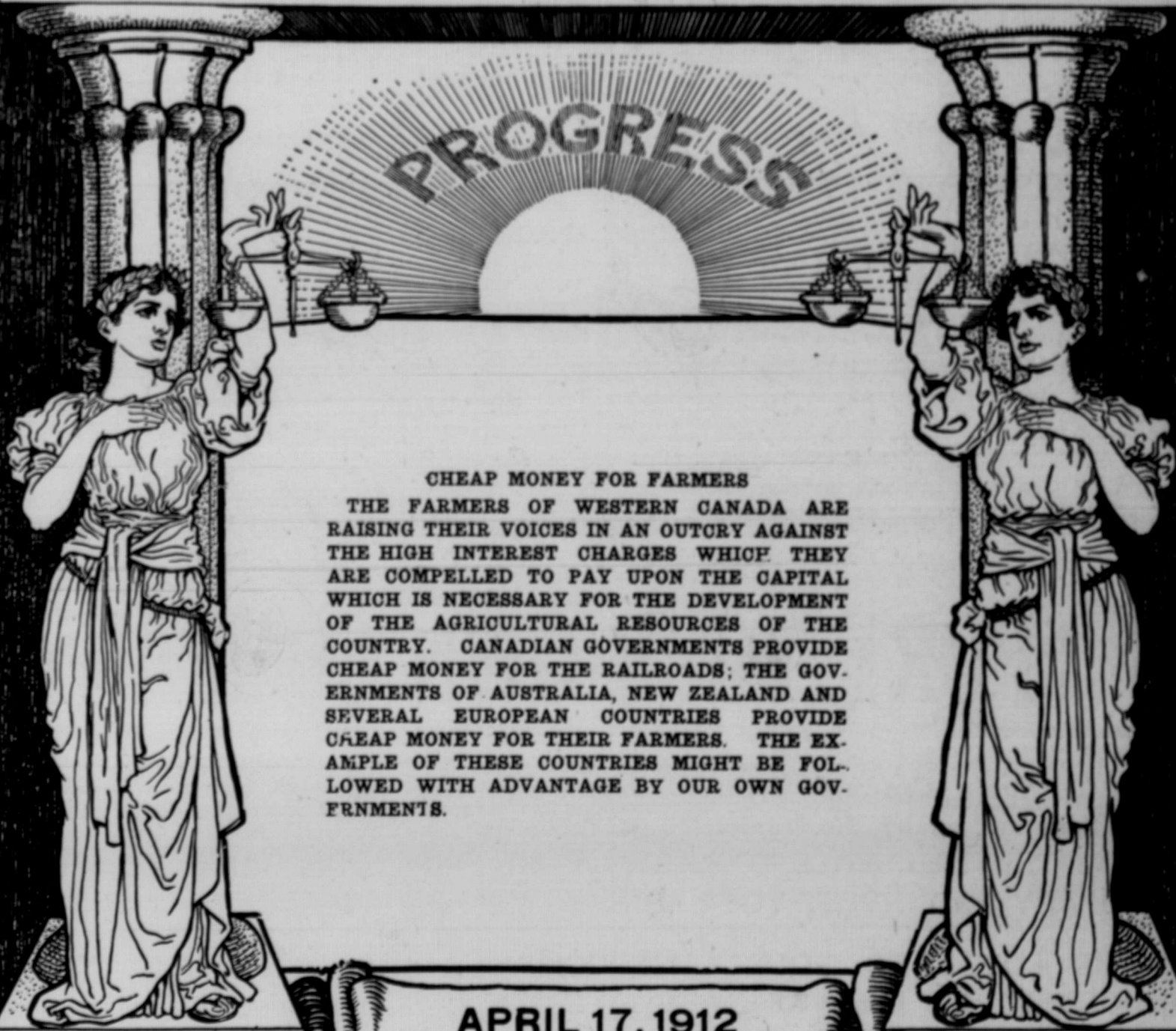


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS
THE FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA ARE RAISING THEIR VOICES IN AN OUTCRY AGAINST THE HIGH INTEREST CHARGES WHICH THEY ARE COMPELLED TO PAY UPON THE CAPITAL WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY. CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS PROVIDE CHEAP MONEY FOR THE RAILROADS; THE GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PROVIDE CHEAP MONEY FOR THEIR FARMERS. THE EXAMPLE OF THESE COUNTRIES MIGHT BE FOLLOWED WITH ADVANTAGE BY OUR OWN GOVERNMENTS.

APRIL 17, 1912

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



Sold on Approval

THIS Picture shows Culbertson Bros. seeding with their **BIG FOUR "30"** at Bowman, N.D. They write: "During the season of 1910 we operated a 30-horse double-cylinder undermounted steam engine, but at the end of the season we found the expenses to be so great that we were compelled to lay it aside and we replaced it with a **BIG FOUR "30,"** which we have never had occasion to regret. We can break just as many acres per day with **THE BIG FOUR "30"** as we could with our steam outfit, at one-fifth the expense. The engine will do everything the company stated it would do, and more too."

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—AND HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS—



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The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

April 1



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This beautiful **EXTENSION BRACELET HEAVILY GOLD-PLATED** with best quality **ROLL PLATE** and with **SIGNET SET WITH 5 WHITE-STONE BRILLIANTS**, can be adjusted to fit any size wrist. **GIVEN POSITIVELY FREE** for selling only \$3.00 worth of fast selling **POSTCARDS** to sell at 6 for 10 cents all beautifully embossed in gold and colors. Write now for cards, when sold send us the money and we will send **BRACELET** exactly like picture by return mail **POST FREE**. **THE POSTCARD PREMIUM CO. Dept. G WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

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

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

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

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Volume IV. April 17th, 1912 Number 38



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Our working gloves stand the hardest wear a little better than the rest. They are strong and durable, fit well and are soft and pliable. Seams are toward the back of the fingers preventing blistering while at work. Our working gloves get special tanning, which prevents them from hardening or shrinking when coming in contact with heat or water.

HEAT OR WATER WILL NOT SHRINK OR HARDEN OUR GLOVES



7-8-92—MEN'S WORKING GLOVES—In either brown or natural horse hide, buff finished, chrome tanned, full welted seams. Heat and water proof. All sizes, 8 to 10. In ordering state size.
7-8-92—Price, per pair \$1.00

7-8-91—MEN'S WORKING GLOVES—Salamander tan, just the thing for anyone needing an extra pliable, easy fitting glove, Will not harden or shrink under any condition. All sizes from 8½ to 10.
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We have spent years in the manufacture of fencing and consequently we know what is best to give real fence service and how to make such a fence at a price you are willing to pay. Don't be misled by the inferior and cheap article offered by outside houses, because such fencing is dear at any price.

Our Agent will supply you, but if there is some near write us direct, mentioning the name of your dealer, and we will see that your requirements receive prompt attention.

Write for our printed matter. It is mailed free on request.

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This picture from an actual photo shows **Louden Balance Grapple Fork** lifting a third of a ton of dry clover hay.

There isn't another fork in the world in its class. It's the only one that can handle clover, alfalfa and threshed straw as successfully as timothy. No dribbling or scattering, with long stuff or short, large load or small.

Louden's BALANCE GRAPPLE Fork

has a patented arch support that gives perfect balance. It takes hold or releases its load at the slightest touch—simple in design, made of steel with heavy malleable connections. Will lift a half ton without bend or break.

Get the **LOUDEN**, the best hay fork in the world. See it at your dealer's. If he hasn't it don't run chances with any other—write us direct.

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When noting the prices quoted below, remember that every article we list will give lasting satisfaction. We do not sell goods which will not wear well, and with us quality of material is as important as style. As a very large part of our business is from former customers, we can safely say we have given good satisfaction.

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26 to 30 inches.....74c
32 to 36 inches.....84c
- 7552—Belt in White Washable embroidered linen, 2 inches wide—nice pearl buckle, 22 to 22 inches.....19c
- 7524—Good Cotton Chemise, Swiss embroidery, 8 to 14 years.....39c

- 7561—Linen Collar, 2 1/2 inches high, Sizes 12 1/2 to 14.....10c
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- 7563—Fluted Jabot, fine linen, Valenciennes lace and insertion.....19c
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TOWERS' FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry. Made for rough wear and long service in the wettest weather.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

LOOK FOR THIS MARK OF EXCELLENCE

TOWERS' FISH BRAND

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED

Buy Coal Direct from Mines

To ensure a certain and permanent market for the output of a fully equipped and operating Coal Mine, producing one hundred tons daily of high carbon domestic and steam plow coal, I will sell one-quarter of my shares at the par value of twenty dollars per share to consumers who will agree to buy their coal direct from the Mines at wholesale prices. I have recently bought ninety per cent. of the stock of these Collieries, and believe this to be a plan that will be mutually profitable.

When sending for particulars say what your coal requirements will be per year.

WILLIAM E. CLARK
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Have you longed for the stirring notes of the "Pipes?" Instead of being amused by others you can delight them in no time if you learn on one of our

Practicing Chanters Plain mounted. **\$2.50**

Ivory mounted. **\$3.50**

Ours is the largest stock of high grade Bagpipes in America. Prices from \$30 to \$85. All Pipes tested by our own EXPERT piper before they leave the factory. We carry all extra parts and accessories. A completely equipped repair department promptly attends to any repairs—the charges are reasonable, too.

Illustrated Bagpipe and Band Catalogs Free on request. Write for them. 11 C. W. LINDSAY, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 17th, 1912

NO REPLY FROM THE GOVERNMENT

In this issue on another page we publish a report of Premier Roblin's speech on the elevator question, in which he blames the failure of the system upon the Grain Growers. Last week we published the truth of the matter and showed that the blame rested largely upon the government of which Mr. Roblin is the head. The government did not give the elevator system a chance to become a success. The greatest corporation in the world would be doomed to ruin if managed as the government has managed the elevator system. The government promised that the elevator commission would be independent. But the commission was not allowed to purchase the elevators. By this action on the part of the government more than a quarter of a million dollars of the people's money was wasted by paying far more for elevators than they were worth. It was the money that is taxed out of the people of the province that was thus wasted. The commissioners began buying elevators at the right price. The government interfered, and took away from the commission the power to buy further elevators. The government then began to buy elevators direct and paid much higher prices to the elevator companies than the commissioners could have purchased the same elevators for. Can any member of the government justify such an action? Is there a farmer in Manitoba who would do his business in that way? The government paid for the elevators from 25 to 33 per cent. more than the commissioners could have bought them for. We consider that Mr. Roblin should give the people of the province an explanation of this matter. If any farmer in Manitoba engaged a manager who transacted his business as the government has transacted the elevator business would not an explanation be demanded? The elevator question is a vital one to every farmer. It is more vital even to those farmers who have supported the government than to those who have opposed. Aside from the question as to whether public ownership of internal elevators is practicable the people of the province have a right to know why the system was not given at least a fair chance to succeed.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Great good could have been accomplished for the benefit of the people by the proper use of the \$6,300,000 cash gift handed to Mackenzie and Mann by the Dominion government. What would not such a huge sum do?

It would establish 315 well-equipped and self-supporting demonstration farms throughout Canada at \$20,000 each.

It would pay the salaries of 6,300 rural mail carriers at \$1,000 each.

It would pay over one-third of the total salaries of all the 34,000 school teachers throughout Canada for one year, at an average of \$500 each.

It would place a barrel of flour in every home in Canada.

It would have established 100 magnificent rural consolidated schools at \$63,000 each, where country children might secure a good education.

It would have established 200 rural agricultural high schools and domestic science schools within reach of every farm boy and girl in Canada, costing \$31,500 each.

It would have provided free to Canadian farmers 10,000 pairs of splendid farm horses at \$630 per pair.

It would have paid for 36,000 eight-foot binders at \$175 each.

It would have provided free school books for every school child in Canada for the next four years.

It would have provided a grant of \$1,000 each to 6,300 rural school districts in Canada.

It would have given relief to every poverty-stricken family in Canada and removed them from actual want.

It might have been used to bring blessings upon the people of Canada. It was taken from their pockets by taxing their sugar, their tea, coffee, clothing and nearly everything they use. With so many places where it might well be spent it was given to two men, and their associates, who are already rolling in millions of the people's money. It was given to them as a free gift, without the people's permission, and there will be absolutely no return. Not even "thank you." The railway would have been built anyway. Now it will be built with the people's money and the people will have about the same control over it as they have over the Trans-Siberian Railway. And Canada is a land where the people rule! Alas, not yet.

PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA

Hon. E. Pulsford, a former member of the Australian Senate, has recently published an interesting pamphlet dealing with the effect of Protection on the industries of the great island Commonwealth. Previous to 1901 the six states of Australia were separate colonies, some having protective tariffs and others enjoying Free Trade. When the federation of Australia took place in 1901, however, the tariffs between the different states were wiped out and a moderate tariff was imposed upon imports from outside the Commonwealth. It is universally agreed that Free Trade within the Commonwealth has been a great blessing to Australia, and the progress which that country has made is indicated by figures taken from the official year book of Australia, which show that the values of the productions of the industries of Australia increased from £114,585,000 in 1901 to £174,509,000 in 1909. The total value of the production by the manufacturers of the Commonwealth in 1909 was only £40,018,000, so that the advance of production recorded in Australia is almost entirely due to the development of its agricultural, fishing and mining industries, which, as they produce far more than the country can consume, rely on outside markets and are not therefore benefitted by protective import duties. Australia's experience has been that Protection has not to any great extent developed the protected industries. The moderate tariff of 1901 was replaced by a strongly protective tariff in 1907, but Australia continues to import the greater portion of the manufactured goods which would naturally be brought into the country under Free Trade, the result being that the cost of these commodities and also the profit of the manufacturers of such goods as are made in Australia, is increased at the expense of the consumer. The cost of living in Australia, as ex-Senator Pulsford shows, has greatly increased during recent years, and one result of this has been a decline in the mining industry, a considerable number of mines which it was possible formerly to operate at a profit, having become unprofitable owing to the higher cost of machinery and the increased cost of living, necessitating correspondingly higher wages without any advantage to the workman. The agricultural industries, thanks to cheap and fertile land and a succession of good seasons, have progressed in spite of the handicap of the tariff, but it is noteworthy in this connection that

even Australia's high tariff admits nearly all agricultural implements free of duty. With regard to the upward revision of the Australian tariff in 1907, Senator Pulsford says:

"Moderate protection was asked for in Australia at the start. That is the way the game is always played. In every country in the world where the policy has been adopted moderation was talked of at the first. It was so in the State of Victoria, but our ten per cents. gradually reached forty and more. It has been so in the Commonwealth, only we did not take so many years to get to big rates. The term moderate is the political phrase meaning the thin end of the wedge, it is forgotten that the thick end of the wedge is not far from the thin end."

The ways of the beneficiaries of Protection apparently are the same all over the world, and the people of South Africa, for whose enlightenment Senator Pulsford's pamphlet was originally written, and who are also threatened with high tariffs, would do well to take this lesson to heart.

ASHAMED OF ITS MASTER

The Winnipeg Telegram has called The Guide a traitor to the country. We have demanded certain information from The Telegram in order that we may ascertain just who is the traitor. We want to know:—

1. Do Mackenzie and Mann own The Telegram?
2. Who does own The Telegram?
3. Did Mackenzie and Mann give The Telegram to its present owners?
4. Upon what agreement did Mackenzie and Mann give The Telegram to its present owners?
5. How many hundred thousand dollars has The Telegram been able to take out of the public treasury in the last 12 years?
6. How much of this money was secured by making false and extortionate charges?
7. How much of the people's money secured by false and extortionate charges did The Telegram refund?
8. Does not The Telegram owe its existence to the pap it has received from the public treasury?
9. Is The Telegram free to tell the truth about politicians and corporations, or does it speak only when ordered?
10. Dare The Telegram tell its financial history and the story of its ownership and control for the past fifteen years?

Now, if The Telegram will answer these questions truthfully in its own columns we will wager that there will be no more lying attacks on The Guide and the Grain Growers from that journal. But The Telegram doesn't dare answer. The only reply from The Telegram will be abuse. Watch and see if The Telegram does not admit its shame by noisily proclaiming its virtues. But if any reader of The Guide is interested we would suggest that he write a letter to The Telegram asking why it does not answer these simple questions. If The Telegram does not answer these questions, who is the traitor? We challenge The Telegram to publish them in its own columns. Or will it remain silent in shame? Which?

It will be regretted by the rank and file of the Grain Growers of Western Canada that the Dominion Government in appointing the new Grain Commission last week saw fit to pass over C. C. Castle, who, as Warehouse Commissioner, has been more closely in touch with the administration of the Manitoba Grain Act than any man in Canada. It is an open secret that the big elevator interests in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange did not want to see Mr. Castle on the commis-

sion. That they accomplished their purpose is another warning to the Western farmers. The new commissioners will have their head office at Fort William and are entering upon the discharge of their duties at once.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

On October 17, 1910, Premier Roblin wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking for a settlement of the boundary question, one paragraph of the letter reading as follows:—

"If you make your proposition and it turns out to be such as I cannot accept I will, with your approval, submit the two propositions directly to the people of this province for their consideration and decision, on the principle of the Initiative and Referendum."

Thus Mr. Roblin considered the people of Manitoba sufficiently intelligent to settle what he declares to be one of the most important matters that ever came before the legislature. He was in favor of the Initiative and Referendum at that time. Later on when a delegation from the Direct Legislation League waited upon Mr. Roblin, as leader of the government, and asked him to submit a Bill in the Legislature giving effect to the Initiative and Referendum, the Premier said the time was not yet ripe. But he told the delegation to keep on with their educational work and if the time came when the people wanted the Initiative and Referendum they could have it. This was a most encouraging reply and the Direct Legislation League has kept up the educational work throughout the province and has found great support. But on April 11, Mr. Roblin, in addressing the big banquet at Winnipeg, made a bitter attack upon the supporters of Direct Legislation, branding them as "agitators" and "demagogues" and characterizing the Initiative and Referendum as "degenerate Republicanism." He intimated that those agitators who favored this democratic form of government should be put down with a firm hand as they were a menace to the country. Now, what does Premier Roblin mean? Was he right in offering to submit the most important boundary question to the people of Manitoba? Was he right when he encouraged the Direct Legislation League to go ahead with their educational work? Is he right in denouncing Direct Legislation and threatening violence to those who advocate it? Does Mr. Roblin expect every man in Manitoba to change his mind every time a new whim seizes the Premier? When was he right and when was he wrong? No one knows what to believe.

VERY, VERY GOOD

D'Arcy Tate, chief solicitor for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has gone into the railway business on his own account, being one of the promoters of the Pacific Great Eastern, a railway whose chief asset at present is the name. Mr. Tate gave an interview to the Winnipeg newspapers before he left, and is reported as saying:—

"The British Columbia government has been very good to us and guaranteed us bonds for \$35,000 per mile. We have also secured exemption from taxation, both municipal and governmental for fifteen years, and, also free town-sites, free right-of-way and timber for construction."

He might have added, "and we give nothing in return. We will charge the highest rates that the people will pay and give the poorest service they will tolerate." And yet we like to think that things are getting better. What chance is there for the people when a government will make such donations to corporations? The most dangerous season in Canada, from the popular standpoint, is when the legislators are in session.

Why was the resolution in favor of Direct Legislation not brought up for discussion in the Manitoba Legislature by T. C. Norris. As the leader of his party he could easily have arranged to have it discussed. The people of the province would like to understand the neglect of this important matter.

PATRIOTISM AND ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONS

It is being contended in some quarters that men and women, particularly in Western Canada, who are demanding reforms of our governmental institutions and economic injustices are unpatriotic and are traitors to their country. We have always been led to believe that patriotism consists of love of one's country and one's fellowmen. In essence it is a fulfilment of the Divine command: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and therefore endeavor to render to every man his just due. When the poet sang, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, 'This is my own, my native land,'" he added no injunction to refrain from improving the established institutions of that "native land." True patriotism is one of the noblest impulses of the human breast, and animates as frequently the hearts of the humbler citizens as of those whom the world lightly acknowledges as great. It is a quality of heart, not of mind, and is closely allied with all the sacred associations bound up in the word "Home." A true patriot loves his home, his country and his flag. To every Canadian the Union Jack is revered as the emblem of national freedom and justice. Beneath its folds many injustices have been stamped out in all quarters of the globe, and where it floats civilization has advanced more rapidly than in other lands. But patriotism, like virtue, is something deeper than mere words and is not frequently associated with noise. The principles for which the Union Jack has stood for a thousand years appeal to all that is noblest and best in mankind. But every true lover of his flag mingles his reverence with regret at the uses to which the flag has been put at times by designing self-seekers and unscrupulous politicians. Right Honorable David Lloyd-George himself has said: "It is as deep a stain on the National Flag that its folds should wave over slum-bred and half-starved children, over ill-fed, ill-paid and ill-housed working men and women, as if it were to wave over defeat on a stricken field." These stains exist and will only be removed by the unselfish labors of patriotic citizens. Many a politician and public man has not hesitated to drag his flag in the dirt, and to appeal to the patriotic instincts of his people to divert attention from the most baseless betrayals of public trust that ever sullied the pages of our national history. Dr. Johnson spoke from a full knowledge of human nature when he defined patriotism as "The last refuge of a scoundrel." To brand as traitors those men and women who protest against the injustices under which our people labor, and who are unselfishly devoting themselves to the development of a true democracy, betrays a soul so narrow and a moral nature so warped as to be a public menace. Is it traitorous to demand reforms of our established institutions? What were Savonarola, Luther, Hampden, Cromwell, Wilberforce, Lincoln, or Joseph Howe or William Lyon Mackenzie? They condemned some of the established institutions of their country and those established institutions have been reformed to meet the needs of the times. Were those men traitors? The institutions they attacked were in many instances so black that in this day we scarce can credit their existence. True these men were branded as traitors and some of them were imprisoned and some died a martyr's death. But today mankind lays wreaths upon their tombs and erects monuments to their memories in public places, to perpetuate the memory of their great deeds and to inspire present and future generations to similar deeds of patriotism. But there is a type of politician today, not confined to either party, who would condemn and if possible punish or deport from the country free citizens who dare to raise their voices in censure of the established institutions of our land. There are other men, who for selfish purposes will not hesitate to brand

such reformers as traitors and deserving of a traitors' fate. These men do not hesitate to use the flag of their country as a cloak to cover their own base designs. We boast today that we live in a land where every citizen enjoys the full right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But who will contend that all our institutions are the acme of perfection? Who will deny that there are sores in our national life that are eating to the vitals. Despite this the Union Jack leads the way to the fulfilment of the universal supplication: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth." And why? Simply because there have always been and are today men and women whose belief in right and whose hatred of injustice is so strong that they will brave the censure of an unsympathetic public, endure the scorn of designing politicians and self-seekers and even the punishment of barbarian laws in their struggle for rights that sooner or later have been recognized as simple justice. In Canada today there are men and women who are seeking to improve some of our established institutions that have failed to fulfil the democratic functions for which our forefathers designed them. They can afford to endure the ridicule and condemnation of unscrupulous politicians, and also of that class who are unjustly fattening on the labors of their fellow men. But the principles for which they contend are founded upon Eternal Justice and will eventually triumph. Let them take courage. They are but fighting the same battle that other reformers have fought before them and they will finally triumph. Let every obstacle be a greater incentive to action and victory will be more easily won—and mankind in general will be the gainer.

