

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## PILLARS OR CATER-PILLARS

THE PRINCES OF THE HOUSE OF PRIVILEGE IN CANADA, WHO CONTROL OUR RAILWAY, BANKING AND MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS, ARE LEVYING TRIBUTE UPON EVERY CITIZEN OF CANADA TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN WAS DONE BY THE FEUDAL BARONS WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER. THESE CANADIAN PRINCES OF PRIVILEGE LEVY THEIR TRIBUTE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW, WHICH IS MADE TO SUIT THEM. THUS THEY STAND UPON THE TOPMOST PINNACLE OF RESPECTABILITY AND ARE REGARDED AS THE "PILLARS" OF SOCIETY. WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE WEALTH THESE PRINCES ARE ACCUMULATING HAS NOT BEEN EARNED BY THEM BUT IS FILCHED FROM THE POCKETS OF THE COMMON PEOPLE BY THE AID OF BARBARIAN LAWS, IT WOULD SEEM THAT THESE PRINCES WOULD BE BETTER DESCRIBED AS THE "CATER-PILLARS" OF SOCIETY.

JANUARY 15, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

## ONE DOLLAR A WELCOME DEPOSIT

Start a savings account for 1913 by depositing one dollar with the Home Bank. These dollar accounts are most welcome—they are solicited by the Bank. A savings account that is regularly added to by a dollar at a time soon mounts up. Full compound interest paid on deposits of \$1 and upwards.

Head Office: TORONTO. JAMES MASON, General Manager

Winnipeg Office: **426 Main Street** W. A. Machaffie, Manager  
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



Dig down to the bottom of the automobile question—and the chances are you'll buy a Ford—just as thousands of other Canadians have done. It's the one car that will stand the severe tests of the hardest use—without excessive expense.

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

## WALL PLASTER

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

"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath.

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

Sole Manufacturers

**The Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited**  
WINNIPEG - CANADA

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

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

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

**Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158  
Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block  
WINNIPEG

# UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1865

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits 3,300,000  
Total Assets, over 69,000,000

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Honorary President JOHN GALT, President.  
Vice-Presidents—WM. PRICE AND R. T. RILEY.

**DIRECTORS**

W. R. ALLAN S. BARKER M. BULL  
LIEUT.-COL. J. CARSON E. L. DREWRY E. E. A. DUVERNET  
S. HAAS F. E. KENASTON G. P. REID  
G. H. THOMPSON W. SHAW

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager H. B. SHAW, Assistant-General Manager  
F. W. S. CRISPO, Superintendent of Branches

**WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA**

**MANITOBA**—Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Meita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Ninga, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, WINNIPEG

Corydon Avenue Logan Avenue  
North End Portage Avenue  
Sargent Avenue

**SASKATCHEWAN**—Adanac, Alstak, Arcola, Asquith, Bounty, Buchanan, Cabri, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Gull Lake, Herbert, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luse Land, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Strassburg, Swift Current, Simpson, Sinteluta, Southey, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Tompkins, Vanguard, Viceroy, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

**ALBERTA**—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Passburg, Fincher Creek, Seven Persons, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**—Enderby, Hazelton, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Telkwa.  
**VANCOUVER**—City Heights, Cordova St., Fairview, Granville and Robson St., Main St., Mount Pleasant, Vernon, Victoria. Over 260 Branches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

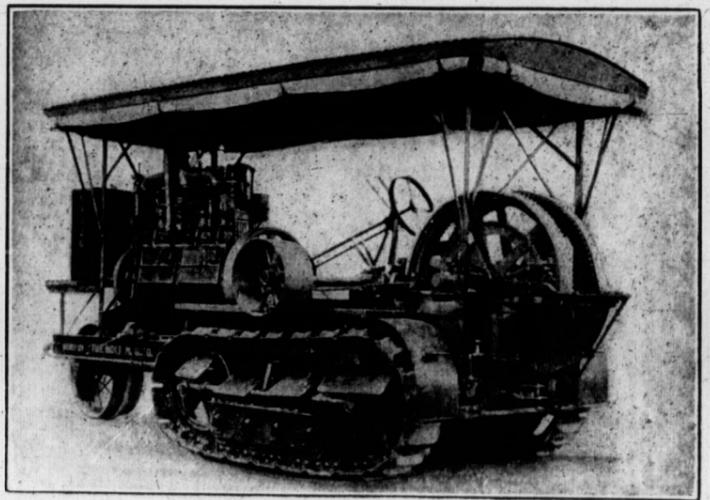
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Agents and Correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. Over 290 Branches in all.

LONDON, ENG., BRANCH: No. 51 THREADNEEDLE ST., [E.C.]  
A general banking business transacted.

WINNIPEG BRANCH: D. M. NEEVE, Manager.



REPLACES HORSES



## HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

We want you to know more about the Caterpillar, because, if you are looking for a traction engine to replace the horses on your farm, the Caterpillar will do it; and we know you will be interested in finding out more about it, especially as to how it has actually worked in the field. It will work wherever horses can, and oftentimes in places that are too soft and muddy for them. One owner freighted a mile through a slough this last spring where teams had to go five miles around. Then, too, it won't pack the ground, and so is a most practical tractor for seeding. If you will fill out the coupon we will be very glad to send you a catalogue.

**Canadian Holt Co. Ltd.**

609 Eighth Ave. W.

Calgary Alberta

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ 15-115 G.G.G.

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T, President.  
I. THOMPSON  
SHAW  
al Manager

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

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

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

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



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

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

**DAINTY DRESSED DOLL**

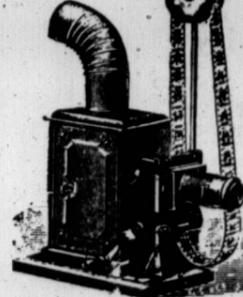


**GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS**

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

THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. G10  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

**MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE**



We give FREE this genuine and marvellous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 30 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for postcards, when sold send us \$5.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. G,  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

We wish to advise all farmers who have seed grain for sale that the reduced rates, namely one-half of regular rates, are in effect on all Canadian roads, viz., C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P. These rates will apply on all shipments, either car lots or less, made between Jan. 1 and May 31, 1913. If your local agent cannot quote you these rates have him wire his general freight office at Winnipeg and authority will be given. Our information comes from headquarters.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.  
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.  
The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.  
Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI. January 15th, 1913 Number 3

## Circulation Statement

The figures given in our "Affidavit of Circulation" here below were taken from the actual count of our Mailing List for the week ending JANUARY FIRST, 1913, and they show the distribution of the ACTUAL PAID as well as the total number of copies circulated.  
Read and absorb these interesting figures—they prove our CONCENTRATED CIRCULATION in the THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

### AFFIDAVIT OF CIRCULATION

#### of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

I, JAMES LEONARD MIDDLETON, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Circulation Manager of The Grain Growers' Guide,

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that the ACTUAL PAID CIRCULATION of The Grain Growers' Guide for the week ending 1st JANUARY, 1913, is

**26,006**

and that the figures in regard to circulation in the table here given are true and correct.

#### PAID CIRCULATION BY PROVINCES

MANITOBA	6,803
SASKATCHEWAN	12,293
ALBERTA	5,894
BRITISH COLUMBIA	115
ONTARIO	388
QUEBEC	41
MARITIME PROVINCES	68
UNITED STATES	195
BRITISH DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN	209

TOTAL 26,006

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

From September 4th, 1912, to January 1st, 1913. Showing the actual number of copies of the paper circulated each issue for the past four months. This statement includes copies sent to Advertisers, Exchange and Samples, but does not include copies used for our files.

1912.		1912.	
September 4th	25,350	November 6th	27,850
" 11th	25,050	" 13th	28,350
" 18th	25,350	" 20th	28,350
" 25th	25,350	" 27th	28,850
	101,100		113,400
October 2nd	26,350	December 4th	27,850
" 9th	26,350	" 11th	28,850
" 16th	27,350	" 18th	28,850
" 23rd	27,850	" 25th	28,850
" 30th	27,850	1913—January 1st	29,850
	135,750		144,250

#### MONTHLY TOTALS RECAPITULATED

1912	
September	101,100
October	135,750
November	113,400
December, 1912, to January 1st, 1913	144,250

Grand total of copies circulated 494,500

The grand total, when divided by 18 shows the average circulation of complete copies circulated per issue to have been:

**27,472**

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

DECLARED before me at the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 7th day of January, 1913.

W. R. HAMILTON, Commissioner in B.R. JAMES LEONARD MIDDLETON, Circulation Manager.  
Our Advertisers may verify this Statement of Circulation at any time. Any further reasonable information will be gladly offered.

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

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

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

#### Let the "Canada Power" Washer Do It!

AND END WASHTUB DRUDGERY. It cuts out all the hard work of washing and wringing. Let the engine do the work, slip on the belt, turn on the power, and in a few minutes the whole tubful of clothes is washed clean. Washes and wrings at the same time. The wringer runs backward and forward or stops instantly. Washer complete with wringer only \$22.50.

#### FREE 30 Days' Home Trial

and if it does not do all we claim—the simplest, best made machine—don't keep it and you won't be out a penny. If you have not an engine to operate a washer, get our "Handy Boy" 1 1/2 H.P. at \$42.50. It will pay you to try one of these outfits. Send us your trial order today or write for full particulars and details of Home Trial Order. This Washer is used and endorsed by the most progressive farmers of Western Canada.



Write Now!

Slip The Belt on Your Engine No More Hard Work

C. S. Judson Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

#### NO MORE WET OR COLD FEET!!

With Health Brand Clogs on, the man or woman who works in the wettest, coldest places always has warm, dry and comfortable feet. Try a pair yourself this winter.



#### Felt-lined CLOGS

(As Illustrated) Fine leather tops, hardwood sole and heel, coarsely lined with warm felt. All sizes for men and women, delivered, all charges paid, ONLY \$1.75

Higher 3 buckles ... \$2.25  
High-legged Wellingtons ... \$2.75 and \$3.25  
Children's lace, 7's to 2's ... \$1.25  
Or if you wish to learn more about these wonderful Clogs before ordering, write to us for catalogue booklet, telling how Health Brand Clogs are made, etc., etc. Dealers, write for proposition.

CANADIAN FELT-LINED CLOG CO.,  
Dept. G, 263 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada

Send to day for Catalogue of The Cluny Nurseries

"Birthplace of the little trees that grow"

Cluny Nurseries  
Cluny, Alberta

## Revenue Higher, Expenses Lower on Western Railway Divisions

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—That while the western divisions of the C.P.R. showed greater average earnings per train mile than the eastern ones, operating expenses in the west, with the single exception of the British Columbia division, were, as a rule, lower, was the basis of a case presented by the government in the resumption of the inquiry into western freight rates before the railway commission this afternoon.

Although the government initiated the presentation of its case against high western rates on freight, that of the railways has not yet been concluded, four more witnesses, it is announced, still remaining to be called.

A feature of the afternoon's session was the charge, made by counsel for some of the many organizations interested in the government side of the case, that in the Vancouver rate case the C.P.R. had employed a statement dividing operating expenses between passenger and freight sources per mile, while in the present one they furnished no such statement and even attacked its value. W. E. Moule, assistant auditor of the C.P.R., went so far, this afternoon, as to assert that any method of arriving at this which might be used would probably produce a result "a few millions" out.

The usual large array of counsel representing the railroad for the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, Winnipeg Board of Trade and other organizations, was present.

### Revenue from West

H. W. Whitla, K.C., commenced the government case, by reading a statement containing returns produced by the C.P.R. pursuant to the request of the government counsel. These returns dealt with such matters as the average tons of revenue freight per loaded car mile, average distance of each ton of revenue, freight hauled, divisional and other earnings, land sales, operating expenses, etc.

Among the matters on which Mr. Whitla laid particular stress was the total operating revenues for the different divisions, which were as follows, for 1911:

Atlantic division, \$3,049,291.15; eastern, \$12,384,880.32; Ontario, \$11,059,879.47; Lake Superior, \$11,939,312.42; Central, \$24,496,809.44. In 1910, the last year of which there was record, Western, \$21,028,882.43; Manitoba, \$24,182,760.47; Saskatchewan, \$9,190,327.98; Alberta, \$16,205,972.05; British Columbia, \$9,463,641.98. Calculated per train mile, the statement indicated that the Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia divisions earned the largest amounts per train mile. This was also largely true of freight revenues.

### East Costs Most

As regards operation expenses per mile of line, however, the eastern and Ontario divisions were higher than any of the western sections, except the British Columbia division. The figures were as follows:

Atlantic, \$4,325; eastern, \$6,798; Ontario, \$7,142; Lake Superior, \$6,366; central, \$4,697; western, \$5,588; Manitoba, \$5,516; Saskatchewan, \$4,054; Alberta, \$6,368; British Columbia, \$7,485.

Similar statements covering the G.T.P. and Canadian Northern were also put in.

### Empty Car Mileage

"Empty car" mileage was more evenly distributed in the west than in the east, Mr. Cowan elicited. He examined the witness closely with regard to a statement showing the number of "empty car miles" to 100 "loaded car miles." For 1911 it showed that the number of empty car miles were distributed as follows:

Atlantic, eastbound, 9.75, and westbound, 45.25; eastern, eastbound, 12.84, and westbound, 44.77; Ontario, eastbound, 11.67, and westbound, 58.52; Lake Superior, eastbound, 59.09, and westbound, 19.99; central, eastbound, 28.67, and westbound, 26.89; western, eastbound, 19.05, and westbound, 38.89; Manitoba, eastbound, 46.29, and westbound, 17.52; Saskatchewan, eastbound, 50.28, and westbound, 17.07; Alberta, eastbound, 28.45, and westbound, 32.79; British Columbia, eastbound, 9.61, and westbound, 45.63.

No statistics showing with absolute accuracy or even approximate correctness

expenses divided between passenger and freight operations could be compiled, testified Mr. Moule. Millions of dollars of difference could be made by using different systems of dividing expenses between passenger and freight.

### Railway's Change of Front

Isaac Pitblado, for the Winnipeg Board of Trade, also examined him with particular reference to this point. In the Vancouver rate case, Mr. Moule testified he had divided expenses between passenger and freight, but in this case he had not attempted to do so. Some discussion

ensued in regard to this. Mr. Pitblado desiring to know why this method, now attacked by the railway, had been used by it in the Vancouver rate case.

### POULTRY AND SHEEP REVIVAL IN ALBERTA

Edmonton, Jan. 6.—The offer of the department of agriculture to distribute mail birds free to farmers who will keep pure-bred poultry is being taken up with alacrity, requests for birds being received by almost every mail. The orders for chicks are coming in very rapidly, and despite the fact that the department will have a 2,400 egg incubator working on the provincial poultry farm on the south side; and that the number of chicks which can be supplied to any one person is limited to 50, it is doubtful whether

the demand, which is indicated by orders so far received, will be met.

A car-load of 1,000 pure bred birds for the south side poultry farm is being shipped from Montreal this week.

### 123,000 Sheep Imported

The number of sheep brought into Alberta last year numbered 123,000. Of these 75,000 were placed on the farms for breeding and feeding purposes. While the customs returns show 48,107 sheep imported for consumption, the value placed upon the latter by the importers being \$1.72 per head. The number of sheep imported for consumption into British Columbia last year was 159,836, the value placed upon these being \$1.55 per head.

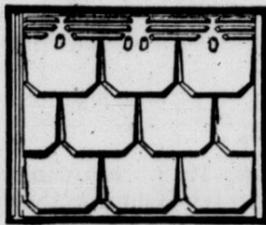
Alberta exported less beef cattle this year to the old country than last year, most of the beef going to Chicago.



## Use buying-sense when buying roofing

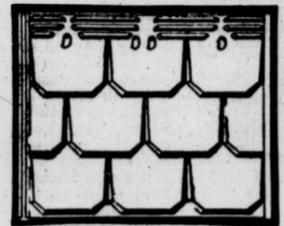
Mr. Farmer! Would you buy a horse from a man a thousand miles away—a man you did not know personally, on a mere paper guarantee? Certainly not. When you buy a horse you judge him yourself. You don't buy him on any paper guarantee, you buy him on what you know about him.

Buy roofing the same way—roofing that has proven itself by actual wear and tear test. Cover the roofs of your house and barns with



## "EASTLAKE" Steel Shingles

LIGHTNINGPROOF STORMPROOF  
FIREPROOF RUSTPROOF



the only steel shingle on the market that has proven itself ABSOLUTELY WEATHERPROOF under all climatic conditions—the ONLY steel shingle that can boast of an actual 25 year wear and tear test.

### In perfect condition after 25 years

A quarter of a century ago scores of public and private buildings throughout Canada were roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles.

These roofs are in perfect condition to-day and have been certified as such by PRACTICAL BUILDING INSPECTORS.

THIS IS THE PROOF THAT COUNTS—better than one of these leaky guarantees.

After suffering hundreds of dollars of loss by laying an inferior roof, a paper guarantee is mighty poor consolation. Your lawyer could not dig a dollar out of it in a thousand years. Ask him—he knows.

Bank on the actual wear and tear test when buying roofing.

### Easiest and quickest to lay

Then "Eastlake" Shingles are so easy to lay—saving labor which means money to you.

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES make the most economical roof for all buildings. You pay nearly as much for the inferior brands of metal shingles, also the ordinary wood shingles, as you do for "Eastlakes" and they do not last one-tenth as long.

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES are made from the heaviest sheet steel, evenly and perfectly galvanized, thus absolutely rustproof.

Their special patented construction insures a watertight roof. "Eastlake" Shingles are properly called the ONE RIGHT ROOFING.

*The Philosopher of Metal Town.*

Send a post card to-day for our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." It contains roofing facts you should know. Also ask for catalogue containing full information about our Metallic Ceilings, Steel Sidings for houses and barns, Corrugated Iron, Eave Troughing, Conductor Pipe, etc.

The largest and oldest manufacturers of sheet-metal Building Materials in Canada.

N.B.—Write to-day for information about our Portable Corrugated Granaries—absolute protection for your grain.

Manufacturers

*The* **Metallic Roofing Co.**  
Limited  
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY

797 Notre Dame Ave. - Winnipeg, Man.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 15th, 1913

## FARMERS DECLARE FOR PEACE

Of all the splendid work that the organized farmers have done for the cause of genuine democracy nothing entitles them to such a prominent place in the history of civilization as the bold and patriotic declaration in favor of peace, disarmament and arbitration made by the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon last week. Manitoba has been deluged with newspapers and all kinds of literature painting the glories of either the Conservative or the Liberal scheme for taking millions upon millions of dollars from the public treasury for the creation of naval armament which is not at all necessary and which will only be a further incentive to naval expenditure by other nations. There is not a single member of the House of Commons who has had the courage to enter even a feeble protest against the naval policy of his own particular party. In the light of these circumstances it is a great tribute to the intelligence and the steadiness of character on the part of the Manitoba Grain Growers that they have not joined in the hue and cry for naval expenditure, though many of those who favor it are undoubtedly sincere. There will possibly be some attempt on the part of the politicians to prove that the farmers are unpatriotic and selfish. But not when it is known that within half an hour of the condemnation of the two naval policies the same delegates passed a unanimous resolution declaring in no uncertain terms against the proposals of the politicians to place a tax upon the bread of the British working man in order to give the Canadian farmer a higher price for his wheat. We regard this latter resolution as unanswerable proof of the true patriotism and unselfishness of the grain growers. Here is the resolution which was passed with but five dissentient votes from 500 delegates:

"Whereas, among the Christian nations of the earth there is an ever increasing desire upon the part of the common people that war and preparation for war which entails such a fearful harvest of human lives and places such a crushing financial burden upon the taxpayers, should be brought to an end, and that this vast energy now devoted to purposes of destruction and death be utilized in the cultivation of the arts of peace, and that instead of promoting distrust and hatred between nations, a spirit of confidence and brotherhood should be encouraged.

"And whereas, both the Conservative and Liberal parties in Parliament have each proposed that \$35,000,000 or more of the public revenues should be devoted to the construction of naval armament without a mandate from the people;

"Therefore, be it resolved:

"That this convention of delegates representing 10,000 farmers of Manitoba places itself on record as firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever of public monies for the construction of naval armament, but decidedly in favor of Canada encouraging to the utmost the movement towards international peace and disarmament and the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration;

"And further, this convention is strongly of the opinion that Parliament is not justified in making any further move on the naval question until the same has been submitted to an actual referendum of the people."

This resolution has already been sent by telegraph and cable to every corner of the earth and has given added courage and hope to those who are working for the cause of peace. It has placed the Grain Growers along side the great peace parties of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. These peace organizations are working to have all international disputes settled by honorable men in an international court of arbitration. There is no more reason why civilized nations should settle their disputes by slaughtering thousands of the finest citizens of their lands, and throwing tens of

thousands of widows and orphans upon the world without a breadwinner, than there is that private quarrels should be settled by the duel. Disputes between private citizens are settled by the courts without bloodshed, and disputes between nations should be settled in the same way. Arbitration is growing in favor with tremendous strides and will become an assured fact just as soon as the peace-loving peoples of the earth compel their governments to cease the miserable game of diplomacy and apply the principles of the Sermon on the Mount.

The aim of the advocates of peace is to see an agreement that every international dispute will be settled at The Hague or some other similar institution. When Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and the United States agree to this there will be no more war. All nations may then safely disarm and contribute to one international naval police force, which need not be nearly so large as Britain's navy at the present time, and the individual burden will be light. In this Canadian farmers will gladly share. Pressure of public opinion, which is the greatest force in the world, would at once compel every other nation to disarm and join the World Alliance for Peace. This most desirable achievement is not ten years away from us, if those who believe in Peace have the moral courage to stand by their convictions. The teachings of the Prince of Peace are at last beginning to win support.

The politicians tell us that Canada must have a navy in order to protect our trade. But Norway has a greater carrying trade in proportion to her population than even Great Britain, and Dutch, Swiss and Belgian merchants carry on trade in every corner of the globe. Yet none of these nations have any navy and no army that amounts to anything. Their trade is safe and their credit stands higher in the world's money markets than that of Germany and Great Britain with their huge armaments. The nations that want Canadian produce would suffer more than Canada if our trade is interfered with. This is why these smaller nations need no protection for their commerce. Canada's trade will be as safe without a navy as it will with ten Dreadnaughts on each coast, and the people more happy and prosperous.

Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be given to understand that the western farmers are citizens and taxpayers of Canada, and that they will no longer blindly follow a handful of politicians no matter where they may lead. The western farmers know as much about the needs of Canada in regard to a navy as any member of the House of Commons and it savors too much of Russia to have any naval scheme foisted upon the people by 221 members of the House of Commons, who have received no authority from the people to spend one cent for such purposes. If the people of Canada want to spend money for a navy let them do so, but those who are opposed to such an expenditure should at least have an opportunity to say "No." We will venture that at least one-third of the people of Canada are opposed to both naval schemes yet they have not a representative in Parliament and they have no voice in the expenditure of this money. And this is Canada in the age of civilization!

