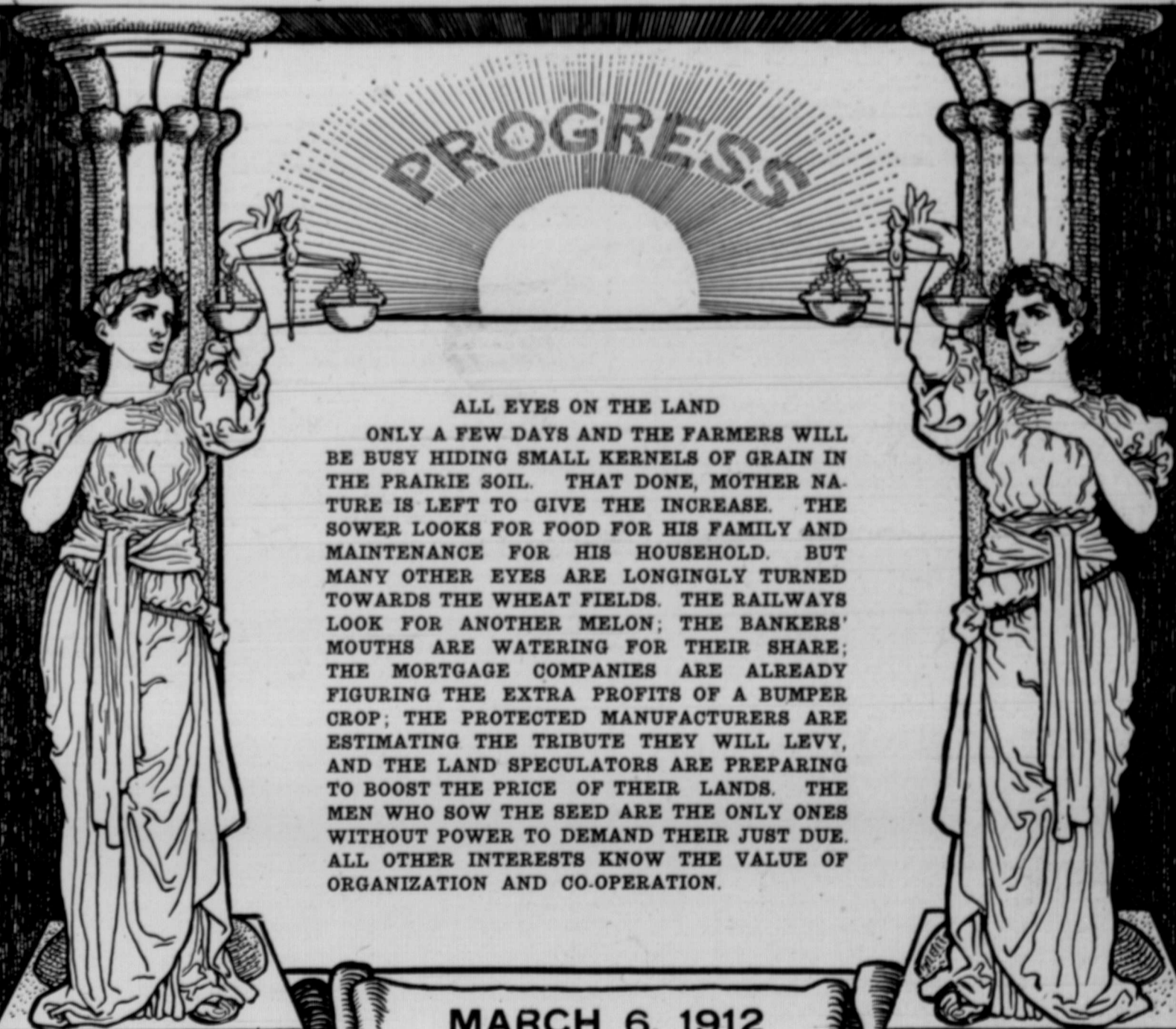


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



ALL EYES ON THE LAND
ONLY A FEW DAYS AND THE FARMERS WILL BE BUSY HIDING SMALL KERNELS OF GRAIN IN THE PRAIRIE SOIL. THAT DONE, MOTHER NATURE IS LEFT TO GIVE THE INCREASE. THE SOWER LOOKS FOR FOOD FOR HIS FAMILY AND MAINTENANCE FOR HIS HOUSEHOLD. BUT MANY OTHER EYES ARE LONGINGLY TURNED TOWARDS THE WHEAT FIELDS. THE RAILWAYS LOOK FOR ANOTHER MELON; THE BANKERS' MOUTHS ARE WATERING FOR THEIR SHARE; THE MORTGAGE COMPANIES ARE ALREADY FIGURING THE EXTRA PROFITS OF A BUMPER CROP; THE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS ARE ESTIMATING THE TRIBUTE THEY WILL LEVY, AND THE LAND SPECULATORS ARE PREPARING TO BOOST THE PRICE OF THEIR LANDS. THE MEN WHO SOW THE SEED ARE THE ONLY ONES WITHOUT POWER TO DEMAND THEIR JUST DUE. ALL OTHER INTERESTS KNOW THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION.

MARCH 6, 1912

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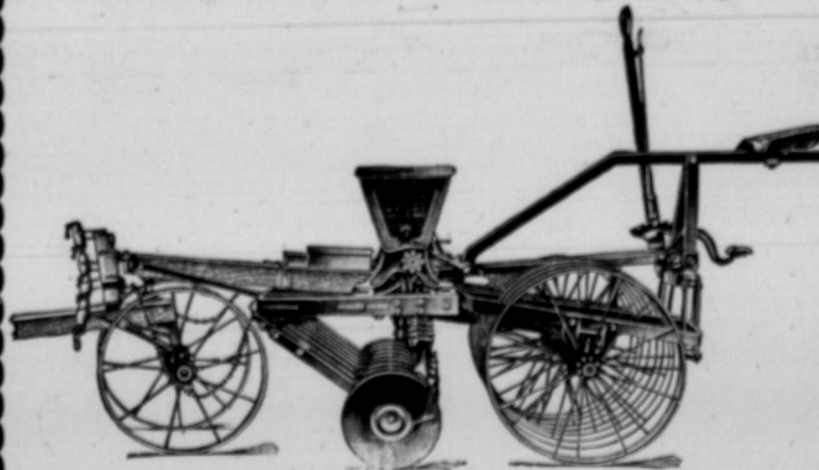
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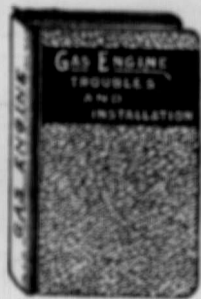
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GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting and installation

gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

TRAIN WRECK AT SASKATOON

Saskatoon, Sask., March 4.—Twelve people were injured, several seriously when the Regina sleeper, Kipling, of the Capital City express, crashed through the C.N.R. bridge tonight, and fell 50 feet to the frozen bed of the river below. The car was the last of the train. At the switch to the Goose Lake line, the rear trucks left the track. Apparently no one noticed the accident in time to give any warning to the engineer before the train was upon the bridge. Then, according to passengers, some one pulled the bell rope, but it was too late. The derailed car tore off the heavy 12-inch supports on the west side of the bridge like matchwood, and tore the bottom of the roadbed into pieces.

When the car had passed over about half of the span, the weakened structure gave way, and car, bridge, and supports dropped in a tangled mass to the river below. The car landed on its side, with the front end lower than the back. The work of rescue was at once begun by the train crew, and by the city and Mounted Police, who were near at hand, and by other volunteers. Windows were broken, and one by one the victims were lifted through the openings and carried away.

Within a few seconds after the accident happened the tank containing the acetylene gas which lights the car became heated and the gas took fire. This started a blaze in the front end of the car, and an alarm was telephoned in.

Those most seriously injured were H. E. Ashbee, traveller, Saskatoon, whose skull was badly fractured. Dr. F. G. Sparling, Saskatoon, shoulder dislocated, several ribs fractured.

The following were slightly injured. W. E. Kirsch, Superintendent, Security Lumber Company, Saskatoon. Rev. D. Walters, Anglican minister, Regina. Rev. E. W. Hughes, Anglican minister, Regina. Rev. F. H. King, English church railway missionary, Watrous. A. H. Mihalko, traveller, for the W. A. Drummond Company, Toronto. John McDiarmid, contractor, of Winnipeg. D. J. Taylor, Western Manager, Gould, Shapley and Muir Company. Bruce Harris, Prince Albert. F. G. Lewin, Saskatoon, and Sam Washington, porter on the Kipling.

The Liberal opposition of British Columbia have put in their platform a plank in favor of granting the suffrage to women. It is believed that a provincial general election will be held shortly in the Pacific province.

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 wisest 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.

March 6th, 1912

Number 32

TAXING LAND VALUES

The greatest book on this subject ever written is "Progress and Poverty," by the famous Henry George. This book goes very fully into the subject of taxation and answers every question that anyone will want to ask. In order to meet the demand we have secured a cheap paper-bound edition of this book of handy pocket size. It contains 400 pages. Sent to any address for 20 cents, postpaid.

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All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c. each, postpaid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet.

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50 cents

The subscription season is about done. But in order to wind up the season with a rush of new business, we are going to make a special offer. We will send The Guide to any new subscriber from now till the end of 1912 for 50 cents, and will also send him a free copy of "The Siege of Ottawa." This is the best value for money possible. Will those subscribers who think well of The Guide get their friends to subscribe at this figure. This is a matter of sufficient importance to be discussed at every local association meeting. By getting every farmer to subscribe to The Guide the association can be made much stronger.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,

Winnipeg, Man.

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DRY FARMING

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

This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from The Guide in the past year and are well pleased with it. The following are the titles of the chapters, showing what the book deals with.

1. History of Dry Farming.
2. Some Points in Practice.
3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
5. The Problem of Tillage.
6. The Campbell System.
7. Dry Farming Zones.
8. Dry Land Crops.
9. The Traction Engine in Dry Farming.
10. Dry Land Experiments.

This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address by return mail, postpaid, upon receipt of \$1.30.

THE PRIVILEGES OF PROTECTION

Quite a stir has been caused in the type writer world by the report in the Wall Street Journal that the Underwood sold the Western Union 10,000 machines at \$32.50 each. The Smith company tendered a price of \$40, and the Remington \$66. These figures will rather amaze small Canadian buyers who pay around \$125 to \$135 each for the high grade machine.—Winnipeg Free Press.

THE UNHOLY MOTHER

The high cost of living in the United States "is due, among other things, to monopoly and its unholy mother, the tariff. The condition of the masses is steadily growing worse, to enrich their exploiters. The most vital issue in the next Presidential campaign is our daily bread."—Dr. Madison C. Peters, of the Pilgrim Church, Madison Avenue, New York. (N.Y. "Tribune," February 5.)

WHO WILL PAY?

The decision of the Birmingham City Council to make the local ratepayers pay £13,155 for tram rails made in Leeds, instead of accepting the offer of the German firm at a cost of £11,460, recalls a dictum of Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons. Mr Balfour said:—

"I, like everyone else in this House, desire that the Government contracts should be executed by manufacturers and workmen in this country, but I cannot accede to the principle, as deduced from that, that we should deliberately buy in the more expensive market at the cost of the general taxpayers, when elsewhere at a cheaper rate we can get such goods as we require."

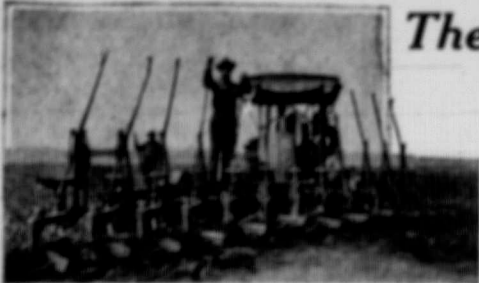
The decision of its Council may be "popular" in Birmingham. But if it is to prove anything useful to our Tariff Reformers, then wages will go up in Birmingham to enable the local ratepayers to pay the higher price. We shall see.—Ex.

TEMPERANCE REFERENDUM REFUSED

The Manitoba Legislature on Friday last rejected by 20 votes to 14, a resolution move by G. J. H. Malcolm, member for Birtle, in favor of submitting a referendum to the people of the province on the question of banishing the bar. All the Liberals present and two Conservatives, A. H. Carroll, South Brandon, and James Argue, Avondale, voted for the resolution, and the remainder of the Conservatives voted against.

ALASKA WHEAT

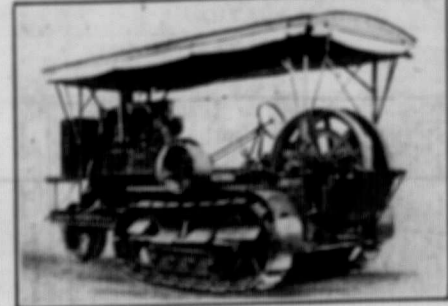
Olaf Skye of Iola, Wis, writes that last year he grew Alaska wheat on his farm in Saskatchewan, which stood six feet high and had as high as 135 kernels to the head, and that he threshed 60 bushels to the acre from this wheat. Mr. Skye states that three years experience with Alaska wheat has proved it to be successful.



Caterpillar "Backsetting"
At Namaka, Alberta

The CATERPILLAR IN THE KLONDIKE

A Letter from the "Man Who Found Nome"



60 H.P. Holt Caterpillar
Gas Tractor

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than nine pounds per
square inch

**Pulls with a Crawl
That beats them all**

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ALASKA BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASH.

510 BALBOA BLDG.

Pioneer Mining Company

San Francisco, Calif. Feb. 1st, 1912.

The Holt Manufacturing Co.,
Spokane,
Washington.

Gentlemen:-

Replying to your favor of January 22nd will say, that
the Caterpillar Engine which we purchased from you last spring and
shipped to Nome, Alaska, has given perfect satisfaction. We made
various uses of this engine in connection with our mining opera-
tions and in every instance it met the requirements.

The first use to which it was put was the hauling of
three steam shovels to various places on our ditch line. These
shovels were hauled over soft ground and up very steep grades
where it would have been impossible to have used horses and did
the work economically and successfully.

The next use we made of it was transporting our camp
on Glacier Creek some six miles over the mountains to Anvil Creek.
The buildings, piping and various other materials were loaded on
skids and hauled up over the mountains without any reference to
roads and was accomplished without accident or breakage of any kind.

In addition to the above we used the Caterpillar in plow-
ing the tundra preparatory to ground-bluing for our mining opera-
tions. In all these tests the machine met our requirements much
more economically than if we had used horses. We are not using the
Caterpillar this winter hence we have made no tests in hauling it
over the snow. Photographs of the outfit were taken by the
Engineer that you sent up for us but we have no proofs and regret
our inability to send you a photograph.

Very truly yours,
PIONEER MINING CO.
BY *Safet Lindberg*
President.

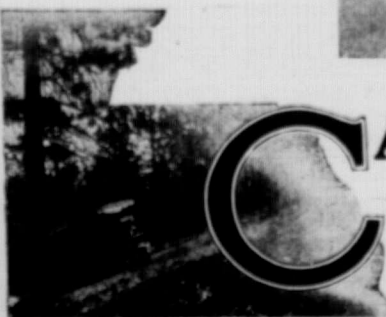
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- Speed: 500 R.P.M.
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- 2 Ignition Systems
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any wheel Engine of
same rating

Its got the "Holt"



Caterpillar Climbing Mt. Baldy

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ADDRESS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 6th, 1912

THE NIGGER IN THE WOOD PILE

The following is one clause from an Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government on July 1, 1904, and still in force, a copy of which we have just received from the Commissioner of Customs:—

"When imported materials on which duties have been paid are used, wrought into or attached to any article manufactured in Canada, there may be allowed on the exportation of such articles beyond the limits of Canada a draw-back of 99 per cent. of the duties paid on the materials used, wrought into or attached to the articles exported; provided, however, that such draw-backs shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the materials so used as aforesaid within three years of the date of the exportation of the Canadian manufactured article, nor unless the claims as presented, at any one time, aggregate ten dollars."

This is a section of the Customs Tariff Law which does not appear in the Act, and which was not enacted by Parliament, by which Canadian manufacturers have free trade in all materials they buy in case they afterwards export the manufactured product. Thus we see that our beneficent protective tariff is only enforced when the people of Canada are paying the bill; but when it is the people of other countries who are paying, they get a free trade price on what they buy from Canadian manufacturers. By this Order-in-Council the manufacturers buy their raw material for their export business free, while the government does their book-keeping for 1 per cent. The farmers of Western Canada buy their raw material in the shape of manufactured articles, and they export the product of their factories in the shape of grain and other agricultural products, but they do not get any such concession as the manufacturers get. If the export of manufactured goods is a good thing for Canada, then certainly the export of agricultural products ought to be equally as good. Why should the manufacturers enjoy this Special Privilege, which is withheld from the farmers who are engaged in an equally important occupation? By the working of this Order-in-Council the manufacturers of Canada are able to sell their products more cheaply to consumers in foreign countries than here in Canada. That is, the people of Canada not only pay the tariff tax on what they buy, but they also pay a bounty on goods that are exported. If our Canadian manufacturers can live on a free trade basis on their export business they certainly could live equally as well on a free trade basis in Canada. What objection can our manufacturers have to free trade if they get their raw material without paying any duty? Not only do our manufacturers get the benefit of this famous Order-in-Council, but the people of Canada in addition pay for the maintenance of a big staff of Trade Commissioners in all the countries of the world, who are kept for no other purpose than to find markets for our manufacturers. Another big tariff tax is in the form of the subsidies that we pay to steamship companies to carry our manufactured goods to the people of other countries. Everything is handed over to our manufacturers and to foreign consumers, while the whole bill is laid before the people of Canada to be paid. And yet this is building up "a well rounded Dominion," and if we do not agree with it we are disloyal and unpatriotic. Judging by our laws the farmer is a sort of noxious weed, to be discouraged as much as possible.

Some farmers have expressed the idea that it is not worth while for the farmers to organize because they never get anything they go after. This is a dangerously plaus-

ible suggestion. The organized farmers have gained a great deal. They have also lost in many cases. But all the Big Interests are praying that the farmers will cease to organize. They see danger ahead as the farmers become better informed and better organized for mutual protection. It is no time to lie down when things look dark. We are making progress that we know not of. Let us keep up the struggle. Rome was not built in a day.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS AND THE TARIFF

A cable dispatch from Cape Town states that the Commerce and Industries Commission appointed some months ago by the Government of South Africa, has presented a report in which heavy increases in the protective tariff are recommended. South Africa, like Canada, has a Manufacturers' association, and evidently like their Canadian cousins, the members of this association realize that the easiest way to increase their profits is to secure the protection of a high tariff which will enable them to raise the price of their goods. South African papers containing reports of the sittings of the Commerce and Industries Commission show, however, that the South African Manufacturers' association is much bolder in its demands than the Canadian Manufacturers' association. As a result of the demands of the Canadian farmers for lower duties and for reciprocal free trade with Great Britain and the United States, presented to the Government at Ottawa by 800 farmers from every part of the Dominion in December, 1910, and reaffirmed since by the organized farmers at all their conventions, the Canadian Manufacturers' association is now on the defensive, and instead of asking for a higher tariff, is devoting all its energies to the effort to maintain the duties at their present level. There is a considerable section of the people of South Africa which is in favor of low tariffs, but unfortunately many of the farmers are supporting the manufacturers in their demands for more protection, under the belief that a higher duty on wheat will be a benefit to themselves. If the South African farmers knew as much about the result of high tariff protection as the farmers of Canada do, their influence would be on the side of Free Trade. At present South Africa is a wheat importing country, and the consequence is that South African farmers are receiving the world's price for their grain plus transportation charges, and the duty, which is now one shilling (24 cents) per 100 pounds under the British Preferential tariff and one shilling and two pence (28 cents) under the general tariff. The farmers of the coastal districts of Cape Colony are now receiving \$1.06 to \$1.08 per bushel for their wheat, while the grain growers of the interior, being nearer to the mining districts, which are the large consumers of wheat, are receiving considerably more. The wheat production of South Africa has increased much faster than the consumption during recent years, however, and statistics indicate that within a few years there will be a surplus production. When this occurs the position will be reversed, and instead of securing the world's price plus transportation and duty, the South African farmer will have to take the world's price less transportation charges. An import duty for the present increases the price of wheat to the South African farmer, but it is clear that it will cease to be of any advantage whatever as soon as South Africa

becomes a wheat exporting country. There is a duty of twelve cents a bushel on wheat entering Canada, but this does not affect the price of wheat in this country, which at the present time ranges from 55 to 96 cents a bushel at Fort William, with a deduction of 6 cents to 18 cents a bushel for the cost of transportation from interior points to the lake front. In order to gain a temporary advantage the South African farmers are consenting to an increase in the protection given to manufacturers, which, in the light of Canadian experience, is astonishing. The manufacturers ask, to take only a few instances, for an increase of duty on general household crockery, sanitary earthenware, etc., from 15 per cent. to 40 per cent.; on school furniture and fittings from 3 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on carts, wagons and other vehicles from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. or 5 pounds (\$25.00) per wheel; on ready-made clothing from 15 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent.; on agricultural implements from 3 per cent. to 15 per cent.; on printed matter from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent.; on flour from 54 cents to 96 cents per 100 pounds, and on leather goods from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. In addition the manufacturers ask for an export duty on hides and other articles which are at present exported from South Africa. We cannot believe that if the farmers of South Africa realized the burdens which these duties will impose upon them, that they would for one moment consider that they were in the slightest degree compensated for by the doubling of the duty on wheat which they ask for, and which is evidently only a bait held out to them by the manufacturers in order to secure their support. If the farmers will obtain a higher price for their wheat by reason of the duty, it must be plain that the manufacturers will also be able to charge them higher prices for their goods from the same cause, and whereas the farmers will obtain the benefit for a few years only, while South Africa continues to import wheat, the toll which the manufacturers will extort will go on as long as the duties remain. Another surprising feature of the situation is that the South African farmers appear to believe that their interests and those of the millers are identical. Our own experience proves this is not the case. Farmers are consumers of flour, and though flour should be cheaper in Canada than in any other country in the world, it is actually dearer here in Western Canada, where it is produced, than it is in England, where much of the surplus is sold. The farmers of Canada sell their wheat at export prices, but the millers, being comparatively few in number and thus able to combine to fix prices, base the selling price of flour in Canada not on their own cost of production, but on the price of flour in the United States, with the Canadian import duty added. If the South African farmers assist the manufacturers to secure higher tariffs they will simply be delivering themselves up to the exploitations of the trusts and combines, which always grow up under the protection of a tariff wall. What the farmers of South Africa want, what the farmers of Canada want, and what all producers want is a lower cost of production, cheaper implements, cheaper building material, a lower cost of living—which can be secured under free trade conditions—and cheaper transportation for their produce. The Government of South Africa owns practically all the railways in that country, and it would be far better for the South African farmers to make an effort to secure a reduction of freight rates than to play into the hands of the manufacturers by asking for higher duties. We would like to see a deputation of South Afri-

can farmers visit Canada, and see for themselves the evils of protection before the tariff issue is finally decided in that country. At the same time they would be able to look into our system of handling grain through the elevators, which, though not perfect, is far in advance of their own.

A COSTLY BLUNDER

A blunder on the part of the late government and its legal advisors, which will cost the people of this country the neat sum of \$10,000,000, has recently been brought to the attention of the public. The matter arose in connection with the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which the government in the first place undertook to guarantee to the extent of three-fourths of the cost of construction up to the limit of \$13,000 per mile on the prairie section, and \$30,000 per mile on the mountain section. These bonds bear interest at 3 per cent., and at the time the agreement was entered into it was believed that bonds could be sold at par. Owing to the large number of bond issues which were being made for transportation and other purposes, however, there was a decline in the financial markets of the world, and the Grand Trunk Pacific realized only from 80 to 92½ cents on the dollar when the bonds were sold. It was also found that the cost of the mountain section of the road was likely to far exceed the original estimate, and to provide for the deficiency a new agreement was entered into between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., by which the limit of \$30,000 a mile on the mountain section was removed, and the government undertook to implement the difference between the face value of the bonds and the price they would bring on the market. This was done by modifying section 5 of the Act of 1904, so as to make it contain the following words: "The government may and shall . . . implement . . . its guarantee of the bonds of the said company to be issued for the cost of the construction of the said western division, in such manner as may be agreed upon, so as to make the proceeds of the said bonds so to be guaranteed a sum equal to 75 per cent. of the cost of construction."

The question was raised in the House of Commons at the time the agreement was ratified by Parliament, as to whether the implementing was to be in the form of cash or the guarantee of further bonds, but the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Newcombe, and Mr. George F. Shepley, of Toronto, who is regarded as one of the ablest counsel in the Dominion, advised the Government that the meaning of the clause was clearly that the implementing should be by the guarantee of further bonds. Mr. Samuel Barker, the Conservative member of Parliament from Hamilton, himself a barrister, expressed a contrary opinion, but the government relied upon its own advisors. The Grand Trunk Pacific, however, seeing an opportunity to secure a considerable slice of money at the expense of the people of Canada, maintained after the agreement had been concluded that Mr. Barker's contention was correct. Their claim was repudiated by the government, and the Supreme Court of Canada unanimously decided against it, but the case was taken to the Privy Council in England, and that body decided in favor of the railway company. The intention of Parliament in ratifying the agreement undoubtedly was merely to guarantee further bonds, but the Privy Council disregarded this fact and found that the wording of the agreement gave the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company the right to have the deficiency made up in cash, and ordered the government to carry out the agreement under this interpretation. There is no appeal from the decision of the Privy Council, and consequently there is nothing to do but submit. It is to be hoped, however, that this case

will be a warning to all governments, when making contracts with railway or other corporations to leave absolutely no loophole which they can take advantage of to secure better terms than were contemplated at the time the agreement was made. The decision of the Privy Council in the C. P. R. tax exemption case is another instance of the success of corporation lawyers in persuading the Privy Council to read into contracts and acts of Parliament meanings which were never intended to be there. These and other cases in which the Privy Council has given its decision against the people and in favor of big corporations are also making the Canadian people wonder if it would not be better for Canadian courts to have the final decision where Canadian law has to be interpreted, except in cases where constitutional questions are involved.

TWO PROTECTIONIST PARTIES

An erroneous idea prevails in some quarters that since the September elections there has been a complete realignment of the political parties at Ottawa, on the tariff and kindred questions. Some claim that the Opposition is the low tariff party, and the government is the high tariff party. This is a most decided error. The fact is that both parties are high tariff, and decidedly protectionist. As it appears today the Opposition is the party of high protection and the government party is the party of higher protection. For fifteen years the Liberal party preached revenue tariff and practised protection; preached democracy and pandered to privilege. The only serious attempt at tariff reduction was the introduction of the British Preference, and it was afterwards so mutilated for the benefit of the manufacturers as to be of very little benefit to the people of Canada. The only other attempt was the reciprocity agreement, which practically did not touch the protective tariff in any degree. It was a magnificent charter of liberty for the farmers of Canada, in so far as their own products were concerned, and reflected much credit upon the late government. But it left the protected manufacturers with their privileges intact. During the campaign the late Government gave many definite promises all over Eastern Canada that there would be no further tariff reductions. We all know what happened. Attacked by the forces of Special Privilege and weighed down by the record of the late government the reciprocity agreement was defeated. But now, all that is passed and we have the future to look to. Is there any hope whatever of tariff reduction from the two parties now in the House of Commons at Ottawa? There would be hope if the members of the House really represented their constituents. But practically every member in the House both from the East and the West represents his party first. This applies to our Western members, and we should always bear this in mind. Our Western members largely represent the Western people only so far as they are permitted to do so by their party leaders. There is only one example during the present session of a Western member voting against his party, viz., W. H. Sharpe, on the Grain Bill. With this exception, there is as yet no one among them with the courage and conviction to stand up against his party in support of any great principle in favor of the common people. Just as long as our Western members are party slaves there is little hope of reform. Canada is the most party-ridden country probably in the world. The curse of party permeates every feature and phase of our national life. The spoils system, which is the chief stronghold of the party game, and the party caucus, makes a majority of the ordinary members merely rubber stamps to be manipulated by the party officials. We elect representatives to carry out the wishes of the people, but when the party whip cracks they forget they are men. In practically every other civilized country there are several parties in Parlia-

ment and a goodly number of independents. But in Canada there are not. The two parties have everything divided between them and there is no representation of the interest and welfare of the people in the Parliament when the two parties decide otherwise. The party caucuses meet and decide upon matters of national importance regardless of the people who elected them to their offices. If every member from the Prairie Provinces was a true representative of his constituents he would be in favor of tariff reduction, and very considerable and immediate reduction, regardless of his party leaders. If the members from the Prairie Provinces were to stand together they could accomplish a great deal. But until we can convince one or other of the parties that it is to their advantage to espouse the cause of the common people there is little hope in sight. If we can carry on our educational work and show the people themselves how they are being plundered today, we will be able to force both the Opposition and the Government to give relief from the present oppressive tariff. The present low tariff sentiment in Canada is due entirely to the fact that the people are partially aroused to a true knowledge of the situation. Not all of the people are yet aware of the fact, but they must become so. And this can only be done through the efforts of the organized farmers. Education is our only hope. Political parties will never give the farmers a square deal till they have to, though both parties profess to love the farmers to a remarkable extent. Let us then consider this matter seriously, and see if we cannot increase the membership of the Western Associations and strengthen the cause. This will certainly have its effect in Ottawa.

ROOSEVELT CONVERTED

Governor Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt, one of whom may be president of the United States next year, are both strongly in favor of the incorporation of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall into the constitution of the United States. Already it is spreading throughout more than half of the individual states. In Canada, the Alberta provincial legislature has endorsed it. In the rest of Canada the politicians who are now opposed to it and sneering at its advocates will soon be declaring their belief in this great democratic reform ever since childhood. We have no need to be discouraged. We are gaining ground, and may yet outstrip our friends to the South in the struggle for democracy. Direct Legislation can hardly be such a hair brained scheme as some of our politicians would lead us to believe.

More than one million miners have quit work in Great Britain, and the country faces a crisis as serious as if the battleships of the enemy were surrounding the Island Empire. The whole trouble has been caused by a condition of affairs that prevents the workingman in the mine from getting a square deal. The mines are monopolized by a few who have received Special Privileges from the hands of the British Parliament. Many of the demands of the miners are radical, but certainly they have every right to receive full payment for their labor. The same situation is bound to appear from time to time, as long as our natural resources are held by monopolies. In years to come Canada will face similar troubles, if our natural resources continue to be alienated as they have been in years past. When Parliament wakes up to the fact that human life and liberty is worthy of some attention and that there are other things in the world than wealth and property, improvements may be looked for.

Don't forget that the annual co-operative number of The Guide will be published on March 27, and every farmers' association should send in reports of their co-operative buying at once. These reports must reach The Guide office not later than the 20th to be in time for publication.

The Civil Service and Politics

An Address by Professor Adam Shortt, M.A., before the Winnipeg Canadian Club

Professor Adam Shortt, a member of the Canadian Civil Service Commission addressed the Winnipeg Canadian Club on Jan. 25 last on the subject, "Taking the Civil Service out of Politics." The following are some of the most important passages from the address.

The civil service, of course, is a matter with which you are all acquainted, but the question is, what do we mean by politics? Politics in that connection, means a certain thing for British people. It means, under the British system, the party system of government. Now, many distinguished people, distinguished Canadians among others—the late Goldwin Smith was one of the most prominent—condemn the party system in politics. I am here not to condemn it. On the contrary, ever since I have had an opportunity of looking into the workings of the British system, I find the party system of government is absolutely inevitable, is the only reasonable and workable system in connection with British institutions.

It is not, therefore, in condemnation of the party system that I am here, because I absolutely believe in the party system, but because there are certain evils connected with it, in its operation, which ought to be and can be remedied and which prevent the party system from fulfilling its proper functions in connection with the government of a country.

Well, you have this party organization. As soon as a party acquires control of the majority, under the British system it enters on the responsibility of conducting the legislative operations.

From the largest and best point of view it is recruited and maintains that policy for the general benefit of the country and for the carrying on of its government, which commends itself to the good sense of the majority of the people. But that is not the whole of it. There are a great many people who are influenced by, say, things other than good sense and what is for the general benefit. Many of these people are to be excused, because they don't know what is for the general benefit. They have no definite ideas on many of the problems presented to them for their consideration and vote. It is all the same whether it is this, that, or the other. They have not had the time, education, experience or opportunity to look into them, and, therefore, one is as good as another. All cows are black in the general darkness.

Basis of the Patronage System

These people then have votes and their votes must be captured, otherwise the party representing the best interests of the country is going out of power. Therefore some other way of influencing these people must be found and therein is the basis of the whole patronage system. You can appeal to the pockets of these people, individually or in groups. There are two general ways of doing that, either through personal appointments of themselves or their friends to government positions, or through the getting of a share in the government expenditure, which comes in various ways.

These are the two broad sides of party patronage, successful party patronage. Now, it is the object under the unrestricted operation of party machinery, it is the object of the government party, and the opposition, to make bids for the votes of these people, to promise all sorts of things in opposition and, as far as possible, deliver all sorts of things in power. But, of course, the opposition has immensely the advantage in promising, because the period of delivery is indefinitely postponed and all sorts of things may happen between the promise and the delivery. But the party in power has either got the things to deliver or has not got them at all. Therefore it has to make the most of what it has and make it go round as far as possible. The consequence is a tendency, an inevitable tendency to load up. If you have salaried positions the tendency is to make as many positions as possible and not to make the salaries too high, because the higher the salary the more violent the pressure, and the larger the number anxious to get in. The smaller the salaries and the more

salaries the more people you can take care of. What is the consequence? I am afraid in practice it ends in demoralizing the service.

Discourages Efficiency

The government doesn't get the work done by the best kind of people. It gets too many on the salary list, and breeds even in the best minds the idea, the tendency to say, "Well, hang it, what is the use? Here's a chap next door to me apparently doing nothing. He gets his salary alright. Why should I hustle?" It puts a premium on indifference and doesn't put any premium, or very little, on efficiency. It is the horror of the man responsible in the higher grade for getting work done, who has to get it done or go out, because, of course, there is an immense amount of government work that has to be done, and if that man, who has his heart in his work, is delivered all kinds of incompetent instruments to do it with, see the position he is in. That

interesting, immensely interesting. I would delight in dealing with them, but I don't like the process of getting in. I don't like what has to be done in the wards in the capturing of the vote, promises which have to be made, work which has to be done in getting people to vote who have no interest or don't know what their interest is."

It is a long and tedious process to explain to these people what is the best interest, and it is a short and effective process to offer them five dollars. So the politicians take a short method to efficiency instead of a long and round about, slow process, with which, of course, no one has any patience. The premium is therefore, put all on the side of lowering the standard of purity, of obscuring issues, of not getting the matter properly presented to the electorate, of avoiding educating the electorate and of bribing people instead.

Now that being so we have a basis and starting point for civil service reform.

below their standard? It is the system. It is the improvement they wrought there, because the old system had become intolerable, and because men, recognizing it, set themselves to improve the situation.

And they are got improved easily. It was a long, hard fight. It was predicted right and left that it would be utterly impossible, that it wasn't politics at all and wouldn't work and all that sort of thing. Now it is universally accepted in Britain and so universally practised that they never seem to have had anything else.

Reform in the United States

Turn to the States. They adopted reforms at a later time. There, you know, they had the system of "to the victors belong the spoils," a principle introduced, curiously enough, by the fathers of their confederation on the principle that people should not have a vested interest in the affairs of public offices.

Nevertheless after careful study of the British system, various presidents of the United States, one after the other, introduced gradually the newer system, until now it extends almost universally through the nation in the central government and has worked an immense reform in that government. There are still weaknesses, but the improvement has been so enormous that the suggestion to go back to the old system would be scouted absolutely in both countries. Now, there is a movement in the United States to extend these reforms to the state governments, to municipalities and to all kinds of organizations and there is a regular wave of civil service reform passing over the United States in every department of its work.

And in Canada

Now, looking at it then from that point of view, we see the advantage at any rate of taking the civil service out of politics; the next point is, how does it work in operation and how can it be done? This is what might be called the constructive feature. Well, without going into the question of why the act under which our commission operates was introduced, I may simply say that there came a crisis in Canadian history when it was found advisable to adopt a reform, beginning at least with the inside service, but rendering it possible of extension to the outside service.

