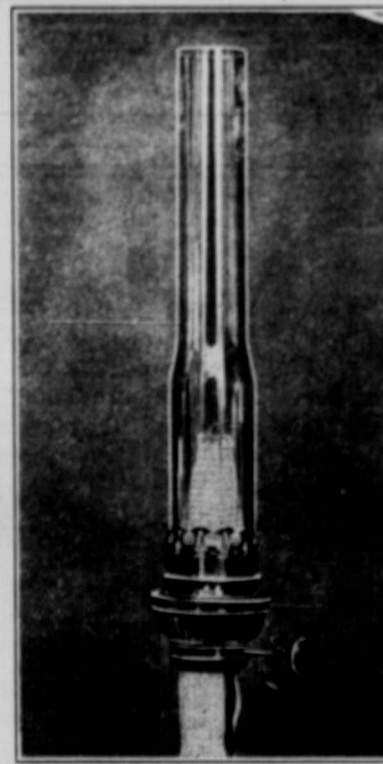
Khaki uniforms are worn in the Serbian army, but the collars of the tunics vary in color according to the particular branch of the service to which soldiers happen to belong. Long boots are worn by the infantry in times of peace, but for war purposes these are exchanged for sandals.

Bulgarian soldiers, too, show a preference for their native sandals, although efforts are being made to introduce "ammunition" boots into the service. The regulation uniform is made of a sort of khaki cloth, peaked khaki caps being also worn, and brown overcoats made of native cloth.

Montenegrin soldiers, for the most part, still wear native dress. This consists of elaborately ornamented jackets, brightly colored breeches, with black caps and long boots.

After the re-establishment of the constitution in Turkey, the army was reclothed in a brownish service dress, the overcoats being of a similar color. As regards headdress, the red fez is still the most general.

A servant girl at Petersburg, Indiana, has inherited a farm worth \$40,000 under the will of a tramp to whom she gave a breakfast six years ago.



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Saskatchewan Crop Review

Regina, Nov. 13.—The Department of Agriculture states that harvesting has been carried on in many districts in Saskatchewan under adverse conditions this year. The wet weather experienced during the latter part of August and the first week of September was general throughout the province. There was an entire absence of severe early frosts, but damage was done by the rain and by high winds which occurred both after and during the wet spell. This had the effect of shelling out much of the grain, thereby reducing the yield. Many farmers were compelled to cut wheat on the green side, which probably means a slightly poorer grade.

This poor start was offset, however, by the ideal conditions which were general during the first two weeks of October. Fine weather with gentle drying winds prevailed which enabled operations to be carried on almost without interruption.

Labor Was Scarce

The labor question, as usual, caused anxiety. In spite of the high wages paid, many of the threshing outfits are being run short handed. In many districts harvest laborers are getting from \$3 to \$4 per day. It is estimated, however, that at this date fully fifty per cent. of the threshing is done and present indications point to its being safely completed by the end of November.

Average Yield

While the season was not favorable to early sown grain the hot weather of June scorching it as it headed out, the general consensus of opinion is that Marquis wheat ripened fully a week or more before Red Fife, and that it is quite as early as Preston, one of the other early ripening varieties. The yield of Marquis was not so good as expected, owing to the cause mentioned above, but the average yield was from 20 to 30 bush-

els, while some reported over 40 bushels to the acre on new land. The straw is shorter by from four to nine inches than that of Red Fife, but is stiffer and a better stand. It is generally from three and a half to four feet high. Although the majority of those who have tried the Marquis wheat speak very highly of it, it has not yet entirely supplanted Red Fife in the popular favor, nor is it likely to do so for some time to come especially when good selected registered Red Fife seed is used.

The grain is grading rather better than was expected at one time and it is estimated that throughout the province it will average well up to number 2 northern.

Grain Inspection Figures

Figures showing the amount of grain inspected are at hand from the office of the grain inspector at Winnipeg. These figures cover a period from September 1 (when the grain shipping season is said to begin) up to October 21 inclusive and show that in 1911, the aggregate amount shipped of the four principal grains was some 600,000 bushels in advance of last year. This result is solely due to the bad weather which delayed threshing and set back the grain movement. However, between October 21 and the present time the grain movement has been very heavy, and no doubt the number of cars inspected is now very much greater than last year at the same date. In spite of these things are gradually drifting towards a blockade, and many points report a serious shortage of cars. The declaration by the railroads of a special rate to Duluth and Minneapolis may help matters considerably but in the meantime the outlook is not encouraging. The following are the grain inspector's figures:

Bushels of grain inspected, September 1 to October 21:—

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	1912.	1911.
Wheat	25,693,575	25,730,125
Oats	3,946,300	3,619,500
Barley	1,803,000	1,264,800
Flax	853,000	170,000

At the end of October it was estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the crop was threshed.

PROTECTIONISM AND DOG-MEAT

Despatches from Halle announce that owing to the scarcity of meat in the German markets the municipal authorities of that city have slaughtered stray dogs and sold the flesh.

There is plenty of meat in Australia and the Argentine. The Germans have both the money to pay for it and ample ships to transport it. No army blocks the way. No war imposes the suffering. But Germany has a protective tariff designed to add to the wealth of the aristocracy. They have a meat trust, as we have. They have also a hungry people, as we have. They uphold the beef tax and feed the people on dog-meat. It is an object-lesson worthy of American study at this juncture.—New York World.



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C.P.R. MELON SOON READY

Montreal, Nov. 18.—Definite announcement is made tonight that the Canadian Pacific railway will make the issue of \$60,000,000 common stock, authorized at the special general meeting of the shareholders last month, early in the coming year. The new stock to the full amount authorized by the meeting, will be offered to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on Thursday, January 2, next, the right to subscribe to expire on Thursday, February 13. The issue is to be made as forecasted at \$175 a share.

ALBERTA BONDS WELL RECEIVED

London, Nov. 16.—Notwithstanding the state of the money market, the five million dollars of 4 per cents. offered by the province of Alberta have been successfully underwritten at 97 for immediate issue.

December 27, 1912
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6 H.P. Vertical Engine, \$277.
4 H.P. Horizontal Skidded Engine, \$197.
6 H.P. Horizontal Skidded Engine, \$306.
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

SUNSHINERS ALL

Please promise not to laugh when I tell you what I want this week. It's just that I would like you to choose pen names that don't begin either with A or T. I hate to hamper your originality in the choice of pen names but I have a reason.

Perhaps some of you remember that a long time ago I told you about keeping an indexed register of your pen names. Now the men-folk who made that register didn't know your fondness for names beginning with A or T or they would have allowed more space for these popular letters and less for some that do not meet with such general favor. If you keep on these two sections are going to be filled up long before the rest, so please touch on them lightly.

I have to acknowledge gratefully a letter from the Bethel Sunday School containing a contribution of five dollars. If it had come a wee bit earlier I could have made excellent use of it, but I have no doubt other equally deserving cases will come to our knowledge during the winter. However, as I said before, both in the matter of money and clothes, I would rather you would write to me for the names and addresses of people in need which I will gladly forward to inquirers.

Lastly, I want to tell you how much I enjoy all your letters and how glad I am to have you write to me on any of the problems of women.