WHAT IT COSTS US

The freedom of the press is largely a myth in Canada, as we have said before. Here is a paragraph from a letter we recently received:—

"Another reason why we do not feel disposed to advertise with you is owing to the fact that you seem to be doing everything that you can editorially towards stirring up ill-feeling between the farmers and the manufacturers instead of endeavoring to get them to work together for the benefit of all concerned. In our opinion the farmers can not only help the manufacturers, but the manufacturers can also help the farmers of this Dominion, and it seems to us that what is needed is to try and bring them closed together instead of farther apart.

Yours truly,
The Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Toronto, Mar. 22, 1912. Per J. O. T."

This is the same thing we have had put to us many times before. What do our readers want us to do? Shall The Guide be compelled to betray the farmers of the West, or shall it remain free to tell the truth?

The appointment of W. D. Staples, M.P., to the Grain Commission means a bye-election in Macdonald. If the issue were to be reciprocity, and nothing else, the electors would declare for freer trade. But there will be many other issues, some of which will not be advertised.

Even though we may complain about the tariff tax on the necessities of life, let us never forget that diamonds come in duty free. It is a blessing that the poor people who buy diamonds are not discriminated against by the tariff. Coal oil, used exclusively by the rich, of course should be taxed.

A close season for our natural resources and public purse would be quite in order in Canada. It should correspond with the time that our federal and provincial parliaments are in session.

Seeding and threshing have been going on side by side in many places in the West. This ought to be "mixed" farming that would suit even the most solicitous arm-chair agricultural experts.

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Cheap Money for Farmers

By JOHN W. WARD.

In this article, the first of a series on the same subject, a system of government loans to farmers, based on the experience of Australia, New Zealand and Germany is outlined. The relief of the agricultural industry from the extortionate charges of the loan companies would be a great encouragement to the settlement of the vacant lands of the West, and the adoption of better methods of farming. It can be brought about by the Provincial Governments without costing the public treasury a single dollar

If there is one thing more than another that is necessary to build up the agricultural industries of Canada on proper and permanent lines, it is the provision of cheap capital on long terms of credit. All wealth, we are told, is the product of labor applied to land through the intervention of capital. Bountiful nature has provided Canada with vast areas of the most fertile land in the world. Laborers, with brain and brawn, with skill and experience, are coming by ship loads from the old lands and by trainloads from the United States; but the necessary capital to enable land and labor to produce their best is lacking, except at rates of interest so high as to take from the laborer far too large a share of the wealth which he produces.

Farmers, and especially Western farmers, are constantly being told that the adoption of diversified farming would solve many of their most pressing problems. If they would sell less of their grain, and produce more beef, pork, butter and cheese, they are told, they would not suffer so much from the annual blockade of traffic on the railways, they would maintain the fertility of the soil, they would keep down the weed pest, they would have money coming in all the year round, and they would be able to distribute their work evenly over the twelve months of the year and so be able to keep permanent help and avoid the periodical shortage of labor trouble. There is doubtless much truth in this, and farmers know it as well as anyone else. But, unfortunately, there are many reasons why diversified farming is not generally practised in the West, and the chief of these is the lack of capital. Capital, or credit, is necessary in all businesses, but the farmer, and the pioneer farmer especially, needs credit more than those engaged in almost any other form of production, because he must wait longer for the return from his labor. When a farmer undertakes to cultivate the virgin prairies of the Canadian West he must

wait for nearly two years before he has a crop to dispose of. The first year, as a rule, he must spend in clearing and breaking his land in readiness to sow and reap a crop in the following season. Meanwhile he must build house and barns, pay household expenses, provide himself with equipment, pay wages to his help, buy feed for his horses and pay taxes and insurance, though there is nothing at all coming in. And if he goes in for mixed farming his equipment will necessarily be greater and more expensive. He will need more buildings, more fencing, more livestock, and he must also wait longer for returns. A man without a considerable amount of capital cannot hope to establish himself under present conditions unless he can obtain credit, and since the great majority of those on whom the development of Western Canada's agricultural resources depends possess but a comparatively small amount of capital, it has been necessary, and will in the future be necessary, for large sums of money to be borrowed by those who are settling in the West.

\$100,000,000 in Farm Loans

A careful estimate shows that loans to the amount of over \$100,000,000.00 secured by mortgages on farm lands in Western Canada, are in force at the present time. Official returns made to the government show that loan companies have \$80,000,000.00 invested in real estate loans in the three Western Provinces, trust companies \$35,000,000 and insurance companies \$85,000,000.00. This gives a total of \$170,000,000.00, one half of which, or \$85,000,000.00 is, it is estimated, loaned on farm lands, the balance being secured by town and city properties. To this \$85,000,000.00 must be added the amount loaned by private parties of which no return is made to the government, but which would unquestionably bring the total to well over the \$100,000,000.00 stated. A comparatively small portion of these farm loans bear interest

at 7 per cent, the greater number 8 per cent, some 9 per cent and a few 10 per cent. These rates of interest are, unquestionably, far higher than they should be considering the nature of the security which is given, and their payment entails a very heavy burden upon the farmers of Western Canada. Taking 8 per cent, as the average rate on Western farm mortgages, we find that the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces are paying the sum of \$8,000,000.00 annually in interest to money lending institutions and private lenders. If this rate of interest could be reduced to 5 per cent, it would mean a saving of \$3,000,000.00 a year to the farmers of the West on the amount at present on loan. It would mean a saving of \$30.00 a year on every \$1,000.00 mortgage, or to put it another way it would enable a farmer to have the use of \$1,000.00 for the same yearly interest that he now pays for \$1,000.00. Or again, by the payment of \$80.00 a year, a loan of \$1,000.00 would be repaid, with interest at 5 per cent, in twenty years, whereas at 8 per cent, the same amount must be paid annually as long as the loan continues and without reducing the principal outstanding by one cent.

Increase Productiveness of West

It is hardly necessary to point out the benefits which would accrue not only to the farmers themselves but to the country generally, to merchants, manufacturers, railways, and in fact to all the business interests of the country, if the agricultural industry could be relieved of the burden of high interest rates. The settlement of the vacant lands of the West would be encouraged, farmers who are devoting all their energies to grain growing would be enabled to construct the buildings and secure the stock necessary for mixed farming, farming would be more profitable, farmers would earn more and consequently be able to spend more. The saving of \$3,000,000.00 a year to the farmers of Western Canada

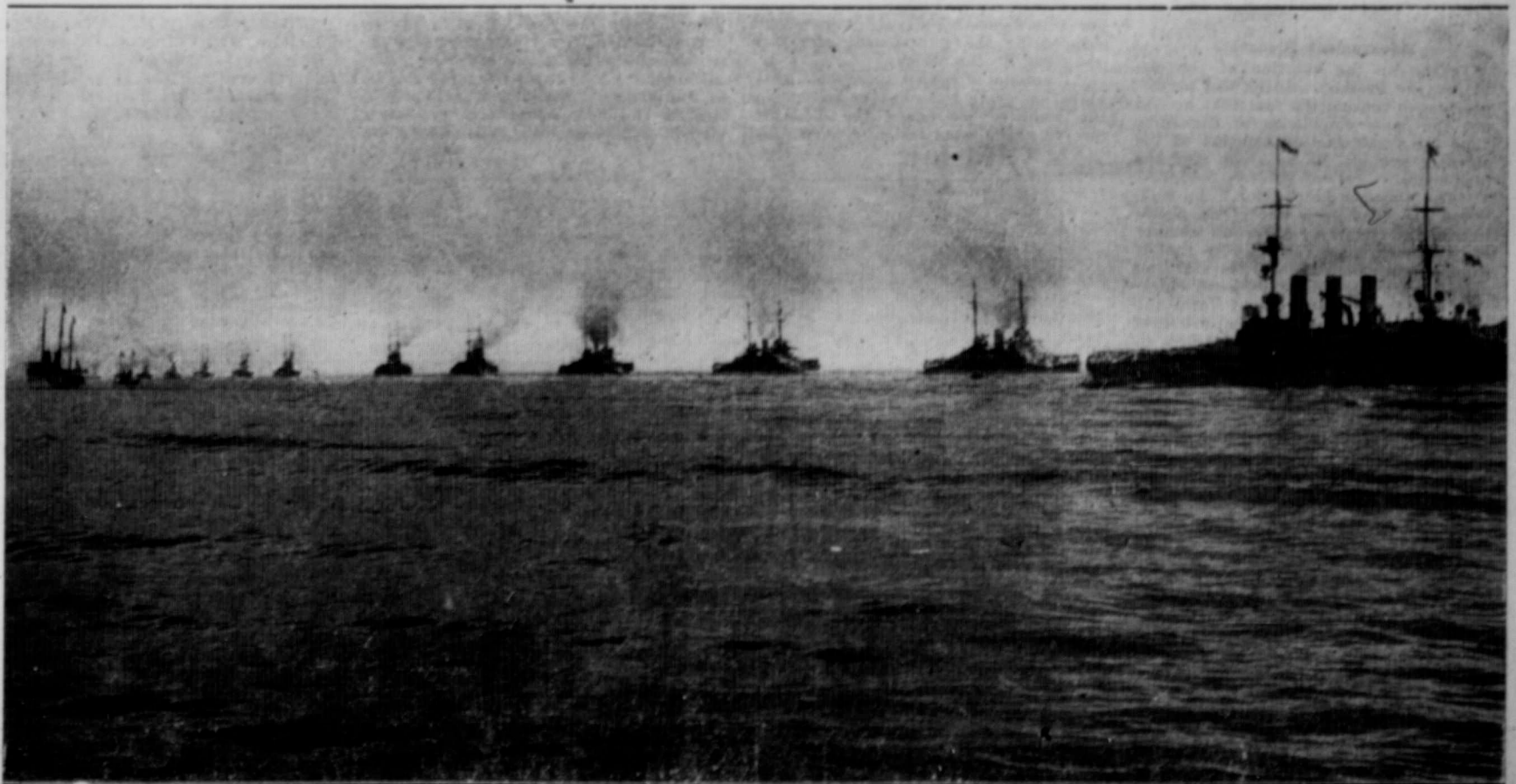
would enable them to spend \$3,000,000.00 more for manufactured articles, for building material, and for hired help, all of which would increase their productive power and the wealth of the country generally. And as the West is filling up and more and more capital is being borrowed each year, it will not be long before \$200,000,000.00 instead of \$100,000,000.00 must be borrowed by our Western farmers, and it will then be a matter of saving \$6,000,000.00 a year instead of \$3,000,000.00.

But can this huge sum of money which is being taken from the West be saved for this country? If our governments, Provincial and Dominion, will set themselves to deal with the problem, unquestionably it can. The problem of cheap money for the railroads has been solved by the system of government guarantees, and there is no reason why cheap money for farmers should not also be provided through the credit of the country. The railroads, the iron and steel manufacturers, and other millionaire corporations, have also, of course, been assisted by the government with loans without interest and by straight gifts of cash from the federal and provincial treasuries, but the farming industry does not ask for assistance of that kind, and would not get it if it did.

Why Interest is High

Interest rates are supposed to depend on the value of the security which is given for the payment of principal and interest when due, and if this be true interest on loans secured by mortgages on improved western farm lands should be as low as on almost any security in the world. But it is not sufficient that the security should be of considerably greater value than the loan; it is also necessary that this value should be known to those who have large funds at their disposal for investment. Those who are familiar with Western Canada know that a first

Continued on Page 21



GERMANY'S RECENT NAVAL REVIEW OFF KIEL
Emperor William reviewing his fleet at the time of the war scare with France over the Moroccan situation.

Premier Attacks Grain Growers

Mr. Roblin brands Grain Growers as agitators and demagogues. Government will not buy nor build any more elevators. Farmers were not reliable. Puts no blame on commission

(Reproduced from the Winnipeg Telegram of April 4)

Replying to the criticisms of T. C. Norris, the Opposition leader, which, he declared, were phrased in moderate language and indicated a commendable spirit, Premier Roblin, in the legislature yesterday afternoon, frankly admitted his disappointment at the result of the government's venture so far as public owned elevators were concerned, announced that no more would be built or purchased, that negotiations were pending by which it was hoped the operation of the government elevators would be taken over by the Grain Growers' Company, and asserted that, failing in this, the government would have to consider other means for meeting the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in this public utility.

The Premier made no concealment of the government's disappointment at the failure to attain the hoped-for result through public ownership of the elevators. He ascribed the result largely to the refusal of the farmers themselves to take advantage of the government's facilities. He cited instances showing an astonishing preference on the part of farmers for private elevators, and declared with some show of feeling that "no progress can be made when those for whom these elevators have been built or purchased refuse to patronize them."

The Premier acquitted the commission of blame for the situation. The commission was composed of capable men. But the government was powerless to compel the farmers to patronize the government elevators. In embarking upon this enterprise the government believed it was meeting the wishes of the farming community. He regretted that he was compelled to admit that, instead, the farmers do not want government-owned elevators. What was believed to have been the voice of the farmers was really the voice of demagogues—the McKenzies and the Henders who were manipulating the farmers for political purposes, who were undertaking now to compromise the government at Ottawa as they undertook to compromise the government of Manitoba. Hon. Mr. Roblin warned the farmers of the West against these false counsellors. He had made the mistake of listening to them. He hoped the government of Premier Borden would turn a deaf ear to them.

Government Elevators

Taking up the question of the elevators, the Premier said he had no disposition to conceal the fact that he had not the same confidence or the same hope for a satisfactory solution of the elevator problem as he had for the telephones.

"The elevator proposition," he said, "was one that grew out of an agitation in the country. A certain number of gentlemen conceived the idea that it would make them popular to start an agitation for government owned elevators and they went up and down the country leading people to believe that they were being unjustly dealt with by the elevator men and the grain men, both as to weight and as to price. 'What,' they said, 'we want, is a remedy for this, and the panacea is to be found in government owned elevators.'"

The Premier alluded to the meeting at Regina which was attended by the premiers of the three western provinces, and at which it was unanimously agreed that elevators, to be successfully operated must have a monopoly, the same as the telephones. That proposition, he said, was submitted to the representatives of the grain growers and they protested. They said they did not want a monopoly, but government owned elevators.

Fill Them to the Roof

"We will patronize the elevators," said they, "we are suffering from want of them, we will fill them to the roof if you provide them for us and we will be saved the extortionate dockage that is taken, and save a very considerable sum on the price of each bushel."

The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, mentioned the Premier, did not accede to their request but, being better organized in Manitoba, they held a meeting and declared unanimously for government owned elevators and they sent a very large delegation to see him.

"They said they spoke for the farmers of Manitoba, and," added the Premier, "I believed them. I have since learned I was mistaken and here I am willing again to admit I was wrong. I took the voice of the demagogue as the voice of the public and I consequently made a mistake. But I believed at the time they did represent the farmers. The result has been the justification for the statement I have made."

Farmers Didn't Want Them

"The farmers didn't want the government elevators in this province. Experience has shown that to be a fact for the reason that they do not patronize them. The leader of the Opposition has spoken of Griswold. He could have spoken of many other much more exaggerated cases, so far as the farmers patronizing these elevators."

The Premier went on to describe what the government had done in building and buying elevators throughout the province, but there was no monopoly. As an illustration of how they were being run, he said that from September 1 last year to December 31 they had shipped 2,360 cars by the C.N.R. while the other elevators had shipped 5,279.

"You will see," said he, "it is impossible for the government elevators to make any progress when we can't secure the patronage of those for whom they were built. I am finding no fault with them. They are right. If they save a cent and a half by loading on a car they are entitled to it, but these are their own elevators."

Boycott Elevators

"How can we expect a record that is favorable financially when the farmers absolutely boycott the elevators?"

The Premier said that the farmers utilized the facilities offered by the elevators for loading their grain, but they would not patronize the elevators.

The returns he quoted in regard to the C.P.R. showed that from September 1 to December 31, 2,374 cars were shipped by the government elevators, and 6,126 by the others.

"I am not disposed to make an explanation or to imagine the reason for the want of patronage the elevators receive. The commission is controlled

by the man who was president of the organization that led the agitation and led us to believe that the public of this country wanted government-owned elevators. I have no disposition to conceal the facts as to the want of patronage; that is absolutely in accord with the records."

"The management of the commission, so far as I have any reason to know, so far as I am able to judge, is a reasonably good one. But they cannot induce the farmer or compel the farmer to ship his grain through a government elevator unless he is disposed to do so. That is his own free will."

The Premier said the leader of the Opposition had complained because there were no buyers. That was true, because when the government took over the elevators, the grain buyers as a rule, said they did not care to enter into competition with the government.

"The government is stronger than we are," was their declaration. The Premier alluded to the change in the system of buying during the last ten or twelve years, which did away with the visits of buyers to the various districts and said that now the farmers knew exactly what they were getting.

Future Policy of Government

"The leader of the Opposition," he went on, "wants to know what is the policy of the government in regard to the elevators. I will tell him. It is not to buy or build any more elevators. That is settled and fixed. We have been negotiating for some time with a company that is more closely in touch with the farmers than any other in this province to see if we cannot arrange in some way that they will operate the elevators for the farmers of the country. We have not been able to make any arrangements yet, but the negotiations are proceeding, and we hope to do so."

"If we cannot do that, if we cannot get men to buy the elevators on conditions we can accept, and which would not entail a great deal of loss, then we will be compelled to consider the matter from some other standpoint. I don't presume my honorable friend would suggest the government go into the grain business and buy direct from the farmer."

Mr. Norris—"No, no."

The Premier—"As much as he would like to place the government in an embarrassing position, I do not think he would advise us to go into the grain business. The honorable gentleman is absolutely right that it is a serious matter for the province to have to meet a deficit of fifty or sixty thousand dollars

a year as the result of the operation of these grain elevators."

Johnson Interrupts Again

"But we made a mistake. There is no question about that, and any government that will listen to McKenzie and Henders, and men of that class, in connection with legislation that affects the farmer or anybody else, will be put into the hole they intend to put them into if they can."

T. H. Johnson interjected: "Mann and McKenzie."

Premier Roblin protested against the interruption of the member for West Winnipeg.

The Speaker: "He knows he is out of order."

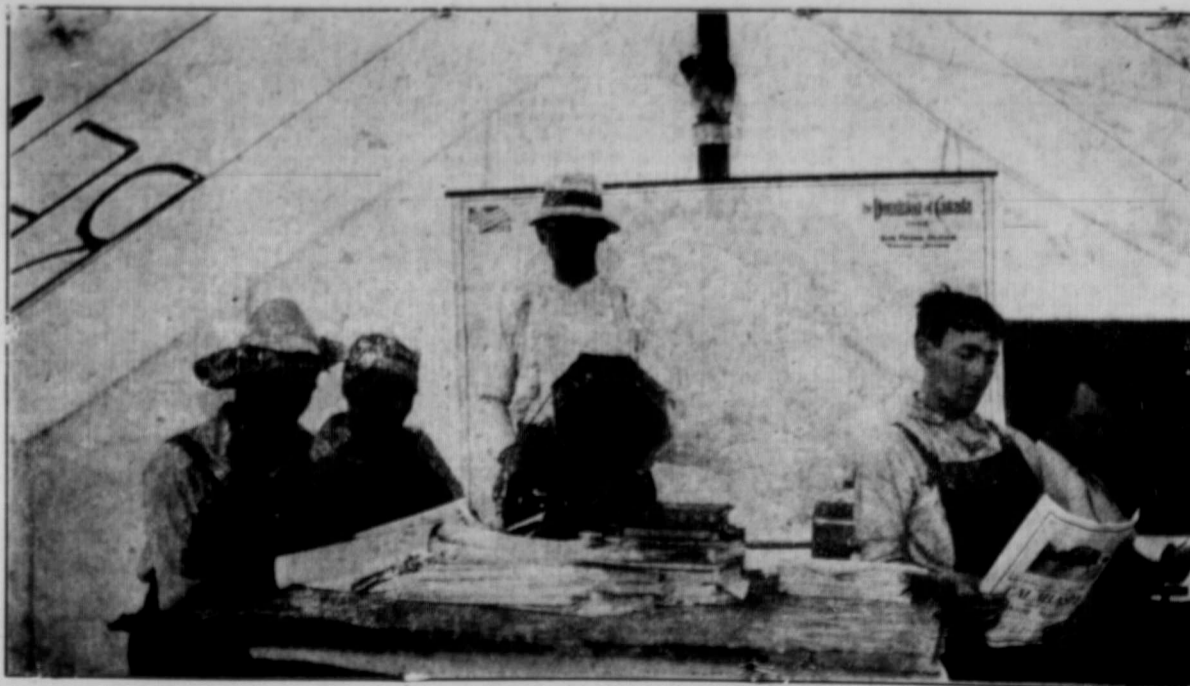
Premier Roblin: "Well, if he does not obey the rules of the House why don't you name him. That will let the people know what he is. I think it is a disgrace to the House. What have Mann and McKenzie to do with this question? We are trying to consider this business with the responsibility attaching to a government, and we should refrain from interruptions of this kind and approach the question as the leader of the Opposition has done. Men who cannot do that are unworthy of the notice and consideration of this House."

"I have no hesitation," went on the Premier, "in repeating what I have said. These men intend to compromise the government at Ottawa if it listens to them in the interests of such a proposition as the buying of the elevators at Fort William. If the government does that they will develop some scheme to divert the trade away or build another set of elevators—do something whereby the government will be embarrassed."

Warns Federal Government

"I, as first minister of this provincial legislature, raise my voice to warn the government at Ottawa if it listens to them in the interests of such a proposition as the buying of the elevators at Fort William. If the government does that they will develop some scheme to divert the trade away or build another set of elevators—do something whereby the government will be embarrassed."

"We are negotiating," explained the Premier, "I may say, with the Grain Growers' Grain company, and we hope to make some arrangements by virtue of their relations with the farmers' organizations for operating the elevators with buyers. If we cannot make some arrangement then we will have to continue the elevators for another year and then devise some scheme by which we can finally dispose of the whole thing."



THE BOYS WHO BUILD THE RAILWAYS

Interior of the Reading Camp Association's tent at a G.T.P. construction camp in Alberta.

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The Social Side of Parliament

By FRANCIS A. CARMAN

Ottawa is the social as well as the political capital of Canada. There are nearly half a dozen cities larger and wealthier. Montreal undoubtedly has a social set that is richer and more of its own. Toronto, though it has not the old and wealthy families of the metropolis, has blue blood and has wealth and has society of its own production which is more brilliant. But Ottawa society is, so far as Canada is concerned, unique. At its centre it has had aristocracy since confederation, and at present it has royalty. And then about Rideau Hall circle three social sets, which are quite distinct in their origin, but which frequently mingle. Closest to Government House, is the society of politics—the society which centres around the premier and his wife. Attached to them, but more or less at a distance, is the society of the civil service; while a third circle is the society that is founded on the business of the city—the only society that is self-produced. This third circle is wealthier than the second; it has more standing of its own, but it is not more proud. It is into this mixture of social con-

fusions and social distinctions that the member of Parliament comes. He is the maker of it; yet often he is not of it. Probably every member enters the swirl occasionally, but it is only a small number who mingle in it freely and enjoying. Frequently this is accounted for by the fact that he leaves his wife and family behind him, but often also it is because such life is not to his taste. He may not have the repose of a Vere de Vere; he is of sturdier stuff than the social butterfly; he represents—fortunately for the welfare of the Dominion—the workmen of our cities or the agriculturists of our plains, the real builders of the nation.

