

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Canada should have a Tariff framed in fairness to all Canadians regardless of the actions of other nations



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

NOVEMBER 16th, 1910

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Volume III

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

A Savings Bank Department is open at every branch of the Bank in Canada, except in the Yukon Territory. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor. Every account receives careful attention.

A New Era is Dawning for Farmers

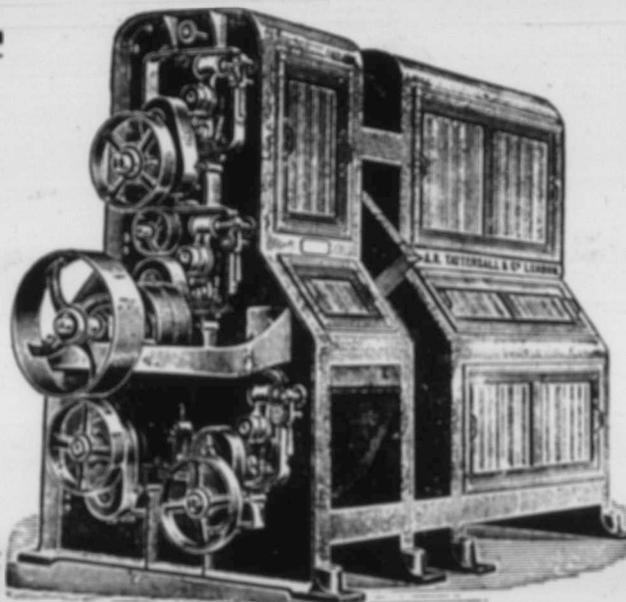
THE "MIDGET" PATENT ROLLER FLOUR MILL

What It Is

A Complete Roller Flour Mill in one frame driven by one belt.

Floor space occupied, 10 ft. by 4 ft. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Requires 3-horse power to drive.

Contains four pairs of Rollers and four Centrifugal Flour Dressers.



What It Does

Makes 196 to 220 pounds of flour per hour.

Produces results equal to the largest mills.

Does NOT require an experienced miller to operate.

Leaves Bran and Shorts with farmers for feed.

[COPY]

Erptingham Mills, Warwick, England, 18th October, 1910.

The "MIDGET" certainly is a wonderful machine, and had it been made when roller mills first came out, all our small mills would have been running today, instead of standing idle as many of them are. It makes a very good sack of flour and cleans off all right. Flour can be got from good dry wheat. Of course mine is rather a complicated machine and wastes attention when running, but once you have worked one for a time you can soon find the parts that require most watching. Mine was the first machine that was made, and is rather different from what they are turning out now. I believe they are now making a very much better machine, not so stowed up for room as this one, also there is more roller surface. I should think they are just the thing for the Colonies. —

Wishing you every success, I am, yours faithfully, E. P. WITHAM.

This Mill with WHEAT-CLEANER, Gasoline Engine and Duffing, costs less than a Modern Threshing Outfit, and will run 12 months in the year and 24 hours per day.

For Booklet, with full particulars and plans for installation, &c., write to

ONE OF THESE MILLS WILL SHORTLY BE OPERATING AT JASMIN, SASK.

CHAS. LUNN, JASMIN P.O., Sask.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

When Parliament's assemblies at Ottawa on Thursday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will meet his friend, Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, with a confidence inspired by having a majority of forty-three at his back. At the general election in October, 1908, 133 Liberals, 85 Conservatives and 3 Independents were elected, and subsequent by-elections have made but little change, the only losses sustained by the government being one Ontario seat, which was captured by the Conservatives, and another which was lost to an Independent in Quebec a few days ago. Of 221 members of the House of Commons there are only 29 farmers and ranchers, sixteen of these being Liberals, and thirteen Conservatives. Even less than this number are actual tillers of the soil, the twenty-nine including several who are also engaged in lumbering or mercantile pursuits, as well as such men as Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture; Edward Fortier, of L'Orignal, Que., who has devoted much time to the organization of agricultural societies, and Malcolm Smith Schell, of Oxford, Ont., the well known agricultural lecturer. Manitoba has two farmer M.P.'s, Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, and W. D. Staples, of Mardonah; Saskatchewan, three, Thomas MacNutt, of Saltcoats; R. S. Lake, of Qu'Appelle; and A. Champagne, of Battleford; and Alberta, three, John Herron, of Marleau; W. H. White, of Victoria, and Dr. Clark, of Red Deer.

The standing of the parties in the house is as follows:

	Lib.	Con.	Ind.
Ontario	35	49	2
Quebec	52	11	2
New Brunswick	11	2	0
Nova Scotia	12	6	0
Prince Edward Island ..	3	1	0
Manitoba	2	8	0
Saskatchewan	9	1	0
Alberta	4	3	0
British Columbia	2	5	0
Yukon	1	0	0

REBELS HAVE SURRENDERED

Montevideo, Uruguay, November 14.—The rebellion, which has been in progress here, came to an end today with the unconditional surrender of the rebels, who gave up their arms, and who trust to the magnanimity of the government.

FIELDING TO TAKE NEEDED REST

Ottawa, November 14. — Hon. Mr. Fielding will leave in the course of a few days for a holiday rest of six weeks or two months in the southern States or the West Indies. The finance minister has been working at a strenuous pace ever since his return to the capital six weeks ago, after a busy summer across the Atlantic on governmental business. His physicians and his colleagues in the government have strongly urged him to take a much needed rest to properly recover from an attack of facial paralysis, which developed in Nova Scotia last month, due to exposure to the cold. For years Mr. Fielding has had practically no real holiday, and with his habit of incessant activity and almost unremitting attention to the multifarious duties of his office, his health has suffered. He is himself anxious to remain at his post in parliament for at least some days after the opening, and is consenting to take a holiday only after the repeated urging of his colleagues in the cabinet.

Will Attend Trade Conference

Hon. Mr. Fielding will probably remain in the south until early in January, when he will go to Washington to attend the second conference on trade relations between Canada and United States. He will return to the capital about the middle of January, and meanwhile any matters of legislation in his department can stand over without delaying the business of the house. The estimates of the coming year are now practically completed and the budget speech can be conveniently delayed until after the Christmas adjournment. It is thought that after a complete rest Hon. Mr. Fielding will return to Ottawa in good health.

Wireless messages were successfully exchanged between Coltano, near Pisa, in Italy; Clifden, in England, and Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.



The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief C. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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THE GUIDE'S OTTAWA SERVICE

Since the Western farmers have taken such a determined stand for just and progressive federal legislation, it is necessary that they shall know what transpires in the House of Commons from week to week. For this reason The Guide will have a special representative at Ottawa this winter in the person of Mr. J. W. Ward. A weekly letter will be written by Mr. Ward for us from an impartial standpoint, and he will deal with the national questions and with our members of parliament and their public actions without fear or favor. Our representative will have no connection whatever with any partisan political paper, and will be absolutely free to present facts in their true light without coloring them to suit special interests. The Western Canadian people have been handicapped for many years through not being able to secure an independent report of proceedings in the House of Commons. We believed that it was due our readers to give them this, and even if the expense is heavy, we believe the service will be greatly appreciated. Our readers may expect in our weekly Ottawa letter something of vital interest to every man in Western Canada. If Western Canadian farmers are going to secure reform of present abuses, they must know how these abuses creep into our system, and what methods to pursue to prevent them. It will be of interest to our readers to know that our representative is a believer in the principles of free trade as it is practiced in England, and will therefore view tariff questions from a safe vantage point.

DISCUSS BOUNDARY QUESTION

Ottawa, November 14.—Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, who is in the capital, had a conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier this morning in respect to the Manitoba boundary question. The two premiers discussed the matter for some time, but nothing was given out subsequently. Premier Roblin goes to New York and will return to Ottawa in a few days, when the conference will be resumed. It is understood that Mr. Roblin laid before Sir Wilfrid a plan whereby Ontario will be given access to a port on Hudson's Bay.

It is not improbable that an agreement will be reached and the long delayed boundary extension put through this session of parliament.

LOW TARIFF RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Liberal Association on November 14 the 400 members present passed unanimously the following resolution:

"That this association followed with great interest the recent tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier through the West, and read with deep satisfaction the frequent declarations of the premier in favor of the policy of a lower tariff, which is a traditional policy of the great Liberal party. This association earnestly hopes that in the framing of the proposed tariff due regard will be had to the necessities of the rapidly-growing West, and we recommend a substantial reduction in the present schedule at the earliest possible date, more particularly as these affect the West."

EXPERIMENTING WITH SOCIALISM

Melbourne, Australia, November 14.—The Socialistic tendencies of the Fisher administration are to have full scope in an experimental fashion. An area is to be specially set apart wherein the teachings of Socialists will be put into operation and the results carefully watched. Great interest, naturally, has been aroused by the proposed experiment.

REVENUE GROWS

An Ottawa wire of November 11 said: "An increase of nearly \$10,000,000 in the Dominion's revenue for the first seven months of the fiscal year is shown by the financial statement giving receipts and expenditures entered in the books of the finance department up to October 31. The revenue for the seven months totalled \$5,814,750, an increase of \$9,908,800 as compared with the corresponding seven months of last year. The revenue for October totalled \$9,666,194, an increase of \$1,118,176 over October last year. The expenditure on the consolidated fund account for the seven months totalled \$41,898,103, an increase of about \$4,000,000 as compared with last year. The expenditure on capital account for the seven months totalled \$13,988,415, which is \$1,217,609 less than the capital expenditure for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

"The total debt of the Dominion at the end of last month was \$34,490,977, a decrease of \$11,77 during the month.

C. N. R. engineers are reported to be surveying a line into the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts.

A new service for the distribution of news to Canadian newspapers was organized at Toronto.

Advises state that an uprising against President Davilla of Honduras is imminent.

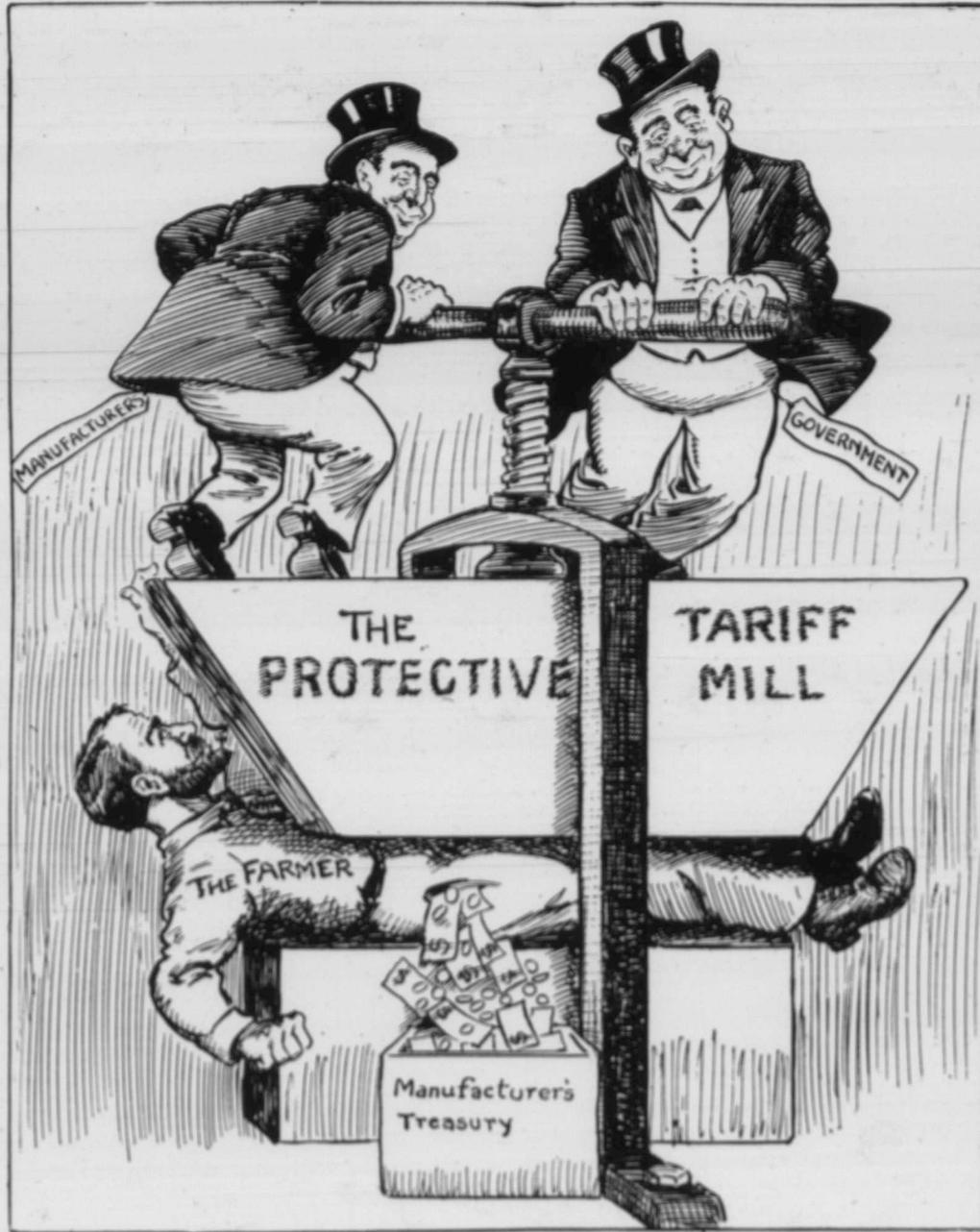
Montreal is in the midst of an epidemic of measles. Sixty-three cases were reported in two days.

English, German and French banks will participate in a loan of fifty million dollars to China.

Secretary of War Dickinson, of the U. S., will ask congress to purchase ten aeroplanes for the army.

Vancouver business men raised a half million dollars in three days for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building.

Thirty-thousand miners are out on a strike near Cardiff, Wales. Much rioting is reported from the colliery districts.



How the Farmer Benefits by the Protective Tariff

Reproduced by special request from The Guide of April 20, 1910

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 16th, 1910

FARMERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Our predictions are being fulfilled by the actions of the local associations throughout the three Prairie Provinces in appointing delegates to go to Ottawa on December 16. The farmers are taking hold of the matter in all seriousness, as becomes such an important situation. When the farmers find it necessary to send a huge delegation to Ottawa to present a Bill of Rights to their duly elected representatives in Parliament it can well be considered that a crisis has arrived in national affairs. Farmers as a class in all countries are the last to resent injustice, but when thoroughly aroused they possess a determination which brings them due consideration from the powers that be. This is the case in Western Canada and Ontario today. For a generation back the farmers have carried certain other classes on their backs and have done it with the hope that at some time these parasites would fulfil their pledge and remove the burden. Now, however, these special privileged classes have been brought face to face with their former pledges and have openly and insolently said to the farmers, "You must continue to carry us whether you want to or not." The farmers are a long suffering class of people, but this is the last straw. They are now demanding a square deal at the hands of Parliament. They will get that square deal. Of that we are assured because the farmers possess the power not only to demand but to secure their rights. They may not secure it all at once, but it behooves Parliament to give a substantial and immediate guarantee of their intention to grant justice to the farmers.

By the time this reaches our readers there will be more than one hundred delegates appointed. Prospects are that there will be at least four hundred from the West and nearly as many from Ontario. These men will represent the agricultural sentiment of all Canada. In the West they presented their case to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last summer, and the fairness, moderation and justice of their demands has excited the admiration of the whole English-speaking world. The only opponents are the beneficiaries of special privilege and those politicians of both parties who consider it wise to cater to the corporations rather than to the people. A further presentation of the farmers' case, carefully elaborated as to causes underlying and supported by the independent farmers' organizations of Eastern Canada, will carry still more weight. Though we do not favor any rabid demands on the part of the farmers, yet we see no reason for any undue humility on their part. They are producing more wealth than all the other classes in Canada put together, and that is all that is necessary to explain when presenting their demands to their elected representatives. There is no attempt on the part of the farmers to embarrass the federal government. The presentation is being made to Parliament and its message is one to be carefully considered by every member.

At the present time ninety-five per cent. of the people of Canada are being taxed for the benefit of the other five per cent. We are told that this makes the farmers prosperous. But when a farmer pays 30 cents tax on every dollar's worth of boots; 35 cents tax on every dollar's worth of woollen clothing; 20 cents tax on every dollar's worth of agricultural implements; and the major portion of this tax goes into the pockets of a few "patriotic" manufacturers,

it is difficult to see where the prosperity comes in for the farmer. If this means prosperity for the farmers then the tax should be doubled at once so that farmers may become wealthy. This nonsense has gone far enough and the farmer cannot be fooled any further.

One thing that should be insisted upon by the Ottawa delegation is that there should be no delay in reducing the tariff. It can be done with ease at this winter's session and it should be done. Any tariff commission that may be appointed will only delay the relief and will accomplish nothing. There has already been a surfeit of commissions. The government is already seized of the necessary facts to work upon and has no excuse for delay. The appointment of a tariff commission will mean that the tariff will not be altered for two years and even then the tariff commission will not likely bring in a report satisfactory to the farmers of Canada. Western farmers have gone on record in favor of a tariff for revenue only. The great majority of our manufacturing industries in Canada are well able to stand upon their own feet now without governmental assistance. The tariff should be completely abolished on these articles. There may be some few industries that will suffer if the tariff protection is removed, and in these cases it is for the people of Canada to decide if it is better to have these articles made in Canada or to get them a great deal cheaper somewhere else. A tariff for revenue can be worked out in only one way, namely, by having an excise duty equal to the customs tariff on each article that is to be taxed. This is the only way by which the whole tariff revenue can be turned into the Dominion treasury where it is intended to go. This is the method adopted in England and the only method by which tariff for revenue can be imposed. It would be a great boon to Canada and would end the system in vogue today by which the government takes money out of the farmers' pockets and puts it into the pockets of the manufacturers. It is real tariff for revenue and that is what the farmers have demanded.

The huge bonuses on the steel and iron industries in Canada expire next year. These bonuses to the extent of \$14,000,000 have enabled these industries to pay big dividends upon their watered capital, and the steel and iron magnates will fight hard to have them renewed. It is just that much found money to them. If Parliament will not renew the bounties then there will be a fight to have a very high tariff placed on steel and iron for the same purpose. This should be fought to a finish by the farmers. Today in Canada there is growing up a system of monopolies similar to those which practically rule the United States. Our tariff and bounty system fosters and encourages these monopolies, and ten years more of the present methods will make representative rule a farce. The classes of special privilege will have the shackles so tightly rivetted upon the necks of the people that nothing short of a revolution will bring relief. Now is the time to remove the trouble before it has become too deep-seated. The farmers should not be deterred from demanding their full rights by the fear that they will not get all they ask for. They are in the midst of a big fight for their rights and it will not be settled for a number of years. They should demand full justice and then see that they get it. Public sentiment is behind them, even though the corporation press and the beneficiaries of special privilege would endeavor to have

them think otherwise. If the farmers have a grievance then redress is worth fighting for; if not, then they should leave things as they are. They can get whatever measure of justice they demand, but they must be firm. The tariff should be reduced this winter and reach a revenue basis within five years.

PROTECTION, LABOR, MONOPOLY

Under the protective tariff monopolies are growing up in Canada at an enormous rate. As soon as the manufacture of any commodity is controlled by a number of capitalists the price of that commodity is immediately advanced. The extra profit goes into the pockets of the capitalists. The manufactured goods are not improved in quality and the laborer receives no better remuneration for his services. By the leather combine, the cement combine and the implement combine the price is steadily increased. The workman receives no better remuneration, because his scale of wages is largely regulated by the unions, and the employers will grant no increase unless threatened by a strike. Should an increase be granted, the workman would be little better off under the present conditions because he would have to pay for everything at tariff enhanced prices. Let us consider who would profit if the price of Western wheat should go up five cents per bushel. Naturally we would say the farmers would be that much better off. But would they? Not at all. The monopolies which now control manufactures in Canada would at once note the prosperity of the farmers. The prices of manufactured goods would go up little by little and the five cents would be eaten up, so that it would practically all go into the pockets of the monopolies. The farmer has no protection for his labor, neither has the workman. There is no tariff against labor. Farmers are being rushed into this country by our government. The manufacturers favor this to increase their markets. Skilled workmen can come from any country in the world and compete with our own. The farmer sells his produce and also his labor in competition with the world. The workmen and the farmers buy in a protected market where the profits, huge and unreasonable, go into the pockets of protected manufacturers. Wherein lies the remedy? It is simply a matter of reducing the tariff, and placing a tax upon monopoly in every form. This system and no other will give "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." The tariff needs only to be understood by the people of Canada and it will be remedied.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OR NOTHING

While the tariff burden is the heaviest the Western people have to carry, yet the railway and elevator situation appeals more strongly because the robbery is more evident. The farmers have demanded public ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway and also of the terminal elevators. Not a single argument has been advanced against their demands except that the government does not like the principle of public ownership. The people are supposed to be the government. If the people want government ownership then they have a right to it. No other means can be adopted that will make the terminal elevators give a square deal to the farmers and protect the quality of Canadian wheat on the markets of the world. The Minnesota law will not restore the con-

fidence of the people in Western Canada. There must be government ownership, and the people can have it if they insist upon it and accept no compromise. The Hudson's Bay Railway if handed over to a corporation will simply add to the strength of the present railway monopoly. Public ownership and operation will give the people control over the road to the bay and will enable them to regulate the freight rates upon the other roads. Better no road to Hudson's Bay than one operated by Mackenzie & Mann. The people have presented their case. They are the ones who are paying for the road and also the ones who will provide all the traffic for it. Surely they are entitled to say how it shall be operated and in whose interests.

MANITOBA WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL

Western farmers usually flatter themselves that they grow the best quality of spring wheat for the production of bakers' flour that is produced in any part of the world, and that, on account of its superior quality, the Manitoba grades of spring wheat command better prices on the British market. But while that is true, and the British millers do, as a matter of fact, pay higher prices than for other qualities of wheat, conditions have been created recently on the British market by the manipulation of futures and option deliveries that our wheat is deliverable on future contracts on an equality with red wheats from other countries. The Liverpool Corn Trade Association Limited, by amendments to their rules dated 21st March, 1910, have made the rule that red wheats, the products of America, Argentine and Australia, are deliverable on future delivery contracts on the following basis:

American Red Wheat

Spring Wheat—If of the type known as Manitoba, basis of weight, 60 lbs. If of the type known as Northern (grown in the United States), basis of weight, 59 lbs. Any other type of Spring Wheat, basis of weight, 60 lbs.

Soft Winter Wheat—Free from garlic, basis of weight, 61 lbs.

Hard Winter Wheat—Basis of weight, 60 1/2 lbs.

Rosario—Santa Fe type, basis of weight, 59 1/2 lbs.

Bahia Blanca type, basis of weight, 60 1/2 lbs.

Victorian, South Australian, New South Wales—Basis of weight, 61 1/2 lbs.

No wheat shall be graded which in the opinion of the Grading Committee has any defect which would render it unsuitable for general milling purposes.

Subject always to this proviso, basis wheat may contain some heated, sprouted, frosted or smutted grains and a proportionately increased quality may be allowed if warranted by an improvement in weight or in other respects.

No wheat weighing more than one pound per imperial bushel under the basis weight shall be graded.

No wheat which complies with the weight requirements shall be rejected on account of the presence of heated, sprouted, frosted or smutted grains or other defects if, in the opinion of the Grading Committee, it is not more than one penny per cental inferior to basis quality.

The allowance, if any, shall be in gradations of not less than one-half penny per cental.

The basis of weight as hereinbefore provided is per imperial bushel at time of grading.

Spring wheats must be reasonably hard of their respective types, and all descriptions of wheat must be reasonably clean of their respective types.

American Red Wheat must be wheat grown east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States of North America or Canada, except when otherwise provided.

Argentine Wheat

The essence of the contract is that any dealer contracting to deliver red grade wheat on a future contract on the option can deliver any of the types set forth above—that is, American spring wheat, American soft winter wheat, red winter wheat, Argentine wheat or Australian wheat, whichever of these he can deliver to the best advantage to himself. This places our Manitoba wheat on an equality with red wheats from other countries, and, what we are more concerned in, that future delivery contracts for Liverpool are the basis on which the price of Manitoba

wheat is made on the Winnipeg market. As an illustration of how it works out to the disadvantage of the Western farmer, we note from the Corn Trade News the following prices during September and October:

Date	Futures	Parcel	Spot
September 27	Oct. 1.05	1.10	1.17 1/2
	Dec. 1.05
October 4	Oct. 1.05 1/4	1.10	1.17
	Dec. 1.06
October 11	Oct. 1.05 4/5	1.09 1/2	1.15
	Dec. 1.05 1/4
October 18	Oct. 1.03 4/5	1.09 1/4	1.15 1-5
	Dec. 1.04 2-3

Apparently what constitutes the difference between prices for futures, parcels, and spot, is that in futures any of the above wheats are delivered on contract at the option of the seller. When parcels of Manitoba wheat are sold c.i.f., future delivery, Manitoba wheat only is accepted. The spot market is where the millers buy their wheat on sample. We are led to understand that on future contracts 3 Nor. Man. wheat is delivered and is regarded as being of equal milling value with the red graded wheat of the other countries which are deliverable on future contracts. Note the proviso as to damaged grain in contrast to the rigid requirements of the Manitoba certificate.

It will be noticed in connection with this that the grading is made by a grading committee of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association. American wheats, both Manitoba and the United States, are the only wheats that are imported into Britain from the country of origin on certificate, but in the matter of future delivery, deliveries are made on the certificate of the Corn Trade Association Committee appointed for that purpose. The following is a copy of the future delivery contract on which trading is conducted:

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Limited.

No. 26—Future Delivery Contract—Wheat (Liverpool Grade)
Liverpool19....

We have this day sold to on the terms of the printed rules of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Limited, say about Cental wheat, as endorsed hereon at per 100 lbs., subject to mutual allowances for superiority or inferiority as fixed by the Grading Committee, but not exceeding one penny per cental, to be delivered during ex store in Liverpool, or, at seller's option, in Birkenhead at an allowance to the buyer of one farthing per cental.

The certificate of the Grading Committee shall accompany the tender of the goods, and, as between buyer and seller shall be final as to grade, and as between them, shall not be affected by the result of any review of the certificate under the provisions of the bylaws as to grading.

The wheat at time of tender to be in fair merchantable condition (a slight dry warmth not to be objected to).

Payment—as per Rule 8, allowing interest equal to three months from date of being ready for delivery.

This contract is made between yourselves and ourselves, and not by or with any person, whether disclosed or not, or whose instructions or for whose benefit the same may have been entered into.

This contract was made on the date specified, and under the business bonus fixed by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Limited.

PATRONIZE THE PUBLIC ELEVATORS

From time to time we have discussed in The Guide the advisability of the farmers of Manitoba patronizing the public elevator system which is being operated at the present time throughout the province. It is a matter of utmost importance in the reform of abuses in the grain trade that the public elevators be made a success, in order that they shall be able to afford the relief required. It is highly important that the farmers should patronize the public elevators wherever possible. Only by so doing can they be made to pay. True, the system is not all that it should be at present, but in the course of another year the elevators should be equipped to handle the grain with perfect satisfaction, and the sample market be operated in Winnipeg, so that the farmer should be able to get full value for his grain and

not be taken advantage of and cheated as in the past years. On another page we give a photograph and description of one of the new government elevators which indicates what the future of the system will be.

The friends of the protective tariff tell us continually that the tariff is a very intricate matter. They tell us that the tariff is arranged by experts and that ordinary people are not qualified to express an opinion on the subject. It is by means of such statements that the protectionists are endeavoring to confuse the public mind, and thus secure the continuance of the protective tariff. Anyone who attempts to study the tariff schedules will ascertain beyond any doubt that the tariff is an intricate and also a one-sided arrangement. There are definitions which the ordinary man could not possibly understand. We believe that very few of the members of the House of Commons have any understanding of the tariff. The tariff schedule is arranged by the members of the Cabinet who call to their assistance the manufacturers who want protection. The manufacturers, assisted by the ablest legal talent in Canada, are able to draft innocent looking schedules which work to immense financial benefit to themselves. The tariff schedule today in Canada is very much of a mystery, and one great step towards proving it would be to make it plain enough for ordinary people to understand. The ordinary people are the people who are paying the tariff tax and it seems only fair that they should know for what they are paying. Frequently importers cannot ascertain from the tariff schedule what duty will be levied upon their importations and the customs officials are continually confused in an attempt to classify and appraise in accordance with our tariff law. This seems to be sufficient for amending this one-sided law.

It is interesting to note that as soon as the tariff commissioners from United States arrived at Ottawa ten days ago, Mr. R. Breadner, the tariff expert of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, also took up his quarters at Ottawa. Probably the Canadian Manufacturers' Association thought that Mr. Breadner's services would be needed in the making of the new tariff arrangements. The magnanimity of the manufacturers in placing their expert at the disposal of the government is only exceeded by the size of the toll the manufacturers will levy if they succeed in preventing downward revision of the tariff.

Now that patriotism and protection mean one and the same thing—according to our manufacturers—how would it work to have a 25 per cent. tariff wall around agricultural implements in each of the three prairie provinces? This would compel the manufacturers of these implements to build at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. Of course the farmers would have to pay more for their implements than they do now, but then it would be such a patriotic thing to do that they would not mind it in the least.

If an article manufactured in Canada at a cost of \$125 can be bought somewhere else for \$100 it seems poor business to build up such an industry by a protective tariff. A farmer could raise his own sheep and produce his own clothing as our fathers did years ago. But now it is cheaper to buy elsewhere, and the farmer has devoted his attention to more profitable industries. The same principle applies to the nation as to the individual.

It is interesting to note how our Canadian government gives subsidies and bonuses to shipping industries to bring foreign products into Canada, and then places the tariff tax on these same products to keep them out of Canada. This is how the protective tariff works.

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Do The Railways Own Canada?

By H. J. PETTYPIECE

Late Member Ontario Legislative Assembly

In The Farmers' Magazine

THE question of "Railway Taxation" has been before the people of Canada more or less during the past ten years, principally owing to the introduction in the Legislature of what was known as the "Petty-piece Bill." In brief, this bill proposed to put railway property on an equal footing with other property in the province, in regard to the rate of taxation it should bear. Up to that time the 6,000 miles of railway in the province paid less than \$50 per mile in taxes. In 1899, when the Legislature passed the Supplementary Revenue Act, a provincial tax of \$5 per mile was imposed; in 1904, owing to the agitation in the House and through the press, in support of the Pettypiece bill, the rate was increased to \$30 per mile, and in 1905, for the same reasons, the rate was increased to \$60 per mile, but no further increase has since been made. At the same time the power of the local municipalities to impose taxes for municipal purposes was somewhat curtailed, so that the average rate of taxation now paid by the railways of the province amounts to about \$100 per mile, yielding a total revenue of about \$823,000 annually.

While it is generally conceded that there is no valid reason why railway property should not be taxed at the same rate as other property, the influence of the railway corporations is so great that neither the Liberal government, which went out of power in 1905, nor the Conservative government, which has since been in power, have been willing to pass a measure that would bring about this equality of taxation. A vote of the people on this question alone, apart from and unclouded by other issues, would undoubtedly result in an overwhelming majority in favor of such legislation.

Discrimination

The question that naturally arises is: "Should the railways in Ontario be taxed at the same rate as other property?"

In order to arrive at a satisfactory answer let us consider the question from three standpoints: First, Why is property taxed? Second, On what basis is railway property taxed in other countries? Third, Are the railways of the province able to bear an equal rate of taxation with other property?

The first question is easily disposed of. Property is taxed to enable the provincial and municipal governments to properly carry on the affairs that come under their respective jurisdictions, and to safeguard the property of individuals and corporations alike. As railway property enjoys all the safeguards and protection of both the provincial and municipal governments it should bear its fair share of the cost. Besides, the railway corporations have many privileges that are denied the owners of other property, such as, the right to expropriate land, etc.

According to the government report the total amount of taxes paid by the railways of Canada in 1909 was \$1,594,880, or \$67 per mile. This sum includes both provincial and municipal taxes.

Railway Taxation Elsewhere

The taxation of railways in other countries shows that we in Canada are far behind in the equalization of taxation, and that Canada is the only country in which the railways are allowed to go practically untaxed.

In Great Britain and Ireland for over thirty years there has been a heavy tax on railways, and that tax has been increased at a much greater rate than has been the increase in mileage, capital or earnings. The amount collected now is about 5,000,000 pounds sterling, or \$4,900

British Railway Tax, \$1,000 per mile; Canadian, only \$67. Railway Earnings in Canada go to pay U.S. Taxes! Farm Tax 11.6 Mills on the Dollar; Railways pay 3.6 Mills.

miles of road (which is less than the mileage in Canada), or more than 200 pounds per mile. During the last fifteen years, in Great Britain and Ireland, railway mileage has increased 10 per cent.; capital, 30 per cent.; gross earnings, 30 per cent. net earnings, 6 per cent.; taxation, 70 per cent.

Reduced to dollars, railway taxation in the United Kingdom amounts to over \$24,000,000 annually. It represents a tax of over \$1,000 per mile, a rate of three and one-half mills on the capital, a rate of nearly 4 per cent. on the gross earnings, and over 11 per cent. on the net earnings.

In France a large revenue is raised by a tax on both freight and passenger earnings, and all railways revert to the government, without compensation, at the expiration of their charters, which run not more than fifty years.

In the United States the latest returns, for 1908, show that \$84,363,363 in railway taxation, was collected that year, an average of \$382 per mile. The increase in three years was \$76 per mile, which is \$11 per mile more than the total amount collected in Canada. The highest rate

This shows a difference in favor of Michigan of \$3,609,863.

It may be also mentioned here that the telegraph and telephone companies in Michigan paid in taxes in 1909 the sum of \$433,072, as compared with \$11,504 paid in Ontario by the same companies.

The Michigan figures are furnished by Mr. Geo. Lord, the secretary of the state board of tax commissioners.

The passenger and freight charges in Michigan are lower than in Ontario, and express charges are no higher.

Several of the through railway lines, amongst the most important, operate through both Ontario and Michigan. Hundreds of passenger and freight cars run daily through both, from the west to the east and from east to west, over an almost equal mileage. The Grand Trunk runs 249 miles from the Indiana boundary to the St. Clair river, and 182 miles from the St. Clair to the Niagara river. The Michigan Central runs 240 miles through Michigan and 228 miles through Ontario—this being the main line mileage in both cases. The bulk of

thousands of cars owned by car-loaning companies, which pay over \$23,000 in Michigan, are allowed to escape taxation in Ontario, is a gross outrage on the taxpayers of this province. This class of property includes all the refrigerator cars, for the transit of which local traffic, paying higher rates, is daily side-tracked every day in Ontario. Similar contrasts could be given in regard to the Pere Marquette and the Soo lines of the C.P.R.

Paying U.S. Taxes

Take the case of a G.T.R. train running from Chicago to Portland, Maine, a distance of 1,138 miles. It runs 30 miles through Illinois, where the rate of taxation is \$441 per mile; 83 miles through Indiana, \$490 per mile; 240 miles through Michigan, \$306 per mile; through the Michigan end of the St. Clair tunnel, \$22,904; across the boundary and through the Ontario end of the tunnel, \$760; then 511 miles through Ontario, \$100 per mile; 129 miles through Quebec, \$90 per mile; 35 miles through Vermont, \$205 per mile; 63 miles through New Hampshire, \$379 per mile; 70 miles through Maine, \$314 per mile. Therefore, the trains run over 500 miles of lines in the States, with an average taxation of \$371 per mile, or \$183,500, and over 638 miles in Canada, with an average taxation of \$95 per mile, or a total of \$60,610. Add the St. Clair tunnel figures, and the totals are \$208,409 paid in the States, and \$61,340 paid in Canada. It may be well said that these railway lines collect earnings in Canada to pay taxes in the States.

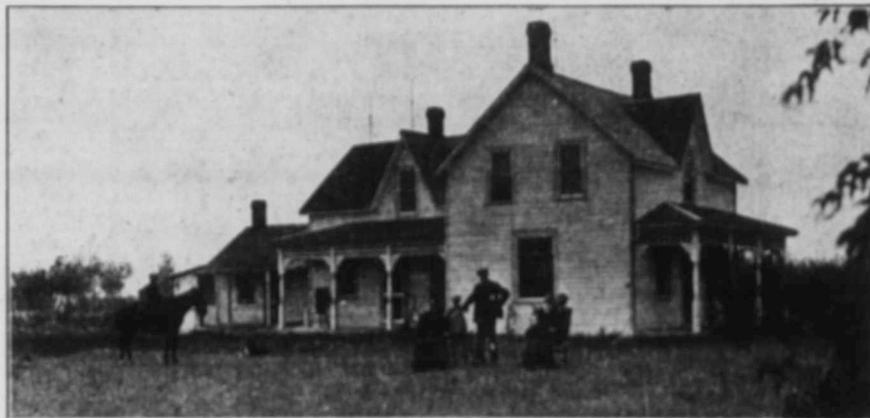
A comparison of the taxes paid in Ontario on farm property and on railway property shows how great is the discrimination in favor of the latter class of property. Farm property is taken for the purposes of comparison because the taxes paid on that class of property do not include charges for water, light, street railways, etc., as is often the case in cities and towns.

Big Farm Taxes

In 1908 the total assessment of farm property in the province amounted to \$601,738,342, on which the total taxes paid amounted to \$7,001,104, a rate of 11.65 mills on the dollar, and a rate of \$6.69 per head of population. In nine years, although the rural population decreased by 60,000, the assessment increased \$51,000,000, the taxes increased \$2,383,899, the rate on the dollar increased 1.39 mills, and the rate of taxation per head increased \$2.55.

