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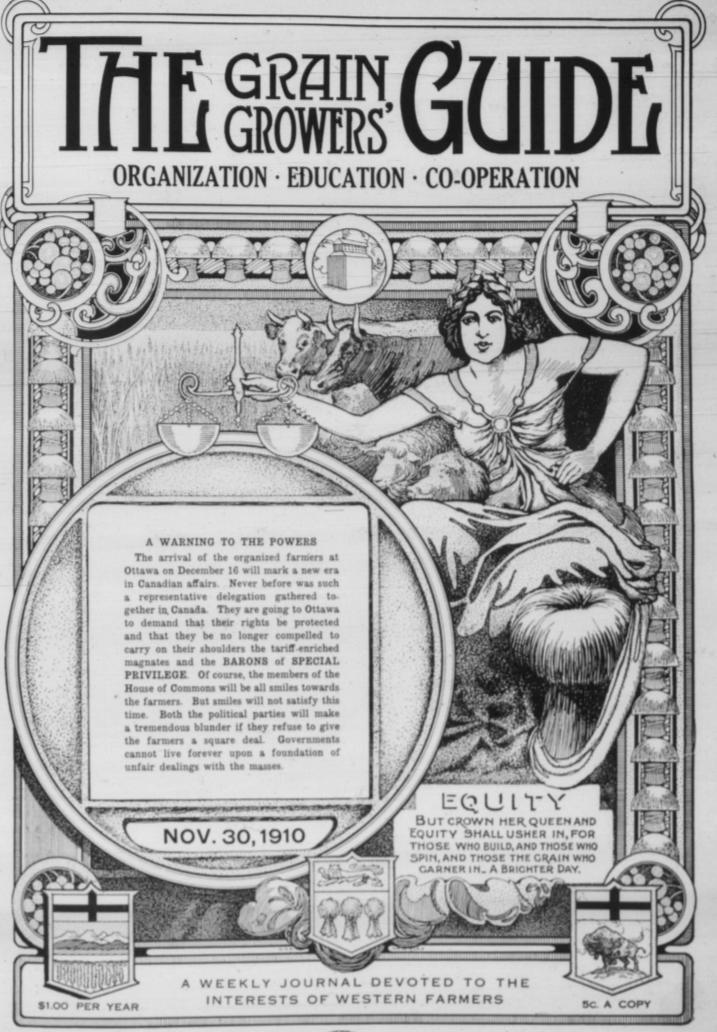
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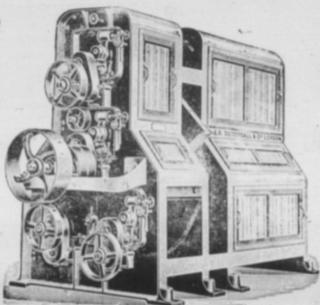
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Last Week in Alberta Legislature

November 30, 1910

The third week of the present session opened quietly, but on Thursday work had reached the interesting stage, and from now on there will likely be something doing and divisions will be fre-

Monday saw the debate on Bramley Monday saw the debate on Bramley Moore's resolution asking that the natural resources of the province should be handed over to the province for the benefit of the province. Mr. Moore in moving the resolution, said in the course of a lengthy speech, that the fisheries, timbers and minerals should be under the control of the province and not of the Dominion. So, too, the water powers should be controlled by the province and either allotted to individuals or administered by the government for the general public. Speaking of the settlement of vacant lands he thought some treaty should be made with the Dominion whereby these lands should revert to the province.

should be made with the Dominion whereby these lands should revert to the province.

"We have still another grievance," he said. "Alberta is now the dumping ground for Eastern Canadian goods. This is unfair to us because the East by means of its high tariff says we must accept no other but their goods. I am a strong free trader." Mr. Moore concluded by saying that all the provinces in the Confederation should be kept on an equitable basis. Alberta is our country, and to speak figuratively now she only has a cotton dress when she is entitled to a silk one.

Mr. Bennett wanted to know if any further information will be forthcoming regarding the year's finances. Premier Sifton replied that the estimates would be brought down at an early date and would include all under royal warrants, and these would also be brought down.

Compulsory School Attendance

Compulsory School Attendance

Compulsory School Attendance
The act respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance was introduced by Hon. C. II. Mitchell, who explained how it differed from the present school ordinance. The new act makes it compulsory for a child to attend school for the full term when of school age, which is stated to be from 8 to 13 years, and the penalty is fixed at a maximum of \$10. An important provision is that children of school age shall not be allowed to work out during school hours unless there is a valid excuse. The appointment and control of truant officers will rest with the towns and cities. In rural districts the minister of education has the right to make appointments as he also has in the cities and towns if the school boards fail to act before a certain date.

University Act

University Act

University Act

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in moving the second reading of the act respecting the University of Alberta, said that the necessity for having the work carried on in the best way was daily becoming more apparent. The present act is not sufficiently clear respecting the functions of the different bodies connected with the University. The new bill provides for a board of governors of nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governoria-Council to whom will be entrusted the financial management and the property which they can handle subject to the assent of the government. The senate will be much larger than at present, and dentists, surgeons and other similar bodies will be given representation under certain conditions. The faculty will be represented on the senate, and the convocation will also elect some of the members. Powers will be given for raising money under certain conditions, and an important provision is that in future fifty per cent of the money collected, under succession duties is to be devoted to the University. This amount is not very large at present, but is growing rapidly.

Act Respecting Loans

Act Respecting Loans

Hon. Mr. Sifton, in introducing the art respecting the raxing of loans auth-orized by the legislature, said the bill required little explanation as it did not authorize loans but only indicated the manner of raising loans when they are Grain Growers'



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

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

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

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Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

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authorized for future bills. It provides that loans may be raised in permanent stock, debentures or subscribed stock as may be thought best at the time.

On Tuesday Premier Sifton introduced "An act respecting the bonds guaranteed by the Alberta and Great Waterways Kailway Company, being an act to specify certain defaults and consequent rights of the province." This will come up for discussion on Friday.

The debate was resumed on Bramley Moore's resolution, which was seconded by J. K. Cornwall and who explained the resources of the north. He said: "If we can get hold of our natural resources then it is only a matter of administration as far as Alberta is concerned." He also spoke of the destruction of timber and said that in the last ten years there has been enough timber destroyed in the north country to pay off all our provincial debt and to build a large number of railways.

Premier Sifton followed and said in part: "I have always believed that we should administer our mines and timber. The question is not now whether we would like to control our natural resources, but what is the best-way to get them. I have already discussed this matter with my government and we intend to keep up negotiations with the federal government with the end in view as set out by the resolution." He suggested that the resolution before the flouse should be withdrawn, but before this course was taken Mr. Michener had risen to speak. Mr. Michener had risen to speak. Mr. Michener strongly supported the resoution and dwelt with the stand taken by his party at the time the autonomy bill was introduced in the Dominion parliament.

Beturns Wanted

Mr. Bennett presented 'two resolu-

Returns Wanted

Mr. Bennett presented two resolu-tions, one calling for all correspondence, etc., in connection with the resignation of the Rutherford government and the calling upon Mr. Sifton, and the other calling for all documents relative to the acquisition of a boulevard along the Bow River. The premier said the re-turns asked for would be tabled shortly.

Beet Sugar Bounty

flon, Mr. Marshall introduced a bill

Hon. Mr. Marshall introduced a bill respecting the bounty on beet sugar. This abolishes the bonus of ½ cent per pound the first three years and ½ cent the next two years paid on beet sugar. Hon. Mr. Marshall also introduced a bill respecting the rights of married women. This provides that the widow of a man who dies leaving a will by the terms of which his said widow would in the opinion of a judge before whom the application is made receive less than if he had died intestate may apply to the supreme court for relief. Among many motions were the following respecting railways: The Chestermore and Calgary Buburban Railway; The Blindman Valley Electricitaliway Co.; The Lacombe, Bullocksville and Alix Railway Co.; The l'incher Creek, Cardston and Mostana Railway. Wednesday's Session

Wednesday's Session

Wednesday's session

Wednesday's session was quiet, except that it was shown that a division will be taken on Bramley Moore's resolution. Mr. C. M. O'Brien spoke strongly on the subject from the standpoint of the Socialist party, explaining the Karl Mae materialistic conception of history and the Molthusian theory of population. Mr. l'atterson in a brief speech supported the sentiments of the resolution.

Among the petitions, first readings, etc., of private bills, the following respecting railways were found: Edmonton Interurban Hailway; High River and Hudson's Bay Railway. Most of the session was spent in discussing the act respecting trunney and compulsory school attendance by the committee of the whole house. the whole house

Thursday's Session

Thursday's Session

Thursday afternoon witnessed the
first real set to of the session, and it
looks as if something serious might yet
be attempted. The debate on Bramley
Moore's resolution was resumed by Mr.
K. B. Bennett, who was in a bantering
mood and good naturedly got after
some of the members for what he
termed their change of front. He was
afraid that it was too late to get everything asked for, but several local matters could still be secured, such as the

royalties on coal, timber and grazing royatties on coal, timber and grazing leases. He concluded by saying that the Prairie Provinces should have their naturai "resources," as the great province of Ontario to the east and the great province of British Columbia to the west already had.

Questions Answered

Dr. Rutherford was informed that from September 1, 1905, to May 31, 1910, there was expended for the construction of buildings other than telephone enstruction, \$7.597, \$002.90; for the purchase of sites other than telephone construction, \$445,346,30; and for the construction of steel bridges, \$726, 425.06. Mr. Bennett was informed that Mr. C. A. Master, K.C., of Toronto, had been employed temporarily as a legal been employed temporarily as a legal

Hail Insurance

Hail Insurance
Mr. Muchiner was told that the total
expenditure for hall insurance up to
November 23, 1910, was \$359,914.53, and
the total receipts for the same period
was \$111,180, a deficit for the season of
\$-55,34.53. Dr. nutherford received
information that the amount advanced
to errannersy associations unpaid on May
31, 1910, was \$30,335.36. He was also
toid that the amount of interest standing to the credit of the Provincial
Treasurer on May 31, 1910, re sale of
C.N.H. bonds was \$65,787.56; re Alberta and oreat waterways hardway on berta and Great Waterways nailway on the same date, \$105,404.13, and on July 12, 1910, \$105,403.17.

Mr. Bennett moved for a return she ing an letters, etc., in the custous of the government regarding the A. & G.W. and the Canada West Custruction Co. equent to June 1, 1910, and these laid on the table by the premier.

Election Act

Mr. Bennett introduced an act to amend the Aiberta Election Act. This provides for an amendment making it impossible for a judge to be appointed to a positical office until six months siter his resignation as a judge, and that all vacancies in the legislature tout all Bust be filed within forty days. Several private bills came up for consideration, and Mr. O brien's Payment of Wages Fortuightly bill received its sec-

ond reading.
The house then went into committee
on the Canadian Northern mailway Co.'s on the Canadian Northern nailway Co. as bill of incorporation. This provides for the granting of a charter containing two provisions, one to build a line from Ed-monton north to Fine Fass through the Feace haver, and the other from the proposed Edmonton and Caigary branch of the C.N.R. westward from Rocky Monaton House the Rocky. Mountain House to the Braceau. The figut on this bill was bitterly waged, as it disers materially from the model bill duers materially from the mouel bill adopted by the legislature some years ago. Mr. beauett, who led the attack, based the attack on this and twitted the members with inconstancy. The head office of the company can be established anywhere the directors may see fit, and there was a strong fight on this point. As was to be expected, every amend-ment was detented, but the opposition was not confined to the members on the left of the speaker, as several government supporters insed up in the fight.
Notice was given that every clause of
the act would be contested when the bill was reported and a division taken every time, so an interesting report will be

Us Friday afternon the house was quickly at business and Mr. Marshall's bill respecting the rights of married women was referred to the committee on legal orders.

An Autocratic Ruling

Then another stand-up fight occurred, and the speaker apparently lost his head, giving a ruling which was, to say the least, of a very autocratic order and worthy of an officer in the realm of the Cast The Iamous Alberta & Great Waterways Italiway Company again was up for discussion, and Mr. lieunett moved that it be adjourned as the necessary legal notice has not been given. The apparent asked for a vote given. The apparent asked for a vote given. The speaker asked for a vote and declared that the bill should be read. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Muchiner, in accordance with the rules of the house, demanded that the vote of the members be procured, but although Mr. Bennett was able to instance prece-dents in other parliaments of the Empire, the speaker apparently made a ruling of his own and refused the vote. The speaker was paipably wrong, and such a ruling will not tend towards harmony as it was a good instance of

Premier Sifton, in a very brief speech, then moved the second reading of the bin, which provides for the placing of the \$7,400,000 secured by the ing of the \$7,400,000 secured by A. &. G.W. bonds in the revenue fund of the province.

the province.

The premier said that this bill was practically the foreclosure of an agreement for the nonruifilment of contract, and asked for the support of the house. He was followed by ex-Attorney-teneral Cross, who strongly opposed the bill and who outlined the policy on which the Kutherford government was returned to power. The debate was adjourned till Monday next when others will speak, and it is not likely that a vote will be reached for some time. From present indications the vote is go-From present indications the vote is going to be a close one as Mr. Cross seem

ing to be a close one as Mr. Cross seems to have quite a large gathering, and the old waterways deal will probably be opened up once more.

Mr. Cornwall got his Canadian Northern Kailway Bill through the committee of the house, and it will come up for the third reading on Monday. Hon. Mr. Mitchell's act respecting truncy is now being considered by the committee.

One Bill Paged

One Bill Passed

The net result of almost three weeks work so far is that one bill has finally been adopted. This is an important one, however, and Mr. Marcaill is to be congratulated in having been success-ful in getting it through the house so quickly. It was the act respecting charges upon land contained in certain

o far committees have not got dow to work to any large extent, and the members have been satisfied wih a few members have been satisfied with a few hours' work per day. Commencing next week, however, it is proposed to commence night sittings, so the chances are that something may be accomplished and that the seesson will soon be at an end. There does not seem to be any further important legislation foreshadowed, although it is runored that some necessary amendments to the Dairymen's Activil be introduced and that several of the existing acts will be consider-

of the existing acts will be consider-

of the existing acts will be considered ably amended.

The one point which impresses itself strongly is the great need for the farmers to have a representative on hand who will be prepared to watch their interests and to give information to the strong committees. It appears that the terests and to give information to the various committees. It happears that the railways and other interests have been on the ground floor for some time, and if the farmers are to reap any advantage they too must be on hand to suggest legisation, possibly even prepare it, and see that the committees are made thoroughly convergent with same. This it, and see that the committees are made thoroughly conversant with same. This is the observation of one person after watching proceedings for a few days. The farmers must be prepared on all these questions if they will ever be successful. This is hardly reporting proceedings of a legislative assembly, but thoughts prompted by the action of the legislature on a private railway bill.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT

China is moving very rapidly in con-stitutional changes. Of that one may be sure, in view of the recent develop-ments concerning the convoxing of the imperial parliament, which was originally fixed for the year 1915. In advancing the date two years the throne may not need fully the demand of the newly-constituted Schate, which asked that the l'aritament be summoned "a once" or "very soon," yet the conce sion is a substantial one. Evidenti on is a substantial one. Evidently spular sentiment favors as little delay possible in the complete establian-ent of representative institutions; indeed this was publicly admitted in the Scoale only the other day by Prince tu Liang, a member of the grand council, in saying that "the entire nation, from the highest classes to the lowest, was agreed upon the necessity of the early establishment of a general Parliament. We read that the senators received this declaration from one near the throne
"with probonged cheering"; and it is
worth recalling in this connection that
the Senate is composed of 100 members the Senate is composed of 100 members selected by the provinces, and 100 ap-

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pointed by the central government. With so strong an element in its com-position under imperial rather than position under imperial rather than popular influences, it is all the more impressive that this body should have forced the government to advance the date for the introduction of a complete

parliamentary system.