I think perhaps the question raised by "Lorna Doone's" letter to "Urgent" has been pretty well threshed out and we might let it give place to other problems that confront women in their homes.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

I have received a letter from F. Bot-tomley, of Lloydminster, inquiring for a certain photograph of a group of Sun-shiners which he sent us some weeks ago. I regret that as this photograph is not quite in keeping with the new character we have tried to give this de-partment, it has been impossible to use it, but I am very sorry for the disappoint-ment of the little folk who were looking for it.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM LORNA DOONE

Dear Sunshine:—I am sending a simple remedy for a bad sore throat that I think may be of help to readers of the Sunshine Page. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of baking soda in a cup of warm water and gargle the throat with it. Gargle the throat every half hour until relief is obtained. This remedy was given to a friend of mine by one of the most eminent physicians in Canada. He claims that it will cure even the deadly diphtheria if taken in time.

I was quite interested in the letter by Lasca some time ago in answer to the one I wrote on the subject of our fallen sisters. After I had read her letter I couldn't help wondering if Lasca was speaking from experience or if it is only a pet theory of her's that we should open our homes to them. I would really like to know if Lasca has ever had one of these girls living in her home.

When I wrote, I wrote from experience, not only from experience in my own home, but from what I have seen in my mother's home before I was married. When I was about 12 years old my eldest sister joined a religious organization whose chief object is to rescue poor fallen girls. She was heart and soul in the work and nothing would do but that mother must take one of the girls from the Rescue Home as soon as we happened to be without a help at home. I remember that mother was rather loth to consent to this at first, not because she was prejudiced against the girls at all, for she was just as much interested in the work as my sister, but we had a boy just growing up into man-hood, he was about eighteen, and I know my mother was thinking about him. Well, the time came when we needed a girl and we had a girl from the Rescue Home. Mother's fears were soon con-firmed for the girl had only been in the house three days when she found a chance to make improper proposals to my

brother. He had sense enough to tell my mother about it and mother spoke to the girl kindly, gently and I know that she prayed with her. The same thing happened time and again, but mother didn't intend to give up trying to reform her without a big struggle. But at last something happened that she had to go and mother tried another girl from the Rescue Home. The second girl was just a repetition of the first and she had to go. Mother tried nine of the girls before she finally decided not to have any more girls of this kind working for her. Some of the girls were under twenty years of age, some of them were women nearly forty, but each of those creatures tried their utmost to tempt that poor brother of mine to sin. All that happened twenty years ago, but the same kind of thing is going on today.

Within the last few weeks something has come under my notice which has made me more firmly convinced than ever that the home is no place to try and reform these poor girls. Three weeks ago I went to visit a friend who lives in one of our large cities. My friend is a widow with five sons whose ages range from fifteen to twenty-five. She always keeps a maid as she has a large house and there is plenty of work to do. On my arrival at her home I was surprised to find she was without any help at all. She soon told me the reason. She had discharged her maid the day before I arrived and I was astonished to hear that she had actually discharged six girls during the past three weeks. Every one of those girls was a girl of bad character. She told me she had made a vow that so long as one of her sons remained with her she would never have a maid in the house again, but would do her own work. Of course she admitted that she had had nice good girls to work for her, but she said good girls were getting scarcer all the time.

Now all this sounds very awful, doesn't it? I have no doubt that Lasca will think I want to shove the poor girls lower down still. But that is not so. I believe I have just as much love and sympathy for my fallen sisters as Lasca has, but when we have boys and girls growing up in our homes I think we cannot do too much to keep them as far away from contamination as possible. Of course I don't mean to bring them up like hot-house flowers, or to keep them in ignorance of the things they should know. That is a totally different matter. I think the Salvation Army method of dealing with these girls is the ideal way. They build laundries and clothing factories and put the girls to work under the supervision of good Godly women who are devoting their lives to the work of uplifting fallen humanity. There in these workshops the girls are not only out of the way of temptation, but they are so situated that they cannot tempt others to sin, even if they had the desire to. If you have read the article on this subject in the August Delineator you will notice that one part of it reads as follows:—"Never take into your home in any capacity a girl or woman who has gone wrong and is trying to reform. The danger is too great. One bad girl will corrupt a hundred good girls, and this while the hundred good girls are striving to uplift the bad girl." The heads of institutions and homes for girls know this by experience and guard against it ceaselessly. I agree entirely with the writer of that article. Yours for peace, happiness and chastity in the home.

LORNA DOONE.

I am sure all of our readers will be interested in your able defence of your position in regard to this question.

F. M. B

FAVORS EXCHANGE

Dear Madam:—I think the column you mention called "Woman's Exchange" would be just splendid and would be very much appreciated by all the lady readers of The Guide. I know some who could make fancy work, knitting and plain sewing for very reasonable prices, also have some clothing that is nearly as good as new to sell for a small sum of money or exchange for work.

I remain, yours, etc.,

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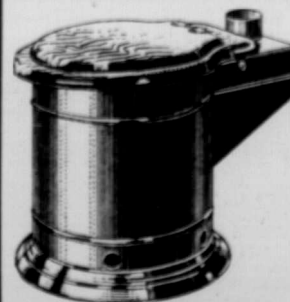
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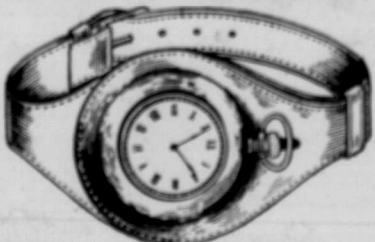
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

Dear Boys and Girls—I don't want to puff you all up with pride but I do like the new stories about Getting Ready for Winter. They are stories that any club might be proud of and I think I am going to have to print nearly all of them they are so good. In another week or two we will announce the names of the prize winners.

Put your thinking caps on and see if you can think of a good subject for the next stories. If you do just drop Dixie Patton a post card to let her know about it.

I am going to send out Young Canada Club buttons to all who have sent us stories or photographs for our last two competitions and to anyone else who has sent a story who cares to write for one. These buttons are daintily enameled with a maple leaf in natural colors and every one who has seen them up to the present considers them very pretty.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

The other morning I was just enjoying a nice comfortable nap in bed. Oh my, it was cold outside and I preferred bed to getting up.

Well to begin with, my mother came in and pulled me out in a hurry. I think she must have pulled me out the wrong side of the bed for everything went wrong till I got back to it again.

I was busy putting on my stocking when I found it was wrong side out. I pulled it off, got it turned right and was warming my hands at the stove pipe when I burnt my fingers. Next I combed my hair and broke the comb. I guess I was to blame, for I had not quite got back to my usual temper.

When I went down to my breakfast everybody else was done, the bacon was cold and everything wrong.

I spilt a cup of tea on the clean table cloth and then went out to milk my cow. Of course she had to kick and spill the milk just as I was finishing the job.

Next I tried my luck at washing dishes. I had the dish pan on the cabinet and had the draining pan full of dishes. I pulled it to the edge and was holding it with my knee. I was just getting the knives and forks from behind the pan and was going to push it back when rackety-bang went the whole pan of dishes on the floor. The most of them were broken and, my word! didn't I get a scolding? Oh no! Not half!

I got ready to come to school and put my bottleful of tea in my school bag and was running to make up for lost time spent in picking up broken crockery when the cork came out of my bottle and half filled the bag with tea and wet all my books, etc.