In the Dominion there are, exclusive of government and uncompleted lines, 21,965 miles of railway, capitalized at \$35,638 per mile. The 8,000 miles (excluding government lines) in Ontario, therefore, represent a capital of at least \$445,000,000. Assessed at one-half that amount, which is less than the basis of assessment of farm property, and taxed at 11 mills, which is less than the rate on farm property, the result would be a taxation of \$2,448,072, or \$306 per mile. This is \$76 less than the average rate per mile paid in the United States, and \$90 less than the Michigan rate per mile.

In addition to the municipal taxes on farm property, as given above, the rural population of the province paid in the same year their share of the \$73,323,963 customs and excise taxes collected by the Dominion government, which, at the lowest calculation, amounted to \$12,000,000. This brings the total taxation on the township property in the province up to \$19,000,000, on an assessed value of



"LAGGAN FARM"
Home of Peter McDonald, President Vtbon G.G.A.

in the States was \$1,926 per mile in New Jersey, and the lowest was \$148 per mile in Arizona. In the states adjoining Ontario the rates per mile were: New York, \$672; Ohio, \$376; Pennsylvania, \$354; Wisconsin, \$409; Michigan, \$396; Minnesota, \$388.

Ontario and Michigan

A comparison of the taxes paid by the railways and subsidiary properties in Ontario and Michigan shows in a most startling manner how very much we are behind the age in regard to this most important of the many duties of a government—the equalization of the burdens of taxation. Ontario and Michigan are about equal in population and wealth, the advantage, if any, being in favor of Ontario, and with similar conditions in many respects. They have nearly the same railway mileage, that of Ontario being 8,230, and that of Michigan, 8,040. In 1909 the taxes paid by the railways, express, Pullman and car-loaning companies in the province and state were as follows:

Companies.	Ontario.	Michigan.
Railway	\$823,000	\$4,377,873
Express	6,500	26,606
Pullman	1,838	10,336
Car-loaning	Nil	23,586
Totals	\$831,338	\$4,438,401

the freight traffic over these two lines consists of through freight, which goes through unbroken. It may, therefore, be assumed that the earnings and working expenses are about equal, and the ability to pay taxes equal. What do they pay in the two countries? According to the returns for 1907, the latest year for which detailed returns are at present available, the taxes paid by these two stretches of lines are as follows: The G.T.R. (Grand Trunk Western) paid in Michigan, on 220 miles, \$295,181, or \$220 per mile, and in Ontario \$109 per mile. The M.C.R. paid in Michigan \$361,009, or \$70 per mile, or over \$2,000 per mile, and in Ontario \$109 per mile.

Canada's Peculiar Way

In the same year the St. Clair tunnel, with equal mileage, and equal earnings and expenses in Michigan and Ontario, paid in taxes in Michigan \$22,909, and in Ontario \$750. The Ontario end received a subsidy of \$283,000, the Michigan end nothing.

When it is remembered that the principal freight business of these two lines is to haul the products of the western states through Ontario to the seaboard, to enter into competition with the products of Ontario, the injustice done to the people of this province is far worse than the mere figures show. That the

New Zealand After Twenty Years of Progress

Now what does this all mean? It means that these cheerful high-ball drinking millionaire railroad magnates, whose throne-room is Wall-Street, are imposing bonded indebtedness that the wealth-creators and consumers of America, of our generation and the next, will have to pay by the sweat of the brow of millions; for the dividends on these inflated bonds must be paid from the operation of the roads. And herein lies an added excuse which the railroads will no doubt put forward for demanding continued extortionate rates for mail service as well as for picking the thread-bare pocket of industry that the favored few may enjoy a perpetual golden harvest made possible by the government placing in private hands this arbitrary taxing power.

What the U.S. Has Done

Our nation has given the railways an empire of land and franchises worth hundreds of millions of dollars; yet has she safeguarded the people's rights by prohibiting stock-watering, bond inflation or a riot of extravagance in regard to salaries and expenses of chiefs and favored officials? No, she has virtually abandoned the wealth-creating millions of America to the rapacity of the public service companies, and the railways have been industriously assisted in their farming of the people by the express companies, the telegraph corporations, and the telephone monopolies.

Perhaps no more striking example between government administered in the interests of the people, and one administered in the interest of the feudalism of privileged wealth can be found than that offered by New Zealand and the United States.

To return to the railways of New Zealand. We have already seen how there has been a rapid diminution in the freight and passenger rates since the Liberal government commenced its system of operating the railways. But under this Liberal democratic management the railways have also become a special blessing to the dependent citizen struggling to reach independence and prosperity, and to the child reaching to the light of education. Thus, for example, workmen desiring to own little homes and yet remain at work in the cities, can live within a radius of twelve miles of the city and enjoy a four cent fare each way; while the school children enjoy special advantages on these state-operated roads, children in the primary grades being carried absolutely free. Older children pay from \$2.50 to \$5, according to age, for three months' tickets, up to a distance of sixty miles. "This gives them," as Professor Parsons points out, "a possible 120 miles a day for three to six cents, or twenty to forty miles for a cent."

Besides this, the road arranges for special school excursions, by which at a normal figure children are taken from the cities one hundred or two hundred miles into the country to study geography and the wonders of nature in the mountains and picturesque valleys; while the children from the country districts are brought into the cities and taken by the teacher over the printing offices, the ships, through the gas works, and various other manufactures and objects of interest.

The Parcel Post

Another example of the wise statesmanship of New Zealand, which contrasts strikingly with the statesmanship of our own country that has been grossly neglected of the interests of the people or that has placed the demands for the dollar above the welfare of the citizen, is found in the parcel post. We have no parcel post because the great over-rich and extortionate express companies have been all-powerful—whenever attempts have been made by high-minded statesmen to secure this service that would at once prove an enormous benefit to the people and a source of almost fabulous income to the postal department. Postmaster-General Wanamaker knew full well what he was saying when he gave to an English statesman the fact that it was the four great express com-

The Two Chief Strongholds of Progressive Democracy

By B. O. FLOWER, in *The Twentieth Century*

Continued from Last Issue

panies that furnished the explanatory reason for the failure on the part of the people's representatives or rather misrepresentatives, at Washington, to give them a parcel post.

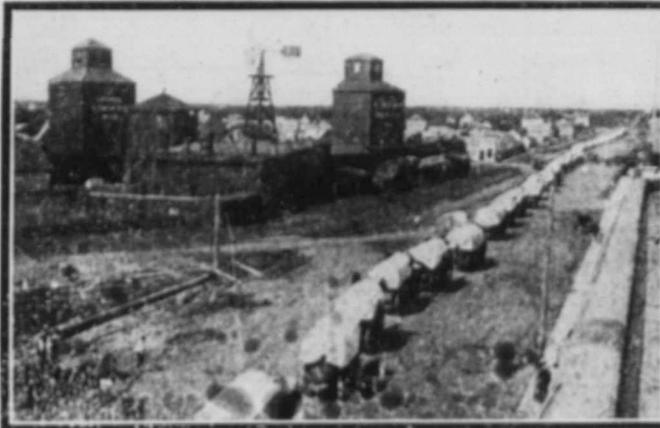
And why have the express companies so strenuously opposed a parcel post? Simply because they wish to farm the American people of millions upon millions of dollars, levied from industry as extortionate tribute. Do you question this? Then read the following facts as given in an editorial in *LaFollette's Weekly*, for January 8 of the present year:

"The Wells Fargo Express Company in the fiscal year 1909 earned net, after the payment of all expenses and taxes, over 86 per cent of the total value of all its property and equipment used in its business, and received in addition \$1,400,000 income from investments of the accumulated profits. It presented its shareholders with a special Christmas dividend of 300 per cent. of \$24,000,000.

"The American Express Company has been paying dividends of from six to twelve per cent. for years, on a capitalization half water; and last year received an income of \$1,178,999 from

service along liberal lines has been under way. Now all persons conversant with the facts know that the cost of transportation in sparsely settled districts, especially where the transportation system has not been well organized and developed, is necessarily high.

But with population and organization the cost rapidly diminishes in proportion to receipts. Thus a street-car service in a small city will often be run at a loss for some time. After the city becomes a large centre, however, the street-car service becomes a great and perpetual growing mine of wealth to the city or corporation operating it. The same is true in regard to railways and transportation service in general. It is probable that if New Zealand were anything like so well settled and the service so developed as in older countries, her parcel post charges would be not more than one-fourth what they are today. To realize that this is a reasonable supposition one has only to compare the physical valuation of the express companies with their watered stock, and then note the enormous dividends that have been paid and are being paid on this watered stock. In



Doukhobors leaving Yarkon for B.C.

investments of its additional accumulated profits.

"The Adams Express Company with a total investment of about \$6,000,000, has, in recent years, in addition to high regular dividends amounting to \$35,000,000, and last year received from its accumulated profits not yet distributed an income of \$1,600,000. So that another special distribution dividend of 100 per cent. is about due to the Adams shareholders.

"And so we might go on giving the statistics of the extravagant profits of the express carriers. Some of the smaller companies earned last year 200 and 300 per cent. net on their investment."

Now in New Zealand the parcel post will carry a parcel up to eleven pounds in weight and up to three feet in length and three feet in circumference, for six cents a pound, anywhere over New Zealand and not exceeding twelve cents a pound to any foreign land.

It may be urged that distances are much shorter in New Zealand than in the United States, and this is true. The extreme length of New Zealand from north to south is little over a thousand miles; while its greatest breadth is only 250 miles. But to offset this, it must be remembered that New Zealand is comparatively sparsely settled as yet. It has only been in very recent years that the present progressive system of development and organization of the country's transportation

millions. The workingman who can go to the postoffice and deposit his little savings week by week and know that the credit of the government stands behind it so that there is practically no danger of his waiting up some morning to find his money lost on account of the failure of the bank or the embezzlement of some of its officials, soon acquires the habit of making his regular deposits.

In America we have savings banks in many of the large cities, and in some of the States the interest of the people are fairly well safeguarded by stringent legislation. In other states there are no such proper safeguards, while in numbers of small cities and towns as well there are no savings banks whatever. Hence millions upon millions of dollars that would be saved for old age or which would gradually accumulate until the laborer had acquired enough to purchase a home, are frittered away.

In 1903 the total deposits in all sorts of banks in New Zealand amounted to \$140 for each inhabitant. In the United States with no postal savings bank, the total bank deposit amounted to only \$110 per inhabitant.

In speaking of the benefits of this wise government action, Professor Parsons observes:

"Finally, postal banking has proved to be an important factor in the equalization of wealth, aiding the small beginnings of accumulation at one end, and at the other or investment end, cutting off a source of speculation and profit for private monopolists by drawing savings deposits into public banks instead of leaving them to private institutions where they would be manipulated for private gain."

There can be no question but that we would have had the postal savings bank long ere this had it not been for another great privilege seeking and privilege-enjoying class—the banking interests. Like the railroads, like the express companies, like the telegraph and telephone trusts, this great interest has been able to prevent the people's interests being thus conserved.

Helping the Helpless

In this country, if there is a business depression and public works have to be curtailed, or the corporations find it to their interest to cut down the labor force, the workers are promptly dismissed, sometimes with regret and kind words but without any intelligent or systematic effort being made to help them bar their doors against the wall of want. Often such cutting down of labor comes in the winter season, or when it is approaching, and always after a panic there is an army of once self-respecting and industrious men and women forced by the iron hand of fate and the hard heart of a Christian society, which places money above manhood, into the depths. The slums of the city enlarge their borders and the army of human derelicts is largely augmented.

Now the New Zealand government holds that it is the august, solemn and inescapable duty of the civilized state, no less than the proper function of wise statesmanship, to bend every effort to preserve the citizen from losing his self-respect or becoming a human derelict. Therefore, shortly after the progressive democratic party came into office, the government organized an employment bureau to secure positions for the out-of-work and to help the helpless workers to reach a field of profitable employment. Here year by year the friendly hand of an enlightened state has been extended to the seeker after labor, and never did the good officers of a fraternal government shine so luminously in the poor man's night time as during last year, when financial depression reached New Zealand. Before that the government had assisted from two to six thousand people a year to obtain good positions at private or public work, but last year over ten thousand persons who would have fallen into the slough of despair, were taken by the hand, so to speak, by this civilized state, and given positions of steady employment.

Four thousand one hundred and

The Postal Savings Banks

The postal savings banks in New Zealand, as in all nations that have established them, have proved a tremendous incentive to thrift on the part of the people, and especially of the industrial

Continued on Page 11

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Direct Legislation

OR

The Initiative and Referendum: What it is and why we need it

By ROBERT L. SCOTT

SECOND ARTICLE

1. **Direct Legislation** shall consist of both the **Initiative and Referendum**.

2. **Eight per cent.** of the duly qualified voters shall be required to legalize an **Initiative** petition. **Five per cent.** of the voters shall be required upon the **Referendum** petition to make a legal demand that legislation passed by the legislature be referred to the people.

3. **Signatures to petitions** shall be computed on a basis of the whole number of votes cast in the Province for all candidates for seats in the legislature at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the Initiative or the Referendum.

4. **Amendments to the Manitoba Act and the Acts of Autonomy** will be required to enable the adoption of the system of Direct Legislation in Canada's three Prairie Provinces. These amendments can be had so soon as the people insist upon having them.

5. **An emergency clause** shall apply to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety. But if it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety that a law shall become effective without delay, such necessity and facts shall be stated in one section of the bill and if upon affirmative and negative vote in the Legislature two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature vote in favor of said law going into instant operation for the immediate preservation of public health, peace or safety, such laws shall become operative upon the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and such law shall remain in force until repealed by a majority vote of the legislature or by vote of the people upon **Referendum** petition at the next general election or the next special election should the latter be ordered by the Legislature or Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon such emergency measure or any other that may be submitted to the people.

6. **The Referendum** shall be explicitly made to apply to **parts of measures** as well as to entire measures.

7. **Initiative petitions** must be filed not less than ninety days before any regular session of the Legislative Assembly.

8. **Referendum petitions** must be filed not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the Legislative session at which the act petitioned against was adopted by the Legislature and no law save those passed under and according to the provisions in reference to urgency measures shall become co-operative until ninety days have expired. No measure petitioned against, save those passed under the emergency clause, shall come into effect unless and until after such measure has been ratified or endorsed by the people at the election when said measure is voted upon as result of **Referendum** petition.

9. **All petitions, both Initiative and Referendum, are to be filed at the office of the Provincial Secretary.**

10. A provision shall be made enabling the Legislature or Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to propose an **alternative measure** in case they object to the form of petition drawn by the promoters of any legislation by means of the **Initiative**.

11. **The votes on Initiative and Referendum** petitions shall be taken at the next regular general election, except when the Legislative Assembly or Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall order a special election and at all elections when special measures are submitted to the people of the Province.

12. **The style of measures** passed directly by the people shall be as follows: His Majesty, by and with the consent of the people of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, enacts as follows:

13. Provision shall be made for the reference to the people of **measures proposed by the Legislature.**

14. **Cities towns and municipalities** shall be enabled to provide for the manner of exercising the **Initiative and Referendum powers** as to municipal legislation, including emergency measures, but shall not require more than ten per cent. of their legal voters to order the **Referendum** nor more than fifteen per cent. to propose any municipal measure by means of the **Initiative**.

Where Direct Legislation Would be Useful

In defeating the corrupt schemes of promoters and politicians whose aim it is to exploit public resources, secure charters and monopoly rights in their own interests and to the detriment of the public welfare.

In cancelling extravagant and improper deals made by our legislators extending privileges, subsidies, etc., in connection with the construction of railways and public works.

In preventing the alienation of the public domain in the interests of a few speculators and manipulators.

In opening the way for progress, to enable the people to gain reforms just so fast as they want them. **Direct Legislation** will foil the ambitions of the self-seeker and interest-server. It will enable the people to retain the services of statesmen of honor, courage and executive ability but who may advocate policies unpopular or in advance of public opinion. This is impossible under our present system of representative government, so-called.

Many people who are inherently conservative seem to regard **Direct Legislation** as a dangerous innovation; they think it a new device, strange and unproven. Such is not the case; the idea was originally conceived by a German reformer and was first outlined in the columns of a Parisian newspaper. The Swiss were the first people to apply it to the regulation of their affairs of State and since its adoption nearly half a century ago Switzerland has been universally recognized as one of the best governed democracies in the world.

Direct Legislation is now part of the governmental machinery in eight of the American States. It was adopted in South Dakota in 1898, Utah 1900, Oregon 1902, Nevada 1905, Montana 1906, Oklahoma 1907, Maine 1908, Missouri 1908. Provision has been made for the adoption of the **Initiative and Referendum** in the two new States of New Mexico and Arizona which are being admitted to the American Union this year. The question is a live issue in half of the remaining States of the North and West and in several States is endorsed by both the Republican and Democratic parties. This ensures the fact that its practice is to be very much extended after the impending congressional election.

People who do not understand the principle of **Direct Legislation** and do not want it because it might infringe upon the almost despotic power within the party caucus which they now abuse and enjoy have ridiculed the idea as being a "Yankee" scheme, un-British, etc., etc. This is about the best objection that can be urged in opposition to it, therefore we are not surprised that since **Direct Legislation** has promised to become a factor in Canadian politics such inane observations should be advanced. Dr. Johnson has said "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel." So time has proven on countless occasions since the utterance of that famous epigram. Why should we object to a good thing though it be un-British? Have not some of our grandest ideas and most beneficent practices come from sources other than those of British origin. Is not our Theology un-British? We do not refuse to listen to the music of the German Wagner. We do not despise the art of the Italian Dante nor the poetry of the Egyptian Homer. We do not refuse to ride in a steamboat because it was first the creation of an American citizen.

One of Canada's most prominent politicians in referring to **Direct Legislation** spurned the idea and dismissed it with a seeming self-assurance that he had said the last word in this statement: "The Referendum finds no place in the history of British constitutional development". This is not true, but were it true would such a statement be any argument against it. We believe such inane objections only serve the more to prove the need of some such innovation. We have not refused to push out upon new lines in the process of material development, why should we refuse to do so in the constitutional development of political institutions? If all our activities were governed by such a standard the human race would have advanced little beyond the stage of carnivorous animals living upon uncooked flesh and herbs.

It is, however, a fact that we have ample precedent for the practise of the **Referendum** which can be cited for the benefit of those worshippers of the past who refuse to act in the absence of precedent. No longer ago than December, 1909, Lord Lansdowne, leader of the dominant party in the British House of Lords—one of the most exclusive and conservative bodies extant in modern times—said in moving the rejection of the famous Lloyd-George budget: "This House is not justified in giving its consent to this bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." The election of January, 1910, was the result of the action of the House of Lords. The Liberal party of Great Britain was sustained upon its record. —That the Lords recognize the final supremacy of the people as expressed therein the **Referendum** there can be no doubt. When the budget came up for consideration after the election Lord Lansdowne signified the withdrawal of further opposition in these words: "The Lords withheld assent from the budget solely with the object of referring it to the voters. Now that the constituencies, through their representatives in the Commons, have expressed their favor the Lords have no other course but to acquiesce in the passing of the budget."

The issue of the budget which provoked the Lords to take the stand was entangled and confused with many another in favor of the **Referendum** issue. We are safe in saying that the verdict of the people was in favor of the budget but the only manner in which the opinion of the country could have been learned with anything approaching mathematical precision would have been through the submission of a **Referendum** along the lines which we propose it shall be employed under the system of **Direct Legislation**. Another precedent for the **Referendum** is found in the practise of municipalities in submitting money by-laws to the people for their approval or rejection.

The principle of **Direct Legislation** is endorsed first in the court of common sense and sustained by the precedent of the highest judicial body in the British Empire. The contention of those who oppose it upon the ground of want of precedent is fatuous and absurd.

Continued on Page 20



DON'T WASTE TIME

THESE BOOKS WILL MAKE YOU BUSY



ALL these books will be supplied to readers of The Guide, post-paid, on receipt of price. As they are not kept in stock in The Guide Office, but are sent direct from the publishers, it will require from ten days to two weeks to fill the orders.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.—If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parson's book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation, and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The book is double indexed for subjects and persons. It is a book to read carefully and to digest and to think about. This book is published in paper binding at 50 cents. In lots of 10 or more, 45 cents each. They will be sent to any reader postpaid on receipt of price.

SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA, 1848-1907. By Edward Porritt. Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader and is a professor in Harvard University, teaching political economy and lecturing on Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff in the various which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

CLOVERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM. By Thomas Shaw. This is the first book published which treats on the growth, cultivation and treatment of clovers as applicable to all parts of the United States and Canada, and which takes up the entire subject in a systematic way and conservative manner. The importance of clover to the economy of the farm is so great that an exhaustive work on this subject will, no doubt, be welcomed by students in agriculture as well as by those who are interested in the tilling of the soil. Illustrated, 5x7 inches. 327 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.90.

FORAGE CROPS OTHER THAN GRASS: How to Cultivate and Use Them. By Thomas Shaw. Soon forage crops other than grasses will be grown from sea to sea. This new departure may revolutionize the stock and dairy business of America. Professor Shaw's book tells all about it—just what has been done, how it was done, and how any and every farmer can do likewise. Scientifically accurate, the book is intensely practical. Illustrated. 287 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.90.

HEDGES, WINDBREAKS, SHELTERS AND LI-E FENCES. By E. P. Fowell. A treatise on the planting, growth and management of hedge plants for country and suburban homes. It gives accurate directions concerning hedges; how to plant and how to treat them; and especially concerning windbreaks and shelters. It includes the whole art of making a delightful home, giving directions for hedges and balconies for bird culture and for human comfort. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.90.

FARM APPLIANCES.—Describing numerous useful and labor saving appliances, which will be found of great value in every department of farm work. With nearly 250 illustrations. 192 pages. 5x7 inches. Flexible cloth \$1.90.

THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL. By Frank A. Waugh. In these seventeen chapters or essays, as the author calls them, he presents a delightful study of the landscape in all its phases—historical, poetic, literary, artistic, practical landscape gardening, etc., all written in a most sympathetic style. The illustrations are an important feature, consisting of reproductions of pictorial postcards, made by the members of the Postal Camera Club. Every lover of a beautiful book or of the beautiful in Nature will thoroughly enjoy this charming volume. It will make a highly appropriate gift book. It is printed from large, clear type, on specially-made, deckle-edged, wove paper, the illustrations on coated paper in soft tones, gilt top, modern art binding. 326 pages. Size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches. Price, net \$2.00.

HANDY FARM DEVICES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. By Louis Gossaga. Every successful farmer wishes to do things, not only the best way, but the easiest and quickest way. There is hardly any end to the ingenious contrivances that inventive men who are handy with tools have devised to save time, money and labor. This new book is simply overflowing with bright ideas along this line. The material has been gathered from all over the country, and it represents the most successful experience and experiments of practical farmers.

There are chapters on the farmer's workshop, the tools he ought to have and their uses. Directions are given for making things for almost every conceivable farm purpose, including appliances for the care of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees; gate-closures, appliances for the garden, orchard, woods, house, barns and buildings. In every instance there is a clear, complete description, and a picture showing how to make each device or thing mentioned. It is just the thing for the boy or young man on the farm, as it will turn his mechanical abilities in a practical direction. Never before has this subject been presented in a way so easily understood and made so easily applicable to everyday problems. Illustrated 5x7 inches. 288 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.50.

HERBERT'S HINTS TO HORSEKEEPERS. By the late Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forester). This is one of the best and most popular works on the horse produced in this country. A complete manual for horsemen, embracing: How to breed a horse; how to break a horse; how to use a horse; how to feed a horse; how to physic a horse (allergically or nonallergically); how to groom a horse; how to drive a horse; how to ride a horse, etc. Beautifully illustrated. 425 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.50.

FARM STOCK. By C. W. Burkett. There are few men in the country better qualified to write on this subject than Prof. Burkett, late director of the Kansas Experimental Station and now editor of American Agriculturist. The writer handles, in a brief yet practical and thorough manner, the breeding and feeding, care and management of all classes of farm stock. The chapters on beef, mutton and pork making show how the small breeder can make money. For the average farmer there is no book on farm stock just like it. Written in a simple, straightforward way, with all technical terms and expressions fully explained, it is designed for the average farmer; yet the largest breeder can profit by using it as a guide. Fully illustrated. 5x7 1/2 inches. 350 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.50.

HARRIS ON THE FITS. By Joseph Harris. The points of the various English and American breeds are thoroughly discussed, and the great advantage of using thorough-bred males clearly shown. The work is equally valuable to the farmer who keeps but few pigs and to the breeder on an extensive scale. Illustrated. 218 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

PROFITS IN POULTRY.—Useful and ornamental breeds and their profitable management. This excellent work contains the combined experience of a number of practical men in all departments of poultry raising. It is profusely illustrated and forms a unique and important addition to our poultry literature. 352 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON BUTTERMAKING. By Chas. A. Publow. This book is entirely different from the usual type of dairy books, and is undoubtedly in a class by itself. The entire subject of buttermaking in all its branches has been most thoroughly treated, and many new and important features have been added. The tests for moisture, salt and acid have received special attention, as have also the questions on cream separation, pasteurization, commercial starters, cream ripening, cream overrun, marketing of butter, and creamery management. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 100 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.50.

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA.—History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Fertilizer and Fodder. The appearance of the Hon. F. D. Coburn's little book on alfalfa a few years ago has been a profit revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country, and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is by far the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop published anywhere. Illustrated. 336 pages. 6 1/2 x 9 inches. Cloth \$2.00.

HOMES FOR HOME BUILDERS.—Edited and arranged by W. D. King, architect, of New York. Farm and village house plans also plans of barns, stables, poultry houses, etc., in great variety. 251 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

POULTRY ARCHITECTURE.—Compiled by G. B. Fiske. A treatise on poultry buildings of all grades, styles and classes, and their proper location, roosts, additions and special construction; all practical, complete and reasonable in cost. Over 100 illustrations. 125 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.50.

FARM CONVENIENCES.—A manual of what to do and how to do it. Describing all manner of home-made aids to farm work. Made up of the best ideas from the experience of many practical men. With over 200 engravings. 256 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

PRACTICAL TAXIDERMY AND HOME DECORATION. By Joseph H. Baily, taxidermist for the government surveys and many colleges and museums in the United States. An entirely new and complete as well as authentic work on taxidermy, giving in detail full directions for collecting and mounting animals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects and general objects of natural history. 123 illustrations. 204 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER. By Edward Eggleston. A story of frontier life of half a century ago, when Indiana was on the outskirts of civilization. It faithfully records in the dialect of that section and period a state of society which, in our rapid progress, has long since been a matter of history, but as recorded by the author, of the most intense interest. It is one of the few books of its class which not only for its merits, but as a leader in the dialect field of fiction is destined to rank as a classic. Finely illustrated. 218 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.50.

THE DOGS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.—Their breeding, training and management in health and disease; comprising all the essential parts of the two standard works on dogs by Stonehenge. Containing over 100 beautiful engravings, embracing most noted dogs in both continents, making together with chapters by American writers, the most complete dog book ever published. 370 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.50.

BARN PLANS AND OUTBUILDINGS.—Two hundred and fifty-seven illustrations. A most valuable work, full of ideas, suggestions, plans, etc., for the construction of barns and outbuildings, by practical writers. Chapters are devoted to the economic erection and use of barns, grain barns, horse barns, cattle barns, sheep barns, corn barns, smoke houses, ice houses, pig pens, granaries, etc. There are likewise chapters upon bird houses, dog houses, tool sheds, ventilators, roofs and roofing doors and fastenings, workshops, poultry houses, manure sheds, hayracks, root pits, etc. 225 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

THE BOOK OF WHEAT. By F. T. Doninger. This book comprises a complete study of everything pertaining to wheat. It is the work of a student of economic as well as agricultural conditions, well fitted by the broad experience in both practical and theoretical lines to tell the whole story in a condensed form. It is designed for the farmer, the teacher and the student as well, and the bibliography which accompanies the book alone is worth many times its price to the investigator of any subject connected with the culture of wheat. Illustrated. 5 1/2 x 8 inches. 370 pages. Cloth. Net \$2.00.

FARMERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE STOCK. By E. V. Wilcox and C. E. Smith. The work is intended for a reference book for stockmen, farmers, students and teachers. This work contains 768 royal octavo pages (9 1/2 x 9 inches), beautifully printed on superior paper, type large, clear and easily read, and is profusely illustrated; a marked feature being a series of anatomical charts which appear in a book of this character for the first time. Handsomely bound in cloth. Half Morocco, very sumptuous. \$4.50.

THE BUSINESS OF DAIRYING. By C. B. Lane. The author of this practical little book is to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he has treated so important a subject. It has been prepared for the use of dairy students, producers and handlers of milk and all who make dairying a business. Its purpose is to present in a clear and concise manner various business methods and systems which will help the dairymen to reap greater profits. This book meets the needs of the average dairy farmer, and if carefully followed will lead to successful dairying. It may also be used as an elementary text book for colleges and especially in short course classes. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 300 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.25.

FARM DRAINAGE. By Judge French of New Hampshire. The principles, process and effects of draining land with stones, wood, ditch plows, open ditches, and especially with tiles, including tables of rainfall, evaporation, filtration, excavation, capacity of pipe, cost and number to acre. 384 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00.

SOILS. By Chas. William Burkett. The story of the properties of the soils, their improvement and management, as well as a discussion of the problems of crop growing and crop feeding, make the book equally valuable to the farmer, student and teacher. 300 pages. 5 1/2 x 8 inches. Cloth \$1.25.

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HOW CROPS GROW. By Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College. New and revised edition. A treatise on the chemical composition, structure and life of the plant. The book is a guide to the knowledge of agricultural plants, their composition, their structure and modes of development and growth, of the complex organization of plants, and the use of the parts; the germination of seeds, and the food of plants obtained both from the air and the soil. The book is indispensable to all real students of agriculture. With numerous illustrations and tables of analysis. 416 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.50.

THE MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE. By Prof. Thos. Shaw. The plan for this book will be at once apparent when it is stated that it is the first book that has ever been written which discusses the management and feeding of cattle, from the birth of the calf until it has fulfilled its mission in life, whether on the block or at the mill. The book is handsomely printed on fine paper, from large, clear type. Fully illustrated. 5 1/2 x 8 inches. 496 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.00.

FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS. By J. E. Davidson and L. W. Chase. Farm Machinery and Farm Motors is the first American book published on the subject of Farm Machinery since that written by J. J. Thomas in 1867. This was before the development of many of the most important farm machines and the general application of power in the work of the farm. Modern farm machinery is indispensable in present day farming operations, and a practical book like Farm Machinery and Farm Motors will fill a much felt need. The book has been written from lectures used by the authors before their classes for several years and which were prepared from practical experience and a thorough review of the literature pertaining to the subject. Although written primarily as a text book, it is equally useful for the practical farmer. Profusely illustrated. 5 1/2 x 8 inches. 370 pages. Cloth. Net \$2.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

New Zealand After Twenty Years of Progress

Continued from Page 8

ninety of these, through the government's organized efforts, secured permanent positions in private works, and 6,201 were given government employment. Of this number there were 1,679 from Great Britain, and 485 from Australia. Since the organization of the government employment bureau, positions have been obtained for 69,173 persons, and more than one hundred thousand persons were dependent upon the toilers for which this work was secured, so that succor was rendered to about 170,000 lives; and what is more, it was that kind of aid that builds up instead of tearing down self-respecting manhood. The soup-kitchen and conventional charity assistance exert a demoralizing influence, but secure to the worker employment when he is able to earn his own living, and you help him to the highway of happiness, development and independence.

Secure Homes for Homeless

New Zealand's statesmen, realizing that a nation of homesteaders under just, wise and humane government will be a happy and nobly patriotic people, have aided the homeseeker to realize his dream. To do this was not an easy matter, for when the Liberal government came into power in 1890 more than eighty per cent. of the people owned no land. Indeed, only fourteen of the whole population were land holders, while one-third of one per cent. of the people owned over half the area and value in the hands of the people. To get this idle land held for speculation and in some instances for grazing, into the hands of the people required radical changes in the taxation laws. The taxation of land values and measures calculated to encourage industry instead of fining it, as is the effect of the unjust laws of the older countries, and the condemnation and taking over by the government of vast idle tracts, accomplished the first step necessary. Next the government encouraged the homeseekers to secure small farms by letting the actual settler buy the land on long-time and easy terms; and in many cases money was also advanced to enable the industrious citizen to build and to stock his little farm. This has proved a wise investment as well as a conspicuous example of noble yet patriotic humanitarian statesmanship. The land has been rapidly settled around the centres of wealth and the nation's riches have been thereby enormously augmented through increased production.

The government owned and operated the railroads, and so they were run in the interests of the people and not for the purpose of making a few millionaire stock-gamblers, monopolists and capitalists of industry. It was therefore in a position to encourage the people to become homesteaders and to cultivate the land envying the large towns and cities that otherwise would have lain vacant for many years. Within a zone extending many miles from the cities, the workers and the school children, as we have seen, are carried to and from their labors and schools at nominal charges, and this has enormously stimulated the settlement of the land. Still, owing to the number of immigrants coming constantly to the cities, who know nothing of agriculture, the rents in the three great centres of New Zealand—Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch—have been abnormally high and oppressive on the poor. To meet this condition the government have erected model dwellings for the workers, which are leased at a reasonable price. This has naturally had an admirable effect in lessening the rents generally. In the case of many immigrants who want to become farmers, the government interests itself and assists them to gain positions on farms for a year, so that they acquire the elementary information necessary to successful farming.

Interests of Industry Protected

Nothing in modern government is more inspiring and beautiful than the sleepless vigilance and interest of the progressive democratic statesmen of New Zealand in behalf of helpless industry. If a man is out of a position and finds that he can get employment



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at a distant point, but lacks the means to reach his destination, the government transports him and lets him pay it back as he is able to out of his earnings. If a man succeeds in getting steady employment at some distance from home, the railroads will carry his family to the worker under the same condition as it takes the toiler to his place of employment. This enables the family to be kept together, and the cost charged by the railroad in such instances is merely the cost of transportation.

We recently called attention to an article from the Australian Review of Reviews which described an act of the New Zealand government, since the period of financial depression reached the Dominion, which is so characteristic an illustration that we quote a part of it again.

"The government," says the Australian Review of Reviews, in referring to New Zealand, "is setting aside a large block of country in the North Island, in which the civil servants who are being retrenched can settle—an exceedingly wise and kind provision, which at once saves the unemployed problem and savors of the humane."

Protecting the Citizens

One of the things in New Zealand that stands out in golden radiance against the background of our corpora-

tion-ruled government, is its vigilance in preventing corporations and monopolies from gaining a strangle-hold on the people. A few years ago the coal operators, having formed themselves into a ring with some shipping interests, began to charge extortionate prices for coal. The government promptly embarked in the coal business in such a way as to cover all expenses and at the same time bring down the price of coal to a reasonable figure, developing the commerce and enriching the people.

New Zealand is removed from the great centres of civilization, and it became apparent to her progressive statesmen that two things were necessary: the farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing population should be aided in obtaining the latest and most improved facts relating to these most important wealth-creating products, and also in securing the best possible markets for what they produced. Accordingly the government sends trained teachers to all parts of the country to instruct the people how to get the best results from their labor and to prepare their products for the markets. Then the state takes the produce and places it in its own storehouses, from whence it is carefully graded, packed, exported and marketed in Great Britain. The farmers receive the full return, save the actual cost to the government of preparing and marketing the products.

These are only a few of the many striking illustrations of the wise, far-sighted and humane statesmanship which has marked the administration of the Dominion Government since the progressive democracy has taken the reins of power. The various innovations about which such doleful predictions were made by alarmed corporate and monopolistic interests have proved eminently successful. The government has been preserved from the debauching influence of privileged wealth. The interests, the enrichment, the happiness of true development of all the people has from the first been the master concern of the people's representatives. The innovations have, in many instances, been as radical as they have been just, and at all times manhood has been placed above money. It is the government in which the principle of the Golden Rule has been made the rule of national life.

It is thought that Grand Trunk employees may go out on a strike within the next couple of weeks. The trouble is a result of the recent strike on the same road.

The steamer Wasaga, laden with package freight, was burned on Lake Superior. The crew were saved by another steamer.

PEG

Who Owns C.P.R. Stockyards?

Shippers Claim that big abattoir firm have Special Privileges and that C.P.R. neglect smaller men

A former article in THE GUIDE dealing with the situation at the C. P. R. stockyards showed the total inadequacy of the system. Definite information furnished by shippers to the market was published, the main points proven being that the C. P. R. moves their stock trains at a rate that puts them in a class with "slow" freights and that the yards here are quite insufficient to yard the arrivals, necessitating the holding of animals in cars on side tracks with absolutely no chance of getting feed and water to them. It was further proven that when runs were of any great size cattle were crowded into pens much too small and where the manger and trough length was not a quarter great enough.

This article will deal with further troubles at the yards. It will show that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company disclaims any supervision over stock in the yards; that they absolutely refuse to be responsible for cattle left in the yards; that they make insufficient provisions for furnishing hay for animals that have often been without feed for thirty-six and forty-eight hours, and sometimes longer. It will further prove to the satisfaction of any unbiased mind that rank favoritism is shown in caring for cattle at the yards; that, in fact, the whole system is "rotten" and calls for a thorough and immediate readjustment; that there is "too much Gordon, Ironsides."