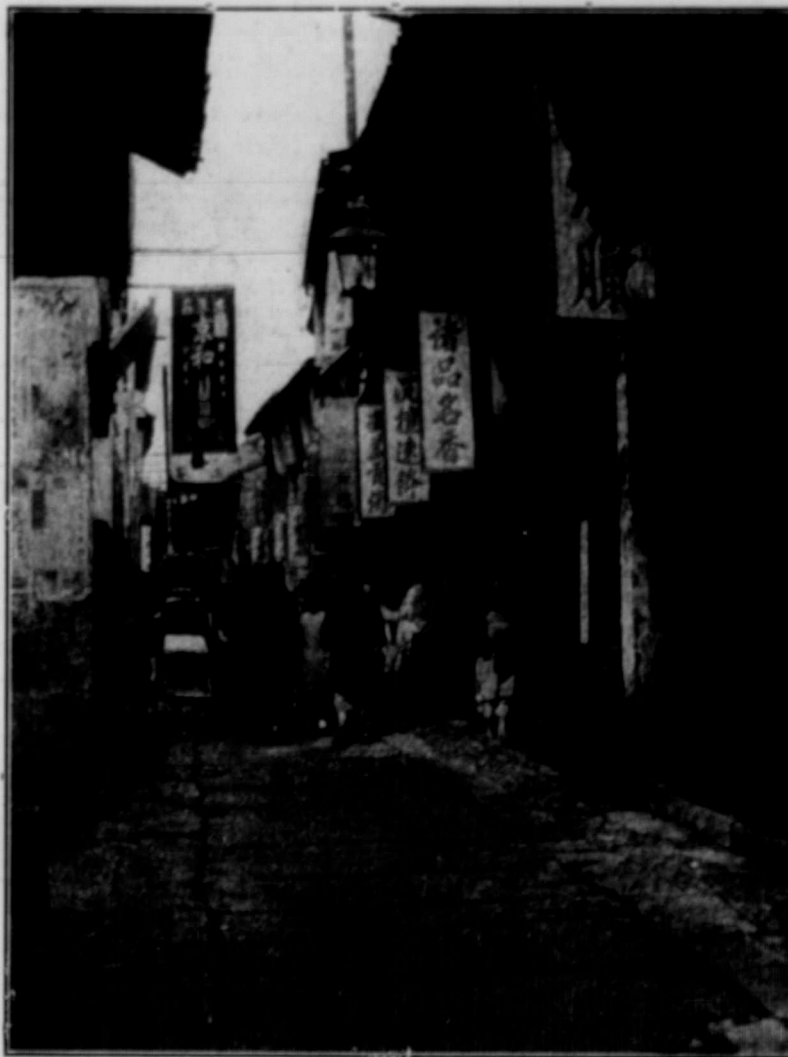
Consequently the civil service act of 1908 was passed. It is not a very ideal measure in some of its details, because it was advisedly rushed through the House in order to demonstrate to the public, or incidentally so, that the revelations in connection with the fisheries department or some of these things, didn't contaminate the whole service. And there were people in connection with the legislature or parliament who were anxious to see things put on a better basis. The act came into operation just before the election of 1908. The government saw fit to ask me, together with my colleague Mr. La Rochelle, of Montreal, to come up to Ottawa and take charge of the matter.

The act provides for covering all the clerical departments in the inside service, that is the service of the departments at Ottawa, not as yet the post-offices, customs houses, various land offices and all sorts of things up and down the country, nor, of course, the customs house and post office in Ottawa. But the act does provide that by order-in-council any or all the parts of the outside service may be brought under the same conditions as the inside service. And therefore it is at the discretion of the government to extend the operation of the act to the service at large either all at once or gradually.

Favors Extension

And I say that preferably we should like to see it extended gradually, because it would involve a great deal of work and of course, some mistakes and trouble. If we had to tackle business all up and down the country it would be easier work to take certain sections first, find out by experience how it will work, find out what is necessary in the way

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THE AWAKENING OF CHINA
A typical scene in the less congested portion of the native city of Shanghai

man is the bulwark of civil service reform, even if he got his position by the same old method.

Now that is a sort of natural history of the situation. There is nothing abnormal in it. There is great necessity in it. You can easily see that one party cannot drop that system and let the other go on with it. The government cannot say, "We will not hand out anything" and let the opposition go on promising all sorts of things. Consequently we have to deal with the matter honestly and straightly. It is no use condemning the government for the system. It is no use condemning an opposition tempted in that way.

Again, see how it affects getting into parliament. Time and again people on both sides of politics and on neither side—we've heard it over and over again—have said to me, "I should like to be in the House. The problems before the government and the parliament are very

We look at a country like Britain and people say, "Well, there, of course, under the British system, they avoid that sort of corruption. But, then you know, the British system is superior to ours. They have a better class of people, a people more accustomed to looking at things from a larger point of view," and so on. That is not true at all.

If you go into any political history you will find that men like Pitt, Fox, Sheridan and Chatham and all those people who were the idols, and in many ways justly so, of our admiration, were steeped in the most bare-faced forms of corruption in the sense of paying for votes and expending public money in contracts and all that sort of thing, where there was an immense rake-off and the contractors were expected to contribute to party funds. It is not the superiority of the British people. We are British people ourselves. The Americans are nine tenths of them of British stock. Why should we be

The Alarm Clock

By ERNEST POOLE

The Hallucination of a Working-Girl

The clock was ticking loud and clear. It stood on a small, cheap table; the table had no covering; the bare wood redoubled the sound. But the slim girl on the bed close beside it might as well have been miles away. Her breathing was fast, irregular; her face flushed; her sleep intense. On the New York street, three flights below, where a gay summer's night had just begun, she would have been called a "good-looker," decidedly so, in spite of the fact that she looked so frail. And as she lay there freshly dressed, all but her hat, in her one cheap array of evening clothes, it was plain that she had made herself ready to be seen and admired. That was the curious part of it. By her clothes, which were fresh, you would have thought she was just going out. By her face, which was haggard in spite of the flush, you would have thought she had just come in.

Miss Winifred Giles had been raised in a drowsy Connecticut town. Strictly raised for fifteen years, and then she had begun to find the town exceedingly dull. At seventeen, at the annual dance in the high school, she had created a scandal by jumping up onto a window sill. The night was warm and the window was open; the sill made a cool, delicious seat. But the sill was high. Miss Giles had swung her diminutive feet. And certain indignant old ladies in charge had made ominous prophecies, which need not be repeated here.

In the two years that had passed since then, Miss Giles had never danced again, for her mother, a widow, had suddenly died, and the sale of the cottage had just paid her debts. A distant cousin, one of those same indignant old ladies, had felt it her duty to offer a home. But Miss Winifred, being now of age, had answered in her pert little voice, "Thanks! I presume I can manage myself!" And then she had come to the city.

She had read about the city, in a thrilling series of novels by the Baroness B. And though her own part in the city's life was confined to a department store counter where she sold hot water bags, she had not forgotten the "strange mad yearnings of a woman's heart" as set forth by the Baroness. These yearnings had been quickened by certain would-be gentlemen friends, one of whom, Mr. Montgomery Brooks, had purchased three hot water bags in the space of one short autumn.

But not even Mr. Montgomery Brooks had been able to get upon intimate terms. For Miss Giles had a lady friend, whom she had met in a lunch room shortly after coming to town, and with whom she had roomed ever since.

Miss Eliza Blake had freckles—of which she never thought. Some two hundred miles down the Jersey coast stood a lonely red brick lighthouse, where she had lived till her father was drowned. And of this she thought a good deal. She was strong as an ox, and in the department store basement she could wrap packages all day long and late into the night without feeling done up. At least she said nothing about it. She didn't say much about anything. Back in the lighthouse days, without much, she had fiercely cherished a doll, an absurdly pretty, frail affair. And now, in a somewhat similar way, she had fastened her silent affections upon Miss Winifred Giles, had set herself the difficult task of keeping Miss Giles alive and safe. Each lady was making five dollars a week.

No gentlemen friends were allowed. Late hours were forbidden. Even the cinematograph show was a perilous place to be left alone. Miss Blake had no special religion, but regularly each Sunday morning the two went early and found a rear pew in a certain large Fifth Avenue church; and there they both sat motionless. Miss Blake thrilled by the music; Miss Giles by the clothes. They had but one other diversion. Each

Friday evening from eight until ten they spent sewing or playing parchesi in a church settlement nearby.

Miss Giles had endured this five-dollar life for about eight months. Then she had reached the point of revolt. But before anything happened, in that mad season when people in the name of Christ crowd the stores until late at night and the faces behind the counters grow white—Miss Giles had received a terrible scare. The first days of nervous prostration can be of a kind to scare any girl, and Miss Giles was not of the strongest. But without saying much Eliza Blake had nursed her through the sickness. During the process, on certain desperate tedious nights, that silent, fierce affection had been expressed in a few quiet words. Miss Giles had responded passionately. And when at last she was back at work she

then with a quick look at the door she sprang toward the bed, fell down on her knees, jerked out an old brown telescope bag, and began to cram and stuff into it all her cheap belongings.

And still the clock ticked loud and clear. And still she did not hear it.

But she did hear the strong, quiet hand at the door. And before Miss Blake had entered the room Miss Giles had abruptly turned her back, had bent low over her packing and was savagely biting her lips. For even this flimsy doll affair had some nerve, some pride. And she wanted to get away.

For some moments, by her instinct, Eliza Blake said nothing. It took her time to understand. At last it appeared that she did understand. But still she did not move:

"Win, why are you packing that bag?"

There was a short silence. During this silence, that curious look of doubt again swept over the younger girl's face. Then came certainty and fright. She waited until she could steady herself:

"Suppose it's—too late—for anythin' to be said?"

For the first time in her life Eliza Blake's right hand came slowly to her heart, stayed there a moment, pressing hard. Then she spoke chokingly:

"That's not true!"

"Ain't it? Say, look at me." Miss Blake looked. And from that look Miss Giles turned slowly away. But even in that moment, a scene from one of the novels of Baroness B. flashed into her mind.

"So you see it's all over between me an' you—an' I might as well be goin'," she said.

"No." The older girl's voice was quiet again, intensely so. "You're going to tell me, Win—everything—exact."

"Can't you see there ain't any use?" "You're no judge. You're too scared. Yes, you are! Scared!" Her quiet grip had tightened. "And so you're going to tell me. Then we'll figure out what's to be done."

"There ain't nothin' to be done!" Miss Giles strove hard to get angry, flare up. "I can't live on five dollars a week!"

"Yes you can. We've done it."

"Well then, s'pose we have! Look at it!" Miss Winifred's eyes swept the cheap, bare room. "What do you think of it? How do you like it? Five dollars a week. Twenty cents for fun an' clothes!"

"What have you done?" "I quit! That's what I done! I decided I'd have some fun out of life! Why wouldn't I? Ain't I got some looks? Don't others do it? How do they like it? Ask 'em! Listen to 'em laugh! Get onto their clothes, hats, gloves, an' shoes! You can spot them girls every time! How? Because they're havin' fun! Somebody's spending his money!"

"Stop this nonsense. Talk exact." "I will. Yesterday, jest before lunch, when the store was so hot you couldn't breathe, a fat old lady came to my counter, wanted to buy a hot water bag. Sounds romantic, don't it? Wait. She said she was goin' to Europe, she wanted the bag because she was afraid that her feet would get cold on the boat. Ha, ha! I've read about them boats, I've read all about 'em, in a book by Baroness B. They have dances out on deck. Long rows of colored lanterns, clothes, diamonds, an' a band! Can you see it? I can! An she was afraid that her feet would get cold! Ha, ha! Put me on a boat like that! I'd keep warm!"

"You're shivering now!"

"I ain't! How can you tell how I feel? I can see you on a boat like that. You'd sit all alone way up in the bow an' rubber at the waves! Your father ran a lighthouse! But I'm dead sick of your lighthouse game! Understand! I'm sick of my job. I'm sick of this hot room! Twenty cents a week for clothes!"

"Stop it! . . . Now. . . What have you done?"

"I got thinkin' about that big swell boat. I decided I'd been a fool long enough, that I wouldn't stand it another day. Then Mister Brooks, he came to my counter—inited me to the theatre. Oh, yes, I knew jest what it meant. An' I told him he could call at eight."

From Eliza Blake came a kind of groan:

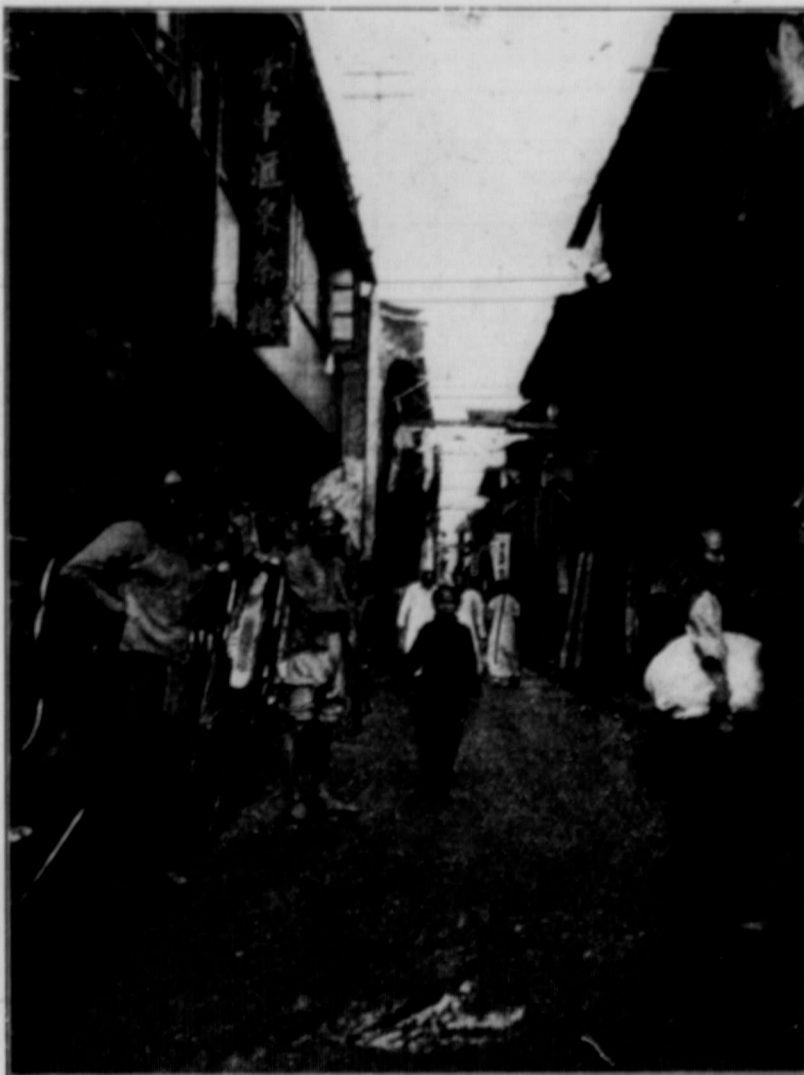
"I was late last night!"

"Yes, an' I knew you would be! I didn't want to see you! I don't now!"

"Quiet! . . . Talk exact."

"Well then—I come home. I was excited, all worked up. I forgot about eatin', an' I felt queer. By the time

Continued on Page 33



THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

The lowest types of Shanghai Chinese: they are seldom seen in the foreign quarter

had solemnly sworn to herself that the "yearnings of a woman's heart" should be indefinitely postponed.

That was about six months ago. Miss Giles woke up. How she woke up should be carefully noted. The whole story hangs on this.

We have already remarked that her sleep had been intense. Now as she suddenly sat up, then very slowly got out of bed and stood looking slowly about the room, the expression on her face grew still more excited. Some exceedingly vivid memory, with pictures, seemed to be surging up in her mind. For a moment she fought against it all, refused to believe it, struggled to control herself, get her bearings, think it out. But Miss Giles' mind was not of the strongest, and what there was of it had been under excessive strain. So she gave up her struggle to think, stood there rigid, her face growing pale, and

"That's my business!" Miss Winifred tried to make her tone snappy, but failed. It shook.

"Where are you going, Win? What's up?"

Miss Winifred swallowed hard, her back still turned:

"That old maid cousin of mine. She's dyin'—wants me with her."

"That's a lie." At last Miss Blake was sure—so sure that as she came forward, she gripped her lady friend's arm and jerked her to her feet. Miss Giles, after one defiant look, saw it was useless to lie.

"Well then?" Her thin little voice was sullen.

"It's that man. Montgomery Brooks."

"Well then?"

"You're not going, Win."

"Ain't I?"

"No."

SEEDS THAT SATISFY

Good, big, clean, strong **Seed Grain**

Food and protein values with breeding "Blood" throughout. Different from the common seeds. Grows on new land with the strength, vigor and vitality of a new country in them. They make good. No guess work with these seeds.

Money Back Guarantee

From scratch to seed. Keep your seed grain, prove and then send money until you investigate. Write for samples of what you want today.

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Here's where it counts. **The Spark** is what your engine needs. Get the reliable **XCELL DRY BATTERY** Guaranteed high amperage and a long life. Absolutely dependable for steady and sure ignition. **MADE IN THE WEST THEY REACH YOU FRESH**

If your dealer cannot supply you write the factory, **CANADIAN CARBON COMPANY LIMITED. WINNIPEG.**



If you do not find Gold Drop to be the best flour you ever used take it right back and your money will be cheerfully refunded

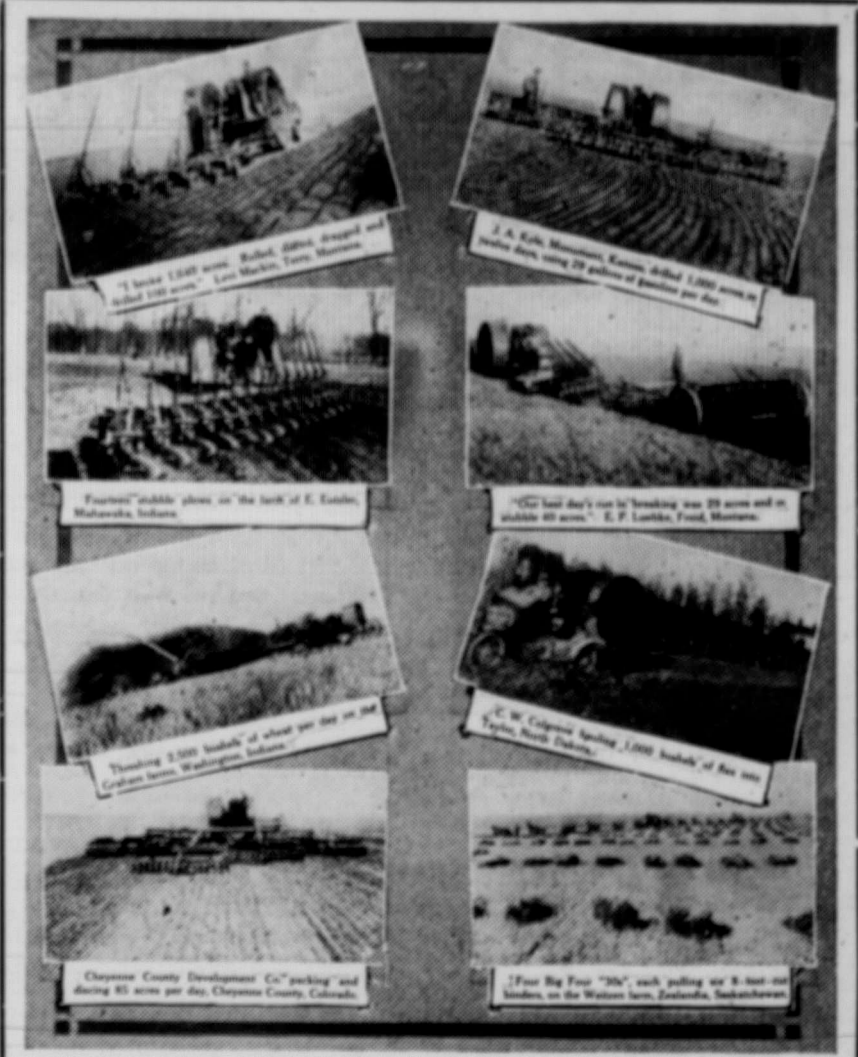
"The flour that is always good"

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD.
GLADSTONE, MAN.

THE SETTLER'S PLAIN
(From Montreal Witness, 1894)
Major Boulton puts it into Rhyme

Major Boulton, the author of these rhymes against protection and the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a Conservative and was formerly a protectionist. He was a Conservative candidate since the inauguration of the National Policy, and was raised to the Senate by Sir John Macdonald. The logic of circumstances, in other words, the results of protection and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's constant demands upon the purse of the Dominion, brought about a complete change in Major Boulton's views. He was, we believe, the first Conservative mugwump and tariff reformer. For four or five years he has been a fearless antagonist of protection and an advocate of tariff reform and of economical administration. Messrs. McCarthy, O'Brien, Cockburn, Davin, Weldon, Macdonald, Boyd and all the other Conservative tariff reformers have been convinced later by the same logic of circumstances that earlier convinced Senator Boulton and which are set forth in his rhymes:

Will you walk into my country? says the bright Canadian fly;
It's the very finest country you ever yet did spy.
We'll give you land for nothing, don't even ask a cent,
But from everything you buy here we've twenty-five per cent.
You see we've got a family, and so we must be doing,
And though we do our level best we cannot keep from going;
With salaries and subsidies, interest on money lent,
Even then it does not seem to do on twenty-five per cent.
Our eldest boy, "a darling," we christened him N.P.,
His constitution's undermined, or so it seems to me,
We've fed him upon luxuries to a terrible extent,
But still it does not keep him up, this twenty-five per cent.
We swathed him up in cotton, a most tremendous coil;
We gave him steel and iron, and rubbed him with coal oil,
He has been taking boodle drops, as an emollient,
But nothing seems to keep him up, even twenty-five per cent.
We let him play with implements, and many other toys,
Electric light and telephone, that pleases other boys,
But spite of all that we can do he does not seem content,
He grumbles, grumbles for still more than twenty-five per cent.
I'm afraid we'll lose that baby; we cannot keep him here;
We must submit to providence, tho' he is so very dear.
You see he cannot walk alone, tho' fourteen years he's spent;
He seemingly needs more support than twenty-five per cent.
Our other boy, "a whopper," we call him C.P.R.,
Tho' weak at first, he's stronger now, and beats the other far;
Has a stomach like an ostrich, his health is excellent,
He's thriving like a mushroom upon twenty-five per cent.
It takes a lot to keep him up, with coronets for tiles;
His suits they take a lot of stuff to clothe 6,000 miles.
He eats up all he comes across, does this voracious gent,
He takes a branch line for his lunch, sauce twenty-five per cent.
In fact, he's grown so very strong we dare not say him nay,
For fear he kicks us out of doors some bitterly cold day.
He has us all upon a string, we go where we are sent;
He'll gulf the lot, he will not leave even twenty-five per cent.
You say you don't believe it, you think it can't be true;
I've parliamentary papers for it; indeed 'tis nothing new.
The thing has lasted fourteen years, and millions have been spent
Upon these infant industries at twenty-five per cent.
How will you folks stand this? How long is't going to last?
The census shows it will not do, by the ten years gone past;
The young men are all leaving us; they can't find aliment,
It sucks the country's lifeblood out, this twenty-five per cent.



All Around Serviceability
The Real Measure of
Tractor Efficiency

ONE of the reasons for the supremacy of The Big Four "30" lies in its ability to do the drilling, dragging, discing, harvesting, threshing and hauling as economically and efficiently as it does the breaking and plowing. Its light weight and high wheels enable it to do its work on soft or plowed ground where heavy engines are powerless.

For instance, on the great farm of the Weitzen Land & Agricultural Company, near Zealandia, Saskatchewan—one of the largest in Canada—six Big Four "30's" do all the work. Last fall they harvested 5,120 acres of wheat and flax. Without these Big Four "30's" it would be necessary to keep on hand throughout the year no less than 180 horses to do the drilling, discing, harvesting and other work for which a heavy tractor is worthless; with the Big Four "30" no horses are required for any operation on the farm, and consequently none are kept.

H. C. Muir, Englewood, Kansas, with one Big Four "30" broke 1,691 acres, plowed 40 acres and disced and seeded 2,404 acres.

The Big Four "30" uses either gasoline or kerosene with equal economy and efficiency. In the World's Motor Competition of 1911, at Winnipeg, the Big Four "30" defeated the so-called "oil-burning" engines. For two years consecutively the Big Four "30" has won the Gold Medal in this great World's Motor Competition.

O. Z. McGee, Arnaud, Manitoba, with one Big Four "30" broke 1,280 acres of sod, plowed 800 acres old ground and disced 1,800 acres four times (equal to single discing 7,200 acres), threshed three days and graded road four and one-half days.

The Big Four "30's" self-steering device easily adds \$1,000 to the engine's worth. In breaking or plowing it automatically guides the engine in a course absolutely parallel with the last furrow turned, so that one man can operate both engine and plows.

Johnston Stock and Farming Co., Marion, N.D., with one Big Four "30" plowed 3,030 acres old ground and disced 500 acres.

With our patented binder or six binders can be pulled with one Big Four "30," the engine running alongside the uncut grain and each binder cutting its full swath, without any side draft.

F. S. Horlacher, Tappen, N.D., with one Big Four "30" harvested 2,130 acres and threshed entire yield in 37 days.

On top of all these exclusive features Golden Rule on-approval sales plan. You give the engine a thorough trial in your own field and demonstrate to your own satisfaction that it will do all that is claimed for it, before you buy it. No other engine is sold on this Golden Rule plan.

J. M. Hurd, Moore, Montana, with one Big Four "30" broke 1,400 acres sod and plowed 800 acres old ground.

Write NOW for the Big Four "30" Book and book of testimonials and photographs. We have thousands of testimonials from enthusiastic owners all over the world. "An engine with a successful past is worth a thousand with a brilliant future."

Daniel Tschantz, McHenry, N.D., with one Big Four "30" broke 1,500 acres sod, plowed 400 acres old ground, threshed eight days, driving a 42-inch separator, and put in twelve days road grading.

GAS TRACTION COMPANY
First and Largest Builder in the World of FOUR-CYLINDER FARM TRACTORS
168 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
GENERAL OFFICE AND FACTORY: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.

The World is Watching

RT. HON. R. L. BORDEN



Canada's Premier.

Pray accept my thanks for your kindness in forwarding to me a copy of The Grain Growers' Guide of the 3rd inst., which I shall peruse with much interest. I shall be glad if you will send it to the Privy Council Office, and I am directing that subscription shall be sent therefor.

R. L. BORDEN.

Prime Minister's Office,
Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 26, 1912.

Our Regular Subscribers

who have paid \$1.00 a year for
The Guide:

CANADA'S GOVERNORS

Hon. M. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. W. J. Roche, Secretary of State.
Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Hon. W. B. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue.
Hon. F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works.
Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs.
Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance.
Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister without portfolio.

BIG BUSINESS MEN

G. J. Bury, Vice-President Canadian Pacific Railway.
George H. Shaw, Freight Traffic Manager Canadian Northern Railway.
J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg's Merchant Prince.
Sir William Van Horne.
Sir Max Aitken.
Joseph Fels, London, Eng., Millionaire Philanthropist.
Senator W. C. Edwards, President Canada Cement Co.

Leading Canadians are watching to see if the Western farmers are really in earnest. They realize that the organized farmers are making history. They know that The Grain Growers' Guide is fighting the battles of the farmers. There is no other journal in Western Canada that is devoted entirely to the interests of the farmers. It is the farmer's friend and protector. Every farmer should invest \$1.00 in The Guide. He will find it the most profitable investment he ever made.

LORD STRATHCONA

Your letter of the 29th ultimo, in which you were good enough to suggest that the High Commissioner should subscribe for The Grain Growers' Guide, was duly received. I am glad to inform you that your journal is regularly received here and filed in the Library of this Department, where it is frequently consulted.

W. H. GRIFFITH.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,
17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE

I am directed by Sir William Van Horne to send you \$1.00 (which please find enclosed), and to request that you place his name on your subscription list to The Grain Growers' Guide.

W. F. LYNCH,
Private Secretary.

Montreal, January 5, 1912.

NOTE—Sir William is ex-president of the C.P.R. and now chairman of the board of directors.

MANUFACTURERS' PRESIDENT

Answering yours of the 29th, I enclose herewith \$1.00 to cover subscription to your paper for one year.

N. CURRY.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co.,
Montreal, Que., January 8, 1912.

NOTE—Mr. Curry is president of the Canadian Manufacturers' association.

SIR MAX AITKEN

Will you kindly place Sir Max Aitken's name on your subscription list, and forward your journal to him each issue.

On receipt of account I will forward cheque to cover the charge.

GEORGE PATTERSON.

Royal Securities Corporation Ltd. of Canada,
75 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

October 14, 1911.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER



Ex-Premier of Canada.

Enclosed please find \$1.00, for which please send The Grain Growers' Guide for one year to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 335 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Private Secretary.

House of Commons,
Ottawa, January 16, 1912.

Our Regular Subscribers

who have paid \$1.00 a year for
The Guide

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Levi Thompson, M.P. for Qu'Appelle.

THINK IT OVER

On this page are given the names of some very prominent Canadians, statesmen, politicians, captains of industry, financiers and commercial leaders who are regular, paid in advance subscribers of The Grain Growers' Guide. They represent all shades and opinions of politics, but they realize that The Guide is the most progressive paper in Canada. They recognize that the Western farmers who read The Guide are the most progressive thinkers in Canada. They recognize that in the moulding of Canada's future the farmers of the West will play a most important part.

During the next twelve months there will be published in The Guide the most important series of articles ever printed in Canada. Already arrangements are being made with a corps of the ablest writers in Canada to prepare articles dealing with the many phases of our national life. These will include The Banking System and How to Improve It; Controlling Our Railways; Needed Reforms in the House of Commons and Senate; How to Secure Cheaper Money for Farmers; How to Start and Conduct Co-operative Stores; How to Secure the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Provincial and Federal Parliaments; Democratic Reforms in Australia and New Zealand; How Free Trade Would Benefit Canada; How Direct Taxation Would Benefit the Farmer; How to Purify Our Political Life; Public Ownership of Public Utilities (including the government).

In addition to the above there will be many other subjects discussed in The Guide. Leading Agricultural authorities will contribute articles dealing with all the important phases of farming. Our readers will thus get the very latest information on the science of agriculture and farm management.

During the next year The Guide will rise head and shoulders over any magazine in Canada. No man who is at all interested in Canada can afford to be without it. One Dollar invested in a subscription now will return to the subscriber tenfold during the next year.

One Dollar pays for The Guide every week for the next fifty-two weeks to any address in Canada.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

It Wins in Clover

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 half a 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.

Get our complete Free Catalog of Louden Barn Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Flexible Bird Proof Door Hangers, Hay Tools, etc. Write now.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co. Department 112 Winnipeg



Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—4, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter will slice or shred from 1 to 3 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

ALBERTA INCUBATOR

Raise more Poultry—it pays well by using our improved, time-tested, safe hatcher which insures big results. Save half by buying direct from manufacturer, no middle profit. None better at any price. The one high-grade hatcher built of many years' experience by a Canadian and successfully operated and specially adapted for Canadian climate owing to its heavy construction. Entire lumber walls covered with felt, asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Holds even temperature. Heavy copper hot-water tank, easy to heat, self-regulator, simple to operate. Safety lamp requiring little oil, high nursery, metal legs, tested thermometer, complete for use. You risk nothing under our Guarantee and two hatch free trial. Before you buy get our free catalog on incubators, brooders, poultry and supplies. 250 Egg Size \$15.95. ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 893 MARKATO, MINN.

Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in, with the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

ALTERATION OF NOTE

"Soaked."—The alteration of a note by erasing 8 per cent. and writing in 10 per cent. would make the note void, but if you afterwards paid the note, knowing of the alteration, you would then be stopped from setting up that it was altered. You had better let the matter drop.

RAILROAD CROSSING FARM

Louis Arnold and Peter Cameron:—To secure full information with regard to the taking of lands by railway companies and the payment of compensation therefor, we would advise you to obtain a copy of the Dominion Railway Act, which you can secure from the Department of Railways, Ottawa. What you require will be found in sections 172 onwards.

You could probably get a more satisfactory settlement from the railway company if all the farmers through whose land the line runs in your district could appoint some man well posted in the matter and on whom you could depend, to take care of your interests. You are entitled to the value of the land taken and crop destroyed and also compensation for all other damage to the value of your property through the building of the railroad, and if you cannot agree with the company as to the amount you should receive you must arbitrate in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Act.

THRESHING LIEN

Ques.—I threshed for a neighbor and it is now thirty days since I finished and have not received anything yet. I have reason to believe that there is a lien on his grain, but the elevators are closed now and the party cannot sell it. The lien is for machinery. Does my threshing bill come first? What is the law for collecting threshing bills in Saskatchewan. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The party threshing has a lien in Saskatchewan which attaches for sixty days from the time of the completion of the threshing. The lien may be enforced by selling a sufficient amount of the grain to pay the threshing bill plus 1 1/2 cents per bushel for hauling.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPT

M. W. A.—Can make a will in the usual form and leave property to his family. Judgments in Manitoba are good for ten years unless sued upon again, and must be registered every two years. We presume the Alberta statutes are the same. If enquirer continues to reside upon his homestead it will be exempt from seizure, but not if he leaves it.

THRESHER LIABLE

Ques.—A threshing outfit set on my place to thresh four stacks of wheat, all being together, and when they had nearly finished the first setting a spark from the engine set fire to the other setting and burned it. Who is responsible, they having no sparker on their engine? O. HOLMBURG.

Ans.—The owners of the threshing outfit would be liable on the facts stated.

INDORSER OF NOTE

Ques.—A. obtains note from B. A. trades note to C. and signs his name on back of note. Can C. hold A. for note, B. failing to pay?—JAMES HAUGHTON.

Ans.—A. is indorser and is liable if the note is protested.

W. W. Bryan, Taber, Alta.—We are publishing a special co-operative number of The Guide at the end of March, and this will contain full information with regard to the establishing of co-operative societies.

Continued on Page 32

Cahoon Seed Sower

"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." GOODSELL CO., 7 Main St., Antrim, N.H.



\$5 prepaid

Another Great Bargain

The Weekly Farmers' Tribune

Without intelligent direction and an honest press, you cannot succeed. The Farmers' Weekly Tribune has fought your battles for a quarter of a century. Have you rewarded it with your patronage? In this crisis, when efforts are being made to destroy the Farmers' Movement to protect themselves, the only thing to do is to put our shoulders together and struggle for the common good. An arrangement has been made with The Grain Growers' Guide, your official organ, by which you can secure The Tribune and The Guide for twelve months for \$1.25. The Tribune is a splendid newspaper in addition to being an advocate of the Farmers' Cause.

FREE PRIZES

For the instruction, interest and amusement of the boys, girls and adults in the country during the long winter evenings, The Tribune is inaugurating a great book lovers' contest, which all may enter. Send a card to The Tribune office for particulars.

THE WEEKLY FARMERS' TRIBUNE and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE For \$1.25 Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00

Send in your order TODAY to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Make Plowing The Easiest Work Instead of the Hardest

Plowing has always been hard and the most monotonous work of farming. But now it is different. The Traction Engine has not only made plowing easy but it has greatly reduced the cost—has enabled men to do more, in less time.



You ought to know the facts and figures—what traction-power plowing means to you—how it adds to your profits. Why not investigate? We will gladly send you our catalogue and any special information you may desire.

IHC Gasoline and Kerosene Tractors

are not new. They have proved their reliability, strength, and economy in official contests, as well as in every-day tests on thousands of farms. Not alone in plowing, but in seeding, disking, harrowing and hauling, in belt-power and draw-bar work of all kinds, IHC tractors have proved their value and superiority. The IHC local dealer will tell you about IHC tractor victories in Winnipeg and in Europe. He will point out the many IHC tractor features and advantages in design, materials, and construction; and he will tell you about the complete IHC line, which includes gasoline and kerosene tractors, 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-H. P. In several styles—and horizontal and vertical engines, stationary or mounted on skids or trucks, air-cooled or water-cooled, 1 to 50-H. P. If you prefer, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO (Incorporated) U.S.A.



IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house for agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the IHC Service Bureau.





THE MAIL BAG

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.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—It was with great interest that I read the letter re Co-operation in your last issue of The Guide, and I am heartily in accord with the views expressed therein. We attend our annual convention year after year and pass strong resolutions on this machinery question and then it is left over to another year, and we are still paying the same outrageous prices for our machinery, and will continue to do so until we form a combine of our own to look after our own interests in the purchasing of our machinery, etc. If it pays the manufacturers to combine together to fix the prices at which they will sell their machinery to us farmers, why can't we do the same, and form a large co-operative company to either buy direct from the factories or to manufacture our implements. But personally I think if we could have our buyers to buy from the factories for cash, we ought to be able to buy our machinery at a saving of 20 or 25 per cent, on the present system. I would suggest making the share value \$10.00, allow each member to take ten shares, fix the selling price to cover the cost of handling and a fair return on the capital invested, and any profits to be divided so many cents on the dollar according to the amount of each member's purchases. Have distributing warehouses at suitable points throughout the provinces. Have an agent in each town or village connected with the Grain Growers' association; have each farmer give in a list of machinery he will need to purchase a suitable length of time before he needs it; an agent to order from the warehouse and deliver the goods and take settlement either in cash or good notes. Now, brother farmers, let us hear from you on this subject. It means the saving of millions of dollars to us Western farmers and we need it.

WILLIAM GRAINGER

St. Claude.

Note.—If all our readers who have been engaged in any co-operative work during the past year will send us a report of it before March 20, we will publish it in our Co-operative number on March 27. This will help towards the solution required.—Editor.