Nothing very much happened at school, but when I got home I was opening the door when my tea bottle slipped from under my arm and fell on the stone and broke into a hundred pieces.

The remainder of the day passed without any other very unlucky thing happening, except that about 11 o'clock I suddenly woke up to find myself lying on the floor, bed clothes and all.

ANNIE GRACE STEPHEN, Age 13, Heron P.O., Sask.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

One day we got a little calf. He was a very little thing and we did not think he would live. So I asked pa if I could have him for my very own. He said yes if I could get him to live.

He grew like a weed and when a month old was as fat as a pig. I fed him half a pail of milk every morning and evening and gave him all the hay he could eat.

One morning I came out to feed him milk and he was as spry as he could be. After feeding him the milk as usual I went to get an armful of hay for him. I returned five minutes later with the hay, I found him a miserable heap in the corner. I jumped into the bin as fast as I could only to find him stone dead.

I had never felt so miserable before in my life, because I had built air castles of all kinds about what I was going to do with the money after I had sold him. I will now close, hoping you will accept me as a member of your club. Wishing Dixie every success in her contests.

MAGDA WAGNILD, Age 13.

AN UNLUCKY DAY

A Splendid Story, Olive

One day my two sisters and I went picking squaw or buffalo berries, which are very much like the red currants. They hang in clusters and have thorns on the trees and every time we took ahold of a tree the thorns scratched us.

I got my pail full and was running around and before I noticed I had run into some water and my feet got wet. Then I started running around again and spilled my berries. Then I had to fill my pail again. Then we started home, all scratched and some thorns in our hands.

Next day we had the fun of picking the berries over and making jelly out of them, which is fine. My sister also made some "ketchup" which is fine on cold meat. I will send you the recipe: 5 lbs. of berries, boil and strain, then add 2 1/2 lbs. of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar, spice to taste.

I am 10 years old last July. OLIVE ADSETT.

HOW THE BEAR HUGGED THE KETTLE

By L. A. Porter.

My grandmother, who lived in Vermont was a tiny woman as brave as she was small. She often had to stay alone on the farm when Grandpa and Uncle John were away at work and the younger children at school more than a mile away, each with his dinner in a tin pail.

Dear little Grandma had no time to be lonesome, for she spun and wove, churned, made cheese, washed, ironed, made all their clothes, besides cooking. And what good things she cooked! If you have my kind of a grandma I guess you know.

In those days wild animals often used to come right into people's yards and steal little pigs and chickens, and eat the green things in the gardens, doing as much damage by trampling and rooting as by what they ate. One morning in the fall Grandma built a fire in the back yard under a crane, on which she hung a huge tea kettle of water to boil. The children were at school; Grandpa and Uncle John had gone to town. The steam began to curl up from the nose of the kettle, so Grandma went into the house for the chickens she was going to scald. She had only reached the door when she heard a strange noise, and what do you think she saw when she looked back?

A big black bear.

The bear was standing on its hind legs with its head on one side gazing at the kettle, and as Grandma looked it slapped at the steam and seemed surprised that it hurt. Then it slapped again, and hitting the kettle got a splash of boiling water, which made it very angry, and it cuffed and slapped the strange thing over and over again, growling and snarling as it was burned each time, and then it put both paws around the kettle and hugged it.

The harder it hugged the more it got burned, and by this time it had pulled the kettle off the hook and was dancing about, growling and snarling in a frenzy of rage and pain. I am sure you think this must have looked funny, and I am almost sure you are laughing now; but Grandma was not laughing then, she was trying to think what to do. And this is what she did: She closed the door quietly, took the gun from its hooks over the fireplace, raised the back window, took aim and—

Just then she heard wheels in the lane. Quickly closing the window she ran to the front of the house and called to Grandpa that there was a bear in the back yard.

Grandpa jumped out and sent Uncle John down the lane, as the horse had smelled the bear and was prancing about. Then Grandpa went into the kitchen and opened the window which Grandpa had closed on the gun and took careful aim, while Grandma got the powder horn, wads, bullets and caps, for this was many years ago, before the kind of guns you know about were made.

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But they were not needed, as Grandpa's first shot killed the bear, who tumbled to the ground, dropping the kettle as it fell.

Such a fine rug as bruin made! I'm sure you would have enjoyed a sleigh ride with it tucked about you, as I have many times. And Grandpa never tired of telling how brave my little Grandma was when the bear hugged the tea kettle.

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7524—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.

7552—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 44 bust. With or without Lining, with Fancy or Plain Sleeves in Three-Quarter or Full Length.

7452—Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 5 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 3 1/4 yds. if there is figure or nap; 2 1/4 yds. 44 if there is neither figure nor nap, 1/2 yd. 27 in. wide for panel.

7559—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With Round or Square Corners, High or Natural Waist Line.

7572—Six Gored Skirt, 26 to 36 waist. With High Waist Line, with or without Point at Back or with Natural Waist Line.

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7502—House Jacket with Peplum, 34 to 44 bust. With Elbow or Long Sleeves. 2 1/4 yards 36, 1/2 yard 27 for collar and cuffs, for medium size.

7201—Shirt Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Neck-Band or Collar. 2 yards 36, for 16 years size.

7504—Five-Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With or without Plaited Portion at Left of Front, with High or Natural Waist Line. 4 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 44 for plain skirt, 1/2 yard any width for plaited Portion, for 16 year size.

7517—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years. 4 1/2 yards 36, with 3 1/4 yards of banding to trim as shown in large view, 1/2 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide and 10 yards of braid to trim as shown in small view, for 12 year size.

7513—Girl's Russian Dress, 8 to 12 years. With Square or High Neck, Elbow or Long Sleeves. 3 1/2 yards 36, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming, for 10 year size.

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Reciprocal Demurrage

Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—In reply to the defence of the existing freight rates by the Railway companies, summarised in last week's Guide, D. D. Campbell, formerly Dominion Shippers' Agent, has filed a strong case for Reciprocal Demurrage. The letter to the board of Railway Commissioners is in part as follows:

Dear Sirs:—Having received a copy of the reply of the Canadian Freight Association in regard to the application made by me to your board at Winnipeg, on July 18, for Reciprocal Demurrage ruling on grain in transit. I have read over their statements very carefully and I fail to find one single instance where they have shown my request is not fair and just, but I do find where they assume the applicants will desire the same charge of \$1.00 per car per day where cars are not supplied for loading, within twenty-four hours of being ordered.

Loss To Farmers

In the position which I held for the past seven years I found that very serious loss was sustained by farmers on account of delay of their grain in transit, which could have been avoided to a very great extent if the cars had been handled promptly after being loaded. I found in some cases that the grain was allowed to stand on track in transit or at terminals till grain, which had been graded at Winnipeg as straight grade, was found to be so badly damaged that the grade was changed to No Grade, Condemned Heated and Hot, and when sold realized practically nothing to the shipper, after the charges were paid, and in many cases represented his chief means of support for his wife and family.

I am willing to admit that the railways handle a portion of their cars with reasonable despatch, but my object is to find the remedy for cases where cars have been neglected and allowed to stand on track while others loaded at a later date are taken forward to destination. I am prepared to admit that the charge of \$1.00 per car per day is very small remuneration to the shipper in consideration of the loss and inconvenience which he sustains, but it should be the means of keeping the old date cars moving, as the railway officials will very soon attend to any agent who allows cars to stand on track on which the railways have to pay \$1.00 per car per day for delay in transit.