Cattle Were Lost

A few weeks ago, Messrs. Dewar and Sage, livestock dealers of London, Ont., purchased a shipment of cattle at Westbourne, Man. The following information regarding the shipment was given to THE GUIDE by F. E. Sage. The cattle purchased were divided into two bunches, according to size, one bunch of light and one of heavy animals. There were 185 head of heavy cattle. These were billed through from Westbourne to the Union stockyards, Toronto. They were unloaded at the Winnipeg yards for feed and water. The cattle were counted off the cars and tallied with the former count, 185 head. When the cattle were reloaded there were two head missing. The shippers immediately went to the stockyard office and informed the manager of the loss. Both Dewar and Sage certified to the loss in writing to H. W. Dickson, the manager of the yards. Mr. Dickson ignored the letter and when spoken to said that he had nothing to do with it. According to Mr. Sage his whole attitude was: "If you've lost any cattle, go and find them. We don't know anything about them and don't want to know."

They then took the matter up with E. W. Spence, freight claim agent for the C. P. R., and received the following reply:

Winnipeg, October 27th, 1910.

Messrs. Dewar & Sage,

c-o E. W. McLean,

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to your claim of \$100 for value of two cattle, I beg to say that on arrival of your shipment from Westbourne, delivery was effected and this completed the contract entered into by the Company, after which the cattle were in the stockyards entirely at your risk. I understand that you sold some, and shipped others, and it is quite possible some mistake occurred during these business transactions; but as the cattle were under your control and you had free use of the stockyards at your own risk, you will readily see that the matter is not one in which any liability can be acknowledged by this Company, although any loss sustained is, of course, much regretted.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. W. SPENCE,
Per G. E. B.
F. C. A.

That is as much satisfaction as the shippers got out of the company. It is easily understood that they could not "readily see" that the company was not liable for the loss.

A Flagrant Case

But a more flagrant case of lack of supervision of stock within the yards was one of which T. H. Hamilton, postmaster at Woodlight, Sask., was the victim. Mr. Hamilton shipped in a load of nineteen cattle from Canora, Sask., arriving at the yards Saturday evening, November 5, too late to sell them that day. They were yarded and fed and the gate locked. The cattle were all in the yard Sunday night. Monday morning, Mr. Hamilton, accompanied by a buyer, Mr. Irwin, of Toronto, came over to inspect the cattle. Mr. Irwin expected to purchase them. Six of the cattle were missing.

It transpired that they had been taken out by a Toronto buyer, and had been sold by him, who claimed that he had purchased the animals from Hamilton. Hamilton claimed that he hadn't sold nor offered the cattle for sale. THE GUIDE is informed that upon the advice of the manager of the yards, Mr. Hamilton

because the Toronto man settled for them afterward; they were not weighed; the manager of the yards, instead of trying to locate the cattle and return them to Hamilton, advised him to settle for whatever he could get. To sum up the conditions, no shipper who has stock in a pen of the C. P. R. stockyards, can leave them and be sure that they will be there when he returns; the locks on the pens are such that they may easily be forced and employees of the yards seemingly do not pretend to prevent the forcing of them. And when these slipshod methods result in the loss of stock the C. P. R. refuses to be responsible for the loss.

No Hay on Hand

Mr. Young had a few complaints of his own to register. He brought in forty-four head of cattle from Brandon. He arrived at the yards at four o'clock Friday morning, November 4. His cattle stood on the siding until Saturday morning at eleven o'clock before they were unloaded, a total of thirty-one hours. The trip from Brandon consumed eleven hours, making a total of forty-two hours before they got into a pen. But that's not the worst of it. After they were in the pen Mr. Young tried to get hay from the Company. They had none for him, but he claims that he saw Gordon, Ironsides' men get all they wanted. He could get none until Sunday morning when he managed to get two bales. That night he got three bales more. Twenty-one head of these cattle had been driven seven miles before being weighed on the cars at Brandon. Upon weighing them off at Winnipeg the twenty-one showed a shrink of 1900 pounds, an average of over ninety pounds per head. Had these cattle been unloaded

system, about "Gordon's pens." This is a subject that is not much talked of except among the buyers. The fact is that a great many of the dealers on the market are afraid of incurring the displeasure of the firm, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares. But not so with Mr. Shortreed. It seems that nine of the choice pens of the yard have been appropriated to the use of the firm mentioned. No other cattle but those belonging to Gordon, Ironsides & Fares are put into these pens, even if other animals are left on the siding for hours and these pens empty. As soon as the pens are empty the racks are filled with hay and the yards are left without animals until another bunch belonging to Gordon, Ironsides arrives. If other cattle are put in the pens they are turned out into the alleys either by employees of the firm or of the C. P. R. The railway company seems to have recognized the right of the packing concern to these pens.

Mr. Shortreed cited the following instance: Saturday night, November 5, A. Barber, of Guelph, arrived at the yards with a bunch of stock. Every pen in the yards except "Gordon's pens" were occupied. Mr. Barber's cattle were on the siding and no effort was being made to unload them. He asked why they were not being taken off the cars and was informed that all the pens were full. He insisted that his cattle be put into the pens claimed by the Gordon firm. After a long argument with employees of the stockyards he succeeded in having his wishes carried out and then went to his hotel secure in the knowledge that his animals were getting needed rest and feed. Imagine his surprise when arriving at the yards next morning to find his cattle roaming about in the alleys while a bunch of Gordon's occupied the pens.

Dealers state that there is no effort on the part of the management to carry on the business upon an equitable basis. Gordon, Ironsides & Fares are given every consideration while other buyers are given none. This thing of turning cattle out of pens to make room for Gordon's shipments occurs right along. No other company, either packers or commission men, are given pens for their use only.

"This system of caring for the shipments of Western live stock is wrong from the bottom up and is losing thousands of dollars each year for the farmers and shippers of the West," said Mr. Shortreed, "and no time should be lost in setting things right."

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR

The Gilbert Plains elevator built by the Manitoba elevator commission, belongs to a class of elevator designed for the purpose of doing the business that in the past has required three or four line elevators to accomplish. It is equipped with elevating facilities for taking away from the farmer, deliveries of grain as fast as one-half dozen threshing machines working in the immediate neighborhood can turn out.

The cleaning machinery has a capacity up to 3,000 bushels an hour to keep pace with the rapid receiving facilities of the elevator. The grain is received from the wagon, weighed over a special scale, which is equipped with a device in the form of a computing beam, different in any used in the country, which enables the operator to weigh the load and arrive at the number of bushels without doing any figuring. The cleaner is a No. 3 with an automatic brush system for cleaning the screens and the screen clothing admits of the treating of any kind of grain from wheat to grass seed. After the grain has been cleaned, it is weighed and special bin storage tickets issued and delivered into the farmer's own bin, from whence it is discharged without the aid of machinery direct through an Avery automatic scale (which weighs 10 bushels to the draft) into the car, and an unending record mechanically kept of all grain leaving the elevator.

There are thirty car lot bins in the elevator at the present time, with a capacity each of 1,500 bushels. There is also reserved at the ground floor, space to make up a total capacity of from 45,000 to 50,000 bushels all within the building. This type of elevator is also designed with a view of target enlargement when necessary, for the space of legs are so situated that additional bins may be built on either end, and the capacity of the elevator increased anywhere up to 75,000 bushels, without spending one dollar for machinery.

A crushing system is being installed at that end of the building which will allow the elevator, in the form of feed, sufficient power has been supplied to take care of all possible requirements in the form of additional cleaning or oat clipping which the farmer may demand.



Government Elevator at Gilbert Plains

agreed to settle the case without making any trouble and he received \$125 from the Toronto man who also paid the complainant's hay bill amounting to eight dollars. Those who are in a position to know the outcome of the case state that the Toronto man made sixty dollars on the five cattle.

That is the case as told THE GUIDE by A. Young, of Brandon, and there is every reason to believe that he knew every detail of the transaction. The Toronto man may have thought that he had purchased the cattle, that is, may have thought that he had a verbal understanding with Mr. Hamilton, or there may have been any one of a dozen conditions entering into the disagreement, but the crux of the matter is this: The cattle were taken out of the pen without the orders of the owner and had not been purchased

upon arrival, Mr. Young stated, the shrink could not have been half as much.

Gordon's Pens

Mr. Shortreed, of the commission firm, Rice & Whaley, also had something to say about conditions, which he characterized as the worst possible. He told of a shipment of cattle to his firm from Manville, Alta., that stood in the yards thirty-two hours before there was a chance to unload them, that after a trip across three provinces without being taken from the cars. He told of others that had been left in the cars even longer, of the difficulty in getting hay for half-starved animals. "Is there a humane society in Winnipeg," he asked. "If there is, the members are not looking after their business very well."

And then he told about one of the most rankling features of the whole

Farm and Field

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

The report of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis has just been issued and gives a lucid account of the investigations of the appointed commission.

Owing to the great economic and sanitary significance of animal tuberculosis to the live stock industry of America, and the many and varied factors which must of necessity be taken into account in formulating successful measures for its eradication, the American Veterinary Medical Association, at its meeting in Chicago in September 1909, appointed the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis. The commission was instructed to study the problem of tuberculosis among cattle and to report at the next meeting of the association upon reasonable and economical practical methods or systems to be recommended to both officials and live stock owners, for eradicating this great scourge of domesticated animals.

The commission has had four meetings as follows:—Buffalo, N.Y.; December 13th and 14th, 1909; Detroit, Mich., March 1st and 2nd, 1910; Ottawa, Canada, May 19th, 20th and 21st, 1910; Madison, V.I., June 7th and 25th, 1910; all of which were well attended.

Having made a careful study of the existing conditions of bovine tuberculosis the committee approved of the following methods for instructing the laymen, practicing veterinarians, practitioners of human medicine and health officers, namely:—

By the publication of appropriate articles on bovine tuberculosis in veterinary, medical and sanitary papers and journals.

By recommending to agricultural societies, granges and directors of farmers' institutes and unions and especially those interested in creameries and cheese factories, that lectures on bovine tuberculosis, its nature and control, be made a part of their program and that, so far as practical, demonstrations be held.

That those having in charge the arrangement of town, country and state fairs be requested to provide lectures on bovine tuberculosis, and, if practicable, to hold public demonstrations at their annual meetings.

That a pamphlet dealing with the nature of bovine tuberculosis and methods of its control should be written in language intelligible to the laymen. This pamphlet to have the approval of the commission and the endorsement of the American Veterinary Association and to be published free for distribution.

That departments of agriculture, state veterinarians, live stock sanitary boards and others interested in the official control of bovine tuberculosis be requested to promote as much as possible the educational features of their work, with the object of obtaining support and co-operation from cattle owners.

Pure Water and the Pollution of Waterways

The committee on public health have also sent out their report which contains an instructive address by Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D., who is medical adviser to the committee on public health of the commission of conservation.

Mr. Hodgetts gives in the course of his address a table showing the mortality statistics of cities of Canada by provinces since 1900-1909. He makes a comparison of this table with a similar one of the European countries, estimating the death rate per 100,000 of population. The countries given are Scotland, Germany, England and Wales, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Canada, and the United States. Of these the United States, Canada and Italy have the largest death rate from typhoid fever.

ABANDONED FARMS TURNED TO PROFIT

In driving through the Western country one sees a number of abandoned farms particularly in the lighter districts of the country. In the early days when the seasons were wetter than they are at present and the heavy low lands were subject to frost these light farms gave magnificent crops.

But many of the farmers who owned these light lands were lacking in foresight. They did not realize that by the continual cropping of their lands that they were impoverishing the soil. In a few years they had robbed the land of the humus and the high winds at all seasons of the year then tore the soil to tatters carrying to lodge on other sections the rich black loam. Finally the farmer despaired of raising wheat altogether on his once productive farm and abandoned it to move elsewhere.

Now these farms remain unproductive, hotbeds for crop-destroying insects and blots on the districts where they happen to be.

Though for wheat-raising it would take a long time to work these lands back into a state of fertility, yet, there are other methods of farming them for profit. Many of these farms will still grow good crops of grass and what better industry can the farmer turn his attention to than the raising of good horses. The prosperous farmers of to-day are not those who confine their efforts solely to the raising of wheat, but those who grow stock. The farmer who has four good horses to sell every spring for five to six hundred dollars a team is not distressed even in a year of protracted drought.

These abandoned farms if fenced and sown to grass would make excellent runs for horses. Of course the farmer could not expect to raise a large number of horses on them, but he could confine his efforts to quality more than quantity and thus realize a good profit.

Good farm work horses or drivers will always pay in the West, at least for many years to come. Yearly the horse dealers bring large shipments of farm horses from the East, which they sell to the farmers at a high figure. The farmers who raise these horses in the West get a ready sale for them for native horses are always preferred to imported horses.

The raising of horses requires a little more care than the raising of cattle, but the expense is little more. Horses are splendid rustlers in the winter time and will thrive where cattle would starve. They need a little attention in the winter such as bringing home at night to a warm stable and feeding a little grain, but in the day time it is best for the young horses to be outside especially if the breed is intended for heavy work on the farm, as size and muscle are required and exercise is one of the best methods to produce this quality.

The farmer who has a wheat farm adjacent to one of these abandoned farms would do well to think to purchase it and turn a little of his attention to the raising of horses.

KILLING QUACK GRASS

Quack grass, a native of the Prairie Provinces has gotten a hold in the soil of many farmers and is giving endless bother to them.

A field in which this grass has once become established, is absolutely useless as far as raising a crop of grain is concerned. When once in the soil, quack grass is harder to destroy than broom grass, and spreads with greater rapidity.

Numerous theories have been advanced by experts and farmers of the best methods of ridding the soil of quack grass; some of which advocate plowing at certain seasons of the year and others of working the soil into as loose a condition as possible and then pulling the roots out with a spring-tooth cultivator, cutting them off the field and burning them. The latter method was successfully carried out by Professor S. A. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, while he was superintendent of the Brandon experimental farm.

On a field of a few acres, digging and pulling the roots off the field can be done to a degree of satisfaction, but the task of cleaning a large field in this manner would be great.

Much depends on the character of the soil in ridding quack grass. Light land is less subject to the grass and is much easier to clean than heavy rich loam.

Dry weather is the biggest enemy to quack grass; if the land is plowed late in the spring and the roots are lured to the level of the sun they will wither up and die, but to plow in wet weather is simply



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to cultivate the roots and render them larger and stronger. Harrowing after plowing is also had as it drags the roots and deposits them over the field where they will quickly take root.

One farmer in the Brandon district had a field of 30 acres in which this grass had gotten a firm hold. He tried plowing at various seasons taking advantage of dry weather periods and sowing barley, but all to no account. Finally the grass got so bad that cropping was out of the question, so he had the field fenced and used the same as pasture. After a couple of years of pasturing the land was then broken up in midsummer and barked in the spring, then sown to wheat. This method proved successful as there is now not a vestige of the grass in the soil.

Why the above method proved successful in eradicating the quack grass can easily be explained. By leaving the field idle for a couple of years the roots of the grass came close to the surface and the plants became weakened through lack of cultivation. The "breaker" then turned the soil over so as the roots were exposed to the sun and the weather being dry they withered up and died.

The best way to deal with quack grass is never to allow it to spread. As soon as it appears in the field dig the roots up and burn them and on no account drag the harrows over the spot as the roots will be carried to other sections of the field.

USEFUL POINTERS

Every day as long as they will come for it plan to feed the lambs some grain. A good way to be sure they will get it, and not the old sheep, is to have a little inclosure just off the sheep pasture, with a small opening between, so that the

little fellows can crawl through and get their rations without being disturbed. But close that opening when you are not nearby to attend to things, lest some sheep try to wedge herself through and get caught.

If you want to know how essential pure, cool water is to profitable swine-raising, feed a hog on a moderate amount of swill and milk just ten hours; then offer it some fresh, cool water by the side of any other kind of rations you can rake up and see how quickly and greedily he will choose the simple water.

A little bit of meal in the manger at milking-time is a time-saver. The cows come more quietly if they expect that meal than they would if a dog were tight to their heels, they give more milk and better milk and they will keep in better flesh.

The farmer who keeps all dust and other foreign matter out of his milk, who cools it properly as soon as he can after milking and who sends it from the dairy clean, pure and sweet is doing more to promote the health and well-being of the community than all the doctors for miles around.

A tuberculosis cow may not give tuberculosis milk, but the germs are sure to be about her and to infect the milk. Then the calves, the pigs and the children will be infected. A tuberculosis cow is worse than none.

The housewife will find churning a most trying and difficult task if the salt-supply of the dairy herd is neglected while the cows are gorging themselves on fresh green grass.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ANSWERS

The agricultural editor of The Grain Growers' Guide would be pleased to hear from farmers answers to the following questions:

Why do you summerfallow? What objects do you have in view and how do you secure them?

Are you troubled with smut in your grain crops? Do you treat your seed? If so, outline the method followed and say whether it is always successful?

How do you dispose of the manure made upon your farm? Are you satisfied with the results (a) upon the soil, (b) upon the succeeding crops? What do you con-

sider would be the ideal way of utilizing it in this country?

Do you practice any kind of seed selection? Where do you secure your seed grain and how do you prepare it for the drill?

Describe how to build an implement shed. Particularize as to dimensions of a building to house the implements on an average sized farm; state where you would locate it, how you would build it, and what would be the probable cost.

The Horse

HISTORY OF THE PERCHERON

The Percheron breed of horses has been developed from heavy draft types of horses in France. The western and northwestern portion of France has long been famous for its heavy types of horses. The foundation for the Percheron horse was laid during the reign of Charlemagne (800-814 A.D.) when a horse of sufficient size to carry a weight of 400 pounds (the average weight of a knight and his armour), was required for war purposes.

The Arab and Barb horses have also played an important part in the develop-

ment of the Percheron. Large numbers of the Barbary horses were carried into France at the time of the Mohammedan invasion, 732 A.D. The Percheron then has been a result of the blending of the heavy black charger of the north and the Arabian and Barbary horses.

The development of the Percheron breed of horses has been greatly advanced through aid given to the horse breeding industry by the government. There is no nation that has taken such an active interest in this as France. Governmental aid for the development of superior breeds of horses began in France during the years 814 to 987 A. D., when breeding places called "Haras" were established in the Gothic Latin portions of France. The city of Brussels was built upon an old breeding pasture and took its name from Broisels, which meant a breeding place. Likewise the names of the cities of Vannes and Vienna have their origin in the word ventae, which meant a horse-breeding place.

The present day government of France gives aid to the development of breeds of horses by three methods, namely:

1. By governmental breeding stables that are supported by the government.
2. By approving of subsidizing stallions owned by private parties. Upon inspection by government experts, those of the second class that are found of sufficient merit are given government approval and the owners of such horses are allowed a bonus of \$60 to \$100 from the minister of agriculture for the year for which this approval stands.
3. Authorized stallions. These by official inspection are pronounced of good quality and worthy of public patronage.

Since 1885 the French law has prohibited from public service stallions not coming up to the standard.

When a horse is approved for public service by the government inspector, a star (*) is branded upon the horse's neck and when a horse is rejected the letter (R) is branded upon it. It sometimes happens that the horse is authorized for a year or so and then rejected, in which case the horse would bear both the brands of the star and the R. There is still another brand that is seen on the necks of Percheron horses imported into this country, namely the brand of the Society Percheron of France. The last brand mentioned is like the American dollar mark sign reversed and is a monogram of the letters S. and P. One, two or all of these signs may be seen on the necks of Percherons that have been imported into this country.

FARMERS AND HORSES

As a rule farmers are advised to raise draft horses, and generally speaking this advice is sound. Farmers need the power that big strong mares furnish at the least cost. They can use the young draft horses in their work, breaking them without loss of time, whereas, time must be taken from farm work to break road colts and fit them for sale. The greatest part of fitting a draft colt for sale consists in growing him well and keeping him in good flesh. The draft colt's temperament makes him an easier subject for a busy man to fit for sale than the road-bred colt. Draft-bred colts, on account of a more phlegmatic temperament, are less subject to injury than high-strung lighter breeds, nor does a slight blemish hurt their price so much. Good draft sires are in many places easier to find than good sires of lighter classes.

All these are good reasons for breeding draft horses but they do not apply to the man who loves the other kind best and understands them best. Many farmers of this kind have succeeded in the breeding of light horses and no doubt have done better at it than they could have done with heavier ones. They were built to handle kind-knew how to breed, develop and sell them. The man who thinks of breeding light horses needs to study the horses and himself with equal care.

If you have cement floors in your horse barns, be sure to keep plenty of bedding under the horses or their hoofs will become hard and brittle and very liable to split and break off. When a horse's feet are gone, the horse is gone as far as his value to his owners is concerned.

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Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

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

\$1.31 post paid

This is one of the most valuable books on dry farming that has yet been published, and a study of it would be of great value to farmers in those parts of Western Canada where dry farming is being reduced to a science. The author of the book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is valuable on the subject of dry farming. A great deal of his information is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. A number of the illustrations are taken from dry farms that are being conducted by Prof. Aitkinson in Montana, and these farms are considered by experts to be the most up-to-date dry farms on the continent. For the man who is handling a dry farm proposition a book of this kind is almost invaluable, as it covers a thorough conservation of soil moisture, and gives information on the various methods of cultivation necessary with different varieties of soil.

Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil."

The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated.

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

Direct Legislation

If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parsons' book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation, and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The book is double indexed for subjects and persons. It is a book to read carefully and to digest and to think about. This book is published in paper binding at 50 cents. In lots of 10 or more, 45 cents each. They will be sent to any reader postpaid on receipt of price.

Audel's Gas Engine Manual

By Th. Audel

The vast acres of Canada's Last West will be a long time untilled and would be a considerable time longer were it not for the advent of the twentieth century new power—GAS. Seasons wait for no man, and the success or failure of the crop depends upon the work required being performed at the proper time, whether it be in seeding, cultivation or harvesting. The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the soil is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for the sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural, then, that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easy understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams, printed in large, clear type on good paper and will be the best read book in the farm household. Postpaid, \$2.00.

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 37D212G.—English All Wool Blanket, 80 x 80 square, bound at both ends, yellow with red check, very attractive. Weight 8 lbs. Price \$4.25
 37D213G.—Same as above only 90 x 90. Weight 9 lbs. Price \$4.75

ALL WOOL HORSE RUG

37D214G.—Superior Horse Rug, 100 x 100, guaranteed all English wool, yellow with red and blue stripes. Weight 10 lbs. Price \$5.95

T. EATON CO.
 WINNIPEG CANADA

FARMERS' WEEK AT M. A. C.

Arrangements are already being made for the short course and Farmers' convention to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural college during the week commencing Monday, February 13th, 1910 and, as in previous years, the annual meetings of the various associations interested in agricultural advancement are being held in conjunction with the convention. The short course, consisting of lectures and demonstrations in animal husbandry, field husbandry, agricultural engineering and veterinary science, will begin on Monday, February 13th, and will continue for one week. The annual convention of the agricultural societies of the province, which will occupy two days, will be opened on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 14th, the final session being held on the evening of the 15th. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairymen's association will be held on February 13th and 14th, and the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association will hold their meeting on February 16th and 17th. The household science staff are arranging to hold special sessions on February 13th and 16th for the discussion of questions of particular interest to women, and the provincial seed grain fair will also be held during this week. A number of well-known speakers will attend and the program throughout will be maintained at the same high level of interest which characterized the proceedings of last February. As in other years this gathering is being held during the time of the annual bonspiel, so that parties wishing to attend the convention may take advantage of the reduced railway rates which are offered at that time.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES

The Manitoba elevator commission have sent out the following instructions to all their operators:
 "Instead of charging 3/4 cents per bushel for each succeeding 30 days or part thereof on all grain remaining in store beyond the first 15 days, we have decided to reduce and arrange the extra terms of storage as follows: Divide the 30 days into three periods, charging 3/4 cents per bushel for each ten days."

"Re handling charge on oats and barley, 1 1/4 cents per bushel will be the charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling and storing for 15 days, except where oats and barley are not cleaned when the charge shall be 1 cent per bushel."

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

The report is being circulated in some parts of the West, that the successor to David Horn, as chief inspector is the man who is particularly severe on all cars shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The company states that such is not the case and that hence there is no truth in the statement. The report seems to be spread with the intention of injuring the farmers' company as much as possible.

NEW FRENCH CABINET

Aristide Briand, prime minister of France, has formed a new cabinet as follows:
 Premier and Minister of Interior — Aristide Briand.
 Minister of Justice — Theodore Girard.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs — Stephen Pichon.
 Minister of War — General Brun.
 Minister of Marine — Bonnes de La pierre.
 Minister of Public Instruction — Maurice Faure.
 Minister of Finance — M. Klotz.
 Minister of Commerce — Jena Dupuy.
 Minister of Agriculture — Maurice Raynaud.
 Minister of Colonies — M. Morel.
 Minister of Labor — Louis Lafferre.
 Minister of Public Works — M. Puch.
 Under secretaries have been appointed as follows: — Marine, M. Guisthaus; finance, Andre Lefere; war, M. Nourens; fine arts, M. Dajardin Beaumels.
 The former cabinet was dissolved as a result of the recent railroad strikes.

AN INNOVATION

Mr. M. D. Worden, teacher of the public school at Vanasey, Sask., a little hamlet on the Goose Lake branch of the C. N. R. fifteen miles from Saskatoon, has taken a step forward in education as carried on in our country schools.

Through the co-operation of Dean Rutherford and his colleagues a seed fair was held in Vanasey school on Friday, November 4 and in connection with it an interesting programme was rendered. Prizes were offered for wheat and oats and the pupils were the exhibitors. Professors Bracken and Willing judged the grain during the forenoon and Dean Rutherford at the same time conducted a stock judging competition, followed by a demonstration in horse judging.

In the afternoon Prof. Bracken conducted a grain judging contest for the pupils and gave an address on "The seed and its functions." Prof. Willing followed with an address on "Our native birds," and Dean Rutherford discussed "The school garden." F. Hedy Auld, Director of Agricultural Extension, spoke of "The public school as a factor in the improvement of rural conditions."

Mr. Worden invited the parents of his pupils and the pupils and teachers from adjoining schools and an interesting gathering resulted. How many other Saskatchewan teachers will follow Mr. Worden's good example?

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT

The annual report of the postmaster-general of Canada, which has just been issued, shows that the estimated increase in the number of letters and postcards carried in the Canadian mails during the last fiscal year was 45,705,000, which is a 10 per cent. increase over 1909. Owing to the growth of the service the expenditure has increased considerably, compared with 1909, but in spite of that fact there was a surplus from the operation of the service of \$743,210.

During the year there was an increase of 1,124 miles in the extent of system over which mails are carried by the railway, while the increase on railway, water and land routes was greater by 1,475,505 miles.

Letter carrier delivery was established in two cities during the year, Regina and New Westminster.

Many Stamps Sold

Postage stamps to the number of 584,264,774, valued at \$9,942,435, were

issued, as compared with 530,117,232, valued at \$9,216,011 in 1909.

In the number of letters posted, Ontario led all the other provinces by a big margin. As a matter of fact, more letters are posted in Ontario than in the next four highest provinces. The figures are: Ontario, 263,448,000; Quebec, 85,334,000; Manitoba, 43,068,000; British Columbia, 37,266,000; Nova Scotia, 25,821,000; Alberta, 20,822,000, and Saskatchewan, 18,659,000.

The gross postal revenue of the principal cities of the Dominion was as follows: Toronto, \$1,769,493; Montreal, \$1,063,228; Winnipeg, \$395,051; Vancouver, \$237,341; Ottawa, \$210,139; Hamilton, \$202,921; London, \$145,250; St. John, N.B., \$111,074; Halifax, \$114,318; Calgary, \$125,749; Regina, \$85,570.

There is a financial panic in China and more than a score of Shanghai's banks have closed their doors.

Results in the Cuban election held last week indicate that the Liberal party were successful in maintaining their majority.

John Dietz, the defender of the Cameron dam, has been released on \$40,000 bail. He was rearrested upon another charge later.

FALL TERM NOW OPEN

Wheat City Business College

BRANDON, MAN.

Students may enter at any time.

To secure a more central location, F. A. Wood, formerly principal of the Central Business College, Winnipeg, has moved to Brandon, and now conducts the Wheat City Business College as a strictly high-grade school. Send for New Catalogue.

F. A. WOOD, Principal



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.

TAG THE DELEGATES

Editor GUIDE:—Would it not be a good idea for our delegates to Ottawa to wear a badge with the inscription, "M. G. G. A." and the other two provinces similar?

A. J. M. POOLE. Neepawa, Man.

WHY THE DIFFERENCE

Editor GUIDE:—I have noticed frequently the assertion made, by prominent men who are supposed to know, that Canadian wheat holds the premier position of any wheat in the world today.

To the ordinary observer if this is not a delusion it is an extraordinary fact that Canadian wheat does not command the price its relative merit demands.

D. MACRAE. Foam Lake, Sask.

THE STEEL STEAL

Editor GUIDE:—Some more dirt cheap Massey-Harris machinery. Last harvest I bought a twine clamp for the knottor of my Massey-Harris binder.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Massey-Harris casting clamp per ton at \$4000.00 and Steel rails at \$5.00.

Difference in favor of steel \$3972.00

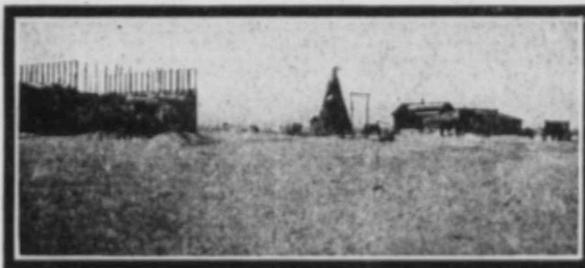
Why, Mr. Editor, it looks to me as if there was more steal, in fact cast steel, about the Massey-Harris casting than there is about the railroad steel.

farmers' interests. Mr. Jones proved that the manufacturers do not need protection. That is a fact, it was the farmers that needed it.

JOHN PARKER. Maymont, Sask.

MUST STAND TOGETHER

Editor, GUIDE:—It has been said repeatedly that it is impossible to get the farmers as a class to combine and stand together to protect their own interests.



Six months on the Prairie at Delisle, Sask.

Association of Saskatchewan and I, for one, would like to see it broaden out into something more than a protector of our commercial interests.

I should like to see our association become one grand fraternal order having the nobler and lofty aims of brotherhood and assume such a position that men would ask to become members and not need to be coaxed and cajoled to join hands with us against our common foes.

We are all ready to admit that we can learn something, even out of our own neighbors failures, nevertheless there is far too much talk these days.

there is much to learn yet, but what we want and want very badly is to feel that when we have grown our grain, after watching it with anxious care, that the grain is ours to do with as we please.

At present he is caricatured as a "hobo" in rags carrying a hayfork, but that also will change and he will take his place among his fellows, not at the bottom, but nearer the top.

GEO. H. GRAYSON. Waldeck, Sask.

Editor, GUIDE:—We see in your issue of Oct. 19th on page 34 that the Eastern farmers can feed Western cattle on Western feed and make a good profit on them.

WILLIAM McCLUNG. Pierson, Man.

CATTLE MARKETING DIFFICULTIES

Editor, GUIDE:—We see in your issue of Oct. 19th on page 34 that the Eastern farmers can feed Western cattle on Western feed and make a good profit on them.

Note—There is only one way to get around this state of affairs. Farmers must combine and be their own drovers in order to get full returns for their stock.

A NEW SUGGESTION

Editor, GUIDE:—I will say that I am in hearty sympathy with sending a large delegation to Ottawa when parliament meets, and if they don't give us some redress from some of the grievances the farmers have I think I have a patent medicine that will at least cure the Canadian manufacturers of farm implements and also the cement combine of that awful dread disease high protection.

C. O. HOLSTEIN. Wauchope, Sask.

AN APPRECIATION

Editor GUIDE:—Enclosed please find \$1 for another year's Guide. Your paper, or rather let me say our paper, is not only The Grain Growers' Guide, but the guide of quite a number of others who are not Grain Growers or farmers.

You have had so many testimonials from individuals, stating what they think of the Guide, that it is needless for me to enlarge on the subject. It will be a sorry day for the farmer and Grain Grower if the Guide happens to descend from the high plane on which it is standing today.

May the editorials be always as bold and outspoken. Through the medium of The Guide we feel in touch and sympathy with men who are working for the common cause—the uplifting of the agricultural class.

Be just and fear not; let all the aims thou aimest at be thy Country's, God's and Truths'.

All honor to the men who started the Grain Growers' Association! I presume they little thought in 1906 or 1907 that their little organization was the beginning of great things for the farmer and country at large.

Before closing these few rambling remarks; I am voicing the sentiments of quite a few when I say that the Mail Bag portion of The Guide is interesting and instructive.

work please again intere

Carbo

To public aware Mill I has be south Saska have I they lumbe Moun secure to dir retail their of the called the p- extent prove What whert or the or livi me th govern hand, becom try wi and 1 condit count gather my m can a erect, ment/ and (u at a v an en fur th Weste part o furthe plant Blairn stock public, that I No. 1 hand cent. the ar had, t public is selli F. O. can see this as the ru buildin wherel of their of lum Finche

That finish from g owned is a cer ment o Railwa nation men in let the be loss able to know t and let the We transpo Maci charter secured time lis have be Macke But no ered ti facilitate structio have st to the g Bay m governs of Augo the gov in the Hudson shows t minister

work of making life easier and more pleasant. Hoping to have the pleasure again in the near future of reading more interesting letters by old familiar names.
W. H. T. OLIVE.
Carbon, Sask.

THE LUMBER COMBINE

To All whom it may Concern:—The public at this time has been brought aware of the fact that the Mountain Mill Lumber Combine of British Columbia has boycotted all the retail dealers in the southern parts of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, until they have forced them to sign a contract, that they will refrain from purchasing any lumber from the American side. The Mountain Mill combine are now certainly secure in their position and will be able to dictate prices with a vengeance to the retail trade of the prairies, which is now at their mercy. We are also made aware of the fact that there is another combine called the Cement Merger, that is raising the price of this commodity to such an extent, that the conditions are not improved by using cement in place of lumber. What a grand spectacle in God's country, where combines have the privilege of extorting their prices for their commodity, or the rancher can do without his buildings or live in mud huts. It would appear to me that if the Dominion or provincial governments do not take this matter in hand, that our conditions will gradually become worse, and the finance of the country will work into the hands of the few, and there will be a repetition of the conditions existing in the European countries where the land and money is gathered into the hands of the few. To my mind the only way the government can assist us today in this matter, is to erect plants for the manufacture of cement in the different parts of the country, and to sell the same to the inhabitants at a small margin over cost. There is an enormous amount of material suitable for the manufacture of cement in the Western part of Alberta, and the Eastern part of British Columbia. I might beg further to state that when the cement plant was being erected at the town of Blairmore, the agent who was selling the stock of the company explained to the public, who were desirous of purchasing, that his company could manufacture a No. 1 cement from the material at hand at \$1 per barrel, and make ten per cent. upon the monies invested, and by the array of proofs that this gentleman had, the larger amount of the investing public put in their money. The cement is selling at factory at \$3.07 per barrel, F. O. B. Blairmore. If the government can see their way clear to give the farmers this assistance by getting cheap cement, the ranchers and all others connected in building can use a large amount of cement, whereby they will save fifty per cent. of their lumber bills, and settle the question of lumber and cement combines.

A. J. McGUIRE,
Pincher Creek, Alta., Oct. 26th, 1910.

DANGER TO H. B. R.

That the "Big Three" will fight to a finish to prevent the people of the West from getting the Hudson's Bay Railway owned and operated by the government is a certainty. They know that a government owned and operated Hudson's Bay Railway will end the present railway domination of the West. Do we imagine the men in control of the "Big Three" will let their hold on the people of the West be loosened so easily? We may not be able to see what they are doing, but we know that all that money, and influence, and brains can do, is being done to balk the West in her demand for competition in transportation.

Mackenzie & Mann already have a charter for a railway to Hudson's Bay, secured years ago—a charter without a time limit for construction. But as there have been no harbor facilities on the bay, Mackenzie & Mann have not built. But now that the government have shouldered the responsibility for the harbor facilities on the bay, as well as the construction of the road, Mackenzie & Mann have stepped forward, with their arms out to the government, to receive the Hudson's Bay melon. And the attitude of the government, in announcing in the Globe, of August 9th, that a partnership between the government and Mackenzie & Mann, in the construction and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway was probable, shows that it was the intention of the minister of railways to build the road with

public money, and then hand it over to Mackenzie & Mann.

But now that Western opinion against private ownership of the road has made itself felt, so that the government can give the road to Mackenzie & Mann only in defiance of the West, these promoters will feel that they have been deprived of plunder that was theirs by all the laws of railway piracy. We can count on their being like the proverbial "bear robbed of her whelps." They will do all they can to jockey the people of the West out of the possession of a competitive trade route. What will they do? What can they do? Clearly what they can do is to build a road over the government surveys to the Bay, on the charter that they have held for years. If they start construction before the government they will build on the best possible route, thus shutting out the possibility of a government line. But before a railway can build they must have a carefully located line, which can be secured only after much preliminary surveying has been carried on, and exhaustive data obtained. Have Mackenzie & Mann these elaborate data with which to locate a line to the bay? Certain recent happenings answer this important question.