## READY TO MEET MANUFACTURERS

The Grain Growers in convention at Brandon last week expressed themselves as quite willing to meet the Canadian Manufacturers' association and discuss the British Preference or any other phase of the tariff. The Manufacturers have, in the past, done

their negotiating with the politicians and have been universally successful. If the Manufacturers have any desire to meet the grain growers in a public conference now is their opportunity to do so. Winnipeg would be a central point for such a conference and the Manufacturers are well represented in this city. Let the Manufacturers issue their invitation and the Grain Growers will be ready.

## TRUE PATRIOTISM

The following interesting resolution received the unanimous endorsement of the Brandon Convention last week:

"That this convention firmly opposes any preferential tariff scheme that will give the western grain growers a higher price for their grain at the expense of the British workman."

The grain growers are not asking for special favors and have no desire to plunder the working men of Great Britain or of any other country. All the grain growers ask is free entry into the world's markets, not only for selling their produce but also for the purchasing of their necessities. The politicians who are talking loyalty and hope that they will be able to win the support of the Canadian farmer in any scheme to rob the British workman should take notice right now that they have not understood the Canadian farmer properly.

## RAILWAY CASE SHATTERED

If any further evidence was needed as to the unjust discrimination practiced by the railway companies against the Western Provinces, that evidence was presented before the Railway Commission last week. W. H. Whitla, K.C., of Winnipeg, representing the Dominion, presented a mass of carefully prepared comparisons from figures submitted by the railway companies themselves showing the glaring injustice of the present freight rates, particularly to the people of the Prairie Provinces. Mr. Whitla's statistics relating to the Canadian Pacific railway were especially striking. On the Atlantic division the total operating revenue for the year 1911 was \$3,049,291.15 and the revenue per train mile was \$1,414. In the Eastern division the total operating revenue was \$12,384,880.32 and the revenue per train mile was \$1,953. On the Manitoba division, on the other hand, the total operating revenue was \$24,182,760.47 and the revenue per train mile was \$3,151. In Saskatchewan the operating revenue was \$9,190,327.98, while the revenue per train mile was \$2,499. From these figures it will be seen that the revenue derived from Manitoba and Saskatchewan per train mile was nearly double that derived from the Eastern division. As a further comparison of revenue on eastern and western lines, Mr. Whitla showed that while the freight revenue on the Eastern division for 1911 was \$6,862,366.59 and the freight revenue per mile of line was \$4,985, on the Manitoba division the freight revenue was \$17,797,925.70 and the revenue per train mile was \$7,786. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the disparity was equally marked. Not only is the revenue from its western lines much greater on any basis of comparison than from its eastern lines, but the operating expenses in the West are much lower than in the East. For instance, in the Eastern division the operating expense per mile of line was \$6,798, and in the Ontario division \$7,142, while in the Manitoba division the operating cost was only \$5,516 and in the Saskatchewan division only \$4,054. The net earnings per mile in the Eastern division were shown to be \$2,200, and in the Ontario division \$2,683, as compared with \$5,064 in

the Manitoba division and \$2,971 in the Saskatchewan division. The claims advanced by the railway companies for so many years to bolster up their extortion of the West cannot stand the light of day. Their favorite plea that revenue is lower and expenses are heavier in the West than in the East is seen to be mere buncombe. After this array of evidence compiled from the railways' own returns the West will confidently expect of the Railway Commission long-delayed justice in the matter of freight rates.

### BRITAIN WILL RETAIN FREE TRADE

The movement in favor of re-establishing the protective tariff in Great Britain is not flourishing. The promise of protectionist politicians and newspapers that a tariff, by shutting out foreign manufactures, would give work to the unemployed, gave a certain amount of popularity to the movement, for there were many who were willing to make any experiment which offered the possibility of curing the great evil of unemployment which existed in England a few years ago. In spite of this, however, the Free Trade party was successful in the general elections of 1906, January, 1910 and December, 1910, and now, with trade booming and unemployment less than it has been for many years, there seems less likelihood than ever that Britain will forsake the policy that made her the workshop of the world. It is not only increasing the prosperity of British trade and the success of Lloyd George finance, however, that has apparently defeated the Protectionist movement in Britain. The Unionist party, though officially favoring Protection, or "Tariff Reform" as they call it, has never been united on the question. There are Protectionists in the party, Free Traders, and Free Fooders. Latterly the Protectionists have been in control of the party and it was because of Mr. Balfour's lack of enthusiasm for their cause that they deposed him from the leadership and chose Mr. Bonar Law in his place. Mr. Bonar Law is an out and out Protectionist and he has the courage of his convictions. Mr. Balfour, himself doubtful of the beneficent effects of Protection, had promised that if the Unionists were returned to power their Tariff Reform proposals would be submitted to a referendum before they were enacted. This enabled many Unionists who were not convinced of the wisdom of Tariff Reform to support Mr. Balfour, and another very large section supported the movement hoping that when the details were made known it would be found that their own products were to be protected and goods which they consumed admitted free. Whether or not taxes were to be imposed on wheat and other foodstuffs was a very vexed question. Popular opinion, it was recognized, was likely to be against food taxes in a country where many thousands of people never get enough to eat, but food taxes were a necessary part of the Tariff Reformers' program, both to secure the support of the landlords and to make possible Joseph Chamberlain's original imperial preference idea. Mr. Bonar Law, aided and abetted by Lord Lansdowne, the Unionist leader in the House of Lords, has consequently taken the logical course, withdrawn the Referendum pledge given by Mr. Balfour, and made food taxes definitely a part of the Unionist program, with the stipulation, however, that representatives of the colonies should be called to a conference to arrange the schedules. It would be necessary to go back many years to recall a pronouncement by a leading politician that has wrought such havoc within his own party. A great many of the Unionists are antagonized by the withdrawal of the Referendum pledge. Others strenuously object to food taxes and are inclined to throw Tariff Reform overboard altogether, and a great many of the rest are disgusted with what

they consider a cowardly attempt to throw the onus of the unpopular food taxes upon the overseas dominions. The Northcliffe papers, The Times, the Daily Mail, the Evening News, and the Daily Mirror, all Unionist papers with great influence, are demanding that Bonar Law repudiate food taxation, claiming that otherwise the party can have no hope of returning to power, while the Morning Post and Pall Mall Gazette support Bonar Law, and print vicious attacks on Lord Northcliffe and his papers. The result is the complete demoralization of the Unionist party, the discrediting of the Unionist leaders, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, and the practical destruction for the time being, at least, of the Protectionist movement in Great Britain. At all of which Free Traders throughout the world will heartily rejoice.

### CANADIAN PLUTOCRATS BEWARE

The haunting dread of dying rich, which Andrew Carnegie has said means dying disgraced, has been pursuing the Iron King for several years now. The best that his philanthropy can do, apparently, is to get rid of the enormous revenue which keeps pouring into his coffers to increase his already prodigious fortune. The 1,500 libraries he has built, the 6,000 church organs given away, the founding of hero funds in various countries, his university schemes, his \$10,000,000 Palace of Peace, and his technical institutes—all these benefactions amounting up to about \$200,000,000 have done little except use up the surplus millions due to the natural increase in the value of his holdings. His mountain of gold, which began to worry him some years ago still towers in all its glittering glory. Carnegie, handing out charities along present lines, with due caution against unworthy persons taking advantage of his generosity, can no more dispose of his fortune than a lone miner can level a mountain with a pick. The truth that his is a losing struggle to die poor has at last dawned upon Carnegie for he has decided to give up the effort. He has created a Carnegie Corporation of New York, whose whole duty will be to get rid of his \$500,000,000 or so. Carnegie retains a paltry \$25,000,000 in his own hands, a little "pin money," so to speak. To those of us who think charity a poor substitute for justice it seems curious that Carnegie should not have acted on a suggestion frequently made and recently repeated by A. G. Gardiner, Editor of the London News. Why does he not turn his attention to the source of his wealth, the Steel Trust? It is capitalized at \$1,400,000,000, one-half of which is water. To pay dividends on this fraudulent capitalization thousands of employees are ground down 12 hours a day for seven days a week in return for barely enough wages to live on. The more one knows of the exactions of the steel trust as of other trusts, the more clearly shines the truth that Carnegie does not need to go far afield in getting rid of his millions and so saving himself from dying disgraced.

### TORONTO BUSINESS MEN AGREED

"We are all agreed that the present system of taxation is vicious and iniquitous. The Provincial Government should appoint a commission, not of politicians, but of impartial, level-headed men, to go abroad and study the systems prevailing in other countries. There is no argument against the taxation of unearned increment." This is the statement of G. T. Somers, President Toronto Board of Trade.

When the President of the Toronto Board of Trade can say in regard to his fellow members of the Conference Committee of one hundred of the Board of Trade that they are "all agreed that the present system of taxation is vicious and iniquitous," then, surely, it is time something was stirring. Toronto has, to say the least, its full share

of people possessed of an inordinate reverence for antiquity, or at any rate anxious to preserve the existing order because of special benefits and advantages they derive therefrom. When a hundred representatives of the Board of Trade members can be brought to say the present system of taxation is vicious and iniquitous, let anyone who thinks nothing is wrong look well to his sanity. Just how wrong is the way Toronto taxes its citizens and neglects to tax the land values may be seen at a glance. In 1909 land value in Toronto was placed at \$86,000,000. By 1912 the land value had increased to \$201,000,000, or 234 per cent. of its value three years before.

Believers in Proportional Representation will be encouraged to learn that the British House of Commons passed an amendment adopting this principle by a majority of 230. The clause, it is true, is only a minor provision of the Home Rule Bill, but the large majority it received shows the progress being made by Proportional Representation. Sir A. Mond moved to amend the Government Home Rule Bill by providing that in any constituency which returned three or four members to the Irish House of Commons the election should be held along Proportional Representation lines and each elector should have one transferable vote. John Redmond and Premier Asquith both accepted the amendment as being more just to all classes in this particular instance, at any rate.

The naval policies and the way they have been produced give a good indication of the amount of independent thought among the representatives of the people in Parliament. The members of the Conservative party did not know anything about the policy of the government until Mr. Borden announced it in the House. The Liberal members did not know anything about the Liberal policy at that time but they knew that it was their duty to oppose it. That is a part of the game. Then the leaders of the Liberal party worked out a "policy" for a navy and every Liberal member was at once in favor of it. The two policies are the work of a dozen men in the two parties and the balance of the members have simply joined in behind their leaders like little men, regardless of the interests of the people who elected them.

It has come to our notice that some persons are taking subscriptions to The Guide at less than \$1.00 per year. We wish to state that no person has any authority to take subscriptions at less than \$1.00 per year and that any taken at a lower rate will not be placed on our subscription list. We would be glad to know the name of any person who is cutting the price in this way.

The Dominion Parliament has given the first reading to a bill introduced by George Bradbury, M.P. for Selkirk, making it an offence to use the Union Jack for advertising or any other purpose calculated to bring the national emblem into disrepute. Why not make flag-waving by politicians at election times for party capital subject to punishment?

If the grain growers in their annual conventions were to divide into two parties, each interested in trying to elect themselves to office, they would get about as much done as do the politicians. There would be just as much sense in the grain growers acting in this manner as there is in the blind partizanship of the politicians.

The surest method of getting a Canadian government to oppose any legislation is to have the opposition party in favor of it. That is how our Canadian democracy works.

# Combines in Canada

Past three years broke all records in formation of Trusts—How \$125,000,000 before combining blossomed into \$335,000,000 immediately afterwards—Evils of Over-Capitalization—The Arguments for Mergers

By Allan B. Hobbs

When man first climbed down from the swaying branches of the palm, and resolved to live and sleep on the ground instead of inhabiting the trees like a monkey, then, science tells us, mankind's history began. First came the Stone Age. Weapons of offence, rude though they were, bore sharp and jagged bits of flint, as seen in the arrowheads made by the North American Indians. Other ages—golden, bronze and iron—have been dreamed about by poets or described by prosy historians. Many tell us this is the Iron Age, because that metal seems to be at the foundation of modern transportation, motive power and the whole round of present-day industry.

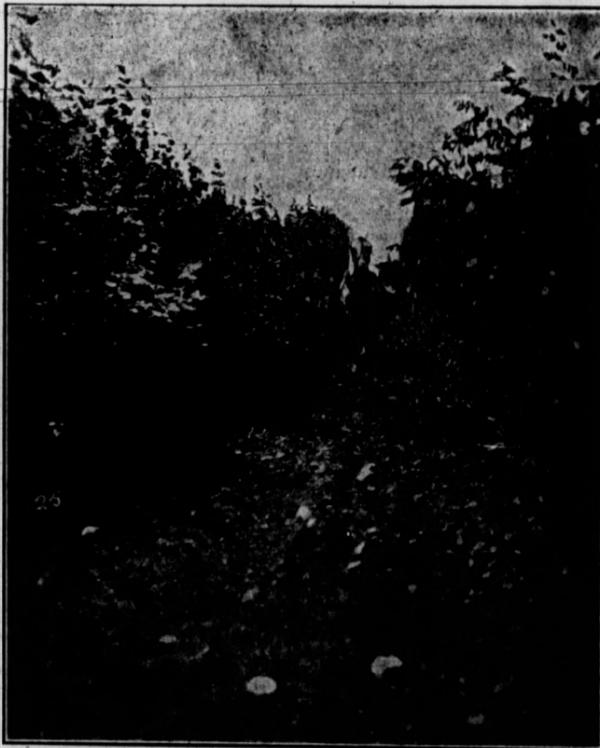
But this is the Age of Trusts. Mergers, combines, trusts, amalgamations, monopolies, combinations—the air is ringing with these terms. On the one hand the merger is being denounced as the parent of every evil in the land—shady business ethics, political corruption, social unrest with occasional mutterings of anarchy, and last but not least, the high cost of living. The sponsors for this new development, on the other hand, claim that the trust is one of the most happy inventions of the human mind, just what this fagged out world of commerce was awaiting. Trusts might be abused, they say; but if kept to their proper place, production will be increased and prices lowered; in short, everybody will be better off.

## The Trend Towards Trusts

The truth, as usual, must lie between these two extremes. Something is to be said for the merger, though not as much, perhaps, as is commonly said. At any rate it is easy to see why they have become the vogue in these latter days. The trend of modern business makes steadily for concentration. The stress of competition pushes the weaklings to the wall. A small concern, be it ever so well managed, has hard work to hold its own in the commercial struggle with corporations of immense wealth and unlimited power. Often a moderately-sized firm's independence is relinquished only after a long and harassing battle against heavy odds. But the tide and rush of new conditions overwhelms any such opposition, and the only salvation in sight is for the weak company to make terms with the powerful one. Or it may be that the business rivalry is between two well-matched concerns. The consuming public, deriving substantial gains from this eager bidding for their patronage, would welcome a seven years' war of this kind. But such is not to be. The rivals are sure to find a speedy truce in their price slaughters by peaceful amalgamation or "gentlemen's agreements." Then they can resume the orthodox practice of "charging all the traffic will bear." The very growth of the country, too, seems to call for large companies. In our Canadian West, particularly, where new towns spring up almost overnight, soon to become hustling cities, it is not hard to understand one plea of the mergers, that only the big company with large capital can begin to keep pace with the demands of the country by the establishing of branch concerns at advantageous points, whether the line be manufacture or distribution. Market conditions, moreover, have changed vastly in the past twenty years, and hand in hand with the newer methods of advertising, dealers must now cater to a nationwide demand.

## People's Instinctive Distrust

But "trust" for the capitalist spells "distrust" for the people. Instinctively they have always rebelled from this commercial development. Even before they gave the merger a chance to write some history and be judged by its record, popular instinct waited not to reason the matter out, but promptly pronounced its condemnation. Meanwhile the cautious observers waited to see whether



MAPLE, POPLAR AND WILLOW  
Three years old, near Hubert, Sask.

Pope's eulogy of instinct would again prove true:

"And reason raise o'er instinct as you can,

In this, 'tis God directs; in that, 'tis man."

As page after page is added to the history of trusts, notably in the United States, where they have been longer in operation, the popular distrust more and more justifies itself. The people see mergers invading every department of life. Almost every article and commodity of all the infinite variety of things which people must use, do use, or can be induced to use, is subject to some monopoly, or is the peculiar care of some trust. We are awakened in the morning by the harsh clicketty-clang of a trust-made alarm clock. Springing from a bed manufactured by the furniture trust on to trust-made carpets, we disport for a couple of minutes in a bath-tub made by a trust, using a cake of trust-made soap. We next encase ourselves in the vestments decreed by modern civilization, the linens, woollens, business suit and shoes all being the products of trusts, and the trusts all being protected from outside competition by a high tariff wall. For our modest breakfast we are under obligation to the packing house trust for our bacon, to the commission house trust for our cold storage eggs (which we "trust" are O.K.), to the bread merger for our toast, and to other trusts for our sugar, coffee and preserves. What need to prolong the list? From the time when he toddles out of his trust-made cradle to the day when the poor old ultimate consumer finds his long rest in a trust-made coffin beneath a trust-quarried tombstone, life appears to be one ceaseless round of transactions for the payment of tribute to the thousand and one trusts which lord it over the unprotected people.

## Those Promised "Economies"

"But look at the economy effected by combining," exclaim the sponsors for the trusts. This is the strong plea, the winning card they continually flash before the public. "We shall be able to sell products more cheaply," they say, "after we have cut out this needless duplication of executives, of sales departments, of travellers, etc. Then by buying in three-fold or tenfold quantities (according to the size of the merger), by turning out and selling our products in the same in-

creased ratio we can effect further savings. Again, by acquiring additional and well-situated distributing plants, material reductions will be made in our freight bills."

So runs the familiar argument of the combine. It certainly sounds well—particularly their promise to struggling taxpayers that the contemplated trust will no sooner get nicely going than down will come the cost of their special commodity. Lured by such hopes, how often have the people "bitten!" Perhaps it is an exclusive franchise they hand over. Perhaps they swell the capital of the corporation by investing their savings (paltry when considered singly, but a large sum when taken altogether) in the common stock of the new merger. They soon find out in the natural course of events that the big men of the combine have taken good care that none of the profits slip past them, as their own "preferred stock," bonuses and melons are first-class absorbers of all the cash in sight. Why the combine lays such stress upon reducing expenses at once becomes clear. What is saved does not go toward lowering the cost to the consumer, but swells the profits of the capitalists. Occasionally a trust does not raise prices. Is philanthropy at the root of this glad surprise for the public? Not a bit of it. Hard-headed business reasons always dictate such a policy. For example, the price of cement has been on the down grade for the past decade and even since the formation of the cement merger in 1910. A glance at the United States prices will supply the reason. Over there the cost of a 350 lb. barrel has been steadily lowered until now it stands at about 80 cents. In Canada the same barrel, as turned out by the cement merger, costs \$1.27. Why the difference? The duty, of course, which comes to 51¼ cents a barrel. The Canadian combine is careful to fix the price just where it would not pay to import American cement, and yet the fullest possible advantage is taken of the "protective" duty. It might be worth while in passing to note the curious spectacle presented by Senator W. C. Edwards, perhaps the most voluble Free Trader in Canada, being also the president of what is certainly the most highly protected industry in the Dominion, and taking the fullest advantage, moreover, of every cent of that exorbitant tariff exaction.

## The Promoter's Midas Touch

How far has the merger tendency gone in Canada? The past three years were record-breakers in this regard. Between January, 1909, and December, 1911, forty-one industrial amalgamations were effected, absorbing 196 companies. Of these companies 190 had a total capital of \$124,766,580. After they had been shaken down into combines, however, we find the capital of 39 of the 41 mergers swollen to the huge total of \$334,938,266. That is to say, after the hand of the trust-promoter passes over \$1, it instantly becomes \$2.70. He has the Midas touch. But even these figures do not tell the full extent of the "watered stock" in most of the combines. Just before the combination is completed, the individual concerns are generally rated at extravagantly high valuations. The eleven comparatively small companies which united to form the Canada Cement Company are credited with a capitalization of \$17,750,000, including bonds. Yet this self-assessment, which to say the least did not disparage their own worth, immediately blossomed out into a capitalization of \$38,000,000.

## Dangers of the Money Power

The evils of over-capitalization are too plain to be denied. Even the men who profit most from this practice will admit the injustice—except in their own combine. From the people and from them alone must the money be forever wrung to pay dividends on stock whose value lay chiefly in the rosy imagination of the trust-promoter. Just as any nourishment in the soup of the traditional boarding-house is thinned out to the vanishing point by the copious addition of water, so in floating many a merger what little real capital is invested finds itself lost in the rivers of watered stock. To add insult to injury this worthless stock is often unloaded on the unsuspecting public, hoodwinked by a glowing prospectus to expect large and immediate returns. But the danger of the trust is not confined to its deceiving and defrauding of the people. It tends to enslave them. The money power becomes concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. And these all-powerful money barons use every means, legitimate and illegitimate, legal and illegal, moral and immoral, to perpetuate their privileges and still further tighten their strangle-hold upon the nation. It is this power wielded by the trusts which accounts for so much legislation contrary to the interests of the people. And it is just this power which the people must somehow wrench from the trusts if our democratic countries are to be rescued from the grasp of the Special Interests.

## TRY THIS ON YOUR FRIENDS

Jones and Smith met in the street yesterday and got talking.

"I was on the top of a tram the other day," said Jones, "puffing quietly at my cigar, when suddenly a lady sitting near me snatched it from my mouth and threw it away."

"You've no right to smoke on a tramcar," she cried. "It's not allowed."

"Well, what did you do?" inquired Smith.

"I was rather taken aback, but in a minute I grasped the poodle she was carrying in her lap and dropped it overboard."

"You've no right to have dogs on a tramcar," I said, "it's not allowed."

"She glared and then we both looked over into the road, and there was the poodle running along by the side of the tram; and what do you think it had in its mouth?"

"The cigar!"

"No," said Jones. "Its tongue."

# The Year's Work Reviewed

Presidential Address of R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association,  
Delivered at the Opening of the Annual Convention at Brandon, on January 8

In presenting this the tenth annual address of the President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, it is with feelings of gratitude and pleasure that I undertake the task. Gratitude that in the order of divine Providence your directors have been permitted in the enjoyment of good health to take up and discharge the various duties devolving upon them in connection with the work of our Association. Pleasure because of the opportunity it affords, not only of reviewing the work of the past year but more particularly of taking our present soundings and offering some suggestions that may be helpful in carrying on the future work of our Association.