A Reasonable Demurrage

I consider the basis on which I asked the charges to be granted very reasonable and ample to allow for any temporary delay on account of storm or accident, viz: twenty-four hours to get the car of grain started on its journey when loaded, and that the car be moved at an average of one hundred miles per day and twenty-four hours to be allowed to have car placed for unloading after arrival at destination.

When we take into consideration the fact that a farmer who lives, say, four miles from a station, which is much less than the average distance, will have to cover one hundred and forty four miles with his teams in order to load a 60,000 car to its capacity within twenty-four hours and one hundred and ninety-two miles in twenty-four hours in order to load an 80,000 car or be charged \$1.00 per car per day, it is surely reasonable to ask the railways to move the car an average of one hundred miles per day or allow the farmer \$1.00 per car per day as the grain is often worth twice or three times as much as the car and more liable to deterioration in condition and price.

Hardships In Loading Cars

What the farmers of the West justly object to is that the railways do not handle grain cars in their turn but complete their trains by taking the cars most convenient and allow other cars, which have been loaded much longer, to stand on sidings in order to save a few minutes extra time switching, thus causing serious loss and inconvenience in many ways to the shipper.

Willow River—On main line of Grand Trunk Pacific, and Pacific and Hudson Bay Railway. It is the desire of the Railway Company to make it one of the most important towns in the entire Canadian West. Lots \$10 down, \$10 monthly; no interest; no taxes. Write today for full information. Pac. Bond and Land Corp., Ltd. 393 Pac. Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

I contend the attached list of delayed cars prove conclusively that the railways have been very negligent in the handling of cars in their turn or in a reasonable time.

I am quite prepared to admit the employees deserve credit for the hardship they have to contend with. This being the case, how much more credit is due the farmers of the West who had to drive miles in the cold weather spoken of, without a caboose or coal stove to keep them warm while loading these cars in the hope of securing sale for their grain within a reasonable time? But in many cases they were sadly disappointed.

Mixed Farming

Mixed farming is recommended by Mr. Bury as a solution of the trouble. I quite agree with him that the system of farming in this Western country is wrong (it is a case of too much land and too little labor), but when we did have mixed farming in a great many parts of this country the very unsatisfactory transportation given to stock helped to kill the stock business as the shrinkage in weight, even in less than 200 miles, amounted to from 8 to 12 per cent, and even at the present time there is very little inducement given by the railways in order to revive stock raising.

In conclusion, I would say, if the Canadian Freight Association had confined themselves to the simple request which I made, viz: twenty-four hours to get the car in motion, car to be moved at an average mileage of one hundred miles a day till it reaches destination, and twenty-four hours to have the car placed for unloading I consider the mileage asked for is low enough to allow for storms and any other conditions that might arise, as the average farmer is more than four miles from a station and is required to load the car within twenty-four hours or be charged \$1.00 a day demurrage.

Trusting that Reciprocal Demurrage may be made effective at once as the delayed cars of the present seasons' crop have been very annoying, examples of this being attached.

Respectfully Yours,

D. D. CAMPBELL.

The railways have been allowed one month in which to reply to Mr. Campbell's contention.

Heroines Three

Continued from Page 16

"Not when you are going to marry Bur."

"Look," said Molly.

I turned and there out of the obscuring fog walked—Evan Mayson.

"What?" I struggled out, "I don't understand."

"Why, I'm running away with Evan."

"But why," I demanded. "When your father approves and everybody approves?"

"Because," said Molly calmly, "papa in a moment of mental aberration,—appalled by the prospect of a marriage ceremony,—told me that if I'd elope and save him the bother of a wedding that he'd give me five thousand dollars. I never thought of telling you that it was Evan in the note because I never imagined that you could doubt."

"Molly!" I exclaimed, clasping her in my arms, having mounted on the step so that I could do it. For a moment I stood hugging her joyfully.

"Now you will be my bridesmaid."

"I will," I exclaimed. "I will be two bridesmaids."

"I mean," I hurried on, "that I will be a bridesmaid for both weddings,—that I will be both your bridesmaids. They are running away too," I said indicating Zelia and Seth Pringle.

"And I'm your godfather, and I can give you away and all will be regular," cried the delighted Mr. Skelmersdale, looking at Marion. "As soon as we find the trolley, which runs somewhere near here, we can go to Rosedale and everybody can be married."

"Will you?" whispered Jim.

"No," I whispered back, "I want a regular wedding."

"At once?" he exacted promptly and with the air of a man concluding a bargain.

"Yes," I answered unhesitatingly.

VIII

I have only one more thing to add. As we left the Rosedale parsonage, and came, a wedding procession, down the

Wheat Prices Too Low

Certainly too low for the Producer to sell his grain "on street" and live. You are only offered now December prices, which are very likely the lowest of the whole crop year. Ship your own grain and by the time it gets to Terminals and is unloaded, prices will be on the upward trend, as they usually are by the New Year. It is well worth trying.

Low prices should also render farmers anxious to use the Loading Platform and so insure getting Government grades and weights.

Let our unexcelled service and efficient selling be your assistance in getting a fair price for your grain. Our experience and hustle can mean much to you. Get our bids when loading or consign your grain for a rising market. We give each shipment the attention it ought to get.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

A. M. BLACKBURN D. K. MILLS

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Telephone Main 46 Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

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BONDED



GRAIN SHIPPERS

Now that the present outlets for grain shipments are pretty well congested, it will be necessary for considerable grain to again move via some of the American points in bond, as well as all rail east. Our connections enable us to give you the destination most advisable in order that you may be able to make an early and prompt disposition of your grain. Send us samples and advise when you are ready to ship and we will be pleased to let you know where best to forward it to.

Your consignments will be handled strictly on commission when entrusted to us on consignment. We have the necessary facilities to properly look after your interests and procure you highest going prices when effecting sale.

Should you wish track quotations any time that cars are loaded, drop us a wire and we will quote you for immediate acceptance. **WE ARE PREPARED TO PAY A PREMIUM ON OATS FOR SHIPMENT.**

Write us for any information you might wish re shipping and disposition of grain in car loads.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

path, who should we meet at the gate but Mr. Wilkins and Aunt Matilda Vernon. And behind them, of all people, were Hiram Cherry and the exclamatory Mrs.

Cherry. Mr. Wilkins had hurried to the city, bundled Aunt Matilda and himself into his private trolley car—he was president of the Ochigo Trac-

Violin FREE



Violin, full size, made of solid edges. We guarantee best manufacture. \$5.00 worth of finest Christmas and New Year cards. We have a card every card is a red card and when sold in and Bow by return. THE STERLING Block, Winnipeg, Man.

KEEPING DUTY DOLL FREE

A lovely doll, dressed in a beautiful costume of lace and trimmed with lace. Large hat trimmed with straw edge and lace. Doll has jointed body and sleeping eyes. Given away for selling only \$3.00 worth of finest glazed Christmas and New Year Post-cards at 6 for 10 cents. Cards sell in no time they are the best obtainable. Write now for cards. When sold send us the money and we will send the Doll by return.—THE STERLING PREMIUM Block, Ashdown Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

tion Company—and started at once in pursuit. At Eden Center, stopping for information, he had come upon Hiram Cherry, who had returned from his fruitless voyage and had taken him with him on the track of Zelia and Seth Pringle.