ON GIVING ADVICE

Editor, Guide:—I started two or three times to write a letter to The Guide on the "advice" which the farmers of the West are receiving so freely these days. I wanted to make the letter short and mild, but when I would get started I would forget myself. There is so much that could be said from the farmers' standpoint, and I feel so strongly on the subject that it is difficult to be both brief and moderate.

Take, for example, the "advice" of the Minister of Trade and Commerce: "Go into mixed farming." Does he know what it means? Does he know the cost? The farmer knows something about this subject. He knows that it means more than having cattle and horses, sheep, hogs and poultry on the farm. He knows it means that he must have his farm fenced into fields, and he knows that fence posts and wire are not as cheap as "advice." He knows, too, something about the weight on these articles. He is not sure that freight rates will be reduced in the near future.

The farmer knows that there is a long winter in this country and that stock of all kinds need shelter. He knows that if he has stock he must have stables. He knows that the first thing about putting up a stable is the foundation. He knows that timber foundations soon rot, and he knows that cement is dear and that there is about 65 per cent. duty on that article. He does not know when the duty will be removed. He knows that lumber is dear and that there is a duty on that. He knows that the grain he feeds to his stock should be ground. He knows what a feed grinder costs. He knows what an engine to run it costs. He knows what gasoline costs. He knows that if he has poultry and sheep he must have his fences "wolf high and poultry tight." He knows, too, that if he takes a car-load of stock to Winnipeg that he will be skinned before the stock is. Now, Mr. Editor, I will stop right here, for I feel it coming on again.

W. I. FORD.

Benito, Man.

ALASKA WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of February 7, 1912, you published a statement by W. C. McKillican, superintendent of our Experimental Farm, Brandon, concerning Alaska wheat, from which statement I beg to differ on the following grounds. Having grown this variety alongside of Preston for the last three years, the following statement ought to carry weight, as my nearest neighbors will vouch for. Last year—1910—Alaska wheat yielded for me 45 bushels to the acre. This year, on a light crop of breaking, Alaska wheat yielded close on 60 bushels to the acre. It has many good points. It stands the frost far better than other wheat, as it has so much chaff; stools out well and will stand up where other wheat goes down. I wrote to Dr. Saunders, Ottawa, about this wheat, and he said that from the large heads it ought to yield more than ordinary wheat. I also wrote Henry Adams, Idaho, in 1910, for his price of Alaska wheat, and how it was for flour. Henry Adams' reply was that he had 15,000 bushels for sale. His price was \$10 per bushel, and that what he did not sell for seed he sold to the mill; that he got 3 cents per bushel more than Blue Stem, which is the best wheat in that part, and I have no cause to doubt his word.

Mr. McKillican might not have Henry Adams' strain of Alaska wheat when he said it was a poor yielder. I will lodge one hundred dollars (\$100) in any

bank Mr. McKillican will name to Mr. McKillican's \$50, same to be given for a charitable purpose, that I will grow more grain to the acre of Henry Adams' Alaska wheat than any other one kind that Mr. W. C. McKillican will grow at our Experimental Farm, Brandon, in 1912, provided it is not Alaska.

I and my sons this year grew forty bushels to the acre of Preston on five acres, and the remainder went thirty bushels, still it will not yield like Alaska.

GEORGE V. COOKE.

Thunder Hill, Swan River, Man.
Sec. 20-35-29, February 21, 1912.

FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—Bert Huffman seems to have stirred up some of the opponents of Direct Legislation, judging from the letters which have appeared in the last two issues of The Guide. This is well, for when the opposition to any reform has a weak case the oftener it is stated the better, as it grows weaker every time it is exposed. W. J. B. Cannan writes of "responsible government." I would like to know whom the members of the government are responsible to, certainly not the people.

If I were to hire a man for five years and give him absolute control over my farm for that time, the only condition attached being that, if he did not give me satisfaction, at the end of five years I could fire him and hire another man who would have exactly the same power, Mr. Cannan would say I was crazy. Yet that is the system upon which we conduct our public business. After we have elected a set of men to be our rulers, we cannot compel them to do the things we want them to do, nor prevent them from doing things we do not want them to do. The only thing we can do is to fire them at the end of five years if they do not give us satisfaction. This is "locking the stable door after the horse has gone." Mr. Cannan says that "under the British system of government the people can make themselves heard very distinctly, e.g., reciprocity." Mr. Austin Dronney, his co-worker against Direct Legislation, says: "Every one knows it (reciprocity) was accomplished (defeated) by appeals, in the main basely false, to race and religious prejudice."

Let the gentlemen settle that matter between themselves. It is safe to say that if a Referendum vote was taken upon Reciprocity today, now that the storm of prejudice fomented by the party politicians has subsided, seventy-five per cent. of the people of Canada would vote for it. That the voice of the people can be distinctly heard on any one question when they are asked to vote "yes" or "no" on half a dozen questions with only one vote I deny.

Mr. Dronney evidently thinks majority rule is all right sometimes, e.g., when the members of the Chauvin Union voted down Direct Legislation. Yet he is opposed to majority rule. Once more we would leave him to the tender mercies of Mr. Cannan, who says the majority rule now. We will follow Mr. Dronney's advice, while these two gentlemen are settling their little differences, and "perfect what we have."

Now that the rats are invading Southern Manitoba the farmers are elevating their barns and granaries. The rats of privilege have for some time been burrowing under our system of government, and if we would preserve the wealth which we produce we must elevate our government out of the reach of the rats. When our system of representative government is based upon the concrete foundation of Direct Legislation, the

GARDENING FOR PLEASURE AND FOR PROFIT

The attention of people in the country will very shortly be turned to the land and among other questions that they will be considering will be that of the preparation of their gardens, both vegetable gardens and flower gardens. We want to secure several articles relating experiences of our readers in the preparation and culture of vegetable or flower gardens. These articles should include the preparation and use of hot beds, the preparation of the soil, the selection of the seed, care of the garden and general results, and any other item of general interest. These articles must be not more than 1,000 words in length and must be written on only one side of the paper, and written very plainly. We want these articles at once, and will pay for all that we accept. You who have made a success at gardening should sit down and write us your experiences, and we will pay you for it.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.

A PERFECT SEED BED MEANS MORE DOLLARS

Nothing is more important to the farmer who wants to make money than to prepare a perfect seed bed. It pays. Break up the lumps, pulverize the top soil, pack the sub-soil, smooth off the field and leave it in prime condition for bumper crops, by using

Dunham's Special Canadian Soil Packers

Send for catalogue. Read it and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Dunham Soil Packer. Dunham's have STEEL FRAMES. Other makes have wood frames. The 2 poles may be thrown together, a very desirable feature when hitching packer to the engine.

The American Seed-Machine Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

rats of privilege will gnash their teeth in vain.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth."
Yours for Direct Legislation,
F. J. DIXON.

Neepawa, Man.

BETTER AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Editor, Guide:—I was glad to see your article on the above in a recent issue of The Guide, and hope every branch of the Grain Growers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, also Farmers' associations of Alberta and the East, will take this matter up at their meetings and make it a live question, until the Dominion and Provincial Governments take off the unjust burden of excessive interest by establishing agricultural credit banks (same as in West Australia, New Zealand, etc.) and lending money through them to farmers at not more than 5 per cent., or as low as 4 per cent., if the government can get money in England at 3 per cent., as I should think 1 per cent. would pay cost of administering same. If the government could bring in some scheme of insurance against loss of crops by hail or frost I think the farmers would not object to pay 5 per cent. interest, even if the government got the money at 3 per cent. Now, the people whatever quarter they came from, came out to farm and stay on their land, but it takes money to make all the improvements necessary, such as a fairly comfortable house, proper sanitary stables, especially for milch beasts (you can hardly pick up a paper without seeing advice given by prominent men and doctors as to the necessity of having properly built and clean stables for milch cows), good deep wells (costing from \$150 to \$300), fence wire and posts, and sheds for machinery. You can see lots of advice given in the papers about doing some or all of these things, the writers assuming that the farmers have the money and could do it but that they must be indifferent or something worse. I am aware some are in a position to do it, but the majority are not. I am a farmer and know what it is to struggle against adverse conditions. I want to stay on my land, as I am sure the majority of farmers and their families wish to do if they have a fair chance given them, and we do not wish to have our land foreclosed by the mortgage company and be forced to go and live in towns and so come in competition with and overcrowding the labor market there. A good many of us have devoted too much of our time mainly to grain growing instead of having more cattle, sheep and hogs, and to get back into the latter (especially milch cows where you can send cream to creameries) we need some such reform as is noted at the head of this letter. In conclusion, I may say that if you were to ask all those who have felt or feel the effects of the present system of loans and high interest to write you, you would get to know the feeling in regard to such. B. G.

P.S.—I have been told that before the Provincial Governments can do anything in the way of establishing Agricultural Credit banks that the Dominion Bank Act will have to be revised or altered. This is a matter the conventions could take up at their annual meetings. B. G.

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OREGON LUMBER PRICES

Editor, Guide:—I have been a homesteader of the Fincher Creek district of Alberta for the past ten years, and am still interested there. I have experienced the hardships of the Western farmer, and paid the exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, and been obliged to take 50 cents per bushel for wheat that I was justly entitled to have received 75 to 80 cents for. Just recently I have purchased a small tract of land in Oregon, and at present I am engaged in building, and what I wish to mention to my fellow readers, is the price of lumber, and let each reader who wishes, to compare these prices with those which they are forced to pay in their respective locality.

First class rough lumber, not only sawed with a fine saw, but planed on one side and one edge, \$11.00 per thousand. First class shiplap, \$11.00. First class flooring, \$21.00. First class ceiling, \$20.00. First class rustic, \$21.00. High class kiln dried finishing lumber select, \$25.00. Extra star A star shingles, \$2.25. Nails, \$3.00 per hundred pounds. Paint, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per gallon.

Now what would it mean to the Western farmer to have free access to these prices of building materials. Each and every farmer who went to the polls last 21st of September and helped defeat reciprocity, helped to close the door to the above prices of lumber. I venture to say, could the prairie farmers get lumber for these prices, there would be more comfortable homes, more stock stabled, more high-priced machinery under roof, etc. Wishing The Guide and its readers every success, I am, yours for freer trade.

J. P. CHRISTENSEN.

McCoy, Oregon, U.S.A.

RE AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Editor, Guide:—I see there is a chance of our getting reciprocity with Australia soon. It has been stated in the House that the exports of Australia amount to \$360,000,000 a year and the imports \$300,000,000, and that it would be worth while for Canada to sacrifice a good deal to get a share of those \$300,000,000. Now the exports are mostly wheat, mutton, wool and butter, while the exports consist of manufactured articles mostly. Some time ago I read in an American paper (discussing the price of food) a statement that dressed Australian mutton could be laid down in New York for less than seven cents a pound and I suppose it could be laid down in Canada for the same. Now this would tend to lower the meat prices and the Canadian meat raiser would get less for his product while the Canadian farmer could not sell anything he produces over there so it is easy to see who is going to do the sacrificing part of it. It seems to be the government's intention to cut a big slice off the farmers much talked-of home market and with it buy a present for the manufacturers in the form of free entry for their goods in Australia. It seems to be their policy to sacrifice the farmers whenever there is a chance to do so. Note the ruling about lumber and compare it with the ruling to admit material for making bags free. One will hurt the farmers and the other benefit the millers and other manufacturers.

ONE OF THE SACRIFICED ONES.



Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.



Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.



A New Settler and Their New Home.



C. E. Cozma's New Barn, Horses, Etc.

The Garden Spot of the World

THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Fla., for the industrious man, with some capital, are practically unlimited. Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least some first-class soil and it is found at Santa Rosa.

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

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the finest in the United States—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles. Fine boating, fishing, bathing, and hunting. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building very reasonable. Good stores, church and school. A fine settlement of good northern and Canadian people. No negroes.

READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY:

Mr. C. D. Mayer, Wakeny, Kans., who owns 160 acres of our land, and who farms over 500 acres in Kansas says: "The land is worth \$100 per acre as soon as it is cleared. I liked it so much I couldn't help myself and bought 160 acres."

Mr. W. G. Snell, Dent, Minn., who traveled through Dakota, Southern Alberta, Canada, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho writes: "I was surprised to find such land in Florida. I thought the climate perfect and made up my mind I had found the place I looked so long for. I bought land and intend making Santa Rosa my home."

J. W. Haworth, Santa Rosa, Fla., (previously of Innisfail, Alta., Canada) says: "The climate is better than California. In February we had new vegetables, new potatoes, turnips, green peas, lettuce, and radishes."

Karl Seydel, Santa Rosa, writes: "I would not sell my land for \$100 per acre."

E. O. Sigmund, 1813 Holly St., Kansas City, Mo., states: "In my opinion, Santa Rosa has a great future, especially for Germans."

G. H. Goldsmith, Tamora, Nebr., writes: "Everything essential to the making of a truly great country is present there already and the soil cannot be surpassed anywhere."

We could quote from dozens of such letters but we want you to send for our beautifully illustrated literature telling all about this wonderful land of sunshine, flowers and opportunity. We send this absolutely free, postage prepaid, also a liberal sample of soil. Send the coupon today.

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Beef Rings

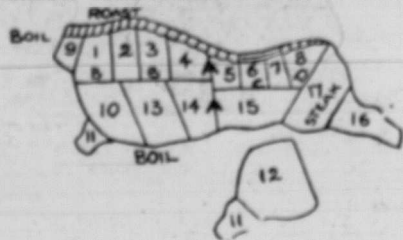
How to have Fresh Meat all Summer

Many Western farmers have of late been writing to The Guide asking for assistance in laying out a program for a beef ring by means of which a number of farmers, say from sixteen to twenty, could arrange for a continuous supply of home-killed beef to be divided as much as possible on equitable shares. This arrangement has worked out well in the East, and if we mistake not, has to some extent been successful in some points in the West. Much depends on the judgment of the farmer who kills and cuts up the beef. Part also depends on keeping out people with a tendency to grumble. One such man will breed trouble.

The accompanying chart has been prepared by a specialist in regard to beef rings, and we submit the same to our readers as a chart that could hardly be improved upon.

This chart was prepared for a ring of sixteen members, but it could easily be adapted to a ring of twenty by making the cuts a little smaller so as to provide for ten roasts and ten boiling pieces in each side of the carcass. Sometimes two small families combine and take one share between them. The ring is managed somewhat as follows:

Each member agrees to supply one beef animal during the summer, and in order to give plenty of time for preparation, the members draw lots the previous winter to determine the order in which they shall contribute animals. After the drawing, members may exchange numbers if they find it mutually advantageous. Each member in turn delivers his animal twenty-four hours before the time agreed upon to kill. The regulations usually provide that each member shall furnish a steer or heifer



under four years old, sound and healthy, and in good condition, dressing from 400 to 500 pounds of beef. If any animal is not up to the standard it may be rejected and the owner compelled to supply another, or it may be accepted at a lower valuation. The decision in such cases is left to the secretary, or a duly appointed committee of inspection.

A butcher is employed to kill and cut up the animals, the owner retaining the heart, head, fat and hide. The amount paid for killing and cutting up a beast is usually from \$2 to \$2.50, with an extra dollar if the butcher makes delivery, which is not a general practice. Of course it is not necessary to employ a professional butcher, but a man is required who can do the work neatly and well and cut up the carcass along the usual lines and in the same way each time. The butcher provides a hook for each member upon which he hangs the portion of each family as the animal is cut up. Each member should have two meat bags with his name on each so that one of them may always be at the butcher shop ready to receive the weekly portion. The beef is cut so that each member gets a boiling piece, a roast and a piece of steak each week. The various cuts are numbered and an actual account is kept by the butcher of the quality and weight of beef received by each member. In this way it is possible to arrange for each family to receive approximately the same weight of meat and the same proportion of value and cheap cuts during the season. At the end of the summer the secretary of the organization furnishes each member with a statement of the year's operations, compiled from the butcher's records. As no two animals will have been the same weight, small balances will have to change hands in order to equalize matters. As a standard price is always agreed upon at the beginning of the season, say six or seven cents a pound, there are no disputes at the close. Members that have supplied more meat than they have received are paid for the overrun at the price agreed upon, and those that have supplied less than they have received are charged for the difference in the same way.

Wherever it has been tried this system

has given excellent results, as is shown by the fact that it is difficult to gain admission to the rings, as there is no inclination to drop out. The farmers' wives and daughters are particularly well pleased, as the abundance of fresh meat at their command simplifies the question of supplying suitable meals. The farmers get their beef at the actual cost and of uniform quality. Under the operation of the beef ring each family gets its portion within a few hours after killing, so that there is little difficulty in keeping the meat fresh for nearly a week. The usual method is to use the steak and roast first and put the boiling piece into brine or a refrigerator until needed.

The accompanying cut represents the methods of cutting up the carcass.

This chart shows one-half of the beef lying on table ready for the saw. Before letting this half down divide it in the middle by running a saw across at line between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on hind quarter. After laying

both quarters on the table, divide fore quarter at line between roasts and boiling pieces.

No. 9 represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 1 represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 2 represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 3 represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 4 represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.

No. 11 represents front shank. Saw front shank off above the upper joint.

No. 14 represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.

No. 13 represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.

No. 10 represents brisket.

No. 12 represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented.

Then take the hind quarter and divide it at lines shown.

No. 15 represents flank. Cut flank off.

No. 5 represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 represent sirloin, rump No. 2 and rump No. 1 respectively. Divide these three as near to the same weight as possible.

No. 17 represents steak. Cut steak

into slices, giving a slice to each person. No. 16 represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up it is divided between the first eight persons, as shown by the timetable, giving each person a roast, a boiling piece and a slice of steak. Then the other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

A successful chart of the beef ring of twenty persons is as follows:

The numbers that go together are: 1 and 18, 2 and 16, 3 and 12, 4 and 13, 5 and 17, 6 and 20, 7 and 11, 18 and 15, 9 and 14, 10 and 19.

In some localities twenty-four share rings are in operation. Many individuals, too, decide that they cannot handle a whole share, and so arrange with a neighbor to go halves. With a 16-share ring an animal up to three years with an average dressed weight of 400 pounds, one share gives a fair supply to two small families. It can be seen, therefore, that the number of shares will have to be governed by conditions and that the chart will have to be made out accordingly. A competent butcher will find little difficulty in dividing the carcass in such a way that each member will receive justice.

"It Took Me Fifty Years to Know How to Give You Better Roofs than any other Man"

"I tell you, every farmer in Canada should realize the big share a good roof has in making a good barn. That is my life-work—making roofs. I have been making my roof better and better for more than fifty years. What I have done for farm roofs is one of the biggest things ever done for people who farm."



"You ask me why a barn roof is so important. I will tell you. You build a barn and expect the roof to protect it many years. You put thousands of dollars' worth of produce under that roof while it lasts. Every pound of this produce costs you hard work. If a poor roof lets it get spoiled by wet, you lose money year after year. This lost money is many times the roof cost. Some roofs will last for several years. Some roofs will last if they are kept painted. But a roof is mighty hard to get at. It is not too safe to work on anyhow. Once a roof starts to leak, it is often left as it is. The result is the things you have in your barn spoil. This I lost money, and soon amounts to more than the cost of a good roof."

This Took 50 Years

"You are beginning to see something of the big work I have done. I have made a low-cost roof that stands terrific cold and heat, that stands tremendous rains, that stands ice that stands earthquakes. In fifty years, I have made Pedlar roof better and better by little prints added every year. It has world sales to-day, just because it is the best roof in the world at its very moderate price."

MY LATEST TRIUMPH

"Then, a few years ago, I put my finishing touch that made my roof wonderful. I had been troubled, not by my roof design, but by the metal in it. It seemed impossible to get a metal which would not rust. I had to take the best metal I could get. The design was all right. I had been making that design better for fifty years. At last I struck a clew in Europe."

chemists worked with me to get it. I stuck to it just as carefully as I had stuck to bettering my roof. And I got it at last. That's the metal I use to-day."

You Get the Benefit
"My roof is the only roof in the world with this kind of non-rusting iron in it. I am the only man a farmer can come to and say, 'I want a hundred-year roof at about the price I would pay for cedar shingle.' I am the only man that can deliver that kind of goods."

"My roof will not rust to the leaking point within 100 years. It saves the barn and its products from the weather. It saves the barn from thaw-water and lodged ice, because the seams cannot be gouged apart. It saves the barn from fire, because sparks cannot burn it. A burning stick on the roof will not harm it, or harm the barn under it. Lightning cannot burn a barn with my roof on it. My roof is a perfect conductor of electricity. My roof has 'give' in it to defy heat and frost, and protects in winter and summer. It protects even though the rafters sag. Wind cannot blow my roof off a barn. This is because it is a ventilated roof. It keeps your barn ventilated and stands the heaviest winds safely."

A Roof for any Man See What a Good Roof Can Do!

"I have spent my life making a low-cost roof that any man or his tinsmith could lay right. This roof of mine saves the stuff stored under it. It saves the barn framing and beams. It saves the foundation. This roof of mine doesn't need special roof timbering at all."

Good for 100 Years

"The big point about my roof is that it cannot develop leaks after you have had it up a year or two. It is a real roof from the first year it is on your barn to the last year. And do you know when that 'last year' will be? You will use that barn, and your son will use that barn, and your grandson will use that barn before that 'last year' comes. I want to pound the fact home to you that when you get a roof from me, you get a roof that is good for one hundred years. Think of getting a roof that makes your barn good for a hundred years. And that at about the price of an ordinary roof."

"That is why I say, 'I have helped the farmer more than any man ever did.' My roof will protect a good \$100,000 of produce in your barn in 100

years. A roof that will do that is worth going after a good long ways."

Stands the Arctics

"This roof is so good that the Canadian Government, Bernier Arctic Expedition used it for the Arctic regions. Here is immense cold and sweeping winds and ice and poor foundations to stand up under. The North-West Mounted Police use it. The Canadian Government has found no better roof for them. My roof is a good roof for the Arctic Circle. It is a still better roof in the milder climate of the rest of Canada."

Stands the Tropics

"But that is not all. My roof is used in the West Indies. Here is a temperature of 135 degrees at Portus, Jamaica. My roof stands it. In Jamaica during rainy season at Montego Bay, rain falls 10 inches in a single day. My roof stands it. In Ontario rain falls 30 inches in a whole year. My roof in Jamaica stands in 24 hours the rainfall it has easily 4 months for in Ontario. Is that a good roof? Is a roof that stands the severe conditions in both Arctics and Tropics good enough for you? You get exactly the same article, made on the same machines."

Used All Over the World

"Not only that, go down to South Africa. Go to the farms there. Go around Port Elizabeth, or Durban, or up in the Transvaal. You'll see my roof there. People will go around the world for my roof, because it is the best roof in the world. It will last 100 years. People use my roof in Japan—an earthquake country. They get it from me. They have searched the world for a roof that would stand earthquake straining. My roof will."

Get My Barn Book

"I want to send you my book, 'ROOFING RIGHT.' This lets you dig into more facts about the Pedlar roof. You will see how clean it is. It gives the best cistern water you can gather, as it is self-cleaning. This book shows scores of good barn designs—the best barns in Canada. Every one has my roof on it. You will get big help from my book, and I will send it free for a post-card, because you can plan your barn from it, whether you use my 100-year roof or not." Write to-day

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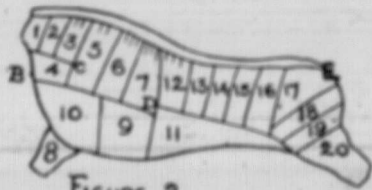


FIGURE 2.

The above will be found a successful chart for a beef ring for twenty members.

The Fireguard Question

By E. J. FREAM

It is gratifying to know that the representations of the farmers have borne a certain amount of weight when the new regulations relating to the plowing of fireguards was prepared by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and as can be observed from a perusal of the regulations as they now exist the farmer is in a far better position than he was last year.

The main part of the Order is as follows:—

2.—Every railway company subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, operating a steam railway in the Province of Alberta or Saskatchewan, or both, shall, on or before the first day of August in each year, construct along each side of the right-of-way, in the said provinces, and not less than three hundred feet distant from the centre, a fire-guard consisting of a plowed strip of land of not less than sixteen feet in width.

3.—Every railway company shall, between the said first day of August and the first day of December, in each year, keep the said fireguards, and each parcel or section of land between them and the railway, free from dead or dry grass, weeds, or other unnecessary combustible matter.

4.—Wherever the owner or occupant of land objects to the construction of such fire-guards, on the ground that the said construction would involve unreasonable loss or damage to property, or where the owner or occupant refuses to allow the construction and maintenance of such guards before the terms and conditions are considered by the Board, pursuant to 8 and 9 Edward VII, chapter 32m section 10—the company in either case, shall AT ONCE refer the matter to the Board, giving full particulars thereof, and shall in the meantime refrain from proceeding with the work.

5.—No railway company shall permit its employees, agents or contractors to enter upon land under cultivation to construct fireguards until it has caused to be given to the owner or occupant of such land at least two weeks notice of its intention so to enter.

6.—If the agent, employee, or contractor of any railway company leaves gates open, or cuts or leaves fences down whereby stock or crops are injured, or does any other unnecessary damage to property in connection with the construction of fire-guards, every such agent, employee, or contractor, shall, in addition to any civil liability for damages, be subject to a penalty of \$25.00 for every such offence.

7.—Every railway company shall have the right to apply to the board to be relieved from the terms of this Order where the nature of the country would render it either impossible or useless to construct such guards.

8.—Every railway company disobeying

FURS

Trappers, Dealers, in any kind of **Raw Furs**, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without first obtaining our prices sent upon request. Remittance forwarded day goods received. Express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us. **Canada's Largest Fur Operator.** Your correspondence solicited.

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"It all depends on what you sow!"

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WINNIPEG - CANADA

or failing to comply with the provisions of these regulations, shall in addition to any pecuniary liability for damages be further liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for every such disobedience or failure.

The above is the essence of the Order and on the whole the farmers may well be pleased with the advance which has been made in this direction. There is one point, however, which is not clear in regard to the plowing of fireguards. It is to be presumed that no railway company will now be able to enter upon fenced land for the purpose of plowing fireguards without first giving the owner or occupant of such land at least two weeks notice of its intention so to do. When this is done and the owner's objection has been entered, what arrangements will be made for compensation for damage done. It is quite possible for a strip of land aggregating in all the entire length of the farm and from 500 to 600 feet in width will be out of commission for seven months in the year, and besides this the farmer will have to lose another 32 feet in the shape of the plowed guard, and as the order now reads it is doubtful whether any kind of compensation can be collected by the farmer. Yet he is compelled to pay taxes, interest on indebtedness, etc., on a block of land which for considerably more than half the year is occupied by the railway company. The damage from prairie fire is not caused from the fires which spread out from occupied property, for in the bulk of cases these fires are caught before they have spread very far, but it is from fires which have started on unoccupied and unfenced lands, and yet it is doubtful at present, unless there is a chance for a strenuous opposition, where the owner or occupier of valuable lands gets off at. This is a point which should be considered by all, and at the same time, seeing that this new Order is now in force, every owner of land adjacent to a line of railway should become conversant with it.

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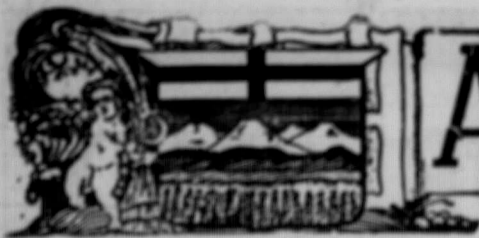
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WRITE FOR EXPERT'S OPINION

Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Co. of Canada Limited
 TORONTO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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:
First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.
District Directors:
Victoria—P. B. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Struma; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

Altorado Union listened to the delegates who had attended the convention at the last meeting, and all were pleased to know that it was such a grand success. We had prices on lumber and wire and these were quoted to the members. It was decided that our membership fees should be acknowledged for a year from the date of joining. We had a debate on the Initiative and Referendum, the affirmative being taken by J. C. Sullivan and H. McKenzie, and the negative by Dr. Duncan and P. Collier. No decision was given, but sentiment was strongly in favor of the affirmative. At our next meeting we intend to have a debate on "Resolved that Canada should build her own navy."

H. MCKENZIE, Sec'y.
Faith, Alta.

Pincher Station Union has been considering the question of terminal elevators and it would appear that the matter is not working out as satisfactorily as we anticipated, so we have gone on record in the following manner: Whereas influences have been brought to bear to prevent the government fulfilling the pledge that the premier, Right Hon. R. L. Borden, made to the farmers during his campaign in the West re government ownership of all terminal elevators, and whereas it has been proved by years of actual experience that nothing short of government ownership of all said elevators can prevent manipulation of dishonest operators, therefore be it resolved that we do hereby instruct our secretary to strongly urge upon the premier the fulfilment of his pledge to the country. Further, that our secretary write our representative, Dr. Warnock, and ask him to strenuously oppose any other motion that may be brought forward as a substitute.

ED. McRAE, Sec'y.
Pincher, Alta.

The following communication appeared in the Vermilion Standard of Feb. 7, 1912: Editor, Standard—I hope you can find room in your paper for a little information I would like to give to my friends and neighbors.

I loaded a car of wheat on Oct. 20, which I consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Calgary. This was sold Nov. 17, grade feed tough, 59 cents bus. 1046 and 30 lbs. I received cheque for \$453.74 Dec. 1 at Vanleek Hill.

I also loaded a car of wheat on Oct. 27, consigned to the British America Elevator Co. This was inspected on Dec. 1 and graded No. 6 tough. It was sold for 49 cents on Dec. 28 and weighed 1064 bus. 40 lbs. for which I received a cheque for \$354.25 on Jan. 20 at Vanleek Hill.

Now, sir, the elevator agent at Vermilion gave me the idea that they would do as well, if not better, than the G.G.G. Co. could do. I received price cards twice a week from the G.G.G. Co. and on Dec. 27 they were paying 57 cents for No. 6 and 53 cents for feed. When they claim my car arrived at Ft. William I told both parties to sell to the best advantage.

The above comparisons speak for themselves. As for me, it was the first wheat I consigned to an elevator company, and it is hardly necessary to state it will be my last.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Vanleek Hill, Jan. 26, 1912.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen:—I hereby desire to express my appreciation of your company. During the past fall and winter, through our local organization at Warner, I was induced to ship some of my 1911 crop to you, and must say I am well pleased with the way you have cared for my interests.

The prices I obtained by shipping to you were much in advance of what I could have obtained through the local market.

For instance, I sold one car locally

and shipped one to you at the same time. These cars were of equal grading and size and the car shipped to the Grain Growers brought me \$179.00 more than the car disposed of locally. I am convinced the Grain Growers are working for the interests of the farmers.

Thanking you very much for your fair treatment,

Yours truly,
M. J. CONNER.
Warner, Feb. 23, 1912.

The last meeting of Daily Creek Union was well attended. Our president, Mr. D. H. Nichols, who was also our delegate at the convention, delivered his report and was very enthusiastic as to the prospects of the future of our unions. Our members also showed great enthusiasm and are working to increase the power and respect of the U.F.A. The secretary was instructed to correspond with other local unions in the vicinity of Granum in regard to building a warehouse and putting in a scale in said town.

A resolution was passed requesting the government to introduce a Direct Legislation Bill at the present session of the legislature and refer the bill to a vote of the provincial electors at as early a date as possible. It was also resolved to request the government to introduce a bill providing for a general loan fund for the purpose of making loans to farmers and others upon good security at a low rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent.

M. MUHLY, Sec.-Treas.

The members of Richdale Union are having a very enjoyable winter, partially on account of the mild weather, but mostly for the reason that they belong to the U.F.A. The one drawback in regard to our local is the distance our members live from each other, but we have split up into a north crowd, where the president lives, and a south crowd, where the secretary lives. We are holding social gatherings both in the north and south at different places every week, and we are having debates, mock trials or other amusements right along. Our mock trial takes the best. We have a set of by-laws to live up to, also lawyers, judges and court constable. Our laws are second to none, although they might not be recognized in the civil courts. They do fine for us here as we have nearly 50 cents already through fines. These social evenings, which always last all night, keep up the interest in each end, then at stated intervals we come together and do things up good and plenty. We gave a dance on January 16 and had a splendid turnout and cleared about \$5.00 after paying all expenses; then there is going to be a hard times dance at an early date and any gentleman coming dressed in anything better than a pair of overalls, or wearing patent leather shoes, etc., is subject to a heavy fine. Ladies are also being requested to dress suitably for the occasion. This we are doing so that we can demonstrate more clearly than is possible in words just what the farmers of this district are gradually but surely drifting into without railroads, Direct Legislation and co-operation. It is the talk of the country round here and we expect to have a bumper crop if it is a good night. Our work is also bearing fruit in another way as we now have a membership of 40, and will add several more to our list soon.

J. E. HUNTER, Sec'y.
Sheerness, Alta.

Gleichen Union is meeting regularly and attending to work in plenty. The question of irrigation has come in for considerable attention and we are investigating conditions relating thereto. We have sent in a strongly worded resolution to the government protesting against any change in the clauses of the Grain Act relating to the distribution of cars. The price of flour was taken up and the secretary received instructions to secure quotations. Several members renewed their membership to the as-

sociation and several subscriptions to The Guide were taken.
Gleichen, Alta. W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.

Despite bad weather there was a good turnout of farmers at Unceda schoolhouse, 5 miles from Moyerton, on February 13, when Unceda Union was organized. Mr. Swain, of Paradise Valley, was on hand and told us about the last convention, and we found him a tower of strength in our work. We are meeting again on February 29 and expect to add largely to our numbers at that time.

JOHN CLARKE, Sec'y.
McDonaldville, Alta.

The monthly meeting of Lake View Union was held at Lake View on Saturday, January 27, when the following names were added to the membership roll, A. Jack, P. Moore, L. D. Campbell, T. Berrington, P. Mitchell, S. Robinson, Wm. M. Greham, O. Larson. Mr. L. McComb reported the formation of a new branch of the U.F.A. at Hogodon; this is most encouraging. On behalf of the Lake View branch we extend to the Hogodon branch a friendly greeting, and cordial welcome into the family circle of the U.F.A.

DONALD CAMERON,
Sec.-Treas.

A very successful concert and dance in connection with the Streamtown branch of the U.F.A. was held at Hilltown school on Wednesday, the 31st of January, and there was a record attendance from all parts of the district. The Ladies' Guild was as usual well to the fore, both in providing refreshments and in the compiling of the program, which was ably rendered by home talent and visitors. Miss Almond gave two graceful dances in good style, and the little Misses Golightly charmed all by their clever sword dancing. The other artistes all did their parts well. Dancing went with a swing until 4 a.m., Mr. and Mrs. Kieser delighting all with their splendid music. Mr. J. Stewart ably officiated as M.C. Several new members were enrolled during the evening and everything points to a year of great progress.

T. E. LAW, Sec'y.

The regular meeting of Moyerton Union was held on February 1. Mr. Wm. Ashworth, of Stretton Union, addressed the meeting, explaining the manner in which the farmers interests were being taken care of by the executive of the U.F.A. Other speakers of the afternoon were Mr. Lively, of Islay, Mr. H. C. Graham and Mr. Marlowe. All the most pressing questions were thoroughly discussed by these gentlemen, including Direct Legislation, hail insurance, co-operative elevators, railway facilities and cold storage. The efforts of these gentlemen have awakened renewed interest in our cause and many of the members who have been careless and have neglected attending the meetings have expressed a desire that the work be carried on with more energy and the greater interest already shown will no doubt be an incentive to many to join.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y.

We are pleased to report that Hiawatha Union has made a fresh start for the year. We had a good meeting and all present were determined to increase our membership this year. The election of officers for 1912 resulted in Mr. L. Loveless being elected president, Mr. J. Wild, vice-president; and Mr. Geo. S. Samson, secretary-treasurer. Circular No. 1 was read and discussed and the opinion was unanimously expressed that the Central was doing all it could in the interests of the farmers. We are purchasing formaline and strychnine, for gopher poisoning, co-operatively, and have secured quite a reduction in prices thereon.

GEO. S. SAMSON, Sec'y.
Rivercourse, Alta.

A most successful farmers' meeting was held at the Fraserton post office a short time ago for the purpose of calling atten-

tion to the expediency of a system of government loans to farmers. Enthusiastic support was unanimously given to the proposed scheme by those present, lively interest being shown throughout the meeting. The proposal approved was that the government should obtain money by the sale of bonds at 3 per cent. interest, loaning it to the farmers at about 4 per cent.

ARTHUR L. SMITH, Sec'y.
Fraserton, Alta.

A meeting of Rathwell Union was held in the McBride Lake schoolhouse on February 9 to consider the question of amalgamating the two districts in U.F.A. work. It was felt all round that the move was a good one as the two districts are too weak to form strong separate unions, and therefore in future we will be known as the Rathwell and McBride Lake Local Union. Messrs. F. Stenson, Davis and T. F. Stenson were elected directors from the McBride Lake district. Communications were read from Hon. A. J. McLean and R. Patterson, M.P.P., assuring us of the installation of rural telephones during the coming summer. A resolution was passed protesting against any permanent change being made in the car distribution regulations of the Grain Act. The president, secretary and J. Stenson were appointed a committee to report on some plan to finance a system of co-operative buying, in carload or smaller lots as required, at the next meeting, also to secure information and prices on coal, flour, formalin, etc., from the local merchants. The topic for discussion at the next meeting will be co-operative buying.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.
Macleod, Alta.