At the Opening of Parliament

He enters this life in very formal fashion at the state opening of Parliament. He stands behind the speaker at the bar of the Senate; and sees the governor-general on the throne. The floor of the red chamber—usually devoted to the transaction of business in a quiet way—is filled with church and political dignitaries and with richly gowned and beautiful women; while above him are the galleries thronged with women, less richly but still beautifully gowned, with here and there a man who looks as if he were lost, strayed or stolen. On the floor of the chamber the conventional full dress is compulsory, though in rare cases exceptions have been made. In the reserve gallery the same rule is enforced for the front row. Almost everywhere the dresses are light and their wearers are violating Paul's maxim and are seen in public without the head covered. Admission is by ticket, except to one gallery, and there an entry is usually obtained at the cost of going without your dinner. It is an impressive sight, but it also has its amusing incidents. It is an assertion—characteristic of the British constitution—of the majesty of the crown by the requirement of full dress and of the majesty of the people by the throwing open of one gallery to the public.

The same night at Government House is held a function from which the private member is excluded. This is the state dinner. On this occasion the governor-general entertains the dignitaries of church and state. The premier and his cabinet are there. So are the leader of the opposition and members of the privy council, that is ex-ministers. There are also the heads of the churches and ecclesiastics of various higher ranks. There, too, are judges of the higher courts. For all these special rules of procedure and precedence have been established, and over some of these rules there have been contests of mighty men. The old question of state and church has arisen and become acute, as the churches which have never been established have had to battle for their rights.

The Drawing Room

On the Saturday night following the opening—which usually occurs on Thursday—occurs the event which is the initiation of the social season of Ottawa. This is the Drawing Room, at which the Duke and Duchess or the Earl and his Countess are "At Home" to practically everybody who is respectable and who can afford the regulation evening clothes. Formerly it was necessary for the ladies to wear a veil and feathers, as in the British court, but of late years this requirement has been dropped. This last year it was specifically stated—in spite of the presence of royalty—that the veil and feathers would be optional. For these events, too, there are rules of precedence, and a nice little diplomatic tangle has recently arisen in this connection. There is no provision in the order of precedence for consuls. Consequently these gentlemen would have had to mingle with the common herd, and this, as the representatives of sovereign states they declined to do. For a long time the problem puzzled aides-de-camp and private secretaries and even got into the privy council chamber and kept the Prime Minister awake o' nights. But the Duke of Connaught found a way out, for the time being at least. At his first Drawing Room he held a private reception in an ante-room and at this the consuls were presented to him.

The state dinner and the Drawing

The Choice

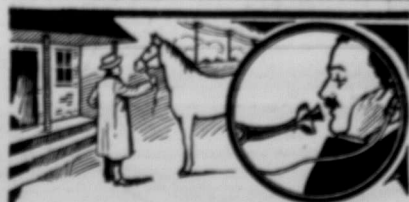
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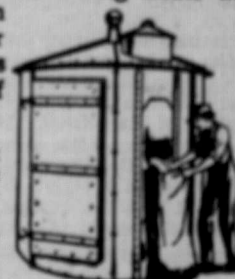
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"I Want You to Have My New Portable Granary"



"I have a money-saving invention—handy granaries to allow field threshing over your farm. Move them about each year. You save long hauls at harvest time. In spring you scatter small straw stacks—no burning of straw."



"My 120-bushel Granary, showing door. Also without door, if desired. Shows how easy to bag grain, when wanted. Other cut at left shows method for being filled as attached to Granary."

Many Sizes

- 150
- 200
- 300
- 400
- 500
- 600
- and 1,000

Imperial Bushels. Full Measure Guaranteed.

"These granaries come in compact bundles. A boy can set up and bolt one together in a few hours. Four padlocks protect the grain. Separator delivery into a spout on the side or into roof manhole—saves work during threshing. Your grain is protected from vermin, wet and thieves. Sell it when you are ready, loading direct from the granary into your wagon, or bagging it. No musty or heated grain. Get my granary and be independent of elevators for selling. Sell at the highest price, no matter how long you store your grain. The Pedlar Granary protects you."

Write me for my booklet. It shows how profitable my Granary is even on a single quarter-section farm. Use it for 1912. The Book Tells of Big Money for You.

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A gas engine that is not well designed, that is built roughly or of inferior material, is worse than none at all. It costs almost as much as a good engine to begin with, and costs much more afterward in repairs and loss of time.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Room are not the only functions, however, at which Their Royal Highnesses entertain. There are frequent dinners at Rideau Hall, and besides these are skating parties and amateur theatricals. Each member of Parliament and each Senator at some time during the session receives a "command" to dine with His Royal Highness. On these occasions there is a good deal of form, but there is no more under the regime of the Duke of Connaught than under his predecessors of lesser rank. Everything possible is done to make the guests enjoy themselves, and the aides exert themselves in bringing them together in congenial parties and in keeping the arrangements in smooth working. The practice during the term of Earl Grey was that His Excellency should walk around the drawing room accompanied by an aide, who introduced the guests to him. This year His Royal Highness has received in an ante-room, the guests going in to be presented. This is not an invariable custom, however, as on some occasions the Duke has followed the custom of Earl Grey. In this way there seems to be a little more form. In another detail Royalty has been less formal. This was in regard to the seating at table. It was the custom under the late Governor-General that there should be a couple of large and carefully inscribed charts of the tables. This year the charts have been written on unpretending sheets of paper. Last year the guest found his own place. This year an aide assisted him. It has been the general custom that all the guests should be seated at table with their Excellencies. The Duke has departed from this custom, and a select few have dined in an ante-room with the Princess Patricia at their head. It is safe to say that there was more fun, if less dignity, at the smaller board.

The Parliamentary Restaurant

The good old English custom of eating as a means of social grace is highly honored at the capital. Not only are there dinners at Government House. In the Parliament Buildings there is a restaurant under the joint management of the Senate and House of Commons, and here many functions are held. Political dinners are the most prominent. Here the speaker of the Senate recently entertained his fellow Conservative members. Here the Liberals welcomed back Hon. George P. Graham. The restaurant is also a centre of other social events. Here the wives of the premier and of the other ministers were recently "at-home" to the social world. The event was by invitation, of course, but the invitations were widely scattered, and there have been several "at-homes" during the session. The assemblies on these occasions are brilliant, and the gowns display all the latest elegancies of fashion. It happens occasionally that one of these social functions coincides with a division in the House of Commons, and then the galleries of that sombre room are bright with unwonted colors and the rustle of silks mingles with the voice of the clerk as he announces the result of the division.

The speakers of the two Houses reside in the Parliament Buildings and their residences are the scene of receptions at the opening and of dinners and luncheons during the session. The society that gathers in these events is for the most part of the political order. The speakers are the official hosts for their respective Houses, and a considerable part of their emoluments is expended in the performance of their duty.

The society which has been described so far has been closely allied to politics throughout. In addition to this Ottawa, of course, has her residential society. This is of much the same character as is found in any other city of about the same size. It is most active during the currency of the session, for Ottawa is a quiet place in every way when the members are back in their constituencies. Still this residential society of the capital has characteristics of its own. Perhaps the most noticeable is its pride, which is enormous and unabashed. It has its own standards, and it does not hesitate to criticize even Countesses when they do not meet those standards. Whether it will be satisfied with Royalty remains to be seen. Its standards in dress are extreme, and two Countesses who recently presided at Rideau Hall were considered much too moderate in their devotion to fashion. Possibly a Royal Duchess may be exempt from criticism.

About 327,000 tons of coal are burned every week in London, England.

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All FROST Fence is made from FROST Wire, which is drawn true to gauge, carefully tempered to the proper hardness and thoroughly galvanized in our own mills by expert workmen who have had years of experience in wire-making.

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Over fifty different styles of Woven Fence and as many of the Field-built.
 Gates—All Galvanized; Fancy and Plain, all sizes.
 Coiled Wire—Each bundle tagged with a guarantee of quality.
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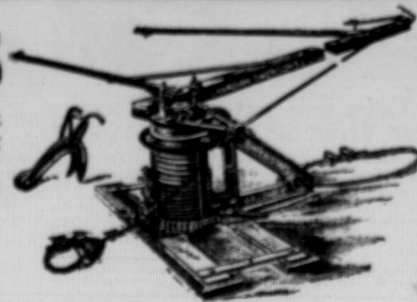
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We have them made expressly for the Northwest trade. Now, it doesn't matter what kind of clearing you have to do, whether stumps, standing bush or burnt scrub of any kind, including willows.

We sell these on a positive guarantee that they will clear the ground faster and cheaper than anything else made.



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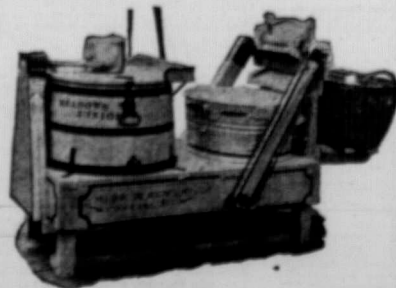


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Mr. Man! Ninety-five per cent. of all the machinery and utensils that you have bought has been something to assist you and to make your work easier and faster. Now, what are you going to do for your wife!

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CHURCH

London wrote my prospect (Wage) B and that he re-expected. There w which th sorted; wage of shillings second to schedule for piece It was g ernment and that press the dules for To the gr the const as th re not to er any figur cept the sonally h able. In and thir Monday, another ers and result re mons lat however, anxiously day, and emotion he pather forts to owners a ed the B of the bil quickly a The labo satisfact "eading, Wednesd the Unio

It has, a ballot question you in fr pending t rates of v work by pointed t Wage A about We tioned th strike w "Are yo establish wage for undergro Britain? secured b one ansu Meanwhi is 46 shi increasing.

Last v matters coal strik them is c overseas estimates sented to Churchill miralty. that a year's de to the gr porters o decrease, most dis the small unwelcon interestir was that clared th what had standard, cent. sup Dreadnot navy. B lowing o these qu because must be countries out for a annual q her own the prosr

Our British Letter

CHURCHILL'S OFFER TO GERMANY—SYNDICALISM VS. CAPITALISM

London, Eng., March 29.—When I wrote my last letter there was every prospect that the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Bill would pass without delay, and that as a result the mines would be re-opened in a few days. A quite unexpected difficulty, however, arose. There were two important amendments which the miners desired should be inserted; the first to fix a minimum wage of five shillings for men, and two shillings for boys on day work; the second to include in the bill the full schedule of minimum wages to be paid for piece work in the various districts. It was generally assumed that the government would give way on the first, and that the miners would not then press the second, but leave the schedules for the district boards to decide. To the great surprise of nearly all, and the consternation of many, Mr. Asquith, as the result of the cabinet's decision not to create a precedent by inserting any figures in the bill, declined to accept the first amendment, though personally he thought the figures reasonable. In consequence the report stage and third reading were postponed till Monday, on the morning of which day another conference of ministers, owners and miners would be held and the result reported to the House of Commons later in the day. Mr. Asquith, however, was not able to make his anxiously awaited statement until Tuesday, and then in a speech broken by emotion scarcely controlled at times, he pathetically announced that all efforts to secure a settlement between owners and miners had failed; he asked the House to complete the passage of the bill, practically as introduced as quickly as possible, and this was done. The labor party expressed their dissatisfaction by voting against the third reading, which was carried at 2.50 on Wednesday morning by 213 votes to 48, the Unionists abstaining.

The Miners' Ballot

It has, however, been decided to take a ballot of the miners at once, the question to be submitted being: "Are you in favor of a resumption of work pending the settlement of the minimum rates of wages for the various grades of work by the district boards to be appointed under the Mines Minimum Wage Act?" The result is expected about Wednesday next. It may be mentioned that the ballot which led to the strike was taken upon the question: "Are you in favor of giving notice to establish the principle of a minimum wage for every man and boy working underground in the mines of Great Britain?" The principle having been secured by the act, there should be only one answer to the question now put. Meanwhile the price of all kinds of coal is 46 shillings per ton, and distress is increasing daily.

Britain and Germany

Last week I said there were other matters of prime importance which the coal strike had overshadowed. One of them is of more or less interest to our overseas dominions, that of the naval estimates for the coming year as presented to parliament by Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty. It had been hoped by many that a substantial reduction on last year's demand would be possible, but to the great disappointment of the supporters of the government, the expected decrease, for various reasons, had almost disappeared; on the other hand, the small reduction announced was very unwelcome to the Unionists. The most interesting part of the speech, however, was that in which Mr. Churchill declared that we were not now guided by what had been known as the two-power standard, but must develop a 60 per cent. superiority in vessels of the Dreadnought type over the German navy. But he went on to make the following offer, "within certain limits," these qualifying words being necessary because of course some consideration must be given to the building of other countries: "If Germany liked to drop out for a year or two one or two of her annual quotas, and keep her money in her own pocket for the enjoyment and the prosperity of her people, we should

at once drop out our corresponding quotas." As an illustration, he said that supposing in the year 1913 both countries took a holiday, and Germany, instead of building three ships as intended, built none, she would save between six and seven million pounds; but that was not all, because we should not build any ships until she began again, and that would wipe out at least five of our projected super-Dreadnoughts, which was more than she could hope to do by a brilliant naval action. The German papers with practical unanimity vehemently rejected this offer, but admitted the friendly tone adopted, and commended Mr. Churchill for his frankness of speech. It is hoped, however, that the seed has not fallen on quite unproductive ground, but may after all have taken root in the hearts of those responsible for the government, and in the end bring forth good fruit. All of us who love our country in sincerity will rejoice if some considerable part of the forty odd millions of pounds now spent annually on our navy can be saved for expenditure in the solving of the many social problems for the betterment of the needy and deserving who still abound in our land.

A New Industrial Movement

Another incident of considerable interest, and possibly of far-reaching effect, has been the prosecution of the publisher and printers of a hitherto obscure monthly periodical now called "The Syndicalist," which incidentally has received a very big advertisement; it is even said that at the magisterial enquiry copies of the paper were actually sold in court. As its name implies, it advocates a new "ism," of which comparatively little had been heard, but which, like its organ, has been very effectively boomed. Syndicalism is said to have for its object the gradual squeezing out of the capitalist, not that the state may take his place, for that would be as unwelcome to its authors as the present condition of things; but that the men themselves may own, as well as work, those enterprises upon which our existence depends. Hence the statement that "Socialism is the policeman of Syndicalism." Just how its object is to be attained I do not yet quite understand; but some light may be thrown on the question by the offence with which the defendants were charged, namely, that of inciting soldiers to disobey any order that might be given to fire on strikers.

Thou Shalt Not Kill

The extract relied upon read as follows: "Men! comrades, brothers! You are in the army. So are we! You in the army of destruction, we in the industrial, or army of construction. . . . When we go on strike to better our lot . . . you are called upon by your officers to murder us. Don't do it! . . . 'Thou shalt not kill,' says the Book. Don't forget that. It does not say: unless you have a uniform on! No. Murder is murder, whether committed in the heat of anger on one who has wronged a loved one, or by pipe-clayed Tommies with rifles. Boys! don't do it." The act under which the charge was made was passed in 1797, and there had been no prosecution of the kind since 1804. All three men were convicted at the Central Criminal Court, the publisher receiving nine months and the printers six months' hard labor. The latter sentences will probably be revised very shortly. Before this case came on for trial considerable sensation was caused by the arrest in London of Mr. Tom Mann, the well-known labor leader, upon a warrant "for feloniously, maliciously and advisedly, by the publication of certain printed matter called 'The Syndicalist,' endeavoring to seduce persons serving in the forces of His Majesty the King by land or sea from their duty and allegiance to His Majesty and of inciting the said persons to commit traitorous and mutinous practices, contrary to Mutiny Act, 1797." Mr. Mann was conveyed to Salford and there charged. He was remanded in order that he might prepare his defence; bail was at first refused, but on a further short remand, Mr. Mann was liberated on bail. Intense in-

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

ARE THE MOST SANITARY

The up-to-date De Laval Cream Separators excel other separators not only in thoroughness of separation, ease of running, simplicity and durability—but as well in the important feature of being the easiest cleaned of all cream separators and the only cream separator which is thoroughly cleanable under ordinary every day use conditions.

The modern De Laval separator bowl is completely unassembled in cleaning and every part is smooth, visible and easily reachable, without hinge, tube, pocket or crevice anywhere. The whole bowl is washed thoroughly in a couple of minutes.

The frame is smooth and free from recesses and every part is as accessible and thoroughly cleanable as the bowl itself. The gears and bushings are protected from milk or water reaching them, and there is no slop under or around the machine.

QUALITY OF CREAM AND BUTTER DEPENDENT UPON SEPARATOR CLEANLINESS

An unclean separator bowl or filthy separator frame necessarily means a bacteria infected and inferior quality of cream. Buyers of farm separator cream and buttermaking authorities generally are constantly emphasizing this point.

One of the prize-winning creamery buttermakers at the last National Dairy Show recently wrote us:

"We are sorry for the use of so many 'mail order' and other inferior separators in our territory. It seems to be almost impossible to clean them, even though the farmers do try—and a good many of them don't even try. We wish you could do more missionary work to get these rotten separators out of the country. It is impossible for any buttermaker to make good butter from spoiled or tainted cream."

Any De Laval agent will be glad to take a modern De Laval machine apart for you so that you can see for yourself its simplicity and sanitarianess of construction and how much more easily and perfectly it may be cleaned than any other separator.

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FLAX TIMOTHY ALFALFA

We have remarkable stocks of high quality Flax, of strong, quick germination and bright appearance.

GARTON'S SELECTED.—Western grown, standing crop hand picked, \$3.50 per bushel.

PREMOST.—Very early, heavy-yielding variety, \$3.75 per bushel.

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SELECTED TIMOTHY

This lot is choice Western grown seed, guaranteed free from noxious weed seed; strong vitality, germination 97 per cent.; price, \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

ALFALFA

GARTON'S SELECTED.—Guaranteed non-irrigated. We are sowing 100 acres of this variety for seed purpose on our own farm; \$25.00 per 100 lbs.

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BROME GRASS, WESTERN RYE, RED CLOVER, ETC.

FERTILIZERS.—We are now carrying a complete stock of high grade Fertilizers suitable for market gardeners and intensive farmers' purposes.

Literature and quotations on application.

Write for samples and illustrated catalogue, also for special low quotations on large quantities of seed.

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RANGE HORSES SOLD IN CARLOAD LOTS

W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALBERTA

dignation is displayed by the labor party, and also by some Liberals.

The Conciliation Bill (votes for women) was rejected on second reading

last night by 222 votes to 208. Its defeat is generally attributed to the recent window-smashing demonstrations of the Militant Suffragists. M A



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

A PROTECTIONIST FARMER

Editor, Guide:—I am surprised at the low down agitation which is being preached in Western Canada toward American annexation in the disguised form of free trade with America, which the Western press is so keen to advise. Is it because they really desire to assist the farmer? I think not. To advise a community of farmers to demand free trade with the United States whose home markets have been supplied for years by their own farmers with a large surplus for exportation to the European markets and are still able to do so is simply rot. Is the farmer of Canada to become an object of charity to the United States grain buyers, combines and mergers? If so, then adopt free trade by all means. What has the farmer to gain by free trade with the United States? Will he get more for his grain? Not till those generous grain buying combines think fit to give it. I see some of you free trade advocates refer to the good it is doing in England. It is fast closing up the manufacturing industries and throwing thousands of good mechanics out of work to starve or leave England. Free trade is the gun held at the mechanic's head who dares to refuse reduction of wages.

"If you dare strike, I'll close my works and buy my goods from Germany," is the word. It is by free trade the British public are allowed to find the funds for the German navy and army, and by the same method are taxed to excess to build British warships to hold their own against them. Free trade has crushed the farmer in England and will do so here if adopted. For the Canadian farmer can no more stand against open competition with the United States than they can alter the conditions of the weather. Free trade will not help the Canadian farmer because there are none but overcrowded markets open to him. He must build his own markets by encouraging Canadian industries, not by trying to suppress them as he is advised to do by American agitation. Will the Canadian farmer get his manufactured goods and implements cheaper by buying them from ready-made combines and mergers across the border? Not till he is able to force them to lower the price by Canadian opposition, which he seems determined to destroy. Let Canada raise the tariff good and high and it will not be long before you will have those implement factories start up in Canada and other industries as well, employing Canadian labor. Can any truly honest and sensible man expect a capitalist, a man of business, to risk his money and fight the firmly established combines of the United States for his very existence. I say he would be a fool to do so and have ruin for his reward. There are hundreds of men of capital in England today fighting for their very existence through foreign competition who would be glad of the chance to start up in a young and rising country. So also there are like numbers in the United States who cannot stand against their combines, who would welcome the chance to start up in Canada with a fair protection for their money invested. It is the duty of every real Canadian or Anglo-Canadian to try and encourage the manufacturing industries in Canada and induce the men of capital to invest their money in the commercial interests of the country and so build

prosperous and thriving manufacturing towns with their vast populations of stalwart Canadian and British workmen who will need more than wheat to feed them, and every town so founded will be a good market for their surrounding farmers. Markets for meat, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, hay, oats and all kind of vegetable produce, and a great check on the overflowing wheat markets of Europe. For as prosperous towns increase so would the excessive growing of wheat decrease to the growers' benefit. With free trade what would prevent the American grain buyers from buying their wheat at Port Arthur or anywhere along the lines of railway at the lowest Canadian prices and so force the United States farmers to lower their price? What would prevent their combines from buying out the Canadian elevators of the West and by so doing command their own price or refuse to allow any grain to be stored or shipped through the elevator unless sold to them at their price. How would those Eastern farmers have lived and thrived, building their farms by sheer hard labor out of dense forests but for manufacturing towns as markets to sell their farm produce in? How did the United States become a great commercial nation? By exorbitant tariffs which compelled their people to work their own resources and manufacture their own goods and by experience they know that high tariff will do the same for Canada to the disadvantage of their own combines and mergers. It is only to prevent Canadian progress which may not benefit them that America desires free trade. When we hear such rot as threatening to separate from the East and doing all our trade with America, I think it would be far better for those who propose it to clear out to the States and avail themselves of Uncle Sam's generosity. Canada will exist without them. And I for one small farmer, and many more besides me, are content to remain united to Canada, and I cannot believe that any true and loyal Canadian would ever uphold a scheme that has for its end the downfall and humiliation of Canada for the benefit of the United States combines. Much more might be said in support of protective tariff but knowing the chances of this brief comment being consigned to the waste paper basket (being in opposition to your usual advice on free trade) I can only trust to your sense of fair play to print it and show a few points against free trade for Canada.

ALEX. COLEMAN.

Redvers, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Coleman labors under the delusion that we do not publish opinions opposed to our own. We are glad to publish his letter. His statements re annexation are pure imagination, as those who favor free trade with the United States stand as firmly for the integrity of the empire as do any protectionists. Mr. Coleman fears that free trade would deliver us over to the tender mercies of the American combines. He should realize that trust prices in Canada are higher than in the United States by the amount of the duty. Canada is more burdened by trusts and mergers than is the United States. We believe that Mr. Coleman will find after careful study that no protective tariff will ever do him or the West any good. As to the Empire, what is best for the

common people is best for the Empire.—Editor.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—A great many of your readers will no doubt be glad to learn that a society has been formed to advocate the principle of proportional representation. The aims of the society are: (1) To reproduce the opinions of the electors in parliament and other public bodies in their true proportions. (2) To secure that the majority of electors shall rule and all considerable minorities shall be heard. (3) To give electors a wider freedom in all choice of representatives. (4) To give representatives greater independence from the financial and other pressure of small sections of constituents. (5) To ensure to parties representation by their ablest and most trusted members. Among the methods advocated by the society to attain the above results are that elections shall be decided by a proportional system such as that known as the "single transferable vote," under which each elector has one vote and one vote only, the vote being taken in the following manner. The elector votes by placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate he likes best and he also has the option of placing the figure 2 opposite the name of his second choice and the figure 3 opposite the name of his third choice and so on, numbering as many candidates as he pleases in the order of his preference. A candidate to ensure election need not poll a majority but only a certain proportion of the votes cast. This proportion, which is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, is called the Quota. Thus, in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected; the quota is therefore one more than half. So in a two-member constituency the quota is one more than a third, for not more than two candidates can poll so much; and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth and so on. Therefore to ascertain the quota divide the total of the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result. The returning officer ascertains the result of the election as follows: (1) He counts each ballot paper as one vote to the candidate marked 1 thereon; he also counts the total number of votes. (2) He ascertains the quota. (3) He declares elected the candidates who have received the quota. (4) He transfers in strict proportions the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated by the figures 2, 3 and so on, as the next preferences of the electors whose votes are transferred. This operation renders all votes effective; votes are used and not wasted: (5) He declares elected those candidates who after the transfer of surplus votes have obtained the quota. (6) He eliminates the candidates lowest on the poll one after another by transferring their votes in accordance with the wishes of their supporters to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This process is continued until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota have been declared elected or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are elected.