"Oh," cried Molly running forward and casting herself into her father's arms. "I've taken you at your word. Where is the five thousand dollars?"

He was obliged to laugh. We all laughed—all except Hiram Cherry.

"Mr. Cherry," Mr. Wilkins said, "we seem to be too late. But what is the matter? Is not the young man all right?"

"Yes," answered Hiram Cherry reluctantly, "but he can't support her."

"He can," said Mr. Wilkins, "if I give him a position in Springville in the Traction Company."

Thereupon we all shook hands with Zelia and Seth Pringle—Mr. and Mrs. Seth Pringle—except that I kissed her, and that is almost the end.

My wedding came a month later, on a sunny June morning. Molly sent me her wedding present from Europe, where she was for the honeymoon, and that is the way I came to be a heroine and to live happily ever afterward.

CANADA'S TRADE NEARS BILLION

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes 'With Great Britain', 'Exports', 'With United States', 'Imports', 'Exports', 'With Germany', 'With France'.

Highest Prices Paid for Dressed Poultry. Alex. Cooper, 376 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Send for our Catalogue Seed Today SEEDS :: BULBS BEDDING PLANTS. Calgary Floral Company, Calgary, Alta.

Remember— That the Gregg Malleable Knee Sleigh is the best sleigh made. It costs you no more than the cheaper made sleigh. Write for descriptive matter. Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO. MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY. Manufactured by ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. Quebec Winnipeg

\$874,637,794, or, with coin and bullion omitted, \$841,902,814. The imports amounted to \$533,286,663, of which \$343,370,082 were dutiable and \$189,916,581 free. Exports of Canadian produce were \$290,223,857, and in addition \$17,492,294 of foreign produce were exported.

With France and Germany

The total trade with France amounted to almost exactly fourteen millions, as against \$14,537,000 in 1910-11, and \$12,811,000 in 1909-10. The imports from France were \$11,885,706, a slight increase for the year, and the exports were \$2,123,705, as against \$2,782,092 in the previous year. Dutiable imports for consumption were \$9,625,057, and on these the duty was \$3,436,948, or 35.7 per cent.

The trade with Germany was just under fifteen millions, as compared with \$12,750,000 in 1910-11, and \$10,500,000 in the year before. Imports amounted to \$11,146,739, an increase of about 10 per cent., and exports were \$3,814,914 as against \$2,663,017 last year. Dutiable imports for consumption were \$7,984,629, on which the duty was \$2,246,745, or 28.15 per cent.

Trade with Great Britain

Canada's trade with Great Britain amounted to \$269,000,000, of this imports accounted for \$117,191,621 and exports to \$151,833,379. The figures for the last four years have been:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Rows for 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.

Of the imports from Great Britain for consumption \$89,514,201 were dutiable, and \$27,392,011 were free, the duty being \$22,367,040, or 24.9 per cent. on dutiable articles.

Over Half with U.S.

The trade with the United States amounted to \$488,679,000, or excluding coin and bullion \$455,175,000. Imports amounted to \$342,219,131, as against \$284,325,321 in 1911; while exports were \$112,956,295, the figure having been stationary for three years. The imports for consumption were \$196,886,150 dutiable and \$133,542,352 free; the duty levied was \$49,177,584, or 24.9 per cent.

DELAY EXPLAINED

Last week, owing to the railway tie-up, a carload of paper for The Guide was held up for two weeks. This accounts for the fact that half of our last week's issue was three days late. Precaution is being taken to guard against a recurrence of this accident. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

RIOTOUS SCENES IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

London, Nov. 13.—The House of Commons was the scene tonight of a riot over Premier Asquith's proposal to rescind the action of Monday, when the Unionists carried by a majority of 22 Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment, defeating the most important financial feature of the home rule bill.

The Unionists refused to permit the debate and the Speaker was forced to adjourn the session on account of the disorder. This is an extremely rare necessity and the situation is considered a critical one.

The uproar has not been equalled since the free fight over Gladstone's first home rule measure.

The ministers were taunted with epithets like "Apes" and "Traitors." Sir William Bull, Unionist member for Hammersmith, was ordered from the floor for repeatedly calling Mr. Asquith "A traitor."

Pelted the Premier

After adjournment the Unionists doubled up programs and threw them across the floor at the prime minister. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, was hit with a heavy book hurled from the gang of the enemy. A fight appeared imminent until Will Crooks, the labor member, poured oil on the troubled waters by starting the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

After twenty-nine years' service in the Metropolitan police, Sergeant Caunter, who has guarded the main entrance to the Law Courts, is retiring. During all his service he was never late for duty, and no burglar on his beat or in his section as sergeant escaped unpunished.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US!

We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship to us. Our twenty-eight years' experience in handling Western Canada grain is at the farmers' disposal at all times. Our motto is: "Good Returns to Farmers." The different Canadian Railroads are now taking grain for storing in Duluth and Superior in bond, and our facilities for handling grain on commission shipped to these points are equally as good as if shipped to Port William or Port Arthur. If your railroad will not take grain for either Port William or Port Arthur, then bill it to Duluth or Superior in bond, send the shipping bill to us with selling or holding instructions, and we will attend to the balance of the business for you. References: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man. McBEAN BROS., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN. Established in 1884 and still at it.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To

SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

References: Royal and Union Banks. P.O. Drawer 1746.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

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

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba

You want results. We get them for you! Write for market quotations. Send samples and ask for values. Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

Britain's Industrial Progress

We hear a good deal about the decay of British industries, and not infrequently pessimistic opinions with regard to their future. Instead of paying too much attention to these, it is well to look at actual conditions. The statistical abstract for the United Kingdom recently issued covers the period from 1897 to 1911, and presents in handy form the record of our industrial progress in fifteen years. That progress can only be described as amazing. Let us first take the whole volume of our overseas commerce in 1897, in 1905 and in 1911—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Rows for 1897, 1905, 1911, and increases from 1897-1905 and 1905-1911.

It will thus be seen that while the increase in imports has been practically the same, the increase in exports in the last six years has far surpassed that of the preceding nine.

Booming British Exports

Next we turn to the exports of British manufactures, this time taking for comparison the year 1903, when the "raging, tearing" Tariff "Reform" campaign commenced, and 1911, the sixth year of the Free Trade regime, first taking quantities:

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1903, 1911. Includes Iron and steel, Cotton yarn, Cotton piece, Wool yarns, Wool tissues, Worsted, Linen piece.

Here it will be observed that, with the single exception of worsted tissues, the quantities exported show increases in 1911 compared with 1903. Throughout the period since 1897 the worsted trade has greatly fluctuated. The values of the exports of British manufactures give the most clear idea of the progress since 1903, taking both the principal industries and the grand total—

Table with 3 columns: Manufacture, 1905, 1911. Includes Iron and steel, Other metals, Cutlery, hardware, etc., Machinery, Cotton, Wool, Silk, Other textiles, Apparel, Chemicals, Carriages, Earthenware and glass.

Grand total £234,000,000 £362,000,000. One has only to look down this list and observe how the "doomed" industries of 1903—have been "going" since then. From 1897 to 1903 the exports of the United Kingdom manufactures rose from £196,500,000 to £234,000,000, or 19 per cent., while the growth from 1903 to 1911 has been from £234,000,000 to £362,000,000, or 54.6 per cent.