The annual meeting of Moyerton Union was held on February 14. The financial statement showed a balance of \$8.88 and assets valued at \$7.00. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Hon. president, A. McDonald; president, T. V. Hodgson; vice-president, J. Mayo; secretary-treasurer, Henry Benner. The convention reports were read and some of the resolutions passed were discussed. The question of the supply of gopher poison, formalin and binder twine was taken up and the secretary instructed to secure prices. At our next meeting an interesting discussion on co-operation is expected.

H. BENNER, Sec'y.
Vanesti, Alta.

The Horse Creek district has organized as a local branch of the U.F.A. with a membership of twenty, and with every prospect of a large increase at the next meeting. Mr. Walter Crowe, who undertook the organization work, was elected president, while Mr. H. M. Lumsden was appointed secretary-treasurer. The members are all enthusiastic and we will be heard from in the near future.

WALTER CROWE, Sec'y.
Cochrane, Alta.

A local union has been organized at Ryley and all arrangements are completed for a good strong branch at this point. I am optimistic enough to look forward to sending good reports after each meeting from now on.

C. M. WATSON, Sec'y.
Ryley, Alta.

Cornucopia Union is in favor of the formation of a Women's Auxiliary of the U.F.A., also of the flour mill proposition, and we will do everything possible to make the proposals a success.

D. C. MILLER, Sec'y.
Leo, Alta.

MARCH 31ST

Our Stock Year closes on the above date. If you want to share in the profits of this year's business purchase your stock this month. All money paid on stock before March 31st will bear dividends since January 1st, 1912.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done a much larger business this year than ever before. If you are not at present holding the FULL FORTY SHARES send in your application and money before the end of March.

*If you want further information regarding the Company or the Stock
write for Booklets and Circulars*

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

Hail Insurance in Alberta

At the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta the question of hail insurance came in for considerable discussion. The result of same was, first, by a small majority, the passing of a resolution in favor of compulsory hail insurance, and then the next day the passage by an overwhelming majority of a proposal which meant a system of co-operative hail insurance which should be managed by the rural municipalities, and where the ratepayers themselves would have the option of deciding whether the provisions of the insurance should be placed in force or not.

Following up the recommendations of the convention, the Directors at their meeting at the close of the convention appointed a Hail Insurance committee consisting of Messrs. Sly, Bevington and Sorensen, with the President an ex-officio member, to work out the plan which had been accepted by the convention.

This committee quickly discovered that it was the intention of the government to abandon the hail insurance business entirely and to leave the field open to private companies, so the committee got busy, elected Mr. Bevington as Chairman of the Committee and requested him to get in communication with the government.

Premier Somewhat Obstinate

Mr. Bevington waited upon Premier Sifton on January 27 and requested him to nominate three members of the legislature to act with the U.F.A. committee in working out a definite scheme. This request Mr. Sifton refused to accede to, on the ground that the members were all busy with other work and would not have time to attend to the matter. The Premier also told Mr. Bevington to see the Minister of Agriculture and arrange any other details with him.

A request was also made of the Premier that the reading of the Bill allowing private companies to do business in the province should be withheld until the views of the U.F.A. could be presented, but he answered that the bill was now

on the order sheet and would likely come up for second reading on January 29.

The result of this interview was then communicated to the President by telephone, with the result that on Monday morning, the 29th, a committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Bevington and Sorensen were on hand to watch proceedings.

The interview with Mr. Marshall resulted in the information being gained that the private companies bill was now in print and he was asked for a copy of same, the answer being received that it could not be forthcoming until Monday morning.

Waiting in the Cold

At ten o'clock on Monday morning the full committee waited upon Mr. Marshall, who appeared surprised at the way it had been reinforced since the last meeting. Mr. Marshall informed the committee that the bill was not yet out of the printer's hands but that he would try and find a typewritten copy somewhere in the office. He then left the committee alone for the best part of an hour and then returned with a copy of the Bill, a copy of which was supplied to each member of the committee.

It was then decided in order to get our demands before the notice of the House that it would be necessary to protest against the admission of private companies into the province and also to protest against the bill which had been introduced. This was done by placing on each member's desk, before the legislature opened the following protest:—

"We, the hail insurance committee appointed by the United Farmers of Alberta, having considered the proposed Act respecting Hail Insurance in the Province of Alberta, and paying due regard to the resolutions passed by the convention held in Edmonton, January 16, 17, 18, 1912, copies of which resolutions have been placed in your hands, do unanimously protest against the proposed act and have this day passed the following resolution

and respectfully recommend its adoption:—

"Whereas this Hail Insurance Bill is a matter concerning farmers alone:

"Whereas the United Farmers of Alberta are entirely opposed to granting monopolies to corporations or combines in this Province;

"Whereas the spirit of the Hail Insurance Scheme embodied in the resolutions of the United Farmers of Alberta would provide the means whereby farmers not possessing the ready money might become insured:

"Therefore be it resolved that a Hail Insurance Bill be incorporated in the new Rural Municipalities Act providing for Hail Insurance as recommended by the resolutions now in your hands, and until this Act becomes law that the government continue the present system of Hail Insurance with the

following amendment,—that the government give credit on premiums, securing themselves on the land.

(Signed) W. J. Tregillus, G. Bevington, H. Sorensen.

Farmers' Committee Busy

The result of this protest was that the Hon. Duncan Marshall came to the committee immediately after the House opened and asked them to meet the agricultural committee at 10 a.m. on January 30. This was agreed to, the meeting taking place on the floor of the House and there being some 32 members of the legislature in attendance. The committee went into the question very fully, there being in the course of the discussion seventy different speeches, by actual count.

The result of this interview was that
Continued on Page 24

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MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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PROMPT PROTEST NECESSARY

The minister of trade and commerce has put through the committee of the whole House in Parliament an amendment to the distribution clause of the Grain Act which gives the elevator board authority to order cars contrary to the provisions of the Grain Act to places where grain is damp and thereby liable to become damaged and, whenever, after due examination, the board considers it necessary and advisable to relieve the congestion and facilitate the dispatch of grain.

The effect of that will be to deprive the farmers of the statutory right they now enjoy of securing a car by placing their name on the car-order book.

From past experience we know the railway companies can create a shortage of cars whenever they please and at any point they please. In this way they can bring into play the discretion given the board by the above amendment instead of the car-order book, with the result that the Grain Growers will be placed at the mercy of the elevator men as they were before the Grain Act was passed to meet the demands of the farmers.

Our board of directors sent the following telegram to Hon. G. E. Fester, minister of trade and commerce, but we have not yet had a reply: "Board of directors Manitoba Grain Growers regard amendments proposed in committee to distribution clause Grain Bill fatal to safeguard afforded farmers by Grain Act against extortions of elevator operators and urge delay to permit Western Grain Growers make protest against changes suggested being adopted."

Every branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers should pass resolutions protesting against any changes in section 208, that is the distribution clause of the Grain Bill. Send a copy of the same to the minister of trade and commerce, Hon. G. E. Foster, and Sir Richard Cartwright, leader of the opposition in the Senate, also to Hon. Frank Oliver, who represents the opposition from the West in the House of Commons, and to your federal member, and I would like to get a copy in the office here.

If the Grain Growers will put up a strong protest at once there is yet a chance for us to block this proposed amendment, but every branch has got to act and act quickly. These resolutions should reach Ottawa within the next ten days. The only safeguard we have against the elevator interests is in jeopardy. We have strenuously fought for this right for upwards of ten years and we should now make every effort to retain this right without which the other provisions of the Grain Act will be of very little service to us.

On February 17 a regulation became effective with the consent of the Grain Growers' delegation that was in Ottawa empowering the warehouse commissioner to distribute cars at any point where the farmer makes an affidavit that he has a car of damp, tough or out-of-condition grain for shipment. This provision was made to meet the unfortunate situation that exists largely in Saskatchewan and in some parts of northern Manitoba where on account of the early snow-fall many of the farmers have quantities of grain unfit for warehousing and in danger of being destroyed as soon as the mild weather sets in.

This clause may appear as a hardship for the farmers who have dry grain to ship and cannot secure a car for doing so, but every one will admit there is much to be said in favor of giving the first opportunity for a car to the unfortunate farmers who have grain that is not fit for storing and if the privilege granted is not abused, there is not likely to be serious objection raised by any one.

The danger is that grain dealers and elevator operators will take advantage of the provision to secure cars for their grain out of turn. To guard against any possibility of that occurring I would suggest that at every point where there is a Grain Growers' association, a committee be appointed by the Grain Growers who will watch the car-order book and the shipments of grain from that point.

I believe the regulations require that any one making application for a car out of his turn must make an affidavit that he has a car-load of "out-of-condition" grain and this committee should make it a point to see that this affidavit is made by any one who makes application out of his turn.

If the number of cars so shipped was

appointing of a committee to select literature and draw up rules governing the distribution of the said library.

This branch had a successful box social on Feb. 16, at which the president and others spoke urging the necessity for more perfect organization and co-operation. Emphasis was placed upon the importance of doing away with party differences.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

The Grandview branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association is to the front this week with the largest contribution to the Manitoba Grain Growers' association endowment fund so far received. The Grandview men send \$105.00 with a promise of more. This is a splendid example and one which should be followed by every branch association in the province. Some associations which have fewer members may not be able to reach this total, but many can easily give more. We hope that during the next few weeks a large number of contributions, both from associations and from individuals, will be sent in. The matter should be brought up and a collection taken at every meeting of the Grain Growers' association in the province. It will be a proud honor for the branch that sends in the largest contribution to this great fund—and it is going to be a great fund. And remember the more YOU send in, the more the other members and associations will send. Grandview has led the way, and we know that others will follow their example.

The secretary of the Grandview branch in sending in this contribution, writes:

"I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith money orders for \$105.00 sent by our branch of the Grain Growers' association to swell the Farmers' Fighting Fund. I hope to be able to add to this amount before the summer is over.

"I trust all the branch associations will do their utmost to increase this Farmers' Fighting Fund, as we know it is urgently needed."

Sincerely yours,

L. G. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Subscriptions Received

Amount previously acknowledged	\$118.50
A. C. Stewart	5.00
J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound	5.00
J. S. Moffatt, Pilot Mound	3.00
Grand View Branch	105.00
Total	\$236.50

sent to the office of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association at Winnipeg, by this committee, we could check the inspection on those cars, thus ascertaining any cars going through that may grade a straight grade when the contents are represented as grain "out-of-condition." This provision is made temporarily to meet the existing conditions and not effective after the new grain bill is passed.

Another important matter for shippers, especially on the C.N.R., to know is that the terminal elevator at Port Arthur is reported filled up and not likely to be unloaded before the opening of navigation as there are something over three thousand cars passed Winnipeg billed to Port Arthur. No doubt much of this grain will be tough and out-of-condition grain and liable to go wrong on the cars when the mild weather sets in. Owners of such grain should make every effort to have those cars unloaded as soon as possible at Port Arthur or make application to the railway company to have them diverted to Duluth, and farmers loading grain on the C.N.R. from now to the opening of navigation should bill the cars to Duluth rather than to Port Arthur.

R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

MINITONAS BRANCH

The Minitonas branch of the G.G.A. held their monthly meeting on Feb. 24. Messrs. Sifton and Smith, the delegates to the Brandon convention, gave their report and opinions of the same. They were enthusiastic regarding the spirit and tone of the convention generally, and believe that greater unanimity of feeling existed this year than even on former years. They strongly urge a cultivation of the same spirit in all local branches and that our watchword for this year be "A local branch of the G.G.A. in every neighborhood throughout the province." Some pleasing features of the meeting were the enrolment of 14 lady associate members, a voluntary subscription to start a library, which met with a very favorable response, the

"Give and ask a square deal to and from all."

WM. MAIR,
Sec.-Treas.

McGREGOR BRANCH

The McGregor branch of the G.G.A. held a very successful social and entertainment on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, a large number of country and town people were present. The program consisted of a number of songs, recitations and an address on the present aims and objects of the Grain Growers' movement. All seemed to be well pleased, and the consensus of opinion was that the association would be considerably strengthened as a result.

REFERENDUM ON SINGLE TAX

The Winnipeg City Council has decided to ask the Manitoba legislature for authority to submit a referendum to the people at the next municipal elections on the question of exempting improvements from taxation and raising all civic revenues by the taxation of land values.

SALE OF CLYDES

One of the big stock events of the season will be the big sale of registered Clydesdales by Andrew Graham and Thomas Usher, at Carman, on March 14. This sale offers inducements to farmers who need high class brood mares. The distribution of these Clydesdales throughout the West should result in benefit to the breed, as well as to the future horse business of the West.



COLUMBIA

UNRIVALLED



\$39, \$58, \$80, Etc.

THE 1912 MODEL HORNLESS
Latest and best. Wonderfully
loud and perfect tone.

WHY PAY \$100. We want you
to compare.

Look for the famous Watch Case
Concert Grand Reproducer and other
Columbia Patents.

These prices include a liberal supply of genuine Columbia records, of
your own choice.

TERMS: From \$5.00 Down and \$3.00 Monthly

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold
last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887
were Columbia disc.

Nordica, Constantino, Bonci, Garden, Alice Neilson, Cavaliere, Bispham,
etc., sing for the Columbia only.

30,000 Records in Stock, including all your favorite songs, etc.

Double disc records, two different selections, 85c. Imported English,
Irish, and Scotch records now ready. Once try the new Columbia records,
you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life
guaranteed.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.
CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO AND GRAMOPHONE HOUSE

March 6
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Continual Progress

1911 was the best year The Great-West Life has known.

The New Year commenced similarly. January was the best January; February the best month yet; March promises to do better still.

This success has but one explanation—the VALUE of the Great-West Policies.

Ask for confirmatory printed matter.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG



STEAM ENGINE FREE!

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

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

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.

Winnipeg Dept. G. 2 Canada

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

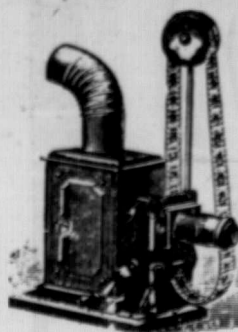
GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS



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

THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. G16 WINNIPEG, CANADA

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



We give FREE this genuine and marvellous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 20 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for Easter Post Cards,

when sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM COMPANY, DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA

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.

ARGENTINE CROP

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the official preliminary estimate of the Argentine wheat crop as 170,563,000 bushels compared with 136,000,000 last year; New Zealand 6,487,000 against 7,000,000 last year. The total estimated production of wheat in the Southern Zone is 290,987,000 compared with 275,817,000 last year.

The estimated production of oats in Argentine is 60,833,500 bushels against 38,256,000 last year; in New Zealand 18,697,000 against 14,682,000.

THE POULTRY SCRATCHING SHED

The adoption of the open shed by some poultrymen was the first effort in poultry house construction to permit fowls to enjoy fresh air conditions the year around. It was a radical change from the double-boarded, double-papered and double-glazed so-called "tight warm" house, but in reality a close, damp house and frequently a cold one. At first the scratching-shed had the front entirely open.

Muslin Front

Later the entire front was covered with muslin; later still, this was reduced in size, the opening being wide horizontally and narrow vertically to prevent the wind and sleet from blowing directly upon the fowls during the day. The house having the cloth-covered front or cloth-covered window has the disadvantage of requiring more personal attention in opening and closing windows to meet changes in the weather than does the house with separate scratching-shed. If the windows are stationary it is not possible quickly to take care of wide extremes in temperature.

Modifications

The large, open scratching-shed is as much too cold and exposed as the old type house was too tight and close. Gradually the open front is undergoing modifications, until it now occupies, in many instances, less than one-quarter the front. With this restricted opening has come a tendency to leave out the partition between the scratching-shed and the roosting-room, thus leaving the entire area a scratching-pen.

The modern open-front scratching-pen has some advantages which for many purposes appear to outweigh those of the closed pen and scratching-shed. The open scratching-pen is cheaper in first cost of construction because one partition is saved in each pen; and less labor is required to care for the fowls because of less doors to open and close.

Advantages

The fact that fowls can go in and out freely from house to shed seems to be a deceptive form of liberty which they crave and which is a factor not provided in a single, close compartment house. It provides the fowls an opportunity to escape from one room to another when frightened. Anything that causes uncertainty or suggests danger retards egg-production. Therefore such a retreat is desirable. This is accomplished by placing the opening through which the fowls pass to and from the shed and the house at the back instead of the front of the partition. It should be raised eight inches above the floor to prevent the litter from being scratched out. When anyone approaches the shed the fowls retreat without alarm to the house, or to the shed if the alarm comes from the other direction. Placing the opening at the back also prevents the wind from blowing into the house.

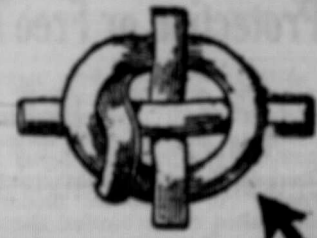
Exercise is necessary to ensure health; scratching-pens provide for this. Fowls do not like confinement. Being in the cooler air during the daytime seems to make them less affected by the cold at night. In practice, fowls are generally found to be more healthy and to lay more eggs in a year when permitted to live in fresh air, either in open-front pens or pens with scratching-sheds, as compared with close-pen houses.

Size of Shed

The relative size of the shed and the closed compartment will depend upon the location. The farther north one goes, the smaller should be the scratching-shed and the larger the closed compartment, until in very cold sections the open sheds might be undesirable. In the south the entire front might be open. Ordinarily the pen and shed should be about equally divided in size, if they are to be separated.

LEADER FENCES

Are Built to Last



THE weakest part of a woven wire fence used to be the lock, as many an old-timer found out to his sorrow. But times have changed, as have the manufacture of woven wire fences. Today, you can buy the Leader Fence, with a lock which is the strongest part of the fence. This lock in the Leader Fence not only grips the lateral wire to stay, but the ends are curved in such a manner that the lock interlocks itself, giving a double grip and as solid as a rock.

The Leader Woven Wire Fence

is the strongest and best you can buy. We manufacture many designs, both in standard, heavy and medium weight, using nothing but the best galvanized wire in all our fences. Write for catalogue of fences and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. A postal will bring it to you by return mail.

Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co.

850 Henry Avenue - - Winnipeg



Don't Drive a Spavined Horse!

Drive the spavin away instead with

Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure

For curing spavin without blistering, it is the quickest and most powerful remedy you can use. In spavin cases of long standing, use Dr. Clark's Fire Blister together with Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure, and free your horse from this troublesome, unsightly growth.

DR. CLARK'S FAMOUS AND RELIABLE VET. REMEDIES

ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS 52

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Can.

Percherons and Holsteins

The finest lot of young Percheron stallions ever brought into Canada for sale at reasonable prices; including the first prize two-year-old stallion at the Chicago International, 1911—the winner in a class of 156. A full carload just arrived at Glen Ranch. There are also extra good registered mares safe in foal for sale. Holstein bull calves ready for service, also cows and heifers.

Come and see—or write.

J. C. DREWRY

THE GLEN RANCH - - - COWLEY, ALTA.

A GREAT CHANCE

TO BUY SIX OF THE FINEST IMPORTED REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES IN WESTERN CANADA.

These Mares are all in foal to the celebrated Stallion "Vigorous"

They are as follows:—
 WIGTOWN LASS, by Argosy, direct from the sire of Baron's Pride
 MISS LEITCH, by Prince Thomas
 LADY MCKENZIE, by Mercutio
 DALMORE PRINCESS, by Ascott
 LADY FINLAYSON, by Matoppo
 LADY LATTA, by Scotland's King

Also three good fillies of best breeding and the imported Hackney Stallion, LINDEN CZAR.

In addition to the above there are shorthorn cattle, pigs, chickens, a complete line of farm implements and machinery and household furniture.

These will all be sold by Auction on Friday, March 15, 1912, at my farm, four miles southwest of Carman, Man., at 1 o'clock sharp.

These Clydesdales will be on view prior to day of sale at Carman.
 W. H. ELFORD, Carman, Man.

Protection or Free Trade

Arrangements have been made through the assistance of Joseph Fels, the great reformer, and a number of other democratic men in the United States, for the publication of 1,000,000 copies of Henry George's great book, "Protection or Free Trade," to be spread broadcast over the United States during the next few months. These men are anxious to break down the tariff wall which surrounds the greatest Republic in the world, and thus give to the toiling masses of the United States a greater portion of the wealth which they themselves create.

Those who have contributed to the funds necessary for the publication of this immense edition have generously agreed to send these books into Canada, also wherever they are needed. For this reason The Grain Growers' Guide will handle a list for the circulation of this book, and will mail copies to any address in Canada for 4 cents each. Under no other circumstances could these books be secured in such good type at less than from five to six times the price. It is one of the greatest books on the tariff ever written, and it deals with the subject from the viewpoint of the common people.

Any man who reads "Protection or Free Trade" carefully and thinks and studies upon the question for himself, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to believe in the protection fallacy, for this reason it is advisable to have copies of this book sent to as many people as possible, and particularly to those people who do not as yet see the fallacies of the protectionist argument.

We would like very much to be able to send a copy of this book to every protectionist in Western Canada and also in Eastern Canada and we will do so if we can raise sufficient funds. To circulate 50,000 copies of this book during the next three months would cost only \$2,000, which would be a very small item if divided up among those people in Western Canada who believe that protection is one of the greatest evils of the country. Every person who wants to assist in this work should send in their letters and their money at once. Send for a copy for yourself and for as many copies to other people as you can afford. If you do not know to whom to send the extra copies, send along the money and we will send them out to the right party. The only way to bring down the tariff wall is to educate the people to the iniquities of protection.

Every man who believes in a square deal for himself and his fellowmen can well afford to assist in the circulation of "Protection or Free Trade." It will be sent to any address for 4 cents per copy. Let us have your assistance to send out anywhere from ten copies to five hundred, and the more that are sent out the sooner will the battle be won. Do not deal with any other subject in your letter. Write on the outside of the envelope, "Protection or Free Trade." It will then reach the right place and be handled promptly. Send as many of the books to people who believe in protection as possible. Don't waste time and money trying to educate people who are already educated to the evils of protection.

This is a good opportunity for every local association to supply a copy to each of its members.

Book Department,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.
"Protection or Free Trade."

He was large, robust, and in the full flush of manhood. From his ragged whiskers to his patchy boots he was strong and lusty.

Round his neck he carried a placard, upon which appeared the inscription: "ONLY SIX MONTHS TO LIVE"

The bald, cruel statement touched all who observed, and through its agency the beggar gathered to his family £1 per diem.

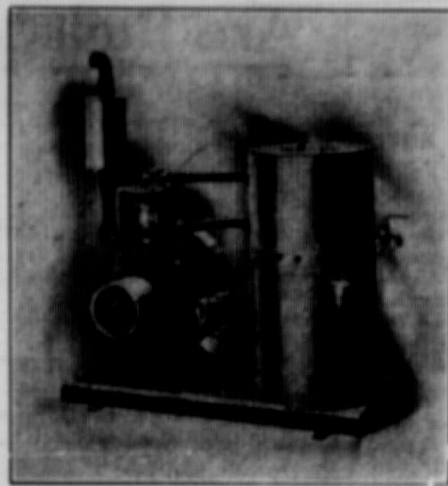
A Bristolian, who helped the man liberally in Bristol, came across the fellow in Cardiff. He was still wearing the same placard, though it was five years later.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" exclaimed the benefactor. "Only six months to live? Rot! You said that years ago!"

"Well," growled the beggar, "it isn't my fault. If the doctors make mistakes, I can't help it!"

The Empire Gasoline Engine

\$65.00



The Empire Engine No. 1, 1 1/2 Horse Power

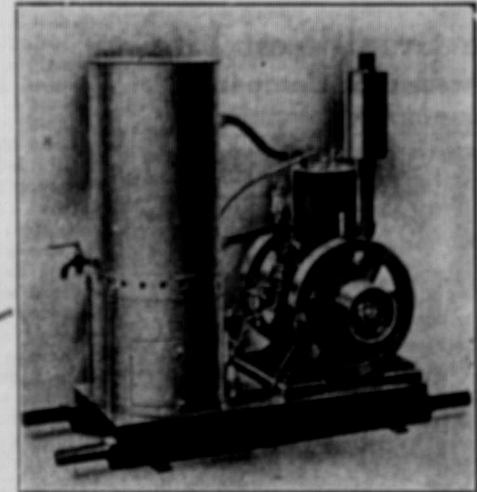
The Empire is also admirably suited for all other kinds of farm work. It will pump water from a well not more than 125 feet deep, operate the cream separator as steadily as an electric motor, run the washing machine, turn the grindstone or small emery wheel, cut bones for the poultry and grind meat, operate a sheep shearing or horse clipping machine, will take the place of the hand pump in supplying water for the house, run the fanning mill, etc. Write for catalogue and full particulars.

H. F. Hansen, Western Manager

THE ONE ENGINE EXACTLY SUITED TO THE CREAM SEPARATOR USER WHO WISHES POWER TO OPERATE IT : : :

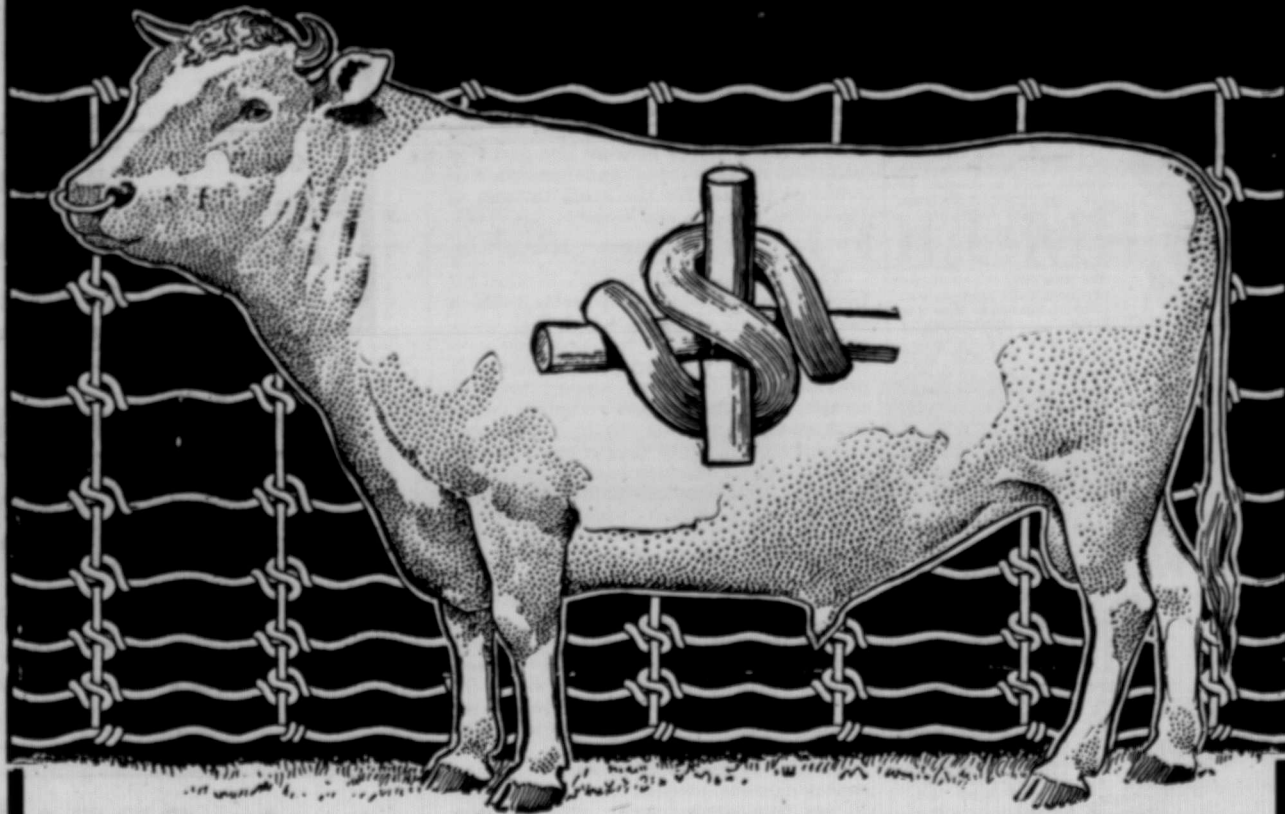
We were forced into the manufacture of the Empire Engine, by the wide-spread demand for an engine which would successfully operate a cream separator without tearing it to pieces. The ordinary engine is not adapted to running a cream separator because of its irregular speed. Being cream separator experts, and knowing exactly the power best fitted for separators, we planned and have been manufacturing for several years the Empire Engine, which is without a peer for separator work.

\$95.00



The Empire Engine No. 2, 3 Horse Power

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
WINNIPEG : MANITOBA



"IDEAL" Fence will hold a Bull!

Any fence will keep weanklings in, but it takes "IDEAL" Fence to keep a bull where you want him. Put up a fence made entirely of Number 9 hard steel wire, a fence that is "bull-strong"—"IDEAL" Fence. We give it extra heavy galvanizing and put on our never-give "IDEAL" Lock—and that's how we make this perfect fence.

LOOK AT ITS LOCK!

It grips the wire in five places. Grips year in, year out, and never loosens. "IDEAL" Fence buying is dictated by a desire for the best fence at the same price as inferior kinds. Send for our booklet.

GET A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE

Send us the names of five men who would be interested in GOOD fencing, and we will mail you a beautiful colored picture, entitled, "THE LAST OF THEIR RACE," showing the herd of buffaloes in the Government preserve at Wainwright. This picture is an excellent production and worthy of a place in the finest home.

SEND IN FIVE NAMES AND GET YOUR PICTURE BY RETURN MAIL.

BE OUR AGENT—SELL THIS SUPERIOR FENCE

You can add a considerable sum to your income and satisfy your fence-buying neighbors by acting as our agent. Write for proposition today!

IDEAL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Automobile on the Farm

The prosperous farmers of the country are those who have taken advantage of every possible means of saving time and money. On their farms you will find gasoline pumping engines, telephones, the most modern and practical agricultural implements and every other known device that saves time and makes men and things move and produce more quickly, and with greater efficiency. It is a fact that on the majority of these same prosperous farms you will find an automobile in service helping these men make and save their money. Don't make a mistake of thinking that automobiles are merely a luxury. To be sure the fellow who runs it gets twice the pleasure out of life, but sum up the practical uses he can put it to. To-day the farm minus an automobile is handicapped. Thousands of shrewd farmers all over America own and operate cars, but there are still thousands of farmers who can't grasp the idea of their various economical uses. It is only us farmers who own automobiles that can tell how much quicker and better we can get to town and back with one of them. The farmer who owns a large dairy herd can make use of his auto by transforming it into a box back and can thus carry his milk and cream to market. But this is not all that he can haul. He can also carry all farm products, including grain, hay, hogs and wood. Then in a twinkling of an eye the car can be transformed into a passenger touring car. It is an all around power machine.

From my own observation and experience the various profitable uses of the automobile can be summed up as follows:

1. The automobile saves heavy expense of keeping surplus horses for use only in rush season. Because it will save from one-quarter to one-half the expense of feeding and keeping the horses necessary to do the same amount of work. It saves money, besides being much easier to care for and handle.
2. The average car will furnish just the right amount of power for the averaged sized farm and for the lighter work on the large farm.
3. It does not consume anything

when not in use. Statistics compiled by the agricultural schools show that on a farm a horse is used only on an average of three hours per day. This means that a horse has to be fed and kept twenty-one hours every day for nothing.

4. The automobile is a one man machine. One man can do as much or more work with one of them as two or three men can with teams. You can often save the wages and board of at least one hired man.

5. They require less than one-tenth the storage room necessary for horses and hay, corn and oats necessary to feed them.

6. They will haul a load in from one-third to one-half the time and even faster if necessary. You can haul your grain and live stock to market quickly when the roads are good and the prices are right. It saves overheating your hogs on a hot day. It is just the real thing for hauling cream, milk or fruit.

7. Cars are more reliable than horses—have a good frame and can be made mechanically perfect—while horses are subject to diseases and accidents, many of which are beyond control of the owner.

8. Hot weather doesn't make you stop or slow down or get the auto overheated.

9. They are easier to take care of than teams. It takes about as much time as to care for one horse.

10. You don't have to feed, water, unharness and bed a lot of tired, sweaty horses at night.

11. It does not have to be fed and taken care of when not in use. With a horse on the farm you have to take care of him three days in order to get an average of one day's work out of him.

12. It does not have to be taken care of at regular hours on Sundays or holidays. Also the automobile is the finest thing you could think of for hauling big picnic parties.

13. It is ready for work, day or night. No harnessing and hitching up in order to get started. Turn the crank and you are ready to go.

14. It doesn't wear out when idle. An average automobile is in just as good condition after a day or month standing idle, while with a horse every day's time means that it is older and less efficient, whether it stands idle or works.

15. It is easier and more pleasant to handle than horses.

16. It backs up easier and quicker and just where you want to go.

Again, everybody admits that life on the farm is best if you have an automobile and it is a fact too. We farmers who own cars have certain privileges, certain advantages, which the city gives that every normal person craves. There is the theatre, the social life, the educational institutions. Formerly, owing to the lack of suitable or rapid transportation, the farmer was obliged to forego some of the pleasures and profitable ideas that otherwise might have been gained. Today they have been placed within easy reach by the advent of the motor car.

We farmers can truthfully tell how much quicker and better we can get to town. How we can take a small gang of men—pack them off to work and be back in a jiffy. How the women folks can use the machine for marketing or for making social calls. How quickly a broken fence or something else at a distant end of the farm can be mended. How trains are caught—business appointments are kept. How much nearer it brings all the surrounding territory and neighborhood.

Happiness is one of the chief things in a real true home. Drudgery is a curse and incessant work without recreation is wrecking thousands of lives. True, by working early and late, day in and day out, one may make money. But often and in many cases the work is all done in the old-fashioned, back-breaking way, and not in the modern way, as it should be done, and with modern implements, one of which is the automobile. It is a constant source of comfort to the farmer.

C. R. SCHWAMM in Farm, Stock and Home.

THE MIDDLEMAN
Has Always Discouraged the Organization of Fruit Growers

Whenever producers on the farms have attempted to organize for the purpose



FARMERS

DO YOU PICKLE YOUR SEED GRAIN?

Just load your wagon through this Automatic Pickler every morning and the job is done. A day's seed pickled in fifteen minutes, all thoroughly and evenly done, all done without wasting a drop of solution and all done by one man. Perfect satisfaction or your money back and you are to be the judge. It will last a life time. Shipped direct from factory to farmer, freight prepaid. If you wish to see the Pickler in actual operation call on your local dealer, he will be pleased to fully explain it. Price with a guarantee to do perfect work with any kind of grain, flax included, for using formaldehyde, \$17; made of an acid-proof metal, guaranteed to stand bluestone or any other solution, \$20. Send in your order today or write for fuller particulars.

THE DOMINION SPECIALTY WORKS, Winnipeg, Man.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

of getting better prices for their crops, they have been opposed, misrepresented and cheated by the middleman. This has been the experience when the farmers organized the grange, when the tobacco growers organized against the trust, when the cotton growers tried to protect themselves against speculators, and when the wheat growers tried to reap the profit due them rather than let it go to the pit gamblers. The organization of the growers of oranges and grapefruit in Florida has met with the same opposition and misrepresentation. It was to be expected, as the selfishness of human nature is the same, and the middlemen who were making their money out of the traffic would very naturally fight a movement which was calculated to eliminate them.

That the Citrus Exchange has done a great work for the growers is certain, and it is surprising that so many growers will listen to the words and yield to the wiles of the middleman who wants a "rakeoff" from their year's labor in growing the crop. The records show that

the exchange has shipped four hundred and twenty-five carloads of citrus fruit this season; that the grapefruit as it came from the grove has been sold at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box on the cars here, oranges at \$3.70 in Boston or other northern markets. Tangerines at \$4 here—a better price than before received at this season. Florida has already shipped a million boxes, and will ship a quarter of a million more by Christmas—more than the same date last year. The Florida crop is now estimated at three and a half million boxes, as against four and a half million last year and seven million two years ago. This exceeds the supply, and the prices are held stiff by the exchange, without the old annoyance of close selection.

The benefits of organization and co-operation are so apparent that it is astonishing that any grower would hesitate to lend his support and encouragement to it.—St. Petersburg Independent, Florida.

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
66 King St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



IT'S PLAY WITH A B.T. LITTER CARRIER!

If you are using a plank and a wheelbarrow as the means of carrying the stable manure to the pile, the picture above shows you how you might do it.

Isn't it easy? A boy can do it with a B.T. Litter Carrier and never turn a hair. He'll make a quicker, cleaner job of it, too. Four barrow-loads every time.