Parliamentary institutions are so alien to Chinese traditions and experience that their working will present problems of a peculiarly difficult nature. As yet the country has developed no strong yet the country has developed no strong central government such as the Japanese made the pivot of their experiment in this direction. Back of Parliament in Japan stands the mikado, the oligarchy of old ruling families and the army, which combine to furnish the state with a stability not easily surpassed. Even in Turkey today, with constitutionalism in some sort of our passed. Even in Turkey today, with constitutionalism in some sort of operation and a Farliament in session at Constantinople, there is an equilibrium supplied by the arbitrary power wielded unofficially by the Young Turks secret committee, which really controls the army. China's central government, however, is exceedingly weak, compared with Japan's. The emperor is an infant and there is little indication that the regent is a strong man capable of exalting the influence of the throne. The Chinese army is still in the embryonic stage. The empire is an enormous country in territorial extent, and it concounts stage. The empire is an enormore country in territorial extent, and it co tains an immense population. Whether a Parliament would strengthen national a rarrangest would strengthen national-istic forces is a question to be determin-ed by experience, but there are reasons for thinking that such a central body of representatives of all the provinces would indeed promote the consolidation which all true patriots of China most desire, to the end that the empire may never become so dispranging as to fall never become so disorganized as to fall a prey to foreign powers. With all of the difficulties the new Parliament must encounter, its early establishment seems in line with progress and the real interests of the Chinese people.—Springfield Republican

BIG OCEAN LINERS

BIG OCEAN LINERS

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 22.—Specifications are now being prepared for new liners to operate between Vancouver and the Antipodes, which will be twelve-thousand-ton vessels. When the company bist for a renewal of the service at Ottawa, Sir James Mills submitted to the federal authorities the views of his feliow directors, and he has rece ved the assurance that the mail contract will be of such a length as to justify the company building 18,000 ton steamers for the Vancouver service. While Canada has come to a decision, Australia remains to be heard from. Sir James has just sailed from San Francisco for Sydney.

CANADA'S DAIRY TRADE

CANADA'S DAIRY TRADE

Ottawa, Nov. 80.—J. A. Ruddick, in a report recently issued in respect to the dairy trade of the Dominion, states that the total exports for the last fiscal year show an increase in value of the dairy products reported amounting to 81,802,716. Mr. Ruddick, on the basis of an annual consumption per head of 810, estimates the value of the products consumed during the year 1509-10 to be \$75,000,000, which, added to the value of the exports, given as \$85,000,000, makes a total of \$98,000,000 as the total value of the dairy production in Canada for the year.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg industrial exhibition was held at the Chambers of commerce, Winnipeg, when the following motions were

1. Proposed by Alderman Milton and seconded by Alderman Cass, that a vote of thanks be tendered the members of the retiring board of directors for the very efficient manner in which the affairs of the association had geen conducted during the past year.

efficient manner in which the affairs of the association had geen conducted during the past year.

2. Proposed by F. W. Drewry and seconded by G. F. Bryan, that the share-holders of the Winnipeg Industrial Ethibition association in annual meeting desire to express their thanks to the provincial government and the council of this city of Winnipeg for their continued financial support by which they are enabled to offer more generous premiums.

3. Proposed by W. J. Black and seconded by W. G. Scott, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the railroad companies for the excellent train service rendered this year and the assistance given in reduced rates.

4. Proposed by F. J. Cox and seconded by A.C. McRae, that the members of the Winnipeg industrial association desire to express to the representative of the press who have during the past year stood so loyally by the exhibition, their appreciation of the services rendered by them.

by th

their appreciation of the services rendered by them.

5. Proposed by W. J. Black and seconded by G. H. Greig, that the association be called the "Canadian Industrial Exhibition" instead of the Winnipeg Isdustrial Exhibition." In bringing forward this motion Mr. Black said le thought it was time that the name-was changed, because the exhibition had outgrown the name of "Winnipeg" and had become "Provincial." He thought that in keeping with the work which had to be done the name "Canadian" should be substituted for the name "Winnipeg." It must remain the industrial exhibition and he would like to live to see it become the real industrial exhibition of the Dominion. The reason for his bringing forward this proposal was that he thought the broader and bigger name "Canadian" would draw the people from all parts clauser in touch with it. would draw the people from all parts closer in touch with it.

EXHIBITION DIRECTORS MEET

EXHIBITION DIRECTORS MEET
At a meeting of the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association held Thursday, Nov. 24, Mayor Sanford Evans was elected president, and A. A. Gifroy, vice-president: the following committees were appointed:

Executive committee composed of the president, vice-president: the chairman of each of the standing committees, the treasurer and the manager.

Grounds and buildings—I. M. Ross and Wm. Brydon, chairman; F. W. Drewry, Geo. H. Greig, Dr. Little, A. C. McRan Jas. McDiarmid, and H. G. Spurgeon.

Attractions—A. A. Andrews, chairman; F. W. Drewry, G. F. Galt, A. A. Gilroy, I. M. Ross, and D. E. Sprague.

Printing and Advertising—F. W. Drewry, chairman; A. A. Andrews, D. C. Cameron, A. A. Gilroy, and Wm. Whyte.

Prize List—Geo. H. Greig, chairman; W. Brydon, D. C. Cameron, C. W. Graham, A. A. Gilroy, Dr. Little, Jas. McDiarmid, and Hugh Sutherland.

Gates and Tickets—D. E. Spragus, chairman; W. Brydon, Hugh Sutherland, and Wus. Whyte.

Racing—A. C. McRae, chairman; C. W. Graham, and W. Brydon, thugh Sutherland, and Wus. Whyte.

Racing—A. C. Spurgeon, chairman; C. W. Graham, and G. F. Galt.

A vote of thanks was passed to A. A. Andrews, the retiring president, for his services during the past three years. It was decided to draw the attention of the city council to the loss of the old main building and asking them to take action to replace the same at the earliest possible moment. The following were also elected patrons: Earl Grey and Lord Strathcons, and honorary directors, the board of council and J. C. Eaton.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 30th, 1910

THE PRICE OF FLOUR

The announcement was made last week that Ogilvie's and the Lake of the Woods Milling companies had reduced the price of flour five cents per sack, or ten cents per barrel in Winnipeg. The fact that the wheat market is somewhat firmer causes astonishment that the milling companies should reduce prices, but one of the officials of a milling company is credited with the following remark: "The lower price of flour is not due to the condition of the wheat market, but to a cutting of prices by the companies: This remark certainly has a good sound but our readers should not be misled to think that the price war in flour will cause any substantial reduction in the cost to the con sumer. It is also interesting to note that an advance in price of \$2.00 per ton in shorts and bran was announced at the same At the present time there are four big flour milling companies in Canada, Ogil-vie's, Lake of the Woods, Western Canada, and the Maple Leaf Milling Company. These milling companies have their plants scat-tered from Portage la Prairie to Montreal, and handle a large portion of the western wheat crop. The flour made by these mills is second to none in the world, and holds its own with all comers in the markets of the Old Country. It seems strange to the average observer that flour manufactured in Winnipeg from wheat grown in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, sells cheaper in Nova Scotia than it does in Winnipeg, but if this is in any way astonishing, it may be carried further than stated with the utmost truth, that the same flour is sold even more cheaply to the British consumer. Yet our Canadian milling companies assure us that they are conducting their business so as to sell their flour at the lowest possible cost to the Can-adian consumer. It would hardly seem fair to the consumer in the West that the advantages bestowed through the natural fertility of the soil should be so completely offset by the millers in placing their produce upon the British markets cheaper than upon the home markets. Canadian wheat at Winnipeg sells at ten cents per bushel lower than American wheat in Minneapolis. Yet flour from the Minneapolis mills and from the Canadian mills compete openly on the British market. Does this show that the Minneapolis cost of manufacturing is lower than the Canadian, or does it show that the Canadian millers are getting a much larger profit upon their products? No person will suggest for a moment that the Canadian millers sell their produce on the British mar-ket at a loss. If then the British trade is profitable, how much more profitable is the Canadian trade! Further facts of importance in connection with the milling industry are the reports of the annual meetings of the milling companies, showing extraordinary profits that are made. The capital stock of the milling companies in Canada does not all represent actual cash invested by a great The milling companies understand the watering business as well as do other manu facturing institutions, and it is also notable that the leading men in the milling industry are closely connected with other large busi-Among them are railway directors, bank directors and directors of other large corporations. If there is no combine among the flour milling industries, then appearances are deceitful. Perhaps the fact that the Canadian millers are protected by a duty of twelve cents per bushel on wheat and sixty cents per barrel on flour might explain in part why they can charge a higher price

this does not bring sufficient explanation then an investigation of the capitalization might assist some.

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR COMMISSION

A careful consideration of the summarized report of the Saskatchewan elevator commission published in our last issue indicates considerable study on the part of the com-missioners. They have examined various schemes presented to them but have practically dismissed them all as unworkable and have evolved a new scheme which they consider to be suitable to the needs of Saskatchewan. The finding of the commission will meet with some favor as well as opposition among Saskatchewan farmers. Undoubtedly the ideal system would be that of state ownership with proper provisions for a sample market with full protection being given to the grain of the individual farmer from the time it is harvested till it reaches the Liverpool market. Of course it would depend entirely on the farmers themselves whether such a system as outlined by the commission would be a success, and it places on the farmers the whole burden of respon-We do not think the farmers are averse to taking their share of responsibility, but the government is merely a committee of the people's representatives to carry out their wishes, and if the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan prefer government-owned elevators to the scheme outlined by the commission, they have a perfect right to demand that the government should inaugurate such a system. The report of the commission is not binding either upon the Grain Growers or upon the government. The matter is still open and it is the duty of the Grain Growers to decide which course they will pursue. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have been unanimous for government ownership for several years, and if they are still of the same mind they should know more of their own needs than any commission. There is one phase of the report of the Sas-katchewan commission which we think was a most unwarranted attitude to be taken by the commission, that is their remarks about the elevator system in Manitoba. The following is the paragraph to which we refer:

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that a scheme similar to the Manitoba scheme would not be satisfactory to the farmers generally on the one hand, and on the other would probably end in by various conceivable financial limeter devices of bookkeeping the facts may be more less concealed for a while, but if there is anything of a business character that can be forecasted, such a scheme runs the greatest possible financial risk,"

The commission dismissed the whole thing with the sweeping inference that the Mani toba system will probably end in financial disaster. With all due respect to the Saskatchewan elevator commission we do not their information was sufficient to warrant such a statement. The Manitoba system is as yet untried. We do not think the Manitoba system is what it should be, but we believe that it will be a complete success if certain amendments are made to the act along the lines suggested to the gov-ernment by the Manitoba Grain Growers. Again, the Saskatchewan commission assumes that certain crooked work will be done to keep the books of the Manitoba commission from showing the true facts of the situation. We think it would have been wise and courteous for the Saskatchewan

in Canada than in Free Trade England. If commission to have allowed Manitoba to work out her own problems without inter-ference. The Saskatchewan problem is enough without adding Manitoba's troubles as well. The Saskatchewan commission said either too much or too little. If they have information warranting their statements regarding Manitoba they should have given it in detail for the benefit of the public.

THE VEEK AT OTTAWA

Our report from Ottawa for last week shows that the members spent most of their time squabbling over political matters which were of little interest and certainly of no benefit to the country. It will be noted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that a tariff commission will investigate the implement question in the West. If the government insists upon appointing a tariff commission it will be doing just what the farmers of the West do not want. There is no more need of a commission to investigate the iniquity of the implement tariff than there is need of a commission to ascertain that the Ottawa government is not doing its full duty towards the people of Canada. Both are self-evident truths and need no investigation. There is undoubtedly a strong element in the House of Commons in favor of the "Stand Pat" attitude which is nothing more or less than the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Both parties in the House of Commons are still talking to enjoy the sound of their own voices, but there is nothing yet being done of definite character. The speech of W. J. Mac-Lean in favor of protection would be amusing if it were not serious. Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago we published a letter from the editor of The Toronto World, of which paper Mr. MacLean is the proprietor, asking the Canadian Manufacturers for contributions to support their paper. Thus the Canadian manufacturers have an organ in the Toronto World and an organist in its proprietor. Mr. MacLean is on the right track, however, when he is dealing with the railway question as well as the telegraph, telephone, express company and cable business. The trouble with protectionists is that they are never consistent. They are protectionists when it affects their own pockets, and free traders when it affects anybody else. Mr. Monk's bill respecting co-operative credit societies should be able to get through the House this session if members will get down to business and quit party politics. There is considerable to be said in favor of the scheme of submitting the naval ques-tion to the people, because it is following out the principles of Direct Legislation, without which no people can rule their own country. The amendment introduced to the Bank Act is a wise one. At the present time there is no government inspection of the banks. Of course the banks do not want any government inspection. They prefer a monopoly over which there is no control. Another amendment to the Bank Act should be one that would leave the Bank Act open to re-vision at the will of parliament instead of every ten years as at present. The Bank Act is something that should be framed for the good of the people and not for the special benefit of the bankers.

Something should be done with those travellers from the old country who take a three weeks trip through Canadian Clubdom and then go home and pose as authorities

THE FARMERS AT OTTAWA

Recent dispatches from Ottawa suggest the likelihood that the Dominion Parliament will adjourn on December 16 for that day, and give all the members and senators an opportunity to hear the organized farmers present their case. This is certainly the course that should be pursued because what the Western farmers have to say when they go to Ottawa is applicable to every member of the Dominion Parliament. The condition of affairs existing in the agricultural communities of Western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces are not a subject of interest to the government alone, but should be vitally important to every member of The government is merely Parliament. the executive committee of the Par-liament, and it would be unfortunate presentation made by the farmers should reach the ears of only the members of the government. This is the first time the farmers of Canada, in representative capacity, have taken their grievances to Ottawa to demand redress. This fact in itself is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of any man who has any part to play in the making of the laws of Canada. The fact that the articulate voice of the agricultural class expresses strong disapproval of existing legislation on a number of national questions settles beyond a possibility of doubt the verdiet that things are not what they should be. If the members of parliament will give close attention to the grievances presented by the farmers and make an honest effort during the present session to enact legislation that will give a square deal to every interest in the country they will be performing their proper func-There are far too few of our members at Ottawa animated by an honest and sincere desire to improve conditions. The majority of them give little heed to national affairs unless it be to add their voice in approval or condemnation of the actions of the party which happens to be in power. If the game of party politics (for the benefit of parties or the friends of the parties) was not quite so faithfully followed the common people would secure much greater benefit from federal legislation than they do at the present time. Although it seems like an absurdity to suggest it, we nevertheless present it as a fair proposition that the Domin-ion Parliament should deal with the demands of the farmers upon their merits and not as political motives may prompt them.

THE COAL COMPANIES' LAMENT

A loud wail, in the shape of a sixty page pamphlet, is being sent throughout Canada by the coal companies of Nova Scotia in proagainst any reciprocity treaty with United States. The prime mover among the coal companies is the Dominion Coal Company, of which Mr. J. H. Plummer is Presi-Mr. Plummer takes it for granted that the people of Canada have a great affection for him and his company, in fact so much so that they would not in any way interfere with his business. He presumes that in case of reciprocity in coal, that he would be ex-pected to find his market in the New England States. The people of Canada do not care a bit where he finds his market so long as he is not privileged by the tariff to extort undue profits from the people. The people of Can-ada care as much about the Dominion Coal Company as that same company cared about the shareholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, when it repudiated its con-tract and did its best to ruin those shareholders. Of course that was all right in Mr. Plummer's mind to squander the resources of his company and if possible cripple or ruin the steel company. The cost of the whole trouble came out of the pockets of the people, and Mr. Plummer wants them to keep on paying. The reason why the Nova Scotia coal

will not sell in New England market, Mr. Plummer explains it, that the American coals are "generally more desirable." that is so then it is all the more reason why we should not have a tariff on coal, because we want in this country the best that can be secured at the cheapest price. Mr. Plummer also explains another trick which has frequently been suspected of on the part of Canadian manufacturers. He says that the Nova Scotia dealers in trying to sell their coal in the United States have made to the American "concessions in price equal to the amount of duty." It would seem a fair proposition that the Canadian consumer should receive the same "concessions" as does the American consumer, because it would not be considered for a moment that these concessions eliminate all the profit from the sale of This in itself should be a sufficient the coal. answer to the coal dealers and should remove the last objection against taking the duty off of coal-coming into Canada. Mr. Plummer's talk about combines, the revenue of the Nova Scotia government, the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal Harvest Commissioners amounts to nothing. The coal companies of the Maritime Provinces are capable of taking care of themselves and they should be made to do it and no longer perch themselves upon the backs of the Canadian consumers and assume a monopoly of loyalty and patriotism. Mr. Plummer is deserving of a great deal of commendation for the frankness with which he states his case. He answers his own arguments so completely that his whole case is really a good argument for taking the duty

AN UNNATURAL MIGRATION

Every little while we receive a letter from a subscriber saying that as he has quit the farm and is moving into the city he will therefore have no further interest in The Guide nor in the associations. This shows an unfortunate condition of affairs in this country, and is a movement which has worked out in Ontario and the other Eastern provinces greatly to the detriment of the country as a whole. It is a clear proof that agricultural conditions are not as they should be or men would not be so anxious to leave the farm. This movement towards the city is due to a great many things; sometimes it is on account of failing age; some-times to secure educational facilities for the ehildren; sometimes to secure better financial returns for money invested; sometimes to secure freedom from isolation which frequently is a feature of farm life in the West. All these causes which drive the farmers from their farms and many other causes are due largely to unfair conditions which prevail on account of legislation placing undue burdens on the agricultural communities. As a rule the farmer who retires, from whatever cause, and takes up his residence in the city is not henceforth a contented man. The rush and whirl of city life is not congenial to one who has spent his lifetime in a rural community. Nature never intended that human beings should be huddled together as they are in our large cities. Rural life surrounded by proper conditions is the ideal. It is to re these proper conditions that the organized farmers are fighting today. When proper facilities are placed at the command of the rural resident and he is not called upon to support other classes in the country, life on the farm will then afford good remun-eration for the labor expended, sufficient time for study and thought, and an ideal environment in which to rear a family and equip them for a life of service, which is the proper function for every individual.