Some weeks ago the Winnipeg Free Press contained a notice that one of the Canadian Northern Railway Company's chief engineers, Mr. George Burns, I think, had just returned from looking over the proposed route of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The Free Press added that it was understood that the minister of railways had called upon Mr. Burns to act in an advisory capacity to the chief engineer of the department of railways and canals, in connection with the route of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It seems strange that the government engineers needed the help of a C. N. R. engineer to locate the line. It is especially strange in view of Hon. Geo. P. Graham's statement from the platform of the town hall in Lanigan, that there were no great engineering difficulties in the construction of the road from the Pas to the Bay—that, in fact, this five hundred miles of line could be built at once, if the government thought advisable. The reason he gave us for the delay in construction was the difficulty of securing the necessary harbor facilities on the bay. Yet, in spite of the Hudson's Bay Railway being a mere bagatelle in railway construction, Hon. Geo. P. Graham has thought it necessary to call in a C. N. R. engineer to help out the government's engineers! What does that mean?

As George Burns, the C. N. R. engineer in question, has been carefully over the whole route in conjunction with the government's engineers, who are still surveying preliminary lines, he has secured the fullest possible data as to the best route. The government, by calling in Mr. Burns, has given Mackenzie & Mann possession of all the valuable data. With these data in their possession the C. N. R. engineers can project the best possible location line from the Pas to Hudson's Bay, right over the government surveys. During the coming winter they can locate this projected line, and next summer can commence construction. Hon. George P. Graham has thus given Mackenzie & Mann access to data it has taken two years to obtain, which has cost the country several hundred thousand dollars. Do the people of the West think that Hon. Geo. P. Graham, in thus giving to Mackenzie & Mann free of charge several hundred thousand dollars' worth of engineering data, and making it possible for Mackenzie & Mann to forestall the government in the construction of the road, making it possible for Mackenzie to deprive the West of a competitive trade route, has acted in the public interest, or in the interests of Mackenzie & Mann? On the face of it does it not show that in the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway the government is considering, not the interests of the people of the West, but the interests of Mackenzie & Mann? And these two promoters are the men whose railway was described three years ago by Traffic Expert Dillinger, of the railway commission, as "a road without a system." These two promoters are the men who control the railway which was included in the seathing denunciation delivered by Mr. Justice Mabee in Winnipeg a few weeks ago, in regard to the contempt in which the railways hold the laws of the land. In spite of Hon. Geo. P. Graham's intimate acquaintance with the facts that led the chairman of the railway commission to condemn the railways, the interests of Mackenzie &

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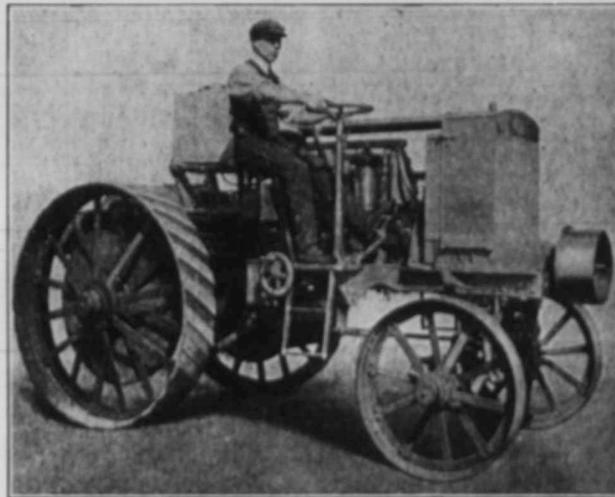
AWARDED 15 GOLD & SILVER MEDALS

And the Special Medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the highest award obtainable

These machines are specially designed to carry out every description of work required on the farm and are consequently made in various sizes to suit the largest and smallest holdings.

Being exceptionally light in proportion to their power, they do not damage the soil when disking, harrowing, seeding, etc., and all having speeds of 2 1/4, 3 1/2 and 6 miles per hour, save much time in transport and getting to work.

The fuel is either gasoline or coal oil, and all are fitted with Magneto Ignition.



MODEL V, 45-60 H.P.—WEIGHT 4 1/2 TONS

DESIGNED FOR LARGE FARMS—Will plow 4-6 furrows, work 3 Binders, Mowers or Seeders; haul 10 tons and drive full sized separator. Four cylinder engine, fitted with 3 speeds, 2 1/4, 3 1/2 and 7 miles per hour. Magneto ignition, carries fuel and water for day's work. Extension wheels and hauling cable for grubbing, etc.

MODEL K—30-35 H.P., weight 3 tons. Same pattern as above and will do exactly similar work in proportion to its power.

MODEL F—14-16 H.P. Weighs 1 1/2 tons. Breaks two or plows 3 furrows and is especially handy for all other farm work and in turning machinery, etc., and road haulage. A special Cuckshott gang plow is supplied free with this machine. We also have a 44 inch double blast separator producing 600 bushels of cleaned and graded wheat which this motor works and hauls. This outfit makes the owner of a moderate sized farm the absolute master of it.



MODEL L, 6-8 H.P.—WEIGHT 1 TON

"LITTLE UNIVERSAL"

Handiest machine out, goes everywhere, does everything. Breaks one furrow, plows two furrows, hauls a mower, harrows, disks, seeds, and catches or carries two tons. The plow is worked by the driver from his seat who lifts or lowers it as required, thus only one man is necessary. Has attachments for a grinder or thrasher, sawbench or pump, takes these to the place wanted as part of itself, does the work and brings results home; approximate fuel consumption at plow, 3 gallons per acre. A special threshing machine is supplied with this tractor which it works and hauls, producing 200 bushels of clean wheat per day. FLOW AND LOBBY BODY INCLUDED IN PRICE OF MACHINE. Grinders, Crushers, Sawbenches, Pumps included in S.

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Mann are being placed before the interests of the people, whose interests, as a minister of the crown, he is bound to guard.

Two things can be done to prevent Mackenzie & Mann from getting ahead of the government. First, the government can locate its line at once, and commence construction in the spring, as soon as the bridge at the Pas is finished. It is possible this may prevent Mackenzie & Mann from accomplishing their purpose. Second, even if Mackenzie & Mann do locate their line this winter, the railway commission can disallow their location, when it is submitted to that body for their approval. But if either course is to be followed, the West needs to show fight.

DAVID ROSS,
Strassburg, Sask., October 25th, 1910.

THE BANKING ACT AND CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—I have been greatly interested in the letter appearing in the last Guide under the caption, "Banking Act Needs Attention." Mr. Tucker is right in assuming that there are grave defects in the Banking Act, but his proposal to enlarge the powers of banks in the making of loans on land security is not a good one. In a rapidly developing country like the West, where land values are constantly on the increase, there is a great temptation to invest whatever money can be earned or borrowed, in land for speculative purposes. Could men borrow freely from the banks on the security of their present holdings of land they would re-invest their borrowings in the acquisition of more land. This would prevent the banks from employing their currency in caring for the current needs of farmers. It is necessary that the money borrowed from the banks should be employed neither in the securing of land nor in permanent equipment for the land for productive purposes, but should be employed to provide wages, living expenses, such as food, clothing, and up-keep, and place the farmer at the same time in a position that he need not sacrifice his grain by selling it at a time when market conditions are such as to warrant him in holding for better prices which will develop if the market be not glutted by too rapid marketing. If mortgages could be given to the banks as security for loans it would only be a short time before, from failure to repay on the part of the farmer, the bank would have all its available resources practically out at interest on mortgages, with nothing left to carry on current business.

Mr. Tucker made an allusion to a plan for the co-operative purchase and distribution of farm supplies for cash, presented by myself some time ago. I should like that he would turn up to the old copies of The Guide in which this plan is formulated, and read it more carefully than he did on a previous occasion. He will then see that a local co-operative company acting in conjunction with the banks, can give practically the same beneficial results that could come from an amendment to the Banking Act in the matter of land securities, without any of the consequent abuses. While the bank is unable to take a land mortgage or a chattel mortgage as security for a loan, the co-operative company can do both, and then guarantee the credit of their member requiring the loan at the bank. They will, however, stipulate that the amount placed to the credit of the member shall be available for no other purpose than the meeting of his bills for goods at the store—store in this sense including perhaps all classes of business. The procedure might be as follows:

A person desiring to be put in a position to buy for cash could go to a committee of the company charged with the duty of dealing with applications for guarantee of loans, state the amount of money he desired to employ in his cash purchases and describe the property which he was prepared to mortgage as security. The property being found sufficient for the purpose, the mortgage could be drawn in the regular way without other expense to the applicant than the examination of title, registration, and ultimately, release of property. There would be no bonus for negotiating loans, as there was none; no fee for viewing the property, as the property would be known to those having the matter in hand. The property would not be bound beyond the term for which the accommodation was required. The

applicant for loan would then arrange for a credit at the bank for the amount mentioned in the mortgage, but could arrange that this amount should be advanced on notes for small sums from time to time in order that unnecessary interest should not be paid, as would be the case if a large note were discounted and the proceeds held in an open account. The stipulation could be made that the money placed at the disposal of the borrower should only be available for paying for purchases at the co-operative store. The savings made by purchasing for cash would be of great advantage and would enable farmers to soon get into the financial position where they would not require the backing of the co-operative company to ensure the negotiation of loans with the banks.

I hope at some early date to suggest various amendments to the Banking Act, but for the reason given above I would not recommend the enlarging of the ability of the banks to loan upon mortgage security, except at second-hand as proposed, which involves no violation of the act. Moreover, it is questionable whether the ability of a bank to loan money upon the security of grain stored in a granary would not react unfortunately upon a farmer's general credit.

It is hoped by some that the creation of a complete system of government elevators at initial points, where weight and grade certificates can be obtained before shipment, will make it possible to secure advances upon unsold grain at a much earlier date than is possible in a general way at the present time. The local banks would then be able to make such advances as would permit the repayment of loans at an early date and at the same time the local bank managers would be able largely to control the application of money derived from the sale of the wheat to meet current obligations and reduce the overdrafts of business men early enough to permit new advances for the purpose of buying new stocks of goods at spot cash prices.

E. A. PARTRIDGE.

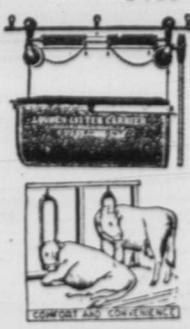
Sintaluta, Sask.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

Editor, Guide:—The discussion between friends Kirkham and Langley regarding the necessity of a new party goes merrily on and in the meantime the very thing that the one is advocating and the other opposing is laying its foundations deep and broad and nothing can now prevent its onward march to victory. Let those who would assist proceed with the decimation of political truths. The Guide furnishes the best possible medium for this purpose but much could also be done through any independent journal. Let the light shine in the dark places and the muck and dirt which has accumulated in past years will be visible to all and once plainly seen by the people there will be such a house-cleaning that will make the party politicians tremble with fear. Mr. Kirkham says a new party is needed, evidently meaning that an organization should be formed, leaders appointed, a platform adopted and promulgated. Now, sir, we already have such an organization in the Comrades of Equity, but to my mind the time is not yet ripe for an onward march. In this game of political chess it is the Grain Growers next move and after that the Dominion government has the chance to move. Wait till they move friend Kirkham. Wait until after the return of the Ottawa delegation. Wait until after the provincial conventions. Then we will know where we are at and if we cannot get from the governments, Dominion and provincial, something more than promises then we will act and act quickly. The leaders are already being disciplined for future service. The platform is already forming in the minds of the people and the moment the clock of progress strikes, the people from one end of Canada to the other will rise as a giant, "class conscious" and realizing their power. And one thing is certain the foot of this young giant will be placed across the neck of the present double-headed party of privilege. The new party may be called by any name. The name does not matter but it is the principles that count every time and the principles that will win out will be those of the Comrades of Equity. Here they are as adopted as long ago as 1907:

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The superiority they show in the show ring is equally in evidence in actual operation. Our free catalogue is full of information on Hay Tools for Barn or Field use, Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Barn Door Hangers, Pumps, etc., etc. **BE SURE YOU WRITE FOR IT TODAY**

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This beautiful tract of land is being rapidly taken up, as we had expected. The combination of extra good land in one of the very best fruit growing districts at prices away below the market value of good fruit land in British Columbia, seems to clinch a sale with those who have investigated CARLIN ORCHARDS. The very easy terms we are offering is a great inducement also.

We would advise you not to delay in this matter as the area of CARLIN ORCHARDS is limited.

Remember that UPPER OKANAGAN is the most desirable district in British Columbia. IT IS PARTICULARLY SUITED TO FRUIT GROWING; HAS A WARM AND EVEN CLIMATE; NO IRRIGATION IS NEEDED.

Carlin Orchards

is the very best tract of land in this district.

The strong points of this property are:

It fronts on a navigable river.
The Okanagan Branch of the C.P.R. runs right through, and there is a station in the centre of the property.

In 10 and 20 acre blocks at prices that can never be equalled in this province.

\$110 to \$145 per acre, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.
Some of the land is cleared and all the rest is very light clearing.
Write for information now while the opportunity is still open. A card to us for illustrated pamphlet G will receive prompt attention.

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of elevators, terminal and internal.
The public ownership and operation of railways, telegraphs and telephones throughout Canada.
Equal rights to all. Absolutely no special privileges to any individual, municipal bodies or province.
That the public domain be administered by each province in the sole interests of its people and that the products of mineral and timber lands when needed be made available to the people under provincial supervision.
The Grain Growers' Association has proved a good mother to these principles. The Comrades of Equity at the last Dominion election carried them into the political field and nobly fought and as nobly admitted their temporary defeat, but the good seed was sown which will yet in due time bring forth a lusty child ardent and strong with the glory of the dawn upon his brow.
J. E. PAYNTER.
Sec. of the Comrades of Equity. Tantallon, Sask.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E.N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
President:
F. M. Gates, Fillmore
Vice-President:
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District Directors:
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boorma, North Battleford.

A Diagnosis

Several men of high repute were evidently greatly exercised regarding the attitude of the agriculturalists of the Western Provinces on the tariff and other public questions during the recent western tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Jos. Lawrence, in a letter to the Morning Post, dated at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, October 7, amongst other things, says: "Sir Wilfrid's utterances were made for purely local consumption." Commenting further, he says: "Out of two hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Commons only twenty-seven are Western members, and even if the West were solid against high tariffs, the East would present a solid phalanx against a low tariff or any undue tampering with the present one."

Regarding the Grain Growers' Association, Sir Joseph quotes from a letter written to him by Mr. Robert Meighen, who, he says, is the highest authority, being president of the largest grain buying and milling concern in the West; a director of the C.P.R., as well as director of several banks and other concerns, confirmed by a Mr. McFee, who was once president of the Montreal Chambers of Commerce. "One ounce of testimony from these men," says Sir Joseph, "is worth a ton from unnamed authorities."

Now that we have learned from Sir Joseph's letter who his authorities are, and what they have said, suppose we accept the estimate of these keen business men regarding our numbers as approximately correct; doubtless their statements and estimates of Sir Wilfrid and the attitude of the House of Commons is equally correct, and probably their opportunities for a proper diagnosis of our public men and parliament is better than for a proper understanding of our organization. Consequently more likely to be correct regarding them than of us. That being so, what are the organized farmers of the West to understand from these business men? That Sir Wilfrid has been talking for local consumption. In other words, lallygagging us. We must understand from them that parliament is solid for high tariffs.

Regarding the naval and the other questions also, what are we up against? Is it a question of Tory vs. Grit, think you? What is to be the attitude of the farmers who will ultimately pay the taxes, and what shall our Ottawa trip really mean to us? No one will question that these men know more of the truth of Sir Wilfrid's attitude and parliament than do the organized Grain Growers; what then shall we do? But regarding our association's objects, evidently they did not read our constitution. Mr. Meighen is quoted as asking the question: "Who constitutes the Grain Growers' Association?" and gives the answer: "A body of farmers joined together, principally for a specific purpose, which is," as I understand it, "to protect themselves against the wheat dealer, who they allege is making too large a profit in handling their products." He next asks: "Do they represent the farmers generally?" and gives the answer as: "No. Only a small representation of the farmers of our Northwest constitute the Grain Growers' Association. Not over twenty-five per cent."

If he had read our constitution he would have found it declared that the objects of the association shall be: (a) To forward the interests of the Grain Growers in every honorable and legitimate way; (b) To watch legislation relating to the Grain Growers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of grain; (c) To suggest to parliament from time to time, as it is found necessary, through duly appointed delegates, the passing of any new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

This is a much less specified platform than our friend's informant has led him to believe. No one doubts for a moment the skill or business ability of these men, but is it not just possible that they are as likely to be actuated by self-interest as other men? Doubtless they are human, as likely to err as others. Might possibly be selfish sometimes, and regard the institutions over which they preside as the chief object of their paternal care and cherish them as the apple of their eyes, and since Sir Joseph has now told us what those institutions are, we are entitled to form our own estimates of their conclusions. These shrewd business men will know that their own particular great institution was not built in one day, and we suggest to them the bare possibility that the Grain Growers' organization may yet become as power-

ful as the ones they represent; and further, it is just possible that they underestimate the representative function this association is performing; and a further possibility that the blinding influence of self-interest might be leading them rather than a patriotic enlightened desire for the public weal.

FRED. W. GREEN.

NOTICE

We would ask our Associations when replying re delegates for Ottawa to use the form attached to our circular in connection with this matter. By complying with this request you will greatly oblige us.

"SASK. G.G. ASSOCIATION."

HOW HANLEY DID IT

Hanley branch of the Grain Growers held a meeting on the 15th to discuss the number of delegates they should send to Ottawa. The business men of Hanley joined us, even to the doctor and the editor of the Hanley Herald, who advocates the Grain Growers' cause in his newspaper in strong terms. He stated that he was very much interested in the Grain Growers' cause and would like to see the Hanley branch

will be well-spent money to send delegates to get a number of unjust laws rectified.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.
Hanley, Sask.

SPRINGSIDE DELEGATE

At a meeting of directors of the Springside Grain Growers' Association it was decided to recommend to the members at a meeting to be held on Saturday, November 12, at 3 p.m. in the school house, that a delegate from this Association be sent with the Ottawa deputation to urge the lowering of the tariff; Hudson's Bay Railway to be owned and operated by the government, and the government ownership of the terminal elevators, and that the fund for sending a delegate be raised by voluntary subscription.

W. DAVIS, Sec.-Treas.
Springside, Sask.

HARD LUCK

In reply to your circular re the Ottawa delegation, I brought the matter up in our meeting, and although everybody agreed that it was a good scheme, they could not see where the funds were to come from or how they were to be raised. If the matter of expense could

TO ALL SECRETARIES

Branch secretaries are reminded that our offer of a three months subscription for Ten Cents expires December 1st. After that date we cannot accept any more of these trial subscriptions. This is an excellent means of procuring Association members and numerous branches have sent in these three months' subscriptions for all prospective members in their districts, as well as active members who do not take Ten Cents. The amount involved is small—Ten Cents each—and a few dollars expended this way on the part of each branch, will produce results which will surpass all expectations. Please take the matter up at your next meeting—Education means victory.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



On the Homestead of M. O. Christianson, Shellbrook, Sask.

be solved I think we could send a useful delegate to represent this branch. Can you give us any suggestions on this point? If you can we shall be glad to do what we can.

E. TREGASKIS, Secretary.
Narrow Lake, Sask.

DUNDURN REPRESENTED

Our Association has selected as a delegate to go to Ottawa our president, T. W. Richardson. The Association will bear the expense of same. As there are a number of Local Option elections to come off about Dec. 13, we think it best to arrange the date of leaving Winnipeg about December 13 or 16 so as to give the delegates a chance to vote before leaving.

N. E. BAUMUNK, Secretary.
Dundurn, Sask.

POOR CROP TO BLAME

I beg to advise you that in accordance to your letter of October 11 re sending a farmers' delegation to Ottawa, we called a meeting for Saturday, the 29th of October, and at that meeting this question was discussed, and after that the following resolution was brought forward and passed: "That this branch association is very much in favor of sending a farmers' delegation to Ottawa to impress parliament of the needs of the farmers, but owing to the small crop this year we are unable to meet expenses for a delegate, and are therefore sorry not to be able to send one to Ottawa."

T. I. HAUSER, Secretary.
Humboldt, Sask.

AN ORGANIZATION CRUSADE

Your letters of the 4th inst. to hand pertaining to organization work, and were read at our meeting on the 29th ult. We decided at that meeting to start a crusade of better organization in our district. We hope before the end of the year to send you some life members.

E. W. HENRY, Secretary.
Milden, Sask.

MILDEN OTTAWA DELEGATES

Your favor of the 11th inst. re sending deputation to Ottawa. A meeting of the Milden Association was held on Saturday last, and I am pleased to say that we are heartily in favor with the movement. We appointed two delegates to attend the deputation.

E. W. HENRY, Secretary.
Milden, Sask.

NORMANTON APPRECIATIVE

At the last meeting of this association the following motion was carried unanimously: "That we, the Normanston G.G. Association, record ourselves unanimously in favor of government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, and feel strongly against any other scheme. And that we appreciate the efforts of the directorate and the 'Grain Growers' Guide' in the same direction." We are entirely in favor of the Ottawa delegation being sent, but we are sorry to report that we are not in a position to send a delegate. Yours of October 11 received and appreciated. At the meeting on October 19 we appealed to our members for life members. Every man in our Associa-

tion heartily endorses the scheme, and has done since its initiation, but unfortunately all we can give is our moral support as yet. We cannot aid financially at all, but we are still hoping for the time when we will all be life members of this grand organization.

W. J. LAWLESS, Secretary. Normanton, Sask.

CONCERT TO RAISE FUNDS

Your circular letter of the 11th inst. to hand. At our last meeting on the 26th it was decided to hold a concert on November 16 and the proceeds therefrom to be devoted towards a delegate's expenses to Ottawa, in conjunction with the Greenwood branch. We think that pooling the rates seems the fairest arrangement. Our winter meetings commence on November 9, so you may expect to hear more from us ere long.

CHAS. T. JONES, Secretary Kempton G.G.A. Lloydminster, Sask.

WHITEBERRY MEETING

The postponed meeting of the Whiteberry Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house on Saturday evening, October 22. The president, Mr. J. Melling, took the chair at 8 o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. A letter was read from Mr. G. Langley promising to pay a visit to Luxemburgh to investigate some matters of importance in connection with this district. A letter was also read from Mr. F. Green with reference to the work of the association. The meeting next considered the advisability of sending a delegate to the forthcoming demonstration at Ottawa, the matter being left in abeyance until the next meeting. The president urged on the members the importance of using every means in their power to bring in new members to swell the ranks of the Grain Growers' Association, pointing out that it was a farmers' movement by the farmers and for the farmers, to which every farmer should belong. The advisability

of inaugurating a library was discussed, which same will probably be stocked and operated at an early date. A permanent committee was elected to manage the social business during the coming winter season.

On November 11 a concert and dance will be held at the school house. A good program is in course of construction, including selections by the Whiteberry Glee party, vocal and instrumental music by the Philharmonic Society, assisted by local talent. The humorous sketch, "My Turn Next," is to be staged for the first time in this vicinity by Mr. J. Gilder's amateur company. Admission by ticket, fifty cents. Members of the Grain Growers' Association will be admitted at half price on presentation of membership ticket at the door. A thoroughly interesting and enjoyable time is confidently expected. On Saturday, November 19, a meeting will be held to elect officers for the ensuing year.

M. S. YOUNG, Reporting Secretary. Luxemburgh, Sask.

IN FOR LIFE

Your favor of the 11th of October to hand. We held a meeting of our local association on October 31, the first meeting we have had since the 1st of July. I was sure the association had died, but I think it will live and flourish alright now. There are six of our members going in for life membership at the next meeting, and possibly we can get two or three more. We have forty members here now, and I think we can get fifteen or twenty more.

W. H. SCOTT, Secretary. Arlington Beach, Sask.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP PRIZES

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and amount. 1st prize \$35, 2nd prize \$25, 3rd prize \$20, 4th prize \$15, 5th prize \$10, 6th prize \$5.

Which one of these will your association win? See Saskatchewan Section of The Guide of October 19. If you want to see the association stand without props, put life into it. Give it a backbone. If you don't want this to go on, say so. If you do, help us.

F.W.G.

FAIRVILLE SENDS TWO

In reply to yours of October 11, our association is very much in favor of sending a large delegation to Ottawa to represent the Grain Growers' interests. We appointed two delegates from our association. We propose that each association pay expenses for its own delegates.

R. J. KEYS, Secretary. Fairville, Sask.

IN PROPER FORM

At a meeting of our association today I was appointed a delegate to go to Ottawa, so any further information you may have as regards train service, I shall be glad to receive. Enclosed please find \$4 for one sleeping berth, also form filled out as requested. An acknowledgment would oblige.

THOS. S. STERBING, Secretary. Regina, Sask.

CANTAL SENDS FOUR

About the delegation to Ottawa, many of our members will be able to go, so we have appointed four of them. Below is the list: Adolphe Semey, New Home; David Cardin, New Home; Ulmerie Cardin, New Home; Marius Lachaine, Cantal. Please advise me as soon as you can.

SAMUEL HAMEL, Secretary. Cantal, Sask.

BETHUNE APPOINTMENT

At a meeting this afternoon the Ottawa delegation was discussed. The members present were without exception in favor of sending a delegate. The unanimous choice of the meeting for the representative was Thorne M. Eddy. Please find enclosed \$4 for a lower berth on the special. I will likely be able to get some one to share up the expense. Yours of the 1st inst received I

delayed writing until I had something worth while to say re the questions you asked. The association held a meeting this afternoon, President Anderson occupying the chair. After the secretary read the communications from the central, which had been accumulating during the past busy weeks, the meeting took up the question of preparing for the delegates that your notification stated were to be here on the 14th inst. Karl Kanoke, Thos. Daniel and C. F. Thomas were appointed as a committee to have all preparations in order re building for the meeting, hotel accommodation and the reception of the visitors. The secretary was instructed to gather in as many delegates as possible from the surrounding associations. At the close of the meeting the reception committee began to hustle, so good gatherings ought to be expected. How many are coming? Please give the names.

THORNE M. EDDY, Secretary. Bethune, Sask.

MOUNT GREEN ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the farmers of this district called by Jos. Perry it was decided to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. Mr. Walker, president, and Mr. Salmonds, secretary-treasurer, of the Excelsior branch, attended the meeting and rendered much valuable assistance. I am enclosing in this letter \$10.50, being membership fees for twenty-one members, the name and P.O. address of the officers: President, Jos. Perry, Mount Green; vice-president, T. Carlson, Mount Green; secretary, A. J. Reynolds, Mount Green; name of branch, Mount Green.

A. J. REYNOLDS, Secretary. Mount Green, Sask.

STILL THEY COME

We have tonight organized a branch of the association for the Nut Lake district. I should be much obliged if you would kindly forward me at your earliest convenience full particulars, with membership cards, etc.

T. CARISS. Nut Lake, Sask.

ARLINGTON BEACH IN LINE

We brought up the matter of a delegation of farmers going to Ottawa at our last meeting, and we decided that we could send one member, and possibly more. We did not understand what was meant by equalizing the cost of sending delegates. Do you mean to equalize the cost from all of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba through to Ottawa, or is it to equalize the cost of Saskatchewan? We had quite a discussion on this point, so we decided to leave it to the central association.

W. H. SCOTT. Arlington Beach, Sask.

GET YOUR BUTTON ON

I am taking the opportunity to drop you a few lines to let you know that we are holding a meeting on November 5 to appoint a delegate or delegates for Ottawa, so anything in connection with this business we will look to you for instructions, that is, with regard to train service, the rates, where the delegates will meet and how they will know one another when they do meet. I think it would be a good plan for each delegate to wear a badge of some kind. I would suggest a piece of ribbon, "S.G.G.A." It would be inexpensive and it would enable them to recognize each other when they meet. Hoping the delegation will meet with success.

LEO MARTELL, Secretary Eden Valley G.G.A. Sturgiss, Sask.

WALDECK AT WORK

As announced, this branch held a meeting in Cut Bank school house, and a fair number attended. What the meeting may have lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. It was decided to send a delegate to Ottawa, if possible, in spite of the fact that there were no funds on hand. A special committee was chosen, who expressed their determination to provide ways and means somehow. It was decided to hold a special meeting in every school house in the district around Waldeck, the next

one to take place on Wednesday, November 9, at Longford school, twelve miles south. A week later a meeting will be held in Notman school, four miles east. After that we cross the track and go north towards the Saskatchewan river. These meetings will entail a certain amount of labor on the part of the officers, but we realize that nothing can be gained without someone doing something of the nature of a sacrifice. A resolution was passed that the government be asked for free trade, not only in farm implements, but in all other commodities.

GEO. H. GRAYSON. Waldeck, Sask.

We cannot tell you how pleased we are at your method of work. That is the way to go at it. Try and secure one or two good men at each point to prepare papers and thoroughly discuss live questions at these meetings. After having created the interest, keep it up. There is an unbounded field for investigation and education as well as the necessity of practice in debate, rules of debate, and parliamentary conduct of meetings in order that our men may be fitted as they go along for the full duties of citizenship as we view it in Saskatchewan.

F.W.G.

OXBOW ACTIVE

A meeting of the directors of the Oxbow branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held for the purpose of organizing for the district conference, which is to be held at Caraduff on December 1, when all directors present agreed to attend and to get as many more to go as possible, so as to make the gathering together of the farmers in this district a great success. The question of sending someone to represent the Oxbow association on the Grain Growers' special train to Ottawa was then taken up, when all agreed that a delegate should be sent, and so have called a regular meeting for Saturday afternoon, December 3, for the purpose of choosing a delegate, and the directors in the meantime will canvass for funds for the expenses of the delegate.

Other questions for discussion on December 3 will be: Co-operation, public ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal elevators. It was also decided to hold monthly meetings, when papers will be read and discussed on farm matters, such as all grain farming, mixed farming, the best way of raising hogs, the growing of corn for fodder or other purposes, and any other subject which will be of use to us as farmers. Farmers of Oxbow and district, the dates for you to remember are December 1, the district conference at Caraduff, and December 3, our own meeting.

WM. NOBLE, Secretary. Oxbow, Sask.

GRAND COULEE ON DECK

Replying to your letter of October 11 re farmers' delegation to Ottawa, I beg to say that we had a meeting of our association today and decided to send two delegates to Ottawa. The delegates were chosen by vote taken by ballot, and when the ballots were summed up it was found that Mr. Wm. Niblock and myself were the two elected. We intend to take the train at Grand Coulee. Enclosed you will find cheque for \$5 to pay for berths on sleeper for Mr. Niblock and myself. Kindly try and get us lower berths if possible. We are going to have our annual meeting the first Monday in December, when I hope to have a few more life members to report, and also our remittance of the yearly members' fees. Since writing the above I have been notified by Mr. Bert S. Keene, of Grand Coulee, who is one of our members, that he is going East, and would be obliged if you would book him up with our delegation. So that will make three from Grand Coulee.

R. ROE, Secretary. Grand Coulee, Sask.

"Mr. Grimes," said the rector to the vestryman, "we had better take up the collection before the sermon this morning."

"Indeed!" "Yes, I'm going to preach on the subject of economy."—Stray Stories



Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

JAMES MASON, General Manager

By order of the Board, Toronto, Oct. 6th. Winnipeg Office - 426 Main St. BRANCH OFFICES also at Crystal City, Grandview, Goodlands, Lyleton, Neepawa, Statahs, Weyss, Sask., Ferris, B.C.

LEARN to MOUNT Birds and Animals



We can teach you by mail, at home, during your spare hours to study and master all kinds of birds, animals, game birds, etc. Also how to use and make traps. See free www.talkformail.com. Complete 1910 course with your beautiful trophies, become a professional taxidermist and earn big money. Quickly learned by men and women. Thousands of successful students. Write for book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals" and receive V.I.C.E. N. W. School of Taxidermy, 5215 Grand 10th, Omaha, Neb.

Co-operative News

PROGRESS IN CANADA

Co-operation in Canada is gradually spreading and that, too, without the wake of failures which follows our American endeavors. Quote evidently the Canadians are profiting by the experience of their English forerunners, a thing we have been either too wise or too stupid to do. There is a consolidated company known as the Co-operative Union of Canada, which publishes a bright and well-edited journal every month known as the "Canadian Co-operator." It completed its first year of existence in October. In the September number the annual reports of several of the societies were given, and they were of such interest that we reproduce them.

Ontario

Guelph—This society, which may be regarded as the pioneer of Western Ontario, continues to make gratifying progress. Its duly audited financial statement for the first half of the present year was submitted to the members at their meeting on August 4 with much detail. The history of the Guelph society shows that Co-operative principles will succeed in Western Ontario as elsewhere, if the true Co-operative spirit is entertained and the democratic methods as to management are followed. The trade for the half year was \$36,843.68, being an increase of \$7,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The profits were \$2,366.73 and had increased \$1,232 (more than double), and the committee were consequently able to recommend an increase of purchase dividends from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., and 3 per cent. to non-members. The committee points out that through the enterprise of the society in entering into the retail coal business the whole of the Guelph people have been able to get coal at 50 cents per ton less than previously, although the wholesale price to the merchants has been exactly the same. The cut in price has been made to put the Society out of business, but notwithstanding after paying expenses thereon the members of the Society got their purchase dividends on the coal also, thereby securing for them a reduction in price of 57 cents per ton. The committee goes on to say: "We know efforts have been put forth to prevent us buying coal, but Co-operators are used to overcoming difficulties, and the coal prospects were never better."

British Columbia

New Westminster—The duly audited statement for the half year ending June 30, submitted by this society to its members on July 29, shows that it continues to make great progress. The sales for the six months were \$24,753.29, which was an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year. The share capital increased \$1,097.74. The statement disclosed assets amounting to \$7,388.45 and a paid up share capital of \$5,672.46; deposits, \$120; reserve fund, \$223.65; and a net profit of \$1,260.52. This was disposed of by carrying 3 per cent. to reserve fund, \$37.80; dividends on members' purchases were increased from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., absorbing \$609.80; non-members 2 per cent., \$171.85, and the balance of \$50.69 was carried to next term. There was a net gain of membership for the period of 25, but 28 new members have been added since July 1, and they are still coming. The society has been requested to open up a branch in Vancouver. The ground has been looked over, but no decision has been yet arrived at.

Nova Scotia

Glace Bay, N.S.—The sixteenth quarterly meeting of the Glace Bay Co-operative Society was held in the Society's hall on Saturday, August 25, when the financial statement, exhaustive in details and duly audited, was submitted. The report of the committee, which accompanied it, pointed out that the business done for the quarter amounted to \$25,498.45, as compared with \$23,791 for the preceding quarter and \$30,621.38 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. As a con-

sequence of the large increase of business—nearly \$12,000 during the last quarter—and no material increase in expenses, the net profits for the three months had risen from \$2,129.09 to \$3,753.41. The committee were in consequence able to increase the dividend on members' purchases from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. The reserve fund, which stood at \$4,893.08, was increased by appropriation from profit of \$354.25, and admission fees and interest \$97, to \$5,405.49, the capital account standing at \$6,233.69, the share capital and \$12,196.17 members' deposits.

Sidney Mines, N.S.—This society has completed another very successful quarter's business, showing an increase in trade over the corresponding period of last year of \$10,042.35, the average weekly sales being \$2,239.52, with a membership of 320.

Quebec

Valleyfield, P.Q.—The 28th quarterly meeting of this society was held on September 7, when a balance sheet was submitted and passed, showing sales of \$8,616.09, being an increase of \$158.14 over the previous quarter. The net profits for the quarter were \$433.72 which, with \$271.12 balance brought forward from the last quarter, gave an available net profit balance of \$706.84. Of this amount a dividend of 7 per cent. on members' purchases (\$7,331.88), and 3½ per cent. on non-members' (\$1,284.21) absorbed \$544.84, leaving a balance to be carried to next quarter of \$162. The share capital stands at \$2,833.14, and reserve fund \$412.50.—*Twentieth Century.*

THE CURSE OF LANDLORDISM

Henry Vivian, M.P. for Birkenhead, at a meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities held in Toronto recently, said that in England a comparison between children 14 years of age, brought up under decent sanitary conditions, and those who had lived in one or two-roomed flats showed that the latter were five inches shorter and weighed thirty pounds less than their more fortunate brothers.

He also stated that in Finsbury the death rate in the poorest quarter was forty per thousand against eight or ten in families dwelling in houses of four or more rooms, that is to say, the death rate among the poorest was four hundred per cent. greater than among the comfortable classes.

That the conditions that produce these things are the direct result of land monopoly is admitted by everyone who has given any study to the question. Yet no effort is put forth by the government or even the so-called governing class to abolish such foul wrongs.

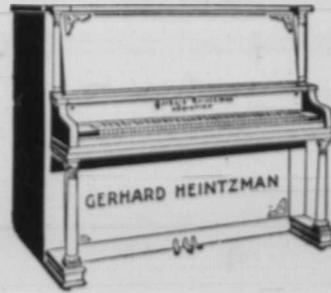
It is true that we have heard much from the exponents of protection of Britain about the decadence of British commerce and the degeneracy of Englishmen, but these protectionists belong to the very class who have fastened the curse of landlordism upon the neck of their fellows, and so far from stirring a finger to help, they are seeking through protection to add to their burdens in the hope of preventing any change in the land laws.

If the English were not among the most patient people in the world there would be a tremendous upheaval and the medieval grants of land to the favorites of kings would be speedily annulled in the interests of the nation.

It is strange to an onlooker to see how little advantage is taken of the many things of which the landed aristocracy are guilty, and how little use is made alike of the cruel effects of the land monopoly, and the historic conditions attached to the original grants of land, and which the owners have generally disregarded. The agitation seems rather to partake of the calm discussion of professors in an academy than the demand of determined men for the immediate righting of a foul wrong.