Growth of Incomes. The great advance in our overseas commerce is reflected in the growth of wealth at home, as indicated by the total gross amount of income brought under the review of the Income Tax Commissioners, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Gross Income. Rows for 1896-7, 1902-3, 1905-6, 1908-9, 1910-11.

Let us now see how certain kinds of property have "suffered" under the Liberal regime, as indicated by the gross incomes brought under review under certain heads—

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1905-6, 1910-11. Includes Lands, Houses, Business, professions, etc., Railways, Ironworks.

In 1897 the amount cleared in the London Banking Clearing House was £7,491,000,000; in 1905 the sum rose to £12,288,000,000, while in 1911 it advanced to £14,614,000,000. Finally, while the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank were £115,896,000 in 1897, they rose to £176,500,000 in 1911.—Scottish Co-Operator.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 25, 1912)

Wheat—The past week has been the worst so far as demand for wheat is concerned of any since the last movement of this crop. The market, in spite of some recovery during the past day or two, is not so good as it was a week ago. We are now in the last week of November and the prospect of a large quantity of grain having to be landed out of the Territories this week for export is not very encouraging. It is probable that there will be an excellent demand for, at any rate, straight grades of wheat for the winter months, which, previous to this, have been making for lower prices, will, if they do not improve, be the only grades of wheat that will find a ready market. In some instances this will make the quantity of grain for which we have no doubt we have great potentialities for which the demand will not be received in Winnipeg is absolutely unobtainable. Today the demand is for although spreads between straight and off grades are widening out.

Barley—Barley has been in a very poor demand throughout the week and it does not look as if we will have a material recovery in prices within the next week.

Flax—Flax has been in good demand at about the same figures as a week ago.

All grain past inspection during the past week is not expected to get down in time for November delivery and buyers' prices have been based accordingly. It is likely to become more difficult, and in the case of many grades it will continue absolutely impossible, to make sales when the grain is inspected.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Nov.	Dec.	May	July
No. 1 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 1 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 2 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 2 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 3 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 3 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 4 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 4 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 5 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 5 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 6 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 6 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 7 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 7 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 8 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 8 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 9 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 9 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 10 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 10 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 11 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 11 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 12 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 12 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 13 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 13 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 14 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 14 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 15 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 15 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 16 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 16 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 17 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 17 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 18 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 18 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 19 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 19 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 20 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 20 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 21 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 21 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 22 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 22 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 23 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 23 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 24 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 24 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 25 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 25 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 26 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 26 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 27 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 27 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 28 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 28 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 29 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 29 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 30 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 30 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 31 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 31 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 32 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 32 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 33 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 33 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 34 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 34 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 35 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 35 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 36 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 36 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 37 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 37 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 38 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 38 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 39 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 39 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 40 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 40 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 41 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 41 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 42 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 42 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 43 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 43 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 44 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 44 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 45 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 45 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 46 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
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No. 47 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 47 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 48 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 48 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 49 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 49 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 50 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 50 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 51 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 51 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 52 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 52 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
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No. 55 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 56 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 56 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 57 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 57 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 58 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 58 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
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No. 60 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 61 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 61 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 62 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
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No. 63 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 63 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 64 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 64 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 65 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 65 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 66 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 66 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 67 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 67 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 68 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 68 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 69 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 69 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 70 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 70 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 71 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 71 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 72 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 72 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 73 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 73 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 74 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 74 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 75 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 75 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 76 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 76 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 77 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
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No. 81 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
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No. 88 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 89 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 89 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 90 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 90 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 91 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
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No. 92 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 92 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 93 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 93 Nor.	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	87
No. 94 hard	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND A FEW CHOICE QUARTERS. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same provinces not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeFlow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-4f

HALF SECTION, UNENCUMBERED, FIVE miles from nearest siding and elevator; eight miles from Assiniboia; one mile from school; good water, no bad weeds, temporary buildings, six grain bins, one hundred acres summerfallow ready for crop, two hundred and sixty-five acres broken, plenty of hay, good place for mixed farming. Apply to H. W. Michie, Assiniboia, Sask. 14-6

SECTION OF LAND TO RENT, 400 ACRES broken, good land, good buildings, good water, hay and pasture. Would like some summerfallow every year. Will rent for term of years to right party. Six miles from Neoka, twelve from Stettler. L. P. Zell (owner), Stettler, Alta. 17-3

FARM FOR RENT—630 ACRE FARM FOR rent, 265 acres under cultivation; will rent for one-third grain rent; 2 1/2 miles from Rutland station, Sask., on C.P.R. For further information write S. M. Chambers, Rutland Station, Sask. 18-2

FARM FOR SALE—W. 1/4 10-16-23; THREE miles northeast of Drinkwater, Sask. Fully improved, \$2,000 cash handle. For price and terms apply C. E. Yockney, 624 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE from Benito; good land, no waste; terms easy. Apply to J. McKenna, Box 62, Benito, Man. 17-2

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 16-6

WANTED—A PIECE OF LAND, ABOUT 160 acres, to rent; well sheltered, water, near a town. C. A. Patterson, Brookside, Sask.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS AND blacksmith shop. H. Crowell, Atwater, Sask. 18-6

DO YOU WANT CITY HOUSES OR LOTS for your farm, or lots in other districts for your present home site?

WE HAVE THE BEST EQUIPPED AND the most efficient exchange department in the city.

WE CAN GET YOU PROPERTY ANY- where in the Dominion for what you have, and can effect an exchange for you within a few days' time.

THORNSTAD, ROED & LIDHOLM, 643 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. 14-26

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—FOR SALE NOW— Young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls and heifers; registered Oxford Down rams, good ones; Yorkshire pigs, early spring litters, both sex and a splendid lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. All of the choicest breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations: Carman and Roland. A. Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 15-4f

MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH your own name and address printed on them are the fashion; prices run from \$1 to \$3 dozen, post paid; larger quantities at reduction. Send amount covering cost of card you wish and we will forward samples. David Peacock, Drawer B, Rouleau, Sask. 17-6

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.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-4f

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Proulx, Man. 15-4f

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, SCHOOL TRUS- tees and others—For sale, good, dry poplar cordwood; price reasonable. Apply Barry & Sons, Kuraki, Sask. 17-6

VETERANS' SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 9-4f

To the Farmers, Breeders, and all who use this page for advertising purposes

The rates on classified advertising in The Guide have been, ever since its inception, unusually low; in fact, much lower than they should have been to even give us sufficient revenue to meet the cost of production. In view of the present increased cost of production, increase in circulation and service, we now find it necessary to raise the rate on classified advertising.

On and after December 1, 1912, the rates on classified advertising will be as follows:—

4c. per word per week

20c per word for six weeks

Payable in Advance

All ads, however, which are mailed to us before December 1st will take the present rate. The Guide has always carried a large amount of classified advertising and has brought exceptionally good returns, in fact, has produced more business than could be taken care of.