I would like to suggest that the secretaries of the respective Grain Growers' associations get particulars of this scheme, study it, and then apply it in the election of the officers of their association when they would have a practical demonstration of its use in the elections of members of parliament.

The offices of the Society are at 179 St. Stephen's House, Westminster Bridge, London, S.W., Eng., and a subscription of 60 cents entitles one to membership in the society, and to all publications issued by it free of charge.

W. J. B. CANNAN.

Macklin, Sask.

HAIL INSURANCE IN MANITOBA

Editor, Guide:—While perusing the proceedings of the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention, as published in your columns, I was sorry to notice that one matter which I consider of vital importance to the farmers in gen-

eral was not up for discussion, viz., hail insurance. A resolution had been introduced into our local association here and it was forwarded to the resolution committee at Brandon, but in some way it failed to appear, and as a result the matter was not brought before the convention. The other two Western provinces seem to have got ahead of us in regard to this most important matter, and Saskatchewan has now a government Hail Insurance act in force. For the past 27 years the writer has been very often in touch with the monster destroyer—hail—and has repeatedly seen his neighbors left nothing in return for their season's labors, and has himself suffered to some extent upon five occasions during that period.

I have also been trying to carry some insurance during a good part of the time referred to above, but to my disgust and disappointment, have found out sometimes that, while paying a premium to some company to carry my risk, I was in reality carrying no protection, and I find that many of my fellow farmers throughout this Southwestern part of the province have had the same experience and have, like myself, ceased to patronize the hail insurance companies. To sum up the situation, it is briefly this:

1.—Most of the farmers in the province have suffered from losses by hail storms to some extent.

2.—Most of those who have suffered have tried some plan of insurance, either the mutual plan or the regular joint stock company.

3.—Nearly every man drops out after a short trial of either plan, finding both unsatisfactory.

4.—Reasons for doing so: Want of confidence in the mutual companies to meet their liabilities; excessive premiums, costs too much to run the machine, while the stock companies are out for dividends, and consequently damages are not satisfactorily appraised by the paid servants of these companies.

Now, what the farmers are looking and longing for is some plan of hail insurance which will embrace every farmer, and I was going to add every business man as well, for indirectly every man engaged in business would benefit from such a scheme, and would give it his support. Such plan to be carried out at actual cost, and under the paternal hand of the government of the day, thus ensuring and meriting the confidence of the people, without which no plan of insurance can be made a success. The writer has made this matter a subject of much thought, as he has seen good farmers driven off their farms on account of repeated visitations of hail storms, and has often wondered at the apathy of the powers that be in respect to a matter fraught with such far-reaching consequences to those who happen to come within scope of the oft-recurring and much-dreaded hail storm, and I was pleased indeed to find the results of the inquiry by the committee on hail insurance of the U.F.A. led them to just my own conclusions with regard to this live question. These are briefly:

1. Universal insurance, including every grower of grain.

2. Administered by government.

3. A small rate, less than 10c per acre on all assessed lands.

4. Rates collected by municipalities same as taxes and remitted to provincial treasurer.

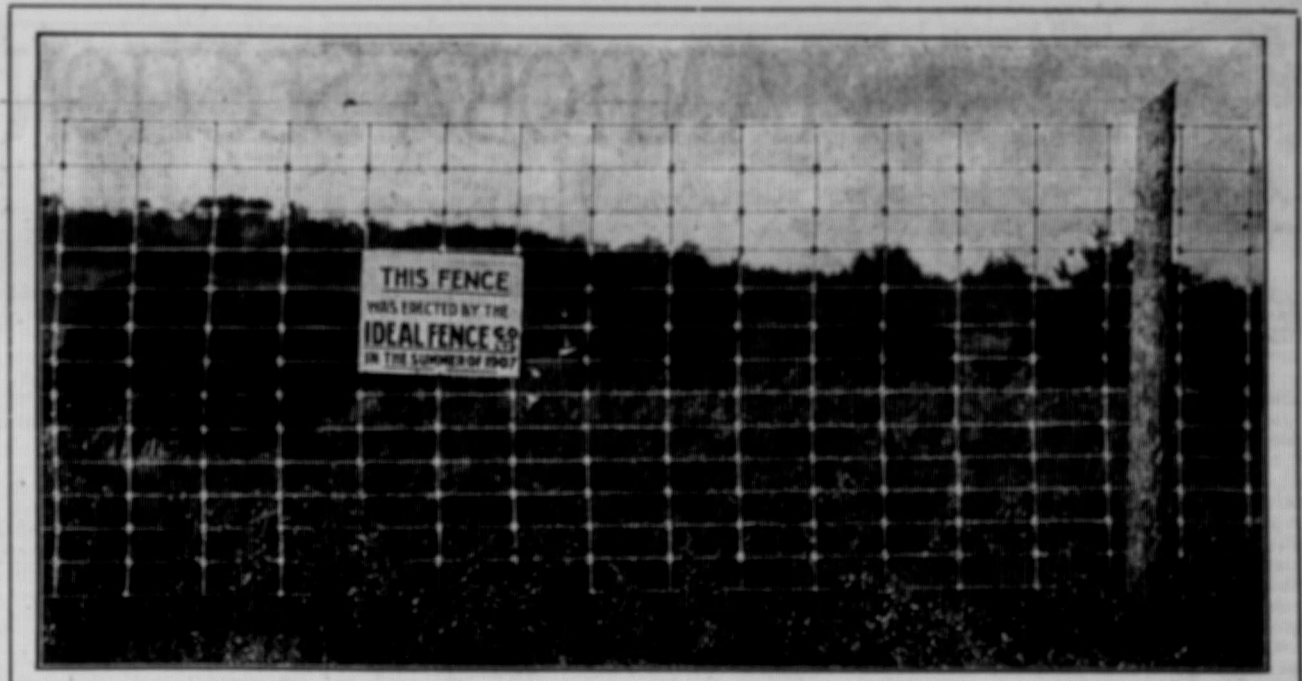
5. Municipal appointment of adjusters of claims.

The amount of assessable lands in the province must be in the neighborhood of twelve millions of acres, and taking this number as a basis of calculation and supposing the rate to be 5c per acre, it would give the sum of \$600,000 to pay losses, and the necessary expenditure in connection with the scheme. In other words it would pay \$6.00 an acre for 100,000 acres totally destroyed by hail, which, I am persuaded, exceeds the number of acres reported in any one year to date. This rate, if found sufficient should commend itself to every fair-minded farmer, and should in the end prove a very great blessing to those who would be the unlucky ones each year. There would also be a revenue derived from the lands held by the speculator, and this should commend the scheme to the bona fide grain grower. Lands held under lease

from government might properly be excepted from the working of this bill, as also the lands of homesteaders with less than 40 acres under cultivation, at the option of the occupant. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will give this matter publicity through the columns of your valuable paper.
Lauder, Man. D. S. CRAM.

SECESSION OPPOSED

Editor, Guide:—The Guide for March contains a letter on Western Autonomy, written by J. E. Frith, and the editor of The Guide tells us that there is considerable feeling in evidence in the West in favor of secession from Eastern Canada and the establishment of a separate Crown colony within the Empire west of the Great Lakes. The aim of such a move would be to free the West from the domination of Special Privilege in the East. I am inclined to think, as the editor does, that this is a wrong move right now, and will state this, that while it looks as though the West is getting the worst of it, and while the West was defeated on the reciprocity proposition by the East at last election, thereby losing money, our trouble is not altogether Special Privileges in the East but rather the power of private capitalism working overtime both East and West, occupying such a favored position that it can take everything the farmer makes above a bare living. When Western Canada first began to be settled the invitation was sent out not alone to farmers to come and settle but also to capitalists everywhere to come here and invest and get rich quicker than at any other point on earth. This invitation is still being sent out by the government and others interested, and capitalists from every corner of the globe have certainly not been slow to heed the call. They have swarmed into the new Eldorado (Western Canada) and gobbled everything within sight and a good deal out of sight. And while they have got hold of everything worth having, they have not neglected the opportunity to get complete control of the government. Of course, we need capital to develop this new country. We had to have railroads, elevators, lumber, wire and farm implements. The capitalists, true to human nature, did not come here for their health, did not agree to furnish the farmers with any accommodations for little or no profits. No, they decided to get all the traffic would bear, or in other words they would furnish the farmer with such things as he must have, such as lumber, cement, wire, farm implements and groceries, and charge twice as much as these articles were worth; yes, even give the farmer credit and only charge him 8, 10 or 12 per cent. interest or take a mortgage on the farm. These great souls, public benefactors, also agreed to build railroads, elevators and towns and take over what the farmers raised, providing the farmer allowed them to set their own price, which means that they should make all that was to be made and the farmer nothing. In fact, the farmer, from the standpoint of these gentlemen, is a very useful being created for their special benefit, and as long as he will patiently submit to be plundered, coming and going, pay exorbitant prices for all he must buy and take less than the cost of production for what he has to sell, and then on election day whoop her up for the Liberal and Conservative candidates the capitalists put up. Well, then, he is a fine fellow, just the kind of a settler Western Canada wants. But should he be reckless enough to question the methods of the benevolent capitalist, join the farmers' union and protest against the wholesale robbery perpetrated on him, well then, they are dangerous, undesirable citizens and ought to leave the country. Now, fellow farmers, if we are ever to enjoy the full joints of our tail, if we are to live as we should and get things at a reasonable price and get living prices for what we raise we must get rid of private capitalism. There is no other remedy. For as long as business is dominated by private capitalists we will be deprived of our just dues. All public utilities must get out of the hands of the private profit-making class and put under government control. But let me say here that I don't mean a government owned and controlled by the capitalist class, as is the case today, but a



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Any attempt to get the better of “IDEAL” Fence will only make him look foolish. “IDEAL” Fence was chosen by the Government out of fourteen makes, to fence in their herd of wild buffaloes at Wainwright. Naturally, buffaloes don't take kindly to fence of any kind, and “IDEAL” Fence was tested pretty roughly the first few weeks at Wainwright. Now, the buffaloes know better.

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FOUR HORSES ABREAST
NONE ON THE PLOWED GROUND
NO UNNECESSARY STRAIN ON THE PLOW**



It took 56 years of plow making to bring Oliver plows to their present perfection. The center-draft feature alone is worth big money to every Canadian farmer who plows with four horses. Center draft utilizes the power of all four horses—no horse walking on plowed ground—without subjecting the plow to great unnecessary strain. But there are many other advantages on

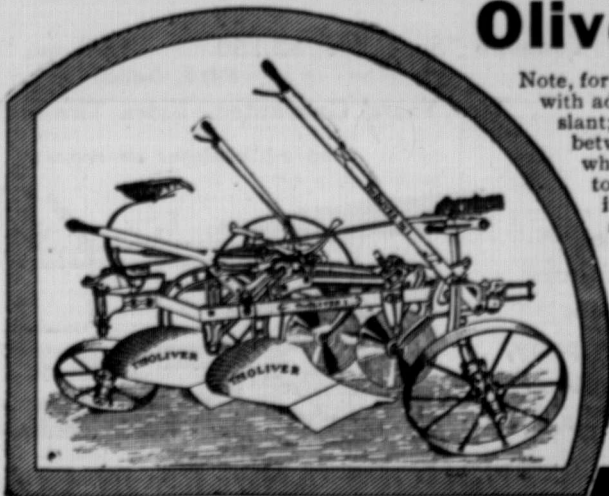
Oliver No. 1 Gang Plow

Note, for example, the long, easy curve of moldboards; extra high wheels with adjustable dust and sand-proof hubs; furrow wheels with proper slant; extra wide tires on all wheels. High throat and wide clearance between bottoms which prevent choking. Cushion springs on land wheel insure a level furrow on uneven ground. All levers are easy to reach and to operate. Automatic safety trip prevents breakage if bottom strikes a rock. Oliver rolled frog stands much greater strain than right-angle kind.

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Sales Agent for Canada



government of the people, that is the farmers and working people. The very first step to this end is a strong organization. Let every farmer join and

work for the different demands in the farmers' platform. It will all help somewhat and as we go along we shall ask for more and more, not what the

other fellow has got, not dividing with anybody, but never be satisfied until we can get the full fruits of our labor.
Milo, Alta. JOHN GLAMBECK.



MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
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President:
R. C. Henders Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie Winnipeg
Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lander; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

SHOAL LAKE NEWS

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' association at its last meeting accepted the following tender for next season's twine: 500 ft. Plymouth Standard \$7.90 per 100 lbs. 550 ft. Plymouth "Diamond N" extra 8.25 " " 600 ft. Plymouth "Diamond L" pure Manila 8.90 " "

terms cash on delivery.

It was decided to hold the annual Grain Growers' Picnic on the 3rd of July, and F. Simpson, Chas. Findlay, W. J. Short and Geo. Smith, were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements.

On the motion of Stewart Stevenson, seconded by John Dandridge it was resolved:—"That in order to encourage mixed farming, and to facilitate the placing of the products of the farm on the market in the best possible condition, the Government should establish a system of cold storage, where such products could be kept till wanted by the consuming public."

CHAS. FINDLAY
Sec'y.

ANOTHER COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A meeting, representative of six branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held at the Municipal Hall, Dauphin, on March 30, when a county association comprising the local associations situated in the provincial electoral divisions of Dauphin and Gilbert Plains was formed. The following officers were elected: president, H. M. Thompson; vice-president, James Hamilton, Ochre River; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Boughen, Valley River. It was resolved that the president of each affiliated local association should be ex-officio a director of the county association, and each local was also asked to appoint one other representative on the board of directors.

TO SECRETARIES

The following letter has been forwarded to the secretaries of the different branches who have not yet sent in their returns to the Central association. The Grain Growers' association constitution provides that returns shall be made quarterly, hence the letter and the facts as stated below:—

"As you doubtless know, our association has been under greater expenses than ever this year. Among other expenditures our Western men have been under the necessity of travelling to the East twice in order to protect the farmers' interests at Ottawa. They have succeeded in safeguarding the farmers against any changes being made in the car distribution clause of the Grain Act and not only safeguarding it but also represented to the government of our country that the Western Farmers' organization is worthy of their attention and respect.

"Another heavy expenditure is the sending out of speakers to address meetings at the different branches, and to organize new ones—our cause can only be promoted by increasing our membership.

"Those who opposed granting the demands of the Grain Growers fortify the opposition by pointing out that only a small percentage of the Western farmers are members of the association. The Special Interests we are combating have their forces united and well in hand. The farmers can only hope to succeed by joining their forces and strengthening their organization by an increase of members.

"All the Central association has to rely on is the good will of the branches for financial and moral support and we confidently expect them to generously respond to the call."

KELLOE BRANCH

We have just organized a branch of the G.G.A. in the King's School District.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Contributions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment Fund received at The Guide office during the past week total \$113.00, which brings the amount subscribed to date up to \$493.00. Archie branch is in the lead this week with a donation of \$76.00.

Subscriptions Received

Amount previously acknowledged	\$380.00
Fine Creek branch	9.00
Roaring River branch	5.00
Archie branch	76.00
Foxwarren branch	23.00
Total	\$493.00

Prospects are good for a live organization at this place. We are beginning to appreciate the work of the Central association, and to realize that they ought to be strengthened in their endeavor to secure justice to the farmers by the co-operation of every farmer in the province.

SILVERWOOD

A letter from Secretary Debmold makes reference to the fact that they had a very successful meeting of their branch on the 4th inst. They have co-operated in the buying of flour and are so well satisfied that they expect to introduce co-operative buying more extensively in the future.

The following resolution re Reciprocity agreement with the United States was passed: "Resolved that we ask the Dominion government to take advantage of the open door to the market to the south of us by availing themselves of the offer of the United States government as expressed in the Reciprocity pact.

"We believe that it is not too late even yet for something to be accomplished along this line, and in view of the fact that there is a great deal of grain yet in the hands of the farmers which cannot be marketed because the elevators are full and the transportation along the present channels is utterly inadequate to meet the present needs of the case, we would strongly urge upon our government to secure, if possible, the advantages expressed in the

above referred to Reciprocity pact."

MAGILL, STAPLES AND GIBBS FOR ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Prof. Magill, of Dalhousie University, New Brunswick; W. D. Staples, M.P. for Macdonald, Man., and Frank N. Gibbs, chief grain inspector, have been appointed the Board of Grain Commissioners under the new Canada Grain Act. It is understood that Prof. Magill will be chairman of the board. The commission are appointed for ten years, and the chairman will receive a salary of \$6,500 a year and the other commissioners \$6,000.

A. S. Goodeve, M.P. for Kootenay, B.C., has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Railway Commission caused by the death of Hon. Thomas Greenway in 1906.

Compare the Tudhope with higher-priced cars



COMPARE them on a value basis. There is more real value in Tudhope Cars—more service, more equipment, more refinement—than in any other Car sold in Canada at the same price.

A broad statement? We can prove it; Tudhope buyers save the customs duty on imported Cars —35 per cent—\$500 to \$700 on the average car.

This saving is wholly effected by the elimination of the duty, not by using cheaper grades of material, nor the employment of less expert workmanship, nor economizing in the finish of the cars. The capacity of the Tudhope factory and the modern machinery with which it is equipped make it possible for us to build cars at Orillia at just as low cost as they can be built in the United States. And just as good cars.

Compare a Tudhope 30-36 h.p. Car that sells for \$1,625 with other cars that sell for over \$2,000.

The Tudhope at \$1,625 has chrome-nickel steel transmission gears; long-stroke motor with cylinders cast en bloc, getting maximum

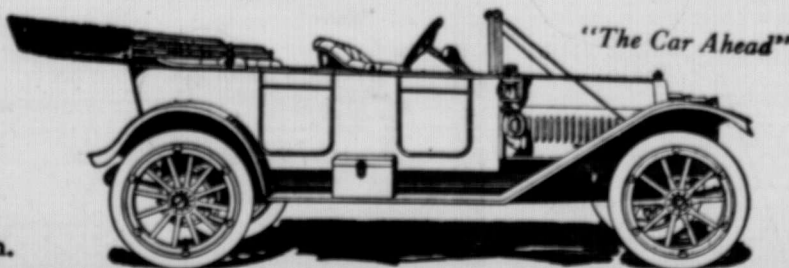
power from the gasoline and allowing no waste of power; double-drop frame, giving riding comfort with high road clearance, and strength without extra weight on tires; extra large tires, lessening tire-wear and jolting. Such features as Continental Demountable Rims and Bosch Dual Ignition System are not usually found in any but high-priced cars. None but the higher-priced cars use chrome-nickel steel to the same extent as the Tudhope. Then there is the extra Tudhope equipment. Besides the genuine mohair top and windshield the purchaser of a Tudhope car gets a speedometer, steel tool-box on the running-board and an extra tire and rim in a water-proof case.

Tudhope "Six" . . \$2,150 Tudhope "30-36" . . \$1,625
F.O.B. Orillia

Two Years' Guarantee—Extra Tire with Every Car

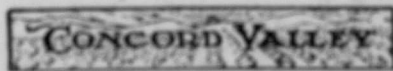
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And have never had a crop failure. We cannot sell you a bearing orchard because the owners will not put a price on them that we would dare to quote.

\$3,000 per acre was offered for the orchard known as the Widow Smith's. It was refused. She figured wisely—Why look—last year she sold 16,000 boxes of apples on the trees for \$22,500; Then besides there was prize money: for she wins prizes all over the world.—Be foolish to sell, wouldn't she?

If you are interested in Fruit Growing in the Greatest-Fruit-District in the Greatest-Fruit-Country in the world—We have won prizes everywhere—I will be glad to send you our booklet, FRUIT GROWING, Past, Present and Future. Drop us a card right now.

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THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the list can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

Ques.—What is the earliest and latest date on which to sow—(a) Spring wheat; (b) Oats; (c) Barley in Central Alberta? 2. Breaking was done four times last fall, will it need disking again this spring, or will drag harrow complete the cultivation? Should growing grain be harrowed? 3. Which is the best kind of packer—(a) Sub-sod; (b) Surface? 4. Should land be left packed alone or harrowed after packing? 5. Is the small packer attachment for a gang plow a practical success for use in breaking prairie? What make is recommended?—L.S. Alberta.

Ans.—(a) Any time between April 1 and May 15, according to the season and condition of the land. (b) Any time between May 1 and 30, conditions also being taken into consideration. (c) May 15 to June 5.

2. Drag harrowing should be sufficient. While many adopt the system of breaking and disking, it is our opinion that thin breaking and backsetting will always give the best results. Growing grain should always be harrowed if weeds prevail when the grain is anywhere from two to six inches in height. If your land is clean and your crop is growing satisfactorily it is not necessary to harrow. Choose a warm day when the ground is in no danger of puddling.

3. (a) The Campbell type. (b) Corrugated roller.

4. Generally speaking, a very light harrowing is satisfactory. Not enough should be given, however, to make the soil too loose, as it will be liable to drift.

5. The small packer attachment for the gang plow is not regarded by many as a perfect implement. It helps to some extent in conserving moisture, but all that is necessary when breaking is some weight to press the furrows down, thus making the soil solid so that the sod may rot easily. Any kind of a roller or a sub-surface packer will do just as well.

ALFALFA

Ques.—Last spring I seeded about an acre to alfalfa using oats as a nurse crop. The oats were very heavy and consequently lodged considerably, and when we cut them we could not find a spear of alfalfa. Is it likely to come up in the spring, and would you advise burning the stubble?—R.S.P., Regina, Sask.

Ans.—Would not advise burning stubble. The probabilities are that you will either get a poor crop or none at all. In Western Canada alfalfa should never be sown with a nurse crop. Special attention should be paid to the preparing of your land and the soil should be inoculated before the seed is sown. Would recommend you to secure from the Department of Agriculture the bulletin on alfalfa growing which was published last year, and which deals with conditions prevailing in Saskatchewan.

PLANTING TREATED SEED

Ques.—Would it be alright to sow wheat that was treated with formaldehyde a year ago?—A.R.Y. Allan, Sask.

Ans.—No, the risk is decidedly too great. The seed should be sown as soon as possible after treatment, while the grain is still damp and swollen.

PUMPING WATER

Ques.—I have a well about seventy yards from my house and I would like to know whether it would be satisfactory if I placed a gasoline engine in the cellar and pumped water from the well to a tank in the house. The pipes will, of course, be laid deep enough in the ground to escape injury from frost.—Farmer, Rosetown, Sask.

Ans.—The system you suggest is quite feasible and should give good results. Place pipes between seven and eight feet below the surface and have stop valves at the end or bottom of the pipes to prevent water from flowing back after each stroke. If this precaution is not taken you will have trouble in priming each time you wish to pump.