What England needs today is a second Hildebrand who will preach a new holy war against the nation's destroying curse of poverty and privilege from the text of "The Land for the People"—*Square Deal*

How to Buy This Gerhard Heintzman PIANO By Mail



NEW ART

Style 64

Size—4 ft. 6 in. high,
5 ft. 6 in. wide,
2 ft. 3½ in. deep.

Mahogany or Walnut

Read my Mail Order offer in The Guide of October 26th last.

If this offer is not perfectly clear to you write me for more particulars and I will be pleased to give them to you.

Trust me with your order and I will write to Mr. Gerhard Heintzman personally who will select the piano for you and watch it carefully until it is packed and shipped.

He will prepay the freight and it will go direct to your address.

If on its arrival you are not perfectly satisfied with it you ship it to me at Winnipeg.

You are the judge and you must be satisfied, that is our aim.

This is the offer:—

I will have a piano of this style, ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR YOU by Mr Gerhard Heintzman, shipped direct to you from the factory, DELIVERED FREE AT YOUR STATION for \$400 (\$50 less than the regular selling price). You pay on arrival \$40 cash, and \$10 per month until paid in full, or I will arrange special terms to suit you, covering a similar period.

Write me about it at once. There is just time for delivering before Xmas.

NORMAN J. LINDSAY,

President Lindsay Piano Co., Ltd.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS

Lindsay's
284 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

What the Single Tax Has Done for Vancouver

By L. D. TAYLOR, Mayor of Vancouver

FROM those who have gained their knowledge of the question by actual contact with its working out, come the warmest commendations of the single tax system. Vancouver and Edmonton are the outstanding cases that come to mind every time civic legislatures in the West open a discussion of the question and it is interesting to know what the people of these cities think of their experiments. In the article which follows written by the mayor of the coast city, there is no trace of hesitancy or doubt in the expression of satisfaction in the working out of the single tax there. In Vancouver it has been stated in these columns before, the entire elimination of assessment of improvements was reached only by a gradual reduction. In Edmonton the same plan is being followed, as indicated in a letter to the commissioner of the Saskatoon board of trade, to whom Mayor Taylor's article was also sent in reply to inquiry. Edmonton's assessor-collector writes that he is at present too busy to go fully into their plan, but takes time to say "I do not assess buildings and when the added territory will come in for its full municipal taxes in 1915 very likely we will throw overboard our business and income assessments and assess the land only. This is the drift of public opinion now." The article written by Mayor Taylor, of Vancouver, who, by the way, is proprietor of the Vancouver World, is as follows:

The taxing of the "unearned increment"—a term used to express the increase in land values uninfluenced by the efforts of the owner—no longer is an experiment in Vancouver. Fifteen years ago the city government concluded to encourage building by reducing the improvement tax fifty per cent. The effect was immediate. Huge buildings began to rise up where shacks had stood.

In 1906, as a result of the success of the first experiment, an additional decrease of 25 per cent. was made in the improvement tax. At once building operations showed another startling increase that when compared with the increases shown in the statistics of other cities was wholly out of proportion to the increase of population.

At the beginning of this year it was decided to eliminate the building tax altogether, and in consequence the single tax was adopted in its entirety.

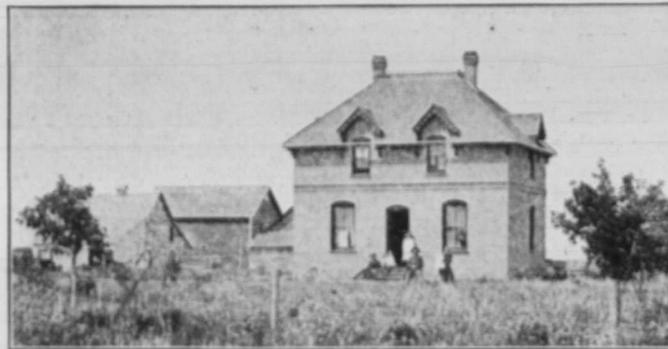
From the beginning the cities of the Canadian West have taken the initiative in promoting the single tax policy by putting it into actual operation while other municipal governments have not reached beyond the theoretical. Vancouver's policy of valuing land at full capital value and improvements at only fifty per cent., thereby taxing buildings only half as much as sites, was adopted long before the single tax leaders had begun their campaign of education that today reaches around the world. And so satisfactory was this first experiment that when the further reduction to twenty-five per cent. was made so as to tax the capital value of improvements only one quarter as much as sites, the opposition was so small as to be scarcely worth taking into account. The last step taken—the adoption of the single tax in its entirety—has placed Vancouver in the unique position of being the only city of metropolitan size on the continent to have elected a municipal government on a single tax platform. Edmonton is the only other Canadian city in which the single tax system has been adopted without reservation. And there the same immediate effect has been felt.

That single tax is attracting the attention of economists and municipal governments everywhere is demonstrated by the large number of letters that come into the Mayor's office daily inquiring as to the success of the "Vancouver experiment," which, indeed, no longer may be regarded as an experiment at all, since the single tax had resulted in such a rapid upbuilding of the city that no one, not even extensive land owners, have any desire to return to the non-progressive former scheme of taxation.

The land owners, as a matter of fact, receive greater benefits from the single tax than even the builders and building owners themselves, for while the tax on improvements has been abolished, the

land tax has not been increased, and still remains twenty-two mills on the dollar, just what it was before the single tax was adopted. With the tax remaining the same, whether a site is improved or unimproved, it is readily seen that lot owners would rather have their property improved and bringing in an income. It is simply a question of which is the best policy, to have a dollar lying idle in an old sock, or to have it working, bringing in an income, at a bank.

The municipal building statistics during the last fifteen years clearly demonstrate the value of the single tax in hastening the substantial upbuilding of a city. Before the fifty per cent. reduction in the value of building improvements was voted in the year 1895, building operations in the city of Vancouver represented approximately \$200 per capita. In the year 1905 the per capita value of building improvements increased to \$245, and in 1905—



Farm Home of Arthur Kilburn, Eden, Man.

the end of the ten year period during which the fifty per cent. was in operation—the per capita value of improvements had increased to \$248. A similar increase was shown immediately following the further reduction to twenty-five per cent. In 1908 the per capita valuation of building improvements was \$302.66, and in 1909 the figures were \$308.17, and yet these statistics, striking as they may seem, do not half tell the story for the reason that the population of Vancouver increased from 17,000 in 1894 to over 100,000 last year, and in the last five years has been trebled. That Vancouver's building operations have exceeded those of any other city in the Pacific north west is clearly shown by the comparison with the building figures presented by the statisticians of the other municipalities. A glance at the following table shows the steady increase since 1895 and shows also the reductions in the assessable property in proportion to the amount of money spent in improvements.

Since the reduction of the improvement tax to 25 per cent. in 1906, more steel and granite buildings have been erected in Vancouver than during any previous decade, and in proportion to the size of the city, more substantial and costly buildings have been erected in Vancouver during the last four years than in any other city on the coast. Beginning with the election of last January, when the single tax was adopted by the council in its entirety, permits for buildings have been applied for at a more rapid rate than at any other time since the incorporation of

the city, and it is estimated that over a million dollars' worth of handsome private residences are either under construction now or will be before the end of the year. Since the first of the year six steel skyscrapers have been projected, two of them are already under construction and plans for four more have been drawn. Modern steel apartment buildings are going up in every section of the city, and frame and brick buildings that for years have stood untouched on Granville Street are now giving way to steel structures. The effect of the single tax on building operations has been immediate, but nowhere has the beneficence of the system been more fully felt than among factory workers and wage earners. In Vancouver 75 per cent. of the toilers own their own homes. This estimate is conservative, and is based on figures presented by the employers of labor.

Other cities of the West, making efforts to attract capital to them, have discovered that land-owners instinctively "boost" prices to the outside purchaser and thus stand in the way of the city's progress. With the single tax in force, no property owner is going to set up a claim that his property is worth twice its real value, when he knows that such a claim will make him pay twice the amount of taxes he is now paying. Under the single tax,

were in existence in Scotland so far back as 1729. Of late years the Germans have spread and improved the system, and a more vigorous attempt is now being made in England to make these banks—worked on democratic principles—of direct service to hard-working people, who are at times anxiously in need of a little money. The underlying principles of the movement are self-help and mutual help. Anyhow, no doubt many of our readers in Manchester and district will be interested in this new venture in their midst.—Co-operative News.

THE STORY OF THE APPLE

A farmer picked this apple in his orchard in the West and put it in a barrel with some others of his best; Because they were so splendid he declared the price must climb, And so he raised his figure on that barrel by a dime.

The man who bought that barrel stuck a label on the top, Then told the interviewers of a short age in the crop; And when he came to sell it to a buyer on the floor He added on his profit and half a dollar more.

The man who shipped that barrel stuck his label on it too, And talked of early freezes and the damage that they do; The man to whom he shipped it said the grower's price was high, And raised the price two dollars more than in the days gone by.

The man who stored that barrel told of shortage in the pick, Of scale and other pests that make the apple orchards sick, And he put on five dollars to the cumulative price— And so it went, each handler taking out his little slice.

O, when you eat this apple, may it fill you with delight, To know that some one profits on each nibble and each bite. And, O, be glad you do not live so very far away From where the apple started, for think what you'd have to pay! —Chicago Post.

M. A. C. TEAM TO CHICAGO

At the International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago each year in November, one day of the fair is devoted to a live stock judging competition between teams, of five students each, from the several agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada. These competitions have been held annually for ten years from ten to fifteen colleges being represented each year. A great deal of interest and rivalry among the college centres in these contests and each year competition has grown closer.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is this year for the first time entering a team in this contest. The team composed of five members at the senior class at the college accompanied by Prof. Peters will leave for St. Paul on November 14th, there to take part in a similar contest November 15th, held in connection with the South St. Paul Fat Stock Show in which the agricultural colleges of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin will be represented. Following the St. Paul competition the students will visit a number of the leading stock farms in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois where the various types of breeds of stock will be studied as a means of further preparing them for the larger and more important competition at Chicago which will take place November 26.

The men chosen to represent the college are—A. J. McMillan, Griswold, Man.; J. C. Smith, Cartwright, Man.; F. W. Crawford, Chester, Man.; E. W. Jones, Carman, Man., and A. Blackstock, Owenstown, Sask. Whether successful or unsuccessful in these competitions, this undertaking shows a progressive spirit on the part of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The trip and the experience gained by the young men who go will be of untold value to the students as well as to Manitoba. A handsome trophy valued at \$1,500, presented by the Union Stock yards and Transit Co. of Chicago, is the reward to the winning team at Chicago, while cash prizes are offered at St. Paul.

VANCOUVER ASSESSMENTS

Year	Real Property	Improvements	Total Assessable Prop.
1895	\$13,829,724	\$ 4,317,600	\$18,147,324
1896	15,109,394	4,278,690	17,388,074
1897	15,090,869	4,441,490	17,442,359
1898	12,672,649	4,331,740	17,424,389
1899	12,703,099	5,011,190	17,716,289
1900	12,826,903	6,726,740	19,553,643
1901	12,792,330	7,440,600	20,232,930
1902	12,842,150	8,223,220	21,065,370
1903	13,843,565	9,091,270	22,934,835
1904	14,440,933	10,247,920	24,688,853
1905	16,739,640	11,804,230	28,543,870
1906	25,101,760	14,027,640	39,129,400
1907	41,641,870	20,127,035	61,768,905
1908	38,346,335	16,321,475	54,727,810
1909	48,281,330	24,403,210	72,684,540

New Light Dawns

Monopoly and Special Privilege, "Tolstoy's ring fence," must be Broken down. Principle involved in British Budget only True one

By JOSEPH FELS

London, November 10.—Tolstoy, like all great teachers, illuminates his lessons with parables, and in one of these he represents the relation between land and liberty in a most luminous manner. He figures the great army of the working and industrial classes as being like a herd of cattle crowded in and enclosed within a ring fence. Outside of this ring fence there is plenty of rich pasture and good feeding, but the fence is high and strong and can neither be jumped nor broken down. Inside, the grass has been almost all eaten up or trampled down. The poor animals have become thin and emaciated and have taken to fighting and goring each other. They are lowing and bellowing and making no end of noise—they have entirely lost the quiet, sober and contemplative habits that are natural to free, well fed cattle. In a word, they have become utterly demoralized. Meantime little groups of well intentioned people are leaning over the ring fence and considering ways and means for improving the condition of those cattle.

One party has concluded that too much milk is being taken from them and that is the reason of their poor health, and so they propose that instead of milking them twice a day they should only be milked once a day, and so give them a chance to put on flesh and recover health and strength. These, says Tolstoy, are like the advocates of eight hour days, and the restrictions upon trades.

A second group of well-intentioned ones has decided that the soil within the fence has become impoverished and that what is wanted is some chemical manure or powerful fertilizer that will cause the grass to grow more generously. These, says Tolstoy, again, are like the advocates of co-operation, intensive culture, profit-sharing, and such like schemes.

A third group of these sympathetic persons is deeply concerned about the condition of the poor little calves whose mothers have not enough milk to nourish them with, and they fix their attention upon them, pointing out that the future of the herd depends upon the health and strength of the calves—and so they propose that buckets of milk should be handed over the fence every morning for the special nourishment of the young ones. These, he says, are like the advocates of the feeding of school children.

Still another group of kind-hearted onlookers have focused their attention upon the aged and infirm cattle and have decided that they should be provided with woollen jackets to keep them warm, that they should be washed and rubbed down occasionally, that their hoofs should be seen to and their horns polished and decorated with colored ribbons. These, says Tolstoy, are like the advocates of old age pensions, people's palaces and "pleasant Sunday afternoons."

Now, assuming that this parable represents, with a fair degree of accuracy, the unfortunate position of our industrial community, we do not for a moment deprecate the efforts of those benevolent people to ameliorate the condition of their less fortunate brethren. Every humane person is convinced that so long as present conditions continue, so long as the ring fence is allowed to stand, it is absolutely necessary to do something to mitigate the suffering of those who have no room to live and not enough nourishment to maintain a healthy life.

But a curious fact is this—that if you examine those groups of well-intentioned persons, you will find they exhibit the most varied kinds of political, religious and philosophical opinions. Some are orthodox Christians, others call themselves Atheists, while the remainder profess all degrees of scepti-

cism and agnosticism. Some wear the colors of old-fashioned Conservatism, some are obviously Socialists of the most advanced sort, while others call themselves by the name of Liberal, Democrats, Republicans, and so on.

Two Characteristics Exhibited

In spite of their different philosophies, however, they all exhibit two characteristics in common—a sincere desire to do something for the distressed cattle, and a curious blindness as to what should be so obvious that the first thing to do is to break down the ring fence, and so allow the poor beasts access to the rich pasture lands round about.

They do not see that if this were done most of the distresses about which they are so concerned would quickly settle themselves and disappear. The peaceable nature of the cattle would assert itself; their natural health would return of its own accord, their yield of milk would increase, their calves would be born healthily and be nourished to maturity, without artificial aid, and their old ones would live out their allotted span in health and sober comfort.

Now, those few who realize the ultimate meaning of real reform will be satisfied with nothing less than the complete breaking down of the ring fence. They will not even be satisfied with a proposal to alter the position of the ring fence so as to enlarge the enclosed space; for that is all the small holdings and allotments schemes come to. They will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete removal of every obstacle which prevents men from providing for themselves and finding out the pastures that are best suited to their wants. They will be impatient of every reform until this one is accomplished.

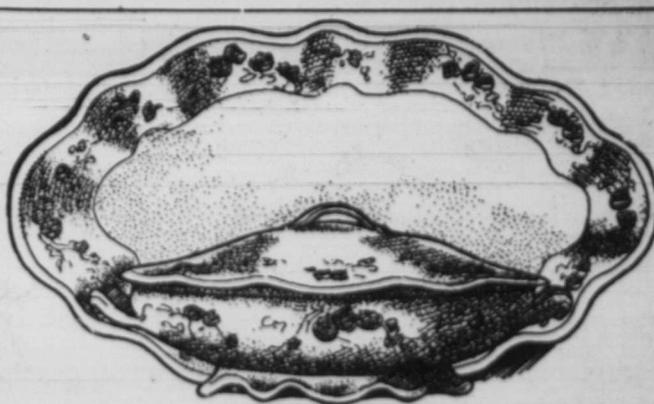
The conviction is rapidly growing in the minds of thoughtful men that the land monopoly is the parent of all monopolies—the root out of which all others spring. To monopolize land is the surest way to interfere with the life and liberty of our brothers. Indeed, it seems like a self-evident proposition to say that if Cain could only have attained a title deed as eldest son of the race to all the land within reach and a sufficient body of police to protect his legal rights, he might have killed Abel in a respectable and civilized manner by simply refusing him the use of a hillside on which to feed his sheep.

But can it be imagined for a moment that the wrath of a just God would have been any less severe because this more refined and bloodless method of slaughter were adopted? Would His condemnation not still have been "the voice of your brother's blood crieth to me from the ground?" The voice of our brother's blood is going up to heaven at this moment in a wall of accusation against us. The cry of innocent children swells the solemn chorus that ascends to the ear of God, and the day of judgment is now. Society with its horrors of unemployed, poverty-stricken men and its ghastly army of trampled, degraded women stands condemned by all sincere and thoughtful people.

Break Down the Fence

A constantly increasing number of thinkers now understand how the breaking down of the ring fence of monopoly and special privilege can be accomplished by the simple expedient foreshadowed in the valuation clauses of the British finance bill or budget, the principle of untaxing industry and the fruits of industry, whether in the form of income, houses, machinery, tobacco, alcohol, or any other of the many escapements and outlets of human effort and substituting therefor one simple standard of taxation.

Continued on Page 24



Brighten Your Christmas Table with this Beautiful Carlsbad Chinaware

21D100. This beautiful dinner service ranks as one of our highest values. We know of nothing to equal it at the price offered. A rich glossy surface decorated with dainty pink roses and green foliage makes this a set that will grace any table. Edges are scalloped with gold outline; handles decorated in gold. The lasting color and beauty of the decorations is insured by thorough baking at the pottery. The set is composed of: 12 bread and butter plates, 12 tea plates, 12 breakfast plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 butter pats, 12 cups and saucers, 1 platter 10 inches, 1 platter 14 inches, 1 platter 18 inches, 1 tea pot, 1 sugar bowl, 1 gravy boat and stand, 1 baker, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 slop bowl and a cream jug.

124 Piece Set, Price \$17.50

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

Should any piece be broken on arrival we will replace it free of charge. Breakage seldom occurs, as all packing is done by experienced men.



The Savoy Pattern

A Sample Butter Pat of this Set Free

Write for one if you are interested in this unusual value in table ware.

21D104. Comes in a selected grade of English semi-porcelain ware. The surface is highly glazed and as the ware is thoroughly fired it does not lose its lustre. Decoration is a relief border design in shades of green and French brown beautifully blended. Edges are plain with gold outline, handles traced in gold. Open stock pattern, permitting of additions at any time.

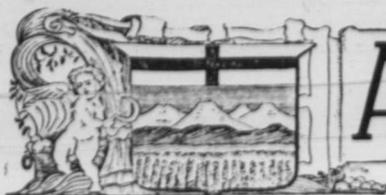
40 Piece Tea Set	\$3.55	100 Piece Dinner Set	\$13.15
44 Piece Tea Set	\$4.45	112 Piece Dinner Set	\$14.45
97 Piece Dinner Set	\$11.50		

Composition of Dinner and Tea Sets

- 40 Piece Tea Set—12 tea plates, 12 cups and saucers, 2 cake plates, 1 slop bowl, 1 cream jug.
- 44 Piece Tea Set—Add to 40 piece tea set 1 teapot and 1 sugar bowl.
- 97 Piece Dinner Set—12 dinner plates, 12 tea plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butterers, 12 cups and saucers, 1 12 inch platter, 1 14 inch platter, 1 gravy boat, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 teapot, 1 sugar bowl, 1 slop bowl, 1 cream jug.
- 100 Piece Dinner Set—Add to 97 piece dinner set 1 18 inch platter, 1 baker, 1 pickle.
- 112 Piece Dinner Set—Same as 100 piece set with 12 breakfast plates added.

In measuring plates and platters, measure from inside edge of rim on one side to outside edge of rim on opposite side, platters, of course, being measured lengthwise.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



ALBERTA SECTION

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

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The Farmer and his Machinery

Without any apology the following letters are clipped from the pages of the Farm and Ranch Review. The subject discussed therein is one of vast importance to the farmers of the country, and Mr. Ritchie's case has already been under the consideration of the executive of the U.F.A. The facts are plainly stated in Mr. Ritchie's letter and it is only necessary to add that the case was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada and there the decision of the two courts of Alberta was reversed and a verdict given in favor of the Machine Company.

The following editorial, taken from the same source, sums up the matter in a very concise manner. It is the duty of the farmers to thoroughly investigate this subject and to be prepared to act on same at the forthcoming conventions. The machine companies have had things their own way for a long time and we should see to it that from now on every man gets a square deal.

The question raised in this issue by the letter of Mr. T. G. Ritchie to the Minister of Agriculture is one of vital significance to farmers particularly and to every other person having business interests in the province.

In the making of agreements of purchase and sale of machinery there are two sides to be considered, and the evolution of a satisfactory contract has been delayed because the dealers have not taken their customers sufficiently into their confidence in drafting agreements.

Apparently in their eagerness to occupy the territory in earlier days of settlement the dealers put out machinery without sufficient safeguards, with the result that many evil-intentioned and some unfortunate purchasers failed to discharge their obligations, and dealers were put to much actual loss and inconvenience in clearing up their business. Then in a moment of ill-considered haste the manufacturers drew up a contract that was just as one-sided as their past policy had been, but with the difference that they were able to get away with the property of any buyer who happened to be unfortunate in his crop returns or whose machine failed to work according to his expectations. These contracts were so framed that practically every asset a man had was turned over in security for his machinery, thus damaging his credit and limiting his scope of operations. And in many cases the buyer had no recourse upon the company when the local agent could stave him off for a few days until the term of the guarantee expired.

These contracts have been too long in existence both for the good of the farmer and dealer, and many of the implement firms have adopted more reasonable contracts. It is being recognized that the nearer contracts can be made upon a basis of absolute justice the better will business proceed and develop. It may be a certain amount of satisfaction to the animal nature in man to carry a case to higher courts and win, but the victory is more costly to the company that does such a thing than to the farmer. All the money that has been invested in developing goodwill and much that has been spent in opening local agencies, besides that spent in advertising, is thrown away by an implement firm when it appeals a case from a just decision by a lower court. This loss is, of course, indirect and intangible, but it is also incalculable and perpetual.

These are facts that enlightened business men are beginning to grasp firmly, and the most successful businesses have their policies determined in the light of sane common sense rather than in the darkness of recrimination and petulance.

The next step should be for the implement dealers of Alberta to get together with representatives of the farmers and frame up a contract that will be satisfactory in the largest measure to each class. Mr. Ritchie's draft agreement may serve as a basis to work from. It may contain some clause that might be amplified or modified, but in any event it is better that contracts be arranged mutually than that they should be framed wholly by one party to them.

Mr. Ritchie's Case

Mr. Ritchie's letter to the Farm and Ranch Review follows:

I am sending you herewith copy of a letter I have written to the Minister of Agriculture of Alberta, requesting legislation to protect the farmers' interests in order that you might call attention to it.

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Beck of Calgary, January 22, 1909, and the judgment confirmed by the Court en banc on appeal. The hearing took place in Calgary last December, and the judgment was handed down in Edmonton when the court reconvened.

In my opinion the farmer requires some protection in these cases. The protected manufacturer has him at his mercy and apparently works off his inferior goods on the home market, reserving his perfect articles for the foreign market, where he has competition. And when the home consumer kicks, the manufacturer attempts to bankrupt him through a series of appeals. You can refer to the full judgment which I suppose you will find in the Court House, Calgary, as it contains some very interesting remarks.

T. G. RITCHIE.

P.S.—What value should I attach to the claim that the Sawyer-Massey are like the C.P.R.—they own the courts? Cochrane, Alta., September 23, 1910. To the Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—Learning from the Honorable C. W. Fisher that the Government of Alberta is introducing a series of bills to protect the farmer's interests in his dealings with the implement houses, I take the liberty to call your attention to the enclosed draft for a bill of warranty which I know from experience would be a great protection.

Three years ago I was induced, without studying it, to sign a contract for the purchase of a threshing outfit by the agent of the Sawyer-Massey Company, being assured by him that it was just the ordinary contract that everyone signed. On receipt of the machinery it was set up but the agent could not make it work satisfactorily, so he told me he had sent for the traveling agent, who, however, never turned up. The local agent bluffed me along, however, for over ten days, looking for the traveling agent, and then told me that the warranty was out.

Refused Payment.

Having no other recourse, I refused to meet the deferred payments until the machine was fixed to do satisfactory work. So the Company sued me.

After suit was entered against me the local agent told me he had seen R. B. Bennett, the Company's lawyer, and that he had said if I did not pay up the Company was going to make such an example of me that no farmer would ever kick again; and they did not care whether they won or lost, they intended to make it cost me \$1,000 anyway if I fought them. The agent further said that the Sawyer-Massey Company were like the C.P.R. Railway—they owned the courts.

Ignoring this threat I let the case proceed and got judgment in my favor in the District Court, Calgary. The Company at once appealed, and the Court of Appeals of Alberta upheld the decision. Premier Sifton was one of the judges who heard the appeal. It was argued in Calgary and the judgment handed down in Edmonton in February, I think.

The Company, with a view of still further harrassing me, have again appealed, this time to Ottawa. Up to the present time my obligations incurred in protecting myself amount to about \$800.

My lawyer tells me that the warranty issued by the Company has been drawn up by one of the shrewdest lawyers in Canada and is so worded that it practically means nothing.

A ten days' warranty allows them to adopt that as the standard they build to, and then the repair bills commence. Since my attention has been called to this ten days' guarantee under which the companies generally sell, I have come in contact with a number of farmers who have bought machinery, and parts have proven defective and the agent has invariably refused to make good even the most flagrant flaws if the ten days' have elapsed.

I see other kinds of machinery, such as automobiles, are now advertised as warranted for twelve months, even when in daily use, so I fail to see why an agricultural machine that is only in use a few weeks at the most during the year should not be entitled to as liberal a guarantee.

I enclose you a copy of the Sawyer-Massey order form to give you an idea of the kind of contract that the farmer is expected to read, understand and sign.

Please excuse this long and somewhat elaborate letter, but I am anxious to make you understand the risks and expenses that a farmer has at present to face to get British justice and why so many submit to being robbed rather than protest.

T. G. RITCHIE.

Suggested Guarantee

Draft of a guarantee or warranty to accompany all agricultural machinery or implements sold in the Province of Alberta.

The vendors guarantee that is built of good material, skillfully and durably made, and with fair care and usage will do good and satisfactory work.

The vendors undertake to replace, free of charge, any parts that may prove defective, but not those worn out by ordinary wear and tear, for a period of twelve months from the date of receipt by the purchaser.

When the vendors require the machinery to be operated by experienced men it shall have prominently printed on it in two or more places a notice

TO ALL SECRETARIES

Branch secretaries are reminded that our offer of a three month's subscription for Ten Cents expires December 1st. After that date we cannot accept any more of these trial subscriptions. This is an excellent means of procuring Association members and numerous branches have sent in these three month's subscriptions for all prospective members in their districts, as well as active members who do not take THE GUIDE. The amount involved is small—Ten Cents each—and a few dollars expended this way on the part of each branch, will produce results which will surpass all expectations. Please take the matter up at your next meeting—Education means victory!

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

to that effect and shall be accompanied by a card defining the necessary qualifications of the required expert.

All complaints about the machinery shall be filed with the local agent of the Company, who shall at once investigate and attend to the same.

In the event of the Company having no local agent the complaint shall be filed with the head office of the Company. In any legal controversy about the machinery the Court of Appeals of Alberta shall be the court of final and last resort.

No lesser guarantee or warranty than the above shall be recognized by the Courts of Alberta.

STRENGTH IN UNION

Some time ago we received a supply of literature from the general secretary of the U.F.A., and a short time afterwards a public meeting was held at Berry Creek at which twenty-four settlers were present. They organized and decided to call themselves The United Farmers of Berry Creek. Some of the members were in favor of immediately applying for admission to the U.F.A., but the majority were in favor of securing more information before this step was taken. We have twenty-two members now and expect many more shortly. A list of names of our members has been sent in and the request made that they be supplied with literature relating to the Association and we hope the result will be that Berry Creek will be a Union of the U.F.A. at an early date. It is our intention to organize a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, similar to those in operation in Ontario.

H. P. HOLZWORTH, Secretary, Berry Creek, Alta.

The necessary information asked for has been secured and it is hoped that the result will be the admission of Berry Creek into the ranks of the U.F.A. In union there is strength, and a few small scattered associations in various parts of the province would not be able to do very much work.

STOP THE BONUS GRAFT

It is with pleasure that I report the holding of a special meeting of Cumberland Union on November 2. There were over thirty present, and nine new members were voted in. The members are greatly interested in the proposed delegation to Ottawa, and this will form the principal topic for discussion at the next meeting. As a carload of potatoes could be made up in this neighborhood we are desirous of knowing what the changes will be of disposing of same next spring. The cause and the aim of co-operation was discussed, and Mr. James MacKay gave a very plain and instructive explanation. He also brought in the subject that it was not fair and sound competition for certain industries to receive subsidies and the farmers none. It was considered that a visit from a member of the executive of the Association would certainly strengthen our Union and be much appreciated by the members.

K. EM. SWALLING, Secretary, Balerno, Alta.

RISING SUN ORGANIZED

Rising Sun wishes to be numbered among the branches of the U.F.A. We are not strong yet, having only eleven paid up members, but we are expecting to be reinforced by at least eight more

at our of Rising W. McK treasurer, Sun.

EXECU

A meet of the U. on Saturd animously sible to m cess, and should be are of sp secretary up the ma ing delega letter expl The presi committee and see w the pork p the positio The secre the matte grain ship incv to a and also i companies notes falli which wer was decide missioner t ed at some matters of to, which

EXTRACT

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It has b members Agriculture U. F. A. at that as is shall be p is hoped t appointed the confere confine yo of one delc and they v

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Several q what the w winter evcu Ist, and th good for th all over the be the cost way for for four days r at Ottawa, one hundre cost of the r

Ontario h tation, and Alberta hav At present t secured a officials that leave Winni ber 14th, re of the 14th accommodat Mr. H. Mok Winnipeg, s to the mat travel on th is required. Ottawa on D

The quest at Ottawa in -1. The t trade in far

at our next meeting. The first officers of Rising Sun Union are: President, D. W. McKenzie, Rising Sun; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Fairbrother, Rising Sun.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the executive committee of the U. F. A. was held at Red Deer on Saturday, October 29, when it was unanimously decided to do everything possible to make the Ottawa delegation a success, and it was decided that strong cases should be prepared on the subjects which are of special interest to Alberta. The secretary received instructions to take up the matter of the local unions appointing delegates at once, and issue a circular letter explaining just what will be required. The president was appointed a special committee to wait upon the government and see what would be done in regard to the pork packing project, and to ascertain the position of affairs at the present time. The secretary was instructed to take up the matter of freight rates on hay and grain shipped from one part of the province to another for local consumption, and also to ascertain what the machine companies intend to do in regard to lien notes falling due this fall in the districts which were affected by the drought. It was decided to request the live stock commissioner to assist in having water provided at some of the stock yards, and several matters of routine were also well attended to, which will be reported later.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 11.

Gentlemen:

At a meeting of the executive committee of the U. F. A., held at Red Deer, recently, it was unanimously decided to do everything possible to make the Ottawa delegation a success.

It has been decided to hold the conference at Ottawa on Friday, December 16, 1910, and to hold a meeting of all the delegations the day previous, so that we shall all be conversant with the resolutions and objects of the conference. This date is, of course, subject to the approval of the other associations interested, but if not found satisfactory you will be immediately notified. This date has been chosen by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, so there is every prospect of same being acceptable.

It has been decided that the Alberta members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will officially represent the U. F. A. at Ottawa, but it is as desirable that as large a delegation as possible shall be present and for this reason it is hoped that many members will be appointed to represent their unions at the conference. It is not necessary to confine yourself to the appointment of one delegate; send as many as possible and they will all be made welcome.

The matter which should be kept largely in mind is that it will only be necessary for the delegates to start for the East a few days earlier, and that they will all be in a position to be home for the Christmas holidays and festivities, going by way of Ottawa on their eastward journey. If delegates wish to go east before that time and be on hand at Ottawa on December 13th, this will be just as satisfactory.

Several questions have been asked as to what the expenses will amount to. The winter excursions will start on December 1st, and the price of the return ticket, good for three months, will be advertised all over the country. Added to that must be the cost of accommodation on the railway for four days eastward bound and four days return, together with two days at Ottawa. Possibly at the least about one hundred dollars will be the estimated cost of the round trip.

Ontario has promised a large representation, and Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have all taken the matter up. At present the Manitoba Association have secured a promise from the C. P. R. officials that they will have a special train leave Winnipeg on the evening of December 14th, reaching Ottawa on the evening of the 14th, and any member desiring accommodation on that should write to Mr. H. McKenzie, Secretary M. G. A., Winnipeg, who will be pleased to attend to the matter. It is not necessary to travel on this train, however, and all that is required is for the delegates to reach Ottawa on December 13th.

The questions which will be taken up at Ottawa include:

1. The tariff, with a demand for free trade in farm implements and tools.

2. Government ownership of terminal elevators. In connection with this question it is of interest to know that an invitation has just been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a deputation of organized farmers to discuss this question with him.

3. The Hudson's Bay Railway.

4. Government establishment of a chilled meat system.

5. Relief from the burdensome clauses of the railway act.

6. The passage of the co-operative legislation.

If you will not be sending a delegate kindly have your union pass resolutions on the above questions and forward same to the general secretary, so that they can be presented by the deputation. This is a special circular and dealing only with the one subject. We should very much like to have your view on same, and if any member is appointed to represent your union kindly send me his name at once, so that it can be printed in the "Delegates to Ottawa" column of THE GUIDE.

Whoever goes should bear in mind the fact that the ticket to his home town should be marked via Ottawa, and that the delegation will meet there on December 13th, the conference with the government being on the 16th. The cost of the trip from Alberta will be approximately \$100.00. We want a boost at this juncture and are leaving the matter entirely in your hands as to how this will be secured. Further particulars will appear from time to time in the columns of THE GUIDE and any later developments will be announced in the regular circular for November which will be issued directly after the time has expired for receiving amendments to the constitution.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Secretary.

PRESERVE THE FISH

To the Royal Commission on Fisheries: Gentlemen—As the notice of your meeting invites any and all persons interested in the subject of Fish and Fisheries to bring before you any information or requests bearing on the same, I beg to do so on behalf of the Edmonton Union of the United Farmers of Alberta.

There is no doubt, but that as a congenial recreation the pastime of fishing is one which commands a prominent position, as it not only provides an agreeable amusement, but also, where fish are at all abundant, a welcome change of food. The Saskatchewan River is a stream which we claim has exceptional advantages for the growth and production of fish life, and we deplore that from various causes the river is not stocked as it should be. In the vicinity of Edmonton there are a few, but only a few, salmon trout caught each year, fish running up to thirteen pounds in weight, gold eye, two species of sucker, ling, jackfish, and now rarely sturgeon are to be caught, all of which testify from their fitness the excellent food they obtain. On the other hand, from experience the number of fish seem to be diminishing, which seems to be due to various causes, such as sawdust which is often seen in considerable quantities, and the sewerage and other impurities which are allowed to enter the river.

To show this is the case, last year some of the sewerage from the Griffin Parking Plant ran into a small creek known as Second Rat Creek, with the result that there a number of fish at the mouth of the creek were killed; the sewerage now runs into the river without any purification. Another reason which is very evident the cause of the diminishing number of fish in the river is the destruction of fish in the spring when they are running up the creeks and small rivers to spawn. They are wastefully destroyed by fish traps and other illegal means. While, however, submitting our views to you, gentlemen, we admit our ignorance of the plans which could be best employed to give us a better supply of fish in this splendid river. Whether the present species could be better protected and preserved, or the introduction of other species would be more advantageous, we would ask your earnest consideration, as we assure you we consider that the stocking of the Saskatchewan River with fish would be welcomed by the farmers and community at large, probably as much as the opening of the river to traffic, which matter has been receiving some attention of late.

FRANCIS C. CLARE, Sec.
(The above paper was presented to the Fishery Commission when they met at Edmonton recently, and shows that the members of the U. F. A. are always alive

Farmers!

after threshing you will have lots of money. Take our advice and don't put it in the Bank, but invest in Winnipeg Property.

We have propositions that will suit all pockets. They are all money makers and situated in the fast developing parts of the City. It will pay you to ask for information.

We also have a great many snaps in Farm Lands, both improved and unimproved, and on easy terms.

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Make Yours Comfortable Using

CABOT'S Double Ply QUILT

Warmer than back plastering at half the expense. Indestructible by decay—not inflammable. Repels moths, insects and vermin. Sample sent to your address.

DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

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These tips are protected by extra pieces of leather which CONCEAL THE SEAMS and PROTECT THE STITCHING.