There is no doubt but that attempts will be made in all directions and by various interests to detract attention from the immense question of tariff reform, but it will all be of no avail. The customs tariff of Canada has got to go down a great deal lower than it is today. Day by day this is becoming the determination of the ultimate consumers upon whose back the tariff burden rests. They will not be put aside from the task to which they have set themselves. The two parties in the House of Commons at the present time are largely sparring for wind on the tariff question. Both seem to be afraid to do anything that will be for the good of the people.

SOME TARIFF VAGARIES

In the tariff schedule of 1907 there are 711 items, 221 being free. Farmers get the benefit of free twine, cream separators, and barbed wire. Practically all the other free entries are for the benefit of the manufac-turers. Since 1907 twenty items have been placed on the free list by order-in-council and thirteen other items have been reduced. It is surprising how the government finds out the requirements of the manufacturers, while they do not seem to be able to discover that there is any necessity of placing any articles on the free list for the benefit of the producers of food products, or the consumers of manufactured articles. Does the fact that the Manufacturers' Association retains a high salaried tariff agent explain this difference? The manufacturers of leather get their raw material, such as hides, free duty, and get a drawback on steraine, caseine, hyposulphates, and other articles used in the production of leather. Of course they are protectionists when it comes to leather, and free traders when it comes to other commodi-The manufacturers of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders, and attachments for binders get a drawback of 99 per cent. on all duty paid on rolled iron, rolled steel, and pig iron. The thousands of blacksmiths who make a pecunious living in our many towns and villages throughout Canada manufacturing bolts, mending chains and the thousand and one things that farmers require, do not get any drawback. They have to pay full duty. Truly we have a paternal government protecting the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the artisan.

The announcement is made that Mr. J. E. Cyr, ex-M.P. of Provencher, Man., has been appointed superintendent of public works for the Dominion Government in Manitoba. Mr. Cyr has had considerable political experience and has been a valiant worker in support of the present administration. He is also a journalist of considerable experience, and of course this qualifies him eminently to be superintendent of public works. It is but another instance of rewarding the faithful.

The manufacturers and their supporters in Parliament lay very strong emphasis on "Vested Interests." This is certainly a wise precaution, and they should consider when dealing with this subject that for every dollar of manufacturers' "Vested Interests" the farmers have four or five. Of course there are more farmers and it does not look so big when taken individually.

Last week the council of the University of Manitoba by a vote of 29 to 6 decided that the new University should have power to give instruction in all branches of higher education. With this as an ideal, and generous public support, a provincial university will fill a great need in Manitoba.

The number of Ottawa delegates is growing rapidly. It is the most important move ever made by the organized farmers of Canada. No local association can afford to miss having a representative in the delegation. If each local cannot finance a delegate, two or three locals can combine and send one.



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Manitoba Teachers in Britain

A Story of the trip taken last summer by a number of Pedagogues from the Prairie Province through the old lands, and the impressions gained by so doing

By THOMAS LAIDLAW



T IS with mixed feelings that a man contemplates a return to his native land, after an absence of 25 years. Through the "dim divine" of time and distance memory calls up old faces and old sceneswhile reason tells him that the faces at least must have changed. The-older people whom he knew, and looked up to with respect, have gone, most of them to that bourne whence no traveller returns. The boys with whom he played, and fought, have grown up and like himself perhaps have wandered far.

"The wee hit lauching lassie's Noo a guid wife growing auld, Wi Jennie at her apron and Jamie on her

Noo a guid wife growing auld,
Wi Jennie at her apron and Jamie on her
knee."

Only the scenes remain the same;
they do not change. The burn where he
waded and fished and fell in, still "rimples through the clashin," the hills are
blue or grey or gold, as the mists fall or
the sun shines on them. If the returned
wanderer be Dumfriesshire bred, he will
find that Queensbury still stands guard
at the head of the glen, that the mists
hang heavy on the top of Burnswark, and
that Criffel and Skiddaw still rear their
heads on the English side of the border.
Ah. 'The Border! What glamor and
romance hang about its history. The
grey "peel" or ruined tower still to be
met with here and there, bear cloquent
if silent tribute to the grim life of the old
days, when a man rode out armed with
Jeddart axe or border spear to drive a
forsy from his neighbor or the English,
it mattered little to him for "they
stole the beeves that made their broth
from England and from Scotland both."
These stark moor-trooping Elliots or
Armstrongs or Rutherfords, or by whatever name they were called. But it is
not only the ruined peel, and Border
memories that haunt. him. Here and
there on the hill-sides are the cairns or
heaps of stones that mark the graves of
the martyrs. The witnesses for Messiah's
crown, who braved the wrath of kings
and priests, and who left home and wife
and, children and all that a man holds
dear, to hide in the moss hags and among
the muirs; yea who gave up life itself for
the sake of Christ's crown and The
Covenant. But surely in death theirs
was the victory, and their country owes
them much. Their names will live,
renowned in Scotland's history, while
the names of their persecutors will be
forgotten or be remembered only with
shame. But these days have gone. The
swast he victory and their country owes
them much. Their names will live,
renowned in Scotland's history, while
the names of their persecutors will be
forgotten or be remembered only with
shame. But these days have gone. The
sword and spear are left to rust.

How the Trip was Arranged

How the Trip was Arranged

It was my good fortune a year ago last
July to meet a young Englishman named
Ney, who was associated with me in
reading the papers of candidates for
leachers' certificates. In the course of
our work, Mr. Ney asked me, how many
teachers I thought would undertake a
trip to the old land if such a trip were
organized. With Scotch caution I replied it would depend entirely on the cost.
"Oh," he said, say \$200." "They will
all go at that price," I returned, "but it
can't be done." Nothing more was
said and I had forgotten the conversation,
until last February when I received a
letter from Mr. Ney, saying that he had
almost completed arrangements and that
the visit to the Motherland was assured.
He went over to England in March to
make final arrangements there, returned
in June, and on the 5th of July the party
of Manitobs teachers, a hundred and
sixty-five in number left Winnipeg with
him on the long journey.

The reception given them on their departure by the Winnipeg city council was only a foretaste of the joys to come. A special train had been provided for the party, and the long run to Montreal was made in excellent time. At Toronto, a short halt was made, and the teachers were welcomed by the mayor and council, entertained to luncheon and then taken for a drive through the most interesting parts of the Queen City of the East. Rested and refreshed, the journey was resumed and Montreal reached about eleven o'clock in the evening. From the station, the party was conveyed in brakes to the dock where they embarked on the Allan Line steamer Virginian.

Here let me say that the attention shown to the party by the officials of the C.P.R. and Allan Line could not have been excelled in courtesy and consideration.

ation.

Early on Friday morning we were all
on deck to gaze at the shores of the
mighty St. Lawrence, The greatest
water-highway in the world. Not half a
dozen of our number had ever visited the

and the barren shores of Labrador, round which Norman Duncan has flung such a pathos and halo of romance. Some of his descriptions rose to mind as we gazed at the fishing fleets lying in the harbor orputting out to sea, and many a silent prayer went up that the Great Father would keep safe and give bountiful harvest to these hardy toilers of the great deep.

great deep.
"Buy my caller herring, ye wha ca'
them vulgar faring.
Wives and mithers 'maist despairing
Ca them lives o' men."

Among the Icebergs

Soon we are wondering whether we will get through the Straits of Belle Isle without a fog or if we shall see an iceberg. Both of these things happened. We got through without a fog, and we saw not one but many icebergs. Eight of these monsters from the frozen North were lying in the Straits when we passed through, while the towering peaks of many more alittered on the far horizon. Contented were we to give them a wide

Arrangements for their accommodation in the city had been made beforehand and every one was comfortably not to say juxuriously housed in one of the best parts of London that night. But that ride from Liverpool to the city will not soon be forgotten. The smooth, gliding speed of the train, the green fields, the trim hedgerows, the trees, the scent of the clover and flowers, floating in through the open window, the riot of color everywhere, were all new to the Canadian visitors, and many were the exclamations of delight as they sped on.

On Saturday they were taken for a three hours drive through the heart of London, accompanied by guides, from the London and National Teachers' associations, who provided the brakes. The Strand, Oxford Street, Picadilly, so long merely names were now a reality, to the visitors from the Western Plains; the roar and rush of London's traffic was in their ears, as euchanted and partly bewildered they drove through the streets. In the evening at seven o'clock there was a special reception to the visitors by the London teachers, and the Manitobians were officially welcomed to England. At ten o'clock another reseption was accorded them by the proprietors of Lloyd's News and the party was shown the printing and publication of one of the most widely circulated English journals.

Entertained Royally

Entertained Royally

On Sunday the Zoological gardens are closed to the public, but were open to the visitors from the Prairies, who had a splendid opportunity to enjoy the sights undisturbed by the crowd. The two following days or the mornings at least, were spent in visiting the London-schools which were still in session. While on the afternoon of Monday they were received by the Rt. Hon. Walter Runsiman, president of the board of education, and afterwards were entertained at Stationer's Hall by Sir Isaac Pitman and Messrs. Longman Green and Co. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Alfred Emmett, wife of the deputy speaker of the house of commons was at home to the teachers from Manitoba, and in the evening a reception was given them by Messrs. Novello & Co., the great musical publishers.

Novello & Carlo and Thursday were spent lishers.
Wednesday and Richmond, Windsor Castle, Eton and Stoke Pogis. At Kew and Richmond. the Party was met by the mayor and council, and a visit was paid to the beautiful gardens. How beautiful they are is beyond my power of descriptions.

"Here my muse her wing maun cower,
"Here my muse her wing maun cower,
Sic flights are clean beyond her power."
The green lawns, the stately trees, the
harmony of color everywhere, the quiet
and peace that lies over it all must be seen
and felt to be appreciated. It is also
useless for me to attempt to convey any
idea of the extreme kindness of the
people who received us everywhere. Sir
James Sylumper, Lady Yosall, the mayor
and mayoress could not do too much to
make our visit a pleasant one, while the
teachers of the two places exerted themselves to the utmost to entertain their
fellow-workers from over the seas.

At Windsor Castle

At Windsor Castle we were delighted

At Windsor Castle

At Windsor Castle we were delighted with all we saw. The relies of the past and the splendor of the present were there side by side, and when we came out it was rather a dazed and breathless party, that turned their steps to St. George's Chapel. With hushed feet, they trod the ancient cloisters, and gazed reverently if curiously at the historic altar. Luncheon was provided in the hall of Sir Christopher Wren, and we sat down to the meal surrounded by life size paintings of the kings and queens of England that adorned /the walls.

Perhaps the visit to Eton will linger as

The walls.

Perhaps the visit to Eton will linger as long in the memory, as the memory of



old land before, and few of them had been outside of Manitoba. So it was all new and strange and wonderful.

Viewing Old Quebec

The great river, the quaint old-fashioned houses of the French settlers, the shaggling villages, the inevitable convent-roof and church-spire were all matters for wonder and comment. As the day wore on interest never waned, and speculation was rile as to what we would see rouse the next bend of the river. Soon the famous old city of Quebec rose to view. The frowing ramparts, the steep cliffs, the Citadel, Wolfe's Cove, the Plains of Abraham, and history crowded thick and fast on the memory. For we were looking on the spot where over three hundred years ago, was decided forever the great question as to whether the Sason or the Gaul abould rule on the Western continent. Here is where the fleet was stationed under Admiral Saunders, there the Beauport shore; here the path up which Wolfa's, men clambered on the eventful night of the 18th. In fancy we can see again the led masses drawn up on the plain above the heights, see the astonished but undaunted Montcalm, when day broke leading his white-coatest battalions and voyageurs against the foe. Side by side they sleep peacefully enough now, the two great generyls and their men, and we hope that never more will the roar of an enemies guns be heard by Quebec or Canada.

At Father Point we dropped the pilot,

Canada.

At Father Point we dropped the pilot, took on the last mail and considered that we were fairly affoat. As we steamed on, the towering headland of Gaspe gave way to the rocky coasts of Newfoundland.

berth. Just at sunset on Sunday night we were clear of the land. For long we watched the lights twinkle on the rocks as they sent their warming rays, far out to x a; faint and more faint they grew; distant and more distant came the sound of the fog-horn, until it died away, as lonely, rugged Belle Isle, sank from sight, and Canada was left hehind. But it gave some of us pause when we remembered that we had left Winnipeg on Tuesday afternoon, that we had been travelling steadily ever since and were only losing sight of our own shores on this Sunday night.

The voyage on the whole was uneventful. Deck quoits, shuffleboard, books,

only losing sight of our own shores on this Sunday night.

The voyage on the whole was uneventful. Deck quoits, shuffleboard, books, letter-writing, served to pass the time, until the Irish coast rose to view on Friday morning. We were fortunate to sight in the Irish Sea a portion of the British fleet, about which we had heard so much but which none of us had ever seen. As they came stealing silently out of the mist, those grim, grey-sided guardians of the silver coasts, a thrill of pride shot through every heart. Giant line-of-battle ship, swift cruiser, wicked torpedo craft were all there.

At Liverpool the party was met by representatives from the National Teacher's Association. A special train was waiting to convey them to London, and they were whirled off to the great Metropolis at sixty miles an hour. At first the engines and carriages were fair mark, for amused and sarcastic Canadian criticism, but they had not been long in England when they arrived at the conclusion, that the people of the old land have little to-learn about railroading.

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grow f Cano miss on. If anything that we saw. The buildings dating back hundreds of years; the desks old and battered, and carved and stained; the walls covered with names cut in the wood,—names now famous in history,—Wellington, Nelson, Shelley, Thackeray, Tennyson, Gladstone. Not many of the great men whom we know in history that did not pass through the old school. One ceases to wonder that Eton boys become famous, when we gaze on the surroundings, and think of the traditions that lie behind and urge them on. Rather the wonder would be should they fail. The famous playing fields were also visited, and then the old chapel. As we entered the Chapel each one seemed to catch something of the spirit of the place, and it was a very reverent party, that quietly occupied the pews, and gazed in silence at the beauties of the ancient building. One corner more than any other attracted over attention. The walls were covered. occupied the pews, and gazed in silence at the heauties of the ancient building. One corner more than any other attracted our attention. The walls were covered with brass tablets, inscribed with the names of the Eton boys who fell in the African war. If memory serves aright there were a hundred and thirty names engraved there. Their country had called and true to their traditions they had gone forth, to face danger and hardship and death, as other Eton boys had done before. Amongst them was the name of Lord Robert's only son. A statue of the Angel of Peace, stands in front of the altar, while a beautiful memorial hall has also been built to their memory. After tea had been served in the great dining-hall the head master, The Rt. Hon. Canon Lyttleton, spoke briefly to his Canadian visitors and welcomed them to the old school.

Revelled in Art

Revelled in Art

On Friday the party went to Margate, and on Saturday they made a trip up the Thames. At Margate, we were warmly received and royally entertained. The hospitality of London's famous watering-place was unbounded. On their return to the city, Lady St. Helier gave an evening reception to the teachers at 50 Portland Place.

The national gallery, the national portrait gallery, and St. Paul's Cathedral were next visited. Members of the Art Teacher's Guild conducted the Canadians through the galleries, while Archdeacon Sinclair conducted them through St. Paul's. In the afternoon Mrs. Austin Chamberlain was at home to the visitors at 34 Portland Place. The following day a visit was paid to St. Albans and Hatfield House, the famous home of the famous Salisbury's. Since the days of Queen Elizabeth, the family has played a foremost part in English history.

No better guide could have been found at St. Albans than Mr. Ashdown, at one time principal of one of the schools there, and one of the first antiquarians in England. He told us about the early British and Roman days, in the district, till we felt as if Casswelanus, and Boadisea and Arthur and Cymbeline had lived only yesterday. The Dean himself conducted the party through the Abbey.