IT'S DONE BETTER

It's done better with a B.T. Litter Carrier because there is a big wide-mouthed bucket lowered right down to the floor into which you throw the manure. It is water-tight. With a wheelbarrow some of the refuse falls off while you are loading, and some more falls off on the trip to the pile. You can't help it!

WHERE IT PAYS

The boy doing the work of a man (or two men) saves money. Improved cleanliness of the yard means better conditions all round. You get the manure well away from the barn so that it is not rotting out the sides and sills of the barn and injuring the health of the animals with the ammonia fumes constantly pouring off the manure pile.

Our catalogue will interest you.

BEATTY BROS.

5th Street, BRANDON

We also make HAY CARRIERS and COW STANCHIONS

THE COST IS NOT LARGE
FILL OUT THE COUPON

BEATTY BROS.,
Fifth Street, Brandon, Man.

Kindly send me your book on Litter Carriers.

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CLASSIFIED ADS. WILL SELL WHAT YOU HAVE OR GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT

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GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE
oats, 1912 strain, No. 68 six-rowed and Brewer barley. Buying Garton's pedigreed seed without knowing the year of introduction is like buying a horse without knowing its age. Write for catalog and prices. Garton's Pedigree Seed Co., 254 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

MARQUIS WHEAT—200 BUSHEL OF clean, plump, pure, select stuff. Selected timothy, 800 lbs., free from weed seeds. Price on application. Joseph S. Crossdale, 268 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

GENUINE ALASKA SEED WHEAT, \$3.50 per bushel; free from weeds. This wonderful wheat produces twice to three times as much as any other wheat to the acre. Stands drought and hail better and ripens as early as any other wheat. J. R. Booth, Raymond, Sask. 28-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—REGENERATED Abundance and Banner oats, Brewer and Standwell barley; strong, clean, vigorous stuff at startlingly low prices. Investigate this before buying elsewhere. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—GARTON'S Abundance; pure and of fine quality—yielded 100 bushels per acre; ripened early and took first prize in field competition; price 60 cents, sacks 25 cents. Also good Banner Oats, in car lots, 40 cents per bushel, yielded 100 bushels per acre. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 32-3

REGISTERED PRESTON WHEAT, HAND selected, absolutely pure strain, yield in 1911 48 bushels per acre, germination test Ottawa 100 per cent.; weight per bushel, 64 lbs. A limited quantity left. Price, \$2.25, sacks included. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 32-5

SEED OATS FOR SALE—REGENERATED Abundance, 40 cents per bushel. Car lots Wroxton. 50 cents per bushel Wroxton or Saltcoats, bags extra. Snow Shamel Farming Co., Saltcoats, Sask. 28-6

FOR SALE—250 BUSHEL OF MARQUIS wheat, grown from seed obtained from Ottawa. Sample on application. Price, bags included, \$2.65 per bushel, f.o.b. Bagot, C.P.R.; Beaver, C.N.R.; Cays, G.T.P. Reference, manager Merchants Bank, Portage la Prairie. Arthur Smallpiece, Bagot, Man. 31-6

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-13

GARTON'S NO. 22 FOR SALE—STANDS for the same thing in oats as Marquis does in wheat. Order at once while stock lasts. Apply to W. E. Sandstrom, Calmar, Alta. 32-3

FOR SALE—GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS, Victor Black oats, pure and clean, price 60 cents per bushel. Clean Flax, \$2.25 per bushel. Timothy seed, free from noxious weeds, 15 cents per pound. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

MARQUIS WHEAT; NO. 22 OATS; NO. 68 six-rowed malting barley; regenerated abundance oats, 1912 strain. Note—When purchasing pedigreed seed always insist on the year of introduction being. Write for catalogue and prices. Garton Pedigree Seed Co., 254 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—REGISTERED and unregistered Red Fife wheat. Certificate of registration given with seed sold. Registered seed \$1.50 per bushel; unregistered seed, \$1.25 per bushel. Germination test, 100 per cent. F.o.b. W. A. A. Roe, Neepawa, Man. 30-6

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE SEED OATS. Pure and clean. High germination test. 55 cents per bushel. Job. Laurence, North Battleford, Sask. 30-6

SEED GRAIN For Sale and Wanted

SEED FOR SALE—GARTON'S BLACK Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's Brewer barley; seed samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

300 BUSHEL GARTON'S REGENERATED Red Fife wheat; pure; new land. \$1.25 per bushel. 100 bushels Brewer barley. C. H. Stephenson, MacGregor, Man. 31-6

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY seed, 10 cents per pound, f.o.b. Grand View, J. W. Meyer, Grand View, Man. 31-3

SIXTY DAY OATS (CLEANED) 75 cents bushel; cleans land, ripens time for summer fallow. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 28-6-Alt.

FOR SALE—10,000 BUSHEL OF AMERICAN Banner oats to anybody wanting seed. Will send sample. Address Wm. R. McTavish, Marney P.O., Man. 26-7

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHEL RED FIFE seed wheat, 500 bushels oats and 200 bushels flax. All first class. Frank Hughson, Bryceton, Sask.

GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS AND BREWER barley; both procured from Garton's last season. Also working bull for sale. Kendrick, Box 26, Maryfield, Sask. 32-2

500 BUSHEL GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask.

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE—\$2.75 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS per pound, bags free. Jas. A. DeWitt, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

GOOD FLAX SEED, \$2.25 AT BINSWORTH, bags free. Bruce Turnbull, Binsworth, Man. 30-6

WANTED—MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEAN OF noxious weeds, 30 bushels. Give price. Max Renner, Newdale, Man.

FOR SALE—TWO ROWED BARLEY, heavy, plump and clean. The "Brewer" seed obtained from Garton's; price \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robert Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 32-6

ONE CAR OF GARTON OATS, GOOD seed, sample and price on request. Apply Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 31-6

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON summerfallow; clean; good sample. Price and sample on application. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 31-6

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHEL RED FIFE, free from noxious weeds. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Manor. Edward Hume, Manor, Sask. 27-6

FOR SALE—FLAX, SAMPLES, BEST proof high germination; two dollars, sacks extra. J. H. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 32-6

EXTRA EARLY STRAIN PURE RED wheat for sale; cut ten days before frost. \$1.10 per bushel. New land, absolutely clear; last year 3,000 bushels of this sold to neighbors at bid. H. Burningham, Strongfield, Sask. 32-3

400 BUSHEL MENSURY BARLEY, 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Wadena, bags extra. Templeton Bros., Kelvington, Sask. 30-6

FOR SALE—PRESTON WHEAT, F. J. Hartell, Chesdis, Alta. 28-7

A QUANTITY OF FIRST CLASS BROME grass seed for sale, well cleaned and guaranteed free from noxious weeds; price 14c per pound. J. R. McMullen, Melita, Man.

WANTED—TWENTY BUSHEL SPRING rye. Send sample and price. R. Sibbald, Conquest, Sask.

STANLEY WHEAT FOR SALE—GERMIN- ated in four days, 98 per cent. at Calgary laboratory; 85c per bushel, F.O.B. Islay; sacks extra. Charles Marlow, Islay, Alta. 32-3

SITUATIONS Vacant and Wanted

ENGINEER WANTS POSITION ON FLOWING engine in Saskatchewan or Alberta, four years' experience, can do own repairing, graduate the Heath school of engineering. State wages. Chas. B. McMain, Summerberry, Sask. 29-6

MEN, LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS. \$25.00 weekly job guaranteed. Home instructions. Start now; be ready for spring. Booklet free. Rochester Auto School, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS WANT SITU- ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Ramsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

BE A TRAINED NURSE. EARN \$15 TO \$35 weekly. Train at home in a short time. Free catalog. Rochester Nurses Institute, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE, EXPERI- enced, for farm, bachelor. Barret, Oak River, Man.

YOU CAN DO THE SAME THING TESTIMONIAL

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Craik, Sask., February 26, 1912.
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—Please take out my advertisement for seed wheat, as I am sold out.

The results of this advertisement have been a surprise to me. If a farmer has anything to sell all he has to do is put an ad. in The Guide.

Yours truly,
F. N. SPENCER.

It is not yet too late to advertise the seed grain which you wish to sell. The above satisfied party is only one of many. Why not get in his class and use one of the small ads. on this page, either to let other people know what you wish to buy or what you have to sell. If you have machinery, horses, cattle, grain, implements, farms for sale or rent, let the farmers all over the West know it through the classified ads. in The Guide. Send in your ad. at once, the cost is only 2c per word for one insertion or 10c for six. Be sure and send cash with your order, as these ads. are all payable in advance.

Do not wait another day.
Do it now.

GRASSES, Etc.

1500 BUSHEL RED FIFE SEED, CLEAN, plump, good, 95 cents per bushel without bags. Holmes, Aquith, Sask. 31-4

FOR SALE—ALASKA SEED WHEAT, price right. Olaf Skye, Mouton, Sask. 32-2

SEED OATS—"WIDE AWAKE," GERMIN- ation 99 per cent., earliest on market; 50c per bushel, sacks extra. T. H. Cormode, Sterlingville, Alta.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—90 CENTS bushel; bags cash with order. George Hinton, Carleton Place, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

WANTED BY THE BENITO FARMERS' Elevator Co., to get in touch with elevator builders and contractors re the construction of a \$5,000 or 40,000 bushel elevator. C. W. Banks, Sec., Thunder Hill, Man. 28-6

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

WANTED—PRICES AND SAMPLES FOR binder twine, car lot; also prices for formaldehyde, harvesters' oil and coal oil. Sec., North Star Association, station Birdview, post office Gladnow, Sask. 27-6

FENCE POSTS, IN CAR LOTS, FOR SALE at Menisino; cedar, drv, 6c-7c; green, 8c-9c; tamarac, very good posts, 6c-7c; all 7 ft. long. For particulars write S. O. Hendrickson, Menisino, Man. Box 42

WANTED BY THE SOURIS GRAIN Growers' association—car lots of cordwood, also cars of good seed barley and oats. Send prices and samples to Percy Nordlinger, Box 117, Souris, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE—150 TONS OF BALED HAY. Good quality. J. W. Hay, Findlay, Man. 29-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-4f

FOR SALE—CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND brooder. For particulars apply to Leo Tonogh, Griswold, Man.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

NOTICE of MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCI- ation will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec. treas. 24-13

Horse Dealing Tricks Exposed

"Shutting a Heaver," "Plugging a Roarer," "Turpentine and Gasoline tricks," "Artificial Tail," "Secret of Hiding a Spavin," "Gingering a Show Horse," "Wedging a Cribber," "Symptomizing a Stallion," "Veterinary Secrets," "Secrets About Buying and Selling," "Horse Feeding Secrets"—hundreds of others.

Compiled by Dr. A. S. Alexander, of College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. 64 pages; large readable type; good quality paper; tastefully illustrated.

GET THIS BOOK

Don't let another day pass over your head without investigating this. Every man who ever sells, buys or uses a horse needs this book. "Forewarned is forearmed." Write Today. Look into this.

MANUFACTURERS' DISTRIBUTING CO.
484 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

Hail Insurance in Alberta

Continued from Page 17

the committee agreed that the government should draft clauses to insert in the Rural Municipalities Act. This was done and the draft prepared was submitted to the committee on February 1. This draft was not approved and on the following day another draft was submitted which also did not meet with approval.

On February 3 the draft submitted by the government and amended by the committee was sent to the central office for final re-drafting and approval, as the President had returned home. Then on February 6, the full committee, reinforced by Vice-president Cochran, again appeared on the scene and the committee saw to it that the government's proposed clauses and the amended clause as suggested by the committee should appear on each member's desk.

Farmers' Proposition

The proposal made by the committee was as follows:—

Edmonton, Alta.
February 6, 1912

Hon. Duncan Marshall,
Government Buildings,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

The committee of the U.F.A. on Hail Insurance have this morning discussed the Draft Clauses relating to Hail Insurance as placed in the hands of our Mr. Bevington, and we beg to submit for your consideration and adoption an amended draft in line with the resolutions passed at our Conventions.

We would take this opportunity of reiterating our unanimous opposition to permission being granted to any private corporation to carry on Hail Insurance in this Province before the Rural Municipalities Act comes into force, nor for two years following its adoption and then only at the discretion of the municipality or Local Improvement District.

We are, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

W. J. Tregillus, President.

A. Cochran, Vice-President.

Signed George Bevington, Chairman of
Committee.
Henry Sorensen, Director.

AMENDED BILL HAIL INSURANCE

197. The Council of any municipality or local improvement district may pass a by-law in form prescribed by the Minister, providing for the union of such municipality with at least nineteen municipalities, or local improvement districts in a Hail Insurance District, for the purpose of indemnifying all persons having an interest in any crops within the limits of any such municipalities or local improvement districts lying within such Hail Insurance District against damage to or destruction of such crops by hail; such by-law, before coming into force, shall be submitted to the resident electors voting

thereon; according to the procedure herein prescribed for voting on debenture by-law.

2.—If the required number of such resident electors of at least twenty municipalities or local improvement districts, so proposing to unite, approve of such by-law, and the Minister shall by order, establish such municipalities of local improvement districts, into a Hail Insurance district, and any municipalities of local improvement district subsequently passing such by-law shall be added to this Hail Insurance district.

198. The Hail Insurance District shall be under the direction of a Board, to be known as the Hail Insurance Board, which Board shall consist of the Chairman of the Council of the municipality or local improvement district as the case may be, composing the Hail Insurance District and shall have power, subject to the provisions of the Act, to receive the moneys collected by taxation for hail insurance purposes, to re-adjust, settle and pay all claims of any persons having an interest in any crop in the district for indemnity for damage to or destruction of such crop by hail.

199. The Hail Insurance Board shall elect from among its number a Chairman, who shall preside at its meetings, also a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall jointly with the Chairman sign all cheques authorised by the Board and may elect or appoint any other officials from time to time that may be required and fix any remuneration of such officials.

200. Every Hail Insurance Board may pass a resolution for paying the members thereof a sum not exceeding \$4.00 per diem for each member for each meeting and 10 cents for every mile necessarily travelled in coming to and returning

We
make
our own
Wire

Frost Fence

Covers
Canada.

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Canadian

Looks as neat when Erected as it
does in the Picture

Out below shows one of the many styles of FROST Fence. 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.

Note our neat and doubly secure lock. It is the finishing touch to our perfect fence. "FROST Fence sells best where best known." Send for our catalogue. It goes to the heart of the fence question.

The Frost Agency is a "Live Wire
Proposition"

THE MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

WE MAKE—Over 50 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.

Stays and Locks—For Field-built Fences. Tube Posts and Rails—For lawn fences. Iron Fences—Many handsome designs. Send for special catalogue.

Wire—All sizes from 6 to 16 gauge, any degree of pliancy from hard steel to dead soft, including soft galvanized wire—barbed wire—Telephone wire—Hay wire and ties—oiled and annealed wire—staples—fence hooks, etc.

FREE FOR TWO MINUTES OF YOUR TIME

We need good live agents in every district. If not already represented in your locality, we will send you FREE a large handsome door mat with your name interwoven in it, on condition that you send us the name of some responsible man willing to act as our agent and who will send us some business this season. There's prestige and money in our agency. Why not handle it yourself?



May We Send You This Book FREE?

"Why Man of Today
Is Only 50% Efficient"

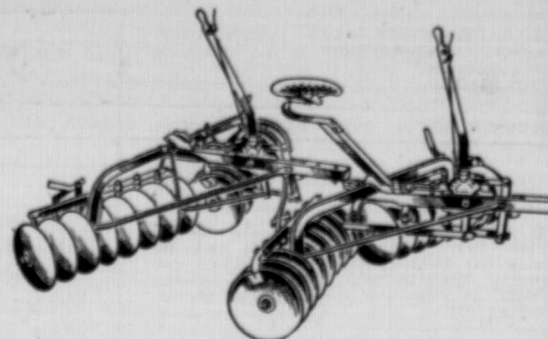
This book, written by a well-known physician, is a most interesting treatise on a subject of great importance: that of keeping up to "concert-pitch" and securing that 100% of efficiency so necessary to meet successfully the business or social requirements of the present age.

You will learn something about yourself that you never knew before by reading this book, which will be forwarded without cost if you mention The Grain Growers' Guide.

CHAS. A. TYRRELL, M.D.
275 College St. Toronto, Ont.

The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

WORK your ground twice with one operation with the Bissell Double Action Disk Harrow. One harrow is IN-THROW, the other OUT-THROW, which enables you to give two cuts full width 8 ft., in one-half the time. Is handled nicely with 6 horses.



The "Bissell" Double Action Disk Harrow is suitable for horse or engine power. By grouping four, six or more harrows together you can do double action work on a large scale. Write Dept. O for further information.

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T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Sole Agents

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

DON'T USE POOR SEED

The Grain Growers' Grain Company have for sale a limited quantity of extra good, thoroughly cleaned Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax which will make excellent seed. All this grain is free from weed seeds, and is tested as to germinating qualities.

We will be pleased to quote Prices or send you Samples.

Remember, **GOOD** seed means **GOOD** crops. Order your supply early and get the best.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

from such meetings of the Hail Insurance Board; provided that the total number of meetings for which each member shall be paid shall not exceed six in a year.

201. On or before the first day of July in each year the Hail Insurance Board shall appoint an auditor, who on or before the 15th day of November in each year shall prepare and forward to the Treasurer of the Board and to the Minister a statement of assets and liabilities of the Hail Insurance District, in such form as the Minister may from time to time direct provided that the default of such appointment, the Minister may appoint an auditor who shall have the right of access to all books of the district.

202. When any crop within the Hail Insurance District is damaged or destroyed by hail, any person having an interest therein and wishing indemnity therefor shall within ten days of such damage or destruction, file with any mem-

ber of the Hail Insurance Board particulars of his claim, verified by Statutory Declaration, either by delivering or by mailing same to his address by registered post.

2.—The member shall forthwith cause an inspector to inspect such crop, estimate the actual loss or damage sustained by such person, \$6.00 per acre being the maximum indemnity for total loss, and report thereon to the Local Improvement or Municipal Council as the case may be, who shall accept, reject or modify such Inspector's recommendation.

203. Immediately upon receipt of the Council's report the member of the Hail Insurance Board shall notify all persons who have filed claims as aforesaid, by registered post, of the amount estimated by such Council as the actual loss or damage sustained by such person; he shall also forward to the chairman of the Hail Insurance District all such estimated loss sustained by such person; any such person may give notice of his intention to appeal to the Hail Insurance Board from the report of such Council, or by mailing same by registered post to, or delivering same personally, to the Chairman of the Hail Insurance Board within thirty days from the date of the mailing of such report; the Hail Insurance Board shall hear and consider the allegations of all persons so appealing as soon as conveniently may be, and may confirm or vary the report of the Council as it may deem proper. The decision of the Hail Insurance Board as to the amount of the loss so sustained by any person shall be final and conclusive as the amount thereof and shall not be questioned by any Court on any grounds whatsoever.

204. If any such claim for indemnity is not paid within sixty days from the date of the decision of the Hail Insurance Board of Appeal, the Hail Insurance District shall be jointly and severally liable to the persons entitled to the payment of the amount of such claim, and the said amount may be recovered with costs by action in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

205. As soon as may be in any year the Hail Insurance Board shall prepare an estimate of the amount required during the then current year to pay all lawful expenses of the Board and also all probable

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

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WITTE JUNIOR GASOLINE ENGINE



What Our Five Year Guarantee Means

Defective parts furnished Free at Factory for Five Years

This in reality means a five-year trial of the **JUNIOR ENGINE** against defects. A good engine can be guaranteed for five years. Poor ones cannot.

FUEL CONSUMPTION ALSO GUARANTEED

You are interested in knowing how much fuel it will take to run your engine. You pay the fuel bills. Why should you buy without this important fact in your guarantee? The Witte Junior is one of the few engines having a fuel guarantee.

NO CYLINDER PACKING

There are no interior cylinder packings, as the **JUNIOR** cylinder is like a bucket submerged in a tank of water. No head to take off, no joints to leak or pack. The **WITTE JUNIOR** is the **ONLY** engine of its kind where an interior joint water leak is an absolute impossibility.

LOCKED VALVES IS ONE OF THE MANY FEATURES OF SAFETY COMBINED IN THE JUNIOR ENGINE

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA
WIMNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

claims for indemnity for damage to or destruction of crops by hail and also the amount, if any, required to pay all such claims outstanding and shall strike a rate sufficient for the payment of such amounts to be levied equally upon all assessable land in the Hail Insurance District, and shall determine the total amount based upon such a rate, and the value of assessable land therein, which each municipality of Local Improvement District shall contribute for the purposes of the Hail Insurance District. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Hail Insurance District shall on or before the 15th day of January in each year forward a statement of such rate and the amount chargeable against each municipality or Local Improvement District composing the Hail Insurance District, such rate shall be levied and collected with the municipal or local improvement tax.

2.—Such Municipality or Local Improvement District shall before the first day of July pay the amount so required to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Hail Insurance District and the amount so paid shall be levied equally upon all assessable land in the municipality or Local Improvement District in the same manner as all other municipal or Local Improvement taxes and shall become payable at the same time as such taxes, and collected by any of the means provided for the collection thereof.

3.—That borrowing powers be given the Hail Insurance Board enabling them to borrow sufficient funds to cover any unpaid claims not provided for in the estimates.

4.—That all unpaid taxes due to the municipality or Local Improvement District against such lands as shall be damaged by hail or other lands on the district, owned by the same person, shall be deducted from any claim for damage by hail.

206. At any time after the expiration of two years after the formation of the Hail Insurance District any municipality of the Local Improvement District may by by-law approved by a majority of the resident electors in the manner therein prescribed for voting on debenture by-law, withdraw from such Hail Insurance District and if less than twenty municipalities or Local Improvement Districts remain in such district, the Minister will have power to wind up the affairs of such district, and his decision shall be final in regard to all matters connected therewith.

Result in Doubt

The proposals made by the committee were on the whole accepted, except that one important suggestion, that of including the local improvement districts, was struck out wherever it appeared, the reason given being that the Local Improvement Districts would not be disorganized but would remain working under the old Act and the boundaries would not be changed.

Mr. Bevington, then as a member of the executive of the Local Improvement Districts Association, enlisted the co-operation of that body, with the result that it was ascertained that it was the intention of the Government, or at least of the permanent officials, to call for a vote on the question of incorporation. Mr. Bevington then started on a personal canvass of the members and every one spoken to was in favor of an amendment to the act being made which would result in the disorganization of all present existing districts and their reorganization into new districts to correspond with the proposed new boundaries of the municipalities, and further that a vote should be taken as to which act they should work under. Mr. Bevington also requested that at the same time the residents be given the opportunity of voting on the co-operative hail insurance scheme.

The work was then left in the hands of the legislature and just what was accomplished will not be known until the Bill is in print. One thing is sure, however, that is the present local improvement districts will not be able to vote on hail insurance until after they are organized

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.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE - - VANCOUVER, B.C.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the National Finance Company, Limited, was held at 330 Pender street west, Vancouver, B.C., on the 23rd ult. Among those present were noticed the following: Thos. T. Langlois, Geo. J. Telfer, J. W. Horne, A. E. Carter, T. W. Greer, E. H. Crandell, Geo. Ward, S. B. Snider, H. J. Knott, T. S. Smith, J. C. McPherson, A. V. Robins, Geo. Martin and W. P. Reid.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:
The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the Fifth Annual Report showing the results of the year's operations:—
During the year the assets have increased from \$1,779,682.68 to \$2,484,081.51 and the paid-up capital from \$501,647.00 to \$541,395.00.
The earnings after providing for expenses, interest and expenditure on new office premises, amounted to \$122,574.81, out of which a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 10 per cent. per annum were declared, leaving a balance of \$17,006.56 to be carried forward.
The trust assets have increased from \$909,564.25 to \$1,549,797.66.
The Directors are grateful for the many expressions of confidence in the care and judgment exercised by them as representatives, and for the increased volume of business from satisfied clients.
The experience and special qualifications of the directors in the matter of investment of money on mortgage loans and the worth of the guarantee, have made the Company's guaranteed mortgage loans an attractive investment to local, Eastern and British capitalists and financial institutions.
The organization of the Company has been improved during the year; other betterments are being considered.
The directors hope that every shareholder will give all possible business to the Company, and see that his friends' insurance, investments, collections and estates are handled by this Company.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. T. LANGLOIS, President.

Vancouver, B.C., January 27, 1912.

The election of Directors resulted in the re-election of the retiring Directors as follows: Thos. T. Langlois, Henry Brown, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., J. W. Horne, David Spencer, Sr., Geo. J. Telfer, D. R. Dingwall, Horace J. Knott, Geo. Martin, E. H. Crandell, Capt. Wm. Grant, Geo. Ward and T. S. Smith.
Messrs. W. T. Stein & Co., and Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. were elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year.
At a meeting of the newly elected Directors, the following officers were elected: Thos. T. Langlois, president; Geo. J. Telfer, 1st vice-president and managing director; J. W. Horne, 2nd vice-president; W. P. Reid, secretary; H. C. Gordon, treasurer.

Balance Sheet as at December 30th, 1911

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Stocks and Municipal Bonds	\$ 837,735.99	Mortgages and Debentures Payable	\$ 364,789.32
Real Properties	337,744.28	Balance to Accrue on Real Properties	129,216.71
First Mortgages on Improved Property	72,991.55	Balance to Accrue on Properties Sold	631,927.37
Sundry Clients	89,584.50	Bills Payable	78,236.80
Bills Receivable	62,784.29	Clients' Balances on Open Account	33,838.12
Balance on Properties Sold	1,010,156.85	Call Loans on Municipal Bonds	206,504.14
Sundry Securities	6,840.54	Bank (Special Account)	110,878.94
Furniture and Fixtures	16,483.17	Subscribed Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Agency Accounts	5,561.88	Paid Up Capital	541,395.00
Cash on Hand	24,598.68	Reserve	230,000.00
		Dividend No. 4	105,568.25
	\$2,484,081.51	At Credit Profit Account	17,006.56
Trust and Guarantee Department.			\$2,484,081.51
First Mortgages on Real Property Guaranteed	\$ 637,904.00	Trust and Guarantee Department.	
First Mortgages on Real Property as Security to Debentures Guaranteed	490,840.23	Debentures Guaranteed	\$ 490,840.23
Securities held against other Investments Guaranteed	121,099.43	Funds Invested and Guaranteed	139,354.00
First Mortgages on Real Property	70,000.00		
Trust Securities held	69,354.00		
	\$3,873,879.17		\$3,873,879.17

Signed on behalf of the National Finance Company, Limited.

Vancouver, B.C., January 27th, 1912.

THOS. T. LANGLOIS, Director.
GEO. J. TELFER, Director.
H. C. GORDON, Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that we have audited the books of the National Finance Company Limited, for the year ending 30th December, 1911, and found them correctly kept and properly vouched. We have examined as at the said 30th December, 1911, the Securities of the Company and the Cash and Bank Balances, and found them to be as shown in the above statement.
We have verified the Trust balances and Investments, and have examined and find in order all the Mortgages, Debentures, Bonds, Scrip and other Securities of the Trusts, Estates and Agencies of the Company.
We further certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and that the above Statement is a full and true balance sheet of the Company's affairs in accordance with the books of the Company as at 30th December, 1911.

W. T. STEIN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors

COMPARATIVE GROWTH

	PAID-UP CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
Dec. 31, 1907	\$117,200	\$136,963.50
Dec. 31, 1908	\$250,250	\$360,152.62
Dec. 31, 1909	\$400,000	\$952,455.13
Dec. 31, 1910	\$501,647	\$2,682,546.91
Dec. 30, 1911	\$541,395	\$3,873,879.17

as municipalities, and further that the private companies are now to come into the province to work as they see fit.

The act respecting hail insurance provided that companies doing business should put up as a guarantee, the sum of \$5,000 or its equivalent value in the shape of debentures, and at the earnest request of the committee that if companies were going to do business they should, at least, have a sufficient guarantee behind them this sum was increased to \$10,000, but seeing that the hail business in Alberta is worth not less than \$250,000 per year, a guarantee of \$10,000 from each company did not give the insured much protection against unscrupulous individuals or companies.

QUEEN MOTHER STRICKEN

London March 4.—(Special Cable.)—No hope is held out by attending physicians that Queen Alexandra can survive her present illness. She is much worse today and all relatives and intimates have been summoned to the palace. The dowager Queen is suffering from influenza.

Bargain Offer

50 cents

The subscription season is about done. But in order to wind up the season with a rush of new business, we are going to make a special offer. We will send The Guide to any new subscriber from now till the end of 1912 for 50 cents, and will also send him a free copy of "The Siege of Ottawa." This is the best value for money possible. Will those subscribers who think well of The Guide get their friends to subscribe at this figure. This is a matter of sufficient importance to be discussed at every local association meeting. By getting every farmer to subscribe to The Guide the association can be made much stronger.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

YOU CAN'T JUGGLE WITH GERMINATION

Or any other Process of Nature. Nature does not perform tricks. She operates with a set of Laws which are simple, easily understood, and easily followed. If you don't work with Her, your best efforts are doomed from their birth. In the simple process of seed germination, she is no less arbitrary than when she is "riding the whirlwind or harnessing the tempest." The seed grain may not be placed "anyhow." It must not be placed too far from the influence of shower and sunshine, nor so near that it is saturated by the one or scorched by the other, but just so that it is Nursed into the fullest life it is capable of developing. The unaided human hand cannot do it, but human genius has found the means to do it perfectly with the

VAN BRUNT DISC DRILL

LIGHT
DRAFT
WITH
NEW BOOT
DISCHARGE

STICKS AT
NOTHING



BOOT AND
DISCHARGE
WITHIN
INSTEAD OF
WITHOUT
CIRCLE OF
DISC

VAN BRUNT NEW MODEL 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 Single, Double Disc and Shoe, Interchangeable

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Be sure the Name "VAN BRUNT" is on the Hopper

This is the original model from which worthless imitations have been made and foisted on the market, but the great prototype is stronger and lighter than these by from 300 to 400 pounds. The effect of the new BOOT DISCHARGE is to plant the seed at the exact depth for certain germination. Not a single grain is left on top of the soil or so near the surface that wind or shower can expose it.

LOST! A LOAD OF DEAD WEIGHT

Belonging to one of the best soil pulverizers ever built. Whoever finds it can keep it as its day of usefulness with us is done. In the world famous Fleury Pulverizer and Packer with its New Roller Bearing Tongue Truck there is not one ounce weight of needless drag on the Draft horses. Note these points in this

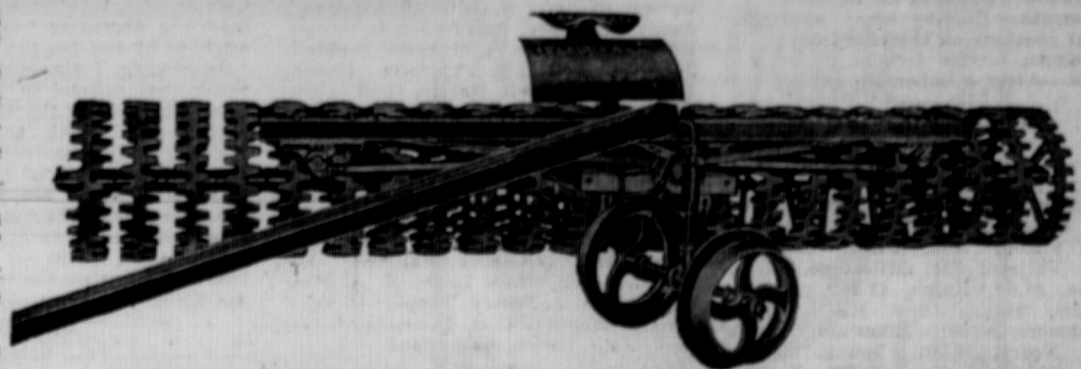
COMPLETE DEPARTURE FROM ANYTHING ELSE MADE

1. The jolting from uneven ground which, through the old rigid poles, fell directly on the horses' necks, is entirely borne by the FREE OSCILLATING TONGUE TRUCK which automatically accomodates itself to the slightest deviation of the Pulverizer.

2. DUST PROOF ROLLER BEARINGS take the place of the obsolete "friction" equipment of the two main axles and the TWO DRAFT IRON BEARINGS. These ARE made absolutely dirt-proof by close-fitting washers screwed to both ends of the bearing case.

3. The castings in which the roller bearings revolve are accurately BORED, not "cored," so that the bearings fit perfectly. In other makes the shafting "takes its chance" in the core of the casting. We use only the finest REELED shafting which is clean and true throughout its entire length, as distinguished from the common and irregular cast-shaftings of competitive machines.

The effect of this revolution at these vital points of a pulverizer must be felt to be fully appreciated. The saving on draft is extraordinary—not to speak of the wear and tear on machine. It means more work and better work with half the wear and sweat. It means ease and endurance in place of weight and wear.



The FLEURY PULVERIZER with NEW ROLLER BEARING TONGUE TRUCK, in Sizes 16-22-24, Sections with or without Tongue Trucks. We can also supply any of these sizes with SUB-SOIL WHEELS.

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.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large
E. A. Partridge, Sinton; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nisina.

District Directors
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenall, Denholm.

BRIEFLETS

Fortune.—Getting new members.
Webb.—Another new branch forming at Webb.

Kennedy.—Sending in fees. (Not our John).

Invermay.—Sends us annual fees for 1912 and a Life Member. Good for Louisa.

Adanac.—Died, awoke in another world and wants to know how to get back.

Cooper Creek.—Lively.
Primate.—Has had a visit from The Great Fraiser and the King of French w-ed killers. Yes.

Emmaville.—Organizing.

Wilcox.—Has those capable of playing crook with the car order book.

Warnock.—Just organized.

McLaren.—Organizing.

Erbow.—Organized just recently.

Disley.—Organizing.

Holdfast.—Wants to organize.

Kroasa.—Organizing.

Biggar.—Organizing.

Swanson.—Sends us fees for 28 members.

Netherhill Branch.—Says man's inhumanity to man is making many mourn at that point.

Govan.—Wants 100 membership tickets right away. We sent them quick.

Davidson.—Going to do better. N.B.—Good, I wish they all would.

Silton.—Is going to increase their membership. G.G.A. is producing results where individuals are powerless.

Elmore.—Several new members have joined this branch. They have got down to business. Note.—That's what the manufacturers do, so must we.

Tenold.—Eleven new members joined, making 25 paid up. N.B.—Well done, Tenold, may you increase Tenfold. Get them in for life.

Abernethy.—Makes a new move, sends fees for 34 members.

Birch Hills.—Sends in \$7.00.

Lyndale.—Not dead; will yet get into this struggle for farmers' rights.

Hillview.—Is going after many things. N.B.—There is much to rectify. Let us put off every impediment.

Kerrobart.—Going in for regular meetings. N.B.—Good, get facts, then think, then speak, then act.

Moundville.—... new association, sends us fees for 88 members.

Waldeck.—Moving up.

Maryfield.—Still alive.

Moslen.—Organizing.

Forest Hall.—Debating Direct Legislation. N.B.—That's right, find out why and wherefore.

Dellwood.—Going in for buttons.

Plymouth.—Holding many meetings; several speakers on the boards.

Creelman.—After tickets.

Tate.—After membership cards.