Send us your ads and we will produce the business

SEED GRAIN

THE FIRST PRIZE FOR MARQUIS SHEAF wheat at Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress was awarded to me. Three hundred bushels seed for sale. Three hundred bushels of Victory oats for sale, yielded over 100 bushels an acre. Three hundred bushels flax seed, first quality, very clean. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chicken. W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 18-6

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—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. 17-3

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. Make sure of it now. Money back guarantee. Sample and special price on request. Harris McPayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-26

MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—VERY clean and pure, mostly grown on breaking; price \$1.30 a bushel, if taken soon. Sample on application. Bags free. Write to John Arnett, Makaroff, Man. 17-2

GENUINE MARQUIS WHEAT, ABSOLUTE- ly pure; only \$1.80 bushel (bags included). Order immediately; half cash, balance on delivery. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 17-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcellin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstob, Chellwood, Sask. 17-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-4f

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. Send for samples. E. H. Worrall, Aylee, Sask. 14-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$2.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby, bags extra; terms, half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 15-6

SEED WHEAT—ONE THOUSAND BUSH- els regenerated Red Fife, third prize winner at Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge; \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Rosetown, Sask. R. W. Sanson, Idaleen, Sask. 18-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.25 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 17-4

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$1.75 PER bushel, including bags. D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair, Man. 18-6

O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, clean, 75 cents per bushel. Geo. Ries, Castor, Alta. 15-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, clean seed, \$2.00 a bushel. Andrew Glover, Redvers, Sask., Box 47. 19-6

SHEEP

FOR SALE—TEN PURE BRED SHEAR- ling Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 13-13

HORSES

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

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

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

SITUATIONS

SCOTCH EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS— Mr. Ballantine, shipping agent, Ayrshire, Scotland, will be pleased to hear from farmers in Northwest willing to pay good wages for good experienced farm hands from best agricultural parts of Scotland. Arrange now for spring. 16-3

WANTED—LIVE SALESMEN IN EVERY good town and district in Western Canada to sell our hardy tested nursery stock. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. 17-6

SALESMEN TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS, greases, paints and specialties, with own team, to consuming trade; salary or commission. Inland Oil Works Company, Winnipeg, Canada. 14-10

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

WANTED—MAN WITH FAMILY TO TAKE charge of my farm on crop-sharing plan; 240 acres cultivated, twenty in alfalfa; several hundred in hay and pasture; no better "mixed" farming offer anywhere. J. E. Gustus, Calgary, Alta.

MARRIED MAN, NO CHILDREN, WIFE good cook, seeks situation on farm; references, if required. Address X. Y. Z., Wapella, Sask.

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO GOOD FARM hands, \$360 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

BLACKSMITH, MARRIED, NO CHILDREN, wants situation on large farm. Box 132, Wapella, Sask.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE BAY PONY, mare, white face, three white feet, ring-bone on four feet, five year old, with young colt. One year and half old stallion colt, brown with white stripe on face and on white hind foot. \$15.00 reward for information of whereabouts. G. Huston, St. Daniel P.O., Man.

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-4f

POULTRY

DEMAND ACTIVE 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 Company, Winnipeg, Man. 13-4f

FINE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from prize winning stock, three dollars each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 18-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, seven months' old, from first class laying strain, \$1.75 each. Also large pure bronze turkeys, cockerels \$5.00, pullets \$4.00 each. Apply E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 18-2

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED from first prize cockerel, London, 1911; second, Brandon, 1911 and 1912; three dollars each. James Bissett, Roseland P.O., Man. 17-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD laying strain; also Bronze Turkey Tom, all pure. Mrs. J. Holmes, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 14-4

BUFF ORPINGTON, S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00 each; prize winners. H. J. Stevenson, jeweler, Boisavein, Man.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys for sale. Gobblers, \$5.00 each; hens, \$4.00, or two for \$7.00. G. W. Hooker, Snowflake, Man. 18-3

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels at two dollars each. John Simons, Minto, Man. 17-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 EACH. MRS. A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 16-4

CATTLE

AYRSHIRES—I HAVE SOME FIRST class bull calves for sale at \$40.00 to \$60.00; also a yearling at \$65.00. These are my own breeding from prize winning stock. F. H. O. Harrison, Copford Farm, Pense, Sask. 17-4

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE

PURE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR sale, young stock, prize strains well marked; boars, \$10.00; sows, \$8.50 each. Dams: East Bank Lizzie 20149, first prize, Winnipeg; East Bank Eclipse 21148; East Bank Home 20150; Home Acres Lady 24404; Queen May 27021, first prize, Brandon; sired by Western Scout 22556, first prize in Ontario. Apply E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—FORTY HEAD OF ENGLISH Berkshires, both sexes, including my stock boar; twenty head Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, all guaranteed, registered; also three choice farms. Write W. N. Crowell, Ne-pinka, Man. 17-6

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-4f

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has some nice Yorkshire boars fit for service at \$20.00 each, if taken soon; pedigrees furnished. 16-4

YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES, bred sows, stock boar, 2 years. Write C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning, Sask. 18-9

ROSEDALE FARM—BERKSHIRES FOR sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 16-6

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.— breeder of Berkshire swine. 18-4f

The Marquise de Guerry has left \$20,000 to the city of Paris to be devoted to the ransom of articles pawned by the very poor who are subsequently unable to redeem them. The Marquise was moved to this by once seeing an old couple staring through a pawnshop window at the christening gift of their dead child, for which they had been paying during many years.

500 Prizes for - - letters

EVERY year the farmers in the Prairie Provinces are spending \$150,000 or more in advertising their seed grain, second-hand farm machinery, poultry, stock, farm lands and other things that they wish to buy or sell. We believe that it would pay the farmers to spend a

greater part of this money by advertising in The Guide. The Guide reaches more farmers than any other farm paper in the Prairie Provinces and for that reason is a better medium in which to advertise.

Some farmers spend too much money in advertising. They are not wise.

We publish in The Guide every week a list of classified advertisements where various articles are listed so that they can be referred to instantly. The farmers who have advertised in our classified columns tell us that they have had remarkably good results. Also it must be remembered that the farmer who advertises in a paper gives his financial support to that paper. If the farmers of the West would spend their money by advertising in The Guide they would help to make a greater success of The Guide. Some protected manufacturers and those who fatten on special privilege are trying to kill off The Guide by refusing to advertise in it.

We do not accept advertisements for patent medicine frauds, fake mining or real estate propositions or liquor. In this way we lose a large revenue but if the farmers will stand behind us and give us their moral support we can continue to publish the truth.

Price Must Go Up

Our price for classified advertising is very low, in fact, it is below what it must be to pay us, and we are increasing our price on December 1st to 4 cents per word. This will give us a price at which it will be profitable to publish this classified advertising and will also be a profitable investment for any farmer who has anything to sell.

We want 500 letters before December 31st giving us the best possible arguments in favor of the farmers doing their own advertising in The Grain Growers' Guide. In other words, why should the farmers patronize the paper that protects them? There is no limit to the length of the letters but length will not win a prize alone. We believe that the farmers could give better reasons than anyone else for giving their advertising support to The Guide. We are going to distribute a large number of prizes to the writers of these letters. The competition is open to men and women and the letters must be received at The Guide office not later than December 31st.

The prizes for the best letters received will be as follows:

- 1st Prize..... \$10.00 cash
- 2nd Prize..... 5.00 cash
- 3rd Prize..... 3.00 cash
- Next 10 Prizes—Each..... 1.00 cash
- Next 10 Prizes—Each..... 1 Copy Dry Farming
- Next 10 Prizes—Each..... 1 Copy Taxation of Land Values
- Next 500 Prizes—Each—Choice of any one of the following valuable booklets:

- "Story of the C.P.R."
- "Cheap Money for Farmers."
- "Co-operative Stores."
- "Proportional Representation."