At Hatfield the party was received by Lord William Cecif: the Marquis' brother, who showed them everything. But though he were the son of a marquis fifty times over, he is just a dear lovable old man, who I am afraid tired himself out, as he did not spare himself and seemed very frail. We saw the rooms where Elizabeth was imprisoned before she became queen of England. The rooms are stables now. And he told us the history of the family from Lord Burleigh to the last marquis. Armor of the knights of old was before us, and flags everywhere. Tattered old colors from Spain and the Crimea. A great banner of the Coldstreams, and ever a Cecil to the fore in every engagement represented. It was a great record, and was told so simply and unaffectedly. After tea he took the visitors

Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey and Lambeth Pal-ace were the next places of interest though by no means the least, Canon Henson conducted the visitors through the Abbey, and it is difficult to convey any adequate idea of the feelings of each member of the party as we stoodparty as we stood

In the hush of the dread high altar, "Where the Abbey makes us we,"

To wander through the cloisters, to gaze on the tombs of the mighty dead, was in itself an inspiration, and alone

worth a visit to England. The world may holder grander monuments; it holds none greater.

Unfortunately when we went to Lambeth the Archbishop was ill, but we were received by Mrs. Davidson, and an old gentleman who announced that, "he was only the Bishop of Peterborough," One of our lady guides was a very ardent churchwoman who assured us that the Lollards were not really persecuted, as

One of our lady guides was a very ardent churchwoman who assured us that the Lollards were not really persecuted, as we had always believed, and that they were quite willing to return and be shut up in the Lollard's tower, also that Archbishop Laud was an uncanonized asint who had been grossly misrepresented. One of our number remarked that it might be well to keep this in mind, when we went to Scotland and heard the Scotch estimate of Laud. It is needless to say that we enjoyed the visit to Lambeth, and appreciated the great kindness shown us here as everywhere.

On Thursday the Duchess of Wellington had invited us to Apsley House. Here the private picture gallery was opened for our benefit, and a number of very special relies were brought out on our account. In the afternoon Mrs. Humphrey Ward invited them to the vacation school, and perhaps the crowning event of all, on Friday, they were received by the members of the House of Commons, conducted through the Houses of Parliament, after the members had been assured that there were no suffragettes in the party, and then entertained to tea on the Terrace. Oxford and the University also extended a welcome and another enjoyable day was spent there.

Off to the Continent

When the party left Winnipeg sixty-five of the number, had signified their intention of visiting the continent; but when the time of departure arrived, no less than one hundred and thirty-five set out. Though when they left London they were assured by Mr. Ney that over sixty of them were doomed to sleep in the streets of Brussels, as he had been unable to secure accommodation for so

the streets of Brussels, as he had been unable to secure accommodation for so many. Nothing daunted, and with an implicit faith in his genius and ability to manage somehow, they set forth. Sunday and Monday were spent in Paris. On Tuesday an excursion was made to Versailles, and in the evening the journey was resumed to Brussels. Here the centre of attraction was the exhibition, where in the estimation of all the British and Canadian exhibits held first place. A visit to Brussels would not have been complete, had we not seen the famous and Canadian exhibits held first place. A visit to Brussels would not have been complete, had we not seen the famous field of Waterloo. There is little save the "great mound," to mark the spot where took place one of the most decisive battles ever fought in the cause of liberty. Hedge rows, and houses and sunny meadows and waving grain fields meet the eye everywhere, and the Belgian peasant will soon be gathering in the sheaves of yellow grain. It is hard to realize, as we gaze, what on that Sabbath day, nearly a hundred years ago, "For other harfest here, was gathered in by sterner hands, with bayonet, blade and spear." But here actually stood the British aquares through the long and bloody day. In fancy we can see the tumultuous shout as they rode down on the little dots of red scattered over the plain, only to be met and broken, "by that unconquerable British courage, which is never so seclate and stubborn, as toward the close of a doubtful and murderous day." Not the old guard of France, heroes of Marengo, and Austerlitz, and Jens, could pierce these dogged, enduring Saxon ranks, who were destined to blot out forever the vaulting ambitions of him who was never more than merely the vulgar conqueror.

But we must hasten on. Antwerp,

the vulgar conqueror.

But we must hasten on. Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, were the next points and the party re-assembled in London on August 6th, glad as they expressed it, "to be home again."

Britain's Pride

Britain's Pride

Portamouth the great naval base could not be passed by. The commander-inchief, had arranged that the party be met at the dock -yard gates, by two warrant and twelve petty officers, who conducted them through the dockyards. The great battle-ships, those grim guardians of our shores, were viewed with awe and interest. And if some of us did feel the blush of shame mantle our cheek, when we thought of the British tax-payer staggering under this heavy load, and thought of the complacent contentment which we as Canadians, have been willing to allow him to

do so, we were careful not to give voice to our feelings. On our return we might have found that we were looked upon by some as traitors to Canada's proud spirit of independence.

From Portsmouth we crossed to the Isle of Wight, where by special permission we were admitted to the King's private gardens. This was a very great privilege and if one or two of our number, did so far yield to temptation as to pluck a forbidden leaf as a souvenir, their fall has not been followed by any dire consequence. sequence

Training the Homeless

During our stay in England we were also invited to pay a visit to the Royal Caledonian Asylum. This is not a madhouse as you might be led to believe by the name. It is a home for the children of Scottish soldiers and sailors who have died in the service of their country. And it is worthy of the best traditions of our Scottish race. We were received by the boys and girls, dressed in Stewart tartan- and headed by their own pipe band. There were a hundred and twenty boys and eighty girls in attendance when we were there. Each one of the visitors was presented with a sprig of heather, as we were led to the great assembly hall. Here dances and songs by the children, and music from the pipes made the time pass all too quickly. The children are kept here until they are fourteen or fifteen years of age and then they are assisted to secure suitable employment. Curious to know if many of the boys followed in their father's footsteps in choosing a career I enquired of one of the officials, who told me that at the present time the pipe band of the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders is made up, with two exceptions, of boys from The Royal Caledonian School. This institution is maintained almost entirely by voluntary subscription and it is one of the finest in equipment that we saw. We gazed on many monuments to the great dead, while in England, but this monument to the dead, in aid of the living impressed us most. It was something to cause a feeling of pride in the this monument to the dead, in aid of the living impressed us most. It was something to cause a feeling of pride in the race, to see that there were men and women, patriotic enough and generous enough, to take care of the bairns of the common soldiers, and give them a chance to become useful men and women. Surely the approval of the "Master" who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these," must be their reward.

The Emerald Isle

The Emerald Isle

On the 11th of August we left London en route for Ireland, halting by the way at Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick Castle. At the former place we saw Shakespeare's birthplace, the memorial theatre, and Anne Hathaway's Cottage. At Warwick we were received by the Countess, who entertained us to luncheon on the lawn in front of the historic Castle. Afterwards we were conducted through the building itself, and even taken down into the dungeons where men were immured in the good old days of, "The Kingmaker." I could wish to describe some of these famous places, but when one has nothing but a confused memory, of great cabinets of wonderful china. a profusion of historic pictures, all the work of the great masters, silver tables, or gold chairs encrusted with gems, and ancient armor, and old fire-arms, and time-worn banners, it is in truth a little difficult. Few places in England are more famous, and few families, in the early days of our history, played a more important part, than the ancient famity of Warwick.

On our arrival in Dublin, we were reserved by Lord and Lady Aberdeen,

important part, than the ancient family of Warwick.

On our arrival in Dublin, we were received by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and entertained to luncheon by them. Next day the famous, "Lakes of Killarney," held the centre of the stage. Widly beautiful they are deserving all that has been said and sung of them in story and song. Only one day could be spent there however and we returned to Dublin late on Saturday night. We had little time to view the city but, the People's Park, Phoenix Park, and Stephen's Green, charmed all who saw them. But the south of Ireland is cursed with poverty or so it seemed to us.

Next day the journey was resumed to Beitast. Belfast is a fine city, full of life and business energy, great sulp-yards, throbbing manufactories, vigor and life: in marked contrast to the lethargy and overty of the south of the island. The stranger could not but be impressed with

stranger could not but be impressed with the difference, and such cause for the same. Why should the "black north" flourish and the south languish? We

were all sorry we had so short a time to

The Land o' Cakes

Crossing the Ilish Sea once more we und ourselves in, "The land of brown ath and shaggy wood," Beauc, onnie Scotland.

From the lone sheiling on the misty found heath

bonnie Scottano.

"From the lone sheiling on the mist island,
Oceans divide us and a waste of sea,
But still the blood is strong, the seart i highland

As in our dreams we see the Hebride."
And as we gazed on the Galloway hill, blue in the distance, some of us at least felt, that we were home at last. "For we who were bred at her knees, To the hills of the North we would feet, Where we're more than content if you please.

please, With the smell of log-myrtle and peat." With the smell of log-myrtle and peat."
From Straurace to Ayr, the access is wild and beautiful and full of interest.
For are we not in the very heart of the Covenanters country, and the names of Peden, and Renwick and Richard Cameon crowd thick and fast on the memory.
"In a dream of the night I was wafted away.

"In a dream of the night I was wated away, To the moorland of mist where the ma-tyrs lay, Where Cameron's sword and his Bible av

seen, Engraved on the stone where the heather

Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green."
When we reached Ayr, we were met at the station and driven out to Barnicottage and many were the exclamation of delight at the beauty of the scenery, "Ayr gurgling kissed his pebbled shore, O'erhung with wild woods thickning green." But of course the chief interest was in the home of the immortal "Robbis," for surely his is, "One of the few, the immortal names, that were not bora to die. Old-fashioned and mean consisting only of "a hut and a ben," the home of the poet still stands, and forms an attraction to thousands of towist from all parts of the world, who have come to worship at the shrine of Scotland's come to worship at the shrine of Scotland's ploughman bard.

Investigating Edinburgh

Investigating Edinburgh

Leaving Ayr with regret, we found ourselves about seven o'clock the same evening in the ancient capital of Soutias. A committee of ladies and gentlemen wers waiting to receive and escort us to the houses at which we were to stay, while in Edinburgh. How shall I describe our first view of Princess Street, the Casta, the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat? But the following morning brakes were provided and the whole party taken for a delightful drive through the city. The grim old Castle stern and gray, lacked much of the splendor that we had seen is some of the English castles, but was mone the less, nay, rather more impressive on that account. The Cannongate where long ago dwelt the great Scottish nobles, the coat of arms, or the motto of some great house may still be seen over the entrance to the "closer" which led from the street to the rear of the dwelling. Holyrood faded too in splendor, but hwe replete with interest, and how closely associated with the hopeless Mary Stust. We stood in the room where Mary sit, and saw the narrow stairs up which the assassins crept, on that fatal night, when Ruthven's dagger found the heart of David Rizzio; saw the brans plate in the floor that marks the spot where he fill and the pity of romance went out again from our Canadian hearts to the hapless and ill-fated Mary.

Bruce and Knox

Bruce and Knox

Leaving Holyrood, we next visited the house of John Knox, "the man who made Scotland," for if Bruce won her independence at Bannockburn it was Knox who made her a nation. And a thrill of pride comes to those of us who have Scotch blood in our veins, as we think of the stern old Presbyterian taking his life in his hand, and defying the Queen ashe stands up for the right. How do you explain it, the Scottish admiration for two characters so diametrically opposed to each other? It is beyond me, unless it be the very helplessness and beasty of the one, and the devotion to truth, and the unbending courage of righteousness. of the one, and the devotion to truth, are
the unbending courage of righteousses
that marked the other. The weak and
the strong appeal alike to the heart of
the Scot, for though he may be granite
to his foes, he is kindly by nature and
sympathetic as most of you know; and
in spite of his rugged nature endowed
with a strong spirit of romance.

In the afternoon the Lord Provost
Continuous as Para 12

Continued on Page 12

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Elevator Exaction Again

Big interests of Winnipeg Grain Exchange attempting to Destroy Small Dealers and Commission Men and thus Kill Competition

By ONE WHO KNOWS

A REWARD EQUAL TO NINE-TENTHS OF THE FINE WILL BE PAID BY THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE TO ANYONE SECURING INFORMATION WHICH WILL LEAD TO CONVICTION OF MEMBERS GUILTY OF INFRACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION BY-LAW

The fact that the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have promulgated such drastic orders, implying the re-introduction of the famous or infamous "Search peg Grain Exchange have prominated such drastic orders, implying the re-introduction of the famous or infamous "Search Letter or 3rd degree Sweat Box System" is highly interesting indeed, particularly in view of disclosures during the recent court proceedings concerning the celebrated "Commission Rule No. 19" and the "\$50 per month salary clause." The commission rule which was suspended over a year, was recently re-established, carrying with it the commendable feature of the one cent per bushel commission charge, or the fee levied by track buyers and commission dealers who handle car lots of grain direct from the producer. When the one cent commission rule was dispensed with over a year ago, by the elevator interests in the Exchange who control the vote, much surprise was expressed by those who failed to understand or appreciate this apparent magnanimity on the part of the elevator people, it being impossible to conceive why matters so trivial as one cent per bushel should concern the elevator magnates of this country. The suspension of the one cent commission charge was, however, a question of grave concern to the track buyers and commission dealers since it represented their entire revenue, and the re-establishment of this feature of the bylaw will no doubt be hailed by the smaller dealers with pleasure.

Throttling Competition alers with pleasure

Throttling Competition

law will no doubt be hailed by the smaller dealers with pleasure.

Throttling Competition

However, ingeniously coupled with the excellent feature of the one cent commission charge in the commission rule, we find certain restrictive features, notoriously coercive and tending to absolutely throttle competition by eliminating from the grain trade dealers engaged in the carlot business, such as track buyers and commission men. This is accomplished by the re-introduction among other things of that highly celebrated and thoroughly court-aired "850 per month salary" clause.

Quoted below is a clause from the commission rule affecting track buyers and commission dealers:

By-law 19, Sec. 6.—"or shall, except as hereinafter permitted, directly or indirectly pay or give, or offer to pay or give any consideration of any kind whatsoever to any person, firm or corporation to influence or procure shipments or consignments of grain to any member of-this association, or to any firm or corporation admitted to trade therein; provided however, that nothing herein contained is to prevent the regular employment by members of this Exchange of legitimate registered travelling men who devote their whole time to the business of their employer, or registered track buyer, who is paid a salary of not less than (fifty dollars (8-50) per month, nor the regular employment by an elevator operator of elevator employees on salary (or part salary and part commission) at any country point.

Penalties provided for infraction of above by-law include fines of from \$500 to \$1000, censure, confiscation of property and expulsion from the Exchange. It will be seen that under the present commission rule track buyers are prohibited from "paying" or giving any consideration of any kind whatsoever to any person, firm or corporation, to purchase carlots, influence shipments or procure consignment of grain," but may employ ravelling men, entailing an expense of about \$300 per month, and agents at country point,"

The Absurdity of the Case

The carlot busines

The Absurdity of the Case
The carlot business is handled at a
gross profit of only one cent per bushel,

and it will readily be seen that the revenue derived thereform would not warrant paying such salaries to country agents as would induce men to devote their whole time to the carlot business, but would permit of paying a percentage per bushel or commission per car on the amount of business done, and such remuneration though small, would prove attractive to an agent otherwise employed and deriving revenue from another source. Experience has proven that country agents on the average do not handle over three cars of grain per month. This means a gross revenue to the employer of \$30, from which, of course, must be deducted all expense incidental to the handling of the grain, leaving a net revenue of about \$20 on the three-car transaction. The iniquity of having to pay such a country agent \$50 per month needs no comment, nor does it require a mathematician to figure out the loss to a track buyer who may have one hundred odd agents in his employ at \$50 per month.

In defending this nefarious \$50 per month scheme, the clevator interests have always contended that the payment of a percentage per bushel or per car, was a

trouble in the old Grain Exchange. Diagraceful, not only because it is coercive and illegal, but because it has already brought many of the Exchange members before the courts, some within the shadows of the prison bars, and at least one or two have sought relief in exile in foreign climes.

two have sought relief in exile in foreign climes.
During the past fifteen years many nefarious schemes have been launched by the elevator interests in the Grain Exchange for the purpose of climinating the track buyer from country markets. Now the despicable practice, espionage is to be inaugurated, placing a member who is contemptible enough to accept a bribe, on a par with a common whiskey detective.

Gentlemen of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, you have lauded yourselves before royal personages, retailed your virtues at the Canadian Club, proclaimed yourselves at every opportunity men of dignity, high standing, philantrophy and integrity. Don't you feel ashamed of yourselves?

integrity. yourselves?

An Explanation

An Explanation

Note.—To bring the preceding paragraphs within the comprehension of readers who are new to the West, or who have not followed matters pertaining to the grain trade closely, a few words of explanation are necessary. Some few years ago the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, a chartered corporation, found themselves in trouble in the courts, the main complaint being on account of the commission rule of that hody. The clause of that rule prohibiting the handling

desire the retainment of the one cent rule they do not want the \$50 rule. Both rules are contained in the same by-law, so that to retain one both must be retained. Until a few days ago no effort was made to enforce the \$50 rule, but the council of the Exchange have now evidently made up their minds to follow it out. The "search letter" system referred to in the article is a ruling of the council which makes it compulsory for commission firms to render accounts of their business to the council in order that this body may determine whether or not they (the commission firms) are observing the commission rule. The commission men see no reason for submitting their business transactions to men who are their business competitors, and knowing every detail of the commission firms' business, could soon put them out of business. It is probable that there will be another fight before the elevator interests are again put in their places.—Ed.