### Our Stock-taking Time

The successful business man once a year makes a close inspection and accurate inventory of every department of his business. This inspection should supply the following useful information, namely: The capital invested in each department; the amount of business transferred; the amount of expense incurred; the amount of profit or loss and relative proportion of expense to such profit or loss. Having thus gone carefully through this whole year of business he is able to eliminate all sources of weakness, either by cutting out or change of method; to introduce new features wherever necessary and thus start on the business of the next year with every department so perfectly equipped that he may reasonably expect to secure the largest possible amount of success. This is our stock-taking time. It will be the duty of this convention to make careful inquiry into the various departments of our work in order to see what progress has been made, and also whether that progress has been commensurate with the amount of capital invested and labor expended in the carrying on of our work. Having taken a complete survey of our year's toil to find out what suggestion we have to make that will introduce more system and thoroughness during the year upon which we have now entered.

In many respects this has been a very important year in the history of our Association. It has been a testing time. Opportunities have come to our members to show whether the advocacy of our principles has been to them a mere lip service or whether these principles have been so incorporated into their very being that in order to be true to themselves they found themselves gladly, by every possible means, and in every possible way, standing up in the defence of these principles. It is encouraging to note that, while here and there one has yielded to the seductive influence of those who plot and plan for our downfall the great majority have proved themselves impervious to any such influence, and today we are able to carry on the fight with a stronger, more enthusiastic and intelligent following than we have ever had.

### A Year of Stress and Strain.

Like all other moral and social reforms this great movement has had and we may expect it will have, to contribute its quota of men who are like the man referred to in the parable—a seed sown in stony ground which speedily sprang up and with no depth of soil, and when the sun became warm, soon withered away; men of no deep convictions, no fixed principles to govern their lives. But we have also made a contribution of men of another type, men who have dared to face contumely, the slander, the falsehood of those who, in the vain hope of destroying our cause, resorted to such obnoxious meth-

ods; and yet I am not so sure but these rude awakenings have been the very best for us. Yonder oak would not be what it is, with its broad branches, its rugged strength, its deep-clinging roots, were it not for adverse circumstances of storm and tempest, through which it passed along the line of its development. So in our Association. Ours has not been a mere hotbed existence. We have been through the storm and tempest, subjected to the influence of many opposing forces, the tendency of all of which has been to make us men. And is it not men the country is calling for? Men in the truest, highest sense of the word. Men with a vision of the inequalities and injustices that are being dealt out to our fellows, as well as a clearly defined remedy for such injustice, the adjustment of these injustices and inequalities. In dealing with this feature of our work I wish to say that I am not so fearful of danger from those that are outside, and are open and avowed enemies as I am fearful of danger from inertia or disloyalty within. Against outside attacks we can forearm and the cause we advocate furnishes such security of entrenchment that we need not fear dislodgment by any enemy. But when men profess loyalty and under that misrepresentation take and hold office and then prostitute that office by playing into the hands of our enemies, these are the men we have to fear. I am told that in a few cases men have taken the office of secretary or president, and though the money was in the treasury to cover all necessary expenses of calling a meeting of their local branch, though frequently solicited by other members of the Association in their neighborhood, as well as by letters from the central office, have still refused to call such a meeting, offering some paltry excuse and by that means have hoped to destroy our loyal branch at that particular point. To all such I wish to say, be sufficiently true to yourself to play the part of a man. If you do not desire to act, decline the office, or, if you have already been appointed to office, and you do not wish to act, send in your resignation. I am pleased to say that the cases where such conduct was manifest were very few and I hope that this timely hint will be all that will be necessary to obviate any further difficulties in this direction.

### Membership Has Increased

It is with pleasure that I make mention of the fact that we are able to report a larger paid-up membership this year than last and also that the general feeling in all our branches is one of hopefulness and confidence. We have a work to do and we are going to do it, seems to be the sentiment that dominates our Association.

### Grain Growers' Grain Co., "Our Company"

In passing I feel it to be my duty to call attention to the work that is being done by our Grain Growers' Grain Company. The close and harmonious relation existing between that board of directors and our own makes it a pleasant task to refer to their work. That they have been able to build up such an enormous business under the circumstances in which they have been placed indicates that they are filling a long felt want in the handling of the grain of this Western country. Through their agency, directly and indirectly, conditions in the marketing of the crop of this country have been greatly improved. I bespeak for them a continuation of our confidence. They are our company, and if we have any suggestions to offer or questions to ask, I would suggest that you take them up directly with the officers of the company. It will be a pleasure for them, I am sure, to give all possible information and provide such needed remedies as will inspire the greatest confidence between all concerned. I expect the president, Mr. Crerar, will be here and will be able to give you much instruction and information as to the working of the company in its methods of operation as you may desire.

### Commends The Guide's Fearlessness

A passing reference to our official organ falls very naturally within the scope of this opening address and will be looked for by the members of this convention. The Grain Growers' Guide has become a recognized authority in dealing with all such economic questions as affect the interests of the great plain people of our country. Outspoken in its denunciation of wrong, fearless in its advocacy of right, an educator in the highest and truest sense of the principles of true democracy, we are glad to note its ever-increasing list of subscribers, its ever-widening circle of friends and we bespeak for it a place in the home of every grain grower in this province. Our bill of rights as presented to Parliament at Ottawa sets forth very clearly the position we have taken on government ownership of public utilities and tariff reform, and we still contend that until the principles are put into action through proper legislation there will not be developed that confidence between all classes which is so essential to the building up of national stability and greatness. We therefore desire to place ourselves on record as not having swerved one iota from the position then taken.

### Effective Railway Control Needed

We believe that our transportation facilities should be under such control as would, while it afforded reasonable divi-

dends on all capital invested as well as proper security for such capital, would also secure to the people of this country reasonable passenger and express rates. We therefore express the hope that the Board of Railway Commissioners will at their present sitting see the reasonableness of the demands made on them by the people of the West for a reduction of the above rates, such as will place them on a par with the rates now in operation in the East.

### The Hudson Bay Railway

We note with pleasure the progress that is being made by the Government in the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and hope that every possible endeavor will be made to have all terminal and storage facilities ready as soon as the road is completed. May we expect to see that road hauling the crop of this year 1913 owned by the government and operated (as already promised) by an independent commission? It is very gratifying to note as published by the press a few days ago, that the Government has reserved all land to the extent of one half mile wide on each side of the railroad in order that town sites may not be exploited by speculators. If it is the intention of the Government to retain this land and only sell to those who intend to put it into actual use, either by living on it, conducting a business on it, or using it for all legitimate purposes in connection with such business, we can see the very great and lasting good which must result from this reservation.

### Must Have Wider Markets

We are well convinced that had our trade relations with the market to the South of us been opened up along the lines marked out in our farmers' bill of rights, it would have resulted in the placing of millions of dollars in the pockets of our farmers this year, millions which could have been used to good advantage in meeting obligations which at this moment are pressing very heavily upon us and under which not a few are being driven out of business. We record our most emphatic determination to press this issue still further. Nothing less than an open market to the South of us will satisfy.

### The Evils of Protection

There was a time when I took the ground that a tariff to help infant industries might be beneficial, and that a tariff for revenue purposes seemed to have some commendable features about it. The experiences through which we have passed in the development of this country during the past 25 years have demonstrated beyond all doubt the utter fallacy of all such teaching. The present attitude of the interests now down at Ottawa, on their knees before Parliament, interests now becoming hoary with age, interests not only paying dividends but fabulous dividends, not only on capital, but also on watered stock in some instances many times greater than the actual capital, such scenes as these convince me that an interest once an infant, is determined always to be an infant. And as far as tariff for revenue purposes is concerned, it is now very clear to me that such tax is only a base subterfuge, covering up an improper method of raising revenue. Who knows what he is paying under a tariff tax or who gets it? A certain writer has wisely said that the tariff is a device for getting the most feathers with the least squawking. I am against any protection whatever, and am, therefore, altogether against the tariff. Revenue is necessary, and to raise it, I am in favor of direct taxation.



Typical Street Scene in Trichinopoly, showing Types of Hindu Indians

# The Mail Bag

## ENGLISH FARMER'S BURDEN

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of November 13, 1912, I note a letter from Mr. Fitzgerald. Writer should not bolster a bad case by mis-quotations. Mr. Fitzgerald says I am under the impression that if one had an average farm there as good as a prairie farm in Saskatchewan one would have to pay from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per acre, for rates and taxes. Is this what we are howling for? Being on the spot I enquired how much the rates were. Unions vary, but in this one on farms the rate is 3s. 7½d. in the pound, that is less than 18 cents on the dollar. Then the government pay half of the 18 cents bringing it down to 9 cents. Further, I asked a business man, whose son is a farmer. He said his son was paying 10s. per acre for the farm. Now the assessment would be about two-thirds of 10s., that is 6s. 8d., working out at about 7 cents per acre. The clerk to the assessment committee gave me the information. I asked him if farmers paid 12s. 6d. or 16s. 8d. per acre (\$3.00 or \$4.00). He just laughed and said it was preposterous. There is a further tax of 1s. 2d. in the pound for income tax and these are all the taxes the farmer has to pay. Of course, some farms are let at \$10 to \$15 per acre and are worth it. The rent charge is what bothers the farmers. At the fat stock sales, pigs sold up to \$25 each, fat cattle \$200, sheep \$18. There are no farms to let in the district, all being snapped up before empty. Another point is that the owner builds and keeps them in repair. Farmers look like gentlemen with nothing to do but go to market. As my friend says, they are doing all right. Sir, keep on sowing the good seed of lower tariff and we shall get a square deal in the near future.

THOS. B. HOLLOWELL,  
Northampton, Eng., of Montemarte,  
Dec. 1912. Sask.

## OPPOSED TO BOTH POLICIES

Editor, Guide:—I feel compelled to write a brief protest against the growing spirit of militarism in Canada. I feel that the Canadian people are a peace-loving people, but there are insidious forces at work seeking to corrupt them and lure them to destruction. After a century of peace we have meddling busybodies going up and down the country preaching militarism and seeking to lure the people into a maelstrom of European militarism. Let me be clearly understood. I have absolutely no use either for the Laurier policy or the Borden policy. In either case, it means the initial expenditure of at least \$35,000,000 of the people's money on the instruments of war—murder, I might say, speaking more plainly. Did you ever stop to think what \$35,000,000 means? With \$35,000,000 you could buy, at market prices, 43,000,000 bushels of wheat, about one-quarter of the wheat crop of Canada; and this is not the worst. Even when this money is spent the producers will have to support the non-producers who man these ships, and this, mind you, is admitted to be only the initial expenditure. What will it be in the future if we allow this step to be taken?

It is surely time that the advocates of peace raised their voices and made themselves heard in no uncertain tone. There is a large subdued sentiment for peace in Canada, if we could only be organized and expressed. Where are the ministers—the men who preach the gospel of the Prince of Peace? They should be leading the van in this movement and let me tell them that if they will have the courage of their convictions, and are willing to lead in this matter, there are many thousands who will back them up in this noble and necessary work. This is no time for cowardice and compromise. It is the time to speak out clearly and strongly, and I for one am absolutely opposed to every attempt to lure Canada into the maelstrom of European militarism.

F. J. DIXON.  
P.S.—What has become of the Tory slogan: "Let well enough alone"? If they are through with it, the peace-advocates might use it to advantage at this present juncture. F.J.D. Winnipeg, Dec. 27.

## "A THINKER" COMES BACK

Editor, Guide:—I did not anticipate discussing the question of Votes for Women with one of the fair sex, and, as "a mere man," I do not expect to excel in strong and extreme statements. I have been an elector in Canada 10 years, but neither political party has ever sought to bribe me for my vote—so much for the statement that men sell their vote for a drink. Mrs. Robbins states that women are as qualified to vote as the foreign-born men among us—what then of the ignorant foreign-born women? If votes are given women, these will have equal voting powers with the Canadian born. This is a good reason against female suffrage—at present, till they are qualified by some education.

I have heard before that wives do more work, and do more to make the farm than the farmer—only I don't believe it. At the same time, I give women the full credit for all the good they do, and it is great. Where there is a big family life (and also hubby) has a struggle severe enough in working and making ends meet. But a man does not marry to get a hired girl without wages, but to turn his house into a home for the two of them; and from observation of prairie life I believe the wife is generously treated, except in an odd case.

I believe the statements made in the Saskatchewan Parliament, especially by George Langley, that there is every desire to be just and generous to women, and especially in making laws equal for both. Re dower law—where husband and wife homestead together, the land should belong rightfully to both and both should sign papers. But in most cases, homesteading is done by bachelors, who live their solitary lives, work and get fixed up fairly well before the fair one is brought in. In my case I had \$5,000 worth of property before I married. My wife brought not one dollar and no farm experience; and my case is like thousands more. Yet, under a dower law, in such

a case, the man must henceforth take his wife at his heels to say she is willing to permit him to deal with his land as he wishes. Also, she is at once armed with full power to prevent him getting a loan to help him along or selling any land. How many years would a wife work in such a case, before her work would be worth \$2,500, the half value of the estate she marries into. Meantime, the farmer is still working, and generally adding to the property. Mrs. Robbins says truly "Very few women have property separate from the husband." But it is not right that the wife who brings nothing is to control her husband's property.

Mrs. Robbins says "a man can leave his wife little or nothing of what he has." Here Mrs. Robbins, like most women, errs greatly. I note women in the Home-makers page making the same error. The laws in these Prairie Provinces (rightly, too) forbid a man leaving his wife nothing; he is compelled by law to leave her one third of what he dies possessed of, and if his will states otherwise she can easily get her third. Mrs. Robbins says "the woman should have the share of what she has earned—the half." I think she might be satisfied with a third, and let the other two-thirds go to the children, who, in many cases, do much to make the farm.

A THINKER.

## A SERIOUS LOSS

Editor, Guide:—I understand you are interested to get detailed accounts concerning cars delayed in transit laden with the farmers' grain.

I had a car of wheat that was delayed on road after being started out from Keddeleston, on the Colonsay branch of the C.P.R., for over six weeks. It was taken out beyond Regina and brought back here to Keddeleston and was sent out again. The time between first starting out and in getting to destination was over six weeks. The shipping bill

was made out correctly, as I saw it made out myself. As a result of the delay I have lost \$145.00 on the car of wheat.

I can give dates of shipping, etc., if necessary, for further information.

H. J. COURTICE.

Keddeleston, Sask.

## WHERE DOES IT GROW?

Editor, Guide:—I see under heading "Stocks in Terminals" in your issue of 18th current, that between Fort William and Port Arthur there are 29,793.40 bushels of No. 1 Hard wheat.

What I would like to know, as an aspiring farmer, is, in what part of Canada does No. 1 Hard wheat grow? I have been resident in a part of Saskatchewan, not 100 miles from Craik, for some time, and to my knowledge, and that is every farmer I have mentioned the matter to, there has only been one wagon load of wheat graded No. 1 Hard at an elevator in this part of Saskatchewan once these useful plants were installed.

The man who graded the wheat lost his position a few days later.

It may be wheat improves in transit or it may be otherwise; but any information you can give on the matter will be much appreciated by more than

CANNY SCOT.

## FREE TRADE PRICES

Editor, Guide:—As you have so many times printed in your paper the difference in prices existing between Winnipeg and Minneapolis in grain, farm implements and other manufactured goods that pay heavy tariff duties, I would be much obliged to you if you would print a list of goods that are on the free list, say, compare Winnipeg prices with Chicago, or some other big Western City in the States. From what I can gather from reading the news, etc., I do not believe the tariff is the cause of high prices in this Western country, so much as The Guide would have us farmers to believe. I think the wholesalers and retailers, by combining together, do us worse than the tariff. Trusting you will print such a list and show us what good it does by having them on the free list, etc., prices compared.

FRANK GATES.

Note.—Practically all the articles on the free list in the Canadian customs tariff are raw materials required by manufacturers, some articles, in fact, being free of duty when imported by manufacturers and dutiable when imported by anyone else. Cream Separators and binder twine, however, are also on the free list, being practically the only staple commodities used by farmers that do not bear duties. To obtain an authoritative answer to our correspondent we wrote to two firms manufacturing these goods and their replies are given below:

Dear Sirs:—We have your favor of 18th inst., and replying would say that our De Laval Cream Separators are sold at identically the same prices in Winnipeg and Chicago, as at all our distributing warehouse points in any part of the United States and Canada.

We now manufacture a considerable part of the make-up of our separators in Canada by reason of the patent laws requiring the patented construction to be manufactured there, which puts us to some extra cost on that account, though this we stand at our own expense in the Canadian sale of machines.

If however, we were compelled to pay a Canadian duty on all the parts of our machines now admitted free it would further increase the cost from \$10 to \$15 per machine, which amount we should then have to add to the selling price and the farm buyer for use would have to pay same.

Continued on Page 19

# A Farmer's Reasons

By H. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man.

This letter has been judged to be the best of all those received in our Prize competition, "Why Farmers Should advertise in The Guide." The writer of this letter has won the \$10.00 prize.

The question before me is:—Why should the farmers do their advertising through the medium of The Grain Growers' Guide? and I will confine myself chiefly to that issue.

To begin with, we might first consider another question, viz: Does it pay to advertise?

We have only to glance at the pages of our daily and weekly newspapers and journals; see the full-page advertisements, week after week, of the great departmental stores, farm implement manufacturers, etc., consider the vast sums of money, the thousands upon thousands of dollars which these firms pay annually for their advertising, and the answer is as clear and plain as noonday light. Yes, it pays to advertise. These shrewd men of business do not make such large expenditures at a loss. They know their returns will be greater still. Again, look at our most successful live stock breeders and you will find that they are the men who do the most advertising. And the reason is plain to see. Advertising is the great modern agency of commercial life, which annihilates space, time and distance as perhaps no other agency does, or can do. Advertising brings the seller and buyer close together. How could a man, who breeds stock extensively, expect to succeed if no one outside of his own neighborhood knew that he had them for sale?

But to make advertising pay, we must place it where it will bring the best results. It would be worse than useless to advertise fur coats or furnaces in the tropics, agricultural machinery among the fisherman of the Maritime Provinces, or fishermen's supplies to the farmers of Saskatchewan. Results count and results alone. And to read the columns of The Grain Growers' Guide week by week is to be convinced that Guide

advertisements bring business. One man has received far more orders for live stock than he could possibly fill; another advertiser has been deluged with orders for seed grain, and so on down the list. My own experience in this line is limited, but I will give it. Last summer, I inserted a small advertisement in the . . . . . believing it, at that time, to be a good advertising medium. No business resulted, therefore, a few weeks later, I placed the same advertisement, in reduced form, in The Guide. The difference was at once apparent. Answers came pouring in, and for one reply received to the first advertisement, I received six to that in The Guide, with far more orders than I could fill. The first advertisement was a loss; that in The Guide a paying investment. But why this great difference? Let us see. I will answer that question by first stating what The Guide is. The Guide is the official organ of the organized Western farmers, and is free from political influence. It is non-partizan, clean, honest, vigorous and fearless, gives the utmost freedom of discussion through its columns, is courteous and tolerant toward opposing views, and is throwing a greater flood of light on the social and economic problems which confront the Western farmer than any other publication which has come to my knowledge.

Now, what class of readers does such a journal appeal to? It appeals to the progressive and broadminded farmer; to the man who is sickened of the garbled news; the political clap-trap, and the tactics of muzzling and suppression employed by too many printed sheets. This is not theory alone, for personal observation and a knowledge of the Grain Growers' movement prove that such is the class of men who stick to

Continued on Page 17

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE ROAD TO LAUGHTERTOWN

Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown,  
O ye who have lost the way?  
Would ye have young hearts, though  
your hair be gray?  
Go learn from a little child each day.  
Go serve his wants and play his play,  
And catch the lilt of his laughter gay,  
And follow his dancing feet as they stray;  
For he knows the road to Laughtertown,  
O ye who have lost the way!  
—Katherine D. Blake.

## TRAINING BAIRNS

Please don't laugh at the unfitness of this sermon, coming from an unmarried woman, to mothers. I taught school for several years, but I wouldn't even presume on this fact were it not that several women with children under their care have asked my advice in the solution of their difficulties. I don't suppose it will be very valuable advice, but it is the best I have to give, and if you don't like it I wish you would write and say so.

One young girl, who is placed in the peculiar position of having two small children to raise, asks whether I believe in whipping. For ninety-nine children out of a hundred, I most decidedly do—that is practically. Theoretically I believe in nothing but moral suasion, but when it comes right down to the proposition of making a year-old child do what it is told, when it is told, nothing seems quite so efficacious as a slapping.

Last summer, I was visiting at a home where there was one of the best trained children I ever saw, the reason of which was made very evident to us one afternoon. Her mother and I were lying down on the bed, trying to go to sleep, and the small girl was in her cot nearby, supposed to be similarly occupied, but instead she was ruminating on life as she found it. "Daddy whistles," she said softly to herself, and again "Daddy whistles," and then, passing on to her maternal parent, she said with sudden emphasis, "Momma panks—Um—ha." But it was evident that Momma had "panked" to some purpose and needless to say she was very fond of her mother. This mother says—and here I am quoting practical experience—that there is no use of trying to reason out ethical problems with a year-old baby and that if you don't begin at that age or younger to discipline a child, you are going to have a very bad time of it later.

One of the first lessons a small person has to learn is the property rights of others. This is too abstruse a matter to explain to the infant mind. You can't go to the small prodigy of twelve months and say to him, "Son, that is Jim's Sunday-best hat, for which he paid a fancy sum in dollars and cents, and it would not be right for you to sit upon it and destroy it," but a slap or two upon the tiny hand impresses upon him the fact that there are some things he must not touch. Perhaps it seems cruel to punish a child for the things he does not understand, but if we don't do it while they are small, the school and the business world will do it later at a cost of much greater suffering to the victim.

When they are older there are some children whom it is really better not to whip and whenever it can be managed a punishment related to the misdemeanor is more rational. For example, when a child pleads sickness as an excuse for not going to school, and starts off with a whoop to play as soon as it is too late, a good way to punish him is to send him to bed until school is over. If he were sick—and I would insist on believing that he had told the truth—bed would be the best place for him, and if not he ought to be at school.

But I think the hardest thing a mother must have to do is not to make her punishments a mere outbreak of her own ill-temper or sorely tried nerves. It is hard not to let things pass unreproved when they are feeling particularly joyful and still harder to bear patiently with the kiddies when things are all at sixes and sevens. A few beans and peas and toothpicks, from which to make toy furniture and other kindergarten supplies will help in this direction.

Another trouble that evidently weighs upon the mothers who read our page



CEILING OF ARTIST'S DEN FINISHED WITH WALL BOARD

A new finish, considerably less expensive than plaster, which is being used extensively for the walls of attic rooms

is that after children start to school they become hoydenish. I believe all children, who are worth worrying about, go through this stage. One might think at the time that they were heading straight for the penitentiary, but generally they right-about-face and make splendid citizens. All that remains for the parents to do is to keep a cautious eye on their associates and guide them as best they know how.

Now, if what I have said is all wrong, I won't mind a bit if you write and tell me so, or if you think of any of the scores of things that I have left unsaid and would like to voice your opinion on them, come along. There is room enough for all—that is if you give me time, for our space is limited from week to week.