BROME GRASS

Ques.—I have about 200 acres of brome grass that is about ten years old and which I find very hard to get rid of. I am thinking of breaking it in June about two inches deep and disking and backsetting it on or about July 20 to 25. Would the above method secure success, or what system would you recommend? 2. Would it be advisable to break this brome grass land in the spring and sow to flax?—F.G. Balgonie, Sask.

Ans.—1. To get rid of your brome grass it would be best to break it thin between May 1 and June 15. As soon as the sod is well rotted it should be backset, throwing up at least two inches of new or additional soil. Then disk thoroughly twice, overlapping the disc one half on the preceding strip.

2. This suggestion is not a good plan as the sod would not rot as thoroughly and you would not be able to eradicate your field either as quickly or as effectively.



Buy a McCormick Binder this Year

GO to the McCormick agent in your town, before the harvest season begins and have him set up a binder for you to inspect. Buying a McCormick binder is the easiest way yet devised for saying good-by forever to all harvesting and haying troubles in the field. Seventy-five years of invention and experimentation go into this binder. The hardness or softness of every shaft and bolt in McCormick machines is a matter of accurate knowledge. Making a good binder is a matter of many kinds of knowledge and experience, and a good harvest is a matter of a good binder.

Tell the local agent you want to see a McCormick binder made to harvest grain in Western Canada, and designed especially for your particular needs. Ask him to show you the wide range of reel adjustment, the high cutter bar, the three packers, the improved knoter, and the floating elevator, and explain to you what these things mean in the harvesting of your grain. He will give you a catalogue, or, we will send you one if you write the nearest branch house.

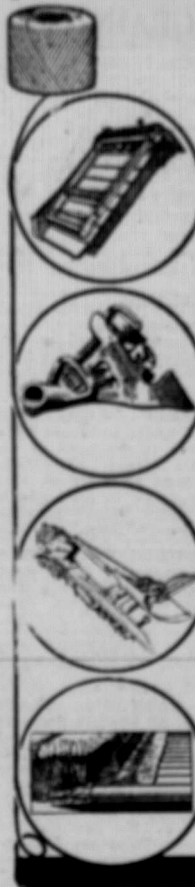
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IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, USA




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This watch is splendid value and exceptionally well adapted for the farmer's use. Only the very best of material and skilled workmanship finds its way into this watch. It is a guaranteed timekeeper, adjusted to all atmospheric conditions. Neither heat or cold will affect its perfect timekeeping. We guarantee this watch for two years.

Price \$9.25

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

STOCK

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks, several stallions, one and two years, good ones; mares and sills, imported and home-bred; Yorkshire fall farrow and spring pigs, both sex; a splendid yard of B. P. Rocks; eggs \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations: Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 33-47

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

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FORTY REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE prize strain, October litters, \$15 each, sows only; March litters, boars \$11, sows \$10; also a choice lot of pure bred Collie pups, sable and white; dogs \$5; bitches \$4. Apply Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN bull, one year old, color red. H. Graham, Culross, Man. 33-6

FOR SALE—THE PURE BRED PERCHERON stallion Le Perche, No. 59574. Harry Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 35-2

JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

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

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

SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

80 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 3 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

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

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

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

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR sale. These are first class stock. Apply to H. E. Robison, Carman. 35-4

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale. 35-26

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE—Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Plets, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

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

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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THOROUGHbred HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale. H. A. Mitchell, Mitchelton, Sask.

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FOR SALE—MOTORCYCLE, INDIAN 5, magneto. Box 81, Plumus, Man. 33-6

Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, Small Fruits

Make a Home Home-like Let us Help You to do it

Home Grown Stock

None Hardier



Apple Tree in Bloom in Buchanan Nurseries

CASH WITH ORDER WE PAY EXPRESS CATALOGUE FREE

ARCH. MITCHELL, late of Dominion Forestry Branch, Manager

COALDALE, ALTA.

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.

Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	5
Black Currants	5
Gooseberries	5
Dwarf Cherries	4
\$20	

Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
\$50	

Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 3 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	200
Willow, Cuttings	200
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
\$600	

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5

Paeonies	5
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Glove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20
\$68	

Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
\$124	

The A. Mitchell Nursery Company Ltd.

The Gophers Are Feasting on YOUR GRAIN Right NOW



ANTON MICKELSON President

Go to your druggist right away—spend 75c for a box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick—take it home and mix it according to directions and place it in your field wherever there are gophers. This is absolutely the quickest way to kill them, and it will cost you less that way than by any

other method you could possibly pursue. I tell you frankly that upon your action now depends whether or not you stand to lose \$200 every 80 acres—in crops that the gophers will ruin for you. Why not take the steps now that will mean an end to all gopher troubles? A 75c box of

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

will kill all the gophers in an 80-acre field, and when you remember that there are 2000 gophers in an 80-acre field, and that each gopher means a loss of 10c to you, you can see how 75c worth of Kill-Em-Quick will save you \$200 in actual cash grain profits. \$1.25 worth of Kill-Em-Quick will save you \$400 because it contains twice as much as a 75c box. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

Costs Less Than 1c Per Acre

to use and it is the easiest poison on the market to mix and apply. Simply soak straw over night, drain water off and mix grain with poison. The taste is attractive to gophers and they eat it in preference to grain or tender shoots. Go out into the field now and see what the gophers are doing to your crops—then see if it isn't worth 75c or \$1.25 to kill all those gophers. See if it isn't worth while to get a poison that is so attractive to gophers that they will leave everything else for it—that is so powerful that the merest atom kills a gopher.

There is no time to waste. Every moment that you delay now means a loss of money to you. Don't let the gophers rob you of the money you have worked so hard for. Take the step now that will kill every gopher on your farm—that will save you \$200 on 80 acres—\$400 on 160 acres. If Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick doesn't do everything I have promised, write to me at once and I will send every penny of your money back personally. Mickelson's is not only the

Easiest Poison To Use

but it is the CHEAPEST and MOST PRACTICAL. Thousands of farmers have tried it and all of them are high in their praise of what it does. I know it will do the same for you—I know it will save you \$200 on 80 acres on an investment of 75c. Ask your druggist for it. Don't take a substitute. If he won't supply you—send me his name with your order and I will ship direct, postage prepaid.

Write Me a Postal

Let me tell you some startling facts about gophers and Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. Let me tell you just exactly how to use it for best results. Address me personally for my book and get the facts.

Anton Mickelson, President, MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY
Dept. K Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



MADE-IN-CANADA TRAIN

Following is the itinerary of the Made-in-Canada train being taken through the West by the Canadian manufacturers:

After showing in Winnipeg on May 23, the exhibition train will leave for Morden, Cartwright, Killarney and Boissevain, all of which places will be visited on May 24. Napinka, Hartney and Souris will be touched May 25, and on May 27 the train will be open to spectators in Brandon. From Brandon the exhibition of manufactured goods will proceed westward along the main line of the C.P.R., stopping at nine towns before it reaches Regina and Moose Jaw. There the train will digress from the main line and will go northward on the Outlook branch and then south again to Estevan, nearly every town between these points being given a chance to view the interior of the ex-

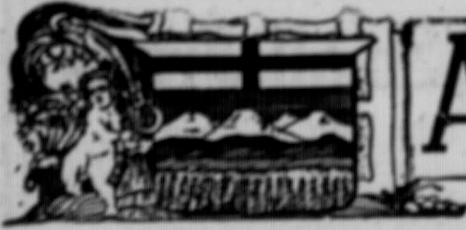
hibition car. After Estevan the train will follow the main line to Calgary via Lethbridge and northward to Edmonton, turning east then along the northern extension of the C.P.R. The train will reach Winnipeg on its return to Montreal and Toronto about July 1.

Exhibitors

The following are some of the exhibitors:—

Dominion Textile Co., Montreal; Russell Motor Car Co., Toronto; Canadian Fairbanks Co., Montreal; various steel companies, composite exhibit; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto; Ideal Bedding Co., Toronto; Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., Montreal; Mason & Risch, Ltd., Toronto; Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto; Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto; Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., Toronto; Smart Bag Co., Ltd., Montreal; Lowney

Co., Ltd., Montreal; Sheet Metal Products Co., Toronto; Canadian Kodak Co., Ltd., Toronto; Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Toronto; Canadian Salt Co., Windsor; The Robt. Ryan Co., Three Rivers; The John McPherson Co., Hamilton; Standard Silver Co., Ltd., Toronto; Toronto Silver Plate Co., Toronto; The Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto; Coekshutt Plow Co., Brantford; Dominion Canners, Ltd., Hamilton; Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton; American Watchcase Co., Toronto; John Morrow Screw Co., Ingersoll; Lamontagne Ltd., Montreal; Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Montreal; National Drug & Chemical Co., Montreal; Ames-Holden-McCreedy Co., Montreal; Grimm Mfg. Co., Montreal; Minister Myles Co., Toronto; Boeckh Bros., Ltd., Toronto; J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd., Toronto; E. W. Ginet Co., Toronto; Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Hon. President:
James Bower - Red Deer
President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Vice-Presidents:

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CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Carlstadt Union No. 320, of the United Farmers of Alberta, met in regular session on Tuesday evening, April 2, 1912. Owing to the fact that the farmers of our district are very busy people just now preparing for the great rush ahead of them when the ground is in condition for seeding and cultivating, attendance at our meeting was far in excess of expectations of the most enthusiastic. Among the various important subjects discussed and thrashed out were: "A Farmer's Co-operative Elevator," to be erected in Carlstadt this year in time to care for the present crop. A co-operative elevator plan was submitted which had been suggested by our provincial secretary of Calgary, who had secured the plan from a Farmer's Co-operative Elevator Co. in Manitoba. A committee was appointed to look into this matter further. The subject of obtaining the various commodities and supplies in general, consumed by the farmers was handled in detail, and a carload of fence posts, a carload of lumber, and a carload of fence wire were placed on file with our secretary to be ordered. Orders for formaldehyde, coal, feed and many other articles are being taken.

Next came the machinery question. This promised fair to run into a lively debate between the local dealers, who in Carlstadt's case, are farmers. Those handling American-made goods claim that their manufacturers paid about one-third the price into the Dominion government as duty; while the Canadian manufacturers sold their goods at the same price, even though they may be inferior, and put the amount that the American manufacturers pay on their goods as duty into their (the manufacturers') pockets. Even a blind farmer, whose density and ignorance dates back to the crooked-stick type of farmers, can see the loophole for the manufacturers to evade paying the duty to the government and put same in their own pockets. Simply cross over into Canada, put up a branch factory, manufacture the goods over here and sell them at the same price he sells them for in the U.S., and since the manufacturers in Canada, who sell their goods in Canada do not have to pay duty they simply pocket the amount, which in a very short time builds the factory and puts the promoters on easy street. All present were unanimous on Reciprocity. One member, however, apparently taking the side of the opposition, said that "the farmers are natural born kickers, they don't need anything better than they have got, they are never satisfied, they never have stuck together. If farmer Jones' cat or pig goes over on farmer Smith's land and only makes a track, then they fall out and farmer Jones is ready to leave the Union if Smith don't. If they are asked to pay one dollar extra for their own benefit in the way of good roads or general improvement of their community, then they claim they are being legislated out of their money and their rights and of course are ready to quit. That when the politician comes along and waves his hand they bow in submission. They will neglect their loved ones, their homes, their wives and babies to do obeisance to their lord and master, the politician. They will vote against everything that stands for the elevation of the farmer, and will vote for any measure that will tend to oppress or enslave him, if the politician so directs." He said, bringing things down nearer home: "The good government has given him a farm on conditions however that he complies with all the rules and regulations. The implement men give him modern implements, the grain buyer gives him 40 cents per bushel for his number nothing wheat; the good lumber trusts give him the very best lumber they can spare, etc., and he gets two square meals a day and still he kicks. The farmer," he said, "is being kept in such luxury that he never will see the need of quick

action against those leeches till every drop of his blood has been drained."

The late hour of the evening would allow of but one answer, and that was: "That any man who had a kick coming and did not kick, is either a fool or a coward," but his hand was called by a dozen or more who are living in the present age, and at the next meeting, if the gentleman who gave utterance to the above declarations is present, he will find that our Union is composed neither of fools or cowards, but men, farmers who are studying and practicing and teaching all the modern scientific methods of farming, soil culture, stock raising, dairying, education, political science, Direct Legislation, Referendum and Recall, the people in control of the government, the government ownership of all public utilities and the co-operation of not only the farmers but of all the people of the government. I want to say that the farmers of our community are enlightening themselves on all the great questions that concern their welfare and they are beginning at the same source of all evil, uprooting the cause and coming on down the line till every vestige of oppression has been exposed. We have never had better prospects for a bumper crop in the vicinity of Carlstadt. We have now some 45 steam and gasoline plowing outfits in our vicinity. The farmers are also going in for diversified farming. Anyone who is interested in our great work is invited to attend, especially if you are prepared to give us information on any of the various subjects mentioned. Our next meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 16. Farmers should give their orders for supplies to our secretary, A. S. Lockrem, of Carlstadt. We have a good program for our next meeting and a lively time is expected. Ladies cordially invited.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The Badger Flat Local Union, of the U.F.A., had a rousing meeting in the Badger Flat school house on March 27, at which Mr. Quinzie, of Wheatland Centre, gave a very interesting address on organization. After this a program was rendered by the Badger Flat people. Several new members were added to the list, and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and are as follows: J. P. Ross, of Granum, president; N. Taitenger, of Claresholm, vice-president; J. J. Strang, of Claresholm, secretary-treasurer. A dainty repast was served by the ladies, after which the meeting dispersed, and the members went their several ways with the determination to do all in their power to help in this great work, which has just begun.

J. J. STRANG, Sec'y.

JAMES BOWER'S ADDRESS

The following paper was delivered by Mr. James Bower, Hon. President of the U.F.A., at a meeting of Delburne Union held a short time ago:—

It has been said that the U.F.A. has been led by a bunch of American agitators. A year ago last winter when I was down at Ottawa, when that question was brought forward, I had the pleasure of introducing my friend Mr. Warner, of Edmonton, to the premier as the only American on the Executive Association at that time.

Economic problems are what the farmer of today has to face. The work of the association in the past has been for the uplift of the farmer. We have at present in our country different political parties. The Socialists come forward and say they want to cut out all the evils of all other parties and bring forward new ones. Now, in our own little way in the Farmers' association, we have been trying to construct a policy of our own. We may not always have put things just in the proper way, but we have been attempting something, and I think have been accomplishing

something. Direct Legislation is a question that we have had before us for some years. At Red Deer yesterday this question was talked of for some time. I do not think for one moment that those enthusiastic supporters of Direct Legislation will always bear out just their expectations, but what is there that will? At the present time the people of Manitoba came forward and asked for a referendum on Prohibition. The government has turned it down, they will not tolerate it at all. The people of Manitoba want them to give them the right to vote on the question, but the government has seen fit to turn them down. It is very often the case that when men come forward to speak to farmers, they start out with a tribute to the flowery intelligence of the farmer. I would not insult you by coming out with such an oration. When it comes from a farmer himself I like to take it from him, but it more often comes from those who are insincere. I sometimes feel that I may say things that may appear vulgar and rude but I do not mean to. A case hinged on a young man's occupation. His mother said he had been born on a farm and had worked on a farm ever since. When asked what he did the first year, she said "he milked." That is about as far as it goes sometimes, they want to keep milking the farmer all the time, and they keep the cream. I was amused at the Socialist who talked in Red Deer when he was touching on the hardships of the people. I agreed with him when he said the farmer was worse off than the people who worked in the city. To keep up the position of the farmer, we want to bring forward a plank or platform and stick strictly to it until we are shown that we are wrong. (I do not want you to think I am going to swing around to party politics.) A year ago last winter there was what was called a farmer's platform. The farmers wanted government elevators and freer trade with the United States, but they switched away from that platform. If a man is conscientious in going back on anything he has a perfect right to do so, he has a perfect right to think for himself, but I do not think it is right to go back on a subject when a party says you shall not go with that party. When we map out a line for ourselves to walk and stay in, then we gain strength for ourselves. There is no politics at all in anything that is opposed to the interests of the farmer. We should adhere strictly to the position we take.

One of the questions outside of the tariff question, in which all the province is interested, is the elevator question. The association was almost formed in the first place on account of the deplorable condition the grain business was in at that time. A grain act was put into force which improved matters very much indeed. We were asking for amendments. A year ago when Mr. Borden travelled through this country he gave a specific statement that if he were returned to power the Grain Elevator act would be amended. We all thought that he was sincere, but today we find the Grain act has practically been put through the House and it is in ten times worse condition than it was last year. We must admit that the farmers have considerable to thank themselves for. Mr. Foster has put that bill in the disgraceful condition in which we find it today. The farmers must thank themselves for putting it in the shape in which it is in.

The sample markets are all right, but I have strenuously fought against making any provisions for sample markets. It means the selection and mixing of grain. The dealers are blinding the farmers by putting this thing up before them. Today the Grain act is in that condition that to make provision for a sample market would enable the elevator men to appear to make legal what we are trying to make illegal. I say the government is not altogether

to blame in this matter, for I condemn some of our farmers too. The question of having government ownership of elevators is evaded in this way. They are going to take some of the elevators over by leasing them. It would be impossible to undertake to explain how it is worse than if they had not touched it at all.

One of the planks of our platform was the amendment of the Railway act. There are railways going through our country now and other railways will be going through. There has been thousands and millions of dollars' worth of animals destroyed by railways which they should be responsible for, but for which they have never paid a dollar. If ever you do know anything about it, you will know in a way you won't forget. When railway companies can go through our farms and do as they like with them, it is time for us to look into it, and we as an association should back this up in every way possible. This is one of the reasons why we should take this question up.

The question of Direct Legislation shows in itself. We are glad to see the different parties take it up. However, I would be very sorry to see any party take it up as a party question. Only by being non-political will it be of any use. There is another class of people that we have and it may seem strange that we have had certain trouble with them. It is a class of people who should go hand in hand with us. The boards of trade of towns and cities should be our best friends, but we do not find them so. We find that they sometimes pretend to be partial to the farmers, but when we least expect it they throw us down. There was a man who went down to Ottawa about two months ago to appear as a witness against the farmers' interests. It makes me hostile when I think that he and members of the boards of trade will take a stand against the association. When our association, all over Canada, asked for freer trade with the United States, he got up, with a bunch of others, and said we were going to swamp our trade with British Columbia. At that time our association was earnestly endeavoring to create better trade with British Columbia. Are we going to stand for this kind of thing? It is a shame that we should have to tolerate at all men of that class. During the last few weeks both sides of politics, says that man, have a scheme to create better conditions for the farmers. They are going to establish elevators all over the country. We have got to get up against these men and stand our ground in a way that will gain respect and be doing something for ourselves. They will always tell you about being interested in us, but it is their own interests in which they are interested.

NOTE.—Since the above address was delivered by Mr. Bower the Grain bill has been amended as a result of the representations of the organized farmers, and the most objectionable features have been struck out.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence.—Ruskin.

Every year the total meat supply of Great Britain, from home, foreign and colonial sources exceeds forty-five and a half million hundredweights.

Handy Sizes John Deere Engine Gangs

A CONVENIENT SIZE FOR EVERY JOB

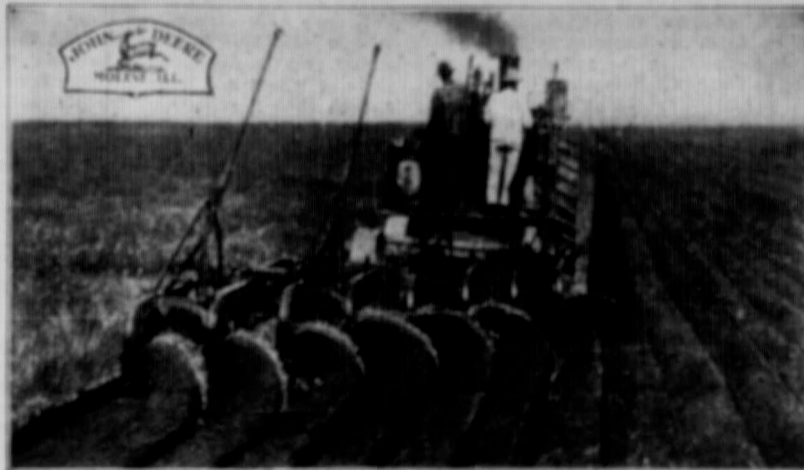
You need not own a big ranch to get all the benefits of engine plowing.

The four and six-bottom John Deere Engine Gangs are adapted for use with small oil or low power steam tractors, and make engine plowing practical and profitable for those who are farming limited areas.

One of these will give you all the advantages the big rancher has in saving money on his plowing bill.

The outfit here illustrated is doing more than four men could do with teams and single bottom plows.

Mr. Thresherman, you can double the earning power of your engine by getting one of our engine gangs



The plows of the gang take care of themselves except when it is necessary to raise and lower in turning. Flies and hot weather do not worry the engine, which will work 24 hours a day without fatigue.

John Deere Engine Gangs have strong bridgelike steel frames to which the plows are attached in pairs. Each pair is free to move up or down so that the bottoms rise to pass obstructions, then immediately drop and work. Any kind of plowing can be done, as the beams will carry any style of stubble or breaker bottom.

Remember—John Deere Engine Gangs are sold complete, ready to hitch to any style of tractor.

QUICK DETACHABLE SHARES

A lot of valuable time is lost in changing shares on an ordinary engine plow. Ours are equipped so that they can be changed in one-fifth of the time usually required for other makes.

Each share is removed by taking off one nut, which is easy to get at, instead of the usual four nuts inconveniently located.

EXAMINE THE ILLUSTRATION



Four, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve or Fourteen Bottoms
Plows assembled in pairs, one lever for each pair; frame mounted on wheels

JOHN DEERE OLD GROUND BOTTOM WITH QUICK DETACHABLE SHARE

SHARE QUICKLY REMOVED BY TAKING NUT OFF EYE BOLT

ON ALL JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS

another advantage is that the one eye bolt holds the share more securely than when bolted to frog in the old way.

Think of saving 80 per cent. of time ordinarily required to change shares.

What does this figure out at in one season's plowing?

SAVE YOUR TIME AND BANK THE MONEY

SUCCESS MANURE SPREADERS

Successful farmers are getting larger crops off the same acreage by properly preparing the soil. Manure, when pulverized and properly distributed over the ground, is the best and most economical fertilizer that can be used

Throwing machine in gear automatically raises pulverizing rake to a position directly above the axle of the beater. This secures perfect pulverization.

The arrangement of teeth in cylinder works the load away from the centre, where it is greatest, toward the sides, insuring even distribution.

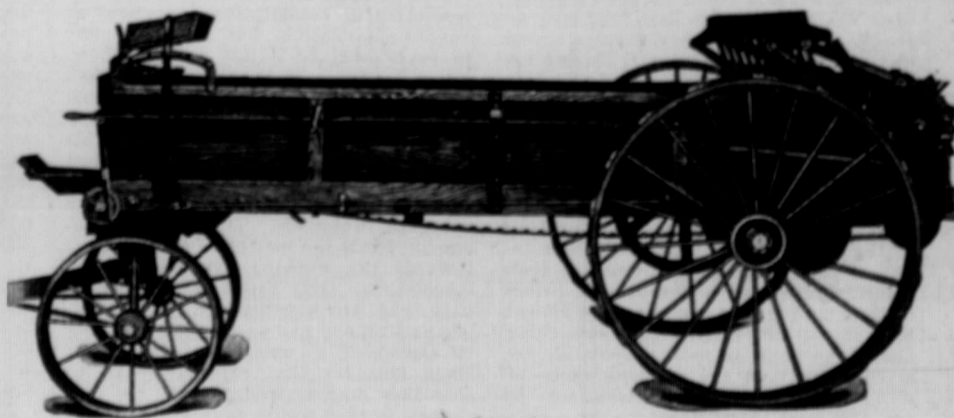
Roller Bearings

Owing to the severe conditions under which a manure spreader is used, light draft is especially appreciated.