HARD LUCK ADAM

(By Grantland Rice)

(By Grantland Rice)

Adam had no Easter hat to buy for Mrs.
Eve;
Adam had no "cost-of-living" troubles
to aggrieve;
Adam had no job to hold by slaving day
or night,
Adding columns—beating carpets—planning stuff to write;
Adam had no hectic cinch—played across
the boards,
Everything that Nature and an idle life
affords—
And yet I wouldn't exchange with him or
trade my bitter cross—
He never saw a triple drive the winning
run across.

Adam had no dress to buy to calm his

spouse's grief—
(All that Adam had to do was go and pull a leaf)—
Back in Father Adam's day—long and

long ago,
There was not an Aldrich nor a crusty
Uncle Joe;
Raving politicians never raved about the

Double-crossing voters in a way to beat the band;
But with it all poor Adam never had a chance to dream
Of old three-hundred hitters and a pen-nant-winning team.

Adam living on Easy street—dreaming in the sun;
Never a policeman there to cut in on his fun;

Never had a cook around threatening to

"Bridge" was

"Bridge" was not invented in the days of Mrs. Eve;
Take it up and down the line in those golden days,
Adam had it on us in a hundred different

ways;
And yet with all his blessings what a dull and massive pall—
Poor old Father Adam never saw a game of ball.



Cleaning Seed Grain on Maple Ylew Farm, the property of J.W.Blunkins Sintaluta, Nask.

breach of the commission rule, and rendered the dealer employing such practice liable to the penalties provided for "rebating commissions." The utter unreasonableness of such argument is only exceeded by the criminal motive behind it. One cent per bushel is the track buyer's gross and only revenue and his to de with as he may see fit, therefore a commission rule which stipulates that no part or percentage of this one cent shall be paid to country agents, might as well go further, and declare disbursements for advertising, telegraphing, office expense, etc., in connection with a track buyer's business as a "rebate of commission" and contrary to the by-laws, and why stophere; would not household expenditure be regulated by this commission rule, which aims at preserving intact the track buyer's one cent per bushel revenue?

Fat for Elevator Men

Fat for Elevator Men

Fat for Elevator Men

From the foregoing it will be seen that the commission by-law plainly spells protection for the elevator interests, and 'bone yard' for the track buyer; coercive, because it denies the track buyer the privilege of exercising such a natural impulse and business practice of engaging the best man available as his agent, employing him at his worth, or on terms commensurate with the volume of business transacted; also because through the medium of a "search letter" a member may be forced to disclose to the council of the exchange the amount of remuneration paid his agents, and divulge the cost of obtaining and maintaining his business, thus possessing his business competitors of information which would enable them, under the "commission rule" to regulate and control his business operations; illegal, because the best, and certainly the highest legal authority in the province has declared it so, and amenable to the attorney general's department, the boasts about a "voluntary" association's immunity notwithstanding. As a matter of fact the restrictive measures of this bylaw concerning remuneration to country agents has never yet been enforced, but an attempt to enforce it about four years ago was the cause of nearly all the

of grain for less than one cent a bushel is a commendable one, in that it gives the commission firms a chance to live in competition with the elevator interests. At first glance the annulment of the rule would appear to be in the interests of the farmers but a thorough knowledge of the methods of the elevator concerns throws a different light on the subject. This commission of one cent per bushel is the only means a commission man has of making a living. The elevator firms are strong enough and have so many sources of income that this one cent commission is of less consequence to them. But without it applying they would soon be able to put commission firms out of business and be free to "farm the farmers" according to the dictates of their own sweet will. Coupled with this one cent per bushel proposition is another which makes it contrary to the laws of the Exchange to retain an agent at least \$50 per month. How this would work against the commission men and in favor of the elevator concerns is shown in the above article. When this rule was brought to the attention of the courts in 1906, the council of the old Exchange was given twenty-four hours to take the rule out of operation, which was speedily done. But the elevator interests, who then, as now, dominated the Exchange, saw a way out of their difficulties. The old Exchange chain that present legislation, does not affect them as a corporation, since they are simply a group of individuals, who voluntarily association was formed. The difference lies in this. The old Exchange claim that present legislation, does not affect them as a corporation, since they are simply a group of individuals, who voluntarily association for the present Exchange comes as much under the present Excha

The commission firms are up against a hard proposition, in that while they

OPENS BIG TRACT

OPENS BIG TRACT

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 23.—In connection with the proposed Mackenzie & Mann trans-provincial line from Stewart, B. C., to Edmonton, north of the G. T. P. route, announced several weeks ago, two features of importance have developed. Application for the charter will be made to the Dominion parliament at the approaching session, while one of the links will be the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway projected from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, if the firm is successful in its negotiations with the Alberta government to acquire the control of that charter. Other interests also seek the same franchise. A bill seeking to transfer the Waterways charter to a new company, it is espected will soon be placed before the Alberta legislature. The proposed trans-provincial railway of Mackenzie & Mann will, it is claimed, develop larger and more fertile agricultural regions than those tributary to the G. T. P. Detailed information in the possession of Mackenzie and Mann shows that there are over 1,000,000 acres of arable land in the Naas Valley alone. Mr. Lewis, the firm's engineer, who has been over the district this summer, states that easy grades can be secured. Survey parties will be placed in the field early next spring, when Mackenzie & Mann will likely place a small steamer on Mesiadin lake in the Naas Valley in connection with their activities in that district.

Direct Legislation

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

By ROBERT L. SCOTT

FOURTH ARTICLE

In our last chapter we devoted some consideration to objections which are constantly urged by opponents of **Direct Legislation**. It may seem unnecessary to the careful and conscientious investigator to reply to these but we purpose devoting a little more attention to them in order that we may convince some who are open to conviction but have commenced the investigation of the question with a preconceived bias.

We have seen that the people of Oregon, where Direct Legislation has become a practical fact, do not vote blindly or ignorantly upon the issues that are submitted to them, that the voters are discriminating in their choice upon all measures of public importance. Upon this point would it not be fair to say that if the people do not understand the laws which are submitted to them, and under which they are to be governed, the adoption of such laws should be delayed until the people do understand them. If the politicians propose laws so complicated and intricate that the people do not know what they mean, that very fact is conclusive proof that such laws are not badly needed. No laws should be passed in any democracy until the majority of the people are sufficiently educated to understand them and to demand them for the benefit and protection of

DIRECT LEGISLATION AS AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE

The influence of Direct Legislation as an educator can scarcely be over-estimated. When public issues are submitted to the people the people study them and devote to public affairs much the same discrimination study them and devote to public affairs much the same discrimination which they exercise in the conduct of their own private business. The experience derived in Switzerland and various states of the American Union where **Direct Legislation** is in force all goes to prove that nothing has so much tended to the awakening of the public conscience and intelligence as giving the people the final word in determining the legislation under which they, and the democracy of which they are part, shall be governed. All permanent progress, in any country or any sphere, must and can come only through education.

THE MEANS OF EDUCATION

In this matter we propose that the provinces of Canada shall adopt the same method of informing and educating the people as that practised in the state of Oregon. An official pamphlet should be issued by the provincial secretary to every elector in the province at least ninety days before each election. This pamphlet should contain an exact copy of the measure or bill to be submitted to the people. Parties wishing to file arguments for or against any bill or measure should be entitled to do so. These arguments should be printed and published as part of the official pamphlet and for which the parties submitting such arguments pay their proportion of the cost of printing and publication. The cost of insertion of arguments in the Oregon official pamphlet in past elections has been approximately one hundred dollars per page. The incorporation of the official pamphlet into the scheme of Direct Legislation is one of the most important, and essential to the best success of the innovation. If the legislature refuses to provide this, along with the other machinery, the people can easily possess themselves of it through the Initiative law, by means of Initiative petition. It is an interesting fact that Direct Legislation was first actively promoted in Oregon—or at least forced into the sphere of practical politics—by business interests and machine politicians who thought they could easily control public opinion through the corrupt influence of a subservient press. The official pamphlets, to which anyone who wished to file an argument and pay the price, had access, along with other unexpected developments, completely upset the calculations of the machine element, and now the same forces are exerting every possible influence to minimize the efficiency or actually destroy the system which made the people the masters and dethroned the bosses. No more eloquent proof as to the desirability and efficacy of Direct Legislation in permitting the people to manage their own affairs could be advanced. In this matter we propose that the provinces of Canada shall adopt proof as to the desirability and efficacy of Direct Legislation in permitting the people to manage their own affairs could be advanced.

THE COST OF DIRECT LEGISLATION

The cost of government under the system of Direct Legislation is a point upon which those unaccustomed to its actual working ask many questions. The cost of submitting measures to the people is small. It is usually done at the general elections in the ordinary course of events and by the same officials who administer the present election laws. The cost of submitting large issues to the people is infinitesimal as compared with the cost to some large corporations of campaign funds which are spent in effecting the election of the politicians with whom the corporations are in alliance. If it pays a corporation to spend money sufficient to finance election campaigns on behalf of their favorites, will it not pay the people to spend enough money to give effective voice to the management of their own business? More money is now wasted annually in connection with the compilation of voters' lists in the province of Manitoba than would be necessary to provide the machinery for Direct Legislation.

This is a question often asked by those who are not willing to trust the people. Some imagine it will keep politics in a constant state of turmoil. These people forget that man is by instinct a conservative animal. Revolution and frenzy only come upon men and nations where the people have long dwelt under tyranny and oppression. Where free institutions are, men always take the course of least resistance. Men only go to dangerous extremes in the first taste of ungovernable freedom after the overthrow of despotic or oligarchic forms of government. The period after the French revolution was a natural reaction from the corruption and domination of one of the worst governments to which men have been and domination of one of the worst governments to which men have been known to submit. The result was worse tyranny— that of blood and war, of the doctrine of might is right—with the most shameful disregard for human life and human rights the world has known in the history of moden times. Safety lies in securing for the people the maximum of responsibility with the minimum of compulsion and the desire of a people to do right because they discern it to be right. This can be attained only through education. Direct Legislation is a most powerful educator. The people are capable of self-government. They always choose wisely upon the main question if submitted to them, after sufficient education Direct Legislation will give them a chance. will give them a chance

A LIST OF OPINIONS

Direct Legislation is not a measure advocated by a peculiar class of people of peculiar opinions. It is advocated by men of all shades of opinion and all schools of thought. Many eminent economists and politicians and an schools of thought. Many eminent economists and pointings of widely varying opinion upon other questions unite in advocating the placing of more power and more responsibility in the hands of the people. The following is a list of opinions of prominent men culled from among many which we have not space to publish.

A. M. Fraser, Esq., Winnipeg: "I believe in Direct Legislation. Previous to-coming to Winnipeg I lived in Switzerland where I had an opportunity of observing the system at close range, and I consider that country one of the best governed democracies in the world."

Lord Salisbury, the great English statesman, once prime minister and leader of the Conservative party: "I believe that nothing could oppose the bulwark is popular passion except an arrangement for deliberate and careful reference of any matter in dispute to the votes of the people, like the arrangements existing is the United States and Switzerland."

Francis E. Willard: "I believe in Direct Legislation and think it is so greatly needed that language cannot express the dire necessity under which we find ourselves. The reign of the people is the one thing my soul desires to see; the reign of the politician is a public ignominy. I also believe that Direct Legislation is certain to become the great political issue of the immediate future. The people are being educated by events. They are coming to see that there is no hope for reform under the existing system of voting."

Prof. Frank Parsons in The City for the People: "The fundamental questions are: Shall the people rule or be ruled? Shall they own the government or be award by it? Shall the laws passed and put in force be what the people want, or what the politicians and monopelists want? Direct Legislation answers these questions in favor of the people, and it is the only thing that can answer them in that way, except a miraculous conversion of the politicians to wisdom and angelhood."

Prof. Lecky Conservative member of British parliament, and author of History of European Morals: "The Referendum would have the immense advantage of disentangling issues, separating one great question from the many minor questions with which it may be mixed. Confused or blended issues are among the greatest political dangers of our time. The experience of Switzerland and America shows that when the Referendum takes root in a country, it takes political questions, to an immense degree, out of the hands of the wire-pullers and makes it possible to decide them mainly, though perhaps not wholly, on their merits without producing a change of government or of party predominance."

Gov. Charles N. Herried of South Dakota: "Since the Referendum has been a part of our constitution, we have had no chartermongers or railroad speculators no wildcat schemes submitted to our legislatures. Formerly our time was occupied by speculative schemes of one kind and another, but now these people do not press their schemes on the legislature, and hence there is no necessity for having recourse to the Referendum."

Senator Bourne of Oregon: "The public servant who will not trust the people should not be trusted by the people."

Wendell Philips: "Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race. At the same time you secure, not perfect institutions, not necessarily good ones, but the bed institutions possible while human nature is the basis and only material to build with."

Sir Francis Adams, British Minister to Berne, Switzerland, states: "The Referendum has struck root and expanded wherever it has been introduced, and no serious politician of any party would now think of attempting its abolition. The Consertives who violently opposed its introduction became its carnest supporters when they found that it undoubtedly enacted as a drag upon hastily and radical law-making."

"Under the influence of Direct Legislation a prefound change has come over arliament and the people. The net result has been a great tranquilizing of public te."—Pres. Numa Droz, of Switzerland.

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The Wisconsin Progressive Platform

Those who believe in the orderly constitutional and peaceable restoration of the government to the people and making it at all times responsive to the real sovereign power of a democratic republic, will find in the recent platform adopted by the Republican party of Wisconsin one of the best political manifestoes for immediate practical advance that has been given to the public. The principle demands of this platform are as follows:

The initiative, referendum and recall, second choice primaries, anti-lobby law; graduated income tax, employers liability law, ad valorum taxation of corporations; physical valuation of railways, and more stringent regulation of them, national conservation of national resources; regulation of work hours for women and children.

The platform also denounces the Payne-Addrich tariff act and opposes.

November 30, 1910

lation of work hours for women and children.

The platform also denounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff act and opposes ship subsidies. It points out the important fact that the railway bill was changed by the progress from a menace to a benefit, but that it should be further amended.

The trust plan is highly significant as it really creates new classification of combination. The Sherman act was never intended to operate against labor unions and farmers co-operative associations. It is framed to meet a widespread demand of the people to reach abuses on the part of public utilities, and great industrial combinations of capital. It has been seized upon by reactionaries for the purpose of destroying labor unions.

The platform contains an admirable demand that the postal savings bank law

The platform contains an admirable demand that the postal savings bank law shall be amended in order to prevent concentration of postal savings in large centres, and they are used by the great corporations and banking interests of Wall Street. This is a most important demand as every patriot who calls to mind the insurance exposures which came to light at the time of the Armstrong committee's investigations must admit.

It further rightly holds that; "Exceptional conditions in Alaska require that the Federal government should construct, own and coperate the railroads, docks and steamship lines necessary to the opening up of Alaskan coal fields and other natural resources.

Wisconsin to-day is in the very van of the States in demanding legislation that will meet the people in reality as well as in theory, the sovereign power, and in which the governments concern for the well-being of the people is a paramount consideration of the dominant parties.

This enviable position is chiefly due to the disinterested and lofty patriotism, the courage and ability of one man, Robert M. LaFollette. He has stood for the people like a stone wall. He has won their battles against odds that would-have crushed and overwhelmed a man not strong in the courage inspired by moral enthusiasm and loyalty to duty. When he came upon the political stage he found his State government the bondslave of public service corporations and other privilege and was admonished by those in power that if he continued his attacks on entrenched and lawless wealth he would be relegated to private life and be kept there. He refused to how down to the political mentors and be good. Therefore he was banished from public life, unless he was willing to "be reasonable." He appealed year after year to the people and systematically educated the intellectual and conscience side of the Wisconsin electorate, until he corporations and the machine politicians. Later he was sent to the United States senators, the corporations and the machine politicians. Later he was rep

rights. The administration was too be-holden to the interests to show him any

favors. Ten thousands of people imagined that Mr. Roosevelt would make him a cabinet official if he would accept a portfolio, and if not, that he would certainly make him one of his close counsellors; but in this way they were disappointed. Mr. Roosevelt was a "practical man." He chose for his official family Root and Cortelyou, Knox, Bonaparte and men of their ilk, who were high in the favor of Wall Street, and the great public service corporations. When he wanted to consult a Wisconsin senator, he sent for Mr. Spooner, the archenemy of Senator LaFollette, a man who stood as high in the favor of the corporations as did Senators Lodge, Aldrich or Knox. This treatment by Mr. Roosevelt greatly heartened the representatives of the corrupt regime in Wisconsin. Mr. Taft followed Roosevelt's example in his treatment of Senator LaFollette.