## CARE OF THE MOTHER

Dear Miss Beynon:—It has sometimes occurred to me that though I have often, in the Homemakers page, seen articles and letters on the "care of babies," I have never seen any particular reference to the care of the mother before baby arrives.

With some women this is a very trying time—more from a feeling of depression than from any physical cause. With others again, it may be a case of "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." In any case, surely a little more consideration than usual should be accorded them. A woman—on a farm, anyway, if not in town—is, as a rule, expected to go on with her usual routine of work as if there were nothing the matter. Now, speaking from my own personal experience, and also observation, I think it is far better that it should be so. But there are so many little ways in which her husband could show his sympathy with, and consideration for her, if he would only think of them.

To pick out the most comfortable easy chair for her, when the day's work being over, she gets a little rest; to see she has the paper or book she needs and has not to rise and look for them; to go to one of the children, should that frequent child's request be heard, "Can I have a drink, Mummy?"; to read to or talk to her, should she seem to wish it; and most of all, not to take notice should she seem irritable, but instead, to express a little more outward affection than usual. A woman, at such a time, often yearns for an extra smile or kiss from her husband, and surely, seeing what she is bearing for him, she is entitled to it. There are other ways a husband can spare his wife too, such as helping with the washing (when his work will permit him); lifting pails of water, etc.

I think the majority of husbands are very considerate. But it is in the little things that a reminder would not do them any harm. I do not think there are many men, who, under like conditions (were such a thing possible), would show the courage and patience of the average woman. This I have heard

men themselves admit, and the very knowledge that such is the case should make them extra kind, loving and thoughtful to the woman who has left home, friends and oftentimes country for their sakes.

Wishing the Homemakers and yourself a happy and prosperous New Year, I will sign myself

## A GRAIN GROWERS' WIFE.

Surely, special consideration is due to the women under the circumstances you mention, and it has often caused me considerable surprise to see how well many of them rose to the occasion. But forgive me if I disagree with your second last paragraph. I don't think women give up home and friends and country for the man's sake. They give it up usually either because they want a home or because they become very much attached to a man and it adds to their own happiness to be with him. Is this being brutally honest, I wonder?

F. M. B.

## A NORTH-WEST WOMAN IN SELF-DEFENCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having started the ball I find I will have to keep it rolling. I would say just here, I think, myself, I am to blame to a certain extent for the way I have been treated, but in the first place it was unknowingly. I was born and raised in a Christian home where the father's first thought was for his wife and her's the same, for her husband. We children were taught to always think of others first, and to always be ready to oblige or help one another and I can say it was a pleasure to be able to do any little kindness for any one we could. We never thought it any hardship, when our tasks were done, to help either brother or sister with their work. All worked together as long as there was work to do, and not one ever thought of leaving any duty undone or for anyone else to do. So, when I married, I had my dream of just such a home of my own. But I married the wrong man for that, though I often try to excuse him for many things, considering he was raised with different influences around him. I remember when a girl at home I never had to ask for anything; my parents saw anything we needed in the line of dress and it was provided for us, the best they could afford, and we were always satisfied with what we got. Father used to let us do some piece of work and teach us how to do it, and do it just right, then he would pay us the highest price for our labor, so we always had a little money of our own for "pin money" it was called in those days.

When I married we had to begin at the bottom step; he had nothing but a homestead, and a poor one at that, and I thought to help him get along. I did without everything it was possible to do without, to try and keep out of debt, and for years, with poor management and inexperience, poor crops and many

ups and downs, there was not much money to spare, but I never thought then that if he had it to spare he'd give it to me if I asked it. But don't you see, those years were the ones that did the deed. He always had enough to take a good time on, and at first he would ask me to go with him, but, as I thought it was wrong to spend money for pleasure that was needed to clothe my children, I would rather stay at home and save it to get something that was needed. Pretty soon he quit asking me to go, but he never thought to stay at home with me. Then I did not see my mistakes, but now I look back I see I should not have let him put himself first and me last; but I did not want to fight for my rights. I wanted him to grant them of his own free will, but he never has yet.

As for educating my boys to be like their father, Contented is wrong there. I have one married now, and I can say with pride he is an ideal husband. His first thought is for little wife (as it always was for mother). I thank God for such a son, and now that he is out in the world he is respected and pointed out by many wives as a model man, one that will see that his wife has the best he can afford and will help to take care of his children.

Now, when I wrote my letter in the November number I was only giving you a peep at the skeleton in my closet; most people would think ours a happily wedded life, and it would be if I could be like some women I know. Perhaps I expected too much of a man, I have seen quite a few and there are lots of them selfish to the core, while there are other men kind and thoughtful for their wives. Some women can stand up and demand what is right, but I want what is right given willingly and freely or not at all. It takes all the good out of anything that is given because I have to ask. In the first place a man proffers his attentions to a girl, asks for her love in return, and when he gets her she has to do the asking and the wooing after to keep him. Now I have always tried to do my part the very best I knew how and always tried to have a nice clean comfortable home for him to come to, a good meal always ready on time, any time he wants it, his clothes always taken care of and ready for him to put on, and I want to be able to know I have done my part as best I know how, as it is my part that I'll have to give an account of at the last. I don't often air my troubles for the benefit of the public, but as this is a question that concerns a good many farmers' wives I could not resist the temptation to write about it and see what others thought.

## A NORTH-WEST WOMAN.

I am so glad you wrote us this letter. I do feel just as you do that all the fun is taken out of anything by having to ask for it, and I think we understand things better. Do you think it is too late to mend—at least a little bit? I believe I would try, anyway.

F. M. B.

## HOW SOME WOMEN EARN MONEY

### Covers for Furniture

A friend earns money making covers for worn-out furniture. She makes the covers out of pretty designs of denim to match the paper on the wall.

### Making Over Sleeves

One can earn money making over-sleeves for business office wear. One pair can be made out of a yard of goods. The goods costs 3 or 4 cents a yard. They sell for 15 cents a pair.

### Cloth Bags for Banks

A woman for many years has been earning money making cloth bags for several savings banks of Chicago. They are easy to make. Though made of strong material they soon show wear and have to be replaced.

### Glove Washing Profitable

A young girl earns \$3 to \$5 a week washing silk and chamois gloves for the ladies in her neighborhood. She does the work carefully so that the chamois gloves are soft and the light silk ones do not fade or turn yellow.

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President: J. A. Maharg                      Moose Jaw	
Vice-President: Charles A. Dunning              Regina	
Secretary-Treasurer: Fred. W. Green                      Moose Jaw	

**DRUID'S BECOMING DEMOCRATIC**

Secretary, Saskatchewan G.G.A.:—I am requested to write and inform you that we organized a Grain Growers' association here on December 18 and we would like you to give us the constitution and rule books and all the information you can regarding the carrying on of the association. We would be very much obliged if you could come to our first meeting, which will be held in Druid on Jan. 7, 1913, at 7.30 p.m.

JOHN BAILEY,  
Secretary, Druid G.G.A.

Enclosed please find postal order for \$5.50, membership fees for 1912. I also enclose circular re fire guards.

We held our annual meeting on the 16th and the following officers were elected: President, F. Ind; vice-president, G. B. Creech; directors, Messrs. Racklam, Hunt, F. Thorne, Mrs. Creech, Mrs. Pensom and Mrs. Orkenden; press correspondent, J. L. Hanley; secretary-treasurer, George Pensom. We held our Christmas social on the 27th and had a very good time but missed some of our old neighbors who have left us in the year past. The circular re grain shipping has been put into the hands of one of our members to gather information and I will forward that shortly.

GEORGE PENSOM,  
Secretary, Greenwood G.G.A.

**WHAT IS GOING ON AT RED JACKET**

Will you send me a dozen constitution booklets and some of the literature you may have on hand that is nearest to being a condensed history of the association. I am doing my best to organize at Red Jacket. They are running a co-operative store, which shows for itself the feeling at that point. I shall expect a few of your pointers, etc., and I might have to get a speaker.

GEORGE BURDIN,  
Red Jacket.

**HUSTLING AT NORTH PLAINS**

The annual meeting of North Plain G.G.A. was held on Friday, 27th inst. Fees have all been forwarded to Central. The system of fines in force during 1912 will be continued for 1913. (Ten cents fine if absent from regular meeting without good cause). Meetings for 1913 are planned as follows:—

1. A business meeting in the schoolhouse on the second Tuesday of each month at 2 p.m.
2. Social meetings as often as possible in the homes of members by turn, commencing at the home of the president.

Your grain shipping circular was referred to Mr. Dobson, of Disley, who is expected to be able to supply most of the information requested. Your circular re fireguards was laid aside for want of knowledge on the subject on the part of members, none of whom are close to a railway line. The following officers were elected for 1913: President, Alex. Colvin; vice-president, Joe Cottvill; directors, Wm. Cottvill, A. Stewart, James Carson, L. Littlejohn, E. Blakely, R. Stevenson. All present agreed to do their best in an endeavor to increase our membership.

J. SUTHERLAND,  
Sec., North Plain Association.

Oh yes, But give us the information.—F.W.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—The Belle Plains G.G.A. held their annual meeting Dec. 14, and it was fairly well attended. The following officers for 1913 were elected: President, Ed. Langley; vice-president, Harry Chipman; secretary-treasurer, H. Bate; directors, Wm. Hemstreet, N. W. Hyenga, S. Haggerty, C. Burwell, John Randall. I enclose \$5.50, being membership fees due Central, also 20 cents for constitutions with proposed amendments. I enclose also the circular re

# Saskatchewan

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

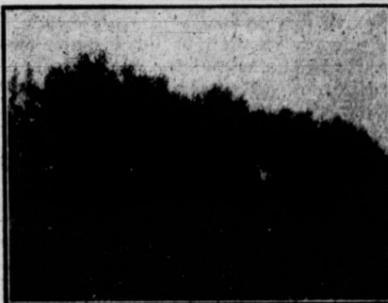
fire guard construction, briefly answered by the meeting. We will hold another meeting in a month's time when we intend appointing our delegates to next Convention. I hope to secure some life members soon.

H. BATE,  
Secretary, Belle Plaine.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Please find enclosed \$25.00 membership fees, and I trust the balance of our fees will be collected and remitted before your books close for 1912. Marketing has been slow and collections likewise, although at this point we have been served fairly well considering the shortage elsewhere. The members of the association have assisted the agent in keeping the car order book free from abuses that sometimes creep in. One of our elevator men got into trouble taking a car out of turn and that was a sufficient hint to others to "walk straight."

T. M. EDDY,  
Secretary, Bethune Association.

Secretary, Saskatchewan G.G.A.:—I have just sent you another P.O. for ten more buttons. Thank you very much for your reply re women becoming members of the association. I have worked hard during the past year assisting my husband in his secretarial duties, and have made fairly complete attendance



**COTTONWOOD**  
Seven years after planting, on the farm of Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask.

at the meetings. Therefore I thought I might as well have a share of the privileges as well as the work of the association, if the constitution permits. It appears to me that the local branches need all the help both sexes can give, so I prefer centering my interest in this work, rather than in the formation of Homemakers' and other distinct clubs.

V. McNAUGHTON,  
Hillview Association.

**O.K. AT LEWVAN**

Secretary, Saskatchewan G.G.A.:—Re grain shipping letter: Will say we are on new line of G.T.P. and did not have train service till about Oct. 1, and then not regular. We had no order book until about December 1. About 50 names on book first day. Nearly all orders are for platform. Cars have not stood on side track very long after being loaded. The approaches to platform are not in very good shape and it is not near large enough to meet the requirements at this point. There has only been one elevator at this point and they did not have any boxes to keep samples of grain. The Co-operative elevator opened this week. I notice they have boxes and farmers are using them. Merchants have been very prompt in unloading cars. I have answered part of the questions, the others I could not answer, on account of having had no order book

till December 1, 1912, and it being a new road we had no regular service until lately. There has been about 175 cars shipped from this point. For my part I think we have been treated very well by railroad company, taking into consideration it is a new road and not taken over by commission until recently.

C. C. DOWNS,  
Secretary, Lewvan Association.

**EVERYTHING O.K.**

In reply to circular re fire guards, this association is of the opinion that the present system of fire guarding practised by the C.P.R. is efficient, there being no fires of any consequence since the road was built in 1907. We were unable to get definite answers to many of the questions contained in your grain shipping letter. The greater percentage of the grain marketed is loaded over the platform. The platform is in good condition and large enough to meet requirements. The farmers are well acquainted, and are respecting the Grain Act. The car shortage seems to be the main trouble. There are seventy unfilled orders on the book at present. We are going to hold our annual meeting on 21st December, and expect to be well represented at the convention in Saskatoon.

L. A. HUMMASON,  
Secretary, Lockwood Branch.

Owing to the fact that our present financial institutions do not extend to the farmer the amount of credit he is justly entitled to and needs, in order that he may finance his business to the best advantage, we, the Hanley Grain Growers' association in annual meeting, this 18th day of December, 1912, Resolve—That the present Provincial Government, who are investigating the matter of obtaining cheap money to loan to farmers on farm security, should be requested to also investigate the matter of establishing municipal banks. Municipal banks giving temporary loans, along with the Government giving loans on farm security, would in our estimation, improve the financing proposition for the farmer considerably.

**Outline for Municipal Banks**

The following is an outline of our idea as to how municipal banks could be established and operated:

1. Have the Provincial Government pass legislation giving municipalities the power to establish municipal banks.
2. Any municipality could then submit a by-law to their ratepayers for ratification, authorizing the purchase of sufficient money on debenture security, to establish a municipal bank if the by-law carried.
3. The ratepayers of the municipality could then nominate and elect a commission of, say, three men from among their resident ratepayers to manage the bank's affairs. This commission working under rules and regulations, would have full control, and be responsible to the municipality for the management of the bank, and would put up bonds of sufficient amount to protect the ratepayers against dishonesty.
4. The board of commissioners could, along with their bank manager, pass on applications for loans and lines of credit. If considered necessary they could appoint an inspector, or have one of themselves act as such, to inspect the premises, methods of farming and, earning capacity of the applicant for loans.
5. The bank to charge current rates

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

of interest not exceeding 8 per cent. interest.

6. The profits, after paying all expenses and providing for a sinking fund, could be used to pay on debenture coupons or increase capital account.

7. The Government to provide an inspector to inspect all municipal banks, making necessary charge for the service.

**WHAT RAILWAY RUNS THROUGH SHEHO**

Our association re-opened their meeting on the 14th December after a lapse of about six months without meetings. The attendance was small, but a live interest was taken in all the discussions. The advance in demurrage was strongly condemned, and we regard it another special privilege for the railroad and elevators. It is also a direct blow to the farmer, as the high demurrage is in effect just when the farmer ships most of his grain. The railway commission must have thought the farmer has had equal footing with the elevators long enough, or that the farmer is too prosperous this year with oats going 30 to 40 bushels per acre and 21 cents to 23 cents a bushel. Now then, a farmer living eight to twelve miles from town cannot load a car of grain in less than three days, and four days if a stormy day should stop him. This means three to five dollars more on each car than at the old rate, which will make many farmers hesitate to ship their grain. The railways are always ready to say they ship or move the grain as fast as they can, and we have to be content with that, even if a car of grain stands on the track unmoved for several days, on which demurrage has been collected, or gets side-tracked for several weeks while the price of grain is going down, as the case has often been. But why are the railways not satisfied when the farmer says he is loading as fast as he can? Therefore, this association recommends reciprocal demurrage.

I am also instructed to write you in regard to the condition of the loading platform at Sheho. It is not large enough and the platform is three feet from the car, which is exceedingly dangerous, as several horses have gone down through this large space. Besides the hard labor it entails shoveling the grain across that distance.

E. O. JOHNSON,  
Secretary, Sheho Association.

**A SPLENDID HINT**

I am sending you a cheque for \$24.50 with exchange added. This is in payment of 24 membership fees and 1 life membership fee for the undersigned, also 50c for a supply of membership cards, which kindly forward at your earliest.

Regarding the life membership fee—the members thought, in consideration of the work that had been done by the local association during the year, an honorarium should be voted to the secretary-treasurer, and that it should take the form of a "Life Membership" ticket in the Saskatchewan G.G.A.

W. J. HEAL,  
Secretary Hutton, Assn.

"That is one way to heal our diseases."—F.W.

**LOOK HERE!**

Enclosed please find money order for \$37.00 membership fees for 74 members and 5 life members in our branch this year.

W. A. PAUL,  
Secretary, Govan Association.  
"Oh, for more like Paul!"

**GOOD! GOING TO UNDERSTAND IT**

Enclosed please find \$3.00, for which please send me 12 copies of the latest Canadian Grain Act.

A. L. ISAAC,  
Sec., Aberdeen Association.

**Saskatchewan Convention**

**DON'T FORGET the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Saskatoon on February 12, 13 and 14**

For Program and Instructions see Page 26

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

### What The Unions Are Doing

West Salisbury Union No. 323 submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved that this Union believes that the price of flour and oatmeal is from 50 per cent. to 150 per cent. above the cost of production, and that we believe that if this question was presented to the voters of the different large cities of this province, we could secure a municipal owned and operated flour and oatmeal mill and reduce the price of these two important articles of food and give the farmers a better price for their grain, and we could go into details and show that the profits in one or two years would pay for the plant.—Full support of West Salisbury Union 323.

#### For Independent Party

Resolved that this union is of the opinion that in order for the farmers and other wealth producers of this province to secure a square deal and a just proportion of the wealth they produce, it is essential for them to unite their forces and enter the political arena, and get control of the lines and govern this province in the interest of all the people, and prevent the privileged few from securing from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the wealth produced by the toilers, and to do this we are firmly convinced that we must break away from both the old political parties and organize an independent party. By this means we can unite the reform element in both the old parties in one solid organization for a definite purpose.—Passed unanimously by West Salisbury Union 323.

The members of Sunnyside Union No. 139 met in the schoolhouse on December 14, 1912. A letter from the secretary of the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values was read in which attention was drawn to the fact that some dissatisfaction existed in certain quarters in connection with the system of land values as laid down by the Rural Municipalities act. After some discussion it was decided to send the following communication to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton:

Sir:—We have it on the authority of the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values, that at the annual meeting of the Union of Municipalities the system of land values taxation, laid down in the Rural Municipalities Act, came in for considerable adverse criticism. The smaller towns complaining that they could not raise sufficient revenue by this means and wishing it could be supplemented by some other form of taxation. If there has been any difficulty experienced in raising sufficient revenue it would seem that the rate of taxation was not high enough. In any case the remedy cannot be hard to find. We are decided that no other method of taxation should be introduced, but that the act be amended in any necessary way so as to enable municipalities to raise the whole of their revenue by a tax on land values only. Signed, on behalf of the members of Sunnyside Union,

WM. M. McLEAN, President.  
F. WOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following resolution was carried and the secretary instructed to forward copies to the Hon. A. L. Sifton and H. Bromley-Moore: Whereas it is just that the will of the people shall prevail in matters of legislation, and whereas the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum will enable the people to clearly express their will on each separate question concerning them; therefore be it resolved that a bill be introduced at the earliest possible time providing for the use of the Initiative and Referendum in all Provincial legislation.

The matter of sending a delegate to the U. F. A. convention was considered and, if possible, this will be done.

F. WOOD Secretary-Treasurer.

The Queenstown Local Union No. 160 held its annual meeting Dec. 13, 1912,

# Alberta

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

in the Queenstown school. Like the previous annual meeting it was well attended, the schoolhouse was crowded to suffocation. President's and secretary-treasurer's reports were read and accepted. Under new business it was moved and carried to ask Post Office Inspector to have Queenstown classed as third class post office with money order office attached. Moved and carried: That secretary write to Railway Commission about needs of railway transportation of the district. The question of dividing the Local into an east and west side branch was discussed and voted to lay the matter over till later on.

A committee who had been appointed to investigate prices of a flour mill reported and another committee was named to further investigate and find out what financial backing the plan would have in the district. Secretary read several letters from flour companies in regard to prices of flour per carload. It was decided to purchase a car or more of flour and a committee was named to confer with the Gleichen Farmers' Union in regard to co-operation in the buying of flour.

It was also decided to purchase a carload of cedar posts in the month of January. Secretary reported that the second carload of apples bought in conjunction with the Gleichen Farmers' Union had arrived and directed the members to where apples were stored. It was moved and carried to appoint a committee to draw up petitions for a railroad and send to the various railroad companies. Moved and carried that a resolution protesting against the navy contribution fund be drawn up and sent to our representative in parliament. President presented a bill for road work done on the grain trail. Money was raised by free contribution.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Geo. McComber (re-elected); vice-president, Frank Arndt; secretary-treasurer, John Glambeck (re-elected). Five directors were elected as follows: Wallace Hull, Chas. McIntyre, R. Shore, P. Sole, L. Aesgood. It was decided to have delegates to the Calgary Convention volunteer to pay their own expenses. The following volunteered to go: N. J. Hall, P. Mills, Geo. McComber, J. Glambeck. After the business meeting followed a short program of entertainment and supper and then a dance lasting till daylight.

JOHN GLAMBECK, Sec.-Treas.

You will find the annual report for our Union. Our last meeting was held at Nanton on December 14, 1912. It proved a very successful meeting; besides the twenty-one members who were present several visitors were present also. Several good samples of Marquis wheat were presented for the inspection of the Union, but no order was placed as other samples which were expected had not arrived. A meeting will be held at the town hall at Nanton on Dec. 21, 1912, at 2 p.m., at which our order for a carload of seed wheat will be definitely placed. Election of officers was held; the following were elected: President, E. S. Boomer; vice-president, J. H. Barbutt; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Ransom; auditor, Mr. McKay; directors, J. H. Chandler, Jno. May, Geo. Armstrong, W. A. St. Clair, J. P. Ransom, Jno. M. Hughes, E. C. Carr. The following delegates for the annual convention were elected: H. A. Dennison, Geo. Armstrong, J. H. Chandler, Jno. M. Hughes, J. P. Ransom, J. Cooper, W. D. Ransom, E. C. Carr. and if we have sufficient members by time of convention, Ed. Newton and C. J. Steen will be added to delegates. It was decided that each delegate bear his own expense. I think most of our delegates will be present. As yet we have done nothing with the fire guard question, but it will be dealt with at our next meeting.

H. A. DENNISON, Sec.-Treas.

On Dec. 7, 1912, a meeting was held

in Seaforth school, of the members of the Galahad Union No. 45, to decide whether the Union should be carried on or discontinued altogether, as the affairs were in bad shape through the poor support of members and non-attendance. The outcome of the meeting was that Galahad Union in name be declared dead, and that a fresh start be made with the funds, thinking that a new place of meeting would stimulate old members and draw in new, and the name be changed to Seaforth Union, with such number as you think fit to allot.