It will be seen that there are prizes for 533 letters. We hope that every farmer who reads this announcement will immediately send us his opinion on this important question and give us the best suggestions that he can towards making The Guide valuable as a medium for the farmers to advertise in.

Address your letters, and be sure that they reach us by December 31st, to "Prize Editor,"

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg - Man.

Don't write about anything else in the same letter

Get These Hose! Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months Save Money!



Holeproof Hose are the world's finest. They are worn every day by more than a million MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. They cost 25c to 50c a pair in boxes of six pairs, guaranteed six months. Everybody can now buy their hose by the year instead of by the pair.

Every stitch, every thread of "Holeproof" is protected, not just the heels and toes. If a thread "runs" or breaks anywhere, you get a new pair free. The lightest weights in the cotton hose are guaranteed the full six months. The silk "Holeproof" for men and women now make silk hose an actual economy, for they last longer than common hose made from inferior cotton. Three pairs of silk are guaranteed three months. Three pairs of men's cost \$2, women's \$3.

End Darning Now!

You women who darn are wasting your time since there are hose like these. You men who are wearing darned hose are undergoing needless discomfort. Here are hose that are soft, lightweight and close-fitting, made with the costliest

yarn produced. We pay an average price for it of 70 cents per pound. Common yarn sells for 30 cents. But our yarn is long fibre, soft but strong. That's why we can guarantee the hose. We can sell these hose at the prices of common kinds because we make so many pairs.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN



Send Trial Order

Send the coupon below with a trial order for six pairs of cotton hose today. Mark plainly the color, size, weight and grade. Send the money in any convenient way. Money back, always, if not satisfied. We have sent out, in this way, millions of pairs. You are perfectly safe in ordering from this advertisement. Our 13 years of selling "Holeproof" and our 39 years' experience in the hosiery business are a guarantee in themselves. We are known the world over. (379)

Trial Box Order Coupon
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
 81 Bond St., London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children). Weight..... (medium or light). Size..... Color..... (check the color in list below). Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and one size.

Name.....
 Street.....
 City..... Province.....

LIST OF COLORS
 For Men and Women—Black, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Pearl, Lavender, Navy Blue, Light Blue.
 For Children—Black and Tan only; medium wt. only.

Are Your Hose Insured?



Sold On Approval

When the manufacturer can afford to sell a farm tractor on approval, there's one thing certain—that he comes pretty near knowing that it will give satisfaction. He could give no more positive proof of his confidence. THE BIG FOUR "30" is the only tractor ever sold on approval. You give it a thorough trial in your own field and do not pay a cent for it until you have satisfied yourself that it will do all that is claimed for it. That's a pretty good way to buy a tractor.



WRITE NOW for our book "Some 1911 Records."—tells you all about what other farmers have done with THE BIG FOUR "30."

IMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO.
ROCKFORD, ILL., U.S.A.

The largest line of Farm Machinery in the World
TUDHOPE, ANDERSON CO., Canadian Sales Agents, Winnipeg

School of Gas Tractoneering, second term, opens December 2, 1912, at Minneapolis, Minn. Write Big Four Tractor Works, Minneapolis, Minn., for particulars

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

This little booklet will give the farmer information on the methods employed in Germany, Australia and New Zealand to secure money for farmers' use at 4½ and 5 per cent. Credit for farmers in the Canadian West can be secured for 5 per cent. also. This booklet tells how.

PRICE 10 CENTS, POST PAID
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS, GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

ON QUALITY
a year address
d full instrus
stry to sell us
duse Company
18-4

COMB WHITE
prize winning
Eva B. Patten
18-4

DOTTE COCK
from first class
Also large pure
\$5.00, pullets
Wokshaw, Alex
18-2

ERELS, BRED
London, 1911;
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sett, Roseland
17-1

ERELS, GOOD
Turkey Tom,
mes, Hurdman
14-4

WHITE LEG-
prize winners,
Boisvein, Man.
18-4

BRONZE TUR-
5.00 each; hens,
G. W. Booker,
18-1

WN LEGHORN
sch. John Sim-
17-4

EACH, MRS.
River, M.n. 18-4

SOME FIRST
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Cowley, Alta.
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FOUR YOUNG
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ARY, BREEDER
Fresian Cattle.
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20149, first prize,
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Scout 22556, first
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AD OF ENGLISH
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N. Crowell, Na-
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ARS AND SOWS,
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each. Only two
now, \$80.00 and
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ERGREEN FARM,
me nice Yorkshire
it \$20.00 each, if
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EXES, ALL AGES,
2 years. Write
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18-9

ERKSHIRES FOR
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LIPTON, SASK.
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

LIMITED

CAPITAL - - - \$2,000,000
 Divided into 80,000 Shares. Par Value, \$25.00 per Share

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

T. A. CRERAR, PRESIDENT. E. J. FREAM, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
 JOHN KENNEDY, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
 WILLIAM MOFFAT, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS

MANITOBA

T. A. CRERAR, Director Home Bank, (Farmer)
 Russell, Man.
 R. McKENZIE, Secretary Man. G. G. A., (Farmer)
 Brandon, Man.
 JOHN KENNEDY, Director Home Bank, Vice-
 Pres. Direct Legislation League, (Farmer) Rosser,
 Man.
 WM. MOFFAT, Secretary, (Farmer) Souris, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

J. A. MAHARG, Pres. Saskatchewan Co-operative
 Elevator Co., Pres. Sask. G.G. Assn. (Farmer)
 Moose Jaw.
 HON. GEO. LANGLEY, M.L.A., Min. of Municipi-
 palities and Public Health, Vice-Pres. Saskatchew-
 an Co-operative Elevator Co. (Farmer) May-
 mont, Sask.
 F. W. GREEN, Secretary Sask. G.G.A., Travelling
 Elevator Inspector, (Farmer) Moose Jaw, Sask.
 JOHN MORRISON, (Farmer) Yellow Grass, Sask.

ALBERTA—E. J. FREAM, Vice-Pres., Secretary United Farmers of Alberta.

THE ultimate aim of the Grain Growers' movement has not yet been accomplished, although some of the farmers seem to think that it has reached the limit of its possibilities—that no further progress can be made. The real fact is we have not begun to express our possibilities. Do the farmers realize the things which this organization is capable of doing? Look back over the past six years and measure our progress; and then, from our present heights and the resources on which we stand, look into the future and imagine for a moment what might be accomplished. Is the farmer getting a fair share of his production? Is he enjoying the benefits of modern improvement equally with his fellow men? Is modern civilization helping his conditions, or is it placing new burdens on his shoulders? It is all a question of growth and growth comes with the nourishment of new ideas, encouraged by an honest desire to improve.

There is no limit to the possibilities of organization except the limit the farmers place on it themselves. Find out if your leaders are true men—the road over which they must lead you is a rough one, over prejudice, greed, selfishness and organized plutocracy, which must be the stepping stones to the brighter vista beyond. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is leading in this struggle. Can we succeed? It needs capital; it needs moral support.

**For further information apply to our offices, either at
 Winnipeg or Calgary**