The enemies of popular sovereignty soon came to see that their hope lay in destroying the corruptible tribune of the people, and a deep laid plan was made by the corporate interests to end the political career of this formidable and incorruptible statesman. Money was literally poured into the state, to be spent like water in order to defeat him in the late primaries. The administration lent aid and comfort to his enemies and no stone was left unturned to compass his overthrow. It is estimated that not less than two hundred thousand dollars was spent against him. In spite of the fact that the direct primaries had done away with party conventions, a make-believe convention was held in June by the

that the direct primaries had done away with party conventions, a make-helieve convention was held in June by the machine politicians. President Taft sent a telegram of felicitation to the Wisconsin Republicans assembled in convention, and Vice-president Sherman who was present, stated that he was sent there by President Taft. This fake convention endorsed the tariff and the Taft administration, but entirely ignored Senator LaFollette.

endorsed the tariff and the Taft administration, but entirely ignored Senator LaFollette.

Meanwhile the senator's long and faithful service in the people's behalf had undermined his health, and when the campaign opened he was not able to make a single speech. His entire expenses for the campaign was \$5,500; yet when the people registered their votes on September sixth, the result amazed friends and foes alike. Senator LaFollette received 102,000 majority, carried every one of the seventy-one counties of the state and winning a majority of 40,000 over the combined votes of the administration Republicans, the Democrats and the Socialists. ialists.

Socialists.

The power of the corruptionists and the machine was broken and the splendid progressive platform adopted the last week in September was the natural outcome of this long, often discouraging, but finally victorious struggle of the intrepid leader whose example should be a permetal inspiration to geouine patriots. a perpetual inspiration to genuine patriots and lovers of justice and popular sovereign-ty everywhere. He has been one of the principal John the Baptists of the new democratic renaissance.—Twentieth Cen-

CANADA'S GROWTH

CANADA'S GROWTH

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of Nov. 25 said: "Contemplating the adoption of some of this government's improved census-taking methods in connection with its next census, the Canadian government has sent to Washington E. S. MacPhail, of the census bureau of Canada, to consult with Director Durand regarding the operations of the American census bureau. The two officials have been in conference during the past two days. Mr. MacPhail asid today that according to the official estimates the next Canadian census, which will be taken in June. 1911, will show a population of about 8,000,000. This would be an increase of 8,700,000 or about 50 per cent. over the figures for 1901. 'We hope,' said Mr. MacPhail, 'that a large percentage of the increase will be shown to be on account of American immigration.'

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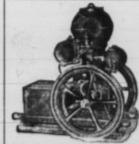
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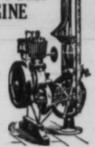
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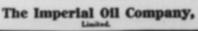
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Manitoba Teachers in Britain

Continued from Fage 8
magistrates and councillors, received the party in the City Chambers where afternoon tea was served, and a visit was afterwards paid to the Museum. But space forbids that I dwell much longer here, though one would like to linger in St. Giles' Cathedral, and wander through the historic Greyfriar's churchyard. In the evening, another reception was given us by the chairman of the school board; Sir Edward Perrott, the president of the merchants' company; Mr. Gulland, the liberal whip; Mr. Murray and a number Sir Édward Perrott, the president of the merchants' company; Mr. Gulland, the liberal whip; Mr. Murray and a number of other prominent ladies and gentlemen. This was one of the most enjoyable evenings spent in the old land. It was amusing to hear one Scottish gentleman exclaim of the visitors, "Why they are all Scotch, at least most of them have Scotch names." While on the other hand one of our Manitoba girls was heard to say, "They are just like Canadians, it is like being at home."

Stirling Castle

Stirling Castle

Stirling Castle

The following morning we were the guests of the Thomas Nelson & Sons Publishing Co., who provided a special train to take us to Stirling and Dunfermline. Standing on the Castle rock at Stirling we looked out over a scene that is not surpassed in beauty by anything we saw in Scotland. For broad extended far beneath the varied realms of fair Monteith, and the beautiful Carse of Stirling while the wandering forth in its meanderings, only heightened the charm of the scene. From the Castle walls we saw within a radius of two miles eight of the battlefields that are famous in Scottish history, and in fancy we could see again, the plaided warriors of the North marching in from their mountain fortresses, with the long, light, awinging step, that is learned only on the heather; see the flashing claymores, and hear the bray of the great war-pipe as it urged them to the charge. "Thick beat the rapid notes, as when, the mustering hundreds shake the glen." Falkirk where heroic Wallace saw the stubborn ranks of his spearmen broken by the English cloth-yard shaft; Bannockburn, where Bruce overcame the English host, and won his country's independence; Sauchieburn where a rebellious son triumphed over the weak James III; Sheriffmuir where the forces of the "old Pretender" went down to defeat; all were interestedly recalled, as the sites were pointed out by the guides.

The Famous Abbey
Returning to Dunfermline, the after-

defeat; all were interestedly recalled, as the sites were pointed out by the guides.

The Famous Abbey

Returning to Dunfermline, the afternoon was spent in a visit to the magnificent Carnegie Baths, and afterwards the famous Abbey where lie the bones of so many of the Scottish kings and queens. The tomb of Malcolm and Margaret was shown us, as well as that of Robert the Bruce, and to crown the day, tea was served in the beautiful Pittencrieff glen. There are some places that have to be seen to be appreciated and this is one of them. I cannot describe its enchanting beauty. It was a very happy and constented if rather a tired party of teachers that returned to Edinburgh in the evening. The following day a trip was made to Loch Lomond. The morning was beautiful and the sail up the Lock was delightful but the afternoon proved wet and gray, as sometimes happens even on, "The bonnie bonnie banks of Lock Lomond." On Saturday we had to be on the wing again, and it was with a sigh of regret that we bade good-bye to our Scottish hosts and to Scotland. For somehow the gray old land had gripped even the lightest of us, and we began to understand a little of the feeling that inspired those exquisitely beautiful lines of Stevenson's when he cries—

"Be it given to me to behold you again in dying.

Hills of home: to hear again the call, To hear round the graves of the martyrs, the pee-wees crying
And, hear no more at all."

Carlisle was the next point in our wanderings. Here we received a royal welcome. The homes of the best people were thrown open to the 'visitors, and two delightful days were appent in the ancient and famous Border City. It will be long indeed, before the Canadians forget the hospitality of the people of Carlisle.

Windermere next and the famous Lake Country of England. From Bowness The Famous Abbey

Windermere next and the famous Lake suntry of England. From Bowness

pier to Ambleside by steamer, through the most beautiful part of Lake Windermere, thence by coach by way of Rhydal to Grassmere, then over Red Bank to Skelwith, thence over Ouen Fell to view Elter Water, Langdale. Langdale Pike to Yewdale and Couiston, and on from there by train to Barrow to accept two days more of the most generous English hospitality.

Space does not permit on my dwelling on the beauty of the English Lakes. But two pictures stand out very clearly in my memory, of our trip to the old land,. One is the view from Stirling Rock, the other the English Lakes. No wonder that poets were born here, Wordsworth, Coleridge and the other Lake poets surely drank from the very fountain head of inspiration, in this poetic district.

At Barrow

At Barrow

At Barrow

At Barrow as I have said we were received with open arms. The mayor rend council had made elaborate preparations for their guests. A reception in the City Hall; a visit to the Vickers Maxim works, the steel works, and pulp works fully occupied the morning. While luncheon on the beautiful grounds of Furness Abbey, and a drive to Biggars Bank caused the afternoon to speed all too quickly. In the evening a dancewas given by the mayor in the Town Hall and the last night in England, will be a night long remembered by the Manitobians. But all good things must come to an end, and next morning found the party en route for Liverpool to commence their long journey home. long journey

Homeward Bound

On the 25th Aug. we embarked on the good ship Tunisian. The voyage was pleasant even if a little rough weather at the beginning did lead many of our number to lean over the rail and gaze earnestly if not pensively on the tumbling sea. Unfortunately two members of our party were taken ill with diphtheria, and

In the south there lingers more of the old feudal spirit. The landed interests are supreme, and though the imperial spirit may be no stronger there it is more insistent. In the north we saw more of industrial England, where life is more eager, and men carry themselves with a more aggressive swing. I heard on every hand, that drinking though still common is much less so than it was twenty years ago, I think perhaps that this is particularly true of Scotland. At the least such was my own conclusion, and such was the idea I received from men with whom I discussed the question. More than one told me that it is a result of Lloyd-George's budget. If that be so, evidently, there is a price beyond which the thrifty Scot is not prepared to go, even for his morning dram. But I also observed and heard on every side, that people do not attend church as regularly as they used to do. The church has to a great extent lost its hold upon the masses, and to-day does not fill the place it used to hold in the life of the nation. Doubtless a remedy will be found that will correct this, but in the meantime it is bad.

Annexation Bogey
One this that amazed me was the

less a remedy will be found that will correct this, but in the meantime it is bad.

Annexation Bogey

One thing that amazed me was the frequency with which we were asked of the likelihood of Canada throwing in her lot with the United States, or declaring her independence. Though we assured them that it was only in the old country that we had heard such pernicious doctrines, the feeling that one of these things will happen seemed to prevail. In speaking at one or two of our gatherings I never failed to point out that when British regular and stalwart Canadian stood shoulder to shoulder and died side by side on the African veldt they sealed their kinship as brothers in blood and loyal sons of the Empire.

There are writers to-day who are fond of describing the British as a decadent race. We saw no signs of decadence; true there is great poverty and wretched-

we press on. But in our visions and is our nation-building. God grant that we lose not sight of the best traditions of the old land. Wheat fields, and factoris and cities do not make a nation; to these but men. Men with high courage, a deep-seated sense of truth and justice and right; and with a supreme faith in their Creator; these are what make anation.

"Lord God of Hosts be with us yet Lest we forget; lest we forget."

Lest we forget; lest we lorget.

And now I have nearly done. The teachers enjoyed their holiday. But & a pleasant holiday was all we gained, the our long journey was taken in vain. I think however, we came back with a knowledge of the homeland which we never had before, with a broader synpathy for and a better understanding & our kin in the Motherland. With a deeper knowledge of, and a greater devotion is our kin in the Motherland. With a deepe knowledge of, and a greater devotion to duty than we have had before, with a greater reverence for the past, and a brighter hope for the future; with a deeper pride of race without which a nation can excell. We will be better Britons and better Canadians because of this visit to the cradle of the race, and above all better teachers because of the broader outlook which we had this summer. And so we are contented in return to the great Western land whose lure is in the blood, for are not we of this nation in the making.

"I am content with Canada, and ask No fairer land than has been given me, No greater joy, no more inspiring task, Than to upbuild and share her destiny."

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My lord, "the carriage waits without"
"Without what, thou base varietwithout what?"
"Without horses, my lord—it is the
automobile."

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OUR OTTAWA SERVICE

Our readers will notice that we are now getting a special and direct service from the House of Commons, independent of all political papers. The Guide has a special correspondent in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, who will devote his attention to supplying news of interest to Western farmers. A careful account will also be taken of the attitude and votes of Western members on vital Western questions. It is due to Western farmers that they should know what their representatives are doing at Ottawa. For this reason we have our own independent representatives. ent representative

had to be left behind at the Canadian quarantine station, much to the regret of the others. Regret however was mingled with thankfulness, that the whole party was not quarantined. Not much sleep visited the eyes of the Manitoba teachers the night we stopped at Grosse Isle. This unfortunate occurence was the only thing, that marred the pleasure of the trip and in truth it was serious enough.

pseasure of the trip and in truth it was serious enough.

On arriving at Montreal, we found the same train, and crew waiting in readiness to carry us back to Winnipeg which we reached safely on the evening of Sept. 4th.

Impressions Received

Impressions Received

In closing just a word as to some of the impressions we carried away. Perhaps the thing that struck us first was the beauty of the whole country. The vivid green of field and hedgerow, the well kept roads, the stately trees, the houses, white-walled and red-roofed, in striking contrast with the green surroundings: the wealth and variety of color everywhere. All appealed to the Canadian eye, as so different from the unbroken expanse of our, "far fung feace-less prairies". Canada can boast higher mountains, wider plains, broader rivers, and scenery on a more magnificent scale, but for simple beauty, it is difficult to surpass that of the home land.

Again we were struck with the hospitality and friendliness of the people. Western people pride themselves on their open-handed generosity, but we had to go home to learn what is meant in its fullness by the expression, "the rare old gift of hospitality." No trouble was too great when undertaken on our behalf, no expense was too burdensome; in a word nothing was too good for these kin from beyond the seas.

We could not but be struck too, with what seemed to, us as a difference between the people of the South and East of England compared with the people of the North, and of the Scottish Lowlands.

ness in the slums of the great cities. But the slums are after all not the whole country, and much is being done to-day to improve the conditions in these local-ities. Throbbing industry, verile life, steady progress, marked what we saw of the Mother country, and we come away with the feeling that she is yet far from the zenite.

the zenith.
"The old nursing mother's not hoary yet,
There's sap in the ancient tree,
She lifteth a bosom of glory yet
Through the mist to the sun and the sea
Fair as the queen of Love, fresh from the

foam
Or a star in a dark cloud set
Ye may blazon her shame ye may leap at
her name
But there's life in the old land yet."
It is impossible to compare the two
countries England and Canada. The
one so old and established: the other so
new and in the making. In the old land,
tradition everywhere, everywhere the
past, with its mistakes and its lessons
and its achievements, urging and crying
and crying past, with its mistakes and its lessons past, with its mistakes and its lessons and its achievements, urging and crying them on. Perhaps they reverence the past too much, are too much afraid to disturb its sacred dust, but with patient Savon spirit, slow it may seem in our eyes, they are pressing on toward the goal, and are still the leading nation of the world.

The Canadian Outlook

The Canadian Outlook

With us it is different. Cut off from the-past and its traditions, with no history to speak of; in our new land we look forward to the future, to a great future. On all sides we hear it calling. In our dreams, we see the trackless wilderness, ecuverted into yellowing wheat fields; we see long lines of railways, stretching away. East and West and North and South, we hear the whirr of machinery, as great factories spring into existence; cities that will outrival the ancient splendor of Carthage and Greece and Rome, spring out of the future. And young and full of vigor and life and hope

rant that we traditions of and factories A WARM nation; not high courage, a and justice teme faith in that make a RECEPTION us yet orget."

er 30, 1910

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"s went reliable parties to knit for us at
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Co-operative News

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MEET-

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MEETING

The farmers of Broderick, Sask., held
their first co-operative meeting on November 5. The meeting was to have
taken place, in the store and warehouse
of Mr. Gruenrud, but owing to the large
turnout of members the town hall was
put in order for the assemblage.

The speakers of the evening were:
Hon. P. M. Henricks, of Outlook, and
W. J. H. Traynor, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd.

At the close of the speaking, which
lasted something over two hours, the
following were elected officers of Broderick Branch for the ensuing year:
President, P. M. Henricks; vice-president, John Bennett, J.P.; secretarytreasurer, Lyon Findlater; directors,
Hans Anderson, Ben Gruenrud, W. H.
Libbutt, E. Wightman and Wm. Ross.

At this juncture the meeting was on
the point of breaking up when the
manager of the hotel came forward, announcing the pleasant news that the use
of the hall to the Farmers' Co-operative
Co., Ltd., was free, as it ever would be
in the future for meetings of that organization, if not otherwise occupied,
and that he hoped all would retain
their places until served with lunch,
which was immediately forthcoming in
the shape of choice sandwiches, cake,
hot coffee, etc.

This concluded one of the largest
and most enthusiastic meetings of farmers ever held in this section. It is
stated the membership of the branch
is stated the membership of the branch
is 142, and that similar virogous organizations exist, surrounding all stations
from and including Outlook to the
Elbow.

CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION Co-operation and Education' ed the theme of an address deliv by Mr. D. J. Shackleton at the elson Co-operative Society's jubilee lebrations, Scotland.

Nelson Co-operative Society's jubilee celebrations, Scotland.