The officers were elected in proper form as follows: President, M. Genteman; vice-president, J. Farmer; secretary-treasurer, F. Vincent. A membership of ten was present.

Please send along a few copies of constitutions and any other literature that may help us, also, can you tell how we will stand as regards delegates at convention, and will you inform me what the expenses were last year after being pooled, to each union, so that we can form some idea as to what it will cost us?

F. VINCENT, Sec.-Treas.

Moyerton has safely steered this, its first box social, and landed on a shore where everything is gold and diamonds with the sun shining and not a cloud in sight. This social was commenced about a month ago by some of the boys with the purpose in view of buying an organ for use in the school for entertainments of different sorts. As a result of Wednesday night's auction the Union has a balance of \$106.85 on hand for this purpose and the boys also have an idea that bigger things are possible. The ladies certainly did splendidly, the variously decorated baskets did them great credit. The bidding commenced almost as soon as each basket was produced and no great effort on the auctioneer's part was necessary to run the bids to \$4.00 or \$5.00. A concert lasting three hours took place before the auction and the young people did extremely well considering the short time allowed for practising. Many thanks are due to outsiders who very willingly assisted to make the affair a success. After the good things in the baskets were disposed of the floor was cleared and the dancers kept things lively till daylight when everyone went home perfectly satisfied that the affair was a glorious success.

E. H. BENNER, JR. Secretary.

#### Fix Prices for Selling and Buying

Mr. W. H. Turner writes as follows: "I am glad to report a better meeting on Dec. 7. The flour mill scheme seems as if it would add greatly to our list of members. It is something practical, it is something that everyone can see. The following resolution was passed in reference thereto: We, the River Bend Union No. 388, endorse the resolution bearing upon the flour mill scheme, provided that the stock of each member be limited and inaccessible, and each shareholder entitled to only one vote. A lengthy discussion was held upon the financial help to farmers, and although no resolutions were passed it was felt that this, too, should be managed by the U. F. A. and the Grain Growers' Grain company, also that they should evolve a scheme whereby farmers will not be forced to market their crop below a remunerative price. Unless something is done along these lines the situation will be very ugly as the crop gets greater every year and is sure to continue to get greater." Mr. Turner tentatively asks how soon it will be before "each district has its own elevator, appoints its own manager, who will once in each month (or oftener) meet at a central bureau to fix prices both for selling and purchasing, with a live agent at Liverpool and other large centres? Then all surplus grain (lowest grades) can be consumed and converted into meats. This should be one of the

#### District Directors:

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

great aims of the U. F. A. It would do more than anything else to raise the farmer out of the mire. Is anything upon this line before the convention this year?"

From Elnora Union No. 373 we hear, "I am sending you some membership fees amounting to \$2.50 for five new members. Our union is doing very well. We have bought a car of lumber and saved about 20 per cent. on the whole amount. We are thinking of buying another, also shipping our hogs co-operatively and so on, thus doing good business."

ROBT. BARCLAY, Sec. Treas.

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

### Don't Delay Buying One a Single Day Longer

If you are selling cream or making butter and have no separator or are using an inferior machine, you are wasting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval Separator.

There can only be two real reasons why you should put off buying a De Laval; either you do not really appreciate how great your loss in dollars and cents actually is or else you do not believe the De Laval Cream Separator will make the saving claimed for it.

In either case there is one conclusive answer: "Let the De Laval agent in your locality set up a machine for you on your place and see for yourself what the De Laval will do."

You have nothing to risk and a million other cow owners who have made this test have found they had much to gain.

Don't wait till Spring. Even if you have only two or three cows in milk you can buy a De Laval now and save half its cost by Spring. If you can't conveniently pay cash you can buy a De Laval machine on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

### De Laval Dairy Supply Co.

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128 JAMES ST., WINNIPEG  
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

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Everywhere in Western Canada for

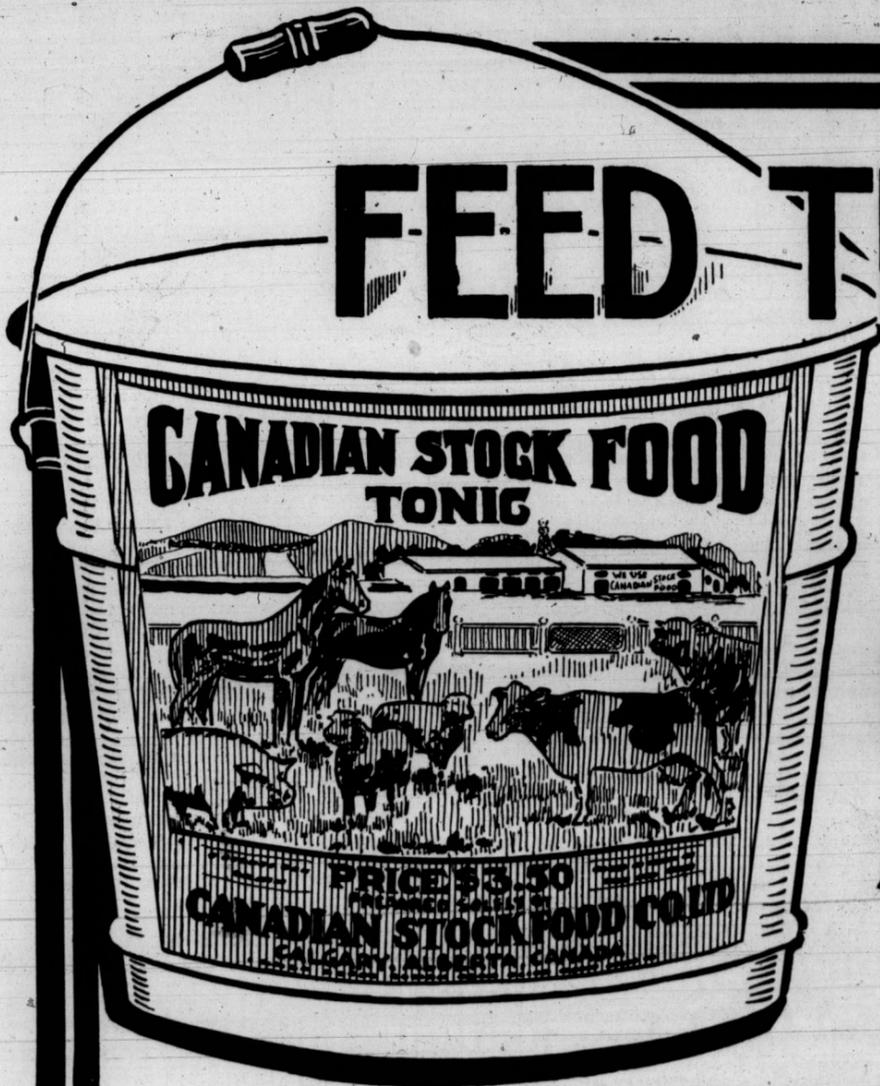
### C.O.W.L. BRAND Ranch and Farm Remedies

Preparations made from Refined Coal Tar and compounded with suitable emollient oils

LIBERAL COMMISSION

Full Particulars, Prices, etc., on application  
Write to Dept. G. Remedies

The Carbon Oil Works Limited  
WINNIPEG - CANADA



# FEED THIS FOOD It Will Pay

## Ask Your Merchant For **CANADIAN STOCK FOOD TONIC**

**W**ORK horses, milk cows, or fattening stock all require to be in the pink of condition for profit. Canadian Stock Food Tonic will put your animals into condition, and will keep them there.

Canadian Stock Food Tonic was compounded after a long experience and is especially adapted to balance the food rations and tone up animals kept in the West and under Western conditions. It has been manufactured for the past five years, and thoroughly tested. We are now in a position to place our preparations on the market as the best Stock Food and Veterinary Remedies for all kinds of stock.

### Read the Results of Actual Experience with Canadian Stock Food

THE DOMINION AGENCY CO.  
Calgary, Alta.

F. R. HARCOURT, Manager

Messrs The Canadian Stock Food Co.  
Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen:—

I have much pleasure in stating that I have used your Stock Food with great success. My horses have certainly improved very much in condition since I started using it, in fact, I will always be pleased to recommend your product to anybody who inquires about it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,  
FRANK H. HARCOURT.

Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen:—

Having been in the Stock business more or less for the last twenty years, have tried several kinds of Stock Foods and cures for different diseases of Stock and have no hesitation in saying that I have never had such good results as since using your preparations.

The Stock Food I have used for horses and milk cows, and am still using it. The Cough and Fever Mixture, Colic Cure and Liniment have all done what you claim much quicker than I thought possible.

Every one handling Stock should always have one of your Medicine Chests on hand.

Yours truly,

H. McCLURE WILLIAMS.

To  
The Canadian Stock Food Co.  
Calgary, Alta.

CALGARY BREWING & MALTING  
CO., LIMITED.

Messrs The Canadian Stock Food Co., Ltd.  
Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen:—

I have used your Stock Food for the last year and found it very satisfactory. The Stock that I have charge of are all doing well on it. The splints on my horse's legs that you treated with Bonicure are all gone, and if you should want to use this note as a reference for Stock Food, the removal of splints, etc., you are at liberty to do so.

Yours very truly,

U. S. TOWERS,  
Stable Foreman.

Canadian Stock Food line of Tonics and Remedies includes— Stock Food Tonic, Poultry Food Tonic, Cough Powder, Worm Powder, Diuretic Powder, Colic Cure, Pine Healing Oil, Embrocation, Lotion, Cough and Fever Remedy, Hoof Oil and Bonicure.

Ask your merchant for Canadian Stock Food Tonic. Allow no substitute. If your local dealer cannot supply you write direct to us.

## CANADIAN STOCK FOOD CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS - CALGARY, ALTA.

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ruce Grove;  
rome; Red  
Calgary—H.  
od—G. W.  
Hat, W. S.

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# Manitoba Directors' Report

Important Features of the past year's work dealt with—Scheme for Farm Help from Britain—How the Manitoba Farmer is Fleeced  
By the Milling Interests

Brandon, Jan. 8.—The tenth annual report of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers association was presented by J. S. Wood, as follows:

I have the honor of presenting to you the tenth annual report of the directors of our Association. Your directors held four regular meetings besides a number of executive meetings during the year, at which questions affecting the interest of the Grain Growers' movements were seriously considered. The year just closed has been a momentous one for the farmers' organization in many respects.

## A Momentous Year

The Grain Growers' movement last year passed through a critical stage in its existence. There is, however, abundant evidence that the principles in the interests of the common people are stronger than ever. In addition to attending the meetings, the members of your Board of Directors have spent a good deal of time in organization work throughout the winter and summer months. For obvious reasons our summer campaign this year was not as successful as we would have wished, the meetings not being as well attended as in former years. This can largely be accounted for by the abnormal climatic conditions of the past season. The farmers were so harassed in their work with unfavorable weather and lack of proper help that they found it difficult and in many cases impossible to give much time or thought to the work of the Association.

## Fight Over Grain Bill

Immediately at the close of last year's convention your Board of Directors sent the president and secretary, with representatives of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Grain Growers' association, to Ottawa, to look after the interests of the Grain Growers in the provisions of the Grain Bill, which the government had introduced into Parliament. This delegation, after having had several interviews with the government and a number of conferences with the minister of trade and commerce regarding the provisions of the Grain Bill, watched its progress through the House until it nearly passed the committee stage, left Ottawa satisfied that the interests of the farmers were being protected. No sooner had they left Ottawa, however, than it became apparent that instead of being protected we were likely to lose some of the rights which we possessed and which had been won only after a hard struggle, an amendment having been added to the Bill in the committee stage that threatened to destroy the usefulness of the distribution clause of the Grain Bill to the farmers.

It was necessary to go to Ottawa and fight the case out. This time the representatives of the organized farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were successful in having this obnoxious amendment struck out in its passage through the senate.

This delegation also made strong representation to the government regarding the farmers' loss sustained by farmers' stock being killed on railway tracks, in such cases farmers being unable to secure compensation, due to the provision of the Railway Act, which enables railway companies to evade demands for these losses. But the government refused to take any action in the matter during the session.

## Taking Over the Government Elevators

In the early summer the Manitoba government indicated their intention of abandoning the operation of their system of elevators in the province. This matter was brought up at the meeting of our Board early in June and the following resolution was passed: Resolved, that in view of the fact that the Manitoba government and the Grain Growers' Grain company have opened negotiations with a view of an arrangement being entered into by which the Grain Growers' Grain company would operate the government elevators under a lease, we, the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, desire to express our opinion that if such an arrangement could be brought about it would tend to conserve the best interests of the farmers of Manitoba in the marketing of their grain,

believing that if the elevators purchased by the government were allowed to revert to private hands and private operation it would revive the conditions and troubles of former years. Since that date these negotiations have resulted in the Grain Growers' Grain company acquiring the operation of the elevators through a lease, and it is our expectation that after the initial difficulties of organizing a staff of clerks and operators, to overcome this change, will operate in the interests of the Grain Growers of Manitoba.

## Regular Organizers Needed

Last year's experience has emphasized the necessity for a change in our methods of organization, and your Board, after having given the matter careful consideration, have reached the conclusion that the movement has attained a stage of development that makes the appointment of regular organizers necessary. In the past we have relied altogether for our organization work on the members of the Board. They being all busy men, having their own farms to look after, found it a heavy strain to properly attend to this work. At the last meeting of our Board it was decided to submit to this convention the proposition of engaging two organizers for the winter months to attend to the work, with a view to making the work of our branches more interesting and effective. The advisability of our Association taking up more fully the work of the operation, as well as organization,

makes this change all the more necessary and a proposition to that effect will be submitted for your consideration.

## Farm Help from Britain

One of the great difficulties farmers are confronted with is the need of a supply of efficient farm help. It is noted by those who have to do with organization work that farmers never have been so busy and never had so little time to devote to this work as this winter and fall. This is largely due to the inefficiency and scarcity of farm help. Your Board of Directors have given this matter a great deal of consideration at all of their meetings throughout the year, and have finally arrived at a definite plan to supply farm help from Britain on the advanced fare basis.

A scheme to this effect will also be submitted for your consideration.

## Car Shortage Again

The perennial car shortage is with us this year in an aggravated form. Notwithstanding the fact that transportation companies have moved a very much larger quantity of grain before the close of navigation than in any previous year, yet there probably remains more grain in the country to be moved to the terminal markets than there was at this time last year, clearly showing that the provisions made by our transportation companies for carrying our products to the markets of the world and not keeping pace with the development of the country.

We have had another illuminating illustration of the colossal folly of attempting to force the grain production of Western Canada to the world's markets through one channel. The congestion at the lake terminals at one time was so acute that it forced the railway companies

to place an embargo on the loading of grain in the interior for a short period previous to the close of navigation. Apart from the losses sustained through the delay in marketing our grain in the early part of the season, this congestion enables combinations of interests to so depress the price to their own advantage and the loss of the country, that they had the unusual experience of prices being lowered immediately previous to, the close of navigation. Since that time number 1 northern wheat has recovered from the low point of 78½ cents early in December to 81½ cents at the end of that month.

## Winnipeg's Unenviable Position

Winnipeg is in the unenviable position of being the lowest central or terminal grain market in North America at the present time and highest for flour and other products.

Manitoba inspection of wheat is at least one grade higher than Minnesota. In oats, Manitoba gives 34 lbs. for a bushel and Minnesota 32 lbs., quotations for Manitoba oats being for number 2, while the American is only number 3.

Farmers in Western Manitoba were getting around 57 cents for 3 northern wheat on the street the end of last month. At the same time the British miller was paying \$1.05 per bushel for that grade on the spot cash market, Liverpool.

The Manitoba miller at present gets his 3 northern wheat 48 cents a bushel less than the British millers and charges the Manitoba farmer and laboring men at least 50 cents per 98 pounds more for his flour than the British farmer and laboring man pays for it.

Friendship is a union of spirits, a marriage of hearts, and the bond thereof of virtue.—William Penn.

8 PER RUNNING FOOT Regal Oval Top Ornamental Lawn Fence

SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER. FREIGHT PREPAID TO NEAREST STATION. ARTISTIC, DURABLE, INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS REGAL \$4 STEEL FARM GATE

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This Double-breasted Suit in Fancy Tweed or Fine Serge, made to your Measure, delivered anywhere in Canada, \$16.50 up  
The same Suit made in Canada would cost \$30 to \$35.

## You Can Get 72 Pieces of—FREE Sterling English Suitings

—and there's no string attached to the offer.

We just want you to get acquainted with Catesby's plan of supplying custom "made-to-measure" clothes at one-half regular Canadian prices.

You know that in Canada, to get a suit or an overcoat made of good West of England or Yorkshire cloth, you have to pay at least \$30.

For this reason: Your local tailor buys his goods in single-suit lengths. Four profits come out of the cloth before it reaches his hands. It stands to reason he cannot give you the same value as a house buying goods direct from the mills. That's what we do, and you get the benefit of this enormous saving when you buy from us.

That's one good reason why hundreds of shrewd Canadians send to Catesby in London for their suits and overcoats. They know they will get their suit or overcoat made up in the best London or Canadian style (as they prefer) from the finest of English woollens, at a price about one-half what they would pay for the same quality suit in Canada.

So, before you order your Fall or Winter suit, SEND FOR THIS FREE PACKAGE of 72 patterns.

With these patterns will come a booklet telling you all about the remarkably successful Catesby "made-to-measure" clothing system.

Read it, and you'll understand why hundreds of shrewd, well-dressed Canadians buy their clothes direct from London, and save one-half of what they would otherwise have to pay their local tailor. What's more—The suit is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. That's fair, isn't it?

Remember, your suit or overcoat comes right to your door, all the carriage and duty charges paid by us, and it is shipped five days after your order reaches London. Don't put this matter off—you'll soon be needing a suit. So send now, while the thought is in your mind.

Address our nearest Canadian office.

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119 West Wellington Street - Toronto  
Coronation Building - Montreal  
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Or write direct to CATESBYS Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, England.  
HERE'S A GREAT TEST.—When you get your patterns, take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby.

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## Furs, Skins, Peltries

**SPECIAL DEMAND FOR MINKS**

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

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Good shooters and sure shooters are Winchester "Nublack" and "New Rival" black powder loaded shells. They are strongly made and loaded with only standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Their even pattern and deep penetration make them sure game getters. You will find nothing better. Sold everywhere. Look for the Red **W** on the box. **They Are Uniform, Highly Satisfactory Loads.**

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**Beats Electric or Gasoline**

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## Kill the Gophers Early!

Get right after the gophers as soon as they show themselves this spring. Every female killed early means dozens less to destroy your crops during the season.

You'll have little trouble getting rid of the pests if you use the new poison,

# "GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

It's a preparation with a base of Strychnine, and all its killing power. But in "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste and the difficulty of dissolving strychnine have been entirely overcome.

"Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, without any acid or vinegar. One package makes a half-gallon of solution, which will poison, through and through, a gallon of wheat—enough to kill over 350 gophers. As the poison penetrates the wheat, it does not wash off when exposed to rain, but keeps its killing power.

Thorough tests throughout the Prairie Provinces have proved that "Gophercide" is the most convenient and most effective gopher exterminator known.

Get a 50c. package, place the poisoned grain at the gopher holes, and you will get all the evidence you want inside one hour.

If your druggist hasn't "Gophercide", order direct from our nearest Branch.

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

Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa,

Regina, Victoria, Toronto,

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Will irresistably appeal to every member of the family when served with Buckwheat and Griddle Cakes, Biscuits, etc.

It is so Pure, Wholesome and Stimulating

Children like Crown Brand best,—and it's good for them,—it promotes their growth in strength and health. They can eat as much as they like of "Crown Brand."

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# THE "RENFREW" HANDY TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE

*Saves Money for Farmers and Dairymen*

**T**HOUSANDS of farmers are losing money yearly through the inaccuracy of their scales. It was to protect farmers against these losses that the "Renfrew" Truck scale was designed and built. And it does protect them—by being absolutely accurate.

Gives the farmer all his profits on everything he sells by weight. Saves for him time and labor—simply wheel the scale to what you want to weigh. Weighs anything from one pound to 2,000 lbs.—and weighs it right. To verify these statements

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**FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID 3/4-SECTION** on bloc, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone; about 240 acres cultivated, 100 acres summerfallow, heavy land, without scrub; half-section fenced; sure cropping locality; good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn, stone, 2-storey granary, never-failing supply good water; schools and churches. \$25.00 per acre, \$2,000 cash; satisfactory terms. Apply to H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

**FOR SALE OR RENT.—STOCK AND** grain farm, 480 acres; 250 acres fenced; six-roomed house; barn and other buildings. 105 acres cultivated, 30 acres summer fallow, 140 acres more cultivatable. Good rich land, plenty of wood. Spring creek and wells. Horses, cattle and implements. Near markets and school. Owner past farming. Will sell at bargain to good man. Fifteen hundred cash, balance to suit. Stock at valuation. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I** have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1 1/2 miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell on bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacKitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-13

**FARM FOR SALE—800 ACRES—ONE OF** the best grain and stock farms in Saskatchewan. For particulars address Drawer 4, Stalwart, Sask. 24-6

**ELEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES** choice cultivated land. Famous Claraholm district, near town. Price thirty dollars. Box 98, Stavelly, Alta. 24-6

**FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE** miles from Newdale, 180 acres summerfallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-13

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## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OFFERINGS:** Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short-horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred-Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-6

**ORCHARD FARM.—FOR SALE NOW, \$60** to \$100 will buy a young Shorthorn bull from a splendid bunch. \$300 for a good Clydesdale colt rising 2 years; filly foals, \$200; mares in foal, \$400 to \$600. Large herd of Yorkshires. A car of good young grade cows.—J. Bonafeld, MacGregor, Man. 21-11

## SWINE

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

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

**STEVE TOMBECKO, LIPTON, SASK.,** breeder of Berkshire swine. 18-11

## SHEEP

**FOR SALE—TEN PURE BRED SHEAR-**ing Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 18-13

## SITUATIONS

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

**ENGLISH FARM LABORERS — SITU-**ations wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councilor Rumsay, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-18

## CORDWOOD FOR SALE

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

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

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## SPECIAL NOTICE

The many thousands of farmers who will require seed grain for their next year's crop have naturally been holding back until reduced freight rates go into effect. The reduction of one-half on all seed grain shipments has been in effect since January 1, 1913. The seed grain business now is in full swing. The prices realized at the beginning of the season are generally higher than those at the end. We, therefore, recommend to all those having seed grain to sell an ad. on the classified page of The Guide starting immediately. The man who is first on the ground will dispose of his seed to the best advantage. Send us your order for at least six weeks. You can sell, through an ad. on this page, all the seed which you have.