The only practical and reliable glove made because it is positively guaranteed

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Unlike other gloves, the longer it is worn, the greater the protection to the stitching, consequently the less likelihood of a RIP. It is strictly an OUTSEAM GLOVE, with no seams inside to hurt the hand. Neat in appearance.

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P.S.—The wise farmer improves his mind by reading **The Guide** and soothes his nerves by smoking a **BUCK-EYE**

to the need of preserving something which will tend to the general welfare of the public. Edmonton Union has been rather quiet lately, partly owing to the lengthy harvest and to the fact that our president has had a long and serious illness, but we hope to report soon now.
FRANCIS C. CLARE, Sec.
Edmonton.

NEED AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

At the last regular meeting of Wheatland Centre Union, held on October 22, the matter of the need of an agricultural college for this province came up for discussion and the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, there is urgent need of improved methods for cultivating the farm in a scientific and profitable manner, and,

"Whereas, the Alberta government has appropriated \$50,000 for the establishment of an agricultural college;

"It is hereby resolved that we, the members of Wheatland Centre Local Union No. 109 of the U. F. A., request and urge the minister of agriculture to proceed and establish the said college preferably in connection with a training farm where the students can get a practical as well as a theoretical education in the proper and scientific treatment of the soil, and,

"Be it also resolved that we urge other locals of the U. F. A. to take this matter up for consideration and action, and,

"It is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the minister of agriculture, and also to the secretary of the U. F. A., and to **THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE** for publication."
J. QUINSEY, Sec.
Noble, Alta.

ALONG CO-OPERATIVE LINES

Pearce Local Union held its last meeting on October 28. It was not the regular meeting, but one specially called for the purpose of the members co-operating in buying their regular winter's supply of coal. As a trial we have already ordered one carload lot and this has turned out very satisfactory and induced most of the members

to order their full winter's supply this time, so that two more carloads could be ordered. We are getting the coal much cheaper in the first place, and moreover we are saved the long haul from our nearest town as the cars are spotted at the Pearce siding. Our newly erected scales prove to be indispensable for such work, and most likely much business will follow in the same style. We have already ordered a carload each of oats and hay, of which there is a shortage all over the district on account of the crop failure.

Our membership is increasing rapidly. We will soon have every farmer in this district if they keep on signing the roll like they have at the last few meetings. A suggestion was made by one of the members to send a delegate to Ottawa, and many of the members seemed to be in favor of the idea. However, no decision was made at this meeting and it is the program for the first thing to be decided at the next regular meeting. Our regular secretary was unavoidably absent at the last two meetings of the Pearce Union, and the chairman requested the undersigned to take his place.
J. G. TERSTEEG, Acting Sec.
Monarch, Alta.

ORGANIZING CO-OPERATIVE STORE

We are organizing a co-operative store at Daysland. The constitution has been adopted and it is our intention to incorporate under the laws of the Province of Alberta at once, so that we can get to work. East Lynne Union has been holding regular meetings every fortnight throughout the summer season, and we now have a membership list of nearly forty.
HOLY HENDERSON, Secretary.
Daysland, Alta.

ENDORSE THE BILL

Clareholm Five Mile Union has secured fifty new members since the last report and we are now well in front of the race. We expect to remain there for the balance of the year, too. At

our last meeting a resolution was adopted regarding Bill No. 23 which was introduced in the legislature at the last session. It was decided that this Union should, through the provincial executive, request the department of agriculture to enact this bill, and also to request the executive to put the bill before the Unions for their endorsement. The following is a copy of Bill No. 23, which is known as "An Act respecting Agreements for the Sale of Chattels":

"In any action arising out of or in connection with an order, contract, or agreement for the purchase or delivery of any chattel, no condition, covenant, agreement or stipulation on the part of the purchaser being collateral to the main purposes of the order, contract or agreement shall be valid or binding upon the purchaser, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the order, contract or agreement contained, unless such condition, covenant, agreement or stipulation is in the opinion of the court before which the action is tried just and reasonable under all circumstances."

Clareholm Five Mile Union will be heard from quite often for the balance of the year.
T. BROWN, Secretary.
Clareholm, Alta.

WILL TRY TO SECURE ASSISTANCE

The regular monthly meeting of Blackfoot Union took place at Jarratt's on October 27. A small number of members was in attendance but good business was done. It was decided to round up members by post for the next meeting and asking for the 1910 subscriptions so as to be able to remit and report our membership to the general secretary, and also to prepare the resolutions for submission to the annual convention. Mr. G. E. Truscott advocated that we send in a proxy authorizing the general secretary to appoint someone to represent us at Ottawa who will be attending there, as our funds will not permit of our sending one. Par-

ticular stress was laid on the following subjects which should be taken up by the delegation: Reduction of the Tariff; government building and operating of the Hudson's Bay Railway; government ownership of terminal elevators; Co-operative bill; provision for chilled meat industry.

The secretary received instructions to again communicate strongly with the department of public works re the necessity for assistance being granted us to procure water in this district. The lake from which the Blackfoot tank (C.N.R.) has always drawn its water supply, is drained and the only slough left is so shallow that it will certainly freeze up. Boring has to be done to about 200 feet in order to secure water, at least we are led to suppose this from the only two borings made in the district, and it is impossible for all of us to go to this expense. These two borings have really been beyond the means of the two men who have had them done. These instructions have been followed out and the local member has also been written to on the subject. Orders were taken for a carload of coal which we can procure at seventy-five cents per ton less than local prices, and also save a fourteen mile haul.
JAS. STONE, Secretary.
Blackfoot, Alta.

STRATHMORE IS HUSTLING

Strathmore Union is coming right to the front and we now have thirty-six paid up members for 1910. Just at the present we have not many subscribers for our official organ, but we expect that the number will grow rapidly from now on as we are going out to hustle.
H. B. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
Strathmore, Alta.

Hogan—"Phat makes ye swally all your dinner in two minutes, Grogan? Are yer atin' on a bet?"

Grogan—"It's for the good or me dyspepsy, Moike. Sure, the docther told me to rist an hour after atin', and how else am I goin' to get the hour to ris in unless Oi ate like the devil!"—London Ideas

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is a real "Harness Dressing." It "stays there." It is guaranteed to go through the hardest leather in five minutes. "Harness Life" preserves the leather. Blackens the harness but not the hands.

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Harry Lauder

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- Queen of the Earth, Song ... 19c
- Anchored, Song ... 19c
- Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly ... 19c

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Mention this paper to get the above prices.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

New Light Dawns

Continued from Page 23

That standard will be determined by a question put by the tax and rate collectors to every citizen of the country: "How much of the surface of this country do you occupy or monopolize to the exclusion of all the rest of your fellow creatures and what is the degree of advantage over your fellows which you enjoy as expressed in the market value of your holding apart from all improvements and houses and everything that is the result of your own and your predecessor's efforts?" The application of that simple principle will effect the breaking down of the ring fence which at present hema men in.

Wherever land is wanted, whether for growing cabbages or mining coals or for erecting a cobbler's shanty, it will have a market value, great or small, and a portion of that value the owner must pay to the community whether he uses it or not—and if he cannot use it himself, he will invite someone else to use it. Where land is not wanted it will have no market value—and its owner will be asked to pay nothing, because he is not then enjoying a special monopoly advantage over his fellows.

The justice of this principle seems obvious and it is difficult to understand how any thoughtful man can contest it. The necessity for it as the cure for unemployment rests upon the equally obvious conclusion that it would compel the owners of idle lands to seek for idle hands and idle capital to come and work. That it can be accomplished with no loss of present income to all owners who are using their land privileges wisely and well becomes daily more obvious, and one ventures to hope that even the distressed dukes may in the end find to their surprise that their present income remains unimpaired—and will indeed be enlarged—for it must never be overlooked that the proposal to shift the burden of public income on to land value means the untaxing of all those forms and results of industry that are at present taxed. No more money will be taken from the community than is taken at present, but it will be taken in a different way; in a way that will be exactly equivalent to the throwing down of the ring fence in the parable, and a consequent opening up of unused opportunities for idle hands.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE OPENED

(Special Guide Correspondence)

Precisely at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, November 10th, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea arrived at the legislative assembly hall escorted by a guard of the Alberta Mounted Rifles, and with the usual formalities opened the second session of the second legislature of the province of Alberta.

Several changes were noticed in the personnel of the house. For the first time the chair of the premier was taken by Premier Sifton. Beside him was Attorney General Mitchell, then came Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and Hon. A. J. McLean, provincial secretary. The members of the late administration occupied the seats of private members. There was also a change in the opposite side of the house, the leader's seat being occupied by the new leader, E. Michener, M.P.P. for Red Deer.

Speech from Throne

The governor's speech did not fore-shadow any of the legislation to be introduced this session, but dealt more with the details of the year, the speech in full being as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

By the gracious favor of His Majesty King George, by and with the advice of the governor general of Canada in Council, I again have the honor to invite you to give me your best assistance in the work of legislation in this the second session of the second legislature of the province of Alberta.

Since the prorogation of the first session of your assembly the whole world has beheld with sympathy, and the members of the body politic of the British Empire with profound feeling, the spectacle of

universal mourning presented by the funeral of our late beloved monarch, King Edward. For his successor, King George, we in common with all his subjects pray that he may enjoy a long and happy reign.

In a province dependent for its prosperity to so great an extent on agricultural operations, a subject of outstanding importance is the result of the year's harvest. Now that a fairly comprehensive view can be taken of the results, I can say with confidence that, though there has been some suffering as a consequence of the extraordinarily dry weather which prevailed for a time, yet the effect of this was considerably exaggerated and the result has been to show that wherever proper farming measures have been employed they have received their reward in every part of the province. The premiums that have been awarded to the exhibits of the department of agriculture at various congresses, both in the United States and in Canada, besides those taken by private exhibitors of agricultural products and live stock have been very gratifying to me in common with you all and have done so much to assist the efforts which are now being made systematically by my government to direct into the province a tide of immigrants of the most approved character. Marked success have attended their efforts.

On receiving with profound regret the resignation of the first executive council of this province I summoned the Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton to assume the premiership. On accepting he was sworn in as president of council, minister of public works and provincial treasurer, and completed my government by the selection of the Hon. Charles R. Mitchell as attorney general and minister of education, the Hon. Archibald McLean as provincial secretary and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, a member of the late administration, as minister of agriculture. The task of directing the executive of my government and preparing the necessary measures of legislation has been committed to these gentlemen. To the important bills to be presented by them dealing with administrative, educational and other questions, as well as to the large number of private bills which will be presented to you, I would ask your closest attention.

I have the honor to inform you that there has been presented to me a report of the royal commission appointed in accordance with the terms of a resolution of your house to inquire whether any, and if any, which officer or officers of the government, or member or members of the legislature, were or are interested in connection with the creation of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway company, and the guaranteeing of the bonds. This report will be laid on the table for your information and consideration.

The public accounts and the estimates will be laid before you at an early date.

I am sure that under the direction of Almighty God your deliberations on these and other matters will be for the welfare of the province, direct-d, they must be, by the sense of your supreme responsibility.

After his honor had retired the customary prayers were read by the speaker and then the newly elected members were introduced at the bar of the legislature.

Following this the report of the royal commission on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway was presented to the house by Premier Sifton. It is a type-written document of sixty pages of type-written foolscap paper and is most exhaustive in its findings.

This concluded the business of the afternoon and the house rose at half past three to reassemble on the following Monday.

ALBERTA SEED FAIRS

Dates have been decided for the following seed fairs in Alberta during November and December:

Group No. 1:	
Cardston	Nov. 22
Magrath	" 23
Raymond	" 24
Macleod	" 25
Fincher Creek	" 26
Tabor	" 27
Medicine Hat	Dec. 1
Gleichen	" 2
Strathmore	" 3
Group No. 2:	
Alix	Nov. 22
Vermilion	" 23
Innisfree	" 24
Vegreville	" 25
Viking	" 26



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Outfits, including records, from \$20.00 upwards. Easy terms if you wish. Get our educational plan of payment. Ask for catalog either Victor or Edison.

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LOOK AHEAD

Get your eye on THE NEXT CHANCE. If you hold any position, fit yourself to fill the PLACE HIGHER UP. If you are engaged in any occupation or line of work, learn what you need to know in order to GET MORE OUT OF IT.

You are not likely to fall upward into something better—YOU MUST CLIMB. Look AHEAD—when the time comes you can take the next chance—IF YOU ARE FIT. The time to fit yourself is NOW.

WE CAN HELP YOU at your own home. WE have for years been helping others to advance—it's YOUR TURN NOW, if you will take it. We teach everything from the most elementary work up to the University; can give you all the instruction provided by the public and high schools, business colleges, besides a number of special courses. Ask about what interests you.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LIMITED

DEPT. G - - TORONTO, CANADA

Holden	Dec. 1
Tofield	" 2
Group No. 3:	
Three Hills	Dec. 7

Several additions to these groups will probably be announced in a few days. About 20 more seed fairs will be held in Alberta during January and February.

STOCKYARDS ENLARGED

The C. P. R. has started the construction of a four-hundred foot extension to their stockyards at Winnipeg. The extension will be upon the west end of the yards and of the same width as the present one. There will be twenty new cattle pens, sixteen of them 45 feet square and four 45 x 90 feet. The pens will be floored and equipped with sewer and water. This will give room for ten additional loading chutes.

Upon the opening of the Alberta legislature the report of the royal commission which investigated the Great Waterways deal was presented. It absolved Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Cross from any connection with the deal.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden
President:
R. C. Heuders, Culross
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

FARMERS MUST WORK TOGETHER

In this issue we publish another list of meetings to be addressed by directors of the Grain Growers' Association and hope that the readers of THE GUIDE will not regard it as being officious if we again direct their attention to the advantages to the farming community of having those meetings made an unqualified success. The credit and reputation of the farmers is wrapped up in their organization and it should be a matter of pride on the part of each Grain Grower that the interests which live on the farmer should not be able to point to the fact that the farmers cannot make a success of their own organization as a reason why they (the interests) should continue to exploit the producers of wealth.

The individualism of the farmer and the peculiar trait of his character that tends in the direction of avoiding organization among themselves, creates a valuable asset for the privileged classes. The representatives of the mortgage companies, manufacturers, politicians and others, do their exploiting by dealing with the farmers individually, and alone. He is quite unable to hold his own against the sophistry of men who appeal to his individualism, while if the instincts of collectiveness were instilled into his mind to such an extent that he would join with his fellows in resisting the encroachments of the exploiters, he would be able to successfully hold his own. The Grain Growers' Association affords the necessary opportunity for farmers to collectively meet the forces of the exploiters, and once our Grain Growers are educated up to the point that they will rely upon themselves to uphold their organization and meet the economic conditions that we are confronted with, not as individuals, but as an organized force, the battle will be won. The whole situation resolves itself into a matter of education and the meetings of the Grain Growers' Associations afford opportunity for the farmer to get the necessary equipment to enable him to withstand the inroads made upon the products of his labor by those who have brought the advantages that follow organization up to a high standard for their own benefit.

Farmers usually make the excuse, and attempt to satisfy their own better nature that they have no time to attend farmers' gatherings. It may be true that under present conditions they have no such time, as the "modern feudalism" compels farmers to pay so much tribute to the privileged classes that they have to take all their time, working for a living. Unquestionably the remedy is for farmers to study the economic conditions which compel them to work so many hours, and by united effort provide a solution for their problems to the end that they need not spend all their time either in sleeping or working. There is abundant evidence that there is a change coming over the situation. It is an encouraging sign of the times that the Grain Growers' movement is gaining popularity every day. Advices from country points are that the meetings arranged for this fall are going to be attended with greater enthusiasm than ever. Not only are the farmers themselves attending the meetings in large numbers, but arrangements are being made at many points where not only the heads of families but also the young people, and farmers' wives are, in large numbers, taking hold of the work of the Grain Growers' Association. This is as it should be, for once the meetings of the Grain Growers become the most important events in the community, the change that will be effected in the social conditions of the community will be marked and altogether in the direction of better citizenship.

We draw your attention to the announcement as to the Ottawa delegation, made on this page. Arrangements are now completed, and the success or failure of the delegation rests upon the activity of the directors and officers of the local branches. The main purpose of organizing a special excursion train was the

Circular re Ottawa Delegation

Dear Sir:—As a result of the efforts that are being made by the manufacturers and privileged classes to minimize the presentations that have been made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and members of the Government by the farmers of Canada for a reduction in the customs duty and the placing of manufactured articles used by farmers in their homes and on the farm on the free list, the leaders in the farmers' movement have decided to organize a large delegation of farmers from all the provinces of the Dominion under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to present the views of the united farmers to the government. The arrangements are that the representatives from all the provinces will meet in a conference at Ottawa on December 15, to discuss the present fiscal system of Canada. When they arrive at some definite plan their requests will be presented to the government on the 16th of December. It is expected that all the local Granges of Ontario, the Ontario Dairymen's Association, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and the Farmers' Organizations of Quebec and the lower provinces will send large delegations. The three Grain Growers' Associations of the West are expected to be represented by large numbers of farmers.

HOW TO GET THERE

The Western Grain Growers have arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a special train, provided sufficient indicate their intention of going on same, to leave Winnipeg 11.30 p.m., December 12, after the arrival of the trains from the branch lines. This excursion train will reach Ottawa during the night of the 14th, in time for the delegates to take part in the conference on the 15th. This train will be composed of standard sleepers and tourist sleeping cars. The delegation may remain in sleepers until the morning of the 15th. The rate for a berth in the standard sleeper from Winnipeg to Ottawa will be \$8; the berth in the tourist sleeper will be \$4. If two occupy the same berth, the rate will be \$4 and \$2 respectively. Dining car accommodation will be provided on train. Buy your tickets from your own station direct to Ottawa on the winter excursion rates. This ticket will be good to return any time within ninety days and can be used to return via Toronto. Anyone wishing to visit points west of Toronto will have to pay their fare to their destination and return to Toronto, extra. The special train has been arranged for the accommodation of the delegates, but it is not compulsory for delegates to join this excursion train. They can, if they so desire, take any train they wish after the first of December, over any route that they choose, so long as they meet the delegation at Ottawa on the morning of the 15th. So that, anyone having business in eastern points previous to that date can go down early and attend to it.

It is most desirable that every branch of the Grain Growers in Manitoba should send one or more delegates. There is no limit to the number of delegates that each branch can appoint. I am enclosing you herewith a blank form to fill in and return to me not later than December 5, giving the names of your delegates and whether they want berth in the standard sleepers or tourist sleepers. This is necessary in order to arrange for the special train. Delegates can be accompanied by their wives or other members of their family on the excursion train.

Yours very truly,

R. McKENZIE, Secretary.

Winnipeg, November 9, 1910.

opportunity it would give the farmers from the different provinces to mingle together on the train on their way to Ottawa. It will afford a two days' intercourse with one another on the train. The officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway are taking particular interest in making this excursion train a feature that those who form part of the delegation will not forget. Ample sleeping and dining accommodation will be provided. The important point is that every district in the West should be represented, on this delegation. Opportunity will be afforded in Ottawa for the delegates from each constituency to meet their member in Ottawa and consult with him, and let him know what they want him to do. The influence that this delegation, if properly represented, will have upon the public mind will be far reaching, inasmuch as it will be a convincing proof that the farmers of Canada are no longer going to allow special interests to control legislation and the administration of our laws.

We wish to draw the attention of the

secretaries to the blank form petitions to be signed and sent to the Dominion government praying for the passing of the Co-Operative Bill. This petition ought to be largely signed and the nature of it is such that every farmer will gladly add his signature to it. All that is necessary is that the officers of each branch take pains to give every farmer the opportunity of signing the petition. Anyone wishing further copies of petitions for circulation can have them by writing to the Grain Growers' GUIDE office.

The Annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has been fixed for January 24, 25 and 26, in the city hall, Brandon. Any matter that the different branches wish to have brought up at the convention, should be placed in the hands of the secretary at as early a date as possible.

R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

SHOAL LAKE DELEGATE

At a meeting of the Shoal Lake G.G.A. held on the 29th of October the

TO ALL SECRETARIES

Branch secretaries are reminded that our offer of a three months subscription for Ten Cents expires December 1st. After that date we cannot accept any more of these trial subscriptions. This is an excellent means of procuring Association members and numerous branches have sent in these three month's subscriptions for all prospective members in their districts, as well as active members who do not take THE GUIDE. The amount involved is small—Ten Cents each—and a few dollars expended this way on the part of each branch, will produce results which will surpass all expectations. Please take the matter up at your next meeting—Education means victory

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

following resolutions were passed:
Moved by W. J. Short and J. Estcott: "That this association, while approving of government ownership of interior elevators and the present manner of operating same, we would respectfully request that as soon as possible the remodeling of the elevators into special bins and every modern convenience should be proceeded with. And further, that the present charge of 1 1/4 cents for elevator charges on oats be reduced when possible and that a copy of same be sent to The Guide and elevator commission." Carried.

Moved by J. Dandridge and J. M. Cameron: "That this association, being in an oat growing district, feels very keenly the increase of the commission on oats to one cent per bushel, and request the central association to use every endeavor to have same reduced to 1/2 cent per bushel, which is held to be ample for services rendered by the commission firms." Carried. Moved by F. Green and D. McArthur: "That this association send one delegate to Ottawa, and that the association pay all his expenses." Carried. Moved by W. B. Marton and D. McArthur: "That W. J. Short be the delegate to Ottawa." Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. FINDLAY, Secretary.
Shoal Lake, Man.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

To be addressed by F. W. Kerr, of Souris:—

Edwin	Nov. 15
Rosedale	Nov. 16
Arizona	Nov. 17
Austin	Nov. 18, at 2.30
Springbrook	Nov. 18, at 8
McGregor	Nov. 19
Bagot	Nov. 21
Firdale	Nov. 22, at 5
Mayfield	Nov. 23, at 2.30
Barton	Nov. 23, at 8
Golden Stream	Nov. 24

To be addressed by C. Burdette of Foxwarren:—

Blairst	Nov. 14
Minota	Nov. 15
Crandall	Nov. 16
Hamiota	Nov. 17
Oak River	Nov. 18
Rapid City	Nov. 19
Lenore	Nov. 21, at 2.30
Kenton	Nov. 22, at 8
Harding	Nov. 22, at 2.30
Bradwardine	Nov. 22, at 8
Wheatland	Nov. 23
Carnegie	Nov. 24
Moorepark	Nov. 25
Corlova	Nov. 26
Brookdale	Nov. 27
Wellwood	Nov. 28

GILBERT PLAINS IN LINE

At our usual monthly meeting today the following were appointed delegates to Ottawa: J. B. Parker, president Gilbert Plains Association; J. R. Dutton, secretary Gilbert Plains Association, alternate. I see you have a list in The Guide of branches who have already named their delegates. Please add ours, as I believe it will be a help and encouragement to other districts to hurry up and appoint delegates. I hope there will be a big delegation from Manitoba and the West. We also passed a motion for the secretary to issue certificates to any member going East this winter for Christmas holidays on his own expense. It is likely we will have several authorized delegates. The association authorized an expenditure of \$100 for one delegate.

JOHN R. DUTTON, Secretary.
Gilbert Plains, Man.

GRAIN ASSOCIATION

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MEETINGS

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Direct Legislation

Continued from Page 9

It is a fact that every step of progress in the development of human liberty and the evolution of free institutions has been opposed by those men who are temperamentally so deranged as to predict disaster as the result of placing confidence and trust in the great mass of the plain people.

We do not propose that the people shall do much of the law making. It is entirely unnecessary. All matters of ordinary legislation can be enacted by the legislatures as at present.

We quote the following from some of our American confreres: it is applicable to conditions in Canada: "Under our present system the sole law-making power is vested in the legislature.

Do the Railways Own Canada?

Continued from Page 8

\$691,000,000, equal to a rate of over 31 mills on the dollar. Under present conditions (leaving out customs and excise taxes altogether) the taxes paid on railway property in Ontario (at an assessment basis of one-half value) is equal to 3.6 mills on the dollar, compared with the 11.63 mills on farm property.

Public Money Expended

Another point to be taken into consideration in discussing the question of railway taxation is the fact that the people of Canada have practically built every mile of railway in the country; and with the exception of the comparatively small mileage still owned by Dominion and provincial governments, have handed over free to the various railway corporations the lines, some 22,000 miles, which they own and operate.

Table with 2 columns: Source, Amount. Rows: By the Dominion (\$77,028,080), By the provinces (\$2,538,496), By the municipalities (\$14,580,825).

Total \$122,147,401. The value of the lines handed over to the C. P. R. by the Dominion government is placed at \$37,785,340.

Subscriptions to shares by the provinces and municipalities have amounted to \$3,139,500.

Lands to the extent of 53,006,017 acres have also been given in aid to railways, which, valued at \$5 per acre (a low valuation), is equal to \$275,540,085.

In addition to all the above, the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities have made loans to the railways to the amount of \$10,514,581.

The grand total given in railway aid, in cash, partly completed lines, subscriptions, land and loans, amounts to \$452,966,827.

Exceeds National Debt

Leaving out the loans, (which may have been repaid), the amount of aid given is \$442,894,666, or more than \$49,000 per mile to the 22,000 miles owned by the various railway corporations. This sum exceeds the national debt of Canada by over \$119,000,000.

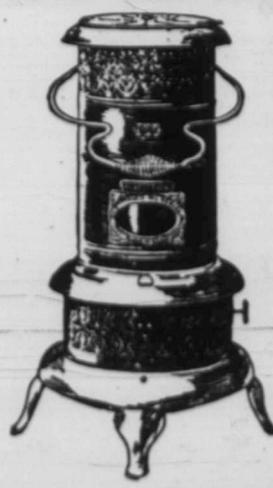
Guarantees on bonds, which are also substantial aid, have been given by the Dominion and provincial governments to the extent of over \$95,500,000.

The official report from which the above information is taken, says: "It would be misleading to assume that the above statements represent all that has been done by the Dominion and the several provinces in aid of railway construction. The Dominion, for example, is building the eastern section of the Transcontinental Railway between Moncton and Winnipeg, the western division of which is known as the Grand Trunk Pacific, on which the expenditure up to June 30 was \$33,301,342."

Arguments of all kinds have been used against any proposition to compel the railways to pay taxes. At the time the "Pettypiece Bill" was before the Ontario legislature, able lawyers, employed by the railway corporations, resorted to all the schemes of the "tax dodger" to prevent its passing.

One stock argument was that the railways "developed the country." So they do, and so does every other business enterprise, agricultural, mercantile, and so forth. It is the development of these enterprises that gives the railways their traffic, and as these enterprises develop and increase in importance and value, the taxes imposed on them increase correspondingly, and a large part of the revenue thus raised goes in aid to railways.

You Can Work Near a Window



in winter when you have a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a portable radiator which can be moved to any part of a room, or to any room in a house. When you have a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

you do not have to work close to the stove, which is usually far from the window. You can work where you wish, and be warm. You can work on dull winter days in the full light near the window, without being chilled to the bone.

The Perfection Oil Heater quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap, put in like a cork in a bottle, is attached by a chain. This heater has a cool handle and a damper top.

The Perfection Oil Heater has an automatic-locking flame spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged and can be unscrewed in an instant for reworking. The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in Japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the



The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

The railways get a large traffic from these countries, and are allowed to escape with a trifling rate of taxation.

Another argument used is that the railways have to pay duty on some of the coal they use. Granted. They do so because it is cheaper than hauling coal from the Canadian mines. The U. S. railways do the same thing. Last year we imported bituminous coal to the value of \$11,800,000, on which the duty was \$6,000,000, only a small proportion of which was borne by the railways, but the other consumers of coal are paying their full share of other taxes, as well as their share of the coal duties. They would be laughed at if they asked exemption on that score.

All things considered, there is no reason in the world why the railway corporations should not bear their share in the cost of carrying on the affairs of the country, as they share, to a greater extent than many other industries, in the prosperity that the country is enjoying.

ELEVATOR COMPANIES GIVE FARMERS A DIRTY DEAL

Farmers who stored their grain in elevators here last fall, and now wish to take it out for their own use or to sell to their neighbors, have run up against a little joker in the small print in the contract. In this contract it states that the grain may be shipped to Fort William at the option of either party.

Now, when the farmer wants to get his grain out, he finds it gone, but he is charged storage just the same.

When the farmer goes to the elevator for his grain, he is offered Fort William prices, less freight and storage. In the case of oats, which is the grain mostly desired here, the producer must accept from 25 to 30 cents per bushel, and purchase for his own use at the rate of from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. And besides this he is paying storage on grain which may have been sold six, eight or ten months ago, and somebody else has been using the money and making interest during that time.

These are the plain facts without comment. According to the little joker in the small print, the elevator companies are acting within their legal rights.

Our readers can draw their own conclusions as to the honesty of the eminent citizens who control the elevator companies. It is shrewd business, no doubt, but we are afraid the coppers on a dead nigger's eyes would be in danger if exposed to some of these eminent financiers.

It is no wonder farmers want government ownership and operation of elevators.—Nanton News.

TO PROBE FRAUDS

An Ottawa wire of November 7 said: "The Dominion government has decided to appoint a royal commission to enquire into Chinese immigration and the question of traffic in opium on the Pacific coast. The departmental inquiry to the recent Chinese immigration frauds on the coast has resulted in a decision to deport all Chinese detained at Vancouver, because of their inability to establish their status as merchants. On arrival in Canada they produced merchants' certificates, which were found to be bogus. Chinese Interpreter Yippon, who was believed to be concerned in the frauds and who was suspended, will not be reinstated. The suspension of Mr. Bowell, as controller of Chinese at the Pacific coast, stands for the present. The inquiry conducted by the officials of the department will be continued by the royal commission."

Advertisement for H.B.K. BRAND Sheep Lined Coats, Warm Coats for Winter Wear. Your Dealer Sells Them.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of 5c.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisement of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be cordially given to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY LOTS. BEST investment at the coast, over three-fifths of lots sold; will soon be off the market. One party has sixteen thousand dollars invested in Twin City lots. Write quick for particulars.—S. J. Robinson, 14 1/2 Champion, Alberta.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES IN THE EAGLE Lake District. Five miles from the C.N.R. Goose Lake Extension. This land is all arable, and the soil is first class; \$2.00 per acre cash handles this, and the balance on ten year crop payment plan. The price is only \$18.00 per acre. This will sell readily. Write or wire. Four sections of first class steam plow land in the Eagle Lake District for sale on bloc at \$13.50 per acre. Easy terms. Retail price \$16.00 per acre.—Dangerefield & Doolittle, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP for sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—S.E. 1/4, 28, TP. 27, RANGE 19 W Second Meridian; 7 miles Raymond, 50 acres on Grand Trunk Pacific; 145 acres cultivated, good buildings, school, four horses, implements, feed, seed. No agents.—H. Gordon Hayes, Raymond, Sask. 15-3

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

HOPE COME RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER eggs for sale.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock Cockerels.—Henry Woodcock, Clauwilliam, Man. 16-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

SEVERAL CAR LOTS OF ABUNDANCE Oats, free from weeds and weigh heavy to measure; bushel from machine; positively free from frost, and splendid seed. 40 cents per bushel L.S. Saltwater if taken within the next month. Sample sent on request.—Chas. A. Partridge, Box 14, Saltwater. 13-4

COWLEY LOCAL UNION 106 U.F.A. wants 4 or 5 carloads good feed oats; must be free from fuel seed. Quote price and weight.—J. Kemmis, Secretary. 14-4

OATS—GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE, free from wild oats and weed seeds. Splendid seed. Forty cents on track, Small Lake.—C. Nicholson, Box 40. 16-1

FOR SALE—"TARTAR KING" AND Abundance Oats for seed; first class seed. We were sweepstakes for Manitoba last year with Abundance. Thirty-five cents per bushel.—M. F. Mountain, Selkirk, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS—Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch O.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goodwin, Yorkton. 16-6

OAT STRAW FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF OAT STRAW suitable for bedding. Apply to W. J. Moore, Kendall, Sask. 16-1

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

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

ROSDALE FARM BEEKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorn, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunrise Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS. Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

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

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 TO \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale, Colts cheap. Yorkshires Pigs, \$5 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Beasfield, Macgregor, Man.

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

REGISTERED BEEKSHIRE SWINE— Young stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Acola, Sask.

BRABURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM- son Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butcher Breed. 2 cows, 2 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMBERSON, MAN.— Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; Silesia from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorosa. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS— J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GRAND BREED- ing dogs, four dollars; Bitches, three dollars. From this pair all pups have proved good workers.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 16-2

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEP- uty District Registrar, Brandon), Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec. Treas., Swan River, Man.

NOTICE

ANY FARMER IN SASKATCHEWAN WISH- ing to know how they may have a Branch of the Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., near their own home and how, through it, they may save much of their hard earned money, should send their name and address to Box 163, Regina. 16-1

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MANAGERS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile CRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadana, Sask.

TURKEYS

We are open to buy Dressed Turkeys and will pay highest Cash prices for same.

LAING BROS., 307 Elgin Avenue W-INN-PLG Phone Main 3642

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

U. S. TARIFF ON GRAIN

M. L. Lashburn, Sask.—What is the tariff on wheat, oats and flax shipped from here to Minneapolis or Duluth?

Ans.—The duty on wheat going into the United States is 25 cents per bushel; oats, 15c. per bushel; and flax 25c. per bushel.

ADVANCE ON STORED GRAIN

A. G., Man.—Is it possible to get an advance from the Grain Growers' Grain Co. on grain cleaned and weighed that is stored in a public elevator in Manitoba, and if so what percentage of value will be advanced?

Ans.—Yes, endorse your storage tickets and send them to the company and you can receive an advance of 65% for indefinite storage and 75% if to be shipped before close of navigation.

MANITOBA ELEVATOR CHARGES

A. G., Man.—Will one and three-quarters of a cent be charged for shipping

wheat without putting it through the cleaner?

Ans.—Yes. Although cleaners are being installed as rapidly as possible in all the public elevators in Manitoba, in some cases farmers prefer not to have their wheat cleaned.

ELEVATOR STORAGE CHARGES

A. G., Man.—Does the one and three-quarters of a cent per bushel charged by the public elevators of Manitoba for cleaning and shipping wheat include the storage charges on that grain for any length of time, and if so for how long a time, and if not what are the storage charges and what length of time does it cover?

Ans.—One and three-quarter cents includes charges elevating, cleaning and shipping the wheat and fifteen days storage. The charges for additional storage are one quarter cent for each additional 10 days. The charges on oats and barley have recently been reduced from 1 1/4 cent to 1 cent where it is not cleaned. This includes 15 days storage. Additional charges are the same as on wheat.

CORDOVA ELEVATOR

A. G., Man.—When will the public elevator at Cordova, Man., be ready to be used by the farmers?

Ans.—There is still some interior work to be done, but it is expected to be completed in a week.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

SWAMP FEVER

The disease is caused by a germ and is carried from one animal to the other by mosquitoes. For treatment give the following: Liquor arsenicalis hydrochlor, 4 ounces; tincture of iron, 8 ounces; liquor strychnine, 4 ounces. Give three tablespoonfuls in one pint of water three times daily before feeding. Also the following powder: Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; gentian, 3 ounces. Give a large teaspoonful in each feed.

SICK COLT

D. H. Leckwood—I have a colt four months old, when in the stable lays on its back most of the time and it shows signs of pain. His water is very clear and the manure is not very dry. When he is stretching himself he goes as far with his front feet as he can, just the way if he would make water. What would you advise me to do?

Ans.—Give the colt one pint of raw linseed oil to which add half an ounce of turpentine. After this has acted give him once daily a teaspoonful of sulphate of iron in his feed.

MARES DO NOT FOAL

Que.—I have two mares twelve years old which I cannot get in foal. Have had them served by horse three times this season but have failed to hold. They have raised colts before but not in the last five years. Opened them up once this season, but did not help any. Can you tell me what to do as I would like them to raise colts. They are both in fair condition, and come in season regularly.

Ans.—I would advise you if possible to have them examined by a veterinary surgeon as the cause may be due to disease of the ovaries. Change the feed as much as possible and have the following powders made up.

Potassium Iodide, 3 ounces. Make into twelve powders and give one to each mare in feed night and morning.

LUMPS ON COLT'S LEG

P. W. D., Kindersley, Sask.—I have a colt that cast itself into a manger about

the first of August. Afterward it showed signs of stiffness in the hind limbs and a lump began to grow just before the stifle. On one leg the lump is soft and can be pressed with the finger quite easy, and on the other is much stiffer and harder and inclines to pucker at the fetlock and the lumps are still growing, and are now about the size of a large hand. What can be done?

Ans.—Have the following liniment made up and apply with smart friction twice a day.

Liniment Ammonia Iodide, Compound Soap Liniment, Tincture of Arnica, Of each three ounces.

To the fetlock apply the following blister: Cantharides, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 8 drams. Rub well in and leave on forty-eight hours, wash off and grease well.

Lost Prestige

Once, when exploring a factory district for story material, O. Henry invited a bright little girl to dine with him. She accepted on condition that she might bring a friend along. During dinner the writer sought to make his guests feel at ease by resting his English to the extent of using "ain't" and "hadn't oughter," and a few other mutilations of the mother tongue.

He saw the little girl a few days later. "I was awful mortified that night," she said, "you spoke so ungrammatically before my lady friend!"

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The Dairy

PRACTICAL BUTTER-MAKING (By Buttercup)

In a recent issue of "The Guide" there appeared an interesting article on bread, its history, both ancient and modern, and how to produce a first class article.

While bread is considered the "staff of life," it is much more palatable when accompanied by good butter, in fact it seems imperative that they go together, for the taste of good bread is spoiled by poor butter, and vice versa.