Mr. Shackleton said the pioneers of the movement had to struggle hard against tremendous opposition and much criticism. Many changes had taken place since the co-operative movement first started. Long before the State had realized its responsibilities the co-operative movement had begun its evening classes, and along with the mechanics' institutes of thirty or forty years ago, they were the means of giving what was now looked upon as secondary education. Even now, when the State had begun to realize its responsibilities, the co-operative movement was not going to drop its educational work. The latest kind of education which they expected the co-operative movement to help on was that of giving their young men an opportunity of a university education. co-operative movement to help on was that of giving their young men an opportunity of a university education. Though they could not expect them to go to the university to receive it, they could bring the university men down to them. Under the Workers' Educational Association, helped on by the co-operative and the trade union movements, they were providing today in some 1,500 cases education of a distinctly university type. This would make the power of the workers far greater than it ever had been up to now, for they would be making them equal to what were known as the governing classes of the country, and they were going to make the people, as far as they could, the real governing classes. Pleading for a people, as far as they could, the real governing classes. Pleading for a greater recognition of the women's work in the movement, Mr. Shackleton incidentally referred to his Women's Enfranchisement Bill. He said that that was only to the women. When they could carry a second reading of a Women's Enfranchisement Bill in the House of Commons by a majority of 109 it was a sign of the times.

AMALGAMATION

Mr. John Houston, at a recent meet-ing held in Glasgow, addressed the edu-cational committee of St. George So-ciety on the subject of "Amalgama-tion." The following is taken from The Scottish Co-operator:

Amalgamation is in the air at prest. Societies are considering the quee

tion more or less tentatively, it is true, but still considering it; and it was fitting that the educational committee of St. George Society—a society which has at the present time a committee endeavoring to draft a scheme of malgamation—should begin their winter's educational work by a lecture on "Amalgamation." Mr. T. Miller (chairman of the educational committee) presided, and was accompanied by Mr. John Houston, who was the lecturer of the evening.

The chairman, in his opening re-

The chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to the committee which had recently drafted a scheme for amalgamation. This scheme, drafted by men who were supposed to represent the wisdom of the movement, had not related the support of any society. He wisdom of the movement, had not re-ceived the support of any society. He contended that the methods of twenty years ago were not sufficient for today. The industrial revolution which was going on all around them had affected not only production but distribution, and co-operators would recognize this and adopt modern methods.

and co-operators would recognize this and adopt modern methods.

Mr. Houston then delivered his lecture. On rising, he was received with applause. He did not intend to deal with a scheme of amalgamation—that was a job too big for him. He intended merely to touch on the general principles of the subject. In some things the movement was weak. It was weak in so far as there were people inside the ranks who were there for what they could get out of it, and not for any love they had for its principles. These people required to be taught that they had duties to perform as well as benefits to receive, and to wisely consider the claims which the better conditions of labor had on their conception of what was right. This might not appear strictly in keeping with the subject, but he liked to put the principles as a test of any proposal for the consolidation of the movement. Amalgamation was a principle identical with co-operation. The proposal to unite several parts which had a common affinity into one whole was itself reasonable; and the difficulty was to justify the present state of matters in Glasgow from was a principle identical with co-operation. The proposal to unite several parts which had a common affinity into one whole was itself reasonable; and the difficulty was to justify the present state of matters in Glasgow from any co-operative standpoint, while it was wasteful and unbusiness-like. Indeed, from the want of uniformity in their methods and the individualistic character of their trading, they were more in accord with that competitive method to which co-operation was supposed to be opposed. Amalgamation would remove this inconsistency, it would effect a saving from an economic point of view, it would co-ordinate the work of the so-lesses and prevent waste and overlapping, it would ensure a uniform dividend. At present the seeming gain of one society at the expense of another was in reality a weakness, for, as in nature, if one member suffered then the whole body felt the pain. The need for action was urgent, not only for putting an end to the anomalies mentioned and vindicating co-operation from the charge of dissension, but for the purpose of endowing it with greater power and enabling it to accomplish greater triumphs. A wider outlook and greater elevation of principle would commend it to the support of many who hitherto have kept aloof because of the narrow commercial lines on which it has been run. Opposition to amalgamation was to be looked for. The timid and fearful they had always with them, and the most liberal mind deep down had conservative leanings on some matters almost impossible to eradicate. Many, again, refuse to give the matter the slightest consideration; but, fortunately, there were others who were only too anxious to make the movement more fully correspond with the name by which it was designated. In any case, no matter from what point of view it was approached, there could be no justification for its rejection without consideration, and such a step was likely to have the effect of restricting further progress, and might be of irremediable injury to the movement. He would be loath

efforts being made to this end, but even in failure it was to be remembered that it was not by material results only that such efforts were to be judged. The qualities they possessed and exercised, the motives that inspired even in seem-ing failure, found a sure and lasting

DUTY OF CO-OPERATORS "The Scottish Co-operator" has the following to say about the duty of co-

following to say about the duty of cooperators:

Co-operators must recognize that upon
them is placed a special duty in the
education of public opinion in all that
affects economic and social conditions.
If they allow their movement to become
merely another factor in the competitive struggle, and without the inspiration of great social and economic reforms, they will condemn it to futility,
and they will be beaten in the struggle.
Unless they give their members an inspiration and an ideal, they will, in a
short time, find that they have only
got those who are connected with the
movement for what they can get out of
it. Even from that point of view they
ought to see the folly of taking too narrow a view of their work, for by so
doing they are only helping to buttress
up the capitalistic system, not only in
commerce and industry, but in governmeat: An enlightened selfishness should
compel them to enlarge their mentalhorizon. perators

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Farm and Field

SEED SELECTION

(By Prof. W. Brodrick, of the Manitoba Agricultural College)

Agricultural College)

There are a great many factors which affect in many ways the yield of our farm crops. Some are within the control of the farmer, others he has no influence over. The condition of the soil, of course, is a very important factor in the production of farm crops. Much of the success of the crop depends not only on the amount of fertility or plant food in the soil, but a great deals depends on the availibility of that plant food for the use of the plants. This is influenced a great deal by the system of farming followed, and also by the amount of cultivation to which the land is subjected.

Condition of the Soil

Condition of the Soil

A great deal also depends on the physical conditions of the soil. It must be porous to allow a free circulation of air about the plants, but also compact enough to prevent becoming dried out.

Heat and moisture are as essential in the production of farm crops as plant food. Hence the season with its varying degrees of heat and moisture has a marked influence on the crop. Extremely dry seasons tend to reduce the yield on account of an insufficiency of moisture in the soil; moisture being very essential for the reason that all the food which the plant uses in its growth is absorbed in a dilute form. Wet seasons are often detrimental to the crop in many ways. Extreme wet in the spring of the year tends to retard the development of the crop by keeping the soil at a low temperature and thereby retarding the germination of the seed. Excessive moisture later in the season often does serious injury to the crop by encouraging the development of various fungus diseases, as rusts, smuts, blights, etc.

Making an allowance, however, for these various factors which control to a limited degree the yields of our farms, there is still another factor which exerts a strong influence on the crop. That is the seed. That factor is very much within the farmer's own hands. If he be content to use immature, undeveloped seed of low vitality, he must be content with small, undeveloped crops.

The general vigor and productiveness of a crop may be maintained, and to a certain extent increased, by paying careful attention to the quality of seed used. The seed used for our grain and general farm crops should be selected from only those crops which show a decided tendency towards vigor and productiveness. Such characteristics are as truly transmitted from parents to offspring in the case of animals.

Investigations which have been carried on during recent years in the systematic selection of the seeds of grain and other

Investigations which have been carried on during recent years in the systematic selection of the seeds of grain and other farm crops have clearly demonstrated the fact, that greatly increased yields could be secured by careful selection of the seed. The growing on Canadian farms of seed improved by selection promises to be a very remunerative occupation. The increased yields which are obtained by using this improved seed are bound to create a large demand for jeed of high quality. Farmers of the Western provinces who have clean farms will do well to take up this work of seed selection. They will, in that way, create a supply of home grown seed of high quality, which will find a ready market in their own localities.

The advantages of using home grown.

will find a ready market in the localities.

The advantages of using home grown seeds are many. Seed from plants which have been thoroughly acclimated is bound to produce plants which are hardier and more vigorous than seed which has been produced under very different climatic conditions.

produced under very different climatic conditions.

The belief seems to be common that a change of seed is necessary every few years. Under some conditions this practice may be advantageous, but, as a rule, it is to be condemned. Generally speaking, much better results can be obtained by keeping the old and well tried varieties, which have been found to be suitable to any particular locality.

By following up a careful system of

selection of the seed-from year to year that tendency for the crop to "run out" will soon be overcome. Seed only from plants which show a strong tendency toward vigor and productiveness should be used. Attention should also be paid to the screenings of the seed. All small and inferior seed should be removed, and only the largest and best developed seed should be kept for seeding purposes. The history of the young plant is such, that in its early life, until it gets a proper hold on the soil, it must depend on the food stored up in the seed for its surplus of nourishment. It is very essential then, that the seed be large and well filled with food that the young plant gets a good start in life.

The Work of Selection

The Work of Selection

The work of selection in the case of grain crops can be done best just before harvesting or when the grain is still standing. At this season a few hours is sufficient to select a fairly large quantity of the best heads from the largest and

of the best heads from the largest and most vigorous plants in the crop. The best plan is to walk right through the crop, in doing the selecting, as in that way you can find the best plants and secure the best heads obtained.

To obtain the best results it is essential that this selected seed be sown on the best soil on the farm. It should be rich in fertility and in a good state of cultivation. The seed should be sown thinly. If sown with a drill it is a good plan to stop every alternate spout. This thin sowing will induce the individual plants to "stool out" and develop into strong vigorous plants.

to "stool out" and develop into strong vigorous plants.

Then before harvesting, again select from this improved grain a quantity of heads for the following year's sowing. By keeping up this systematic selection from year to year, it will soon be noticed that the general vigor of the crop will be greatly improved and the yield greatly increased.

DRY FARMED GRAIN FROM A MILLER'S STANDPOINT

(By Leman P. Wood, Manager Russell-Miller Co., Billings, Mont.)

Miller Co., Billings, Mont.)

The farmer and the miller are mutually interested in the production of wheat. It is impossible for one to succeed without the co-operation of the other so as to produce the largest yield of wheat from which the best quality of flour can be produced. When the hum of the threshing machine begins in the fall the careful miller begins anew to analyze the wheat offered for his next season's supply. The raising of wheat in the dry farmed sections of the West has brought an unfamiliar variety, and many millers, without testing it' carefully, have allowed themselves to become prejudiced against it on account of its appearance, as much of it has a shriveled and shrunken kernel. It greatly resembles the wheat raised in the older settled sections of the country during exceptionally dry seasons.

To make good flour the millers must

in the older settled sections of the country during exceptionally dry seasons.

To make good flour the millers must have wheat of the requisite gluten content, and, furthermore, the gluten should be of the right quality for bread-making purposes. Do the wheats grown by dry farming methods possess such qualities? Briefly answered, yes, when the land is properly tilled and the best varieties of hard wheat grown.

To determine the milling value of any wheat there are four questions to be answered, namely: What kind of flour till the milled profitably? Can it be bought at a price to be milled at a profit? And will there be sufficient of it to warrant its use?

The first question is, "What kind of flour will it make?" In determining the flour quality of wheat, it is necessary to first find out the quality and quantity of gluten which it contains, for upon the gluten depends the bread-making power of the flour. It is characteristic of all grains grown with a restricted amount of moisture to contain more protein or gluten and less starch than when the grain is grown under similar conditions, but with an abundant or excessive amount of moisture. That is, pound for pound the dry-farmed wheat is richer in gluten than that produced where larger amounts of water are available.

Numerous analysis of wheats and other grains grown with varying amounts of water have shown that beyond a certain point additional water makes a soft, starchy wheat. The quality of the wheat as hard or soft can be greatly influenced by control of the water supply. Water is the medium or vehicle for transporting the nitrogen and mineral compounds from the soil to the plant. With a large amount of water these food materials are excessively diluted, and hence the plant is fed on thin ration, while on the other hand, with less water, the plant food is more concentrated and the fresh crop feeds upon a strong ration. Numerous analysis of wheats and other

Gluten Contents of Wheat

In the case of the dry farmed wheat, the crop has a larger amount of food and in a more concentrated form at its disposal, and as a result a grain is grown richer in the more valuable nutrients, as gluten or protein. In short, nature puts into the dry farmed wheat practically the same amount of valuable building material that she does in the "wet farmed wheat but as the water causes a greater. wheat, but as the water causes a greater number of pounds to be produced of the "wet farmed" wheat, it follows that the essential building materials are in a more concentrated form in the dry farmed wheat, hence the result, stronger and more glutenous wheat. After a certain point is reached additional water causes a starchy development or a diluting of the gluten with the starch. Starch growth may also be produced by other causes, as inherited characteristics. In the past year I have examined a great many hundred samples of both irrigated and dry farmed wheat and have had several hundred samples tested by our wheat and flour inspector, T. W. Gannon.

our wheat and flour inspector, 1. v. Gannon.
In reply to an inquiry Mr. Gannon wrote me as follows:
"I am very much impressed with what I have tested and find dry farmed wheat very much superior to irrigated wheat from a flour quality standpoint; it has a much better quality standpoint; it has a much better quality of gluten and will produce a higher quantity and quality of bread than the other."

Record of the Tests

Record of the Tests

Record of the Tests

The record of the samples I have had Mr. Gannon test shows that the dry farmed wheat runs more uniform in quality and quantity of gluten than the irrigated wheat. The dry farmed wheat runs from 35 to 47 per cent. of good quality of gluten, with the exception of one sample. Some of the irrigated wheat runs up to 44 per cent., and others as low as 30 per cent. In some the quality was good, while in others it was very poor. All in all, we could use every sample of dry farmed wheat that was tested, but had to reject quite a lot of the irrigated wheat that was offered. The samples tested were not selected but were taken from the market's offerings.

Bread Making Value

Bread Making Value

Bread Making Value

It should be frankly stated that while dry farmed wheats are rich in gluten, it does not always follow that the glutens of all such wheats are necessarily of the best quality for bread making purposes. Just what varieties will eventually prove the best producers of quality in flour remains to be determined, and in solving this the farmer and the miller should cooperate. Some wheats raised by either dry or wet farming methods do not make good bread flours. In judging the quality of the flour the housewife is the final arbiter. Wheat must be grown from which, when milled, the housewife can make good bread—no matter what the name of the wheat.

Milling Yields

Milling Yields

The second question is, "Will it yield sufficient flour to be milled profitably?" The answer is, yes. When a miller talks of yields he means the amount of wheat required to make a given quantity of flour. Some millers seem to think that if they can get a barrel of flour from the least number of pounds of wheat that they are the greatest millers. Such is conceded to be a mistake by good millers. In the great milling states of Minnesota and the Dakotas the successful millers are satisfied if they can make a barrel of flour from four bushels and thirty to forty pounds of average wheat, and the miller who grinds dry farmed wheat can do nearly as well as that.

Prices and Profits

Prices and Profits
Question No. 3 is "Can it be bought at a price to be milled at a profit?" Local conditions and transportation largely govern this. As with any other staple, the price of dry farmed wheat must be governed by the world's markets. The

miller who buys it cannot afford to pay more than it is worth to him, and it is does not pay enough he will find his conpetitor getting his supplies. While is some instances the price the farmer necives may seem too low, on account of freight rates, it must be remembered that dry farming is opening up a large section of country from which, as yet, the volume of traffic is comparatively small.

The dry farmer must expect to have his wheat graded and sell it on such grading. All dry farmed wheat is not No. 1 by any means, and the fellow who hast No. 1 shouldn't expect the top pris. Also there is more dockage in dry farmed wheat, as there are many more small grains in it which necessarily must be wasted in cleaning it. The miller cannot afford to pay full price for the wheat that he cannot grind. The farmer should clean his wheat at home or expect the miller to take dockage enough to pay the cost of doing the farmer's work for him.

Future Supply

Future Supply

The fourth question is "Will there be sufficient of it to warrant its use?" The millions of acres now lying idle which as capable of raising good crops by dry fara-ing methods are sufficient answer. The pessimists will tell you that these land will not raise good crops, but the pessimistaid, years ago that railroads couldn's be run across the Western prairies, at there was no wood with which to fire the engines. When the need arises the Lei always sends some man to teach othen how to take care of that need. He sen us a Hill to show us the way to the desernow He has sent us a camel (Campbell to carry us into it.

Varieties to be Grown

Varieties to be Grown

Varieties to be Grown

In the selection of the varieties of what to be grown, the farmer, like any othe business man, must first find out what he can best produce and what he has a market for, in order to get the best results for his labors. I strongly urge upon all interests in dry farming lands the importance of early learning what are the best head wheats and then to produce those what under the best dry farming conditions. I am not prepared as yet to advise what these best varieties are, other than strong hard wheats with glutens that imput quality in bread making. So far, the Turkey red winter wheat has proven a valuable acquisition and an effort should to made, wherever conditions warrant, is extend its production by dry farming methods.

extend its production by dry farming methods.

I wish to give credit to Prof. Harry Snyder, chemist of the Russell-Mille Milling Co., for the valued assistance given in the preparation of this paper. Much of the chemistry stated hem has been furnished by him, and many of the conclusions drawn are based on data to the conclusions drawn are based on data.