## SEED GRAIN

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

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

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE AT \$1.50** per bushel, grown from same wheat which took first prize at Gilbert Plains; also first and sweepstake at Brandon last spring; also 200 bushels Victory oats, clean, pure seed 75c per bushel. J. W. Alderson, Oaknook, Man. 20-6

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED—\$1.80 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby or Yorkton. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 22-6

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT —** Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.60 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-13

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

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

## SEED GRAIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MARQUIS WHEAT—FOUR CARLOADS IN** carload lots or smaller quantities. Pure seed free from noxious weeds. Inspection invited. Sample on application. Arnett Bros., Roblin, Man. 24-2

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

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

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—ABSOLUTELY** pure and clean, \$1.40 per bushel, sacks extra. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 23-3

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

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

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

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

## SEED GRAIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

**WANTED—LIVE WILD ANIMALS, ALSO** furs of all kinds, highest price paid. Write particulars and price wanted or express direct; over five hundred birds for sale; poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis-Guilbert, Man. 20-6

**THE FARMERS' MILL OF PRINCE AL-**bert is turning out high grade flour: Empire Patent, \$2.70 per cwt.; Cook's Pride, \$2.50; Sweet Home, \$2.30; XXXX, \$1.75. Bran and Shorts, \$18 per ton. One Northern Milling Co., Box 333, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-6

**MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST** prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-11

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

**HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE** study free on application. International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-6

## BARRISTERS

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

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

## FARM MACHINERY

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

## CATTLE

**SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, thirteen months and younger; also heifers and cows, and some cows with calves at foot. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 23-11

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

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

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

**HOLSTEINS—FOUNDATION FEMALES A** specialty. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 23-6

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

POULTRY

DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 13-tf.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edwards Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease. half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning stock, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Miss L. Walton, Springside, Sask. 20-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toulouse geese, from prize winning stock, choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 20-6

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, Guild strain. \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Jno. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 24-2

HORSES

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

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

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

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

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALES—DO YOU INTEND HAVING one. Don't arrange till you get my booklet on sales. It's free. Write today. J. R. Long, Regina, Sask.

THE MORAL SPIRIT

Teacher—"You see, had the lamb been obedient and stayed in the fold it would not have been eaten by the wolf, would it?"

Boy—"No, ma'am; it would have been eaten by us."

A Farmer's Reasons

Continued from Page 9

The Guide and are subscribing to it in ever increasing numbers. Let us here pause to consider what the farmer has to advertise. This may be briefly summed up as follows: high class farm stock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, new and improved varieties of seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, etc., and farm lands.

What class of men do such business chances appeal to? Again, I say, to the progressive farmer. In other words, they appeal to the very class of people who are regular readers of The Guide. It is the progressive farmer who is not content with the results and, therefore, not with the method or materials of his grandfather. He, it is, who is striving and struggling to get out of the old ruts and through the untried and the unknown is blazing the pathway to better things. It is the progressive farmer who is not content with mere grain growing, and invests his surplus cash in high class farm stock, it is the progressive farmer who is not satisfied to keep on growing the old rundown varieties of seed grain, which his easier-going, stick-in-the-mud neighbors put up with, but is ever on the lookout for a chance to secure better and improved seed. And, other things being equal, it is the progressive farmer who is the most likely to have the means to purchase these things. Further, The Guide circulation is increasing by leaps and bounds. Just think; a little over four years ago The Guide was not in existence; today, it occupies the proud position of having the largest paid circulation of any farm journal in the West. This means that in the future Guide advertisements will give even better results than in the past. Surely, these are convincing reasons that farmers should do their advertising through their friend, The Grain Growers' Guide.

The same reasons apply with equal force to advertisers of high grade machinery or other merchandise required by the farmer. As to the advertiser of trash, shoddy-fakes or frauds, why, The Guide does not want his advertisements nor do its readers want his wares.

Moreover, every farmer should lend his financial and moral support to The Guide by doing his advertising therein. In some cases this may seem a little thing, but it is impossible to measure the power of influence or the power of little things; a match applied to high explosives will shatter in an instant the greatest triumph of architectural skill; a spark may start a blaze which will reduce the proudest city to ashes, while the hand of the helpless infant may be the hand that will shape the destiny of a nation.

Therefore, every farmer should lend his assistance, be it ever so small, to the fight which The Guide is making against Special Privilege. It is he who will reap the greatest benefit from the struggle and not only directly but indirectly also will his interests best be served who uses the pages of The Guide for his necessary advertising.

HENRY JAMES POMEROY, Roblin, Man.

WHAT HE WANTED

Mr. Pounds, the retired manufacturer, was very proud of his new country estate. He spared no expense in doing things well. Judge, then, of his delight when a pair of rooks began building a nest in his park!

But the farmer who owned the next land was not so pleased. In fact, he disliked rooks. So he gave his sons orders to shoot the offending birds.

"See here, my man," said Pounds to the farmer, fiercely, "I wish those lads of yours would let my birds alone. I'm trying to make a rookery, and—"

"That's all right, sir," replied the sturdy son of the soil. "But I wish your rooks would let my crops alone, I be trying to make a living."

A DEAD SURE SIGN

Two Irishmen were working on the roof of a building one day when one made a misstep and fell to the ground. The other leaned over and called:

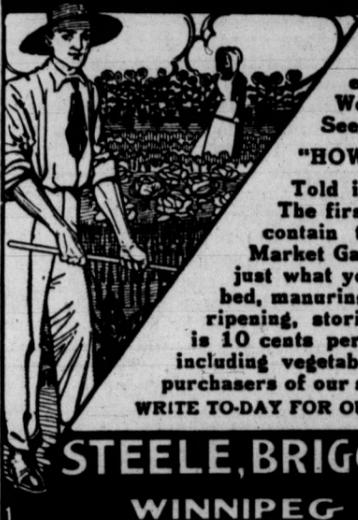
"Are yez dead or alive, Mike?"

"O'im alive," said Mike, feebly.

"Sure you're such a liar Oi don't know whether to believe yez or not."

"Well, then, Oi must be dead," said Mike, "for yez would never dare to call me a liar if Oi wor alive."

PLAN NOW FOR A GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN



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

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

REGINA, MARCH 11-14, 1913

EXHIBIT IF YOU CAN

\$5,000.00 IN PRIZES

ATTEND WITHOUT FAIL

The Prize List contains 130 Sections and 500 Prizes for Horses, Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dressed Carcasses; a Judging Competition; also a Poultry Show Comfortable Show Buildings - Single Fare on Railways Apply to the Manager for a Prize List

ROBERT SINTON, President Regina

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager 101 Donahue Bldg., Regina

Plant trees near your home Get them from the Cluny Nurseries "Birth place of the little trees that grow" Cluny Nurseries Ltd. catalogue free Alta.

125-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$13.75 If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating, Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—if it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay. WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

CAHOON SEED SOWER Has the only discharger scientifically constructed to scatter seed evenly in front of operator and not against his person. Years of use all over the world prove this to be the simplest, most accurate and durable broadcast sower made. Sows all grain or grass seed. Made entirely of steel, iron, brass and heavy canvas. Wide breastplate makes it the easiest to carry. Needed on every farm. Some alfalfa ranches have a dozen. Complete directions in English, French, German and Spanish. Sent prepaid in the U. S. for \$4.49 if dealer will not supply you. Order today, for it is warranted to give satisfaction. Even seeding brings good reaping. GOODSELL COMPANY, 7 Main Street, Antrim, N. E.

Give Your Stock a Chance to do their best for you. Special attention in the winter months pays, not only now but throughout the whole year. Lack of exercise and heavy feeding of dry feeds make liver and bowels sluggish, and the animals unthrifty and unprofitable. Pratt's Animal Regulator corrects these conditions at small cost. Test at our risk! 25c. 50c. \$1; 2-lb. pack \$3.50 For sprains, bruises, stiff in sides—man or beast—use Pratt's Liniment 25c. 50c. \$1 Can be used as a blister if necessary. Keep it on hand. "Your money back if it fails." Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LIMITED TORONTO - ONTARIO

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

AIN

OBTAINED threshed grain rock raised from and absolutely samples on ap-faymont, Sask. 23-6

T, \$1.25 PER Oats, 60c per burley, \$1.00 per 60c per bushel. first-class seed, H. A. Meyer, 24-3

ONE THOU- ed from Bran- breaking. Pure per bushel. re- G. W. Quinn, 24-6

EANED, \$1.50 recleaned, extra ded 120 bushels r bushel. Mar- Alta. 24-6

FROM SEED Co. Free from wo dollars per Green, Medora, 24-6

FOR SALE. Oats, Sask. 19-13

EOUS

CAN SELL mbia. Send us We pay cash in reference: Mer- Our specialty rye and mixed O. Agency, Ltd.,

IMALS, ALSO rice paid. Write ted or express birds for sale; ys, pigeons, rab- s-Guilbert, Man. 20-6

PRINCE AL- rade four: Em- Cook's Pride, XXXX, \$1.75. on. One North- Prince Albert, 24-6

D, HIGHEST no delay. The Portage la 15-tf

OWMEN—BUY coal direct from \$2.25 per ten. enfait. J. F. 34-tf

FOR BIBLE International n, 59 Alloway 23-6

RS

ISTERS, SOLI- cers, etc., etc. lan 34-tf

L.B., BARRIS- sk. 20-tf

NERY

GINE EASILY, ke device your- pe for full instruc- work. Addison 20-13

SHORTHORN younger; also me cows with James & Sons, 23-tf

S HETLAND s of the West. ddles. J. F. Hartney, Man.

READY FOR eifers. J. C. Cowley, Alta 20-28

EF, SASK. — s Cattle. Stock

FEMALES A l, Langenburg, 23-6

RY, BREEDER esian Cattle.

# The Year's Work Reviewed

Continued from Page 7

## How Political Power Is Used

Look with me for a few moments at a few of the evil results which flow from this iniquitous system. It shifts the economic equilibrium from one phase to another. Immediately that a class becomes wealthy it seeks to secure political influence. The French Revolution was simply the demand of the



R. C. HENDERS, re-elected President Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

business class to have a share in political power proportionate to its growing importance. A class which is economically strong will always have the necessary influence to secure and enforce laws to protect its economic interests. In turn, a class which controls legislation will shape it for its own enrichment. Politics is embroidered with patriotic sentiment and phrases, but at bottom consciously or unconsciously the economic interests dominate always. Therefore, if we have a class which owns a large part of the national wealth we may expect that that class will see to it that the vast power exerted by the machinery of government is exerted in its interests. In short, we cannot enjoy economic equality without political equality.

It was Cromwell who wrote: "If there be any one class that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a commonwealth," while not less famous is the statement of the great Lincoln: "The Republic cannot be half slave and half free."

## Sinister Influence of Capital

Another of the evil influences of the protective system is seen in the power of capital over the machinery of gov-



DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR

Why do I, winter after winter, face the BLIZZARD, SNOWSTORM, WIND AND SEVERE COLD and "FREEZE LIKE A DOG" on the long road to town and back, when one of those Dysthes Face Protectors will make me as comfortable as though there was no severe weather? Only because I have neglected to send the small price of \$1.00 for one, but I will do so NOW and ask for the FREE book that tells all about why I can stay INSIDE WHILE OUTSIDE AND LOOK INTO THE SNOWSTORM AND BLIZZARD AS THROUGH A WINDOW.

ADDRESS—

M. DYSTHE

302 Toronto Street, Winnipeg

ernment, and its corroding influence on the morality of our public servants. How far our national life is constantly warped in its action by these influences it is hard to say. Certain it is that the men who have tried to combat and overthrow them have found themselves up against a herculean task. You will call to remembrance the time that President Roosevelt sought to interfere with the great coal strike, when the country was on the verge of a great public calamity. All that he undertook to do, was merely to advise, and persuade. Yet this mild influence was met with an impudent rejoinder, and when at last he succeeded in accomplishing the deliverance of the people from what seemed to threaten them with dire destruction he said: "Yes, we have put it through, but heavens and earth, what a struggle!" Now what sinister and ghostly power was it with which the president of that great Republic had wrestled on behalf of the people and which was able to make his joints quake with fear? Only the power and influence of the predatory interests.

## Far From the Ideal Government

The dominant classes have always used their political power to secure special concessions and privileges and to evade a proportionate share of the public burdens. The interests which thus evade taxation have usually been enriched by public gifts, by franchises, by mining rights, by water rights and by land grants, and yet they allow the public burdens to settle on the backs of those classes who are already fearfully handicapped in order that they might go comparatively free. This was not the ideal of our government. Its ideal was to distribute political rights and powers equally among its citizens. Carefully prepared statistics reveal the fact that less than one per cent. of the citizens of our country hold more than one-half of the aggregate wealth of the country. Is it likely that this small minority will be content with one per cent. of the political power wherewith to protect their wealth? If we would have approximate political equality, we must have approximate economic equality.

## How Wealth Shirks Its Share

It can safely be asserted that throughout history, the strongest have been taxed least, and the weakest most. This same condition prevails in our country today. The average homes in this country today are usually taxed to the limit, while the most opulent homes and particularly their furnishings, are taxed comparatively lightly indeed. Vacant lots held for speculation are often flagrantly favored in this regard. In the year 1897, a study was made of 107 estates taken at random, in the state of New York, ranging from \$54,500 to \$3,319,500. The winding up after death of the owners of these estates disclosed personal property aggregating \$215,232,000, but the year before their deaths, the owners had only been assessed \$3,819,000 on their personal property, while the average farm is assessed up to over 60 per cent. of its real value, railways and like corporate interests are assessed at from 35 per cent. down to 13 per cent. of the market value of their stock and bonds. Such figures and statements as the above reveal an appalling state of inequality and it is little wonder that a spirit of revolt is fast being developed, which in the not distant future will make itself felt.

## Our Motto for 1913

In my address I have sought to outline, from my viewpoint, certain economic and social conditions which I believe demand the careful attention of our grain growers' organizations. May I hope that the year upon which we are now entering will find every member in active sympathy with all movements which tend for the betterment and uplift of the great plain people. Let our motto be for this year: "A Grain Grower, first, last and all the time." Keeping before us constantly the great fundamental principles we have always sought to inculcate and live out: "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

**SEND** for Hosiery Made with Seventy-Cent Yarn! **Guaranteed Six Months**

25¢ to 50¢ a Pair



## A Million People

—men, women and children—are wearing Holeproof Hose! 26,000,000 pairs have been sold on the six-months guarantee! Think how good these hose must be to please so many wearers. Send for six pairs and try them. They save wearing darned hose and they save all the darning. If any of the six in the box wears out within six months you get a new pair free. But we don't protect just the heels and toes. Every stitch is guaranteed. If a thread breaks the pair is considered worn out, you get a new pair free.

can get the lightest weights if you want them.

## Our Thirteenth Year

This is our thirteenth year with "Holeproof." It now commands the largest sale of any brand of hosiery sold, because of the satisfaction to users. Hose that wear out in two weeks are a bother, no matter how comfortable they may be. "Holeproof," the most comfortable hose in existence, last twelve times as long—guaranteed. Can there be any question between the two kinds?

## Send Trial Order Now

Use the coupon below. Send in your order. See what a saving. Note their convenience. You'll never wear common kinds once you know these advantages. They are made for men, women and children. Get list of sizes, colors and prices. Only six pairs of one size in a box. Colors alike or assorted, as you desire.

Indicate on the coupon the color, weight, size and kind you want and send the money in any convenient way. Thousands buy from us this way. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the hose. (888)

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. Bond St., London, Canada

3-Ply Heel and Toe  
FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

## Our Wonderful Yarn

We pay for our yarn an average of seventy cents a pound. It is Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton, the finest yarn that money can buy. Seventy cents is the top market price. We could buy common yarn for thirty cents. But such yarn is 2-ply, heavy and coarse. Ours is 3-ply, light weight and long fibre. We make heavier weights in this 3-ply, soft yarn, but you

Are Your Hose Insured?

## Trial Box Order Coupon

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd. Bond St., London, Can.

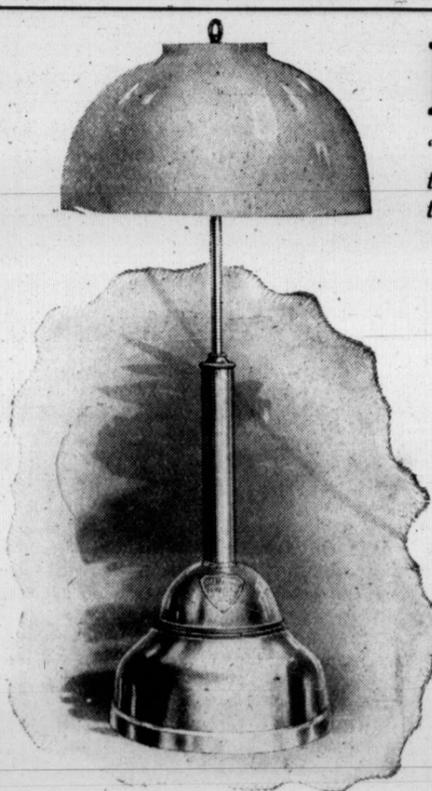
Gentlemen: I enclose \$....., for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children). Weight..... (medium or light). Size..... Color (check the color on list below). Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and size.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Province.....

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



**Pitner** Portable Lamp  
"The Lamp that has stood the Test"

The uses to which this lamp can be put are innumerable. Many kinds and styles of shades are made, adapting this lamp for use in almost every conceivable place.

The shades or globes can be attached either rigidly or loosely, and the lamp, having a ring on top, enables it to be suspended from the ceiling, limb of a tree, or any other desirable place.

Positively the most economical and safest lamp known. Write for our little booklet, "The Safety of Gasoline," which will be sent to you gratis.

Lighting Systems Limited  
PITNER DEPT.  
62 Albert Street, Winnipeg

Maclennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley  
Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

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

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received.

FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the last Edition of HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE, a book of 96 pages, mailed FREE.

weights if you

Year

year with "Hole-ends the largest rosery sold, be to users. Hose eaks are a bother, table they may lost comfortable twelve times as n there be any wo kinds?

der Now

Send in your ing. Note their ever wear com-ow these advan- of sizes, colors pairs of one size or assorted, as

upon the color, u want and send onvenient way. s this way. We as well as the

of Canada, Ltd. on, Canada

r Coupon

OF CANADA, Ltd. an. ...., for which eproof Hose for or men, women or medium or light). (on list below). only one weight

OR S light Tan, Dark Tan, t Blue. med. weight only.

able

up

is lamp can ble. Many es are made, r use in al- e place.

bes can be or loosely, a ring on e suspended of a tree, le place.

economical own. Write "The Safety will be sent

s Limited

PT.

Ninneapolis

nipeg

rley

Sold to

ce for terms

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

Moreover, as regards the question of duty on Cream Separators, there are a dozen makes, other than our own, manufactured in the United States and various European countries and now imported and sold in Canada at as low or even lower prices than in their respective home countries, of which the Canadian importation would be prohibitive if any duty had to be paid upon them.

Very truly yours, THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., F. J. AREND, General Manager. New York, Dec. 3.

Dear Sirs:—Replying to your favor of Dec. 18, requesting our prices on Cream Separators and Twine f.o.b. Minneapolis and Winnipeg. We will give you below prices on cream separators, but we have not named price on twine for 1913:

Table with 2 columns: Cream Separators, F.O.B. Minneapolis, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Rows: No. 1 \$43.20 \$44.15, No. 2 49.20 50.15, No. 3 60.25 61.40, No. 4 73.25 74.40

The above prices are prices to dealers and not retail price to farmers. You understand, we have nothing to do with reference to establishing retail prices and the dealers purchasing cream separators from us outright, make their own prices. The difference between the Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices is practically a matter of freight.

Yours truly, The name of the Company from whom this letter was received is withheld by request.

A USE FOR THE DREADNOUGHTS

Editor, Guide:—I see the G. G. A. is now getting a scheme to get help for the farmers here, which I am very pleased to see, but I am of the opinion that this will not benefit all classes to a very great extent, as the only ones who could advance a man's passage would be farmers pretty well fixed. Now, as I am an Englishman, I know something of the state of affairs in the old country, and may say that there are many thousands of single men and boys, from the age of 14 to 40, who have been born of the working class and have naturally been brought up to hard work from childhood. Most of these get starvation wages at home and would be (although not experienced farmers) a boon to us farmers out here. Now, while the Bordenites are so liberal with their money to give the old country many millions for war vessels, don't you readers think they might be liberal enough to give the farmers a show by building a vessel or so that would be servicable in time of war and could bring out this class of men and boys, passage free, except for the price of their food. There could be an officer appointed in England who could select these strong, able-bodied laborers who are without other means of getting here, and ship them to us here, where we are almost unable to get men at \$3.50 per day to thresh and harvest and \$40 per month for the eight months of summer. Then again, these men would not be leaving the farmer to jump on their own land so soon as the class of emigrants who come out with money. Are we always to look forward to paying higher wages every year until they get so high that we shall be unable to keep men? The answer is yes, if the government don't come to our aid in some better way than giving some fat merchants a hundred or so dollars a month and expenses to go and lie to the British public for an hour or so a week and then put in a good time. If this money were put into free passages I feel sure we would find a lot better results.

H. S. BRADLEY.

A FULL MEAL

Philanthropist: "Er—I sent a poor, starving fellow out of work through the strike down to you with a note this morning to tell you to give him a meal. What's the bill?" Innkeeper: Seventy cents. Philanthropist: "What are the items?" Innkeeper: "Six beers and two cigars."

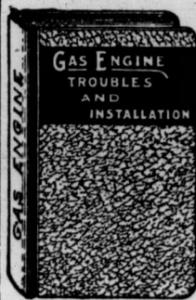
FROM WINTRY NORTHERN BLASTS TO-SUNNY SOUTHERN CLIMES

Farming, Stock Raising and Fruit Growing Are Highly Profitable Occupations in Virginia and North Carolina Along the lines of the NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY

You can do better in the South on account of its long growing season and mild winters: Because all farm products bring good prices in markets right at your door. \$15.00 per acre and up—Buys good farm lands, with improvements, near railroad stations, and best shipping facilities. Thirty million people within a 300 mile radius insure low freight rates and good markets. In the New Southland—\$50.00 cash, with small monthly payments will buy attractive 25-acre farms c. 10-acre orchard tracts, right on railroad and near good markets. Abundant rainfall, modern schools, good roads and best social environment make the New South very attractive. Take a trip this winter—Homeseeker's Round-Trip Ticket at Special Reduced Rates. Only 24 hours ride from Chicago, through an ever changing panorama of mountains, river, valley and green fields. Write for latest copy of our beautifully illustrated magazine, maps, rates, timetables, and other literature. F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l Agt. Room 112 N. & W. Ry. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

IF YOU are at all interested in Home-Mixed Fertilizers I would like to send you my book on the subject. It contains formulas and plenty of information for farmers who want to get the most and the best for their money. The book will be sent free upon request. Dr. William S. Myers Director Chilean Nitrate Propaganda 17 Madison Ave., New York No Branch Offices

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## HAVE YOU FOUND YOUR HERO OR HEROINE?