There are seven complete sets of roller bearings on the Success. They reduce the draft at least one horse and add years of life to the spreader. They insure all shafts running in line and retain oil, making perfect lubricators.

Beater Starts Free

In loading spreaders, manure is piled against the beater. Throwing the



machine in gear slides the beater back out of the load, consequently when the machine starts the beater is free. It is revolving when the load comes in contact with it. This takes the strain off the beater as well as reducing the pull necessary to start the load.

General Construction

Manure spreaders are used when the ground is rough and uneven. In fact, the spreading is generally done when it is impossible to do other work.

Success spreaders are built to withstand severest tests. Axles are of cold rolled steel and large in diameter. All sprocket wheels are substantial.

The firmly mortised, trussed and bolted frame is of second growth oak. Steel wheels, especially made to withstand action of ammonia in manure, are almost universally used. Wood wheels furnished when specially ordered.

THE SUCCESS SPREADER WAS THE FIRST REALLY SUCCESSFUL MANURE SPREADER MADE. IT IS STILL THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPREADER ON THE MARKET

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

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No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thos. Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colony; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

And now it is seeding time again. Who can tell what the year shall bring forth. Somewhere I have read: "As you sow, so shall ye reap." "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" No, neither can you care for a garden very well with a traction engine. Potatoes, cabbage, radish, onions, lettuce, corn, asparagus, celery, thyme and parsley, yea and currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and many other delightful things can be grown in abundance quite near your home. How nice they all are in their time and place. What a comfort is a thriving garden where these abound, and then the milk and cream, the eggs, the strutting chautieeler getting ready for the pot, the well cured ham, the beef from the beef ring kept fresh for days in a nice little ice house. None of these can very well be secured by aid of a puffing steam or gasoline engine or a seat on a sulky plow. But they are a great source of consolation to the housewife and a splendid contribution to household comforts, particularly when a car blockade is on and wheat piled mountain high, or a field full of stooks covered with snow and many hungry men and children around. No, these are not much affected either by the tariff laws, middlemen's exactions or reciprocity. No, you cannot expect to reap these either by sowing wild oats or frozen flax, by the aid of a \$600.00 broken winded or glandered team purchased with the proceeds of a mortgage on the farm. Yes, it is quite true now as ever, "As you sow you may expect to reap."

F. W. G.

The following have been added to the Life Membership list:

James M. Martin, Lang; William Devereay, Lang; Clem L. Cugnet, Ralph; T. H. Hamre, Langham; Oren Gowen, Elfros; S. J. Sturlaugson, Elfros; Arni Kristinson, Elfros; D. S. McNeill, Moosomin; Archie Douslin, Moosomin; R. J. Phin, Moosomin.

FEES RECEIVED

The following membership fees for 1912 have been received during March: Creelman, \$16.00; Laura, \$2.50; Cantal, \$1.00; Strongfield, \$8.50; Fertile Valley, \$7.00; Oban, \$2.00; Lawson, \$4.50; Starview, \$6.50; Allan, \$11.00; Bradwell, \$2.00; Starthoak, \$9.50; Phippen, \$6.00; Wheatfields, \$4.00; Vanguard, \$6.00; Bangor, \$9.00; Dinsmore, \$30.50; Mt. View, \$4.00; Hazelleliffe, \$1.50; Hillsley, \$6.00; Warnock, \$1.00; Findlater, \$8.00; Heron, \$1.50; Star City, \$20.00; Allan, \$2.50; Ohlen, \$12.00; Idaleen, \$4.00; Broadview, \$7.00; Floradale, \$5.50; Ruddell, \$15.00; Nottingham, \$3.00; Belmae, \$10.00; Marion, \$5.50; Fleming, \$2.00; Gibbs, \$1.50; Luseland, \$3.50; Edgehill, \$6.50; Holar Birch Creek, \$18.00; Dundurn, \$2.50; Elmore, \$1.00; Hutton, \$2.50; Punniehy, \$5.00; Marquis, \$2.50; Nolin, \$3.00; Kronan, \$12.00; Drummond Creek, \$1.25; Indian Head, \$8.00; Tenold, \$2.00; Colfax, \$13.00; Uren, \$20.00; Clair, \$7.50; Dana, \$6.50; Chellwood, \$3.50; Ryerson, \$6.00; View Hill, \$2.00; Glenrose, \$6.50; Dundurn, \$12.00; Wallace, \$5.50; Wilcox, \$4.00; Goodwin, \$8.50; Spruce Lake, \$7.00; Findlater, \$10.00; Marchwell, \$16.50; Etonia, \$8.00; Skalholt, \$7.00; St. Dennis, \$12.00; Cooper Creek, \$3.50; West Eagle Hills, \$10.00; Drummond Creek, \$5.75; Sunny Hill, \$4.00; Macklin, \$3.00; Long Valley, \$9.00; Cando, \$5.50; Glenbryan, \$15.50; Chamberlain, \$5.00; Riverside, \$6.00; Leslie, \$11.50; Spring Valley, \$6.00; Thorndyke, \$7.50; Harriss, \$18.50; Spy Hill, \$9.00; Cairnsview, \$11.00; Meota, \$16.50; Parry, \$6.00; New Ottawa, \$6.00.

WALDRON'S GOOD WORK

Our monthly meeting was held this afternoon. Several letters received from the head office of our local bank were read in answer to letters we wrote in regard to loans and the rate of interest charged, which is 10 per cent.

Their letters did not give any hope of reduction or anything else. At our next meeting we hope to take up a discussion on farmers' banking system.

The competition for subscriptions resulted as follows: Secretary-Treasurer's side, \$32.00; President's side, \$16.00. This arrangement of competing sides certainly created a lively interest with the members to get subscriptions for our local branch. It was also the cause of Cana forming a new branch of their own, as we were hunting the country for miles around and when we tried Cana they agreed to form one themselves, which I believe they have done. So the losers have to foot the bill for a big time on Wednesday next. A general regret was felt at the meeting today that none of the leaders of the Central could attend.

I have pleasure in enclosing money order for \$27.00, which brings our membership up to 74 paid-up members. Thirty members more than last year and forty more than our first year. We are not done yet, so send along another fifty cards, for which I enclose \$1.00.

H. R. WAIT,

Sec'y Waldron Association.
Waldron, Sask.

CHELLWOOD CO-OPERATING

Please find enclosed \$3.50 membership fees for seven new members who joined at our last meeting, which makes our membership for 1912 twenty-one. We decided at the meeting to call for tenders for a supply of formaldehyde and also try and if possible co-operate with other locals in the vicinity and endeavor to form a central at Marcelin which we think will help to keep up the interest in the association and make the ordering of any goods we may need in car lots much more convenient.

R. K. AFFLECK,

Sec'y Chellwood G.G.A.

TUGASKE WILL PICNIC

Enclosed find order for \$8.50, being dues for seventeen members for this quarter. Hope to send more next quarter.

We are arranging a picnic with the Eyebrow association, to be held some time in June and should like to have someone from headquarters to give an address. Please let me know if you think you could come or send anyone. Mr. W. E. Knowles has promised to speak. We hope to have a large crowd and are writing several neighboring associations. Will advise you of the date as soon as it is decided upon.

C. E. CLARKE, Sec'y.

Tugaske, Sask.

WANT CO-OPERATIVE FLOUR MILL

At a large and representative meeting of the Walpole association held here today a very interesting discussion took place in reference to the present prices of flour and it was unanimously agreed that it was imperative that something should be done as soon as possible toward remedying the existing state of affairs as the present prices are, to say the least, exorbitant.

One of the speakers advocated the amendment of the Co-operative Elevator Co. charter so as to read Co-operative Elevator and Milling company, and that we ask them to go into the milling business as soon as possible and supply flour to shareholders through the different locals.

Another speaker suggested forming a co-operative milling company by the sale of shares throughout the province, said shares to be held by farmers only and to be limited to four shares each, each share to cost \$10.00. By this means sufficient money could be easily raised to build and equip a mill that would be capable of supplying all the farmers with their flour and by running this mill in connection with the Co-operative Elevator company we would be able eventually to capture the whole of the Western flour trade.

Everyone agreed that cheaper flour

was one of the first things we should strive after. Bread is the staff of life and dear flour strikes the man hardest who is least able to afford it, and there is too great a discrepancy between the price of wheat and flour. It was finally agreed that a report of the discussion should be sent to you to be published in The Guide in the hope that other associations reading this would take up the question. Amongst us all we should be able to evolve a scheme whereby we may be enabled to take the flour monopoly out of the hands of the capitalists.

C. J. BANISTER,

Walpole, Sask. President.

A SUCCESSFUL FIGHT

At the last meeting of the Hutton Grain Growers' association the members had under consideration the press reports of the discussion in the Senate of the Grain Bill. They were highly pleased that the objectionable clause was withdrawn and I was instructed to write and say how gratified the members were with the efforts made by the secretary and the president of the Association in connection with the same and also with the evidence given before the Senate Committee on loan occasioned through Reciprocity not going through. A hearty vote of thanks to the secretary and the president was unanimously passed.

W. J. HEAL,

Sec'y Hutton G.G.A.

A KNOTTY POINT

Kindly inform me for the benefit of the members on the following subject. The question was brought up at last meeting and we would like an official decision.

If a member pays \$1.00 fee does this pay for membership for one year from date of payment or is it for the year the branch is organized. For instance one man pays on the 25th of March and another in June. Does membership run from 25th March to next March and from June till next June, and so on or do memberships expire when our organization year expires, which is next year in March.

J. J. BROWNING,

Sec'y Marcelin G.G.A.

This matter has not been settled by resolution or constitution enactment at annual convention, but has been left to each local to adjust to suit themselves. Clause 9 of the Constitution reads: "The financial year shall end Dec. 31." And it may fairly be assumed that the next year then begins. This has always been more or less an open question. The organization is not a trading concern and the benefits are not cash dividends. The annual membership fee is the members' contribution towards the working expenses of the association. Only those are entitled to vote who are members in good standing and no one can be in good standing on December 31 unless they have paid their fees for that calendar year, so that they may as well pay the fee first as last, as they would have to pay again before the next December 31. And it looks quite clear that every one is a member only for the balance of the calendar year in which he pays.—F.W.G.

NEW ONE AT MAZENOID

We have organized the Mazenoid Branch of the G.G.A. and herewith submit the office bearers: President, David Birss; vice-president, Andrew Lundbloom, Sr.; secretary-treasurer, James Lindsay; directors, W. Carefoot, Frank Birss, George Lundbloom, Robert Kendall and H. Campbell.

Kindly forward me about three dozen membership cards. Some of our members joined the Deckerville branch when it was formed, but as that is fully ten miles away it was thought necessary to form another branch here in order to increase the membership. We are trying hard to get enough shareholders to

enable us to secure a Co-operative Elevator for this fall.

JAMES LINDSAY,

Sec'y Mazenoid G.G.A.

ENTHUSIASM AT MOUNT GREEN

A very enthusiastic meeting of Grain Growers was held at Mount Green on Saturday, March 30. The school room in which the meeting was held was well filled with farmers. Many topics of interest to the tiller of the soil and the country at large were discussed, among which were cheaper money for the farmer, the elevator commission, and the seeming neglect of the C.P.R. in pushing our local branch line which is nearing completion. A very interesting letter of home composition was read by John Eidsness. The Tenold branch were in attendance and expressed their keen desire of uniting with us under one name (Mount Green) and under our present officers. Quite willingly we accepted them, thirty members strong, making a total paid up membership of thirty-nine members. Union is strength and we intend to put our whole influence diligently into this work.

We decided to hold our meetings every two weeks. On May 24 a social afternoon will be enjoyed and lunch furnished by the ladies, who by the way are becoming as interested as the men. Could you put us in communication with some able speakers which we could likely secure for this event.

Times are changing. Only two years ago Grain Growers were a mysterious combine, a figure in the fog to people of this vicinity. The Grain Growers' Guide was practically unknown. Today nearly every farmer wears with pride the little badge, emblem of equity and freedom, and to every parental fire-side and every family circle The Guide has found its way and is a welcome weekly visitor. Those who cannot read have it read to them. Farmers are alive, active in defence of their farms and families against the growing greedy monster of Special Privilege. The day is not far distant when right here at Mount Green you will find one of the strongest children of the mother association. Any literature you can send us will be used to strengthen our cause to the best possible advantage.

I received the 75 membership tickets, for which I enclose \$1.50. Also find enclosed \$2.00 for four new members.

Wishing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' and their brother associations overwhelming victory in the fight against Special Privileges,

I am, yours in the work,

WILFORD N. SHULTZ,

Sec'y Mount Green G.G.A.

ETHMUIR ORGANIZED

We called a meeting of the Grain Growers on Tuesday, February 20, in the Ethmuir school house with L. H. Macdonald in the chair, and decided to form a subordinate association here. The following officers were elected: President, L. H. Macdonald; vice-president, J. Valens; secretary-treasurer, G. S. Walker; directors, J. R. Ranken, Wm. McDonald, R. McDonald, N. McDonald, and A. Johnstone.

G. S. WALKER,

Sec'y Ethmuir G.G.A.



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Island Park Nurseries

Portage la Prairie, Man.

B. D. WALLACE . Prop. and Man.

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Cheap Money for Farmers

Continued from Page 7

mortgage on an improved farm worth from two to three times the amount advanced, is a thoroughly reliable security, because if the borrower fails to meet his payments the land can at any time be sold for considerably more than the sum due. If this were as well known to the investing public in Great Britain, there would undoubtedly be very large sums sent here for investment in farm mortgages, and the rate of interest would then be brought to a lower level, but owing to the distance and the consequent lack of knowledge on the part of British investors, this desirable condition does not exist.

There are also other difficulties in the way of British capital being invested in Western farm loans, which are partly responsible for the present high rates of interest. It is necessary for the lender to have an agent in this country to take care of his interests, and that agent must be able to satisfy the lender of his reliability and financial soundness, and must also be paid for his trouble. Then the loan must be for a fixed period; it cannot be recalled before the expiration of that period if the lender requires the money for some other purpose, and a new loan must be arranged for at the expiration of the period if the lender desires a permanent investment. Exchange and commission must be paid on principal and interest transferred from one country to the other and there is a loss of interest on money while in transit between the borrower and lender. All these things discourage the investment of British capital in Western farm loans, and the result is that a great deal of money which might be available for the better development of Western agriculture is invested in other ways at 3 and 4 per cent. while farmers in this country are paying from 7 to 10 per cent. for that which they borrow.

The Government's Function

The problem consequently is to furnish to the British and foreign investor a security which will be generally recognized and accepted in the money markets of the world as absolutely gilt-edged, which will be negotiable in London and other financial centres and which may therefore be used either as a temporary or a permanent investment, and which can be placed at a low rate of interest. Government bonds are a security of this nature, and the best method of securing cheap money for farmers would be for the provincial governments to undertake the responsibility for the financing of the farmers who are the main producers of wealth in this country.

The provincial governments, upon the credit of the province, can borrow on the London market at 4 per cent., and allowing 1 per cent. for the cost of administration, which would be ample, they could then lend the money to farmers at 5 per cent., the initial expenses of the loan being, as at present, borne by the borrower.

Expenses Curtailed

These expenses, too, might be considerably reduced, under the government system. At present they include a charge for mileage and inspection by the local agent of the loan company, another fee for inspection by the company's inspector, and legal charges on a liberal scale for the searching of titles, drawing mortgages and so forth. Under the government system it would, of course, be necessary for property which is to be the security for a loan to be inspected, but a salaried inspector making a number of inspections in one locality at the same time could do this at a comparatively small cost, whereas the loan companies make a practice of charging each borrower with all the expenses of a trip, though the inspector may make several inspections on the one journey. Then legal charges could be reduced to a minimum. Instead of paying a lawyer \$2.00 for sending a clerk to the land titles office to search a title (by which the young man will often earn enough for his employer in a single day to pay his own salary for a month) the government could require the officials of the land titles office to furnish a report as to the titles in question, which could be done at very small cost. Then instead of paying a lawyer from \$5 to \$10 for drawing up each mortgage, the government could establish a standard form which would cost nothing except for printing and the clerical work of filling in the details of the particular loan.

It would be necessary, of course, that very careful provision should be made to

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Summer Fallow—Clears out weeds, gives land a rest and you reap noticeable benefits if you plow deep enough, and then cultivate properly. A **Modern Farm Horse** will soon pay for itself because of the deeper, better plowing and harrowing it does.

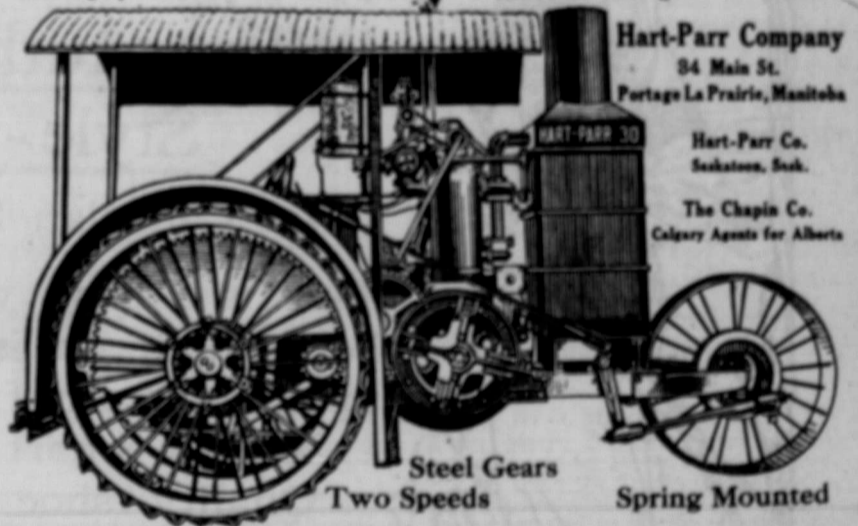
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Easy to Handle—This 30 H. P. has one front wheel and it squeezes close into fence corners. Turns in 36 foot circle. You can plow 18 to 20 acres a day at a cost of 40c to 50c per acre. Light in weight, because built largely of steel.

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And we positively offer it to you for \$29.00 cash.

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ensure the loaning of money by the government only on good security, to farmers of thrifty habits and for the purpose of improving and stocking their farms and developing the agricultural industry. The management of the scheme should be vested in a commission appointed by the government, whose duty it would be to see that loans were made only to proper persons, on proper security and for proper purposes, to collect interest and to manage the business generally. Loans should be limited to, say, 50 per cent. of the value of the property by which they are to be secured, and for the benefit of homesteaders who have not earned their title, provision might be made to advance them a certain proportion of the value of the improvements which they have made. The furnishing of credit for homesteaders, who cannot under the present system secure financial aid except by giving a lien or chattel mortgage on their stock, implements and sometimes their household effects, and

paying a very high rate of interest, should be one of the most important departments of the Government Loan Commission's work. Lack of ready money not only forces the average homesteader to undergo many hardships, but it often prevents him from bringing his land under cultivation as rapidly as he should. There are many homesteaders who are merely putting in their time, and hiring a neighbor to break a few acres each year, who if they had a little money would buy oxen or horses and be themselves engaged in bringing the land to production. **Use People's Savings** In addition to funds raised by the issue of provincial bonds, the commission might also have placed at its disposal the moneys on deposit in the post office savings banks. At present there is approximately \$43,000,000.00 of the people's money on deposit in these banks, bearing interest at 3 per cent. This sum is held in the federal treasury, and

arrangements might be made whereby it would be handed over to the provinces at, say 3½ per cent., the Dominion Government receiving provincial bonds in exchange. There is also on deposit in the savings departments of the chartered banks of Canada, no less a sum than \$600,000,000.00 on which depositors receive 3 per cent. interest. This money is used by the banks to loan to the public at interest running all the way from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent., and large sums are frequently taken to New York and invested there. A considerable proportion of this \$600,000,000.00 could doubtless be diverted into the post office savings bank, and made available for government loans to farmers, if an effort were made in this direction. The chartered banks, though they reserve the right to require notice of withdrawals from savings accounts, permit depositors to withdraw their funds practically at will, and even to make use of checks to a limited extent. To withdraw money from the post office

savings bank, however, a depositor is required to fill in a form and then wait for about ten days before he can obtain his money. Naturally most people prefer the method of the chartered banks, and the government, by giving the public the same facilities, could undoubtedly, with its greater security, attract very large deposits. It is even possible that from this source alone the government could secure a considerable portion of the money needed to supply the farming industry with capital. **Long Term Loans** Under the present system of loans to farmers by mortgage and trust companies, advances are usually made for a term of five years, with only a small annual repayment of principal. The result is that at the end of the five years the farmer in most cases must negotiate another loan in order to pay off the balance of the principal, and submit to the heavy legal and inspection expenses all over again. *Continued on Page 30*

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The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

I WILL

I will start anew this morning
With a higher, fairer creed,
I will cease to stand complaining
Of my ruthless neighbor's greed:
I will cease to sit repining
While my duty's call is clear;
I will waste no moment whining,
And my heart shall know no fear.
I will look sometimes about me
For the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties
That elude the grumbler's gaze.
I will try to find contentment
In the paths that I must tread;
I will cease to have resentment
When another moves ahead.
I'll not be swayed by envy
When my rival's strength is shown;
I'll not deny his merit,
But I'll strive to prove my own.
I will try to see the beauty
Spread before me, rain or shine,
I will cease to preach your duty,
And be more concerned with mine.

THREE FAVORITE ANNUALS

By Charlotte Bodine

No garden, however small, is complete without three annuals, the sweet pea, nasturtium and mignonette. Here we have color, foliage and scent. It is surprising what may be done with a packet of seeds of each of these. And no garden need be bare of flowers when they may be so easily grown. All may be grown from seeds planted outside, the two latter after danger of frost is past or from first to middle of May. The dwarf nasturtium comes into bloom quicker than the climbing variety and for that reason is preferred. Mignonette does better in a cool partially shaded location, while the sweet pea and nasturtium revel in sunshine. The busy house-mother will find nothing more refreshing than the spending of her spare moments in caring for and gathering bloom from these charming flowers.