FEES RECEIVED

The following annual fees have been received for 1912 during January and February:—

Parkbeg, \$9.50; Kennedy, \$4.00; Fairlight, \$5.50; Bredenbury, \$12.00; St. Paul, \$13.00; Ada, \$7.00; Marquis, \$8.50; Valjean, 50c; Milestone, \$3.50; Hutton, \$7.00; Ralph, \$8.50; Empire Builders, \$7.50; Spy Hill, \$15.50; Swarthmore, \$5.00; Mountain Chase, \$3.00; Neary, \$6.50; Young, \$6.50; Brock, \$17.00; Lathom, \$3.00; Walter, \$4.00; Colleston, \$2.00; Southminster, \$1.50; Cantal, \$5.50; Kempton, \$2.00; Hutton, \$5.00; Lilly Plains, \$7.00; Neary, \$17.50; Mackinn, \$11.50; Leo-feld, \$8.50; Cory, \$12.00; St. Paul, \$1.50; McTaggart, \$2.50; St. Paul, \$2.00; Victoria Plains, \$8.00; Thornfield, \$6.00; Wilcox, \$13.00; Bradwell, \$4.00; Boldenhurst, \$5.50; Kindersley, \$4.00; Excelsior, \$1.50; Kendalton, \$2.50; Weyburn, \$10.50; Antler, \$10.00; Bredenbury, \$5.00; Lathom, \$1.50; Gibbs, \$8.50; Coblenz, \$8.00; McTavish, \$4.00; Dowd Hill, \$7.00; John Shier, \$3.50; Simpson, \$5.00; Walpole, \$9.00; Fleming, \$2.50; Fairright, \$2.50; Lawson, \$4.00; Mildren, \$6.00; Heron, \$2.00; Lockwood, \$7.00; Windthorst, \$5.00; Cut Knife, \$5.50; Arlington Beach, \$5.00; Vansey, \$6.50; Chellwood, \$3.50; Silver Dale, \$5.00; Senlac, \$9.50; Arelee, \$5.00;

Waldron, \$3.50; Wessels, \$13.50; Wiggins, \$15.00; Balcarres, \$5.50; Young, \$5.50; St. Gregor, \$14.50; Hazlecliff, \$1.00; Berghelm, \$10.00; Whiteberry, \$10.00; Disley, \$5.50; Tenold, \$5.50; Big Arm, \$4.00; Daybreak, \$13.00; Pengarth, \$11.00; Burnham, \$10.00; Sovereign, \$10.00; Skipton, \$12.00; Spy Hill, \$7.00; Spring Creek, \$5.00; Kelso, \$3.50; Chellwood, 50c; Buffalo Coulee, \$8.00; Broadacres, \$10.00; Laird, \$3.00; Zelma, \$2.00; Wood River, \$7.00; Rocanville, \$10.00; Tessier, \$10.00; Prosperity, \$6.50; Heward, \$1.00; Montmartre, \$9.75; Ingieford, \$9.50; Lathom, \$1.00; Waldeck, \$8.00; Leo-feld, \$1.50; Moundville, \$44.00; Deanton, \$5.00; Kerrobart, \$9.00; Pascal, \$5.50; Hillview, \$5.00; Keeler, \$12.00; aLug, \$21.00; Roche Perce, \$12.00; Clapton, \$3.50; C. A. Fay, \$8.00; Abernethy, \$17.00; Wanchope, \$33.00; Tenold, \$7.00; Valjean, \$11.00; Elmore, \$18.00; Sinton, \$18.00; Sinton, \$6.00; Edgeley, \$8.00; Strongfield, \$10.00; Girvan, \$9.00; Pun-nichy, \$2.50; Warmley, \$20.00; Davidson, \$13.00; Talmage, \$7.50; Swanson, \$14.00; Ames, \$3.00; Netherhill, \$2.50; Simpson, \$5.00; Buchanan, \$4.00; Clair, \$10.50; Elbow, \$8.00; Mount Hope, \$8.50; Cooper Creek, \$7.00; Senlac, \$2.50; Invermay, \$4.00; Dellwood, \$7.00; Warnock, \$8.00; Excelsior, \$1.50; Langbank, \$6.00; Aberdeen, \$4.00; St. Gregor, \$1.50; Thornfield, \$2.00; Fort-tune, \$10.00; Preeceville, \$12.00; Central Butte, \$7.50.

The following Life Members have been received during January and February:—

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; Robert Sheppard, Buchanan; Albert Hermanson, Buchanan; William Mehls, Churchbridge; William Heasman, Churchbridge; Peter Gunn, Perley; Fred Knott, Bredenbury; Richard Pinder, Springside; E. Stanley Atkinson, Springside; Peter Fernie, Springside; William Davis, Sr., Springside; Frank H. Willis, Springside; Ole Jacobson, Outlook; Olaf Storebo, Outlook; O. H. Hendrickson, Outlook; George E. Wood, Foam Lake; Hans Hanson, Foam Lake; James Sutherland, North Plaine; Alex. Watson, Lipton; G. G. Morrison, Ituna; Wm. Pierce Martin, Ituna; Isaac Rutledge, Lawson; Philip Allen, Horfield; Joseph Lawson, Lawson; John Arthur Smith, Pengarth; William F. Goulden, Ebenezer; Edward J. Wakeham, Ituna; Richard Vaughen, Bangor; William A. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon; Charles Wilson, Dana; Harry Barr, Perley; Clarence O. A. Travis, Govan; William H. Lillwall, Colonsay; Jacob B. Peters, Laird; James Carson, Ebenezer; James H. Megaffin, Ruddell; John A. McGinnis, Victoria Plains; Lorne B. Campbell, Harris; C. W. Dyer, Clapton; W. Sam Wetheral, Weyburn; Jacob Appenheimer, Markinch; Paul Blaser, Markinch; Kasper Molan, Markinch; Frank Wolfe, Markinch; W. J. Stewart, Mosten; W. S. Muire, Salt-coats; Frank Burton, Vanguard; J. K. Sommar, Broderick; F. W. Peters, Rosthern; Mr. McKissock, Saltcoats; Edwin C. Wilde, Foam Lake; H. A. Watson, Lipton; J. Jousey, Tupper; Dietrick Epp, Rosthern; M. S. Dimmick, Invermay; John Kusch, Sutherland.

A BIG SCHEME

In reading the reports of the Grain Growers' Convention just closed, I have failed to note any reference to new plans for extending and strengthening the association, and in this connection, although I do not wish to detract in any way from the splendid record made so far by those in charge of the business of the G.G.A., I merely wish to point out means that, in my opinion, should be brought into play as speedily and effectively as possible to materially increase the membership in the association.

In the first place, why not adopt modern advertising methods in laying before the farmers of the West the causes that are responsible for the deplorable business conditions existing today. Now, I should think the present

would be a highly opportune time to have some of our best officials travel through the country and give practical demonstrations. I would use the moving picture machine for the purpose, if need be, and stir up the most thorough and far-reaching educational campaign ever carried out in the interests of the farmers. I would also suggest that notes be accepted in payment for Life Memberships. All other business institutions are glad to get the farmers to sign notes, and most of the business of the country is done in this way, so why not the association take the same means of strengthening and building up the great fund which is absolutely necessary to have at our back if we are to make governments and corporations sit up and take notice when we make a request for needed legislation? I will venture the assertion that every member of our local association here would take out a Life Membership in this way at once, could they do so, and I can say from personal knowledge that every note would be absolutely O.K. The work is going along well at present, but we must have more members, more Life Members, more money with which to enforce our demands, and I think this is the most businesslike way in which it can be done.

Another matter which I should like to mention is, that I would like to see this money raised from life memberships invested in securing a controlling interest in one of the already existing banks, or in establishing a new one, to which those holding Life Membership could go and transact their business without being held up by usurious interest charges. If this plan was not found feasible then continue investing the funds as at present in farm mortgages. You might tell us, Mr. Green, in the next Guide just what amount of money we would have if we could get every farmer in the three prairie provinces to take out Life tickets and pay their twelve dollars into the treasury.

I would also like to point out that it is a comparatively easy matter to get the members of the locals interested in anything that will help to alleviate the miserable conditions with which we are faced today, and by judicious advertisement, and the employment of capable lecturers, and as I have suggested before, the use of some of the modern picture demonstrating apparatus, and a thoroughly prepared brief to lay before the audience, I have not a doubt but that our membership could be doubled before another convention date rolls around, and I believe, too, Mr. Green, that the executive would be overwhelmed by the demand for Life tickets.

In closing, I may say that I do not think that anyone in the West has a deeper interest in the attainment of the objects for which the association is striving than the writer, and I can only echo the vote of confidence in our leaders, given at the Convention and hope that some way may be found to bring into force the suggestions I have made in this letter.

Wishing you continued and abounding success in your great work, I am,

H. N. BINGHAM,

Sec. Ralph Association.

Ralph, February 21.

THE SECRETARY'S REPLY

H. N. Bingham, Esq.,

Sec. Ralph Association.

Your very interesting letter of the 21st inst. to hand and noted. I do not know that I fully understand your idea re modern advertising, setting forth the causes for present deplorable business conditions. You say: "Let some of our best officials travel through the country giving practical demonstrations with a moving picture machine." I may say I have spent considerable time investigating the moving picture proposition, and have at present two very long letters from Toronto in this connection. I should be pleased to get your idea as to where you would give

these exhibitions, in the country school-house or in the towns and cities? To get a light sufficiently powerful for moving picture exhibitions electric or lime light must be used. The equipment for limelight is quite cumbersome and intricate. An especially built automobile might be used to generate the electricity, which is the only way I know to give a moving picture exhibition outside of points where electric light can be obtained. 'seen you might tell me what kind of pictures or films you would use. Give me a list of pictures that you have in mind that could be utilized. Could you devote any time to such work as this? Have you had any experience in such work?

I note what you say re Life Membership and the increasing of our annual members. Kindly tell me what you think we should do if we could increase our membership this year to ten times the present size of our organization? The association of membership being no more binding than at present, what would you advise that we should do?

Re Life members—the question of taking notes was thought out long ago. I am enclosing you a book of promissory note forms, and I should be very pleased to have you give us a demonstration in your own local association. Get every farmer properly filled in in the stub and return the same to me. Do not tear any out.

Regarding the amount of money we would have if every farmer in the province took out a Life Membership, I may say, we have now approximately 500 local associations. If each of these would just make one Life Member during the month of March and add them to the members we have already, it would make 1,500. Then if each Life member would, during the month of April, secure one more, we would have 2,600, and if in the month of May each again would secure one more, we would have 5,200. Let all these do likewise during the month of June and 10,400 would be the net result. Let them all work the same thing in July and 20,800 would be enrolled. Suppose we let them all rest through August, September and October, putting all hard to work again in November, November total would be 41,600, and if in December these all secured one each there would be 83,200 wearing a Life Membership badge, leaving only 16,800 out of the one hundred thousand farmers now in Saskatchewan. The keenest kind of rivalry perhaps would then exist amongst all of these during January and February who would secure the rest, when the whole would be embraced by our Life Membership proposition. This would put a million dollars in our trust fund, two hundred thousand into our general revenue and a permanent income from the trust fund at 5 per cent. interest permanently secured for all time of fifty thousand dollars per annum. I shall be pleased to know that you have started to enroll all the farmers in the vicinity of Ralph.

SEC. SASK. G.G.A.

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.

Some of the Druggists Who Sell Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick

If your druggist's name is not here, or if he is too far away to travel there this week, or if he does not sell Kill-Em-Quick, any of the following druggists will be pleased to send the 75c size for 90c, or the \$1.25 size for \$1.50 prepaid. The extra charge is for postage only. The value of Kill-em-Quick cannot be measured in single dollars—it saves thousands! Get a box at once!

MANITOBA

- Alexander, W. S. Walker
- Arden, A. A. Fulkerson
- Belmont, W. F. Stephenson
- Brandon, J. F. Scott
- Brandon, G. E. McCullough
- Brandon, W. A. Robertson
- Brandon, D. E. Clement
- Boscawth, A. Lanigan
- Casberry, Spearin & Co., Ltd.
- Cazman, E. H. Saunders
- Eikhoorn, J. Moseley
- Foxwarren, G. N. Maynes
- Franklin, W. E. R. Coad
- Glenboro, N. B. Henry
- Hamiota, B. R. McNaught
- Manitow, Charles C. Parker
- Minnedosa, R. T. Butchart
- Minnedosa, Minnedosa Pharmacy
- Hartney, E. W. Bailey
- Minota, J. W. Hewitt
- Minota, R. K. Chalmers
- Newdale, R. D. Kippen
- Neepawa, W. M. Hamilton
- Oak River, S. J. Kirk
- Oak Lake, J. R. K. Graham
- Rapid City, R. T. Hoskins
- Russell, William Ledingham
- Strathclair, H. A. Patterson
- Shour Lake, W. E. Arens
- Souris, Morton Drug Co.
- Swan Lake, R. L. Davidson
- Wawanesa, C. C. Gorie
- Virden, S. J. Hal
- Virden, Higginbotham & Son

SASKATCHEWAN

- Alameda, The Alameda Pharmacy
- Abernethy, S. C. Kennedy
- Aberdeen, J. M. Holmes
- Brownlee, Brownlee Drug Store
- Bridgeford, H. J. Greene
- Broderick, James Brough
- Bounty, Geo. A. Heron
- Broadview, Craig & Archer
- Bladworth, R. J. Eley
- Creelman, The Creelman Drug Co., Ltd.
- Carnduff, W. T. Lockhart
- Craig, A. C. Robertson
- Davidson, The People's Drug & Book Store
- Drinkwater, Geo. Boyd
- Duck Lake, R. T. Shepherd
- Dubuc, T. A. B. Ferris
- Delisle, F. J. Fear
- Dundurn, F. E. Livingstone
- Eyebow, Eyebow Drug Store
- Estevan, D. L. Irvine
- Elbow, Elbow Drug & Book Co., Ltd.
- Elfron, G. N. Crawford
- Earl Grey, F. C. Fowler
- Esterhazy, E. L. Smith
- Fillmore, R. G. Cook
- Forward, S. I. Cumming
- Francis, H. M. Woodhull
- Fleming, W. J. Hamm
- Foss Lake, W. E. Somers
- Gainsboro, J. A. Stewart
- Gull Lake, C. H. Morrison
- Glen Ewen, Glen Ewen Pharmacy
- Griffin, A. G. Robertson
- Grenfell, D. F. Patterson
- Govan, A. H. Roberts
- Heward, H. A. McDonald
- Hawarden, Thos. Nuttall
- Hague, J. H. Hildebrandt
- Humboldt, W. N. Duff
- Hanley, Red Cross Drug Hall
- Hanley, The Cantelon Pharmacy
- Herbert, W. P. Peters
- Indian Head, A. G. Orchard
- Indian Head, F. P. McCarthy
- Kindersley, The Kindersley Drug & Stationery Store
- Kindersley, Dr. J. W. Lord
- Lang, Geo. A. McCusig
- Lumsden, N. W. Anderson
- Lumsden, Lumsden Drug & Book Co., Ltd.
- Lanigan, C. A. Calvert
- Lemberg, H. S. Mann
- Lashburn, H. A. Ellis
- Lloydminster, Red Cross Pharmacy
- Lloydminster, The Medical Hall Drug Co., Ltd.
- Mackin, Mackin & Drug Co.
- Moose Jaw, F. W. Marlatt
- Moose Jaw, H. A. Davidson



ANTON MICKELSON, President

SAVE YOUR PROFITS Don't Let the Gophers Eat Your Golden Grain

Face this question squarely! What are you going to do about the gophers? Will you let them steal hundreds of dollars out of your grain profits or are you going to take the right step now towards killing them quick? This is a serious problem, Mr. Farmer. Every gopher on your farm means a clear loss to you of at least 10c. There are about 1,000 gophers in an ordinary 40-acre field. That means \$100.00 loss every forty acres, if you let the gopher live. Here is a guaranteed gopher poison. It's the most effective, most economical and most practical way known to rid your fields of every gopher, pocket gopher, squirrel, prairie dog, field mouse, coyote, rabbit, wolf and rat. It has been tried for years in every locality and proved perfect.

One 75c box of Kill-Em-Quick will actually kill all the gophers on 80 acres -- will actually kill over 2,000 gophers. That means—less than 1c per acre, invested for my poison, will save you \$200.00 on 80 acres. A \$1.25 box of Kill-Em-Quick contains twice as much as the 75c box and will kill 4,000 gophers. Isn't it worth while trying? I guarantee you satisfaction absolutely. If Kill-Em-Quick fails to work, I want to know it. I'll refund every cent of money personally. Kill-Em-Quick is

Easy To Use

It is put up in powder form. Simply soak the grain over night—drain water off and mix with Kill-Em-Quick which sticks to the grain. Thus the poison forms a coating over the grain so it comes into immediate contact with the stomach tissues, causing death of the gopher instantly. If you come in from the field some noontime after finding gophers at work, you can mix Kill-Em-Quick at once by placing the grain in hot water for a moment, draining it off and mixing with the powder and adding a little cornmeal. Place the preparation wherever there's a sign of a gopher.

There are many other ways to use Kill-Em-Quick. The directions are on every package. If you want any special advice, do not hesitate to write me personally. I will tell you just how to use Kill-Em-Quick for best results. I want you to be so satisfied with what Kill-Em-Quick does, that you'll tell your neighbors about it.

At the side and bottom of this advertisement, I give a list of some of the druggists who sell Kill-Em-Quick.

Ask Your Druggist

—even if his name isn't here. I didn't have space enough for them all. But nearly every good druggist sells it. If yours doesn't, please mail me his name with your order and I'll ship direct, express prepaid, with my guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Don't take anything except Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. Nothing else will kill gophers so quickly, so cheaply and with so little bother. Memorize the package shown below. Kill-Em-Quick is put up in two sizes, at 75c and \$1.25. The \$1.25 package contains twice as much as the 75c package, but the 75c package holds enough to kill all the gophers in an 80-acre field.

Write Me A Postal or Letter

Tell me whether gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, sage rats, field mice, rats, coyotes, wolves, ground hogs, rabbits, badgers or pocket gophers are troubling you most. Let me know all the facts and I will write you a personal letter. I want to mail you my Free Book that tells all about Kill-Em-Quick. Ask me questions. I'm glad to be of service to you. Now is the time to kill the gophers and Kill-Em-Quick is the poison to do it with. Mail me a postal or letter—in the meantime ask your druggist for Kill-Em-Quick.

Kill Every Gopher Now

Don't wait! Gophers never lose their appetites. They are always ravenously hungry. They start eating the minute you start seeding. They eat every day and all day. They store up enough grain to last them all winter. They not only eat the grain but the tender shoots as well, and will follow a row from one end of the field to the other, eating just enough to kill the plant. In dry weather they take pleasure in eating the juicy joints.

I've made a mighty careful study of gophers. I know their habits and I've watched them hour after hour and day after day. It was necessary for me to know how they acted, so I could get the information that would enable us to mix a poison that would kill gophers and kill them quick.

Save \$100.00 Every 40 Acres

When you figure it all up, gophers steal about 5 bushels of grain every acre. That means 200 bushels every 40 acres—at 50c a bushel that makes \$200.00. Can you afford to lose that much every 40 acres? Wouldn't you like to put that \$100.00 or \$200.00 or \$300.00 or more to your credit in the bank instead of letting the gophers have it!

Remember, too, that every pair of gophers raises 20 to 36 young ones every year, and gophers are constantly throwing up non-productive soil which soon ruins farms. Something will have to be done sooner or later. Why wait! Here is the poison that thousands of farmers have used in their fields with greatest success. It has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars for farmers throughout gopher infested sections. It will save hundreds of dollars for YOU.

Kill-Em-Quick Costs 1c. Per Acre

My gopher poison is different from anything else ever placed on the market. It has a very peculiar odor—an odor that a decidedly pleasing to the gophers. Kill-Em-Quick attracts them like a magnet and they like the taste of it. And Kill-Em-Quick is so powerful that the merest atom kills a gopher. One grain of wheat, coated with Kill-Em-Quick means sure death. The gopher dies on the spot. He doesn't get time to find out what he ate. He doesn't have time to suffer. He dies quick and that's all there is to it.

Anton Mickelson, President

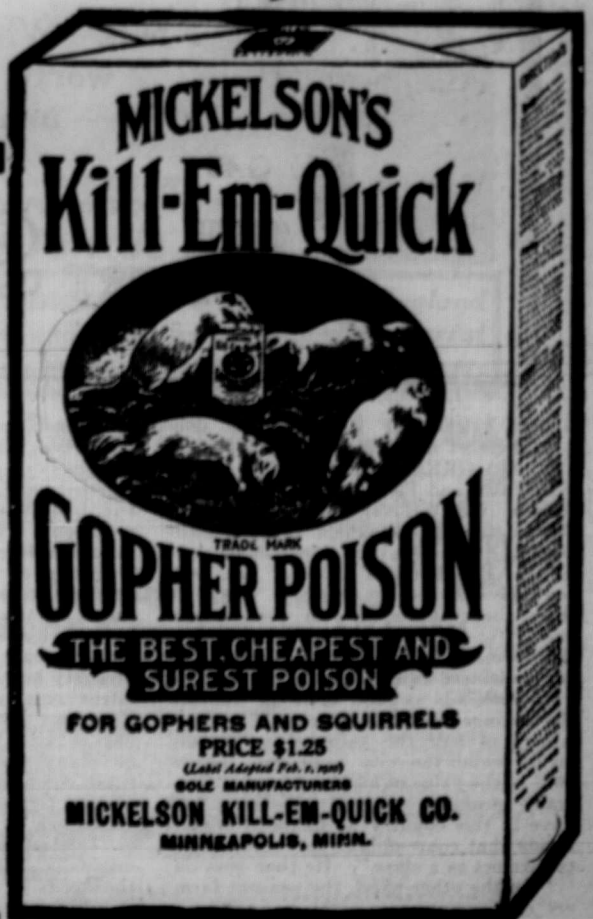
Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company

Dept. K. Winnipeg, Manitoba

- Moose Jaw, E. L. Colling
- Moose Jaw, Moose Jaw Drug & Stationery Co., Ltd.
- Macoun, A'extander, Mitchell
- Milestone, M. A. Ediot
- Moosomin, C. B. Nicholl
- Moosomin, Walte, Pennington
- Margo, F. J. Williams
- Maymont, W. J. Mahinney
- Maidstone, R. W. Barclay
- Maple Creek, E. G. Hewitt
- Maple Creek, F. C. B. Wilson
- McTaggart, McTaggart Pharmacy
- Netherhill, R. A. Scott
- Nokomis, R. H. Norris
- North Battleford, N. T. Brown
- North Battleford, Harry W. Wright
- Ogema, Ogema Drug Co.
- Oxbow, J. P. Tripp
- Osage, R. J. Barrett
- Outlook, E. A. Hewat
- Outlook, G. F. Daintry
- Paynton, Paynton Drug Co., Ltd.
- Perdue, A. L. Kean
- Qu'Appelle, W. H. Hunter
- Regina, Regina Pharmacy, Ltd.
- Regina, Regina Trading Co., Ltd.
- Regina, E. W. Roberts
- Rouleau, W. A. Harkness
- Rosetown, C. B. Mark
- Rosthern, A. A. Beirnes
- Rosthern, R. S. Fleury
- Radisson, The Radisson Pharmacy
- Saskatoon, R. T. Chown
- Saskatoon, The City Drug Co., Ltd.
- Saskatoon, Central Drug Co., Ltd.
- Saskatoon, P. H. Coad
- Saskatoon, Saskatoon Drug & Stationery Co., Ltd.
- Saskatoon, S. T. Atkinson
- Sedley, Sedley Drug Co., Ltd.

- Stoughton, E. Hull
 - Sintaluta, V. J. Carson
 - St. Aldwyne, James Brough
 - Sheho, Sheho Drug Store
 - Strassburg, E. S. Agnew
 - Swift Current, J. P. Rooney
 - Tyvan, A. N. Hardy
 - Tugaske, Tugaske Drug Store
 - Tuxford, J. H. Story
 - Unity, A. J. Tovey
 - Weyburn, O. S. Mitchell
 - Weyburn, H. S. Elwin & Co.
 - Wolsley, A. D. Ferguson
 - Wolsley, E. S. Cody
 - Whitewood, J. R. Bird & Co.
 - Wapella, Thompson's Pharmacy
 - Wikie, F. A. Sitter
 - Young, H. W. Paddell
 - Yellow Grass, W. C. Sweet
 - Zealandia, Zealandia Drug Store
- ALBERTA
- Bow Island, G. B. Mills
 - Barons, W. E. Walliven
 - Bassano, J. H. Stiles
 - Brooks, P. W. McNab
 - Chauvin, T. H. Saul
 - Camrose, A. M. Sanders
 - Cardston, The Cardston Phar'cy.
 - Cardston, Cardston Drug & Book Co., Ltd.
 - Champion, Champion Drug Co., Ltd.
 - Carmanagay, Thos. Little
 - Calgary, James Findlay Drug Co., Ltd.
 - Calgary, The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
 - Calgary, MacFarlane & White
 - Calgary, Wendell MacLean
 - Clareholm, O. L. Reineske
 - Carlstadt, Carlstadt Drug Store
 - Gleichen, Gleichen Pharmacy
 - Gleichen, A. R. Yates
 - Granum, Granum Drug Co.

- Hardisty, Alberta Drug & Stationery Co., Ltd.
- High River, Austin Francis
- Innisfree, Innisfree Drug Store
- Irma, H. B. Armstrong
- Innisfail, Miss Simpson
- Innisfail, William Geary
- Kitacoty, D. W. Whillans
- Lacombe, Lacombe Drug Co., Ltd.
- Lethbridge, Red Cross Drug & Book Co., Ltd.
- Lethbridge, Jackson & Cope
- Lethbridge, J. D. Higginbotham & Co., Ltd.
- Medicine Hat, C. S. Pingle
- Medicine Hat, E. M. Cawker
- Magrath, Magrath Pharmacy
- Milk River, Milk River Mercantile Co., Ltd.
- Macleod, Barnes & McNay
- Macleod, A. Young & Co., Ltd.
- Manton, Manton Drug Co., Ltd.
- Okeoke, F. R. Brown
- Pincher Creek, D. L. McCrea
- Pincher Creek, Mitchell Drug Co., Ltd.
- Red Deer, Parker's Pharmacy
- Raymond, McDuffee Bros.
- Sterling, Sterling Drug Co., Ltd.
- Strathmore, E. Lambert
- Strathmore, A. W. Miller
- Stavelly, Stavelly Drug Store
- Taber, Alberta Drug & Stationery Co., Ltd.
- Vermilion, E. J. Kibblewhite
- Vegreville, Red Cross Pharmacy
- Vegreville, The V. & V. Drug & Book Co.
- Viking, Viking Drug Co.
- Wainwright, Red Cross Pharmacy
- Wainwright, Wainwright Pharmacy
- Warner, S. Cope





Here are two typical values from the new Spring and Summer Catalogue of **The SIMPSON Store** Over two hundred beautifully illustrated pages of **DELIVERY-PAID MERCHANDISE**

There is a copy reserved for you—send for it to-day. Meantime let us send you one of the wonderful values illustrated here.

G43. This Coat is made of All-wool English Serge, in a neat design, distinctly up-to-date. The colors are black and navy, the dye being there to stay. The back of the coat is semi-fitting and the seams are raised. The front is single-breasted and fastens with three buttons. The collar is plain tailored and the revers are overlaid with black satin, and the cuffs are finished with a stitched tab of self material, ornamented with buttons. There are patch pockets with flaps and buttons. All seams are well bound inside; the coat is lined across the shoulders, and finished with French facings.
 Sizes 32 to 42 bust.
 Length 54 inches. **\$10.00**
 Price, delivered . . .

G 43

THE ROBERT

SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
 TORONTO

G92. This is a Neatly Tailored Suit, noticeable anywhere for its simple grace and dignity. The coat is semi-fitting back and front and lined with grey satin. The collar has large pointed revers and finished with piping of narrow striped fabric. The sleeves are tailored, with cuffs that match the collar. The pockets are stitched in obliquely. The skirt has the new wide front panel, and the fold below the knee line is ornamented at the front seams with little buttons. It has a full length back panel, which fastens to the left. Sizes, bust 32 to 42; waist 22 to 29. Length 38 to 42. Price, delivered . . . **\$11.75**



G 92

N.B. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth, we pay all delivery charges to your nearest station or post office on everything mentioned in this Catalogue.

GREW TIRED OF PAYING 60% INTEREST A YEAR AND STARTED A GREAT MOVEMENT

In Farm and Fireside for February 17, Judson C. Welliver, the well-known Washington correspondent of that publication, writes in his department, entitled "The Farmers' Lobby," an exceedingly interesting article in which he shows how the city man can borrow money for his business much easier than the farmer. The farmer is prosperous and as honest as anybody, and the security he offers is as good as any. And yet the average farmer must pay 6% to get a loan of half the value of a splendid farm, while the city man can borrow 80% of the value of his city home. "Generally speaking," says Mr. Welliver, "we have in this country no financial organization that contemplates extending credit to farmers as a class." He then goes on: "On the other hand, the peasant farmers of Germany are right now doing a

business of nearly \$2,000,000 a year with themselves, through their little co-operative banking associations, which gather together vast numbers of small deposits and loan them to members of the association. These co-operative organizations are based on the idea of giving the individual a credit, a borrowing capacity, simply because he is a member and because the organization takes account of his individual character and work, without reference merely to the amount of property he may hold. The necessity for introducing something similar to this European system of co-operative loaning has of late been profoundly impressed on many students of American agricultural conditions. One form of the new plan in Germany is known as the Schulze-Deleitzsch system.

"Doctor Schulze organized his system originally with reference to supplying the needs of small tradesmen and other people in the German towns, whom he

found borrowing at exorbitant interest rates from loan-sharks. Schulze relates that one small tradesman in his town, being compelled to borrow fifty thalers for a few days, had to pay one thaler a day, or at the rate of 730 per cent. interest per annum. An interest rate of one thaler a month for a loan of 20 thalers was common, making the charge 60 per cent. per annum. This was utterly ruinous to enterprise and discouraging to industry among a great class of the most frugal and worthy people."

REASONS FOR STAYING ON THE FARM

The following reasons for staying on the farm are presented in the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"It is the safest real-estate investment.

"It is the best place to avoid doctor bills.

"There is no place like it for bringing up a family.

"It affords the greatest opportunity to cultivate the bump of optimism.

"It is the foundation of all national prosperity.

"It produces the eatables and wearables for the nation's people.

"It offers the best chance to live in peace with God and man, than which nothing better can be desired.

"It is easier to leave the farm than it is to get back to it after you are once in the city working as carpenter, bricklayer, car-man, bookkeeper or clerk to meet your financial obligations.

"It gives a man room to build his own home. In town another is likely to build the home for you—and in the end own it."

Question Drawer

Continued from Page 11

STOCK CATTLE WANTED

Ques.—As there is a lot of wheat in the west both threshed and in the stock that is only feed, could this not be fed to good advantage to cattle? Where would be the best place to buy cattle to get them here cheapest? What would the freight cost on a car of cattle from Montana? What would the duty be on a carload?—L.B.

Ans.—Low grade wheat, especially when it is as hard to get rid of as at present, could certainly be fed to advantage if the necessary stock could be secured. Cattle, however, are worth more money south of the line than in Western Canada, and as there is duty of 25 per cent. on the value of cattle brought into Canada from the United States, and another duty of 27½ per cent. on cattle worth more than \$14 per head going from Canada to the United States, there is not much chance to make money by importing stockers to feed here. If reciprocity had gone through the duties would have been removed by both countries. The only thing now is to try and get some young cattle in your own district.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE

Ques.—I wrote a will and left it with the parish minister of the church I belonged to in the old country. Is it necessary to have another will drawn out in this country? I am a bachelor and have no relatives on this side of the water. 2. I have sold my farm and will have some money coming to me for a few years every fall. Should I appoint some person to look after my interest in case of death? 3. I am getting the deed for my farm next fall and I expect to be running around quite a bit. Where should I leave said deed to be secure?—OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are several trust companies with offices in Winnipeg who undertake to act as administrators of estates, and who also have deposit vaults in which their clients may place their valuable papers. It is not necessary to make a new will, but it would be more convenient and if you appoint a trust company as your executor they will draw up a will for you free of charge.

TENANT MAY VOTE

Ques.—Has a resident tenant the right to vote on the election of school trustees?—A.J.S.

Ans.—Yes, if the property of which he is tenant is his permanent and principal place of residence.

FENCING AND BREAD

Ques.—1. A. puts up a line fence between A. and B. Can A. make B. pay for half the cost of fence? 2. Will you please let me know if a baker who sells bread has to give a certain weight and what is the weight by law?—A FARMER.

Ans.—Yes, when B. makes use of it by joining his fence to the line fence, but not before. 2. This is regulated by municipal by-laws. In rural districts there are no regulations.

TRUTH AND SIR MAX AITKEN

London, March 4—This week's issue of Truth contains the following: "The imperialists who gleefully exclaim when they read the honors lists of baronetcies and knightships, about the glorious links of the empire, will do well to avoid reading the official debates on the tariff commission bill at Ottawa. There was some remarkably outspoken language concerning tariffs and trusts, outspoken even for Ottawa, where the courtesies of debate are not nearly so nicely defined as at Westminster. Particularly plain was the speaking regarding one Canadian Napoleon of finance who did a little deal in cement at Montreal, took ship here, and was elected a Conservative M.P., almost before he had recovered from his sea-sickness, and finally blossomed out as a knight. Under the Liberal government there may be cases when a baronetcy or a knightship is a real link of the empire, but the debates of the tariff commission

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk! STEEL SHOES

Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort—Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made. There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent sprains and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, so water-proof as leather can be made. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff. The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special, light, thin, springy, rust-resisting steel. Soles and heels are reinforced with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 25 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



FREE!

Send for Book "The Sale of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$1.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$2.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$2.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.00 per pair.

For Boys—Sizes 1 to 4

Boys' Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$1.50 per pair.
Boys' Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$2.50 per pair.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man

DEALERS' NOTE—Give your customers a square deal by handling Ruthstein Steel Shoes. Write for terms today to Bluffford Davis & Co., Ltd., 6-42 W. Front Street, Toronto. To Western Dealers—Write to George G. Lennox, 27 King Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

Good for the Feet! Good for the Health! Good for the Bank Account!

These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocketbook than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 4 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

Free Examination

And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

WHY WAIT? SEND NOW!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$1.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$2.00 per pair. For all classes of men requiring high-top shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

United States Factory: Racine, Wisconsin
Great Britain Factory: Northampton, Eng.

at Ottawa do not suggest that this is one of them."

A VALUABLE BULLETIN

The January number of the Canadian Bulletin "The Publications of the International Agricultural Institute," has just been issued.

In an article on "Rural Land Credit in Argentina," a pretty complete account is given of agricultural conditions in that country. The average price of farm lands is 72 cents per acre and the State offers land at public auction at 18 cents per acre. There are three large official mortgage institutions in Argentina from which loans on mortgage are procured by issue of notes of hand payable in instalments. There are also a number of private institutions, most of which have their headquarters in Europe.

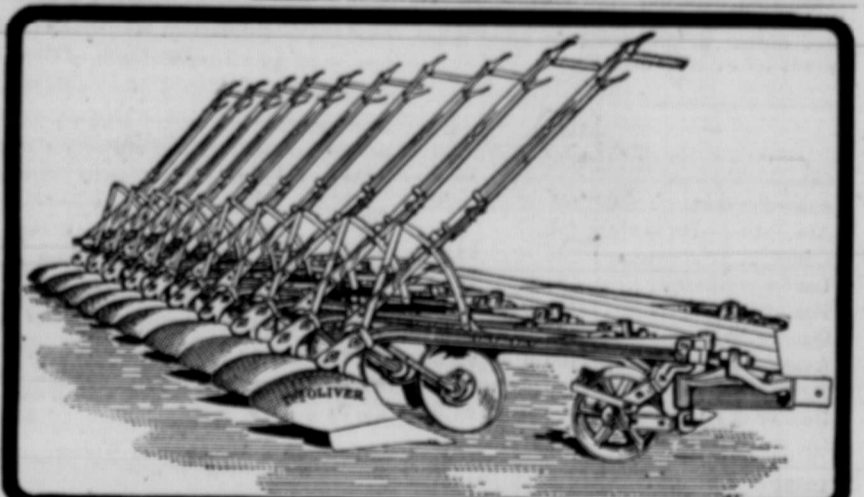
The "Milk Supply in the Large German Towns" is the title of another article. Since the health of the whole population, especially of the children is concerned, the consumer is justified in demanding a guarantee of the quality of the milk, or even the supervision of the milk industry by the State or the municipalities. In the question of price, the most important factor is the gain of the middlemen. In some German towns the problem has been solved in large establishments where large trade and immediate contact with producers permit of their selling at reasonable prices, while guaranteeing the purity and genuineness of the article.

"Grimm Alfalfa, a Cold-resisting Lucerne" is described. The resistance of this alfalfa to cold is due to a selected acclimatization. There are cases on record where it has withstood temperatures as low as 38 deg. Fah.

In an article on "Dangers and Drawbacks of Milk obtained from Cows Fed on Factory Residues" it is shown that milk from cows so fed causes digestive troubles in children. The factory wastes which should not be used include stale malt husks from breweries, pulp from distilleries and sugar refineries unless dried.

An account is given of the "Frozen Meat Trade in 1910." There has been a rapid change of opinion in almost all European countries in favor of granting greater facilities for the importation of frozen meat, to make up for the scarcity and the high price of food. In 1910 the imports of frozen and chilled meats into Great Britain amounted to 610,970 tons. There are 55 refrigerating establishments in Australia and 11 in South America.

Discontent, if there is a reason for it, is a hopeful and useful sign.—Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P.



Let Your Tractor Do Its Best!

THE saving and advantages you have a right to expect from tractor plowing will be yours if your engine pulls an Oliver Gang. You are out for quick plowing this season. You can't afford to miss a day—an hour. So take no risk—choose an Oliver tractor gang, Canadian-built for Canadian conditions, tested and proved right, first in reliability, and ease of operation. That is the record of the

Oliver Tractor Gang

Being built up of 4, 5, or 6 base units in any desired combination, you can use just as many bottoms as your engine will handle—4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or more. A whole unit of either size can be taken off or added as required. An accident to the plow can't stop your whole outfit. The Oliver Tractor Gang in any size is easy for one man to operate. Each base has its individual lever and gauge wheel with gauge wheel mounted on rocking axle. Levers have double latch convenient to operate with either or both hands in any position. The perfectly smooth platform allows easy, quick action. Trucks are swiveled to allow for short turning and have extra wide face for carrying weight easily, even on soft ground. See the IHC local agent and let him point out all these and many other Oliver features equally important and valuable to you. He can also show you Oliver Riding and Walking Gangs, Sulkies, Steel and Wood Beam Walking Plows. Or, write nearest branch house for full particulars.