Now, then, all you small folk who call yourselves Young Canadians, what do you know about heroes or heroines? Think or read up all the interesting stories you can and write us the one you like the very best of all. I don't care a mite how old or how new the story is so long as you write it nicely. It doesn't have to be a book story at all for the matter of that. If you know of anything brave or splendid that a man or woman or boy or girl has done, just take pen and paper and write Dixie Patton about it today. It won't take a minute longer to write your story right away and then it will be sure not to miss the competition.

Tell all the boys and girls in the club and out of it about this competition, so that we will have a great pile of stories. I suppose I don't need to tell you that I will give three jolly books as prizes for the best three stories received and will print all the next best. If you have tried before and didn't get a prize or didn't even get into print, don't give up. I would like every boy or girl who has sent us a story for any of our competitions to send me a hero or heroine story.

All the stories must be in The Guide office not later than February 15.

Please don't forget to have your teacher or one of your parents certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

DIXIE PATTON.

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

## THE TAME GOPHER

When we first moved into Alberta we set up a tent, and around it we had sacks of grain.

A gopher lived under the tent and ate little holes in the sacks and was storing food in the holes under the tent. This gopher was a fat and playful little fellow.

He would run up to us and whistle. My brother said he was talking to us and then he would scamper away.

When mamma threw scraps out for the chickens the gopher would run to get them.

When mamma fed the chickens he would eat the feed, till one day she put a pail over him. He jumped and knocked the pail over.

That fall we moved into a new house on the farm and did not see him any more.

COUNNE L. HAECKER.

Age 12, Edgerton, Alta.

## THE SQUIRREL

When the leaves turn yellow, and the nuts begin to fall, the squirrel knows that winter is coming. He begins to gather nuts to keep him from getting hungry during the winter. He carries them to his nest, which is generally in a hollow tree.

This is all I know about squirrels, so I will close.

CYPRIAN LENHARD.

Age 11 years.

## THREE KINDS OF GOPHERS

Dear Sir:—I will write and tell how the gopher, a very well-known little animal, prepares for winter. The gopher is in some ways like a squirrel. There are three varieties of gophers here. The bush gophers are deep grey, with a very bushy tail. The other two kinds are: one is of a sandy color and lives in sandy earth; the other is the prettiest of all, being beautifully striped with brown and yellow. They all live in holes in the ground. In the spring I have caught them with their mouths full of green leaves and grass. When the grain is ripe and standing, they cut it off at the bottom and then carry the grain away to their holes. I have often seen the tops of the holes covered with wheat straw they had carried away, and after taking the grain out had left. After the wheat is threshed and in the granary, they make holes in the plaster and then go in and take all in their mouths they can.

My brother and I, one fall, caught often twelve a day. We had over seventy altogether. In the late summer they gather dry grass in great quantities, carrying it in enormous mouthfuls, that

stick out on each side like huge whiskers, right down their holes. When winter comes they are all ready and then we never see any more gophers until the snow is off the ground, in spring. I suppose they sleep all winter.

HENRY SHERLAW.

Age 14.

## PREPARING FOR WINTER

As the beavers are favorite animals in Canada I thought I would try and tell about how they prepare for winter. First they find a brook with a gravelly bottom. Then they cut down brush and let it float down the brook until it is caught in some brush that grows in the brook. Next they cut down larger brush and logs with their teeth, until they have a bank from one side of the brook to the other. Upon this they pile sticks and stones and mud, and then

still more sticks and stones and mud until the dam is so high and solid that the water cannot flow through or over it.

After the dam is made, they make houses in the same way, with sticks and stones and mud. They then make two tunnels from the bottom of the pond up through the earth to the floor of their house. One tunnel is used to go in and out of, the other tunnel leads to the pantry.

The pantry is a pile of trees with the juiciest bark on them. And thus, with their houses made and a nice bed of leaves and grass in their houses, and a large pile of juicy barked trees for their food, the little beavers are ready for the long cold winter.

LILLIAN MERSEY, Age 15.  
Springfield P.O.

## A SEASIDE ADVENTURE

By Josephine R. Carter (age 10)

(Written by a Little Girl not of our Club)

One morning I was playing with a friend in the sand at a little place on Long Island. Not very far away, we saw a life-boat lying on the beach; we thought

it would be fun to play in it, so we got in, and were rocking and trying to make it sail (on sand), when a big wave came up and lifted it a little.

We were delighted with this, and rocked it some more. Soon a bigger wave came, and this time it lifted the boat off the sand and carried it out.

When I realized this, I screamed for help. My little friend's mother was sitting on the beach, and when she saw us going, she screamed too.

A life-saver happened to be fussing with a boat near by. He caught the situation at a glance, and, dropping everything, rushed after our boat, which was going quickly out into deep water.

We were terribly frightened when we saw the big waves almost on top of us, and I do not know what would have happened if he had not caught our boat just when he did.

He watched his chance, and when the next wave came, rushed us with it to the shore. In a few moments we were safe and sound on the beach.

I tell you, I was never so glad to get back to the land in my life, and thus end my first "seaside adventure."



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At Santa Rosa you have plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures almost unknown. Better than irrigated land and at about one-tenth the cost. You can easily raise two and three crops each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year, according to the crops you raise. The finest and highest priced oranges of Florida can be raised on this land and a producing orange grove is worth from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre. It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grape-fruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (sweet and field), oats, alfalfa, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables. Not a better place in America for raising and fattening all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

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# Country Girl's Ideas

Did you ever reflect upon the science of spending money? When I started out in the world, at the age of eighteen, I didn't know there was any science in it. Up to that time I had very little money to spend and whatever I had I spent haphazard and as the spirit moved me. Usually, it was a very indiscreet spirit and it grieves me now to think of the happy-go-lucky conglomeration of clothing I used to assemble about me—for, as with most young girls, it was on clothing that the most of my income was spent.

There are those who will tell you that good clothes don't cost any more in the end than poor, but I think this is a fallacy. Above a certain price, a large part of the cost of anything that is good is in the beauty of it, with a smaller proportion in the extra durability. However, granting that it often pays to buy moderately cheap clothing, there is room for discretion in the purchasing of it.

To secure the best results in dress, one should lay aside a certain sum to spend on it and then sit down with pencil and paper and see what will give the most satisfaction.

It is impossible to give a set rule for dress since each person's needs depend upon the circumstances in which they are placed, but with many people the tailored suit is coming to be the foundation stone, as it were, of the wardrobe. A neat fitting suit, with one fancy and one tailored blouse, fills a thousand wants. In the summer one is apt to need also a dainty washable white dress, and if one has to go driving a dress of some soft material like marquisette, which will not crush, is preferable to lawn or linen. In the winter, when the cloth suit is hung away in the closet, besides some cotton house dresses, all that most girls in the country require is one cloth and one silk dress, and even the silk dress can be dispensed with unless one goes to rather formal parties.

Then there is the great and momentous question of a hat. A hat must harmonize with all the outdoor clothing one has to wear, so it is wise to select some one color scheme for the season and adhere to it religiously. If one's suit should happen to be navy blue one must not go off at a tangent and buy a green blouse and a cardinal cloak, because no hat that was ever created by a milliner can harmonize them.

I didn't know this when I started out in the world and when I went into a store and saw a piece of material for a waist that took my fancy, I did not stop to think whether I needed another waist as badly as I needed a pair of shoes or whether that particular piece of goods had any relation to my other garments, I just bought it regardless. The result was a terrible hit-and-miss wardrobe, having always a preponderance of one thing and a conspicuous lack of another.

Just here I might mention also the temptation one has to buy things that are reduced in price, merely because they are reduced and not because we want them. I wonder how many bureau drawers are filled with remnants of dress material and laces and embroideries that were bought at a reduction with the vague idea that some day they would come in useful. In the meantime, it is the merchant who is making a profit on the capital invested in them, while the person to whom it should belong is the one who loses.

Another leak in many households is the habit of buying in dribbles instead of in quantities. A striking example of this came to my attention last autumn. My sister, one day, bought twenty-five cents worth of carrots and got just a small paper bag full. About a week later she bought a whole peck and paid for it the modest sum of sixty cents. I know too, of many women in this city who never think of laying in a supply of butter and eggs in the fall, when they are comparatively cheap, but who buy them from day to day as the need arises.

So by a dozen leaks our pocket money is depleted and we often get meagre satisfaction from the spending of it instead of having the fullest enjoyment out of every cent. I might have been spared many of the mistakes I have made if someone had taught me to buy rationally

and according to my needs, instead of being guided by every passing caprice; but I had to learn what I have learned by leaving behind me a long and weary trail of mistakes. What is true of buying clothes is true of all the departments of life and of clothes in their relation to other things. One should stop to consider that if they buy this, they cannot buy that—assuming that the readers of this department are girls of limited means.

I remember very distinctly that in the old pioneer days it would have been accounted an evidence of insanity to spend ten dollars on a book, and even yet the idea clings to us that books and pictures are the luxuries of life and rich clothes and automobiles the necessities.

So I have a presentiment that, if buying were more carefully and conscientiously considered, life would become fuller and saner. We would get a better sense of proportion and in time we would buy only those things that it seemed best worth while to have about us.

*The Country Girl*

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## SPLENDID VALUES IN GENUINE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS



Look up your Catalogue, page 33

Note the fine values in lace insertion and edging, women's collars and infants' cotton bibs. And do not forget to see page 32 for embroideries and flouncings at exceptionally low prices.

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This is assuredly a bargain in men's genuine Irish linen handkerchiefs. You cannot buy the same quality anywhere at such a low price—and it certainly is a low price, only a fraction over 8c each. But you will have to see them to realize what wonderful value they are. Hemstitched, neat narrow hems, and put up six in an envelope.

8N21. Men's Genuine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs..... 6 for .50



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It would be extremely difficult to find such a bargain in women's genuine Irish linen handkerchiefs as these. Every woman should take advantage of this money-saving opportunity, even though she does not require handkerchiefs at present. They are so inexpensive that she can afford to put them aside until she wants them. They are hemstitched and have neat narrow hems.

8N20. Women's Genuine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Six in an envelope. Sale Price, the six..... .25

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# Secretary McKenzie's Report

The following is the report of the Secretary, Roderick McKenzie, at the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon on January 8

As compared to 1911, the receipts for membership dues shows a slight increase. Five new branches were organized, but to offset that gain there are a larger number of branches that did not send in dues than in any former year. The activity of our secretaries in forwarding dues in the first half of the year gave indication of renewed activity, as the amounts received were much higher than the corresponding period of the previous year. This early activity, however, was not maintained during the last half of the year, no doubt largely

portant work to engage our attention for the present.

Another encouraging feature of the year's operation is the increased number of our branches which hold regular meetings at stated periods. Where adequate preparation is made by the officers of the association to provide suitable programs for those meetings; they prove a marked success. In many instances the meetings of the Grain Growers' Associations have become the social centre of the community in which they are held. They become responsible for a development in the social side of farm life. They train members to interest themselves in public questions. They become the happy medium for building of character and training for usefulness.

### Looking To The Future

One lesson we are to learn from the last eighteen months' experience is that if we are to fill the functions that the Grain Growers' association should perform in laying the foundation for a better and purer democracy, we will need to make a change in our system of organization. The methods employed in the early stages of the development of the

movement fail to meet the case at the present stage. It is quite apparent that the Grain Growers' movement is emerging from the shock it received some eighteen months ago, where some of our members were enticed by other influences from the allegiance they owe to themselves and the Grain Growers' movement. Grain growers are recognizing the baseness of abandoning their own organization at a time when it needs their help most. That interests who enjoy special privileges at the expense of the common people have become more aggressive from the fact that they had been able to make a split in the ranks of the farmers' movement at a critical period when questions of vital importance were to be decided is evident. They flatter themselves that the farmers' organization is no longer a barrier to their exploiting the common people. It is gratifying to observe, however, that there are indications that this temporary backset has already reacted and is forming a basis for a more vigorous propaganda and stronger demand being made for economic freedom.

It would seem sound wisdom if this convention would devote a good deal of time to the working of a comprehensive scheme of organization along educational and co-operative lines, that would draw the rural population into closer relationship for the improvements of social conditions surrounding farm life. It is part of wisdom for the grain

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growers to adapt themselves to changed conditions. Hitherto we have been slow in doing so, but the exigencies surrounding the conditions under which we market our products and secure commodities for our homes and farms, demand a closer and more intelligent interest on the part of the farmers in everything that relates to the distribution of these commodities, to the end that the enormous and apparently unnecessary waste that now obtains between producers and consumers, if not totally eliminated, at least be reduced to a minimum.

Obstinacy is the mule among the passions—a mistake of nature.—P. S. Dupont de Nemours.



R. McKENZIE, Secretary  
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

due to the harrassing conditions encountered by farmers in securing their crop, by adverse climatic conditions and lack of proper farm help. Last month, however, showed a great revival of interest. Those branches that have held their annual meetings report more interest in the questions represented by the Grain Growers' movement than in any former year.

### Contributions to Central

Since the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was formed, the branches have contributed to the Central Association dues as follows:

1903.....	\$ 703.80
1904.....	977.40
1905.....	1,618.00
1906.....	1,889.60
1907.....	1,847.00
1908.....	2,933.60
1909.....	2,823.80
1910.....	3,774.45
1911.....	2,548.45
1912.....	2,555.47
	<b>\$21,671.92</b>

An average of \$2,176 a year. A very insignificant amount when you consider the magnitude of the problems that confront us, and with which we are expected to join issue. The issue is a conflict with privileged interests and for the Reign of Right and Justice. Those who desire that the Reign of Right should triumph must put themselves and their substance into the conflict. We need money, but our greater need is men—men who will put themselves, their manhood, into the struggle for economic liberty.

### Increase in Co-operation

The feature of the year's operation is the increased number of our local branches, which are supplying their members with staple commodities on the co-operative plan. This feature of our work is being developed from year to year, and has now reached the stage where it seems to be necessary to give this co-operative movement some central authority to give it direction and ensure it a wider measure of success. Every effort should be strained in the future to foster and encourage this movement. Thinking men amongst us begin to realize that the problems of the future will only be solved by a higher form of co-operative effort among the producing classes. Training for this higher co-operative effort should be the most im-

## TRACTOR TALKS HART-PARR SIMPLICITY AND ACCESSIBILITY NUMBER TWO

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**Fewest Parts** By actual count, a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor has several hundred less parts than any other tractor of equal horsepower. This fewness of working parts gives greater simplicity, strength, efficiency and durability, with less friction and wear, less chances for trouble and less delay in making adjustments or repairs, than is otherwise possible. Just look at the sectional view of our 60 H.P. motor and see how easy it is to get at the "insides."

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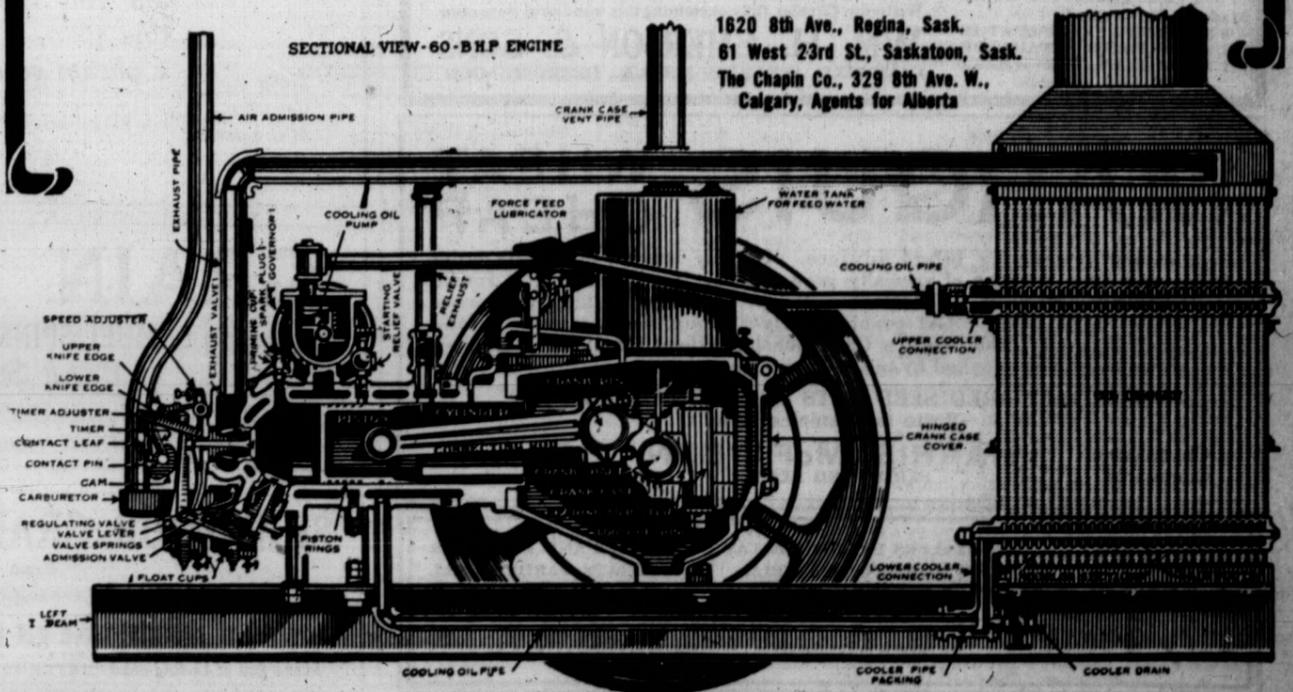
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in motion. As soon as the cylinders have been properly warmed on gasoline, you can change over to cheapest kerosene without leaving the running board. Nothing could be more simple than this. Moreover, every part of a Hart-Parr Tractor is at your finger tips. You don't have to tear down the whole engine to get at a single part.

**The Service We Give You** Service, too, counts for much when you buy a tractor. If your choice is a Hart-Parr, the quality of the service you'll get is top-notch. Our experts are always ready to give you the utmost aid and attention whenever necessary. If it's a question of repairs, you need only order them and then forget about delivery. Hart-Parr Service will lay them down at your station in the shortest time and at least expense.

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Calgary, Agents for Alberta

# Grain Growers Declare for Peace

Resolution Condemning both Naval Policies and Demanding Referendum Adopted by Large Majority

One of the most important pronouncements of the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention last week was contained in a resolution condemning the naval proposals of both political parties, and declaring that Parliament would not be justified in taking action on the naval question without first holding a referendum.

A resolution in favor of a referendum was on the order paper, and this was moved by F. Simpson, Shoal Lake, and seconded by Josiah Bennett, of Austin. Mr. Bennett said he was an Englishman and though an old man was ready to go and fight for England if necessary, but he was not willing for Mr. Borden or Mr. Asquith, or anyone else to dip down into his pocket and take \$5 without his permission (applause). He was opposed to both naval policies.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, said this was an excellent resolution as far as it went, but he was afraid it would not accomplish anything. It would merely be pigeon-holed when it reached Ottawa. He believed that 95 per cent of the delegates believed as Mr. Bennett did that an expenditure for naval purposes was not necessary and if that was so that opinion should be expressed. He proposed an amendment as follows:

Whereas among the Christian nations of the earth there is an ever increasing desire upon the part of the common people that war and preparation for war which entails such a fearful harvest of human lives and places such a crushing financial burden upon the taxpayers, should be brought to an end, and that this vast energy now devoted

to purposes of destruction and death be utilized in the cultivation of the arts of peace, and that, instead of promoting distrust and hatred between nations, a spirit of confidence and brotherhood should be encouraged,

And whereas both the Conservative and Liberal parties in Parliament have each proposed that \$35,000,000 or more of the public revenues should be devoted to the construction of naval armament without a mandate from the people;

Therefore, be it resolved:

That this convention of delegates representing 10,000 farmers of Manitoba places itself on record as firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever of public monies for the construction of naval armament, but decidedly in favor of Canada encouraging to the utmost the movement towards international peace and disarmament and the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration;

And further, this convention is strongly of the opinion that Parliament is not justified in making any further move on the naval question until the same has been submitted to an actual referendum of the people.

This was seconded by T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, and several others, and on being put to a vote was carried with only five dissentient votes out of the five hundred delegates present.

Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to all the members and ex-members of the Dominion cabinet, and to the members of Parliament representing the three Prairie Provinces.

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' OFFICERS

The following officers were appointed for the year 1913 at the Annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, held at Brandon last week:

### President:

R. C. HENDERS, Culross

### Vice-President:

J. S. WOOD, Oakville

### Directors:

- District No. 1—PETER WRIGHT, Myrtle
- District No. 2—R. M. WILSON, Marringhurst
- District No. 3—W. H. ENGLISH, Harding
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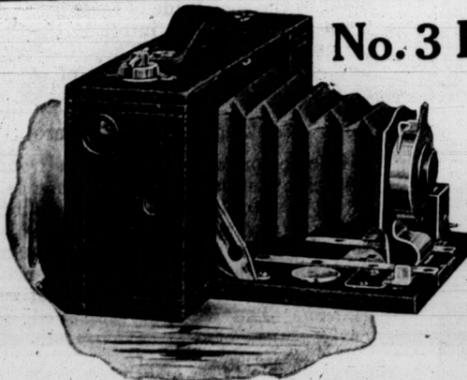
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# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 11, 1913)

Wheat—With cables from abroad coming slightly higher almost daily and the American markets showing signs of better prices, our market has taken advantage of this support and closes this week with the May Option selling nearly a cent and one-half higher than last Saturday. The commercial grades advance in prices in comparison to late, from buyers, this causing a narrowing of spreads and a bigger advance in prices in comparison to the contract grades. The off grades, such as toughs and rejected, are becoming very difficult to find ready buyers to take them at quoted prices. Receipts of the former still continue to arrive very liberally. Evidently shippers are intent upon getting out of condition grain to market before mid weather sets in. The general tone of our market still looks fairly strong, and while it is bound to have its breaks now and then, should recover.

Oats—A general dullness still exists in the market for this grain and although the May option has advanced one-half a cent, it has not had any noticeable effect on the 2 C.W. Lower grades are practically unchanged.

Barley—Prices show almost a cent increase from a week ago, due to the better enquiry received during the last two or three days. Americans still report good demand for their feed. This may yet bear somewhat on our market.

Flax—Nothing very much can as yet be reported on the flax situation at Fort William. No doubt future prices are greatly dependent on the outcome of it. Values closed today unchanged from last Saturday, although they worked lower during the week.