Good seed, early planting, and sparse seeding I consider the three requisites in successful sweet pea culture. Obtain a catalog from a reliable seedsman and select your seeds. The frilled or Spencer varieties are preferable. They give larger flowers, longer stems, more blooms to the stem as well as beautiful colorings. If the ground has not already been prepared last fall by spading and enriching, that should be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground and it can be worked. Spade it well to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, laying the earth to one side, putting in a layer of five or six inches of well rotted manure in the bottom of trench. Fill up remainder with fine soil well mixed with a small quantity of manure. In the centre of this row mark out a trench about two inches deep and put in your seeds covering them to the level of the surrounding earth, pack it down rather firmly with the back of the hoe. The young plants should stand at least three inches apart in the row, allowance must be made in planting for some seeds that may be destroyed by birds, mice, etc., but when planted thicker do not fail to thin them out until they stand three or four inches apart. You will obtain more bloom and better bloom. Do not be afraid of planting too early, a little frost or snow will do them no harm. The first few weeks after they appear above ground is spent in making root growth, and that should be made before the weather is warm if strong plants are to be obtained. The young plants will need support as soon as they begin to throw out tendrils. Do not fail to provide it at once. Either brush or wire netting, or better still, plant strong stakes four feet high at each end of row. Stretch a strand of baling wire two and a half inches from ground between stakes, another at top, with a brace six feet apart, lace wrapping cord up and down, back and forth between wires three inches apart, knotting the cord every fourth time over at the top and bottom (to prevent slipping). This may seem a lot of trouble but when properly done makes the very best support for our prairie winds to play against. The tendrils will not be torn as the cord sways with the strong winds. Frequent cultivation should be given until bloom appears. Water should be given in dry weather, but not oftener than once a week and a thorough soaking

should be given on the soil about the roots. Keep the flowers cut, at least every other day. This is important if you would have an abundance of bloom. Do not allow a seed pod to form, and you will be amply rewarded. The sweet pea is our most beautiful and popular annual, and nowhere does it grow to such perfection as here in Western Canada.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Dear Mary Ford:—In The Guide of Feb. 7 you quote some man as saying "Everybody wants votes for women but the women themselves," and you wonder what is the matter with the women. It is true the majority of women do not want the vote. Woman loves the quiet and seclusion of her home, she shrinks from touching elbows with the rabble. She is first and foremost a mother. What she considers her duty as a mother supersedes all else. She cannot see that she has not fulfilled her duty to her children when she has nurtured, clothed and taught them morality. She does not realize the place she occupies in the economy of nature. Washington said, "All that I am I owe to my mother," and Napoleon, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother." Ignorant and undeveloped motherhood has been a terrible curse to mankind. There is no limit to a mother's power to influence the destiny and character of her child, and the stream of improvement, once started, will flow on and on forever.

In a recent issue of the "Youth's Companion" a writer, speaking of the Young Turk movement, and incidentally of Persia, China, and Japan, said, "This movement came about in the simplest and most natural way in the world. The women of the harems, having nothing to do, got permission to improve their minds. They imported foreign teachers, made extensive acquaintance with foreign languages, literatures and arts, and learned a great deal more of the actual state of the world than their nominal masters. Their sons were sent abroad



MISSES AND CHILDREN'S ATTIRE

7355—Girl's Norfolk Costume, 8 to 12 years, with or without shield, with three-quarter or long sleeves. For the 10 year size will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for collar, belt and cuffs.
7365—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years, with long or three-quarter sleeves. For the 12 year size will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, to make as shown in large view, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide for blouse and upper portion of skirt and 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide for front and lower portion of skirt and trimming.
7337—Mansish Shirt Waist for misses and small women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 1 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide.
7346—Six Gored Skirt for misses and small women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 3 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide when material has figure or 3 1/2 yards when material has neither figure nor nap.
7360—Girl's Dress, 8 to 12 years. For the 10 year size will be required 3 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide for trimming.
7373—Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years. For the 8 year size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of banding to trim.
Price of Patterns 10 cents each

to Oxford, Cambridge, or the German universities and came back as a Young Turkish party, in touch with modern ideas."

Can a mother expect her son to reach the highest type of physical manhood of which he is capable if she never allows her lungs a full breath of outdoor air, never walks a mile from her home? Will he ever take that place in the world's work for which he is destined if she does only what she considers to be woman's work? For his sake she must read of men's (?) affairs, think men's thoughts, must give her son the advantage of the companionship of a deep-thinking and broad-minded woman. The reason we have so many "leaners" and so few "lifters," so many waiting to be led and so few leaders; so many men even, incapable of deciding things for themselves but led this way or that, is that mothers have for centuries let their powers of



VARIOUS MODELS

7378—Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 27 of insertion and 1 1/4 yard of edging for trim.
7362—Fancy Blouse with Front Closing, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yard 27 for collar and cuffs, 1 yard of lace 18 inches and 3 1/2 yards of velvet banding.
7313—Plain Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust. For the medium size will be required 2 yards of material 36 inches wide.
7238—Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. For the medium size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide.
7345—Girl's Costume, 8 to 12 years, with long or three-quarter sleeves. For the 10 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide for blouse with peplum, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide for skirt and trimming with 1/4 yard 36 inches wide for under waist.
7361—Boy's Suit, 6 to 12 years, with high neck or open neck and separate shield. For the 10 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for collar and 5 yards of braid.
Price of Patterns 10 cents each

judgment lie dormant. But their mental activity is not now dead, not lost through inheritance—only sleeping—ready at any moment to spring up at will. It is not woman's nature to shrink and lean, she has learned to do it.

Men say that woman has no reasoning and thinking faculties, no judgment, nor originality, which is far too true, but the mind may be strengthened by mental activity, just as the muscles may be strengthened by physical exercise, and a woman should make it a point to enquire into the cause of things, learn facts, and form an independent judgment concerning them. Just as civilized men have entered the different branches of industrial life and no longer follow the hunt and chase, so woman need no longer use her wit and intuition to protect the lives of her children from wild beasts and savage men. But I believe a woman's mentality is based on her mother-life; she must foster and cherish her mother-love, to stifle it is to dwarf her mentality and capabilities. Frances Willard had this mother-love to a high degree. She was never a mother—she never married—but as founder of the W.C.T.U. her heart went out to every man, woman and child. Had she been a mother she would have had less time to devote to public work, but her great mother-heart would not have confined itself wholly to her own home. The instinct of mother-love would have reached out, as it did, to every mother and every mother's child. Women who take up public or philanthropic work are sometimes accused of neglecting their own

homes, when the truth is their work will in almost every case be found to touch the home life—be a complement of it—in other words the mother love reaching out to influence other homes and other children.

Not all men realize their opportunity to leave the world a little better than they found it, or to make the human race a little less aimless nor having been a part of it, but most men want their sons to be better and more useful men than themselves. But they must realize with regret that they can never have that influence and companionship which is a mother's, and how can they fail to see the benefit it would be to all concerned if woman would broaden her interests? But man cannot be gallant and tell a woman the truth about herself. I cannot believe there is a woman in Canada but may extend her activities and sympathies. If she can reach out to others in her neighborhood so much the better. No wonder men laugh at the idea of women wanting homesteads, when they prefer making doilies for their tables, or raising a dish of vegetables or a vase of flowers.

Not a few men who hold public office let their wives or some lady assistant do the work, much of it at least. Why do not these women brace up and take the jobs themselves? Away from the men? Yes. Efficiency is what the world needs, and if a woman can do anything better than the man, or sees in the work something she could do that he cannot, something touching the life of helpless women and children, that is her opportunity. Just as soon as woman occupies every available place allowed her, she will get more. That she will ultimately work out her own destiny all thinking people agree, but why wait a hundred years for what may be accomplished in five? Patience ceases to be a virtue. Let us have "A new education, to make a new generation of men." Let us have the best for women, for the good of all.

MRS. T. F. WILLIAMS
Skipton, Sask.

BY A MERE MAN

Dear Mary Ford:—Enclosed please find postal note for 50 cts. for pamphlets "How to Teach the Truths to Children" and "Most Beautiful Story in the World." I am very glad to see the question of "Eugenics" raised in The Guide, which makes me value the paper more than ever. It appears to me such a foolish way to let the rising generation find out the secret of sex by older and usually coarser natured children. I consider the policy of silence and secretiveness about sex has lamentably failed. One reason why I am in favor of women's suffrage is because I thoroughly believe that when women have the vote, that the great hardship and handicap of the children of unmarried mothers will be lessened to a very great degree and that the fathers will be looked for and properly punished. I think in the majority of cases the fathers and not the mothers are to blame.

I should be very pleased if you would kindly forward to my wife the address where she could obtain the corset made without bones.

Hoping you will get plenty of encouragement in your work.

Yours faithfully,
S. A.

Dear Mary Ford:—I here forward a few names to be added to your list in favor of votes for women. I am glad to say I don't think we will have to fight for the vote as the poor English women have to. I really pity them, the struggle they are making for equal rights. They are condemned for their tactics, when it is only by their militant methods they got any consideration from the government at all, and then the government goes back on their promises while the women are peaceful. Then the women take to militant methods again. What else is there for them to do? The government will never do what they want (which is equal rights) as long as it can put them off. They have worked for it for forty years getting up petitions among other things before they started militant methods, so what else are they to do? They do need the vote badly in England, I tell you this because so many condemn the English women for what they have done, when, if they had read as much as I have about the conditions in England, they would be more considerate about them. I think the majority of men in this country will be fair to women in granting them equal rights by the giving of votes for women. I consider there are quite a few ways in which women will benefit when

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A FATHER'S QUESTION

"I have a boy of nine. Would you advise me to place a copy of 'The Nobility of Boyhood' in his hands?"

The book "The Nobility of Boyhood" was written for parents. No parent should place this, or any other book, in the hands of their child until they have first read it themselves. The parent should always know what the child knows upon the subject of reproduction, and the parent is always the best judge of whether to place the book in the hands of the child, or whether to impart personally, or to read such sections of the book to the child as may be suited to his years, his intelligence and the nature of his questions. The error which parents universally make is in withholding honest answers to honest inquiries; they cast a mystery over everything relating to this subject and awaken curiosity which becomes both abnormal and insistent, and which usually results in the child securing—in a wrong way and in an impure form—the information which should always be imparted by the parent.

Previously we charged 75 cents for this beautiful book, but now we can send it postpaid to any reader for 50 cents. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

they get the vote. One of the chief ones is to cut out the idea that a woman is man's inferior, as I understand that the idea comes from her not having the right to vote because she is not capable of using it. Now I think that most women will make good use of it, and if it lifts her to be man's equal, that is a great deal in itself, as that part comes right in the home, when man realizes woman as his equal, she will be considered more and done unto as they would be done by, consequently the woman made happier and vice versa. Also when men don't look on women as their equal their sons grow up with the same idea as the father, that they are superior beings to their mother and sisters. They say the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. I fail to see it, when the son follows in the footsteps of his father, when the mother has no say and very little influence on what the fathers' footsteps are, there is not much of the ruling comes from her. Also those are the hardest to make any impression on, that there is a side for woman at all, but I am glad to say there are plenty of men who do see, and are helping by backing them up, and it makes a woman's heart warm towards those that see things in their true light. Wishing you and all the readers of The Guide success.

I am an
ADVOCATE FOR THE WOMEN'S CAUSE

DOMESTIC ECONOMY
Rhubarb Mould

Wipe the rhubarb sticks with a clean dry cloth, and cut them into pieces 1 1/2 in. long. There must be sufficient to fill a 3-pint basin. Place the fruit in a lined saucepan with 3/4 lb. of loaf sugar, 3/4 pint of water, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Boil gently until the rhubarb becomes pulpy. Soak 1 oz. of gelatine in a little cold water and add it to the boiling fruit. Stir briskly for five minutes, then remove the saucepan from the fire. Before pouring into a well-soaked mould add 6 drops of cochineal or carmine coloring and the same quantity of essence of almonds. This mould, like most others, should be made the day before it is to be eaten. Serve with boiled custard.

Potato Salad

This salad is always nicest when made from new potatoes. Half a dozen should be reserved from the midday meal, also a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Cut the cold potatoes into thick slices, lay them in a basin, pour 2 tablespoonfuls of olive oil over, and toss with two silver forks until the potatoes are well covered with oil. Lift them out into a dish, sprinkle with pepper and salt, pour 2 dessertspoonfuls of vinegar over, and finally decorate with chopped parsley.

APPLE JUICE STAINS

Dear Mary Ford:—I should be very much obliged if any of your readers could tell me how to remove apple juice stains from sage green cashmere.—B.E.L.

VERY BADLY MIXED

The make-up man in a rural weekly newspaper office got full of hard cider a fortnight ago and mixed up items reporting an auction sale and a wedding ceremony. The description ran as follows:

"William Blank, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Blank, was disposed of at public auction to Margaret Dash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Alexander Dash, of Lot 14, sixth concession in the presence of eighty guests, including two mules and nine head of horned cattle. Rev. J. Binks tied the nuptial knot, averaging 1,200 pounds on the hoof.

The beautiful home of the bride was very tastefully decorated with one set double harness, nearly new; before the ceremony Mendelssohn's Wedding March was given softly by twenty-one five-year-old milch cows, looking perfectly charming in a light spring wagon, top buggy, open buggy and wheelbarrow.

"The groom is a well known young man, popular in society circles of about thirty-eight Berkshire hogs, while the bride is an accomplished and talented teacher of a splendid drove of Poland-China shoats pedigrees furnished if desired.

Among the many presents were one hundred bushels of potatoes, one drag harrow, hay-fork, rope and pulleys, also other articles too numerous to mention. The bridal couple left on yesterday morning's boat on an extended trip, six months on approved joint notes. Four per cent. off for cash.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

April 17

"N

A LETT

Dear I for comit article th about fo like very and girls pect to and I al about th Perth as "Society correspon I shall be born, but canized, years ago although not go be from whi very mu waving f much like My tw back ridi much the Women" books so But I ha stoa's bo ventures think Lor historical of the B Pompeii." of Steve Blackmoo many a I also li "The Bet I do thin and have them. I opera so those tak "Faust." ence in th good sing scound so they hadn when it and brou song. I wond Folks" ar this year. ize on cab rich soil t It lies in quite a l thing for of moistu two feet a tom part the earth half-a-doz I shall pu leave in t But perha a hint if h way to w few flower place and of taste. ab plants ab It is rea letter on tl weeks, th wake up, enough.

MOORE

in his Ho Gity wit can be the lig same a Man is produce other K is nowp SYSTE Hardwar FULLY ROBER Vancouver

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

A LETTER FROM FARMER'S GIRL

Dear Uncle West:—Please excuse me for coming again so soon, but I saw an article that you wrote in our last "Guide" about foreign correspondence. I would like very much to correspond with boys and girls in Western Australia, as I expect to go there for a holiday this fall and I should like to know something about that country, especially around Perth and Albany. I belong to the "Society of Friends," and should like correspondents of that denomination. I shall be fifteen in August. I am English born, but I guess I am slightly Americanized, for I came from England six years ago. I live on a farm of 160 acres, and although it is so different out here I would not go back to the great city of London from which I came. I like this country very much, with its broad prairies and waving fields of wheat which look so much like the rolling sea.

My two greatest enjoyments are horse-back riding and reading. I enjoy very much the reading of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and "Good Wives," the two books so dear to the heart of many a girl. But I have also read Henty's and Kingstoa's books and enjoy the many adventures their heroes go through. I think Lord Lytton stands first in writing historical books. I have read his "Last of the Barons" and the "Last Days of Pompeii." I have also read the works of Stevenson, Cooper, Craik, Reade, Blackmoor and Dickens, and have spent many a winter's evening in this way. I also like music and singing. I sing "The Better Land" and "The Gift" for I do think they are two beautiful songs and have made great efforts to learn them. I think some of those great opera songs sound beautiful, such as those taken from "Il Trovatore" and "Faust." But it makes all the difference in the way it is sung and many a good singer can make a common song sound so grand that people wonder why they hadn't taken any notice of it before, when it is the singer who has found and brought out the best points of the song.

I wonder how many of the "Young Folks" are going to take care of a garden this year. I am, and am going to specialize on cabbages. I think I will use some rich soil that I have in mind just now. It lies in a low valley and as it drains quite a large area it will be just the thing for cabbages for they want plenty of moisture. I am going to dig holes two feet apart each way, and fill the bottom part with manure, then put part of the earth back and plant in it about half-a-dozen seeds. When they grow up I shall pull out the weak ones and just leave in three or four of the strongest. But perhaps wise Uncle West can give me a hint if he thinks I am going the wrong way to work. I intend planting just a few flowers to give a lively aspect to the place and to show we are not quite devoid of taste. A house looks nothing without plants about.

It is really shocking, I have not seen a letter on the "Young Folks" page for two weeks, those boys and girls ought to wake up, they've been napping long enough. Wake up or the "Young Folks"

Circle" will disappear soon for want of volunteers to keep it up and then—I don't know what we are going to do.

There is a busy hum growing louder and more distinct every day. It is the sound of plows, disks and harrows at work, for this is the time to till the land and sow the seed while the ground is moist with melting snow.

I will close now or you will think I am never going to stop. I will sign my nom de plume.

FARMER'S GIRL.

Sedgewick, Alta.

A VILLAGE GARDEN-PATCH

A garden becomes the dwelling-place of many interesting small creatures, who, after having selected their quarters for the season, loudly proclaim to everything in sight that "possession is fully nine-tenths of the law" and proceed to hold their title by feudal conquest. When we go out to pick the peas, a wren, who occupies a corner of the woodshed, stands on a bean pole and scolds like a miniature lawn-mower, while a fat mamma robin stands on another pole and screams all manner of evil against us. We try to assure her in our blindest society tones that they are very welcome to all they survey, but this causes them to yell louder than ever. When we know ourselves to be harmless and friendly it is quite humiliating to be looked upon as villains.

One morning when mater shook the table cloth out the back door, Mrs. Robin exclaimed "Chee Chee." Thinking this a polite salutation, the mater pleasantly responded by saying "Chee Chee" back again.

"Pip" shouted Mrs. Robin in great indignation and flapped away as fast as she could go. We concluded that "Chee Chee" must be a doubtful compliment in the robins' lexicon. A clump of hemp in the corner near the kitchen calls a great variety of feathered visitors.

The lawn sprinkler attracts birds for a bath. Robins enjoy a shower while focussing a worm-hole with one eye, and let the worm so much as show his nose and he is pounced upon and stretched several inches. Blackbirds in particular claim the spray as their own and play and quarrel while getting showers as if they were beneath their own vine and acorn tree. One blackbird thought he would play smartie and walked majestically up to the nozzle and attempted to bite a drink out of where the water looked solid and to his indignant surprise met his Waterloo. His mates seemed to call "ghgt!" derisively and after shaking himself with much energy he pitched into his nearest neighbor as if blaming him for his set-back.

A toad lives under the front porch and comes forth in the early evening and hops about or relapses into his inelegant straddling walk, seeking whom he may devour. He attacked a pinchbug one night and rattled it around in his mouth a moment then hurriedly snapped it out. The enraged pinchbug righted himself, stood high upon his prickly legs and started towards his enemy apparently bent on great slaughter but the toad straddled indifferently away. We wonder how such a slow-going fellow can get enough to eat. He has been with us three years and looks very comfortable and well-groomed.

We averted a tragedy one morning. A wicked spider spins the toughest kind of web between two beanpoles. We found a bumble bee buzzing dismally in the web. Humanity always stands ready to relieve the oppressed and we went to the rescue. Bumble was helpless save for a faint protesting voice. We broke the web and laid him on the ground and two of us with two small sticks apiece gradually unwound him. The spider knew wherein lay his point of defence for she had his business end wound up in several layers of silk.

Feeling deliverance at hand he struggled afresh and soon his wings and legs were free. Then he laboriously rose from the ground with a long, silken train still hanging to him and flew to the highest bean vine where we left him to gain strength to continue his peregrinations.

Every morning our first business is to destroy the spider's castle, for we

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cannot allow such treachery to go in our free and happy garden.

Ph ebe Graves, Kyle, Sask.

Dear Child:—I was very glad to have your letter and to hear of the splendid results you had with the garden last year. You have enough in your own family to form a Progress Club, and could send in your reports as to the progress you are making. You must have a very fine garden indeed. It is delightful to listen to the songs of the birds, and I trust that you will be as kind as you possibly can to them. Write often.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

In writing to the following people or sending cards, ask them if they would like to exchange with you. If so, what sort of card they would like and where they would like to have you put the stamp as many of my correspondents prefer the stamp on the picture side.

The following would be glad of either letters or post-cards I feel assured:—

- Miss Mabel Cooms,
35 Osborne Road,
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- Mr. Colin Campbell,
Y.M.C.A., P.O. Box 27,
Rangoon, India.
- Mr. Z. Hasegawa,
7 Sai wai Muchi,
Nishu Ku,
Osaka, Japan.
- Mr. Leonard Kapetausatakis,
Rue Victor Hugo 12,
Athens, Greece.

Post cards will go to all these countries for two cents. Letters to Japan and Greece require five cents postage, post cards, two cents.

QUITE SO

The teacher in the primary department of a Philadelphia school had been holding forth at some length with reference to the three grand divisions of nature—the animal, the vegetable and the mineral. When she had finished she put this question:

"Who can tell me what is the highest form of animal life?"

Whereupon the pupil nearest her hastened to supply the answer as follows: "The giraffe."

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Just listen. How would you like to earn a little money for yourselves during the summer? Wouldn't it be fine if you could earn enough to buy yourself a bicycle, or a pony. Perhaps you are saving up to go to the Agricultural College or Domestic Science School. Wouldn't it be nice if you could earn enough to buy mother a rocking chair or something useful for father?

Well, here's your chance. Write at once to—

Desk No. 1.
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

And tell us your full name, your age, also your father's name. Be sure to tell us how much spare time you have and if you have a pony or a bicycle. Also say if you go to school. If you will do this we will tell you what we want you to do for us. The work we wish you to do is easy and if you put your minds to it you will soon be very wealthy boys and girls.

MOORE LIGHT IN USE IN THE HOME.



MOORE LIGHT is very popular for home use. It brings to the lonely homesleader & the farmer in his home all the advantages of the City with Electricity & Gas as the... MOORE STOVES... can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the City Man is beginning to realize that... MOORE LIGHT... produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light. It is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS sold by all the leading Hardware Stores... WRITE FOR FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. ROBERT M. MOORE & CO. Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Sholde

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S.G. Buttons (children's)05



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

When you hear of good in people
—Tell it
When you hear a tale of evil
—Quell it.
Let the goodness have the light,
Make the world we live in bright
Like to heaven above.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends—I think that we all need to guard against the tendency to become what are known as "wet blankets." Folk come to us brimful of enthusiasm over some plan they have made, and immediately we proceed to throw cold water on it, to point out its weaknesses, to show that it must most certainly fail. True, the impetuous plans of young folks do sometimes call for gentle, tactful remonstrances from those who are older, but when this is the case, we must make sure that we do not hurt the feelings of the young people. Let us try, my dear friends, more and more to hearten and encourage each other. There are plenty only too ready to depress and weary others. A few words of encouragement often makes all the difference between failure and success. Let none of us earn the horrid name of "Wet Blanket" because of the constant attempts to frustrate and deprecate the well meaning efforts of others.

A singer sang a song of tears,
And the great world heard and wept;
For he sang of the sorrows of fleeting years,
And the hope which the dead past kept,
And the souls in anguish their burdens bore,
And the world was sadder than ever before.

A singer sang a song of cheer,
And the great world listened and smiled;
For he sang of the love of a Father dear,
And the trust of a little child,
And the souls that before had forgotten to pray
Looked up and went singing along the way.

WELCOME GIFTS

Dear Margaret:—We are sending a quilt, two canoes, two books, and a little match-holder. The boys made the canoes and the girls made the quilt. There are eleven going to our school, there are five girls and six boys. Hoping you will like these things as we will send some more some time. Wishing the club every success, Yours truly
MABEL JACKSON.
Mowbray, Man.

Dear Children:—Accept my hearty thanks for your loving gifts to Sunshine. I will forward the canoes to a sick boy—God bless your loving hearts.

Dear Margaret:—I have been wanting to try to form a club. There are about half-a-dozen girls of my own age (12) close by and I think we could form a club but I really don't know how to begin. I have been making a few things at home and am sending some Sunday School papers. I think it would be nice in the summer time for some of the little children and poor ones to go out and visit some of the correspondents. There are two or three poor homes in our neighborhood which I have helped as much as I could by giving them clothes, toys and scrap

books, which they enjoyed looking at. When I first saw them I felt miserable, but after I gave them a few things I felt happy because they came over almost every day until one family moved about 12 miles away. I haven't seen them lately, but have just sent a box of clothes and other useful things as bread and butter. In the summer time they get all they want out of the gardens. I just love to help the people that need help and nights I lie awake thinking how nice it would be to help. But I think it would be nice to have a club and then six of us could do more than one.