Western Branch Houses: INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)
At—Brandon, Man. Lethbridge, Alta. Saskatoon, Sask. Calgary, Alta. No. Battleford, Sask. Weyburn, Sask. Yorkton, Sask. Edmonton, Alta. Regina, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.

Sales Agent for Canada

The Alarm Clock

L. L. Continued from Page 8

I had dressed I felt queerer still. An' I had a whole hour before he'd come. So I lay down an' fell asleep.

Once more Miss Blake's grip tightened. Miss Winifred understood and laughed:

"You mean if I'd only stayed asleep. But I'd thought of that. So I set the clock an' stuck it there—right by my head."

There was a pause. The voice of the older girl was dull:

"It—rang—I suppose."

"You bet it rang. Count on that! Has it ever missed ringing—one single morning summer or winter at six-thirty sharp! So I knew I could count on it ringing. It did. . . . I woke up—got on my hat. . . . He came—an' I went out."

Eliza Blake spoke very low:

"Go on! What happened? Talk exact!"

"I won't!" Again that strange uncertainty leaped into Miss Winifred's eyes. "I don't know as I could," she added.

"Why not?"

"It's—it's queer—it's—"

"Think hard!"

As Miss Giles thought, she flushed again:

"Ain't it enough—for you to know—that I didn't come home at all last night?"

Miss Blake gave a violent start:

"You didn't come home at all last night?"

"Don't you know I didn't!"

"Wait, Win! Let me think!"

"What's the use thinkin'! It's done! I couldn't get back if I wanted to now! An' I don't! D'you hear? I don't! Quit starin' at me like that!"

An amazing thing happened. Eliza Blake, who never said much, suddenly began to laugh. Her hands hung weak and limp at her sides. She laughed in a strange convulsive way. Tears streamed down her freckled cheeks.

And at this the thin mask of defiance fell from the face of Miss Winifred Giles. Her features worked. Her voice sounded even more scared than before:

"I'm sorry! Honest to God! I'd like to be back! I'd give anything on God's earth to be back—jest where I was! But it's no use! Can't you see! No use!"

She stopped abruptly, turned, and as though transfixed stood looking at the table over by the bed. The table had no covering, the bare wood redoubled the sound. The alarm clock had gone off.

"Say," Miss Giles' voice was a whisper. "What's the matter with that clock?"

But at the ringing of the clock, the laughter of Eliza Blake had become even stranger. She took her friend into her arms and held her tight for a moment. Then at last she was able to speak.

"When I came home last night at ten—you were here—Win—in bed—asleep." Miss Giles jerked back:

"Here! Last night?"

"Win! What day do you think this is?"

"Thursday."

"No! It's Wednesday!"

"What d'you mean?"

"I mean you came in an hour ago—set that clock—and fell asleep."

For a moment Miss Winifred stared.

"You mean I—"

"Dreamt all that."

The face of Miss Giles grew deathly white.

"Dreamt all that!" she whispered. Miss Blake held her tighter, and felt her tremble violently. "No! How could I?"

"Because—Win—as you was saying—you had got all worked up to go. You'd thought about it—hard. So when you fell asleep—you went right on an' dreamt it. An' when you woke up a few minutes ago—you thought it was—Thursday night—and that all you had dreamt—had happened."

Miss Giles looked up, her face still white.

"Then you mean I'm—back—where I was?"

"Back where you'll stay, please God!"

Miss Giles crumpled up like a broken doll. Miss Blake carried her to the bed, laid her down, bent over her. And for some time nothing was said.

The clock was ticking loud and clear. Its hour hand had come to eight.

There was a knock on the door. The landlady came in. A prim sharp-eyed little woman. Her voice was shrill:

"Say! There's a gentleman waitin' downstairs. He says his name is Mister Brooks. . . . Hello! What's wrong? What's happened?"

Miss Blake had straightened slowly. She kept her broad back turned to the door.

"Nothing has happened," she said very steadily. "You can tell that gentleman—that he—needn't wait."—*American Magazine.*

Modesty is a great virtue, but if it limits usefulness it becomes a fault.—*Bishop of Liverpool.*

PEDIGREED SEED (Guaranteed)

Awarded SWEEPSTAKE CUP and every Prize for Oats at the Manitoba Provincial Seed Exhibition

MARQUIS WHEAT REGENERATED RED FIFE GARTON'S No. 46
 No. 22 REGENERATED ABUNDANCE REGENERATED BANNER AND VICTORY OATS
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 SELECTED HARDY ALFALFA AND GRASSES

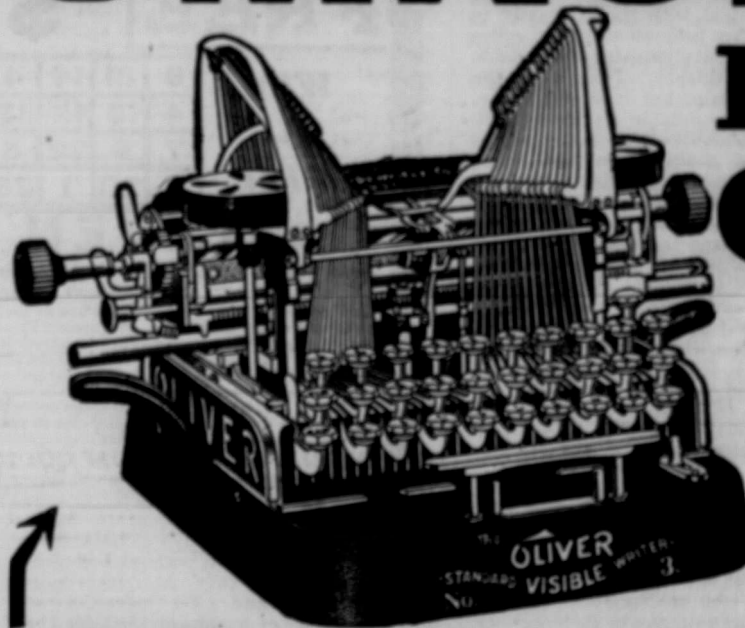
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The Civil Service and Politics

Continued from Page 7

of details and then extend. The principle of the situation is this: that all appointments below that of deputy minister in the clerical line, except those of day laborers and people of that sort, in the inside service, shall be made in connection with our Civil Service Commission, in one of two ways. Either we shall describe the positions by advertising them and throwing them open to general competition, or, if in a department some technical or professional position has to be filled, the department or minister may nominate with the consent of the government at large some specialist for the position. But it is required of the Commission to investigate the qualifications of such nominee, and if we are not satisfied we don't issue a certificate. And without our certificate such person cannot be appointed.

So that in one line we are singularly free to hunt up certain people to fill positions, and in the other the Commission has an absolute vote power on any nomination by the government. Now in operation that has not worked badly, though it may seem that the government was simply keeping a string to its bow. Because the government found such a relief in simply being able to say to the Commission, "We want a man, or a number of men, of such a character," and then the government could say to all and sundry begging for positions, "We have absolutely nothing to do with it and you will have to go and see the Commission."

Well, some of them were very wrath at first. They said, "Yes, that only means that the direct avenue to appointments has been shut off. Now we will have to find up what blind alley or back-stairs we have got to go to get in." That was the suspicion on the part of a good many. At the same time it enabled the government, at any rate, to wipe its hands of these appointments. They came down to us and wanted to know how this and that was going. We patiently explained things to them. Some members differed about it and curiously enough some of

the opposition members were most troubled about it. Because, as I say, the promise of patronage is not a monopoly of one party, but is open to both and if you take it away from one you take it away from both.

One member of the opposition said, "I don't like the system at all." I said, "How is that? Don't you think it works fairly?" Oh yes, I think it does," he replied, "though I didn't think so at first. But the trouble is you are appointing people from both sides. Well," he said, "that is cutting us out. We have been telling our own people that they would never get a look in till the government was defeated and that then we would deliver the goods when we got in. Now you're delivering the goods without them putting us in (Laughter) You are cutting out one of our strongest arguments."

Now, I think, very few members of parliament seriously object to the process and both parties, as in the United States and as in Britain, are committed up to the very hilt to stand by the process not only as instituted so far, but to the extension of it, as the present government intends to do.

Promotion for Efficiency

Lastly the question is, how is the Commission working?

Firstly, with regard to the question of promotion: we are necessarily given the power to deal with those already in the service. No promotion to an office below that of deputy minister can be made without our certificate. That is in the inside service again, but it would apply, if extended, to the outside service as well. There is a difficulty because many people were put into positions in the inside service who had never qualified under any conditions. They were simply put in under the old system of party patronage. These people expected that the same influence which put them in would keep them going on up. Now, they discover that the influences which put them in have evaporated and that going on up depends on themselves and that is not very palatable to some. The consequence is that the real, strenuous objection to the extension of our powers, or the continuation of them indeed, is from those who are already in the service and who see, many of them, and I have to acknowledge to them quite frankly that they are quite correct, see the conditions of promotion hopelessly blocked. That is not a very pleasant situation and their attitude is a very natural one for them to take up. But for those who are capable and who can meet the requirements it is a very encouraging feature.

Promotion with us is a question of efficiency, not of length of service. If two men are equally efficient, then the senior man, the man longest in the service, should go up. But if it is plainly demonstrated that a man below him, no matter how far below him, is the more efficient man, he is the man who goes up. Otherwise, you can see that there is no encouragement to faithful service, to working for the government in the proper spirit. And there would simply be a tendency to look at the list ahead and say, "Until they have all gone up there is no chance for me. I might as well take it easy." That is the condition of hope on the one side, for the more efficient and the condition of despair on the other side, for the less efficient and particular despair to those who see their party influence and connection going for naught.

Then as to the outsider coming in. There are two kinds of men or servants recruited into the service. One, the young man or the young woman who knows little or nothing about what they are to do in the service. That is, they are entering to learn their business. They come in at the lower grades and work up as they study. Then there is the other class, the man with experience, with training worked out and arrived at in the surrounding developments and results in the outside world. This man is wanted to come in and take charge of inside work at a high level. Here we have two totally different classes, one merely going in to learn the business, the other coming in to direct or assist with experience and qualifications gained in the outside world. The difference is a very vital one. The test, therefore, in these two cases would be very different and that is where, I think, we are in a position to improve on some of the British and American methods.

Where it is a question of selecting persons decently educated, who prove by passing a general examination that they have the quality to begin work,

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Each one of the above four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet.

USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. **ACT QUICKLY.** This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Write the four words, with your name and address, 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. **Act Promptly.**

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we had written competitive examinations and on the basis of that, without technical qualifications at all they enter in proportion as they stand. We advertise so many positions of a certain kind for the next six months, hold examinations up and down the country, take the first twenty or thirty or whatever it is and dole them out as necessary.

For Technical Positions

But for other positions I have been long enough at a university to know that a written examination only goes so far, that there are higher types of examination than written examinations, and personally I found it desirable to use the other feature in university work even. The question is, how are you going to conduct any other kind of examination? Well, that is where the flexibility of our system comes in. It was absolutely indispensable that we should be free from, perhaps not the suspicion, but at any rate the proof of favoritism and if you don't set an ordinary written paper before any kind of a man to fill any kind of a position, how can you prove that the other process of selection is free from favoritism?

In the British departments they have had to face the same difficulty. Well, we advertise the position in the same way as they do. We state in the advertisement what is required, what are the minimum conditions for the position, whether it is the geological survey or in the engineering department, or wherever it is. We usually require that all applicants who will be considered must be graduates of some recognized scientific institution. That ensures that all the men we have to encounter have had a proper training in the business they are to conduct.

All those who square with the conditions are then required to have had experience in certain specified lines. When we get the applications we send them a form to fill in various answers to questions indicating where they were educated, whether we can get their certified diplomas, at what institutions they have had experience, with whom they were employed and at what kind of work and so on. We then take that, but we don't ask them ourselves to furnish us with any credentials at all or letters of introduction. We make enquiries of the persons with

whom they worked, regardless of whether they think they pleased their employers or not. We state to these employers the conditions, and the responsibility is laid upon them of giving accurate and trustworthy information. We state the purpose for which the man is wanted and in that way accumulate his record. We take this record and then we call in certain experts in this line, one of whom is the man who is going to be responsible for the work that man does. And we find invariably that if a man is absolutely responsible for what his subordinate does, he is looking for the best man he can get, otherwise he is simply breeding trouble for himself.

He doesn't know, and we don't know, anything about the politics of the applicant. Sometimes we have to send to foreign countries for the right man. Either there is not sufficient work of that kind and sufficient experience in Canada or the few men doing it are far more highly paid than we can pay them. We get a man from abroad and ask him to make a report on the work to be done and then we call in an associate expert from outside and then go over their reports ourselves and on their joint report we come to the conclusion that such and such a man is the best man for the position. His name is then entered for a six months' probation, which I hope will be extended to one year at least in the higher technical positions. If during that time he doesn't come up to requirements he is subject to dismissal. If he goes beyond that time he is automatically permanently appointed.

That, in brief, is the stage at which we have arrived. I have tried to show you what were the conditions giving rise to the necessity for that reform. I have tried to indicate what steps were taken and may say, in conclusion, that the outlook seems to be at the present time ripe for the taking of the whole service out of politics, thereby redeeming the politician from the worst persecution he ever endures and making it possible and more agreeable for a better class of men, and for the same class of men to devote their energies to the higher service of the country so that the party shall serve the country instead of the country serving the party." (Loud cheers).

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The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

IDEALS

A feeble groping after higher things,
As yet all shadowed and all undefined,
With no reality, no shape nor form,
A dim beginning in the human mind.

Perchance some flower that turned her
lovely head
To meet the warmth of her Creator's sun
Had stirred our sleeping, undeveloped soul
To face the life, the race that all must run.

Perhaps the passing of some little child,
With tiny, unsoiled hands and wond'ring
eyes,
Awoke some dormant instinct in our breast,
That sprang to being with a glad sur-
prise.

It may be that we saw some aged saint,
His battle over and his Home in sight,
That gave to us a keen desire to live
As he, whose face was set towards the
light.

A keen desire to conquer for the best,
A striving after right, that nobly grew,
Until it blossomed in a wondrous flower,
The secret of whose growth God only
knew.

The flower of Love—of Love to God and
man,
Of Love that triumphed over everything,
That set wrong right, that taught men to
rejoice
And thro' the world to make Love's
triumphs ring.

This and no other is man's true ideal,
That we fulfil our part in God's great
plan,
And make a little brighter our small place
In God's great world—by love to Him and
man.

Then when we stand before the great White
Throne,
Our struggles over and our battles won,
God's voice completes our incomplete ideals,
Our work is sanctified by His "Well done."

WINIFRED BENEY

CHAT WITH MY READERS

If at any time I write on what appears to be one side of a question you may be perfectly certain that in a very short time the other side will appear, that is, if I write of the Tender Wife, I will also write of the Tender Husband later. If it is the Duty of Parents to their Children, I will write later on the Duty of Children to their Parents. I do not want to come out bitterly or strongly on any subject because it is only by being temperate and taking both sides of a question that women will ever be able to show the men that they are really worthy of the trust they wish to place in us by giving us the right to vote. While believing very strongly that there are many wrongs righted, and that there are many imperfect husbands, I know also that there are many imperfect wives; but I also believe that the mother has decidedly the most influence in her home and home surroundings, and that if, in the early part of her married life, she insists on proper respect being paid to her, and not allowing swearing or any impure language in her presence, I feel assured that her husband would very soon come to her way of thinking. Swearing is something that I feel every woman should very determinedly and firmly show that she will not allow in her presence or before her little children. You cannot expect little children to grow up pure and true in their way of speaking if they have the terrible example of father or mother swearing, or being guilty of telling impure jokes and stories in their presence; and they cannot be surprised if, outside amongst other children, their sons or daughters repeat their own language. And alas! it is not, unfortunately, out of the poorest homes that I find this example is carried where one would expect so little, but from the better class homes where there is every advantage for greater refinement.

THE CULTURE OF THE RACIAL LIFE IS THE VITAL INDUSTRY OF ANY PEOPLE

The ultimate principle, biological, sociological and eugenic, which we are here advocating under the name of the Rights

of Mothers, is abundantly supported by these considerations. We see now that the expectant mother is in actual fact working, and that if we ask her to do any other kind of work, we are simply sacrificing the future to the present, but nature never fails to advance herself on the spend-thrift, individual or nation. Our business is to recognize that the expectant mother is doing our business, and we must take care of her accordingly. She is a worker, and the foremost of all workers.

Of course, what we here argue applies to the nursing mother, and to the second stage of nurture, which is the nursing stage, just as much or almost as much, as it applies to the expectant mother. The nursing mother is also in fact a worker, and an indispensable one, Budin's work with sterilized milk notwithstanding.

To consider the chemical energy expended in the production of milk alone it has been estimated that the production of milk for six months' nursing involves the same amount of work as would raise a ton-weight 800 feet high. When we consider what this work is for, what it is that the expectant and nursing mother produces, and what kinds of things are produced by most of our national industries, there is surely warrant for declaring yet again that the culture of the racial life is the vital industry of any people; that the economic rights of mothers, as mothers, are therefore paramount; and that she who creates the future, the maker of life and carer for life, is surely the last person to be in a position of economic insecurity in a sanely constructed society.

Why not apply to the creation of life as much knowledge as is lavished on engines of death? The writer here repeats the demand, which will certainly one day be granted, for the establishment,

in association with the system of maternity benefits, of a class of state obstetricians, keen, clean, competent men and women, Listerian to their finger tips, who shall protect and serve the nations' mothers, and keep them alive and well for future motherhood. This will enormously reduce infant mortality; it will save thousands of mothers from dying of gross carelessness and negligence; and it will leave half our special hospitals for women untenanted, since the crisis of motherhood will no longer damage thousands of women for life.

Surely the first of the Rights of Mothers to-day is that they shall no longer be poisoned and killed, or damaged for life, by our failure to apply to this supreme case, the creation of life, the knowledge which we already apply upon the battlefield to the arts of its destruction.

In such ways as these it shall be that Canada as a Christian mother, may at last attain to the virtues and the treasures of a heathen one, and be able to lead forth her sons, saying, "These are MY Jewels."

Dear Mary Ford—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Century Cook Book, my prize in the Homesteads for Women competition, which I can assure you is greatly appreciated by my wife.

With best wishes for the success of your campaign to secure woman's suffrage, which I consider is a reform which would be of inestimable value to the people of this country.

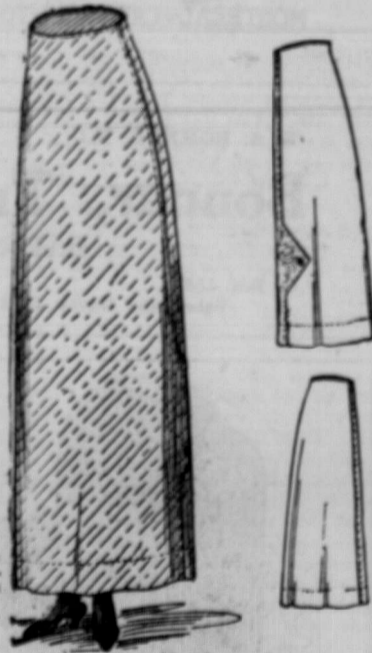
Yours for progress,
Blackfoot, Alberta. F. B. SULMAN.

A VOLUNTEER

Dear Mary Ford—I am deeply interested in votes for women and would like to help the great work along.



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7321 Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

TWO-PIECE SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN 7321.
WITH HIGH OR NATURAL WAIST LINE WITH OR WITHOUT EXTENSIONS ON FRONT.

The two-piece skirt is a pronounced favorite. It gives the seamless effect at front and back that is so much liked, it is simple and easily made and it has, indeed, almost every advantage to commend it. This one can be made with pointed extensions on the front that lap onto the back to form a novel trimming or plain, just as preferred. The seams can be stitched or can be trimmed with buttons or with braid, and the waist line can be cut to the normal or a little above, as preferred.

The skirt is made in two pieces. When the extensions are used they are lapped onto the back and the edges are stitched to position. The closing is made at the left side. The high waisted skirt is arranged over a belt and the skirt cut to the natural waist line is joined to the belt.

For the 16 year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36, 44 or 52 inches wide, width of skirt at lower edge is 2 yards for 18 year size.

The pattern, No. 7321, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size

Name

Address

The Norfolk coat is always a becoming one to young girls and to the small women of girlish figures. This one is made with the straight lines that are so essentially smart and is in every way distinctive. In the illustration it is made of corduroy, but it will be found appropriate for all suiting and all cloaking materials. It can be used as a separate coat over an entire gown, and made with a skirt to match with equal success.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs and the applied box plaits are arranged over the seams. The yoke is finished at the lower edges and arranged over the coat and stitched to position. The fronts are faced and turned over to form the lapels and the collar is joined to the neck edge. The sleeves are of the regulation sort with upper and under portions and without fullness at the shoulders. The belt is slipped under the straps at the waist line and the closing is made with buttons and buttonholes.

For the 16 year size will be required 4 yards of material 27, 31 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7296, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

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I would suggest that we organize under a name such as "The Woman's Suffrage League" or "The Auxiliary for Votes for Women" or some such name and charge a small membership fee so as to create a fund to help on the great movement.

I know of a great many more in this part of the country who are in sympathy with the work and would be willing to help if the movement was once organized.

I am willing to act as secretary for this district in securing names or helping in any way I can. I would be pleased to receive any information in regard to the movement that you could send me.

A WELL WISHER.
Minitonas, Man.

Dear Mary Ford—I wish to thank you for the two valuable pamphlets you gave me to look through, called "The Young Man's Problem," also "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I can say that I have read many books on this topic, but unfortunately it has never been my lot to have such a wonderfully clean, wholesome booklet as "The Most Beautiful Story in the World" till now. It is deserving of a very wide circulation amongst boys. The beauty of the story is that it is not written so that it will create a morbid curiosity to dive into the problem of the sexes, but to create a desire to be pure and clean and to have nothing but the cleanest regard for the opposite sex. The boy is sometimes shut up when questions come into his mind that the mother or father ought to answer honestly, and not create a mystery where there should be none. I have seen many beautiful lives wrecked for the want of this knowledge. How sad it is to see!

I earnestly trust that this book will be largely circulated.

Every page is clean and sweet as it is possible to be.

"The Young Man's Problem" is a lot harder to grasp, and requires to be judiciously given round. It is clean and wholesome, but apt to be misunderstood. I would think it would not be of service till a boy has attained 19 years.

I wish you every success in this grand and noble work, you have my sympathy in it.—Yours very truly,
JAS. H. R. FINEGHAN,
Supt. Winnipeg Boy's Club.

Dear Mary Ford—I have the cause of Women's Suffrage very much at heart and if there is anything I can do to aid it in the neighborhood of Colonsay I shall be very pleased.

It is now almost a year since I left England and I have been delighted to find among the men of Canada great sympathy for the disadvantageous position of women and a great desire to give them justice and fairplay. After the example set us by the miners and farmers of the West I think every woman should rouse herself and do her best to aid a movement which has for its object the improvement of the status of women. It is the lukewarm, passive attitude of so many half-hearted supporters that takes the heart out of the workers and delays success.

ALICE BOAZMAN.
Colonsay, Sask.

CHEERFULNESS

Surely it was no morose, melancholy power that taught the birds to sing, and ordained the laughing springtime when leaves and blossoms deck the trees with sweet and blithesome graces.

Goethe said: "In order to look into any person's temper, I generally make my observation on his laugh. It is in itself one of the chief distinctions of our rationality." Cheerfulness not only indicates health, both of mind and body, but it largely promotes it. "I am firmly persuaded," says Sterne, "that every time a man smiles—but much more so when he laughs—it adds something to his life." Cheerfulness is more important to religion than most people imagine. Religion misses the object it is intended to serve when it envelops the worshipper in a black shroud of depression and melancholy. The wholesome humorists of the world, like Charles Dickens and Mark Twain, have made men truer Christians by means of their mirth. The strict Puritans in all ages have always missed being truly great owing to their lack of this human quality. Religion does not dehumanize; it rather harmonizes and balances the elements of our nature. Where there is no healthy cheerfulness

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there is lack of imagination, and consequently imperfect character.—The Christian Life.

DON'T SLEEP ON YOUR BACK

Dear Readers of the "Home"—Did it ever occur to you that no creature that God ever made was intended to sleep on its back—unless it be a sloth—and who wants to be a sloth? No organ of the body does its work properly when we are lying on our backs, especially the heart and blood-vessels. Train your babies from the beginning to lie on their stomachs either on a large pillow or on a soft bed without a pillow. Do not wrap them tightly, nor cover the head, unless to throw a thin cover over loosely if a covering seems necessary. Bend the little arms at the elbow letting the hands lie free at each side of the face. There is no danger of their smothering, babies are so much stronger according to their age and size than grown up persons, and when they rouse up will raise themselves on their limbs, which helps to strengthen them, and will also throw up or turn their heads just as they like. Lying on the stomach also prevents colic, at least my own babies never had colic. No one will ever snore, have the "nightmare," or unpleasant dreams if they never sleep on their back. If a person has not been trained to it from childhood, sleeping face downward is very uncomfortable for a grown person, and if persisted in, would, I think, make the muscles of the back sore, so the best we can do is to sleep on the right side if there is food in the stomach, alternating with the left if the food has had time to pass out of the stomach. Some have the idea that lying on the back will make the back and shoulders straighter, which is a mistake, but if it were true the ill effects are so many, it is better to make a little extra effort in the daytime to straighten up, and enjoy a pleasant, healthful rest at night. I hope there are just ever so many babies in the Guide homes, little new ones too, but if any mother thinks she has not enough milk for her baby I wish she would try drinking cocoa. It is ever so much cheaper and better than bothering with bottles and baby foods. The directions are on the boxes generally, but I put a spoonful each of cocoa and sugar in a teacup and stir while pouring in boiling water, adding milk or cream if you like. Try to drink four to six cupfuls a day if possible, and between meals is best. Best wishes to the mothers and babies.

MRS. T. F. WILLIAMS
Skipton, Sask.

A WEEK'S MEALS SUNDAY

Dinner.—Rolled sirloin of beef, Yorkshire pudding, baked potatoes, boiled cabbage, Pomona's pudding.

Supper.—Cold beef, celery and beetroot salad, canned apricots, custard.

MONDAY

Dinner.—Carrot soup, hot-pot (from left over cold meat), baked bread pudding.

Supper.—Roast fillet of beef, horseradish sauce, colcannon custard and jam.

TUESDAY

Dinner.—Fresh minced beef, mashed potatoes, suet pudding with currants.

Supper.—Haricot bean soup, eggs in tomatoes, suet and currant pudding.

WEDNESDAY

Dinner.—Breast of mutton, boiled potatoes, banana and orange salad.

Supper.—Ragout of rabbit (bush rabbit or jack rabbit), boiled rice, fried potatoes, fried roly poly pudding.

THURSDAY

Dinner.—Pea soup, mutton with vegetables, mince pie or apple roly poly pudding.

Supper.—Fried or baked sausages, Yorkshire pudding, apple sauce and rice pudding.

FRIDAY

Dinner.—Boiled cod (salt or fresh) egg sauce, cabinet pudding or boiled batter pudding with currants.

Supper.—Fried fish with bread crumbs (put into boiling fat), inexpensive plum pudding, preserved fruits

SATURDAY

Dinner.—Hashed rabbit or roast pork stuffed with onions, apple pie or preserved fruit.

Supper.—Macaroni and cheese, bread and butter pudding.

On Griddle Cakes for Breakfast



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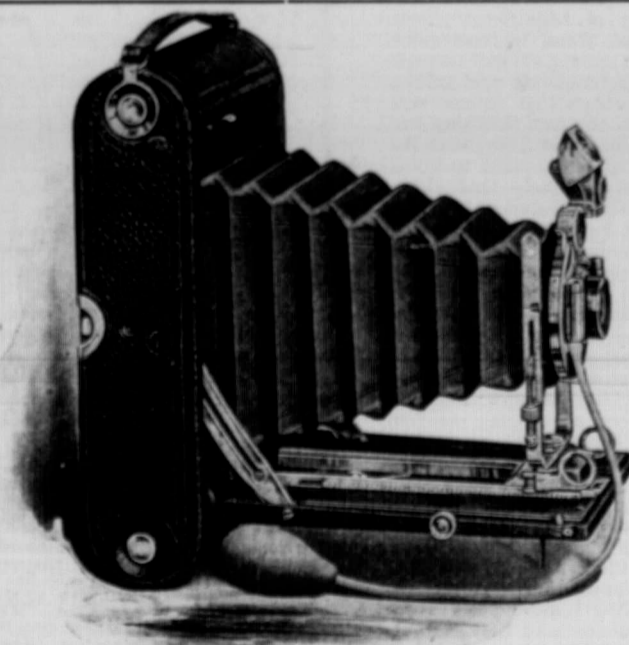
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"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

MY SYMPHONY

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common—this is to be my symphony.

William Henry Channing.

My dear Nephews and Nieces—Next week I am going to give another competition for boys and girls, and I want you to get ready to take part with great vim and make it a huge success. It is quite time now that my boys and girls were beginning to form up their branches of the Canadian Progress Club. Very soon we will be back on the land preparing for the spring work, and I want each boy and girl to ask for a small plot of land to be their very own, on which they will grow flowers or vegetables or both according to their taste; or corn, that is squaw corn, is something that the boys can grow very easily and make quite a bit of money out of it, as everybody is fond of squaw corn and it brings a good price.

Perhaps if we have a chat on an ear of corn, it would help you to realize more about it.

AN EAR OF CORN

Take a good ear of corn, choose one that has a good shape, that is, moderately long and moderately large, and is almost as large at the tip as it is at the base. If you look at the base of the ear where it is broken from the stock, you will see that the cob is not very large. The grain at this end is rounded over (in most ears), and forms a little cup with the base of the cob. Now look at the other end. Here the grains practically cover the cob. Some ears, though good-looking otherwise, have the tip of the cob exposed. These are not the best.

Now let us examine some of the grains. In the first place they are crowded on the cob so tight that they can scarcely be moved unless they be broken from the cob. Sometimes, though, when the corn is cut green, the grains will be looser on the cob than if the corn had been allowed to ripen. The grains themselves are of good size and thickness, and the germ is much more than half as long as the grain. Each grain, like the ear, is nearly as large at one end as it is at the other.

The corn must not only be good looking, but it must have power to grow when it is planted. Not every ear or grain that is good looking has this power: it may have lost the power because it is old, or because it has not been kept well. Every boy or girl who reads this should not only help his father select the seed this spring, but should test it to see whether it has the power to grow. How shall you do this? Get some shallow boxes about two inches deep; or if your mother will let you take some plates, these are good. Fill the boxes or plates with sand, now take five or ten grains from each ear and place them in rows in the sand. Each row should bear a number corresponding to a number on the ear from which the grain was taken. The boxes or plates should be moistened, covered, and then placed near the kitchen stove, especially at night. This work is worth while, for it will not take long and the children can do it, and it may save several days of replanting and this is work that only grown up people can do well.

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FREE BUS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

If less than four grains out of five, or eight out of ten sprout, the ear should be thrown out.

STUDY OF AN EAR OF CORN

1. Is the color of the grain always the same as the color of the cob?
2. Count the rows of grain on a cob. Are there always the same number on different cobs? Is the number of rows always even or sometimes odd?
3. What is the proportion of circumference to the length of the good ears which you have selected?
4. What is the relation of space occupied by shelled corn to the space occupied by the whole ear from which it came? (To find this, wrap the ear in a piece of writing paper so that the butt comes even with the tip. Pin or glue the paper so that it will keep its shape. Shell the corn and pour it in the paper wrapper.)
5. What is the percentage of grain on a good ear?
6. Toward which end of the ear is the germ of the grain placed?
7. Can you devise any other way for sprouting the grains?
8. Here is a suggestion for a special lesson on corn. Ask ten pupils in your class to bring an ear of corn. Have the ears numbered and placed in a row on a table. It might be well to ask the pupil who brought the corn to put his name on the label with the number.
9. Look at the ears of corn carefully. How many good looking ears are there? Why are they good? Sprout in the school-room some of the grains from each of the ears of corn. After you have made this experiment tell Uncle West who brought the best ear of corn.

UNCLE WEST

WINNIPEG BOYS' CLUB PROGRESS CLUB

A First Aid instruction class under the able leadership of Mr. L. G. ("Algie") Simmonds, has been organized among the younger members of the club. Mr. Simmonds, who is a recent arrival from the old sod, is an expert "X Ray" specialist at the Winnipeg General Hospital, and will, naturally, with his experience in hospital work, be able to teach the boys great things in that line of the club work.

In the Basketball series there has been keen rivalry between all eight teams entered. The Giants and Royals being tied for first place. Even greater success is being looked forward to in the second series, and the winner of this series will certainly have to travel some to win out.

Believing that the boys of Winnipeg were in need of some place to spend their Sunday evenings profitably, Mr. Finneghan, Superintendent of the Club, has inaugurated a Sunday Evening Service at the club quarters, corner of Pacific and Sherbrooke Streets, for all boys, and the success the meetings have met with is phenomenal. The speakers for all the meetings already held are experts in their line, and the boys benefited materially from the talks they received. It is a co-incidence that all these speakers appealed to the boys of the club to shape their lives so that when they became men they would be the right kind of men. With such an array of speaking material as this city affords, it is needless to say what a great success and what good results the new move will bring.

The "Leaders' Corps" of the club held a banquet at the Angelus Cafe on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, when the Corps had as their guests of honor J. H. R. Finneghan, Superintendent and Alderman Robert J. ("Bob") Shore, the popular Alderman from ward six, who is becoming so popular, not only with the citizens of Winnipeg as a whole, but more particularly with the young men of the city. He, himself is still in his twenties, and is as brilliant a speaker as a person would desire to listen to. Mr. Shore took for his subject, "Initiative and Success," citing many incidents of Winnipeg's business men who had been a success in life, simply by entering the line of business they felt the most adapted to, and sticking to it through years of hard work, until finally they succeeded in pushing it to a successful climax.

DAN DAVIES,
President W.B.C. Progress Club.

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Your alfalfa should net \$40 an acre. Your fruit much more.

About 40,000 developed farms are being cultivated. There is room for 100,000 more.

The soil, the climate, the water for irrigation is there, all that is needed is men—honest, ambitious men and women, who will work and reap the reward of their labor.

Your dairy cows should bring you \$90 a year—your hens \$1 each.

Go NOW—you can buy a farm cheap and on terms that will allow the land to pay for itself. On your deferred payments the interest charge will be only six per cent, or less.

Go this Spring, buy forty or eighty acres, even ten or twenty will give you a good living and a surplus, put most of your place to alfalfa—get a few good dairy cows from the man who owns the creamery (he will sell them to you on time) and from the start there will be an income. After the first year the profits from the place will meet all payments—in four, or at most five, years you will be out of debt and the sole proprietor of a home that can be sold for \$250 or more per acre and will bring you a net income of at least \$40 an acre.

Can you do as well where you are?

If you can you are unusual and your California profits will likewise be above the average.

If you are above the average your profits will be above, too.

I am trying to give you an idea of what you, an average man, reasonably may expect to do in this wonderful valley. I say that you should earn a net income of at least \$40 an acre from the soil. I know hundreds of men who would think that their land was sick if it netted them only \$40 an acre above all expenses.

You owe it to yourself, to your wife and to your children to investigate what the San Joaquin Valley offers you. It will cost just 2 cents—for a stamp—to mail the coupon to me.

Can you do as well where you are?

I will send you the new San Joaquin Valley book—it tells the story of other men's experience.

If you wish, I will tell you just what it will cost you to go and see for yourself. That will convince you.

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

My dear Friends—First let me thank you for the magnificent parcels of good warm flannels, children's clothing, babies' booties, picture books, etc., which you have sent in to help me.

We have had quite a number of very sad cases reported during the past week, but in every case we have been able to give prompt assistance. Milk, eggs, and groceries have been sent out into the country and into the outlying districts of Winnipeg. Many mothers who otherwise would have no baby clothing were enabled to take their babies home warmly clothed. Some exquisite picture books made upon linen have been sent to the Children's Hospital, and will, I know, rejoice the hearts of our sick little ones. A beauty doll and a rag baby the size of a child 2 years of age went to the fever hospital to comfort my children who are so lonely.

Let us beware of passing things by because they are commonplace. The greatest blessings of our lives are bestowed upon us with so generous a hand that we are inclined to overlook their value. The bright sunshine and the gentle rain, the beautiful flowers and the singing birds, the fresh air and the babbling brook, these are the commonplace blessings of life for which we should give daily thanks. Is it not, too, the commonplace, everyday things which bring about the most wonderful and glorious results? The knitting needle, for instance, is a cheap and common enough article, but on it may be wrought the fairest designs in the richest wool. So that everyday incidents of our lives may be commonplace in the extreme, but on them may be built a noble and beautiful character.

The same truth applies to commonplace sorrows, dear friends. They all have their purpose, and the good work they accomplish in moulding and beautifying our character cannot be overestimated. Let us not then cry out because of the monotony and drudgery of our lot and rebel against the daily commonplace pinpricks which perplex and annoy us.