Wheat—	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 7	81 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2
Jan. 8	81 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2
Jan. 9	82	87	88 1/2
Jan. 10	82 1/2	87 1/2	89
Jan. 11	82 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Jan. 13	83	88 1/2	89 1/2

	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 7	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Jan. 8	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Jan. 9	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Jan. 10	35	35 1/2	35 1/2
Jan. 11	35 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Jan. 13	35 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2

	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 7	104 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Jan. 8	104 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Jan. 9	104 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Jan. 10	104 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Jan. 11	105	111 1/2	111 1/2
Jan. 13	105	110 1/2	110 1/2

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$0.88 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,000 bu., to arrive	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,200 bu., to arrive	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,800 bu., to arrive	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,500 bu., to arrive	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,300 bu., to arrive	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,500 bu., to arrive	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,300 bu., to arrive	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., wheat	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars, choice	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,300 bu., to arrive	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.86

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.85
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.82
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b., bin burnt, smut	.82
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.81 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.82 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.81 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.82
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.82 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.88
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.77
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.77
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.80
Rejected wheat, part car	.78
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.82
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.81
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.80
Rejected wheat, 3 cars	.75
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.76
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.75
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.82 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut	.82
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut and bin burnt	.82
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car, frost	.88
No. 3 wheat, part car, frost	.87
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.82 1/2
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.87 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frost	.84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frost	.84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.83 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.80 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator	.71
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	.85
No. 3 durum wheat, 2 cars	.83
No. 1 durum wheat, part car	.87
Durum wheat, 1 car, sample	.84
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.48
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.40
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, to arrive	.43 1/2
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.45
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.43 1/2
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.45

No. 3 corn, 7 cars	.42
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, to arrive	.43 1/2
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.42
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.44
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.38
No. 4 corn, 1 car	.41
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, transit	.44
No. 3 winter corn, 1 car, poor	.41
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	.86
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.85
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.30
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.30
No. 3 white oats, 6 cars	.31
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.30
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.29 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.29
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.30
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.29 1/2
Sample oats, 1 car	.29
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.59
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.59
No. 1 rye, 1 car	.59
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.58 1/2
Sample rye, 1 car, to arrive	.57
No. 3 rye, 1 car, wild oats	.57
Sample barley, 4 cars	.48 1/2
Sample barley, 2 cars	.47
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.53
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.51
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	.51
No. 2 feed barley, 7 cars	.50
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.56
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.55
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.55
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.50
Sample barley, 2 cars	.48
Sample barley, 3 cars	.50
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.54
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.52
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.52
No. 2 feed barley, 7 cars	.48 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.52
Sample barley, 3 cars	.51
No. 4 barley, 1 car, oaty	.53
No. 4 barley, 1 car, tough, frost	.47
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.55
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.50 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	.49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.49 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.51
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.53
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.53 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.58
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.58
Sample barley, 2 cars	.47 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.47 1/2
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.26 1/2
No. 1 flax, 19 cars	1.26
No. 1 flax, 3,700 bu., to arrive	1.26

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.82 1/2	\$0.87
2 Nor. wheat	.79 1/2	.85
3 Nor. wheat	.79 1/2	.83
No. 3 white oats	.28	.31
Barley, No. 1	39-40	45-63
Flax, No. 1	1.05	1.25 1/2
Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	.87 1/2	.88
July wheat	.88 1/2	.89 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.50	\$6.40
Hogs, top	8.25	7.42 1/2
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.20

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

The receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards last week amounted to 515 cattle, 25 calves, 2897 hogs and 10 sheep, as compared with 192 cattle, 7 calves, 306 hogs and 211 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the totals were 1002 cattle, 2300 hogs and no sheep.

### Cattle

Considering the light receipts, the cattle trade was fairly active last week. Values did not change much. Most of the head were common and medium cattle, and sold from \$4.25 to \$5.25. The top for the week was \$6.50, but choice grain-fed steers could have commanded 7 cents by reason of a timely arrival as there is an unfilled demand for this class. While milkers and springers of a good class are selling well, common and undersized cows should be left in the country unless showing up extra strong on milking qualities. The best cows on sale last week brought from \$55 to \$70 on milking qualities. Not many stockers and feeders were received. Light stockers of fair quality sold around \$4.50 and choice stockers brought from \$4.00 to \$5.10. The livestock market has pretty well recovered from the holiday stagnation, and normal activity with steady prices may be looked for again.

### Hogs

Receipts in hogs have been heavy, some 3000 coming in during the past week or so. Prices have, nevertheless, held steady, \$8.25 being easily got for the good quality. The feature of the week's hog market was the large proportion of excellent quality and this helped to keep prices up to \$8.00 and \$8.25.

### Sheep and Lambs

No trade in sheep and lambs worth mentioning and prices remain about level with the last few weeks. Choice lambs are quoted up to \$7.00, and choice killing sheep from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

## Country Produce

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

### Butter

Jobbers' prices for butter remain level with last week's, namely 29 cents for fancy dairy, 28 cents for No. 1 dairy and 22 cents for good round lots. Wholesale butter has declined one cent since last week, but this has not affected jobbers' quotations. Nevertheless, there is an easier tone pervading the butter and egg market. Only about one-tenth of the butter coming into Winnipeg is of the No. 1 quality, but the supplies are sufficient to look after the ordinary demand.

### Eggs

In sympathy with the lower egg prices all over the United States, storage eggs have declined in price, and along with this reduction, the new laid quality has also suffered. Firms are still quoting to country customers 33 cents for strictly new laid eggs, and 21 cents for held or packed stock. As they retail the latter sort at 25 cents, they cannot afford to give more than 21 cents, and prices may even decline a trifle lower.

### Potatoes

Little if any trade remains in this line, the old figure of 35 cents a bushel holding good.

### Milk and Cream

Milk and cream quotations remain unchanged, and the present schedule of 37 cents on sweet cream and 32 cents on sour, will probably hold for the balance of the month. The supplies being received are quite satisfactory, far above a year ago. This shows that more Manitoba farmers are going into the dairy business on a larger or smaller scale, and the steady returns from this line throughout the winter are not to be despised.

### Dressed and Live Poultry

Prices on live poultry remain the same as last week, and the season's trade is about over. Since the holidays and the cold snap, hardly any live poultry is coming in. Prices range from 16 to 17 cents on turkey, 14 cents on chickens and ducks, to 9 to 11 cents on fowl. Practically all the poultry business is now in the dressed line. Last week's prices hold good, ranging from 14 cents on fowl to 20 cents on turkeys. Very little poultry is coming in lately, but no scarcity is felt, as there is still a surplus remaining from the holiday receipts.

### Dressed Meats

Prices are the same as before on dressed meats, 11 and 12 cents for pork, and 6 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents on beef. Dressed calves bring 12 cents. Dressed sheep are quoted up to 12 cents and spring lamb one or two cents higher.

### Hay

The hay market is normal, no change being reported since a week ago. Supplies received just nicely take care of the demand. No. 1 Timothy sells for \$19, and No. 1 grades of Upland and Red Top for \$12 and \$15, respectively.

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from January 7 to January 13 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 7	81 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	65	58	49 1/2	30 1/2	28	28 1/2	28	26	44 1/2	40 1/2	38	37	104 1/2	102 1/2	...	86
Jan. 8	81 1/2	78 1/2	76	70 1/2	65 1/2	58	50	30 1/2	28	28 1/2	28	26	44 1/2	41	38	37	104 1/2	102 1/2	...	86
Jan. 9	82	79	76 1/2	70 1/2	65 1/2	59 1/2	50	30 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	25	45 1/2	41 1/2	38	37	104 1/2	102 1/2	...	86
Jan. 10	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	71 1/2	66 1/2	60 1/2	50 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	25	45 1/2	42	38	38	104 1/2	102 1/2	...	86
Jan. 11	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	71 1/2	66 1/2	60 1/2	50 1/2	30 1/2	28	29	28	25	46	42	39	38	105	102 1/2	...	86
Jan. 13	83	80	77	72 1/2	66 1/2	60 1/2	51	31	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	26	46 1/2	42 1/2	39	38 1/2	105	102 1/2	...	87 1/2

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 13

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	83	81 1/2	95 1/2	Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)	29c	29c	28c-30c
No. 1 Nor.	80	78 1/2	92 1/2	Extra choice steers	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	...	Fancy dairy	26c	26c	26c
No. 2 Nor.	77	75 1/2	87	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50-6.50	5.35-5.65	4.85-5.25	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	72	70 80 1/2	80 1/2	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.00-5.75	4.75-5.50	4.25-4.50	Good round lots	22c	22c	24c
No. 4	66	65 71 1/2	71 1/2	Best fat cows	5.00-6.00	5.25-5.50	3.75-4.15	Eggs (per doz.)	35c	35c	50c
No. 5	60	57 61 1/2	61 1/2	Medium cows	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	3.50-4.00	Strictly new laid	21c	21c	28c
No. 6	60	57 61 1/2	61 1/2	Common cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Held stock or packed	21c	21c	28c
Feed	51	49 55 1/2	55 1/2	Best bulls	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.85-3.85	Potatoes	55c	55c	70c
Cash Oats	31	30 1/2	37 1/2	Com'n. and medium bulls	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.25	Milk and Cream	37c	37c	40c
No. 2 C.W.	31	30 1/2	37 1/2	Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	37c	37c	40c
Cash Barley	46 1/2	45	66	Heavy calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	32c
Cash Flax	105	103	100 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$55-\$65	\$45-\$60	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	32c
Wheat Futures	83	81 1/2	95 1/2	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
January	83	81 1/2	95 1/2	Hogs	...	...	...	Dressed Poultry	15c	15c	16c
May	88 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	Choice hogs	8.25	8.25	8.25	Chickens	14c	14c	11c-12c
July	89 1/2	88 1/2	101 1/2	Heavy sows	6.00-7.00	5.50-6.50	8.00	Fowl	16c		

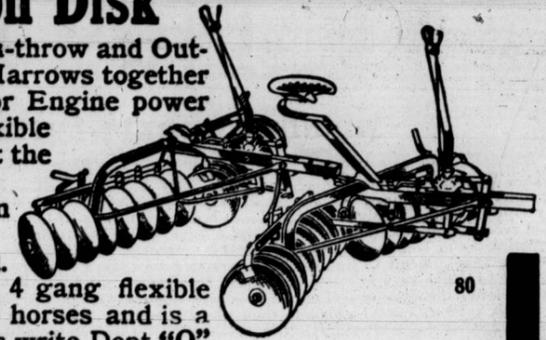
STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
	1912	1911	
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	79,213.40	5,798.50	
No. 1 Northern	1,418,535.50	556,655.10	
No. 2 Northern	3,485,061.40	1,559,596.10	
No. 3 Northern	2,417,281.10	2,745,027.00	
No. 4	570,748.00	2,084,505.40	
No. 5	166,279.10	1,210,286.20	
Others	4,010,740.20	4,864,268.00	
This week	12,147,857.50	12,026,102.10	
Last week	10,301,344.10	12,181,952.50	
Increase	1,846,513.40	444,149.20	
Oats—			
1 C.W.	34,465.12	54,491.33	
2 C.W.	1,025,824.25	601,622.31	
3 C.W.	307,027.08	273,858.14	
Ex. 1 Feed	407,759.15	750,102.32	
1 Feed	277,156.10	605,927.17	
2 Feed	161,715.28	204,806.14	
Others	1,525,688.23	343,562.32	
This week	3,539,612.24	2,814,173.05	
Last week	2,976,286.16	2,718,567.27	
Increase	563,326.08	95,605.16	
Barley—1912		Flaxseed—1912	
3 C.W.	627,293.43	1 N.W.C.	1,837,117.23
4 C.W.	334,122.21	2 C.W.	384,507.26
Rej.	190,493.12	3 C.W.	97,991.26
Feed	78,597.15	Others	11,644.42
Others	321,435.16		
This week	1,831,261.05		
Last week	1,956,546.36		
Increase	52,005.41	Decrease	125,285.31
Last year's total	675,866.00		
Shipments			
1912	Wheat 1,671,258	Oats 251,725	Barley 296,455
1911	1,519,726.18	245,764	51,101
		Flax 594,040	61,981

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS**  
 Liverpool, Jan. 11.—To-day's closing prices were as follows:  
 Manitoba No. 1 Northern ..... \$1.11  
 Manitoba No. 2 Northern ..... 1.09  
 Manitoba No. 3 Northern ..... 1.06  
 March ..... 1.07  
 May ..... 1.04  
 July ..... 1.04  
 The wheat market opened with moderate covering by shorts and prices  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher, and later there was a further advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with offers light. The strength in America and firmness in Buenos Ayres, together with the firmness of Canadian offers, contributed to the advance.  
 The advance was checked, freer Plate offers and predictions of larger Argentine exports next week, and the liberal Argentine shipments indicated by Bradstreet. The market on the whole is dull but steady, with the question of Argentine exports holding balance of power. At the close the market was dull but steady and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than yesterday.  
 Corn opened  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher and later further advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  with the undertone firm. The strength in America, firmness in Buenos Ayres and the fact that a cargo of Plate corn destined to Liverpool has been diverted to the continent caused the covering. Plate Spot was  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK**  
 Chicago, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market dull, weak. Steers, \$5.90 to \$9.40; Texas steers, \$4.70 to \$5.85; western steers, \$5.70 to \$7.40; stockers and feeders, \$4.40 to \$7.55; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$7.60; calves, \$6.75 to \$10.75.  
 Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market dull, 10c. to 15c. lower than Friday's average. Light, \$7.15

## The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

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



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

The "Bissell" will make a proper seed bed for you. Another Bissell special is a 28 plate wide sweep, 4 gang flexible Harrow covering 14 ft. It is nicely handled with 6 horses and is a favorite with many farmers. For further particulars write Dept. "O"

**T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., ELORA, ONT.**

Write to any of the Jno. Deere Plow Company's Branch Houses

to \$7.42; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.40; heavy, \$7.05 to \$7.42; rough, \$7 to \$7.15; pigs, \$5.75 to \$7.35; bulk of sales, \$7.25 to \$7.35.  
 Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market weak at Friday's close. Native, \$4.65 to \$6.15; western, \$4.75 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$6.30 to \$8.20; lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$9.20; western, \$6.90 to \$9.20.

**CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET**  
 Chicago, Jan. 11.—Saturday's prices for grain, after the bullish debauch of the two previous sessions, declined moderately, as did provisions. Fluctuations were rather narrow, and the volume of business moderate.

A heavy snowfall in Kansas preceding the predicted cold, and the prospects of large shipments from Argentina, were bear factors in wheat. The fact that shorts had pretty well eliminated themselves during the previous two days, also affected prices. At the close May was  $\frac{1}{2}$  over the bottom, but  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  under yesterday.  
 Corn opened sharply higher, but it soon developed that this was due to bidding by scattered, beated shorts, who missed the bull bandwagon Friday.

On the modest decline which ensued, considerable corn was worked for export, lending a firm undertone to the market. Shippers are finding difficulty in meeting demands of export buyers for early shipment, owing to the non-accumulation of earlier sales.

Trade in oats was chiefly of an evening-up character, typical of week-end sessions. May closed  $\frac{1}{2}$  down.

### CONVENTION PROGRAMME

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Convention at Saskatoon

February 11, at 8 p.m.  
 Empire Theatre—Reception of Delegates.

February 12  
 Convention opens at 9.30. 1st Session—Reception and Discussion of Official Reports. 2nd Session—Constitutional Amendments which are to take precedence

in every Session until completed. Balance of Session—Miscellaneous resolutions. Evening Session—Addresses expected by Dr. Bland of Winnipeg, and Dean Rutherford of Saskatchewan University.

February 13  
 4th Session, 9.30 a.m.—Nomination of Officers. Resumption of Resolutions. Afternoon, 2 p.m.—Life Membership and Sample Market. Evening—Transportation. Evening—Addresses expected by Professor Magill and Railway Officials.

February 14  
 7th Session, 9.30 a.m.—Election of Officers. Balance of Session—Organization Districts. 8th Session, 2 p.m.—Grain Act Amendments and Miscellaneous Resolutions.

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

### Instructions to Associations

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

### Instructions to Delegates

1. Tickets. Buy a first-class, one way

fare, and take a standard certificate for it from the ticket agent. If travelling over two different companies lines, don't buy a through ticket. Get a ticket to the junction, and a ticket from there on. Don't forget to get a Standard Certificate in each case. Certificates must be deposited with the Convention Secretary on arrival. In case ticket is bought on train, be sure to get receipt from conductor.

2. RETURN. When leaving get your Certificate from the Convention Secretary. If your ticket cost less than the average rate, he will charge you the difference between the rate you paid and the average rate. If you paid above the average, he will refund you the difference. Return tickets will be given free at the railway ticket offices on the production of the Certificates countersigned by the Convention Secretary.

3. Registration. On arrival, register with the Convention Secretary at his office in the Convention Headquarters. Give him your credentials from the local Association and your railway certificates. This is necessary to obtain your voting badge.

4. ACCOMMODATION. The reception committee will arrange for accommodation.

5. Life members will please wear their Life Membership badges, and annual members their Membership Buttons throughout the Convention.

6. Reception of Delegates commencing at 8 o'clock on February 11, 1913.

7. Time tables, etc., will be handed to delegates on arrival.

8. Registration fee of 50c. will be charged visitors.

Expenses  
 1. The pool makes all pay alike for their railway ticket. The average last year was \$4.00.

2. Accommodation at the Saskatoon Hotels costs the Western rate of \$2.00 and upwards.

For further information apply at Information Bureau at Convention Offices, or

FRED W. GREEN,  
 Central Secretary.

### A DIPLOMATIC CONFESSION

Little Ethel had been brought up with a firm hand and was always taught to report misdeeds promptly. One afternoon she came sobbing penitently to her mother.

"Mother, I—I broke a brick in the fireplace."

"Well, it might be worse. But how on earth did you do it, Ethel?"

"I pounded it with your watch."

### A SLANDER

Guest—"I have eaten many a better steak than this!"

Landlord (enraged)—"Not in this house!"

# HACKNEY AUTO PLOW

Plowing  
Seeding  
Discing  
Harrowing  
Harvesting  
Threshing

Wood Sawing  
Orchard Work  
Road Grading  
Feed Grinding  
Cutting Ensilage  
Hauling Loads, etc.

**Do your Plowing, Seeding, and all other work on the farm where power is needed with a Hackney Auto Plow—the great One-Man machine—universally known as the greatest labor-saving device or the farmer ever invented, the only tractor that can be worked economically on farms of average acreage. It eliminates drudgery, solves the vexacious labor problem, enables you to do your work better and cheaper—when weather, soil and crop conditions are all in your favor.**

The Hackney Auto-Plow may be equipped with disc plow, disc harrow or road grader attachment—attached in same position as mould board plows shown above.

Before you buy a tractor you want you to investigate the Hackney Auto-Plow—the one-man outfit. Our catalog, describing the machine in detail, photographs and testimonial letters from users will be mailed on request.

**Hackney Manufacturing Company**  
 641 Prior Avenue St. Paul, Minn.

## R.K. Lamp

gives better light than gas, electricity, acetylene or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For homes, stores, halls, etc.

**COSTS ONE CENT PER NIGHT**  
 Guaranteed 5 years. No wick, no chimney. No mantle trouble. No dirt. No smoke. No odor. A perfect light for every purpose. Colored post card free. Write for circular D and free card.

**RICE-KNIGHT Ltd.**  
 Toronto or Regina

# GROWING-GROWING-GROWING

## Things Don't Just Happen!

¶ You know there must be some fundamental principle at the base of a continuous success.

¶ Great things have happened during recent years. But, so far as the farmers of the West are concerned, by far the most important of these is the fact that four and a half years ago, "The Guide landed in the West."

¶ The Big Interest, for a time, seemed to think we didn't matter much. But first impressions are not always accurate. Within twelve months they realized that "The Guide and The Grain Growers' Associations were a power to be reckoned with."

¶ There's no dodging the fact that our efforts are meeting their just reward. We find, in short, that our shots at the Citadel of Privilege are causing great consternation in the ranks of the Plutocrats and every effort is being put forth by Canada's Hundred Money Kings who rule the country to put us out of business.

¶ If called upon to explain our rapid growth and prosperity, we would say that "The Guide has a definite work to

¶ This week we are printing 30,000 Copies, to supply our rapidly increasing subscription list. We are now on the crest of the wave of prosperity.

¶ The Guide has taken especial care to ignore the usual rules of journalistic success. We have not travelled the broad highway lined with sign boards. We have turned our backs on threats and golden chances. We are merely recording the discovery, however, that independence—even in journalism—is not an obstacle to success. We are imbued with honest conviction, and we will go on fighting the good fight for Equity and a Square Deal.

¶ During the past six weeks, subscriptions have been pouring into the office in exceedingly large numbers; but if all our readers whose subscriptions are due to expire during the present month and during February would send us their renewals now, this would save us a lot of trouble and expense. Do not wait until a notice is sent you. The date on your label will tell you just when your renewal is due.



## Two Hundred and Forty Weeks' Growth

For all the good "The Guide has tried to do  
The greater share of praise belongs to you;  
Let's keep on trying, without undue fuss,  
To make conditions better, having us,  
And put an end to all oppression!

### Take Advantage of this Splendid Offer

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

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

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

Name.....

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

Post Office.....

Province.....

do, and—to quote the words of a subscriber—"It is doing this work now and well."

¶ The producing end of the farming business is being looked after by a number of excellent journals, but what about the distributing end?

¶ It is all very well to know how to grow grain and to raise stock to advantage, but we have to see that we get a square deal when marketing our produce and live stock—hence "The Guide."

¶ In June, 1908, the first number of "The Guide" was printed. Since that time our progress has been phenomenal. The Guide has passed the experimental stage, and now occupies the proud position of Canada's Leading Democratic Weekly.

Dear Western farmers to whom "The Guide owes—  
The vital force by which it lives and grows,  
Your staunch support its infant steps that propped,  
And never since has wavered, much less stopped,  
Is still our best possession.

*Third Prize Ad. written by HENRY JAMES POMEROY, Roblin, Man.*

# IF You Are Not Satisfied

*Farmers of the West—  
Unite!*

**With present conditions, what are you going to do?**

If you ask, "What can I do," the answer is, that by yourself you can do nothing, the only remedy is co-operation—start co-operation right now by being the next to join the 13,000 farmers who are already shareholders in the Farmers' Company. Subscribe for The Grain Growers' Grain Company's shares. If you can't afford to do this just now, do the next best thing, ship your car of grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, is the advice of a farmer who always ships his grain to them and has made a handsome profit by doing so, and if you will also do so, you will be satisfied this year, next year and in all the years to come.

It would take too much space to tell you in one advertisement of all the advantages to be gained by this course of action, but the chief benefits are:—

- (1) All profits returned to farmer shareholders.
- (2) All loss claims taken up with the Railway Company.
- (3) Duplicate grading system, which corrects error in grading.
- (4) And last, but not least, the future benefits to be derived when, with increased capital, the Company extends its field of action.

*"In Union  
Is Strength"*

**Watch this page week by week and learn the reason WHY!**

## The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA FARMERS ADDRESS  
CALGARY OFFICE

Calgary, Alta.