MAY METCALFE.

Bowman River, Man.

Dear Child:—I am forwarding to-day the information required and wish you every success in your Sunshine work. Yes, co-operation is the secret of success in all work and especially in Sunshine. Write often.

MARGARET.

THE PIECE-BAG

"When mother gets the piece-bag down
I'm glad as I can be;
It means a new and pretty gown
For dolly Rose-Marie,
And dainty undermuslins too,
With ribbon-trimmings, pink or blue.

"It is the greatest fun I know
The different scraps to find,
Of satin, silk, or calico
Just suited to your mind,
And choosing out from all the rest,
The bits of cloth we like the best.

"And often mother tells me, too,
About the pieces there;
Just what they were when they were new
And fresh for folks to wear;
How this was from her wedding dress,
Or that was worn by Great-aunt Bess.

"At last, all neatly rolled again,
We put the pieces back,
And start to sew with might and main,
Till soon there is no lack
Of pretty frilly things for me
To dress up dolly Rose-Marie."

P. W. Hubert, Hepburn, Sask.—I am so sorry you found it necessary to write so many times before receiving a reply, but we were quite overwhelmed with letters at Christmas time and are still in arrears with our answers. I am sending you a badge and "How to form a branch of Sunshine." Do try to form a branch among your school friends, and help to scatter sunshine and good cheer.

Ida Hillier, Ninga, Man.—Let me thank you and your Sunday school boys and girls for the contribution. It has brought a great deal of comfort and relief to the needy. We have many sad cases that come to our notice very often, where money and clothing are needed badly. Can you start a circle of Sunshine in your town?

Mrs. Peter Robertson, Lundbreck.—We were very glad to receive your contribution to Sunshine, and thank you for your good wishes.

Florence Johnston, Grenfell, Sask.—Many, many thanks for your nice presents to Sunshine which were received in due time. They have gladdened many little hearts, and brought cheer into desolate homes.

Lockwood.—We thank you so much for your kindly remembrance to Sunshine. It has been a great comfort to some poor family, and has brought peace and happiness to their hearts. Write me at any time.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

Big Ben



If you'd rise early just say when
And leave your call with me—Big Ben.

BIG BEN has something to say to people who like to get up promptly in the morning.

He guarantees to call them on the dot whenever they want and either way they want, with one prolonged steady call or with successive gentle rings.

And he guarantees to

do it day after day, year after year if they only have him oiled every year or so.

There are 4,000 dealers in the Dominion who have known him since he was *that high* and who'll vouch for everything he says.

Big Ben stands 7 inches tall. He rings steadily for 5 minutes or intermittently for 10. His price is \$3.00 anywhere in Canada.—If you can't find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to *Wentlox, La Salle, Illinois*, will bring him to you duty prepaid.

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COUNT THE Xs AND Ts

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And many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Count the Xs and Ts in the Square, and write the number of each that you count neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Try at once.
SPEARMINT GUM & PREMIUM CO., Montreal, P.Q. Dept. L2

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What have you to offer? Highest Market Prices paid. Prompt Remittance.
References: Bank of Montreal, Dun's or Bradstreet's

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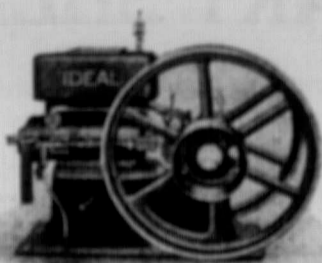
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"World's standard broadcast sower for all kinds of grain and grass seed. Used instead of expensive drills. Saves money and time—increases profits. Made of steel, iron and brass. Lasts a lifetime. Pays for itself—one season. Price \$5.00 prepaid east of Rockies—possibly less at your dealer's."
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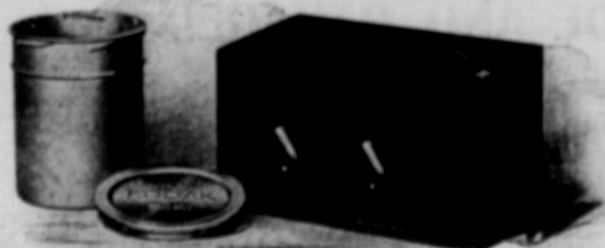


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With the Kodak Film Tank every step in development may be performed in daylight, and the entire operation is so simple as to be readily understood by the absolute novice.

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- Brownie Kodak Film Tank—For use with No. 1, No. 2 and No. 2 Folding Pocket Brownie Cartridges, complete \$2.50
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- Kodak Tank Developer Powders, Brownie, per package of ½ doz. .15
- Ditto, for 3½ inch Tank, per package of half dozen..... .20
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WINNIPEG - CANADA

\$35.00 1912 MODEL
STERLING SEPARATOR



This Separator is made in the most approved design. In bowl construction especially is this the case. It is one of the latest disc patterns.

- EASY TO OIL**
- EASY TO WASH**
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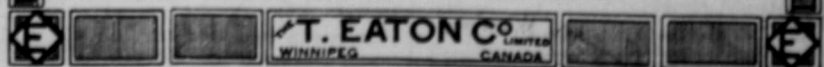
This Separator will give the greatest profit from your stock. It skims clean and well. Is easily adjusted to skim cream to any density. Leaves no butter fat. If instructions are followed carefully it will average

7 lbs. of Butter to 100 lbs. of Milk

41A 906—Price **\$35.00**

Let us save you money on your farm machinery. Our prices will give a generous saving after all freight charges are paid. We will quote on any of our farm machinery laid down in your own town. Our service is prompt and reliable and a full line of repairs is always on hand.

We Guarantee all Farm Implements



Fifteen Hundred Lost

WORLD'S BIGGEST LINER SINKS IN ATLANTIC

The greatest marine disaster of history occurred on Monday morning last when the White Star liner, Titanic, which had collided with an iceberg the previous night, sank off the coast of Newfoundland, with over 1,500 passengers and crew aboard. Among the lost are several noted men, including C. M. Hays, president of the G.T.P. railway, Col. John Jacob Astor, of New York, Benjamin Guggenheim, J. B. Thayer, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Isidore Straus, and W. L. Stead, son of the famous London journalist. Mark Fortune and Hugo Ross, well known Winnipeg real estate men, are both reported to be drowned, but Mrs. Fortune and her three daughters, as well as Mrs. and Miss Graham of Winnipeg were saved.

A Maiden Voyage

The Titanic, which was on her maiden trip, was the largest liner afloat, being of 45,000 tons register and 886 feet in length. She was bound from Liverpool to New York with 2,200 passengers and crew aboard, and crashed into an iceberg at 10.30 p.m. on Sunday night, when passing some 70 miles to the south of Newfoundland. Calls for help were sent out by wireless, and several vessels responded. The Carpathia was the first to reach the scene of the disaster at day-break on Monday morning, but the Titanic had already sunk. As many of the passengers as possible had been put off in lifeboats before the liner went down, and these, numbering about 675, mostly women and children, were picked up by the Carpathia.

News Indefinite

All news of the disaster has been received by wireless and at the time of going to press on Tuesday afternoon it was not known definitely how many lives were lost, or the names of the victims. On Monday afternoon news was received that all the passengers had been saved by the Virgician, Parisian and other steamers, but on Tuesday both these boats reported definitely that they had rescued no one, the Titanic having sunk before they could reach her. When the accident was first reported the officials of the White Star line declared the ship was so constructed as to be unsinkable.

HOME RULE BILL

On April 11 Premier Asquith introduced the Bill to give Home Rule to Ireland in the British House of Commons. The following are the general provisions of the Bill:

The Senate would consist of 40 members and the House of Commons of 164 members, of which Ulster would have 59 and the Universities 2. The Senate would be a nominative body. With a view to the special circumstances of Ireland it was very desirable to get into the Senate representatives of the minority. The Senate would be nominated in the first instance by the Imperial executive, for a fixed term, but as they retired by rotation the vacancies would be filled on nomination of the Irish executive. Where there was a disagreement between the two Houses they had followed the

**CHEW
MAPLE
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MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

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We Want Every Owner of a Threshing Machine In Western Canada to Know More About THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER



Alex. Summers, President

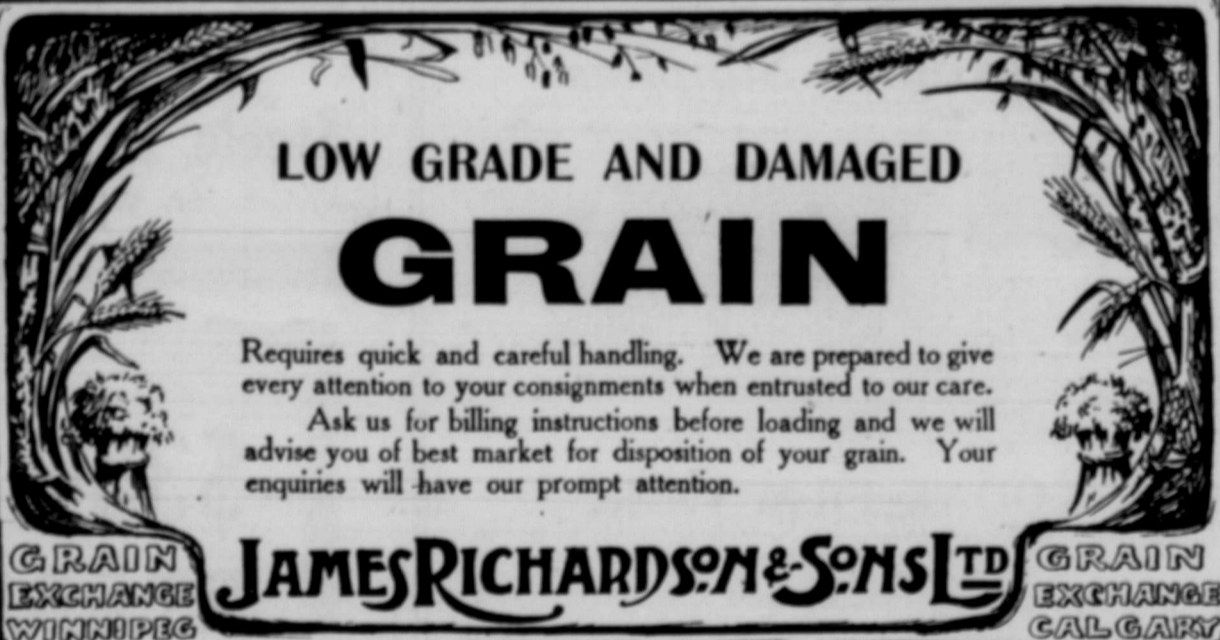
The self-binder and the modern separator have done no more to lessen the cost and increase the production of small grains than the Stewart Sheaf Loader will do. As soon as it was demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that this Loader was a success, that it would do what was claimed for it, the organization of The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, was completed, a factory built, and an active selling campaign inaugurated. Anticipations have been more than realized. The demand for Loaders for 1912 harvest promises greater than the available supply. Our factory is working to full capacity and all orders will be filled in rotation as received so far as possible. Write for illustrated matter and conditions of sale.



J. S. Menzies, Treas.-Man.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd., 715 McIntyre Blk., Winnipeg, Man.

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LOW GRADE AND DAMAGED GRAIN

Requires quick and careful handling. We are prepared to give every attention to your consignments when entrusted to our care.

Ask us for billing instructions before loading and we will advise you of best market for disposition of your grain. Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY

South African precedent—the two Houses would sit and vote together. The head of the executive would be the Lord Lieutenant, as at present, but there would be no religious bar and he would hold office for a fixed term. The authority of the executive would be co-extensive with the authority of the Irish Parliament.

Could Impose New Taxes

The Irish Parliament would have full powers to devise new taxes, to increase or to reduce or to discontinue imperial duties subject to the following restrictions:

Firstly, as regards income tax, estate duties and customs duties other than custom duties on beers and spirits, it will be unable to add more than will produce 10 per cent. in yield. As regards excise, its hands are entirely free.

Secondly, it cannot impose a customs duty except upon articles which are dutiable in the United Kingdom.

Thirdly, there are certain stamp duties which ought to be uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

Fourthly, any reduction or increase in imperial taxes will be subject to a reduction or increase in the "transferred sum" corresponding to the diminished or increased yield thus caused.

Irish representation at Westminster would be reduced to 42, namely, one member for every 100,000 population. The Irish universities would cease to be represented in the Imperial Parliament. The House of Commons must continue to be the Commons of the United Kingdom and Irish members would have the unfettered right to vote.

It is expected that the Bill will easily pass the Commons, but will be rejected by the Lords.

SMALL FARMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

Poultry raising, too, is yielding big returns. Much of this product is imported and even after the payment of duty a handsome profit is made.

Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ASSETS \$1,779,482
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$485,000

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 15, 1912)

Wheat.—The past week has seen a sharp advance in wheat. The most appalling reports of damage to winter wheat have been poured into Chicago and Minneapolis during the last four days...

Oats.—There has been a sharp drive in the May oats the past week, but today, Monday, May oats took a sharp set back. Several firms are going to transport oats from Duluth over to Fort William...

Barley.—As we predicted, barley has moved up nicely in sympathy with the advanced prices in coarse grains, and also in view of the opening of navigation shortly.

Flax.—This grain stands about where it was a week ago, but has had numerous fluctuations. It will likely not go much higher.

As near as can now be figured, navigation will open about May 1, but it may be May 10 to 12 before there is much relief at the elevators...

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur, from April 10 to April 16 inclusive

Table with columns: Date, WHEAT (1-6), OATS (CWS, CW), BARLEY (3-4, Ref, Feed), FLAX (1NW, 1M, Ref). Rows for dates April 10-16.

WINNIPEG FUTURES table. Columns: Wheat (Old, New), Oats, Barley, Flax. Rows for dates April 10-16.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, April 13). Columns: No. 1-4 Nor. wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Values in dollars.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS. Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on April 12, was 16,303,755.30...

Total shipments for the week were 792,692 last year 430,762.

Table showing amount of each grade was for 1911 and 1912. Columns: No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Nor., No. 2 Nor., No. 3 Nor., No. 4, Other grades.

Stocks of Oats, Barley, and Flax for 1911 and 1912. Columns: No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., No. 3 C.W., Extra 1 Feed, No. 1 Feed, No. 2 Feed, Mixed, Other grades.

Shipments for Oats, Barley, and Flax for 1911 and 1912. Columns: Oats, Barley, Flax.

CANADIAN VISIBLE (Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange) April 16, 1912

Table showing Canadian visible supply of grain on hand in Canadian and American harbors and elevators, April 12.

Detailed list of grain prices for various locations including Ft. William, Pt. Arthur, Depot Harbor, Meaford, Midland, Tiffin, Collingwood, Goderich, Sarnia, Pt. Ed., Ft. Colborne, Kingston, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Victoria Harbor.

Table showing Canadian visible supply of grain on hand in Canadian and American harbors and elevators, April 12. Columns: Wheat, Oats, Barley.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK. Liverpool, April 15.—John Rogers and company cable today that owing to the general shortage of cattle there was an advance of one-quarter cent per lb. in the Birkenhead market for both States...

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 13, were:

Table comparing Winnipeg and Minneapolis prices for Cash Grain (1 Nor. wheat, 2 Nor. wheat, 3 Nor. wheat, 3 White oats) and Futures (May wheat, July wheat). Also includes Beef Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep prices.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts (Week Ending April 13)

Table showing Stockyard Receipts for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. Columns: P.R., N.R., G.T.F. Rows for Total last week, Total previous week, Total year ago, Disposition.

The receipts of cattle have been larger during the past week, but the demand continues good and prices are well maintained at last week's figures.

There has been no sheep on sale, but the packers are offering \$5 to \$5.50 for good killing sheep and \$6.50 for choice lambs.

Country Produce

Butter. Eastern butter markets are falling, and a drop in Winnipeg prices may be expected, but for the present fancy dairy is worth 30 cents, No. 1 from \$8 to 25 cents and good round lots 25 cents.

Eggs. Last week's drop in eggs had the effect of lessening shipments from the country, and this week better prices are being paid, fresh gathered bringing 20 1/2 cents a dozen.

Potatoes. A considerable quantity of potatoes are now being bought in the West for shipment to Ontario, where the supply is very short, and as the freight is about the same from Alberta and Saskatchewan as from Winnipeg, dealers are buying at country points...

Milk and Cream. Prices of milk and cream are unchanged, dealers paying \$1.80 a cwt. for fresh milk, 35 cents per pound of butter fat for sour cream and 40 cents for sweet cream.

Poultry. Poultry prices are about the same as last week, chickens, dressed and drawn being worth 18 cents, fowl, 15 cents, ducks from \$0 to \$2 cents, geese, 18 cents and turkeys from \$2 to \$4 cents a pound.

Hay. Stocks of hay are getting cleaned up now that farmers are seeding, and prices are up a dollar a ton, No. 1 wild fetching \$8 l.o.b. Winnipeg, No. 2 \$7 and No. 1 Timothy \$13.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Large summary table with columns: WISCONSIN GRAIN (TUESDAY, WEEK AGO, YEAR AGO), WISCONSIN LIVE STOCK (CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND LAMBS), COUNTRY PRODUCE (BUTTER, EGGS, POTATOES, MILK AND CREAM, DRESSED POULTRY, HAY).

SEND THIS ADVT. WITH \$2.00 and get a pair of our fine warm-weather Lumber Sole Boots. Made specially for damp, rough work around farms. Keep your feet cool and dry, preventing rheumatism...

Fertilizing With Brains

The late Lord Salisbury once very fittingly and opportunely remarked that "If farmers would only manure their land with brains, as the painter mixes his paints, there would be much less heard about agricultural depression."

Now-a-days a farmer's success depends on intelligent fertilizing.

For the benefit of those wishing to purchase fertilizers this Spring, we wish to state that both unmixing and ready-mixed materials may be obtained from

**The Garton Pedigree Seed Co.,
Winnipeg**

Write us for free copies of our illustrated Bulletins.

German Potash Syndicate

1106 Temple Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

SEEK YOUR
FURS AND HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
117 RUPERT STREET
WINNIPEG MANITOBA
WHEEL FOR CHERIE LAR
IN CONNECTION WITH THE FUR AND
SHIP TO US

BOYS AND GIRLS WATCHES



These high grade WATCHES GIVEN ABSOLUTELY FREE. The BOYS WATCH is GERMAN SILVER-PLATED, and has fine Swiss Movement, is so constructed that spring cannot break by overwinding. THE GIRL'S WATCH is solid silver and stem wind and set. Swiss Movement. Send now for a selection of our LATEST ART POSTCARDS, BEAUTIFULLY EMBOSSED IN COLORS AND GOLD, these only include very best cards and sell fast at 6 for 10c. (For Boy's Watch \$4.00 worth or Girl's \$5.00 worth) When sold return money and we will mail WATCH FREE by return of mail. THE POSTCARD PREMIUM CO., Dept. G WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Four and a quarter million German workmen in January last voted against protection.

A speed of ninety-nine miles an hour has been attained in an aeroplane.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK
Toronto, April 15.—Union stock yards receipts were 103 cars, with 1,106 head of cattle, 587 sheep and lambs, 606 hogs and 170 calves. Market steady for choice butcher cattle. Heavy cattle paper. Medium butcher did no more than barely hold its own. Choice butcher, however, were in demand, and prices in this class held good and steady.
Cattle—Extra choice heavy steers for butcher or export, \$7 to \$7.25; good medium to choice butcher loads, \$6.40 to \$7.10; mixed light butcher, \$7.35; common, \$5.20 to \$5.45; canners, \$2 to \$3; choice butcher cows firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50; extra choice heavy cows, \$5.50 to \$6; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; this class in demand at \$2.25 to \$2.75 for good quality; extra choice heavy feeders, \$6; calves, good veals, \$6.50 to \$8.50; hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs, market steady to strong; choice ewes \$5 to \$7; yearlings, \$6 to \$9; bucks and culls, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$5 to \$7.

CHICAGO
Chicago, Ill., April 15.—Cattle—Receipts 22,000; market active and steady to 10c. higher. Beeves, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$5.10; western steers, \$5.00 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.55; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$7; calves, \$5 to \$6.
Hogs—Receipts 24,000; market brisk, 5c. higher. Light, \$7.50 to \$7.95; mixed, \$7.00 to \$8; heavy, \$7.00 to \$8; rough, \$7.50 to \$7.75; pigs, \$3 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$7.95.

DULUTH PRICES
Canadian grain in bond at Duluth—

	Wheat	Oats
	1 No. 2	1 No. 2
April 10	101	98
April 11	101	98
April 12	102	100
April 13	102	100
April 14	102	100
April 15	101	99

Cheap Money for Farmers

Continued from Page 22
What the farmer needs is a system of long term loans, with regular repayments on account of capital. The payment of \$80.00 a year as has already been stated, would pay 5 per cent. interest on \$1,000.00 and repay the principal in 20 years. If the borrower paid \$32.35 half yearly he would wipe out a loan of \$1,000.00 with interest at 5 per cent. in thirty years, while \$15.00 paid every six months for thirty years would pay principal and interest, at 5 per cent. on a loan of \$465.62. Such long term loans would necessarily have to be made only for the purposes of permanent improvements, the purchase of land or the erection of permanent buildings. For the purchase of livestock and implements shorter loans would have to be made, with correspondingly larger annual repayments of principal. Then for purely temporary loans, necessary to finance the harvesting and marketing of crops, the farmer would still have recourse to his local bank, and a comprehensive scheme of cheap money for farmers should include the development of Co-operative People's Banks, along the lines followed with success in Quebec and other agricultural countries, and described in a recent issue of The Guide by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins.
Note.—The next article in this series will describe the systems by which cheap money for farmers has been furnished in Australia, New Zealand, Germany and other countries.

BEING FOUND OUT

The "stand-patters of American politics are matched by the German upholders of what they call a "flawless tariff." Both alike insist on no change being made in the protective tariff behind whose shelter they plunder the general public. But in both countries there is a great and increasingly powerful body of opinion that has found out the hollowness of the protectionist pretenses. In Germany the manufacturers are joining in the execration of this unnatural interference with commerce. The Berliner Tageblatt (March 13) declares that:

"Wide circles (of manufacturers) agree with numerous agriculturists in rejecting absolutely the 'flawless tariff,' and are firmly convinced that the welfare of our economic life is to be found, not in higher duties and an extension of the protective system, but in a gradual reduction of the high protective duties. Many prominent manufacturers have expressly declared themselves in this sense; and recently the Nuremberg Chamber of Commerce, one of the highly respected organizations of the German commercial and manufacturing classes, unanimously voted that the tendencies toward further strengthening the protective system must be met by putting forward the principle that no further increase of duties shall be made."

In other words, German industry feels the need of more free trade and less protection. Protection is gradually being found out.—W. E. Dowding.



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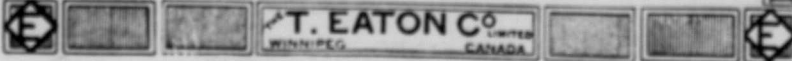
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41-S-5X	2 1/2 in. x 1/2 in.	1,135	\$69.00	\$73.80	\$75.75
41-S-6X	3 in. x 1/2 in.	1,185	71.00	75.85	77.85

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Radisson, Sask., August 19th, 1911.
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Bolduan's

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