When trials hover thickly around let us remember that we are Sunshine members, realizing that these commonplace anxieties and worries will prove a wonderful blessing to our souls if only we endure them patiently and trustfully.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine and shr...
MARGARET.

A NEW BRANCH

Dear Margaret—I saw my former letter in print today and am led to write you again. Since writing you we have formed a Sunshine Guild, choosing the name "One Kindness a Day Branch of Sunshine." We have a total enrolment of thirty-five members, all of them bright and enthusiastic. At last Wednesday's meeting our president took the chair and carried on the meeting very commendably. The secretary also performed her duties in a becoming manner. I know by their dear faces it was a trial to get up before their companions and I was so glad to see them try. Our treasurer is also busy, as many wish for badges.

Acting under the suggestion given in a former letter, I have offered one badge a week to those who have done the kindest act during the week. Master Otto Hanson was the winner in last week's trial, having the most votes cast in his favor. Many and helpful suggestions have been given during our short meetings. As there are so many of us we hold our meetings in the school and because I am not always here on Saturday afternoons,

they decided to hold them on Wednesday after school. One little act of Sunshine was to write letters to the former teacher, who was ill. Every one of the pupils wrote a short letter and we put them all in one large envelope and sent them to her. In a short while we received a very encouraging reply and were all pleased to hear that she is recovering rapidly.

In a short while our secretary will write and send you a list of our pupils or co-workers.

By mail, post paid, I have forwarded some work done by the pupils in a former school in connection with day studies for Sunshine work. Hope they will be of use in the great work.

You have ever my prayers and best wishes.

Once again,
A WESTERN RAY OF
SUNSHINE.

Percival, Sask.

TO MOTHERS

(Specially written for Sunshine)

Speak gently to the children, nor wound the tender heart.

The time may not be distant when you and they must part.

So just forget the worries and the battles you've to fight.

And in the quiet evening kiss them a warm good night.

They too are swiftly nearing the battle field of life.

And lest they should be worsted in the fight with sin and strife.

Oh, gird them with the armor of a mother's perfect love

A shining pure example of faith in God above.

The trials that await them in the far off after years,

The happy childish laughter may melt to bitter tears.

The bonnie curls that cluster around your darling's brow,

The ruthless hand of sorrow may render white as snow.

Ah, then the recollection of a mother's tender care

May smooth life's rugged pathway.

May save from many a snare;

And in the hush of even, as in the days of yore,

In fond imagination they'll feel your kiss once more.

'Twill cool the burning forehead, 'twill raise their thoughts to God

When the loving lips that gave it are cold beneath the sod.

The hardest heart 'twill soften, the tear dimmed eyes grow bright.

At childhood's happy memories and a mother's sweet good night.

(Mrs.) KATHLENE BROWN.

Longview, Alta.

Mrs. Gilbert Jardine, Valley River, Man.—Membership cards have been sent out to you for your friends, and will be glad to hear from you that you received them. Thanks for Sunday school papers. Please write again.

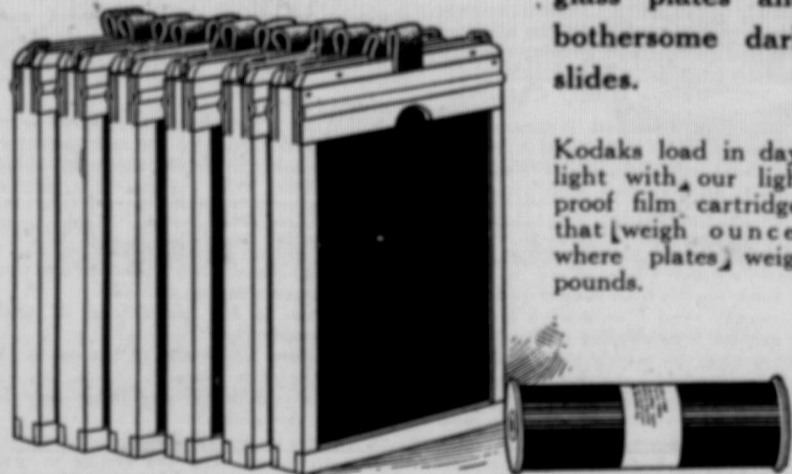
Mary Flett, Oak River, Man.—Many thanks for your very kind letter and good wishes for the Guild. If you will forward the clothing mentioned they will be useful. We have many pitiful cases at the present time, and nothing will be wasted. I am writing in the course of a few days.

Mrs. C. F. W. Wapella, Sask.—Dear Friend:—Many thanks for returning letter which I had forwarded to you by mistake. I would indeed be grateful if the W.C.T.U. in each town could form a branch of Sunshine, and affiliate with me in this very beautiful work of scattering good cheer. It is so hard not having a responsible agent we could write out to to take up and care for the cases in any particular district or town; but with the W.C.T.U.'s one would feel that every case would be carefully gone into and helped to the utmost of their ability.

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News from Ottawa

Debate on the Grain Act

By The Guide Special Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 1.—Parliament has had a somewhat strenuous week. Again questions pertaining to the problems which confront the agriculturists of Canada occupied the attention of the House during several of the sittings. The Grain Act, which has been the cause of much cogitation and discussion to-night, is still in the committee stage, but it is practically ready for third reading. All the important clauses have been disposed of and the amendments, whether for better or for worse, are practically upon the statute books of Canada in so far as any rate as it is possible for the Commons to put them there. Whether the Senate will object to the many amendments which have been made to the measure since it was passed by the Upper House last session is still a matter for conjecture.

After about three hours' discussion the amendment providing for sample markets and mixing of grain was put through despite the objections of several members. The amendment in regard to the car supply at the terminals, of which Mr. Foster gave notice some time ago, is now incorporated in the bill. It is a very complicated system which is provided for. If at Fort William demands are made for the transport of grain and the receipts surrendered, the railway company is to comply with these demands, or say whether it will not. If it does not comply with the demands within twenty-four hours, the owners of the receipt can apply to the grain commissioners who will investigate and decide whether or not there is a reasonable ground for complaint, then they shall notify the railway authorities. If the railway authorities do not comply with the request of the board the matter will be submitted to the railway commission.

Monday's session of the House was taken up almost entirely with the bill, the most noteworthy result of the day's labor being the adoption of Mr. Foster's amendment providing for the establishment of sample markets at Fort William, Winnipeg and Calgary with mixing privileges. Previous to this, however, there was an interesting discussion on clause 123 of the bill, which provides that no person owning, managing, or operating a terminal elevator shall be permitted to buy or sell grain in the Western division.

The Government's Intention

Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, proposed an amendment which would make it apply to anyone in any way interested in a terminal elevator and in connection with a somewhat technical discussion thereon Mr. Foster made a further explanation of the government's policy in regard to terminal elevators. As stated last week, it is to be government ownership on a limited and experimental scale. Mr. Foster made this very clear in his second statement to the House. "The government," he said, "undertake to put into operation the principle of government ownership either by construction or leasing, but to what extent the government will go is not yet determined. We may determine in the end to lease one, two or three of the elevators that are there at the present time and thus apply to a certain extent, the principle of government operation and give to the people of the West a choice between the elevators at that point that are run by corporations or individuals or the elevators that are run by the government, either as owners or lessees. I am not going to say on behalf of the government that we propose to lease all the terminal elevators there, or that we propose to take absolute charge of all for the present year. I am going to say that we do not. We may lease two of these elevators, we may lease three of them, but we do not intend to undertake the financial or experimental responsibility of taking the whole terminal elevator system at Fort William and Port Arthur under government operation for the present. We propose to apply the principle and to undertake the experiment to see whether or not the claim on behalf of that peculiar type of operation is well founded. If it works out well it will

be for the government and this House, if they think it wise to apply the principle still further, but I want to guard against it being stated that because this much has been done the government proposes to take the whole of the terminal elevators under government operation. In so far as the government leases some of these elevators the separation is absolutely made. In so far as it does not lease them it has this hold over the others that remain not leased by the government that it has the absolute right of saying what persons shall be allowed to operate them. That is to be done with the approval of the board and with the subsequent approval of the government. In that way you have a hold over that class of elevators that you never had before. Heretofore, we have simply had supervision. After this act is passed we will not only have supervision, but we will also have the power of direction. If those who propose to run these elevators should own them their management has to be satisfactory to the government. In that way it seems to me that we get a hold added to the supervision that we already have and that we propose to maintain and we get these elevators on the basis of absolutely straightforward and honest work. That is all that the West asks and that is all that any section should ask. The demand of the West is that the grain should not be manipulated at the terminals. It does not matter a pin as to how that is brought about so that the thing itself is accomplished."

Proceeding Mr. Foster said he had little use for the man who believed that he alone knew how a thing should be done. He also expressed the belief that there had not been any wrongful manipulation of grain at the terminal elevators during the grain seasons of 1910 and 1911.

Sample Markets

When Mr. Foster's amendment authorizing the establishment of sample markets at Fort William, Winnipeg and Calgary was taken up the minister went into a lengthy explanation of the modus operandi of such markets and expressed the view that they would work out to the advantage of the farmers and the trade generally.

Hon. Frank Oliver was not so sure about it. In his judgment an effort was being made under the guise of a sample market to secure unlimited rights for mixing grain for export, something which is entirely contrary to the present principles of handling grain. There could be no objection, he said, to a sample market if there is a demand for the grain which can handle it without requiring it to be graded or to go through the channels of transportation. Then undoubtedly the farmer would get a truer value for his grain, but that can only apply in so far as there is a consuming market within range. Mr. Oliver asked at this point if the mixing privileges contemplated in the bill would apply to grain for export quite as much as to the grain for home consumption.

"They apply generally," said Mr. Foster in reply.

Mr. Oliver said that when the minister gave notice of his amendment he wired Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers' association of Manitoba, asking his opinion of the amendment. His reply was:

"Suggested amendment positively no value to Western farmers. Opposed utterly by our association. Ostensibly to establish sample market, effect will be to enable few private individuals to make immense profits out of second class grain at expense of reputation of standard grades, with no advantage to farmers. Conditions essential to establish sample market at Winnipeg, involve making Winnipeg an order point, and sending samples from points west of Winnipeg in advance of cars, as in Minneapolis, and equal opportunity to all dealers to have identity of grain purchased on sample preserved at terminals." Mr. Oliver after quoting the report of the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide on the Minneapolis sample market and the conditions under which a similar market could be profitably established in Win-

nipeg, reaffirmed his position that the mixing of grain for export would be a detriment to the good farmer inasmuch as he would not be getting the grade for the higher quality of grain that he produced.

Mr. Meighen's Views

Mr. Arthur Meighen on the other hand expressed the conviction that the establishment of a sample market would dispose of practically all the difficulties under which the grain trade suffers. He regretted that the officers of the Grain Growers' association cannot at the present time see their way to approve of the establishment of such markets. On this subject he thought he was closely in touch with the farmers of his constituency. During the election campaign he had met thousands of them and they were favorable to the establishment of sample markets. It was only lately that he had learned that the officers of the association are opposed to them. Mr. Meighen argued that the man who is buying by sample could get the benefit of the mixing privilege, and he would as a consequence pay a much higher price, and the man who is buying by grade has to meet this price in order to get the grain. He was certain that the sample market proposal would be welcomed by the farmers of his constituency as well as by the farmers of other districts throughout Western Canada.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening there was a somewhat strenuous debate on the Western car blockade which was concluded with a couple of whirlwind speeches by Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, who is fast coming to be regarded as the chief antagonist of the minister of trade and commerce in the House, although they are good friends personally.

The debate was started by Mr. Oliver, who moved a somewhat lengthy resolution, which, after expressing satisfaction that rates on grain to Duluth and Minneapolis had been secured on the same basis as the Fort William rate, went on to urge upon the government the advisability of securing further consideration of the matter by the railway companies with a view to having the reduced rates apply to wheat and oats for grinding in bond and for consumption in the United States as well as for export.

"The House would further urge that such means as may be practicable be taken by the government to have the through rates on barley and flax to Duluth and Minneapolis which became effective on Jan. 23 reduced to the Fort William rate."

The ex-minister of the interior after dealing minutely with the blockade conditions and their cause, estimated that the total loss to the Western farmers this season from natural and other cause was fifty-one million dollars or practically fifty per cent. of the crop value. He estimated the loss on wheat owing to blockade conditions at eight millions and on other grains at two millions. Mr. Oliver blamed the government to a large degree for the existing conditions and said that earlier action should have been taken to secure the lower rates to Duluth and Minneapolis.

Blamed Providence

Mr. Foster in reply poked a good deal of fun at the ex-minister of the interior because he had taken so much time to explain to the House how Providence had in the beginning sliced about one-third off the expectations of the West. Then Providence had again intervened in connection with the threatened coal famine which had tied up part of the transportation and still again by supplying six weeks of unprecedented weather. The minister then proceeded to say that he could not see what object was to be gained by advertising to the world the conditions in Western Canada, conditions for which the late government was responsible because of its failure to construct the Winnipeg-Cochrane section of the N.T.R. by the present time. The government, he said, proposed to bend its energies to the settlement of the problems of the West and hoped to solve

them in a satisfactory manner. In conclusion he, for the second time this session, advised Western farmers to go in for mixed farming and for the construction of the necessary grain storage accommodation on their farms.

Dr. Michael Clark regretted the levity with which "his frivolous old friend" had discussed so serious a matter. It was in itself, he said, sufficient justification for the want of confidence motion which had been moved by Mr. Oliver. The problem, he said, was a larger one than the government, apparently, had any conception of and he hoped that the discussion would have the effect of guiding the government to some better conception of it. "What is the problem?" queried the member for Red Deer. "It is the problem of the disposal of the magnificent products of our Western country. It is not a Western problem but a Canadian problem. The moment the West suffers the East suffers in sympathy and the prosperity and wealth of the whole of Canada decline. The position is a worse one, politically, for my hon. friends opposite because we had a plan for the disposal of this produce. That plan has been turned down in the meantime and our function under the constitution of this country is to say to the government. What are your plans? You defeated our plan, it is defeated pro tem. Now what are your plans? This is a serious question for the government, politically, because the responsibility at once comes to their door. The material is being produced, the people are coming this spring, we are told, in greater numbers to fill the homes, till the soil and produce more. The question is still more serious, because if you continue to advertise Canada as a splendid field for immigration and people continue to come in as a result of the advertising carried on, you are, if you do not solve the problem of the disposal of the material these people produce, engaged in a pitiless campaign, and you are in a fair way to making Canada the laughing stock of the world. Dr. Clark then proceeded to show in his logical way that Great Britain can take only two hundred million bushels of wheat annually; that Canada can never hope to secure the monopoly of that market and that in the end the sheer weight of Western production will make it absolutely imperative to secure for the Western farmers the market of the United States. After Mr. Geo. Fowler had indulged in some abuse of Dr. Clark for his views, which he said were all wrong because there is no market in the United States for Canadian wheat, Mr. Oliver's proposal was voted down on a division of eighty-four to fifty-four, a government majority of thirty.

This afternoon the government on a

Special Co-operative Number

A special Co-operative Number of The Guide will be published during the coming spring. Last year we published a Co-operative Number, containing reports of the co-operative buying and selling done by farmers' organizations in the West. These organizations are growing rapidly and we want to tell our readers what they have done during the past year. We would like to have every co-operative society in the West and every farmers' organization that has done any co-operative work send us a full report for publication. Every local association that has bought twine, coal or anything else co-operatively should send us a report for this special number, showing what has been bought, the methods adopted and the saving effected. The same issue will contain articles showing what has been done along co-operative lines by the farmers in Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California. Send along the reports not later than March 15. Let us make the Co-operative Number a good one.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 4, 1912.)
Wheat.—The month of March, often known as the Bulls' Month, being a month of crop scares, etc., has come in with higher wheat, and a better all round enquiry, even for the lower grades. Stocks have continued to pile up at terminals until the wheat stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur are almost exactly two and one-half times what they were a year ago, although oat stocks are a little less. And of course there is a considerable quantity of Canadian wheat at Duluth to be reckoned with, seeing that there was no corresponding stocks there last year. The demand for tough and off grade grain has again lessened, and sellers are very much at the mercy of buyers. The situation will be very much this way until the opening of navigation. Farmers having off grade smutty wheat, which is not tough, should by all means keep this at home, as shipping it now is merely sacrificing it. The demand for Duluth stuff some days is fairly good, while other days there is no demand for 1, 2 and 3 Northern unloaded at Duluth. After March 7, some tough and damp 6 and feed wheat might well be worked to Minneapolis, but we think that shipments should not be made to that point before samples have been submitted. However, it is felt in best informed circles, that while our stocks will be very huge on the opening of navigation, they will rapidly melt away, for the world wants our wheat, and will take all that can be forwarded in good condition. The biggest millers continue to buy our 1, 2 and 3 Northern, particularly 1 and 2 Northern, going to show they consider these grades will be scarce in July and August.

Oats.—The market is off a little in oats the last day or two, due to weakness in American corn, but altogether oats continue remarkably steady and strong.

Barley.—For No. 4 barley there has been absolutely no demand. The trouble seems to be that western barley which is clean and weighs 45 lbs. to the bushel, must be graded No. 3 barley whether it is frosted or not. The result is, the world is afraid to use our barley, it is claimed, because it contains more or less frost.

Flax.—This grain has been quite erratic the past week again, with a fair demand. Good seed flax is going to be scarce, and farmers having that stuff should carefully clean it up now when they have time, and advertise it. There is bound to be a very great demand for it in the North Central and South Central parts of Saskatchewan.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—				Oats—				Flax—			
Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 5
101	101	101	101	43	43	43	43	184	181	183	183
100	101	101	101	43	43	43	43	181	181	183	183
101	101	101	101	43	43	43	43	181	181	183	183
101	101	101	101	43	43	43	43	181	181	183	183

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Grade	Quantity	Price	Grade	Quantity	Price
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1,000 bu.	\$1.08	No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car, to arr.	1,000 bu.	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1,000 bu.	1.08	No. 1 Durum wheat, 2 cars	1,000 bu.	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1,000 bu.	1.08	No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	1,000 bu.	1.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1,000 bu.	1.08	No. 3 white oats, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.50
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1,000 bu.	1.08	No. 3 white oats, 3,000 bu., settlement	3,000 bu.	.50
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1,000 bu.	1.08	No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	4,000 bu.	.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1,000 bu.	1.08	No. 4 oats, 1 car, seedy black oats	1,000 bu.	.47
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 34,600 bu. to arr.	34,600 bu.	1.08	No. 3 oats, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7,400 bu. to arr.	7,400 bu.	1.08	No. grade oats, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1,000 bu.	1.06	No. 2 rye, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	7,000 bu.	1.06	No. 3 rye, part car	1,000 bu.	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1,000 bu.	1.06	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	1.18
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	10,000 bu.	1.06	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	6,000 bu.	1.06	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1,000 bu.	1.07	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.95
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1,000 bu.	1.06	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,900 bu. to arr.	2,900 bu.	1.06	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	.90
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	3,000 bu.	1.04	No. 2 feed barley, part car	1,000 bu.	.95
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	2,000 bu.	1.04	Sample barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	1.18
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	4,000 bu.	1.04	Sample barley, part car	1,000 bu.	.95
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	7,000 bu.	1.04	Sample barley, part car	1,000 bu.	.71
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1,000 bu.	1.04	Sample barley, part car	1,000 bu.	.80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, velvet	1,000 bu.	1.07	Sample barley, 1 car	1,000 bu.	1.19
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	3,000 bu.	1.04			

QUOTATIONS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR, from FEB. 28 to MAR. 5, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX			
	1'	2'	3'	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1' Seeds	Rej. 2' Seeds	2cw. 3cw.	2	4	Lej. Feed	1NW 1Man. Ref		
Feb. 28	97	94	89	81	69	59	55							40	35		51	47	46	184
Feb. 29	96	93	89	81	69	59	55							40	35		51	47	46	181
Mar. 1	98	95	90	82	70	60	55							41	36		51	47	46	183
Mar. 2	98	95	90	82	70	60	55							41	36		51	47	46	184
Mar. 4	98	94	90	82	70	60	55							40	36		51	47	46	185
Mar. 5	97	94	90	82	70	60	55							41	36	60	50	47	46	

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, March 2. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	98c.	\$1.09
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	95c.	\$1.06
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	90c.	\$1.03
May wheat	102c.	\$1.09
July wheat	102c.	\$1.09
No. 3 White oats	80c.	50c.
Barley	46c. to 60c.	70c. to \$1.25
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg \$6.25	Chicago \$8.60
Hogs, top	\$7.25	\$6.52
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$7.10

Sample barley, 1 car	1.15
Sample barley, 1 car	.70
Sample barley, 1 car	.76
Sample barley, 1 car, wheaty	.87
No. 1 flax, 4 cars	2.02
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.02
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.96
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.92
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.99
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.98
No grade flax, 1 car, dockage	1.94
No grade flax, 127 sacks	1.93
No grade flax, 2 cars	1.86
No grade flax, 2 cars	1.83
No grade flax, part car	1.10
No grade flax, part car	1.85
No grade flax, 1 car	1.70

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on March 1, was 15,404,561.10, as against 14,685,697.50 last week, and 6,675,847.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 877,259, last year 338,086. Amount of each grade was:

Grade	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	3,660.10	5,450.00
No. 1 Nor.	462,056.10	957,773.40
No. 2 Nor.	1,707,595.50	1,718,832.10
No. 3 Nor.	2,606,195.00	1,673,967.10
No. 4	3,542,341.30	834,052.10
No. 5	1,313,799.20	485,949.50
Other grades	6,968,913.10	999,222.10

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 C.W.	38,431.00	227,173.11
No. 2 C.W.	764,422.21	3,294,349.16
No. 3 C.W.	355,982.14	419,234.28
Ex. 1 Feed	824,401.27	
No. 1 Feed	839,981.07	
No. 2 Feed	265,661.18	
Mixed		7,470.30
Others		936,293.30

Barley	3,700,026.05	4,884,522.13
Flax	684,611.00	323,900.00
Shipment	788,289.00	374,388.00

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	251,548	10,453	84,759
Last year	92,605	2,932	8,557

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ills., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 20,000; market strong. Beeves, \$5 to \$8.85; Texas steers, \$4.70 to \$6; western steers, \$5.10 to \$7.10; stockers and

feeders, \$4.10 to \$6.20; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.70; calves, \$6 to \$8.75.
 Hogs—Receipts 53,000; market 5c. to 10c. up. Light, \$6.35 to \$6.64; mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.63; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.63; rough, \$6.35 to \$6.45; pigs, \$4.20 to \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$6.45 to \$6.53.
 Sheep—Receipts 35,000; market steady. Native, \$3.25 to \$8.50; western, \$3.75 to \$4.90; yearlings, \$4.90 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$7; western, \$5 to \$7.15.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
 March 1, 1912

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Tl visible	25,536,822	5,660,837	1,472,231
Last week	24,009,718	5,035,040	1,334,919
Last year	11,765,631	7,084,183	521,369
Ft. William	10,131,815	2,208,790	274,502
Pt. Arthur	5,262,746	1,491,235	410,108
Depot Hbr.		82,551	
Meaford	25,758	4,340	
Mid. Tiffin	902,569	129,105	115,175
Collingwood	26,496		
Goderich	269,142	62,779	4,839
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	246,619	26,500	1,712
Pt. Colborne	148,197	40,347	
Kingston	36,000	13,000	7,000
Prescott	94,150	1,800	
Montreal	26,044	257,933	86,890
Quebec	8,890	70,600	7,610
St. John, N.B.	367,415	1,900	26,066
Victoria Hb.	225,176		
Totals	17,773,017	4,390,880	933,902
In vessels in Can. ter. harb's	5,663,785	82,000	
At Buffalo and Duluth	2,100,020	1,187,957	538,329
	25,536,822	5,660,837	1,472,231

Canadian visible supply of grain afloat in Canadian and American harbors and elevators, March 1:

Thorold	10,000
Pt. Colborne	215,600
Goderich	108,321
Pt. Arthur	3,601,767
Pt. Arthur	1,728,497
	5,663,785
Duluth	1,900,000
Buffalo, in store	200,020
Buffalo, in bond	57,126
	2,100,020
	1,187,957
	538,329

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending March 2)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	600	1555	497
C.N.R.	91	271	nil
G.T.P.	nil	nil	nil
Total last week	691	1826	497
Total prev. week	445	1614	238
Total year ago	626	1210	nil

Disposition

Stockers west	92
Butchers west	18
Local consumption	583

Cattle

There have been very few cattle on the market so far this week, and the supply of choice butcher cattle is not sufficient to meet the local demand. Prices consequently have taken a jump, and good stuff has sold readily at \$6.00 a cwt., with occasional bunches of extra choice steers of 1,200 lbs. and up bringing \$6.50. There is every indication that these prices will be maintained, for local requirements are large and there has not been a big supply of choice beef on the market for some time. Anything of good killing quality is being eagerly snapped up, and good fat cows are bringing five cents a pound, but the supply of the common kinds is as usual in excess of the demand and this class of stuff is slow sale at \$3.25 to \$3.75. Good veals are bringing up to \$6.50, and heavy calves have been bought at from \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs

Hogs are coming more plentifully from the West now. The Eastern markets are higher, and at Montreal choice hogs are worth \$7.75. A few weeks ago when the Eastern markets were lower, the Winnipeg packers were buying in Toronto and shipping West, but now they are unable to do this they are still able to keep prices down owing to the more plentiful supply from the West, and prices are firm at \$7.25 for the best with a cut on everything that is either light or rough.

Sheep and Lambs

There have been no sheep on sale and practically no enquiry.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter is still bringing good prices. The supply is a little more liberal, but there is not enough good quality coming to bring down the quotation. Fancy dairy is worth 33 cents, No. 1 dairy 30 cents and good round lots 27 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are beginning to come in from the country, and prices have dropped to 25 cents a dozen for fresh gathered. Now that fresh eggs can be got both from the south and from Manitoba held stock are not wanted.

Potatoes

There is no change in potatoes, good stock bringing 90 cents a bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Milk and Cream

The supply of milk and cream is improving and dealers are getting plenty to meet all requirements. Prices are unchanged.

Dressed Poultry

The demand for poultry continues fairly good, and last week's prices are well maintained. Good chickens, which are a scarce article, are worth 20 cents a pound, dressed and drawn, fowls 16 cents, ducks and geese 18 to 20 cents, and turkeys 22 to 23 cents.

Hay

Stocks of hay are getting cleaned up, shipments being lighter, but dealers say they are getting quite a lot of musty hay and are not anxious to buy. Last week's quotations hold good, \$6 f.o.b. Winnipeg for No. 1 wild, a dollar less for No. 2 and \$12 a ton for No. 1 Timothy.

WORLD SHIPMENTS

The world's shipments of wheat this week were 10,208,000, against 8,624,000 last week and 12,352,000 last year.

	This week	Last week	Last year
America	3,688,000	2,368,000	3,208,000
Russia	1,384,000	980,000	2,082,000
Danube	680,000	360,000	992,000
India	1,104,000	752,000	1,320,000
Argentina	1,576,000	2,408,000	2,536,000
Australia	1,000,000	1,704,000	1,160,000
Chili, N.A.	176,000	52,000	104,000

T1 wheat 10,208,000 8,624,000 12,352,000
Corn 4,199,000 3,409,000 4,037,000

On passage wheat increased 2,784,000; corn decreased 544,000.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 4.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that trade was very slow in the Birkenhead market, but with supplies short Saturday's quotations, which were for both States and Canadian steers from 14½ to 15½c. per pound, held firm. The general indications denote another rise immediately.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Union Stock Yards, Toronto, March 4.—Receipts, 84 cars, with 1,601 head of cattle, 40 calves, 494 hogs, 542 sheep and lambs and 38 horses.

There was little more life and activity to trade to-day than for the past couple of weeks. It is a moderately heavy run of cattle, however, and prices were not advanced over last week's quotations.

Taken altogether, the market was good and steady, neither higher nor lower, and with the demand just about big enough to take care of everything offered. The quality of cattle on the whole showed some improvement over recent shipments. One extra choice lot of steers topped the market at \$7. General run to good choice butchers sold steady from \$6.10 to \$6.50 and anything choice up to \$6.70.

Medium butchers steady at \$5.75 to \$6. Cows from \$4 to \$5.50; extra choice cows up to \$5.70. Culls, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

There are a very few Canadian lambs available, a few decks of United States yearlings selling steady at \$7 to \$7.25.

Canadian lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Calves are firm at \$6 to \$8.50. Hogs steady at \$7 fed and watered.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, March 4.—Manitoba spot wheat is exhausted, and trading was confined to futures, which closed as follows: March, \$1.14; May, \$1.08; July, \$1.07.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, March 4.—Owners of wheat showed discouragement today owing to the smallness of the visible supply decrease. Largely in consequence the close was at a net decline of ½ to ¾ to 1. Final trades left corn ½ to ¾ down and oats off ½ to 1.

Selling out on the part of last week's buyers was the order of the day in wheat. With the exception that winter killing had been reported in some sections and that there was talk of drought loss having occurred in California, the bulk of news proved unfavorable to holders. The visible supply decrease of only 493,000 bushels was a severe disappointment for the bulls and so was an unexpected enlargement of the supply on ocean passage and of world shipments in general.

Elimination of the short interest as a result of last week's advance deprived the market of ordinary support and started prices on the down grade right from the outset. It was carefully noted that foreign exchanges made little response to bullish enthusiasm here. This did not apply to Buenos Ayres, but there were forecasts of further or larger arrivals at that port from the interior.

A fractional rally at the close afforded just a little sunshine to the friends of higher quotations, though the final tone seemed rather unsteady, if not positively nervous.

Owing to the unsettled weather corn opened with a bulge to the highest point

yet reached on the crop, but general selling to realize profits ensued. Furthermore there was an absence of shipping demand. The country appeared to be disposed also to increase offerings.

It was a narrow market in oats. There was some realizing by longs, but it was not so extensive as in corn and wheat. There was fair support on the weak spots.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, March 4.—At the Montreal stock yards west end market, the receipts of live stock for the week ending March 2 were 2,300 cattle, 120 sheep and lambs, 4,100 hogs, and 800 calves. The supply on the market this morning for sale consisted of 14,200 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs and 300 calves.

A feature of the trade was the weaker feeling in the market for cattle, and prices were fully 25 cents per 100 pounds lower than a week ago, which was due to the fact that supplies were up to their usual number on account of the snow blockades throughout the country being now pretty well removed, which enabled drovers to make their usual shipments and get the stock into the market in time. Owing to the temporary scarcity of stock last week, butchers and packers were all well cleaned out of beef and in consequence the attendance was larger and the demand good, which resulted in an active trade being done at the above reduction in prices noted. The quality of the stock was much better than it has been of late, and sales of odd choice steers weighing from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds were made at \$7.00 and full loads at \$6.75 while full loads averaging from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds each brought from \$6.15 to \$6.25 per 100 pounds. There were a number of good to choice bulls offered which sold at from \$5.25 to \$5.75 per 100 pounds. The top prices realized for choice cows was \$5.50.

Another feature of the trade was the weak feeling which developed in the market for hogs and prices declined 25 cents to 50 cents per 100 pounds, as compared with those paid last Wednesday which was fully expected by the trade as the big advance of last week was purely on the temporary scarcity of stock owing to the snow blockade on the railway lines. Packers in most cases were short of stock the demand was unusually good and an active trade was done, selected lots selling freely at \$7.75 per 100 pounds.

The trade in sheep and lambs was quiet on account of the limited supply coming forward, for which the demand is somewhat limited as the butchers are working on their frozen stock which they bought some time ago. The demand for calves, which are coming in more freely, was good and sales were made at from \$3.00 to \$12.00 each according to size and quality.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, MARCH 5

WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE					
	Tue.	W'k Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Cash Wheat			Cattle			Butter (per lb.)					
No. 1 Nor.	97½	96½	88½	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	33c	35c	24c-25c	
No. 2 Nor.	94½	93½	86	6.25-6.50	5.75-6.25	.....	No. 1 dairy	30c	30c	20c	
No. 3 Nor.	90	88½	83½	Choice butcher steers and	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	5.75-6.00	Good round lots	27c	27c	18c-19c
No. 4	82	81	78½	heifers	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	5.75-6.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	70	69	73½	Fair to good butcher steers	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	4.75-5.00	Strictly fresh	25c	30c	24c
No. 6	60	59	66½	and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	4.75-5.00	Subject to candling	..	28c	..
Feed	55	55	60	Best fat cows	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.25	4.75-5.00	Potatoes			
Cash Oats			Hogs			Milk and Cream					
No. 2 C.W.	41	40½	29½	Choice hogs	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter	40c	40c	.....
Cash Barley			Sheep and Lambs			Dressed Poultry					
No. 3	60½	63	57	Rough sows	\$6.25	\$6.25	6.00-7.00	Cream for butter-making	55c	55c	.....
Cash Flax			Choice lambs			Hay (per ton)					
No. 1 N.W.	183½	183	245	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50	No. 1 Wild	\$6	\$6	\$13
Wheat Futures			Hogs			Country Produce					
May (old)	101½	100	91½	Choice hogs	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.75	No. 2 Wild	\$5	\$5	\$11
May (new)	101½	99½	..	Rough sows	\$6.25	\$6.25	6.00-7.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$12	\$12	\$17
July	102½	100½	95	Stags	\$5.25	\$5.25	5.25-5.75	Country Produce			
Oats Futures			Sheep and Lambs			Butter (per lb.)					
May	43½	43½	32½	Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	Fancy dairy	33c	35c	24c-25c
July	43½	42½	33	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50	No. 1 dairy	30c	30c	20c
Flax Futures			Sheep and Lambs			Eggs (per doz.)					
May	182½	182	247	Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	Strictly fresh	25c	30c	24c
July	..	..	240	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50	Subject to candling	..	28c	..

DEEP, QUICK PLOWING



MONEY IN PLENTY lies just below the line to which you have formerly plowed. All you need is more power to bring it up. 20 or 30 per cent. increase in your grain crop would go a long way toward paying for a Hart-Parr—even the first year.

HORSES TOO SLOW.—You have vowed that you would not be "caught" again in the early spring rush with too little power. Your horses were willing enough, but soft—and it takes time to toughen their muscles for such strenuous, heart-breaking work as plowing and discing.

JUSTIFY YOURSELF.—Mentally you are convinced that a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor will solve all these problems. (There's a size for your purpose—a 30, a 40, a 60, an 80). Invest in it now—this spring. Sell 2-3 of your horses and buy one MODERN FARM HORSE—you will save money by so doing.

Bad Weather

Seize the first opportunity to either break your new land or plow the old. When you have a short stretch of fine weather—take advantage of the opening. Jump in with your tractor, turn over sod or stubble—pulverize with harrow and seed with drill all in one operation—and get a week's start of the profit-eating weeds. By the old method your horses would be tugging and straining in a half hearted way getting hardened gradually to spring work.

But the Hart-Parr laughs at such delays. It's ready in 10 minutes to march on steadily, unflinching from dawn to dawn if necessary.

BUNCHING OPERATIONS. Not until you have operated a Hart-Parr can you realize why scientific business economy demands that the farsighted farmer of 1912 should own one. The 1900 idea was three or four operations:

- (1) plowing—(2) harrowing—(3) seeding—sometimes a week apart—time enough for weeds to get a fearful start. The Hart-Parr 1912 idea is:
- Bunch Plowing—harrowing—seeding.
- " Breaking—clod crushing—packing—leveling.
- " Harvesting—stubble-plowing—and weed-killing.

Act Now

The evidence of the value of a Hart-Parr to any farmer having 260 acres or more is overwhelming. Thousands of users with remarkable humanity vote the Modern Farm Horse as their choice as a moneymaking investment.

What To Remember

A Hart-Parr uses cheapest KEROSENE, it has fewest parts—all standardized and all easily accessible, it's the only all steel tractor; that it will do more work with less repairs than any other tractor; that it is safe; easy to understand; that it can do anything that horses can; that it is lighter, more convenient, more economical than any steamer of equal power; that the "30" and "40" can be operated by one man and the "60" by no more than two; eats nothing when idle. It helps to solve the "scarce-labor" problem, and is always willing to work overtime.

Hart-Parr Service

follows Hart-Parrs everywhere. 20 supply stocks are located at convenient points quickly reached by mail, phone or telegraph.

A brand new catalog, 52 pages, fresh from the printer is yours for the request. It clearly describes the Hart-Parr—gives details of construction—demonstrates by illustrations and drawings the SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION. Send for it and our other literature showing the wonderful possibilities, economy and profit in farming with a Hart-Parr Tractor.

One of our four sizes—30-40-60-80 h.p., will surely fit your farm.



Drilling Wheat—60 Acres daily—Four 12-foot Drills seeding 48 feet wide
Hustling Work in early Spring



A Standard Breaking Outfit—Six Bottoms—Disc—Plank Leveller
Breaking Ground for Flax in Northwest



60 H.P. doing 25 acres a day—its regular allotment on a Kansas Farm
Note clean-cut work and straight furrow slice

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