It is only in the last decade that butter-making has been classed among the arts and sciences, so I will not attempt to go into history to trace up the origin of butter-making, for we know that in ancient times their methods were very crude and they had not the facilities for its production that we have today, with our improved herds of dairy cows, our separators, our butter workers, our model churns, etc., and there seems little excuse for so much poor butter as is still found on the market.

A friend has told us that, as butter instructor in one of the dairy schools, he finds the most difficulty in training the students to be particular in little things, and we verily believe that is the secret of so much inferior butter all through the country.

The first essential in good butter-making is to be a good milker, not only to be able to draw the milk in the quickest possible time, for the faster a cow is milked the more she will give, but to see that the udders as well as the teats are thoroughly rubbed and cleaned to prevent particles of impure matter falling into the milk.

If milk is brought to the separator covered with floating particles of filth no amount of care afterwards will remove the taint that will adhere to the cream, and from there to the butter. That is one objection to hired men doing the milking; so few of them will take the necessary pains. In order to get all the profit out of the milk the separating should be done immediately after the milking is finished, or if there are many cows the separator should be running while the last cows are being milked.

There are such a variety of separators on the market now that it is difficult for a purchaser to decide which kind to buy, especially as every agent claims so many advantages for their kind.

The best way is to get different machines on trial, then take the one easiest to run and with the fewest pieces to clean. The latter is a great consideration when we remember it has to be washed after every milking, and we pity the housekeeper who has such an endless number of pieces to clean.

The care of the separator is an important factor in the art of butter-making. It should be taken down as soon as possible after the milk is through and washed in clean warm water. If soft water, a little washing soda may be added occasionally. Every piece should be washed with a cotton cloth as the lint from a linen cloth will fill up the brushes and spoil them. The brush should be used for the tubes and all places where the cloth cannot reach. After the pieces have been replaced in the can, scalding water should be poured over every part, then lifted out to drain. The milk pails should always be rinsed, then washed through the scalding water. Replace the belongings in the milk can and cover with a cloth that will exclude the dust and admit the air. Cream can should also be treated to a liberal supply of scalding water after washing.

When gathering the cream it is better to have it in one can if convenient so it will all ripen alike. Fresh cream should never be added until well cooled. Stir thoroughly with a stick kept expressly for that purpose. The cream should be kept in a cool place away from all unpleasant odors and covered with a thin cloth, as cream should never be kept under a tight cover. Then when

a churning has been gathered, to be properly ripened it should be thick, with a smooth velvety appearance. If it is not sufficient soured a starter may be used by taking two cups of sweet milk and adding enough buttermilk to thicken. When thick stir this well into the cream and let stand for 24 hours.

The morning is the proper time for churning; in hot weather the earlier the better. If a prime article is wanted, better to leave some of the household duties undone and get the butter out of the way before the thermometer rises up to the nineties. A dairy thermometer which can be bought for a trifle is another essential in good butter-making. During the summer the cream should be churned at 60 degrees, but in cold weather I find 62 or 63 degrees is more satisfactory. The old fashioned dash churn, in which the butter had to be gathered into lumps before it could be lifted out of the buttermilk into the butter tray, has at last become a back number, for no up-to-date butter-maker would think of using any kind but one that will leave the butter still in the granules. After the buttermilk has been completely drained, use the purest water possible for washing. We know the water in many localities through our western country is a great detriment in butter-making.

In some parts it is scarcely fit for pigs to drink, much less to be used for cooking and dairying. Butter should be washed in sufficient waters to have the last water run off clear. The salt should be worked in while still in the churn, about an ounce to the pound, or more, as suits the maker's taste. It should then be removed to the butter-maker where the water can be more readily worked out. While some ridicule the idea of farmers' wives having their names printed on butter paper, I think it is all right. It is the only chance some poor women have of ever getting their names in print, and it is a help to build up a reputation. I heard a lady tell of going into a large store in Winnipeg to buy some butter. On reaching the grocery department the first thing that caught her eye was a stack of butter piled up on the counter with the name of an acquaintance printed on the wrappers. She knew the maker by reputation and immediately purchased what she wanted. Prints should be made as uniform as possible and the papers dipped in cold water before using, as it prevents the butter sticking and makes the ends fold over more neatly.

It should then be put in a cool place to harden so that in shipping the prints will keep their shape.

To get the greatest profit out of butter-making (and that is what we are after), one should have private customers for all they make at stated prices, instead of dealing it off at the local stores where all grades, good, bad and indifferent, are cloyed together and one price paid for all, and that is a very fruitful way of keeping the inferior grades well stocked, for so many women will not take the trouble when they can command the same price as their neighbors, but it means the prime article is sold for much less than it is really worth, so that the merchant can make his own on the lower grades. It is easy to deliver butter to local customers, but not so easy when shipped by train, which should always be an express train, never by freight.

While the creameries use the wax-lined boxes for shipping their productions, and if shipping in quantities this is decidedly the better way, the farmer's wife generally has to manage with boxes picked up at the corner store. If these are clean, such as those in which fruit has been shipped, and lined with clean paper, they answer the purpose all right. Prints should be packed closely together in order to present a neat appearance when opened. If too large, the box should be cut down so as to hold the butter compact, then covered with clean paper. After the lid is nailed on, a shipping tag should be used on which the sender's name is put as well

as the receiver's. If a short cleft is nailed on each end to lift it with, it is much more convenient to handle.

In order to find out if dairying pays, a strict account should be kept throughout the year. The account should include what butter is used on the farmer's table as well as what is sold, and the value of the hand-fed calves should also be included in the profits. This means extra labor, but it is a pleasant and profitable pastime to anyone who wants to learn if it pays.

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Live Stock

HOLD ON TO THE LIVE STOCK

The heavy liquidation of live stock during the recent months, owing to the apparent shortage of feed for the winter months, has been a matter of grave concern to those who have been studying the live stock situation during the recent years. There has been a shortage rather than an over-supply of all kinds of live stock for several years, this being especially true of cattle, sheep and hogs.

With the passing of the range cattle the country is looking to the farmers to supply the markets with beef, and they should be able to handle the situation to a much greater success than in the days when large herds of cattle roamed the prairies under the care of the rancher. The farmer cannot only supply the fall markets with good grass-fed cattle, but he can supply the spring markets with fat cattle which he has cared for during the winter. In this way the markets are continually fed by good beef; while under former conditions it was only in the late summer and the fall that good cattle were received at the markets, as the range cattle were variably thin after their having to rustle during the winter for themselves.

Although farmers are confronted with an apparent unsurmountable difficulty in wintering their stock this year on account of a feed shortage, the great question is at what price will they be able to replace four months hence, the stock which they are now disposing of. Looking at the matter from this standpoint and considering the inevitable in the future, there is every incentive for farmers to hold on to every good animal on the place for which it is possible to provide winter feed. It may require a little extra work and judicious feeding of straw and coarse grain, but the reward will be ample for the man who has the foresight and takes the necessary trouble.

If the farmer finds that he cannot carry a bunch of good feeders through the winter and be able to place them on the market in the spring in good condition, he should at least hold on to the breeding stock. If farmers dispose of their herds which they have been grading up along certain profitable lines for a number of years, it means a very severe set-back to the stock raising industry in the West.

FALL CATTLE SHIPMENTS

The fall shipments of cattle from Innisfail district have commenced with a rush. During the summer small quantities of milk cows and young cattle for stockers have been shipped to various points. This week's shipment of beef cattle brings the total since the big shipments in June up to 1,815 head. In addition to this about one thousand have been driven to the cattle camps for winter feeding. Sixty-six choice horses and one jackass were also shipped during the summer.—Innisfail, Alta., Province.

CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY

The enormous number of cattle shipped from High River and district is surprising indeed. Many of our stockmen during the summer months trail their fat cattle out to their summer ranges east of Calgary and ship from there, but the mixed farmer is the man who supplies the beef at frequent intervals during the year. In this connection we may say, J. W. McLaughlin, of this town, is probably the most extensive buyer, for scarcely a month passes that he does not ship several carloads of prime beef to Vancouver and Prince Rupert Meat Co., of Vancouver. On Tuesday, Mr. McLaughlin shipped two carloads of beef and one of hogs from High River and two carloads of beef from Claresholm. Speaking of poultry, Mr. McLaughlin said it was remarkable in the manner in which our farmers are entering into mixed farming. He has purchased two carloads of fowl within the past fortnight and he is confident he can pick up another within a week. What other community in Alberta can boast of such shipments?

During the month of August 1,700 hogs were shipped to the coast from High River. Since then the shipment of both cattle and hogs have been large but the Times has not the figures at hand to sub-

mit to its readers.—High River, Alta., Times.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS

While the use of alfalfa as a part of the hog ration has previously been confined largely to the states of the southwest and the far west, there is reason to believe that the day is not far distant when this valuable forage crop will be used for hog raisers farther north. The Illinois Experiment station find that ordinary alfalfa hay, when properly cured, can be used to great advantage in feeding hogs. By feeding a ration consisting of three parts corn and one part chopped alfalfa hay, they succeeded in saving 105 pounds of grain to every 100 pounds of gain, as compared with the hogs that were fed on corn alone. It was also their observation that hogs would partake readily of the hay that was fed without being chopped. In feeding this, it was found better to feed it in a rack, rather than on the ground, as considerable loss was entailed by the latter method. It was also their observation that the last cuttings of alfalfa during the season were more relished by the hogs than the earlier cuttings. This was attributed to the fact that as the season advances the growth of alfalfa seems to contain less woody fibre, and also that the fall season is a better time to cure hay, as a general rule, than the summer months. Observers at the Kansas Experiment Station found that hogs would eat alfalfa hay from the stack even while they were allowed access to the green alfalfa pasture. This forage crop is gradually making its way northward, and we have seen, during the past season, excellent crops of it as far north as the latitude of Fargo. Probably the day is not far distant when alfalfa in the hog ration will be used considerably in this section of the country.

FEEDING RACK FOR SHEEP

In building a feeding rack for sheep, one should aim to so construct it that the leaves and siftings from the hay will not fall down upon the back of the sheep. Some is bound to get around the head, but the effort should be made to keep the chaff out of the main body of the fleece.



Herewith is a sketch of the upper portion of a feed rack that has given very good results. The side of the trough on which the sheep eat is made upright and is slatted for the lower ten inches through which the sheep may pull the hay if it does not fall down. The upper fourteen inches are solid and prevent the chaff from falling through on the back of the sheep when the hay is thrown into the rack. The rear portion of this is solid, and the trough is made twelve inches wide, side measure. A space of four and one-half to five inches should be left between the bottom of the trough and the upright portion of the rack. The only objection to this rack is that since the rear portion of the rack is sloping, it would take up more room than if it sloped out over the sheep, but it is very much cleaner, and usually gives better results.

MORE HOGS NEEDED

Ames, Iowa, Nov. 8.—The Breakfast Bacon Special is tooting its way across Iowa on the blessed mission of making two pigs squeal where one squealed before.

What Iowa needs and what the nation needs is hogs and more hogs. The hog train is scattering hog talk wherever it

goes and it is expected that next year there will be ham on many a table where there is no ham now.

At the six big packing centres there were five million fewer than enough hogs in 1908 and three million fewer than enough in the first half of 1910. Something would have to be done to induce Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota to raise more hogs. Hence the hog train.

Inquiry developed that the principal trouble was infant mortality, the average number of pigs raised by each sow being only four. Hog experts on the hog train are telling the farmers how to save the lives of the tender-hog census. If each sow is only aided in bringing one more porker up to the packing house age the increase for Iowa will be 2,000,000 and for the five pork states it will be 5,000,000.

"Raise more hogs and then raise them cheaper," is the hog special slogan to the hog farmers. More care in farrowing time is all that is needed, the experts say, to increase the pig population. Dry and light farrowing houses, free from draughts, and also light feeding for the first week, they say, will enable the mother hogs to give their offspring a start in life that will keep them going until they are merged into the farmer's bank account.

Green feeding is the secret of cheaper raising. Experiments at the agricultural station here show that an acre of good clover will make 400 pounds of pork in a summer. Alfalfa and rape will do more than that. "A pasture where the weeds are up to our neck is all right for a gymnasium," says one of the lecturers. "The hogs will get lots of exercise, but they won't get any bigger."

Farmers are counselled to keep an eye on the pig's tail. It is a very expressive appendage. It reflects the pig's moods, pensive or gay, and the general condition of the pig's health. When the pig's tail is curled up like a corkscrew there isn't anything much the matter with piggy, and it is safe to figure that he is making 50 cents' worth of corn into a dollar's worth of pork right along. But when the tail loses its curl and hangs straight down like a piece of frazzled clotholine, something is wrong with piggy.

The men who talk hog on the train are practical hog men. George Godfrey left a hired man to feed a big bunch of thrifty hogs up on his farm in Kosuth county while he went with the hog train. He has fed pigs ever since he was big enough to tote a swill pail. He paid his way through the agricultural college with hog money. R. K. Bliss, the agricultural man in charge of the train, was also raised on a hog farm.

There are seven cars on the train. The special is in charge of H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island.

While the men are in the front cars learning how to raise hogs their wives and daughters are in the domestic science car learning how to cook pork in the most appetizing and easily digested way. This is the first time that anything of this kind has been done for the women. That they appreciate it is shown by the large attendance. There has scarcely been a town in which the car was not filled to overflowing.

The first part of the lecture to the women is devoted to the preparation of pork. Then the lecturer urges the women to form clubs for the study of domestic science and the improvement of their conditions generally. After the lecture there are many inquiries for information as to the organization of these clubs.

Another innovation on the breakfast bacon special is the school children's car. At every station school is dismissed and the children come trooping down to the train, notebooks in hand, eager to learn all they can. In their car, Major Spillman, a white haired veteran, who had command of a regiment before he was 20, tells the children the story of how piggy is turned into ham and bacon. The major is assisted by several packing house men, and together they give the children a picture of the pig's trip through the packing house that will form the theme for many an essay.

The total attendance at the breakfast bacon special has averaged from 2,000 to 2,500 a day. The actual count for the first four days was 8,302. Half-hour stops are made at each station. The waiting people are hustled into the waiting cars, filled with rapid fire information, and when time is up they are hustled out and the train pulls out, leaving them to digest it at their leisure.

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VALUE OF HEIFER BEEF

Professor Kennedy, of the Iowa College, while in England a few years ago, expressed great surprise at discovering that butchers pay a higher price for heifer beef than for steer beef of the same age and condition of flesh.

Henry Wallace says this was also a surprise to him the first time he went abroad. He found that the butchers were willing to give a premium on heifers over steers, and we found that in one or two districts of England butchers would buy only heifers as they could get them.

The reasons given by the butchers are that the grain of the flesh is finer, the bone smaller, and therefore the heifer cuts up better than the steer of the same age and furnishes a better capacity for beef.

"We remember when a boy at home," says Mr. Wallace, "that when a heifer was to be killed in the fall of the year, mother always insisted on killing a heifer, giving the exact reasons stated by Professor Kennedy, as given by the butchers at Liverpool—that the meat of the heifer was finer in the grain and better, and there was less waste."

"There is absolutely no sense nor reason for the discrimination made against heifer-beef in the United States. With cow beef it is somewhat different, for the reason that a cow that has produced a number of calves will not dress as large a per cent. of beef, and the animal being older will not have the same tenderness nor fine quality."

A half a cent a pound, however, should be ample to cover this shrinkage; whereas a heifer is really entitled to a premium over the steer of from a quarter to half a cent."

Discrimination has not been quite so great since Secretary Wilson, when at

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Ames, fattened and had killed in the Chicago market heifers and steers of the same age and breeding and feeding, and demonstrated to the butchers that they were paying the farmers less than value for this class of stock.

NOTES ON THE FEED LOT

The feeding expert classes all feeding-cattle in six grades—fancy, selected, choice, good, medium, common and inferior. Which grade do you keep?

It is a sad mistake to imagine that increasing the bulk of feed for hogs, by adding water, will do them any good.

When skim-milk is fed to young pigs they should be started on it gradually and it should always be fed with a little meal and other feed.

The natural feed for hogs is not liquids but solids, therefore we cannot understand how some men believe they can fatten hogs on slops alone. Many of them keep on trying year after year, but never succeed.

A good way to feed skim-milk is to use it with soaked, ground corn or other grain, but even then it should be fed sparingly at the start.

It is not an unusual thing to see two lots of cattle of the same breed and age sold on the Chicago market at prices varying from \$1 to \$2 per hundred pounds. As there is no difference in breed or age it is very plain that the difference lies entirely in the feeding.

Molasses in one form or another is greatly relished by cows, and horses as well, but it is an unpleasant thing to feed and draws flies by the millions.

A good ration for rams during the breeding season is oats, bran and linseed-meal, with such fodders as rape, the vetches and alfalfa.

Give the ram about one pound of bran daily with all the green feed he can eat. Good feeding during the breeding period is one of the essentials to the production of sound and vigorous lambs.

It saves a lot of work to dump the corn for cattle on the ground and let them dig it out of the dirt for their convenience, but it is a mighty expensive form of laziness.

An open shed with a well-drained dirt-floor provided with troughs should always be a part of every stock-feeder's equipment.

As the hard work eases up on the horses, cut down their feed accordingly.

Any farmer who has an abundance of corn and roughage can make money by buying up stock mules in the large markets and feeding them over winter. They should be allowed to run loose in roomy barns or sheds and never confined in stalls, as horses.

A mule does not require very much feed or attention and he grows into money as fast as a colt.

If you have saved a fine crop of hay—which, by the way, is going to be scarce this year—and have no room for it in the barn, better invest in some canvas stack-covers. They will pay for themselves in one or two seasons when hay is high.

Perhaps it is because hay-farming is so easy that farmers of this class get out of the way of doing real work and thus neglect to manure and take proper care of their grass lands.

The best way to market corn is to first put it through the silo and then sell it in the shape of fat animals.

Corn-meal and skim-milk will make greater gain in feeding hogs than anything else, is the report that comes from the Ohio station, and it has been proven by thousands of farmers beside.

Professor Eckels, of the dairy department of the Missouri station, gives this rule of feeding dairy cows: Feed one pound a day for each pound of butter-fat produced per week, or one pound of grain per day for each three pounds of milk. Better get a pair of scales for the dairy.

Shorts and bran make an excellent ration for sows that are suckling pigs. Of course she should always have clover cow-pea pasture if possible.

It is bad policy to wean young pigs suddenly and put them on cow's skimmed milk. The milk should be fed them very gradually at first and several times a day.

Once more we want to urge farmers not to feed too much corn to their young pigs, as thumps will surely result

Keeps out large Animals—Keeps In the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of zinc heavy wire thin the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

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That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS FENCES. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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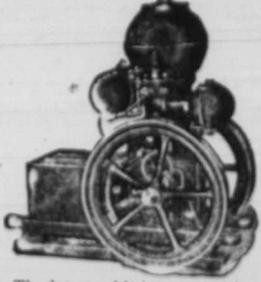
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A 1 1/2 h.p. air cooled combination engine and pump jack. Can be attached to any iron pump in two minutes. Just the thing needed on every farm. Will pump your water, run your or an aw rator churn, fanning mill, grindstone, etc. Always ready for business. Works just as well in mid-winter as in summer.

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We also manufacture Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, etc.

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Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUN meets all trains. James Fowler, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be held for

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

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MOTTO

MY LIFE'S MISSION

I was longing for a mission—
 Something men would count as grand;
 Something that would win the praises
 Of the lofty in the land.

So I squandered time in waiting
 For the chance that never came—
 Quite forgot to think of others,
 In my yearnings after fame.

But one day I had a vision
 Of the needy close at hand;
 Of the poor whose hearts are hungry
 As they journey through the land.

Starving for a word of comfort;
 Yearning, but, alas! in vain,
 For the love of those about them,
 And the smile that lightens pain.

Just a little deed of kindness,
 Just a word of hope and cheer,
 Just a smile! They cost so little,
 But they make it heaven here.

Thus it was I found my mission—
 Knew what work God meant for me,
 And I cried, "Forgive my blindness,
 Now, at least, thank God, I see!"

And my heart that had been selfish
 In my longing to be great,
 Saw broad fields of labor waiting
 For me, just outside the gate.

I have sought to scatter sunshine
 In the dark and cheerless place;

Loving words have given courage—
 Brightened many a weary face.

In the joy of helping others,
 God's good time I waste no more,
 Since my life has found its mission—
 Found it at the very door.

Oh! the little deeds of kindness,
 And the words of hope and cheer,
 And the smile that cost so little,
 And they make it heaven here.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

A neighborhood box filled with goods used and unused received from Estevan. This box was certainly one of loving thought, each parcel being tied together with care. Hearty thanks to all for their co-operation. We will be able to comfort many hearts and also help the "Girls' Home." The power of Sunshine comes from co-operation—alone we can do little—together we can do much. This box is a striking proof of the value of people coming together to work for the common good. Mrs. Trysk and her friends have the makings of a fine branch of Sunshine in their midst and I hope to hear soon that such a branch will be started, and I would be glad to help them in every way. Mrs. L. Fryh, Mrs. P. Bromstad, Mr. and Mrs. Plattum, Mrs. Gey. Davidson, Mrs. S. Eide, Mrs. L. P. Brovold, Mrs. E. R. Lindgren, Estevan, Saskatchewan. — Mary A. Laughlin, Vermilion, Alberta, picture and post cards.

Annie Cornella, Hamiota, Man., picture for Harold Green. — Lillian Blair, Swan Lake, your story was handed over to the editor of Competition. Wish you all success in your efforts. — Mrs. Norman Solomon, lovely parcel of baby's clothing. — Mrs. R. N. Lyons, Roseisle P. O., Man., sack of clothing.

Many parcels of Sunday and other papers too numerous to acknowledge separately. — Mrs. R. N. Lyons, Roseisle P. O., Man., sack of clothing.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE CLUB ROOM

Curtains and wall paper from Mrs. W. J. Boyd.
 Wood from Sprague Lumber Company.
 Oil Stove with oven from Mrs. Smith.
 218 Sherbrooke Street.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged \$8.00
 Mr. and Mrs. Plattum, new coin, 1910 .50
 Mostyn Williams 25

MAKING SCRAP BOOK

Milton Paterson writes to say that he has not been successful in forming branch but is making scrap books. Now, dear boy, we will be glad of every scrap book you can send, as we have four little children just out of hospital after a hard spell of typhoid fever, and they will want something to amuse them. Write to me whenever you can. — MARGARET.

SALE OF WORK

Many articles have been sent in this week but we still require lots of night dresses, cushion tops, children's dresses, fancy articles of every description.

WANTS A COMPANION

Dear Margaret—Being a reader of your page and hearing of the good work you are doing, I wonder if it would be in your line to place any desiring boy in a good home. If so I can supply a home for a bright lad from 14 to 18 years of age who would like a farm life. I am a bachelor living in an English speaking settlement, and would like such a lad for the mere company's sake. I can provide for one in a fair way. Irish or Scotch preferred, and Protestant, in your good work you should come across such a one, would it be too much to ask of you to let me know. — W. A. W.

New Ottawa, Sask.
 I will do my best to help you in this matter and will write in a few days full particulars to you. Glad you enjoy my page. — MARGARET.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

Dear Margaret—in reading a German paper I came across a small article that will perhaps interest the "Sunshine Circle." It is entitled "The Autumn Flowers" and calls attention to a society formed among the Danish people to fight the white plague. Chief attraction is given to the cause of children, therefore one meets in restaurants in the shops small ball-shaped roses labeled "Smag-haars Va!"—the welfare of the youngsters. Everybody takes a delight in putting in these boxes all the small copper change left after purchasing their goods in the stores. Besides these are certain days set aside and called the children's welfare days on which days a small artificial flower, made out of celluloid is sold by the thousand in

the streets, the proceeds of which sale goes to swell the children's fund. There will be no person without at least one of these flowers in their buttonhole, and many wear them by the dozen. They cost 10 cents or about 3 cents each and especially the poorer working people cannot purchase enough of them to show their appreciation of the children's cause. On such days in Copenhagen the amount collected will total up some 1000,000 kroner, about \$25,000.00, a very respectable sum. In one factory where three celluloid flowers are made they turn out over one and one-half millions. This flower is now firmly established as the emblem for the fight against tuberculosis, and the money subscribed is used to place sickly children in sanatoriums where they are properly looked after and have a fighting chance against the dread destroyer. Perhaps the Canadian people will imitate the Danes in this sensible method. — MARGARET.

GERMANICUS.

Wawanesa, Man.
 Your letters are always very interesting. The idea of the flowers is a very good one and perhaps next year I shall be able to hold a flower day for "Sunshine." I am now preparing the "mite boxes" to be placed in country stores and in every possible place so that our Christmas work may be a huge success. Everything is worth while that makes for progress. Can you place a mite box for me? Write again. — MARGARET.

WILL MAKE HANDKERCHIEFS

Dear Margaret—Will now take the pleasure of writing you a second letter. I received the button you sent me and thought it very nice. I am still reading the Sunshine page and see some very useful things to read about. I also noticed printed there about it is being able to help in making "mite" handkerchiefs. Would you be kind enough to inform me if I could send you in and I should be very glad to do so. If it would not be any trouble for you I should be very well pleased. Well as I fear I am taking you too much valuable space I will now close. Wishing the subscribers and our helpers every success and also the helpers and yourself. I wish you strength to be able to help us all along. I remain as ever a well wisher and a constant reader. — SYLVIA JOHNSON.

Waldeck, Sask.
 Your very sweet letter gave me great pleasure. Yes, I would be delighted to receive the handkerchiefs; they are always acceptable for the sick children. Also picture goods and picture posts, dollies clothing, etc. — MARGARET.

SENT CLOTHING

Dear Margaret—I have shipped to you to-day a box of second hand clothing for the Sunshine Guild. I hope you get it all right. Wishing you every success in the good work. — MRS. T. M. K.

Napinka, Man.
 Many thanks for goods sent in. Last year hundreds of garments were distributed to those in need and it is my hope to prepare such a stock of good warm garments that no single call will go unanswered. Babies' foot clothing are always in request. At present I want two outfits for babies three and six months old. — MARGARET.

A GREAT HELP

Dear Margaret—I have noticed your column in the Grain Growers' Guide and would like to help you some way. I enclose five dollars and sixty-five cents. The five dollars you may use for some poor children, or for anything you think best. The sixty-five cents is for Sunshine buttons for the infant class in our Sunday School. The money is from this class. Wishing you every success in your work, I remain. — EFFIE L. SMITH.

Glenella, Man.
 I sincerely know how to thank you for your loving gift from the children of your infant class. I am sending buttons and Guild prayer and would like the names of all the children, to send them membership cards. Accept my best wishes for the success of your work. I feel sure that you could form a branch of Sunshine and that you would find the "Sunshine Heroes" I held once a week the greatest help to yourself and children. The five dollars will be placed in the "Emergency Fund" and on the first call will be spent for the child on. The 65 cents will pay for 15 buttons. Kindly give the Sunshine greetings to the children. — MARGARET.

OFFERING WAS RECEIVED

Dear Margaret—I am sending you some Sunday School papers and have a parcel of clothing to send after a while. I sent two dollars to you during the summer for the Fresh Air Fund but never saw any acknowledgment in THE GUIDE. I trust the things sent will be of some use to you. — MRS. NORMAN SOLOMON.

Shoal Lake, Man.
 Your letter was sent down to be placed in page but owing to some unforeseen circumstance was not published. I now acknowledge the \$2.00 with pleasure. The Fresh Air work will be a much larger affair next year as many of this year's difficulties will be removed and we will start out well equipped to carry on the work. — MARGARET.

BOXES WERE RECEIVED

Dear Margaret—I am sending you two boxes of clothing and other things for your work in the Guild. I am glad to see you are doing something to help those who suffered loss in that terrible fire and if any of these articles I am sending would do would be glad to know they were sent on. Some things are worn but will serve a good turn yet. Did you get those scrap books and a dollar I sent March 20th and also a box of goods sent from Douglas Out. I don't know if I put any name in or not but hope you got all safe. It will only be necessary to say you have received these parcels from me and I will understand. I am interested and glad to give a hand when I can. — MRS. T. P. KENNEDY.

Madford, Man.
 Many thanks for your loving letter. It is always a great joy to me to feel that you are interested in the work. You the boxes were

received safely, for which accept our loving thanks. I think acknowledgment was in last issue. — MARGARET.

A Tired Mother, Oliver, Sask.—Don't grumble at the work your growing lads and lassies give you. Cherish them, dear, and thank God for them every night and morning. If you could realize the best hunger of the women without children; you would never feel unhappy, no matter how hard you had to work. The following verses will perhaps help you:
 "Have patience, the little hands are, oh so busy.
 Have patience, the little feet cannot keep still.
 Have patience, the hand and brain are worn and dizzy;
 Have patience to mould and guide the will,
 Have patience to form the little disposition;
 Have patience the little tempers to control,
 Be thou the little spirit's best physician;
 Have patience to guide the immortal soul.
 Have patience, then, to-day and yet to-morrow.
 Have patience from each dawn to set of sun,
 And should the Father take thy child in sorrow
 Have patience still to say, "Thy Will be done."
 Write often and let me help you if possible. — MARGARET.

HELP FOR SUNSHINE

Dear Margaret—I have been reading the Sunshine Guild page ever since we started getting the paper and I must say that it is a great work you are doing. For what work is greater than that of helping those who are in need and trouble? My little boy and girl, John and Anna Campbell are sending twenty-five cents each for you to do with as you like, it is not much but perhaps it may help a little. Will close with best wishes for you and all the Sunshine friends. — MRS. HUGH CAMPBELL.

Franklin, Man.
 Your kindly letter of appreciation was a great pleasure to me. Nothing is too small to be a help. You know one five cents can do very little but if each reader sent in five cents there would soon be a large fund and a much work could be done. Write again soon, give us love and thanks to the children. I am sending buttons and cards. — MARGARET.

THE LITTLE THINGS

We may not speak the thrilling word
 That through the years will yet be heard.
 But helpful words, so softly spoken
 Of love to God are yet a token.

We may not sing the noble song,
 That countless ages will prolong;
 But if we sing our own little lay,
 God's will is done, we Him obey.

We may not do the wondrous deed,
 That hurried hosts will pause to heed;
 But if we give the kindly smile
 God knows, He's watching all the while.

So with God's gifts, let's be content,
 Nor wish an added grace He'd lent;
 But use the gifts He freely gave
 That He, thru us, some soul may save.

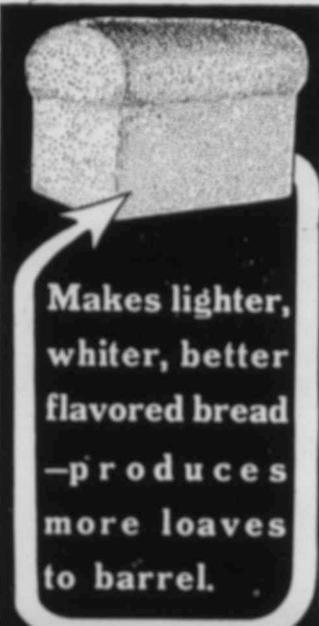
Written for Sunshine by Mrs. Mary Whiting Bullis of Emerson, to whom our loving thanks are due. — MARGARET.

Telescope Photo Camera
 Given for Selling Xmas Booklets



This is the latest and newest designed camera; every one guaranteed. So simple a child can take a first class picture with it and develop that picture by himself, all in three minutes. Requires no knowledge of photography, no dark room and no printing. Comes complete with camera. We give it free for selling only \$2.50 worth of our beautifully embossed and colored Xmas Booklets with greetings, tied with silk ribbons, each in separate envelope, at 2 for 15c. At this low price all you need do is show the booklets and take in the money. Write today for booklets, sell them, return our money and we will send you Camera.

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Makes lighter,
 whiter, better
 flavored bread
 —produces
 more loaves
 to barrel.

PURITY FLOUR



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Women's Institutes

From time immemorial men have had clubs and leagues and associations and institutes of every variety that their ingenuity can suggest or frame excuse for, which is saying much; and so far as particular injury has resulted therefrom, but rather great good.

The busy season is now closed on the farms for a few months at least, and this would seem to be a most opportune time to look into the benefits that are likely to arise from the organizations of women's institutes throughout the farming West.

In the province of Ontario alone six hundred Women's Institutes are already in active operation, with over 16,000 members—all women, of course. Many of these institutes have been working for some years. Their value may be gauged by the generous growth of the old organizations and the rapid formation of so many new ones. Last year forty-eight new institutes were added to the already very large list. So far in the West only one has been formed, and that one in the town of Morris, Man.

What is good for men in all countries and for women in Ontario cannot surely be bad for women on the farm in the West. No women in any country could possibly need the help, the association, the exchange of intercourse with each other more than the Western farm woman. All summer long she is isolated by work, by hurry and hustle, confined to men's society almost exclusively or to none at all, so that many of the graces of living are shelved temporarily for the season, to be taken on again less and less voluntarily as lack of custom dulls-decreasingly.

Reading of and reflecting upon the problem of living, doing her share in availing the tangled skein of human endeavor, are quite beyond her reach. She is confronted by the inexorable, imperative problem of preparing from three to five meals a day—having them all ready "on time"; and "somehow or other" compassing the other imperative duties of housekeeping, from dairy to washboard, and bread and broom and sewing machine, and after that to efface herself as far as possible, for "he" has "no time" for her nor her fancies. He doesn't mean to be unkind—perhaps, but considers work first. Soon she too sentiments—a long farewell to the joy of living, and a final settling down to the humdrum evolution of hard, flinty dollars, dollars that dry up the milk of human kindness and oftentimes wear the soul.

A well attended Women's Institute should check this latent tendency. In a properly organized and maintained institute there would be a program of carefully prepared papers bearing upon subjects intensely interesting to every house-maker. The papers would be prepared by the several members, and here is where a great educational advantage would come from having to read up on the subjects chosen.

Have General Discussion

A general discussion would follow the reading of the paper, and questions asked and answered. Solutions would be found for many difficult problems now confronting many timid and shrinking women. Encouragement and sympathy would relieve the stress of many lonely situations. A better and therefore a higher knowledge of her sister women would be gained, reflecting a warmer friendliness and deeper kinship with mankind.

Too often, alas, has Shakespeare's revelation or interpretation of marriage been verified on the prairie:

"Mother, what does 'marry' mean?"

"It means to spin, to hear children and to weep, my daughter."

Sometimes there is no cause to weep, but rather only to work—work to a purpose in the proper way, remembering always, "In union there is strength."

The best work is not done in the home where the "woman's nose is on the grindstone" forever. There is more than manual labor to be done if there is to be a real home. The mother must radiate cheerfulness, hope, faith, and again faith. She must generate energy and emulation and perseverance. She must lead and yet appear to trail behind. How shall she do all these with-out human association and interexchange of ideas with her sisters? Man is a social animal and needs human intercourse; without it he retrogrades. Look at Robinson Crusoe.

Dwell for a moment upon a few of the subjects treated by members of the Institutes in Ontario, and consider their possible value to a western neighborhood. "How to keep young," "Influence of cheerfulness upon digestion," "The value of sunshine," "How and when to rest," "The farmer's wife of the 20th century," "How we are benefited by meeting together," "The ideal home," "How to meet household emergencies," "How to save for the sick," etc. What a catalogue of enchantments. How are the Ontario women managing so splendidly?

How will it be possible to organize, through, says Fireside, "The men have their monthly farmers' meeting; let the women have theirs the same date, only in another room, where they will have perfect freedom. The first step will be to call a meeting, then elect officers—a president, who presides; a vice-president (who acts only in the absence of the president), and a secretary treasurer. The annual fee may be 25 cents. No collection. Arrange for a series of papers to be prepared in succession, two papers for each meeting. Every member should contribute her quota to the work, so that she may be best helped.

Your M.P.P. or your clergyman will gladly give you pointers in management if any knotty point arises.

It is earnestly hoped that many of these Institutes will be formed during this present season and as possible benefits realized upon as soon as possible.

Don't hesitate to write at once to Fireside for suggestions of plans and subjects or literature bearing upon any subjects already chosen by you. The secretary of your Institute could no doubt write and secure all that is needed to make a good start. After that every member would become a foraging



Lost in the Woods

committee herself to collect desirable subjects. There must be incultured or stimulated the desire to keep abreast of the times, and above all to make the best of life; and the incentive and zest that comes from anticipations of pleasurable and instructive intercourse, will make the daily work go gaily by, instead of dragging cheerlessly through the monotony of a long cold winter term.

The meetings should be held at least monthly. Please write to Fireside and let us know how you progress.

ISOBEL.

LITTLE VERSES FOR VERY LITTLE PEOPLE

January brings the snow,
Makes our feet and fingers glow.
February brings the rain,
Thaws the frozen lake again.
March brings lovers loud and shrill,
April brings the primrose sweet,
Scatters daisies at our feet.
May brings flocks of pretty lambs,
June brings tulips, lilies, roses,
Fills the children's hands with posies.
Hot July brings cooling showers,
Aprilots and gilly flowers.
August brings the sheaves of corn,
Warm September brings the fruit,
Spent autumn then begins to shroud.
Fresh October brings the pheasant,
Then to gather nuts is pleasant.
Dull November brings the blast,
Then the leaves are whirling fast.
Child December brings the frost,
Blazing fire and Christmas treat.

FATHER'S TELEGRAM

It happened some years ago that a most urgent and unusual invitation came to me to visit a military academy, in which the students had maintained, in the hope that possibly I might be of service in the situation. The students had struck in everything—lessons, study, hours, drill—everything except meals, to the loud call for which they repulsed like all healthy boys in their military fashion.

My first suggestion was that order might be restored by shutting up the commissary department for a day or so, but this suggestion didn't seem to be altogether wise. The principal handed me to me to read a large number of telegrams which had come from the parents who had wired regarding the situation. These messages were taken through which I could look into the various kinds of boys' homes, and the parental relationships connected with them.

One father wired his son, "I expect you are obeying. Another said, 'If you are expelled from school you needn't come home.' Still another, 'I'll send you to an insane asylum if you are sent home.' Another said, 'I'll eat you off without a shilling if you disgrace the family.' But the best message was couched in these laconic words: 'Alphey, my boy, steady! In his boy and probably there is no greater influence upon a boy who is passing from the veil to the land in the career of his life than a father who respects the spirit of his boy and treats him like a man.'—Rev. Nedemiah Beyston.

feather in the distance; and there's nothing on her horizon line but "work, work," and now at length Susie asks: "What shall she do? Shall she save her mother and look out for herself, or stay," and be submerged?

A kindred spirit seeing Susie's painful question, answered it, and advised her to take the law in her own hands and look out for herself, if her parents are now able but unwilling to give her a chance. This advisor thinks the farming community has gone "money mad," and urges Susie not to be sacrificed on the altar of Mammon, even at the instance of her parents. At this juncture "Father Farmer" takes the case in hand and proceeds to distribute wisdom with unquarreling hand. He thinks Susie quite unfeeling, as duty demands that she stay with mother situated as she is—"19 girls out of 20 would," says "Father Farmer,"—he "has a neighbor who travelled months and couldn't get a girl at any price," he considered Susie quite incorrigible "to have longed for an education and for something besides work," "—and she only 18." He "thinks — a longing surely shows the heat of Susie's mind," and considers her very selfish to flee from work, and advises her to dutifully "sink herself and her own likings and do what circumstances (Mieawber-like) plainly indicate she should." He "thinks Susie is certainly sighing for the perils and frivolity of the city, for if she really wants an education she need not leave home but do like he did and learn all she desires from books. He did—so he says. (I wonder what education department would grant him a certificate on his home-gained knowledge and then put him in charge of a school and pay him for teaching!)

He "thinks Susie is selfish," of course. What then does he think of Susie's parents, who are stifling their daughter's worthy ambition and spoiling her future, bartering it openly, brutally, I would say, for the few dollars needed for a hired girl? But let us see how Susie's mother "is situated." "Pleanty of work, of course, and also plenty of money to hire it done. Avails and meanness knot the parson to pay the bill. One curious feature of the case is that supply and demand don't operate in woman's work. A woman must work for half nothing, no matter what the demand for her services. Again, on the one hand Susie's (or her substitute's) work is only worth \$10 per month, at least that's all the parents will give for it to the hired girl and nothing at all to Susie, yet should Susie abandon this \$10 a month job, for which she receives no pay whatever, at once she becomes culpably negligent of filial duty and is a very unappreciating girl indeed. Yet the peculiarity of the circumstance is that Susie could get hard cash for her work in any other home, and even her own parents would pay a stranger \$10 a month for what is worth nothing to them if Susie does it, and still Susie is compelled to do it; and still another feature of the case is that the mother finds this work so necessary that she'd work herself to death," rather than leave it undone. Susie's mother is certainly a curious creature. What do you country mothers think? Should Susie have a chance? There are a great many Susies in this West today.

NEW USES FOR BUTTERMILK

The old adage: "There's nothing new under the sun," is disproved at last. Professor Mortensen, of the dairy department of the State College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa, is authority for the statement that the free use of "buttermilk and other sour milk products" greatly favor improved health and longevity to the users. The custom of drinking fresh buttermilk is as old as the earth itself, and began no doubt immediately after the first butter was made, for we cannot so far malign our ancestors as to suppose they had not wit enough to appreciate this delicious product. The point, however, is that they drank it because they liked it, not because they understood that it had a special medicinal value. A still sweeter, perhaps also a startling, point dwelt upon by Prof. Mortensen is that milk, even skimmed milk, as it sours, purifies

A GIRL'S DUTY

Dear Fireside:—A short time since there was a little controversy in one of the big city dailies re "A girl's duty to her parents," but time forbade my our going in till now. The case was this: Eighteen-year-old Susie had worked on a farm all her days for her parents, of course without remuneration and without even a chance for a common school education; and now her parents are able to hire a girl in her place and let her go to school, but will not, as they won't consent to pay more than \$10 per month for a girl, and they can't get one for that, and so if Susie leaves, the mother will calmly but resolutely "work herself to death rather than pay more," and Susie, knowing this, works on and waits and despairs, for her school years are slipping away, and an education grows fainter and

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our loving thank
last issue.
MARGARET.
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itself in the process of souring. He tells us that milk, even the freshest and cleanest, has a great variety of germs in it. Those lactic acid germs whose business it is to turn the milk sour, "are not injurious to health, but on the contrary are considered by many to be really healthful." The work of these germs is to destroy or consume or annihilate all other germs which may be dangerous to health, and to occupy the premises themselves. These doughty little industrious workers are indefatigable and never cease working until every other germ is destroyed but their own particular variety, and when they have accomplished this the milk is thoroughly sour and therefore pure. It is a great pity Professor Mortensen hadn't arrived on this terrestrial sphere some ages ago to have brought this very pretty, easy and comforting theory to reconcile the fretful and pernickety housewife whose days and even nights (as indeed also those of her husband and household) have been "anathema"

to her because of sour milk. If souring the milk purifies it, then has the farmer's family undergone great tribulation and untold labor in order to prevent what was actually a blessing in disguise, we must admit, for to the careful housekeeper, health in the guise of a pan of soured milk savored more of disgrace and undisguised dirt and carelessness than of any desirable attribute beneficial to health.

If soured milk is purified milk then are our infants unfortunately invested with curious digestive organs, for not an infant can thrive on sour milk, indeed few if any could take it as a regular diet and live.

This almost means, doesn't it, that Nature made a huge mistake either in not making milk sour or well-germed with "acid bacteria" when new, or that babies should have a different variety of stomach to accommodate the sour and therefore purified milk? It seems a contradiction of reasonableness to adopt a theory so contrary to long practice and established success — a theory that involves a "topsy-turvy" shuffling of Dame Nature's handiwork.

But perhaps Prof. Mortensen was a bachelor and never thought about the babies. Perhaps his experiments were only intended for the grown-ups! However this may be, he goes on to say that many good scientists believe that something akin to the purifying process that takes place in the milk, goes on in the intestines when "lactic acid bacteria" are taken in large quantities.

As a result of this belief this experienced dairyman, a native of Denmark and a graduate of Ames Agricultural College, gives to the general public a number of very fine recipes in which buttermilk and our skim milk may be used.

For making what is technically known as "lactos"—Just plain sour skim milk free from bubbles, with a smooth solid curd which is safe to use as a starter for a larger quantity; and a small supply may be kept on hand (like yeast) to sour a fresh supply of sweet milk. First heat the sweet milk to 140 degrees Fah. and keep it there for 20 to 30 minutes and then add a little sour milk and let stand for a few days.

Now at least you are ready to begin one of these recipes. Beat yolks and whites of two eggs separately and add to three cups of sugar mixed with two quarts of sour skim milk (lactos) and 1 1/4 cups pineapple. When partially frozen add the juice of two lemons. Instead of pineapple, 1/2 cup cherry juice or one cup strawberry juice or a couple of oranges may be used.

Buttermilk cheese—Heat the buttermilk slowly to 130 or 140 degrees Fah., stirring all the time. This is best done in a double boiler. After the heating the curd settles and the whey may be poured off. Strain what remains through several thicknesses of cheese cloth. Season with salt. This cheese can be made into cakes and cut into slices. It may be spread on bread like butter or mixed with 1/2 its weight in butter and used as sandwich cheese. There are other recipes of similar kinds, but space forbids this issue.

Will some of the country mothers who have plenty of both butter and skim milk try these recipes and kindly send the result of their experiments to Fire-side?

AGE NOT WITHOUT PLEASURE

That every age of woman has its own pleasures and privileges is a truth recognized most by those who have attained the respective ages. As one woman who had passed the three-score and ten mark put it in a "heart-to-heart" talk with a young relative:

A merciful Providence has scattered the different sorts of joy along the way. What you think is a good time at twenty will seem to you a bore at forty. The strenuous work of forty, which just suits that time of life, begins to seem rather too much at sixty. And so on.

The young cannot realize the satisfactions that belong to age, but they are there just the same. The friendships which are keen and new in youth grow mellow and rich and old with the years. The joy of the gratified parent who sees the success of good children is far, far beyond any pleasure of earlier years.

And there is always the increasing power of discriminating between the true and the false and the trivial and the worth

while, and all that sort of thing, which is called "the deepening of one's philosophy."

Sorrow comes, it is true, but that, too, brings its compensations, in strengthening one's hopes of the future and clearing one's religious backgrounds, and making one more sympathetic in this life.

As for the physical infirmities supposed to be inseparable from age, if one obeys the laws of health in youth and all along, and lives aright, it is possible to be well and happy at sixty and seventy as at twenty-five.

THOUGHTS ON THE WEATHER

I love cold winter weather with the snow
A-driftin' on the walks I hast to clear,
And frost a-bitin' nose and cheek and ear,
With the thermometer "away below,"
I also love the summer when it's so
Red-hot that clothes next to you all
"adhere,"
And everybody's frantie, pretty near,
And saying things that hot folks do
you know!

I love both seasons, but I wish I could
Enjoy them whilst they're with us, for,
you see,
It's winter when the summer seems so
good,
And summer when the winter pleases
me.
But, somehow, I have never understood
Why either of them whilst it's here's
"n.g."

TOILET HINTS

Lip Lotion:—A good colorless lotion to apply before going out and before retiring is made as follows: Honey, one ounce; lemon juice, one ounce; eau de cologne, one-half ounce.

French Lotion for the Hands:—You can use this lotion and put on your white gloves at once, as it dries very quickly. I am sure that you will like it: Rose-water, six ounces; glycerine, one-half ounce; tincture of benzoin, one teaspoonful; borax, one teaspoonful.

Shake this thoroughly and allow to stand ten or twelve hours. As you have used glycerine before and it agrees with your skin, this recipe will be perfectly safe.

Tooth Powder:—A pleasant tooth powder that may be made at home contains the following ingredients: Prepared chalk, 3/4 pound; pulverized myrrh, 1 ounce; camphor, 1 dram; orris root, 1 ounce.

SONNET RE ADAM AND EVE

O Adam and O Eve, How very nice
It must have been to live where you
was at.
No neighbors anywhere with whom to
spat,
Nor anyone to give you free advice.
Ma says she'd gladly pay most any price
For such a layout. And she's certain
that
Because there was't no servants in
your flat
Is how you came to call it "Paradise."

And pa says that if Eve had dressed the
way
Our women do we shouldst have missed
the fate
Of going forth into the world to stray,
For she'd be somewhere, still, inside
the gate
Delaying things, as women do to-day,
A trying for to pin her hat on straight.

WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

It will be of interest to women generally to learn something of the position of affairs in Canada, particularly with regard to those women who have been graduated from the University of Toronto.

The University of Toronto comprises within its jurisdiction four colleges, viz., University College, Victoria, Trinity and the Faculty of Medicine. Each of these colleges has accepted women as students, and the University has graduated a large number (about 1000), so that the four Alumnae Associations have no small influence in the affairs of the University.

Some time ago, owing to the crowding in some departments, a committee of the University Senate recommended that a separate college for women be established. This the Alumnae Associations considered

would be detrimental to the best interests of women.

A committee appointed to consider the question and to memorialize the Senate obtained the assurance that no step would be taken in that direction without first consulting the Alumnae Association. This incident was instrumental in the formation last Easter of a united Alumnae Association, whose object is to have a watchful care over the educational and professional interests of University women.

Brown and tan suede leather shoes will be particularly good, because of the rough weave brown fabrics of these shades employed in coats and wraps.

Hair ornaments decorated with cut steel, and either in gold or silver, or decorated therewith, are among the latest types of adornment.

A Magazine Recipe

For making a popular magazine, the following recipe is very popular among the editorial cooks in the United States: Take one soft shelled muck-raking

So-Cosy Boudoir Slippers



"SO-COSY" are the slippers you have always wanted for the bedroom—for the drawing room—for the evening—at home—really restful, comfortable and attractive.

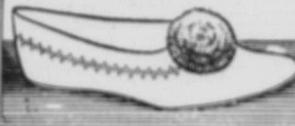
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on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine didn't! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for my 1909 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to delicate laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the Wash-tub should write to

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article, chop into small paragraphs, season with italics, exclamation points and editorial notes and stir with one strong human interest article garnished with photographs. Mix in, stirring thoroughly, five or six love stories, until they come to a light foam. Pour in next the yolk of one outdoor article, beating until stiff. Put in then three or four chapters of a serial with a little relish of high life. Add one Western story and thicken with vignettes. Add a double handful of buttered announcements of what's coming next month, mix in a pinch or two of verse, season with a cupful of anecdotes, smother with advertisements and serve in a cover casserole of four colors, hot.—Life.

A LULLABY

(By Amy Churchill)

The sunbeams are kissing each other good night,
Hush thee, my little one, hush.
The flowers are closing their peepers up tight;
Hush thee, my little one, hush.
Now draw close the shutters across thy blue eyes;
The loved queen of Nodland awaits her sweet prize,
And fairies stand ready to carry thee o'er
The meadows that stretch to the far silent shore.
Hush thee, my little one, hush.

The golden head nestles on mother's warm breast;
Baby is almost asleep.
A wee little bird flutters home to its nest;
Baby is almost asleep.
How gently, how fast, fall the deep twilight shades
O'er sea and o'er land, o'er hills and o'er glades;
How softly the moon sheds its silvery beams
On Slumberland's walls and its cities of dreams.
Baby is fast, fast asleep.

HOW A WIFE LOVES

From the moment a woman gives her heart to a man she proceeds to idealize him. This, of course, is hard on the man, for frequently the idol's feet are made of clay, and he tumbles from his pedestal with a fearful crash. But with loving care she reinstates him and the tender fauce goes on. She thinks him the cleverest, wisest and best of men, and through the wifely love runs the strand of maternal love that is inseparable from a good woman's heart. The pathetic part of a woman's love is that it thrives on so little. A little tenderness and petting and a great deal of boasting, and there you are. But man's love must be nourished on devotion, admiration and flattery; and even then it often fails.

NO FEAR OF HER GROWING OLD

The woman who need not fear growing old is the woman who keeps alive to the times, whose mind is alert to the best in the world today rather than raking over the past; who does not worry, therefore, does not fuss; whose aim is a young heart, and in achieving it forgets to fret over wrinkles and bodily age.—Holroydes.

OUR SONS' HERITAGE

(By G. M. George.)

Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh!—
If I stunt my flesh and bone
I pay the price, but it is not I who pay the price alone!
If I cramp my brain and my very soul,
If I learn to coax and fawn,
I wrong myself, but I also wrong the babe that is yet unborn.
For when we gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, then
Poor slavish women will bear a raag of free and dauntless men!
But so long as like leeches like, so long as the world goes on its way,
It cannot be for the fathers' sins alone that the children pay.
If we harter our freedom—if we sell our very souls for ease,
If we crush our lives in a narrow groove, and only live to please,
We may gain our way by our petty wiles, but will our sons be brave

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If the birthright we transmit to them is the heart of a cunning slave?
For Nature has never decreed that it is part of her design
That a mother's traits should be entailed—entailed on the female line!
The Eastern harem is not alone the women's dwelling place
Or prison-house; it also serves as the cradle of the race—
And it is not a cradle that we should choose to suit our purpose when
We wish to rear a sturdy race of independent men.
If we hide our talents till they rot and change into worthless dust,
We rob ourselves, and we rob the race for whom they were held in trust.
As we work, and wait till our hearts are sick, and hope for a brighter dawn,
Our hope is not for ourselves alone, but for children yet unborn!
It is not of ourselves alone we think, nor yet of the present age—
We wish to leave a healthy race,— a glorious heritage!

LEARN TO DO BUSINESS

Miss Anna Bynum, a stenographer and typist down in Oklahoma, looked forward until recently to an inconspicuous life as a servitor in others' offices. She supposed she would draw her modest salary and go her inconspicuous way. Probably she did not even know that she was keeping a covert eye out for the main chance. However, when she saw Oklahoma City real estate booming, she bought a negligible piece or two, sold it at a profit, went in deeper, made more money, set up a real estate office of her own, made seven thousand dollars in commissions in a fortnight, and at the end of three months found herself the owner of a

tidy fortune, seventy thousand dollars in extent. The probabilities are that she found herself possessed of much more initiative and courage than she ever dreamed possible.

Initiative and courage are qualities which grow by what they feed on. The woman who inanely passes over her property to the care of some "friend of the family" to manage, not only runs the risk of losing what she possesses—and losing in some means not of her own selection—but she misses all the fun of the game. The number of women who are making what even men of affairs would admit to be "living salaries," that is to say, from five to ten thousand dollars a year, are becoming numerous.

DOMESTIC

A good recipe for too oily hair:—Bay rum, 4 ounces; tincture of caustic, 2 drams. Rub a little on the scalp every day. Occasional dry shampoos are beneficial, especially if one takes cold easily.

After a shampoo of warm water and soap, a final rinsing with quite cold water to close the pores will prevent a cold.

For icing, take one cup of white sugar and one cup of skim milk, butter the size of a thimble. Cook very slowly. When it is done, beat briskly and pour over cake.

HOUSEHOLD

Apple cream filling for cakes:—For every half pound of the fruit peeled, cored and sliced, take twice the weight of sugar, half a cup of water and the grated rind of one lemon. Cook slowly

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Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c, were 40c.
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break. \$1 any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only.
Four Minute Indestructible Records, 65c.
Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c.
Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
Edison Firebirds, with 6 genuine gold moulded, two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10.
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We want reliable partners to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machines yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for particulars.
The Dominion Knitting Co., Oshawa, Ont.

for three hours, when it will be thick. Add the juice of the lemon and cook slowly about fifteen minutes longer, stirring constantly to avoid burning. To be used as a cake filling or a filling for tarts or for sweet sandwiches.

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards; they simply unveil them. Silently and imperceptibly we grow and wax strong, we grow and wax weak; and at last some crisis shows what we have become.—Canon Westcott.



5166

No. 5166—Ladies' Waist. All seams Allowed. The design we illustrate is a plain waist, with ornamental features, which means a practical garment. The main portion of the waist consists of a panel front, the edges of which are stitched to form a tuck on each side. Two short tucks at the shoulders provide the fullness. In the back a tuck turning each way gives the panel effect. At the neck the waist is cut round and a tiny collar extends from the edges of the front panel around the neck. The sleeves are the regular short style, and the wrist finished with a neat cuff designed for link cuff buttons. This waist may be made of any of the warm materials, with the collar of a contrasting color, or it may be of tulle, or some soft woven fabric; in this case, the collar should be of silk or satin. The pattern (shown) is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust. To make the waist in the medium size will require 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of silk 20 inches wide for collar.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

"The difference between men appears in the way they deal with their mistakes: a weak man stumbles further over them; a strong one makes them stepping-stones."

We do not know how cheap the seeds of happiness are, or we should scatter them oftener.—Lowell.

Use what talents you possess. The work of the world is done mostly by ordinary ability, while geniuses are waiting for splendid opportunities.

"Only a little over a year ago Michigan had only one dry county; now she has thirty. Surely the world is moving, even if it is going the wrong way for the brewer."

"In the experience of many years I have always found the advocates of woman suffrage occupying higher moral ground than that held by their opponents."—Julia Ward Howe.

"Character we make ourselves, reputation others make for us."

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

"To bring up a child in the way he should go, travel that way yourself."

A GRAIN OF TRUTH

Goldsmith says:
"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and then decays."

IS IT TRUE?

A bad husband has found cynical defenders, but for a bad son, merry is not to be found on earth.

There are two persons in every normal man, and Heaven alone knows how many in every clever woman.

PALATABLE CASTOR OIL

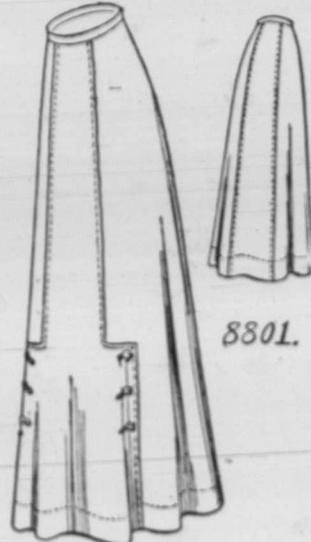
The average child loathes castor oil. Who does not? Here is a simple way that it may be given to children without them being aware of the true character of the dose.

Make a pan of molasses candy and just before taking it off pour in a half cup of the oil, stir thoroughly and pour in a deep pan. It is necessary that a sufficient amount of candy be made, otherwise the taste of the oil will be apparent. This has been a successful method employed for a number of years in a family where the children, even after several years of this dosed candy, are not the least suspicious of the imposition.

If needed in haste a good plan is to take a teaspoon of baking molasses (black-strap), one teaspoon lemon juice and two teaspoonfuls castor oil, stirred well; the oil is not noticed.

Mr. Rach—I suppose you find that a baby brightens up the house?

Mr. Benedict—Yes, we burn nearly twice the gas we used to.



880L

880L.—A Simple skirt for Street or Dressy Gowns. While plaited and bunched skirts are popular, and yoke skirts hold their own, the plain gored skirts are also much worn and ever desirable. The model here depicted has a shaped front panel and the popular back box panel, in which the side gapes are joined. The pattern is suitable for broadcloth, serge, henrietta, and foulards, marquisette and satin. It is cut in 3 sizes: 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 1 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.



8807

8807.—Girl's Dress. A unique design showing the newest and most practical feature in styles for girls. What could be more comfortable or pleasing to mother and daughter than a dress that can be closed without help or trouble. This model was made with the new so popular centre front closing. The fullness of the waist is tucked over the shoulders in front to yoke depth, while at the back the tucks are stitched to the waist line. The skirt may be plaited or gathered. The design is suitable for galatea, chambray, linen, woaden goods or silk. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 1-1/8 yards of 36 inch material for the 10 year size.

THE

**Workingman's
Warmest
Friend**

IS THE



**SHEEP LINED
COAT**

Made of Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Etoff. No small pieces used for lining. All skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned. Seams are all **DOUBLE STITCHED.**

Special H. B. K. patent Kantilever pockets on each coat, giving them ten times the strength of the ordinary pockets.

The actual daily need of the Teamster, Farmer, Laborer, Mechanic, and all other **OUTDOOR WORKERS.**

You can't be **COLD IN IT**, and you can't be **COMFORTABLE** without it.

The best material obtainable and expert workmanship, combined with years of experience, and the newest features and inventions, places it first always in the estimation of the workingman who prefers

WARMTH IN WINTER.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

Makers of the celebrated **H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing** and other warm wearables for winter weather.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
LEASING OF LANDS
The Company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 14, 1910

Wheat.—There is very little to write about in connection with the wheat market during the week past. Price changes have not been very great, the market not having declined or advanced more than 1 1/2 cents from where it closed last week.

Export demand has been poor, most bids being from 1 to 2 cents below prices we were getting for wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur. Most of the grain which has been shipped across the lakes has not been sold but simply hedged in some future month on the market.

Receipts from farmers are still running very heavy, much heavier than we looked for, but the close of navigation, or in fact this week, should see receipts much lighter as we think that farmers will not ship grain in any volume for the December month, as this is usually a poor month to sell in.

Oats.—The demand for this grain has continued good, prices having advanced somewhat from last week. We think that oat prices are about low enough and would not be surprised to see a considerable advance, especially if stocks which are now in store Fort William and Port Arthur, should decrease to any considerable extent, which they should be during the next two weeks.

Barley is in poor demand with prices easier than last week, in fact today there are no quotations on barley at all. We do not look for much change in this grain as there is very little of it for sale.

Flax has again advanced, and today closed at the high point for some time. However, prices are high and we do not think anyone would be making a mistake by accepting these good prices for this grain.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

CORN TRADE NEWS, OCTOBER 23, 1910.

Wheat cargoes are easy at long sea, western. On Coast cargoes—only (approx. \$1.00) probably buys Australian. Pacific Coast cargoes—\$1.00 (approx. \$1.00) asked for under Waste Walls Oct.-Nov. 37/- approx. \$1.11) probably buys 4,000 tons 60-line 20m and 100 Walls. Australian Wheat Cargoes—\$1.00 (approx. \$1.00) would buy Australian three parts Jan.-Feb. parcels by Liverpool 24/- approx. \$1.00) asked for three parts Oct.-Nov. 28/- (approx. \$1.00) about value asked.

Indian wheat cargoes are dull and easier. Azoff-Black Sea Oct.-Nov. offered at 34/- to 35/- (approx. \$1.00 to \$1.05). River Plate Wheat.—A steamer of 2,500 tons Barrow, 614 lbs. about is held at 33/- (approx. \$1.00) 34/- (approx. \$1.00) asked for steamer of Barrow Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool Barrow Oct.-Nov. offers at 25/- (approx. \$1.00) 26/- (approx. \$1.00) asked for Barrow, same position.

Common and C. & S. Wheat.—Parcels of 1,000 tons to Liverpool are easy at 4 1/2 to 6d. decline with a slow demand. Parcels to London are dull and easier. No. 1 Not. Man. (incl. L. p.) Oct.-Nov. 33/4 approx. \$1.00 No. 2 Not. Man. Oct.-Nov. 34/- " " 1 00 No. 3 Not. Man. (incl. L. p.) Dec.-Jan. 35/- " " 1 00 No. 4 Not. Man. (incl. L. p.) Dec.-Jan. 36/2 " " 1 00 No. 5 Not. Man. " " " " 37/0 " " 1 00 No. 6 Not. Man. " " " " 38/0 " " 1 00

Indian Wheat Cargoes.—\$1.00 (approx. \$1.00) asked for a steamer of Red Kurrachee loading-loaded. Common and C. & S. Wheat.—Parcels of 1,000 tons to Liverpool are easy at 4 1/2 to 6d. decline with a slow demand. Parcels to London are dull and easier. No. 1 Not. Man. (incl. L. p.) Oct.-Nov. 33/4 approx. \$1.00 No. 2 Not. Man. Oct.-Nov. 34/- " " 1 00 No. 3 Not. Man. (incl. L. p.) Dec.-Jan. 35/- " " 1 00 No. 4 Not. Man. (incl. L. p.) Dec.-Jan. 36/2 " " 1 00 No. 5 Not. Man. " " " " 37/0 " " 1 00 No. 6 Not. Man. " " " " 38/0 " " 1 00

Friday, October 21. \$1,000 qrs. South Am. D-L 31/8 approx. \$1.00 Saturday, October 22. 10-15,000 qrs. Aust. Jan.-Feb. shipment 36/0 " 1.00

Wednesday, October 19. 3,000 qrs. No. 2 Not. Man. Oct. Nov. 34/0 approx. \$1.01 Thursday, October 20. 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Not. Man. Oct. Nov. 33/0 " 1.00 Friday, November 11. 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Not. Man. Oct. Nov. 34/7 1/2 " 1.01 Thursday, October 21. 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Not. Man. Oct. Nov. 34/0 " 1.00

Wednesday, October 19. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Not. Man. Oct. 36/3 " 1.00 Thursday, October 20. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Not. Man. About 35/- " 1.00 Friday, October 21. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Not. Man. Oct. Nov. 35/1 1/2 " 1.01 Saturday, October 22. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Not. Man. About 35/0 " 1.00

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM NOV. 9 TO NOV. 15, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT							OATS		BARLEY		FLAX			
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	Feed	Ref. 1'	Ref. 2'	1st	2d	Ref. Feed	(NW) 1st	2d		
NOV. 9	90	87	84	82	76	71	62			31	32	40	39	240	245
10	92	89	86	83	77	72	63			32	33	47	39	247	252
11	92	89	86	83	77	72	63			33	33	47	39	247	252
14	91	88	85	82	76	71	63			33	33			248	253
14	91	88	85	82	76	71	63			33	33			250	255
15	93	90	87	84	79	74	64			33	33	47	39	254	259

LIVERPOOL LETTER

BY HENRY WILLIAMS & CO. NOVEMBER 4, 1910

During the week wheat "futures" have ruled weak and declining on account of heavy stocks and small consumptive demand, today's prices showing a decline of 3/4d. to 1d. per cwt. Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific coast of America nominally 1-3 lower, Australian 1/2 lower, Indian 1/2 lower, Russian and Danubian cargoes 1/2 lower. Argentine cargoes 1/2 lower, shipments this week to Liverpool 47,500 qrs. continent direct 9,000, equaling 36,500 qrs. against 79,500 last week and nil last year. Latest cables report wheat crop progressing very satisfactorily, markets easier. Russia reports crop outlook fairly satisfactory, there have been some frosts in the southeast and an early covering of snow would be welcomed. Roumania reports weather cold and drier, outlook generally favorable although field work is late. Hungary reports rainy weather which is well-timed as field work was very late and certain reports to have done considerable damage to the seed. Italy reports good rains and crop outlook satisfactory. Spain reports nothing new. Germany reports field work making good progress, markets are dull with less demand. France reports good progress with seeding although the work is still considerably behind. Market continues weak on reaching of foreign wheat—India reports continued favorable outlook. Australia sends reports of weather damage, some authorities report a reduction of 15 per cent. under last year, and the Corn Trade News correspondent estimates the deficiency at 14 million bushels. The quantity of wheat and flour about for the U. K. has increased 212,000 qrs. on the week, while that for the continent has decreased 100,000 qrs. The total for Europe is now 2,132,000 qrs. against 3,118,000 last year, and 3,212,000 qrs. at the same time in 1908.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

OCTOBER 23, 1910.

Australian	7/8	approx. \$1 10 4-5
Red Walla	7/4	" " 1 01
No. 1 Not. Man. (new)	7/10	" " 1 12 2-5
No. 4 Not. Man. (new)	7/11	" " 1 14 2-5
No. 2 Not. Man. (new)	7/9	" " 1 11 2-5
No. 3 Not. Man.	7/8	" " 1 06 1-5
No. 4 Man.	7/4	" " 1 00 1-5
No. 1 Hard Winter	7/4	" " 1 00 1-5
No. 2 Hard Winter	7/3	" " 1 04 4-5
White Indian	6/6	" " 97 2-5
Choice Waste Karachi	7/8	" " 1 03 1-5
cleaned terms	6/11	" " 99 2-5
Red Karachi	7/4	" " 1 02 1-5
Hussain	6/6	" " 1 12 2-5
Danubian	7/4	" " 1 03 4-5

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for November, December and May delivery:

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 9	92 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Nov. 10	92	91 1/2	94
Nov. 11	92 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2
Nov. 12	92 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2
Nov. 13	92 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2
Nov. 14	92 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2
Nov. 15	92 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Total world's shipments 16,100,000, against 14,100,000 last week and 17,500,000 last year. Compared by countries was as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
America	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,100,000
Russia	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,700,000
Danube	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
India	600,000	1,200,000	220,000
Argentina	1,500,000	400,000	140,000
Australia	500,000	900,000	110,000
China	200,000	100,000	100,000
Corn	16,100,000	14,100,000	17,500,000
	2,840,000	2,300,000	2,120,000

COMPARATIVE VISIBLE

	This week	Last week	Last year
Wheat	41,850,000	40,300,000	23,787,000
Corn	2,307,000	2,376,000	2,401,000
Oats	16,142,000	16,336,000	13,703,000

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on Nov. 11, 1910, was 9,421,935, as against 9,137,911 last week, and 7,946,718 last year. Total shipments for the week were 2,978,009, last year 3,948,842.

Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	46,951	45,111
No. 1 Northern	1,324,554	2,004,743
No. 2 Northern	3,094,377	2,162,424
No. 3 Northern	2,743,113	1,006,458
No. 4	810,173	300,770
No. 5	340,304	104,877
Other grades	1,096,178	1,045,431
Stocks of Oats—		
Extra C. W.	2,703	152,023
No. 2	3,592,005	1,000,871
No. 3 White	300,413	161,804
Other grades	9,791	15,108
Total this week	4,743,076	1,331,000
Total last week	3,004,816	1,073,100
Decrease	918,139	94,070
Barley	692,460	479,423
Flax	919,330	315,464
Shipments, oats, 1,217,580; barley, 67,863; fax, 131,943.		

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

(Nov. 11)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William	2,770,373	2,400,043	479,137
Port Arthur	2,450,361	2,142,011	347,104
Grand Harbour	60,068	131,373	101,100
Montreal	71,258	25,814	142,617
Midland, Tiffin	1,273,704	1,300,021	84,774
Collingwood	42,388		47,743
Owen Sound	108,102	407,437	1,373
Goderich	214,124	108,116	11,110
Narrows, Pt. El.	4,150	25,510	14,650
Pt. Colborne	508,608	26,132	2,544
Kingston	300,070	132,814	8,063
Prescott	141,440		
Montreal	1,044,100	631,733	43,810
Quebec		43,000	
Total visible	13,611,823	8,611,001	830,144
Total week	11,608,907	8,164,172	814,000
Last year	12,374,100	3,664,519	774,787

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Receipts at the Montreal stockyards, west end market, were 2,493 cattle, 1,350 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs, 300 calves. For the week receipts were 3,160 cattle, 2,373 sheep and lambs, 1,843 hogs, and 403 calves. Choice cattle sold at a decline of 25c. per 100, common cattle 40c. per 100; steers, choice, sold at \$3.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, common, \$2.75 to \$3; cows, good, \$4 to \$4.50; bulls, common, \$3.50; bulls, good, \$4.20. Sheep, steady, \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$6; hogs fairly easy at \$7 to \$7.25 and cows \$5 to \$6.25. Calves brought from \$3 to \$12.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Receipts 28,000, steady; heaves \$4.50 to \$7.40; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.40 western steers, \$3.10 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.50 to \$13. Hogs—Receipts 29,000, weak; light, \$7.40 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.30 to \$8; heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.85; rough, \$7.40 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$7.70 to \$7.90. Sheep—Receipts 33,000, weak; native, \$2.40 to \$4.20; western, \$2.30 to \$4.20; yearlings, \$4.45 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.00; western, \$4.75 to \$6.00.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

(Nov. 14) Liverpool.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that although trade in the Birkenhead market was very slow prices were well maintained and there was very little variation in Saturday's quotations which were as follows: States steers from 14 to 13 1/2 cents. Canadians, 14 to 13 1/2 cents. Ranchers, 10 to 11 1/2 cents per pound. London.—Deftford reports sales of cattle as follows: 450 United States at 13 to 13 1/2; 276 Canadian at 14 to 13 1/2; 300 Canadian ranchers at 10 to 11 1/2. A number of Canadian cattle held over.

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THE PEERLESS WAY of co-operative raising and marketing of poultry will absolutely guarantee success to every poultryman who will carry it out complete. Whether you have never kept poultry—whether you have kept poultry and made a failure of it—whether you have kept poultry merely in a haphazard way—or whether you are now doing well but might do better—The Peerless Way can help you to greater profits. For The Peerless Way shows how to hatch—feed—care for—fatten and kill and **HOW TO MARKET**.



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Gentlemen:—Without obligating myself, you may send me your book "When Poultry Pays," and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

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You don't need a great lot of cash to make the right kind of a start in poultrying; the knowledge of what to do and what not to do is far more essential. But you do not need to be an expert; for we are ready to supply you with all the necessary knowledge. If you have just a little money, and a pretty fair amount of common sense, added to enough diligence to look after things properly, The Peerless Way can make poultry profitable for you.



The Peerless Incubator (guaranteed for ten years) that has helped 15,000 Canadian Poultrymen to greater profits.

who has consistently followed our plan has achieved success.

they given up a big tract of land to their poultry yards. They have simply done what you, or any other capable person, can do—adopted our system, followed the plain, practical method it teaches, and used freely the advice of our experts. Most of them, without knowledge or experience, have stepped into the business that guarantees high dividends on a small investment. Some of them are devoting only part of their time to it, and a few of them are devoting all their time to it—though mighty few of them gave it all their time on the start. Put every man

Co-Operation In Raising and Marketing



The Peerless Way is a great deal more than merely a system of poultry-raising; it is also a practical method of co-operative marketing,—a system that will make you independent of combines, and enable you to obtain top-notch prices for large or small quantities of eggs and poultry by showing you how to market to the very best advantage.

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Over fifteen thousand poultrymen in Canada have made a success of poultry raising by The Peerless Way. They have made no heavy investments—they have started with no elaborate equipment—nor have

You Can Have Free Advice From Our Poultry Advisory Board



If you are a user of The Peerless Way you are entitled to consult our poultry experts at any time without charge. The Peerless Way covers everything in poultry-raising that it is possible for any man to do; but if, at any time, a point comes up that is peculiar to you alone, all you have to do is to write us. Our experts will consider your case individually and write you personally. This service is free to every member of the Peerless Family.

We Will Show You How To Market Your Poultry And Eggs.



The Co-Operative Marketing plan, that forms so important a part of The Peerless Way, has helped our 15,000 co-workers to make more money than any one of them could have made, working individually. The poultry market is a real market—if you know how to take advantage of it. We are constantly over-run with orders for both eggs and poultry. As a matter of fact, poultrying as a business is a long way from being over-done in Canada—there is plenty of room to make good money out of it. Be sure to send for our book.

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