Co-operation of the Millers

Co-operation of the Millers

The company with which I am associated, the Russell-Miller Milling Co., has recently completed and has in operation at Billings, Mont., a thoroughly modern brick, steel and concrete flour mill, asi we are glad to use dry farmed when they come up to our standards. We will be glad to co-operate with any farmer or association in encouraging the growth of more, and where possible, better dry land wheat. We believe that any responsible milling firm will be glad to de likewise.

In conclusion, this may be said of dry

sponsible milling firm will be giad to en likewise.

In conclusion, this may be said of dy farmed wheat: It is rich in glate. It produces a flour from which hessican be made rich in gluten or protein. Such bread hax a high food value, as a contains a goodly supply of the most valuable of all nutrients, the material that is the most expensive and the most valuable for the support of life. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the dy armed wheats are among the most valuable for purposes of human nutrition. The dry farmed wheat, feeding upon a concentrated ration of the choicest stem of plant food, in its turn produces the most valuable human food—the staff of life.

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A SHORT CUT TO THE MILLEN-NIUM?

King C. Gillette, the Safety Razor man, not being satisfied with his position in the field of industry, has branched out into the field of finance, and is issuing the prospectus of the "World Corporation," of which he proclaims himself the discoverer of the principles and the inventor of the system. Conceiving the idea, as stated in his text, that "economy, stability and absence of friction are the striking characteristics of large corporations, the larger the corporation is, the more diversified and extensive its field of operations, the more these characteristics stand forth he has gone the haute financiers of Wall Street one better. He is the incorporator of a company with unlimited capital, whose business, to summarize it briefly, is to buy up the securities of all the other corporations in the world, with the result, "That the World Corporation will displace all governments. Nations will be helpless in its grasp. Absorbing, controlling and eventually directing industrial life, it will tear the barriers of caste and nation and combine in one brotherhood all the people of the earth for one common purpose."

Perhaps the most naive of these state-

nation and combine in one brotherhood all the people of the earth for one common purpose."

Perhaps the most naive of these statements is the following: "World Corporation invites the participation of every individual in the world regardless of race, creed, age or sex. IT RECOGNIZES DOLLARS NOT INDIVIDUALS." This last sentence throws us down once more to the plane of every day existence from the glowing heights of imagination to which the consideration of this great Leviathan which will bring "all nations and all peoples into one corporate body, possessing one corporate mind," leads. It thrusts us back to earth with an abruptness which is shocking to those who have soared with Mr. Gillette expects the paid up capital held in the United States alone inside of the "next five years to amount to no less than fifty billion dollars." Of course it is a very simple matter to obtain this sum as appended table shows: A buys sum as appended table shows: A buys sum as appended table shows: A buys one thousand shares of World Corporation; World Corporation buys one thousand shares of Pennaylvania Railway from B. B buys 1,909 shares

of World Corporation; World Corporation buy \$1,000 worth of Southern Pacific from C, and so on ad infinitum, the result being that the working of this wonderful endless chain is infinite in its possibilities. As Mr. Gillette suggests, "Nothing has been lost or gained in this transaction from a money standpoint, but where there were five speculative securities on the market before, there is only one security which is absolutely fixed in value and non-speculative."

is absolutely fixed in value and non-speculative."

What Mr. Gillette really intends to ac-complish with this Utopian scheme of his is hard to conjecture; were he named Munroe or Sheldon we would not need to seek far for an object. It is difficult to conceive of a hard-headed New England business man entering into such an im-practicable scheme without some ulterior motive. But perhaps we do Mr. Gillette an injustice. To put it mildly, however, it may only be one of the eccentricities of genius.

A NEW FLOUR MILL

A NEW FLOUR MILL

For many years there has been a strong demand in the West for a flour mill, of a cost reasonable enough to allow of its purchase by men of limited means. After a number of years of experiment the Midget Mill has been perfected and patented. The object of its introduction was to fill the demand above given and the experience of small millers in England proves that the Midget will do all that is claimed for it.

This little roller mill sells for \$2000 and the cleaner which goes with it for \$300, f.o.b., Winnipeg or Saskatoon. Besides these two machines all that is needed to set up a first class flour producing husiness is a gasoline engine and a small building. The whole outfit can be purchased for the price of a first class threshing outfit, and it will run twelve months in the year and twenty-four hours per day if required.

This equipment will grind \$30 pounds of 4 \$2.5 bushels of wheat per hour, yielding 196 pounds of good quality flour, 45 pounds of shorts and 59 pounds of bran. One of these mills is being installed at Jasmin, Saskatchewan, under the supervision of Charles Luns, who is interested in its introduction into the West, and

within a short time it will be producing

within a short time it will be producing results.

The floor space occupied is 8 feet by 4 feet, the driving pulley, which is 40 inches in diameter, projects 20 inches beyond the end of the mill, the height is 6 feet 5 inches without the exhaust fan, this gives precisely the space required in a building for the mill. Its weight is about 2 tons 10 cwt. The mill is driven by a single 3 inch belt. The power is about 5 B.H.P. The speed of the driving pulley is 500 revs. per minute.

In the whole machine only one elevator is assed. This is built in and forms a part of the machine. Owing to the short, quick process employed, the resultant flour is kept clear and bright, its natural color is preserved, and its volatile oils are not evaporated by reason of the interminable operations which obtain in modern practice, where endless clevators and spout connections are employed. In consequence the flour made on the Midget is a better color, retains its natural moisture longer, and makes a sweeter loaf than that made on the elaborate plants.

DOMINION CROP REPORT

DOMINION CROP REPORT
Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Census bureau reports on Canadian crops as follows:
The closing months of the year give good reports for nearly all of the field crops of the Dominion. Postatoes alone indicate partial failure, and in all the provinces there are complaints of rot in the fields and in the heaps for winter storage. The area is 503,26% acres, and the estimated yield 74,048,000 bushels, being an average of about 147 bushels per acre, which is nearly uniform for all the provinces. The quality is 84.4% per cent.

the provinces. The quanty is a cent.

Turnips and other field roots show a quality of 88.57, a yield per acre of 40% bushels and a total yield of 95,807,000 bushels for a crop of £36,622 acres. Hay and clover are computed for 8,515,400 acres and a yield per acre of 1.82 tons. The quality is 90.45 per cent., and the total yield 15,497,000 tons.

Fodder corn has an estimated yield per acre of 9.58 tons, which upon an area of £71,900 acres gives a product of £,551,000 tons.

Sugar beets are grown more extensively in Ontario and Alberta, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area in crop this year is 16,000 acres, which is a substantial increase upon last year. The yield per acre is 9.09 tons, the total yield 155,000 tons, and the quality 95.15 per cent. The roots supplied to the Berlin factory are testing 17 per cent. of sugar, and at the Wallaceburg factory 16 per cent.; but a product of 5,000 acres in Ontario is being shipped to factories in Michigan. The product of 8,000 acres in that province is marketed at Wallaceburg and Berlin, where the average price is about 85.86 per ton or better than \$57.80 per acre.

Computed at the average local prices the market value of potatoes this year is \$33,446,000, of turnips and other roots \$21,444,000, of hay and clover \$149,716,000 of fodder corn \$11,957,000, and of sugar beets, \$887,000.

The report on fall wheat sown this year shows an area of 790,500 acres, whereof 688,500 acres are in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,000 acres for Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,000 acres for Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,000 acres for Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. The condition of the crop is reported at 98,40 per cent. as compared with 93.60 last year.

The per cent of fall plowing completed this year compared with the area planned for is less than last year, but the report is made for a period one month earlier. The per cent of summer fallowing compared in the same way is somewhat lower, but increases are shown for Saskatchewan and Alberta.





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

FARMERS, GET BUSY!

FARMERS, GET BUSY!

Editor Guide:—On the 12th of October a letter on taxation was printed in The Guide signed "Reader," showing where the farmers had to bear the burden of the taxation and the speculators and money lenders go free. In the same issue we have an estimate by E. C. Drury, of the actual cost of the tariff to the average farmer, i.e., \$200 per year. It is also worked out in your issue of the 5th of October that the homesteaders tariff burden is \$21S.85. In your October 19th issue under the head of "Who pays the tariff," the \$200 per year the tariff cost to the farming population amounts to \$40 per head per annum, while the custome revenue for 1900 works out at an average of \$7 per head for the entire population of Canada. I think that the above statements prove that the farmer bears far more than his share of the cost of governing the country.

Geo. Langley, M.I.P., in The Guide and the contraction of Canada.

governing the country.

Geo. Langley, M.P.P., in The Guide of September 21st, is credited with saying that any combination of men taking up the practical working of government, i.e., making laws and administering them, should represent every interest in the community. For only as each interest is represented, can justice be done. Now let us see how this works out. During the recent trip of Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Graham is credited in a speech, delivered at Prince let us see how this works out. During the recent trip of Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Graham is credited in a speech, delivered at Prince Rupert, with the statement that the interests of the investing public must and would be protected. Has anyone heard him say as much for the farming industry? The western provinces are purely agricultural, that is: the bulk of the people paying \$40 per head live in the western provinces. Did they get a square deal when they were made provinces? The Liberal government of Saskatchewan say they did and the Conservatives of Manitoba are asking for the same kind of bargain. As both parties have endorsed it, it would appear to be a fair deal; but is it? When you take into consideration the amount that is being paid by these farmer provinces in taxes? No. We were not even granted our request that the government take over the terminal elevators, or that the Hudson's Bay Railway, if built, will be operated by the government. Another point delegates to Ottawa would do well to remember is the silence of both parties in regard to all bank charters expiring in 1911, and on what terms the government proposes to renew them. 1911, and on what terms the government ses to renew then

Now, why does the farmer get left every time? Simply because the farmer has not taken enough interest in the government of his country. He has whooped and hollered for his party at election time, only to find after another election was over that, some lawyer, doctor, elevator man, banker, or anyone doctor, elevator man, banker, or anyone (as long as he was not a farmer) represented, or I should say misrepresented him. If he took any interest in public affairs and tried to mend the present conditions, he made himself so busy begging the powers that be for reforms that he had no time to seize the reins of government and legislate for himself, and his class. Be men! Quit your begging. You have the power. Why not use it? You hear your share and more than your share of the taxation. Elect men from your own ranks to spend it. Then, and not until then will you get a square deal.

THOS. P. CONLAN.

DO BANKS PAY TAXES?

Editor, Guide:-President Lincoln, in his message to congress on January 7,

1863, said: "It would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just portion of the public burden." In other words, Lincoln saw clearly that if banks enjoy a special privilege they should pay taxes on the value of that privilege. In Canada there are 28 chartered banks enjoying the special privilege of note circulation. Their note circulation is over \$90,000,000. That is, the government gives them the special privilege of issuing currency equal to their paid up capital. The paid up capital of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is \$290,000. Now, suppose the government were to license this Grain Growers' Grain Co. to print and issue "Promises to pay" like bank notes up to that \$290,000 and use it as currency, would that not be a "cinch!" But our banks have that "cinch" up to nearly \$90,000,000, and they pay no taxes for the value of that

these wrongs? Should we not get up and expose the "patent frauds" that are being worked on us and present them to Laurier and demand that he act at once in our interest?

act at once in our interest?

In other countries banks pay taxes, so why not in Canada? They pulled over \$16,000,000 in dividends out of us last year, so are they not able to pay taxes? In Austria-Hungary banks pay a heavy tax on their circulation, and the government claims all their earnings over 7 per cent. That is a sample of how they pay taxes elsewhere, so why not in Canada?

Why could not the government issue all money and then loan it to the banks at so much per cent. interest? By all means let the intelligent Grain Growers and farmers look into and study our banking institutions and they will find as colossal a graft as there is in the grading of grain at the terminal elevators.

inal elevators.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

REPLY TO SIR G. W. ROSS

REPLY TO SIR G. W. ROSS

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Nov. 2nd I notice an article by Sir G. W. Ross on "Reciprocity or Protection." I noticed this article in the Globe some time ago but passed it by unheeded but seeing it in The Guide with comments appended by editor of the Standard I deem public perusal of the article advisable lest it should mislead some of the "tariff reform" faith as it evidently is intended to do. The article is tantamount to "boys be good and pay us our taxes." In the first place the writer says "a treaty is not advisable as without such we are at liberty to deal with the tariff from year to year." Now, sir, I understood Sir Wilfrid to say that the government was opposed to tinkering with the tariff and that once in seven years was considered sufficiently frequent, and I believe the government are endeavoring to carry out

Chas. G. C.

"cinch" over the rest of us. The government would not let me buy a toy, an implement, a cigar, without taxing me from 20 to 30 per cent. on it. But it gives banks the use of \$90,000,000 and asks them to pay not a cent of taxes. But it taxes our food and necessaries over \$100,000,000 a year. How is that, Mr. Farmer? Do you call that justice? Have you talked to your M.P. about this fraud? What did he say? Have you written Laurier and Fielding about it. Fielding is Finance Minister and is directly responsible for this The govabout it. Fielding is Finance Minister and is directly responsible for this fraud, on you. Certain private parties have just put up \$120,000 for him as a gift. Is it not easily seen that some gift. Is it not easily seen that some one interested in the banking graft has

He is the man who taxed about \$14,-He is the man who taxed about \$14,000,000 out of our hides and then handed it over as a gift to certain rich companies engaged in iron and steel production. What will you bet that some of them did not contribute heavily towards the \$120,000 f Is it not easily seen how public men are bought and bribed to betray you into the hands of special interests? Any wonder that this same Finance Minister Fielding must go to England to borrow millions to meet a maturing obligation? Why does not the opposition fight and expose

that principle regarding the tariff. Now in order to encourage trade it is necessary to have something that traders can depend upon: for example: If certain fixed trade relations were made with the U. S. for, say, ten or fifteen years, then people would know just what to depend on as regards "tariff" for a certain time and could act accordingly. Whereas if things are subject to alteration at any time there would not be the same amount of encouragement for people to go into things are subject to alteration at any time there would not be the same amount of encouragement for people to go into business. Of course we know that in either case there is no compulsion and even with free trade with the United States, Canada will still continue to deal where it best suits her interests. Secondly, this worthy senator seems to think that if free trade was established with the U. S., Canadian commerce would be all muddled up. This in itself seems an admission that trade would turn to the U. S. in considerable volume which would not be the case unless warranted by the advantage gained. As to the bolstering up the inferior American wheat by the superior Canadian article; this is ludicrous. Does Sie G. W. think the farmers are going to fall in such a trap if it was set? But such an idea shows its own absurdity. How is it that the farmers in the U. S. can and do get a higher price for their inferior wheat than the Canadian farmer gets for his good wheat. It would seem that under existing circum stances the "superior" Canadian when

It would seem that under existing circumstances the "superior" Canadian wheat requires bolstering up or at least the price we get for it.

Again he says, "the rates on ocean going freight depends largely upon obtaining cargoes both ways" and argues that if we had free trade with the U. S. ship plying between Canadian and Europeas ports would have no cargoes going to Europe and hence would increase the rates on goods coming to Canada to even up matters. Now, sir, knowing a little of the methods adopted in similar case, I do not think such a course would even be thought of by any steamship company, and if it was tried it would be a kind of "still born" affair—dead before it came into existence. Why? Simply because they would not get the goods to carry. Then how would such an emergency be met? Simply by following the method now adopted in such cases, that is to asy, companies would reduce their transportation facilities on such trade routes to the minimum requirements. It must not be forgotten that with such a disturbance in present trade relations, Mr. Ross seems to think reciprocity would be responsible for, would not effect the outgoing traffic from Canada only but equalize the incoming, so that there would be simply a falling off of trade on certain trade routes, both going from and coming to Canada, hence steamship companies would transfer some of their ships to other routes, perhaps to new ones opened up by this commercial upheval. And the would transfer some of their ships to other routes, perhaps to new ones opened up by this commercial upheval. And the remaining ships would still get cargoes both ways and that in paying quantities without doubling freight on goods coming to Canada. Again, Sir G. W. Ros refers to the change in transportation facilities since 1866, but makes no mention of the vast changes that have been wrought in other directions, especially in the West, such changes in fact that transportation advances have not been and are not equal to, and the abuses of these transportation facilities as they now exist are largely responsible for the strong feeling in favor of better trade relations with our next door neighbor. Sir G. W. further refers to the amount of money invested in railways and canals, the amount being some \$580,000,000 and states that Canada is the principal shareholder but I notice that the Standard in commenting on this part of Sir G. W.'s article, says' that at least two-thirds of this invested capital is "British"—not Canadian, but be that as it may we are being pleaded with to leave matters as they are and not break faith with those who have invested their money for the purpose of accommodating, who? The farmers? Well I guess not, rather for the profits the investments returned the speculators, who have largely acquired these transportation facilities. Were we receiving fair treatment at the hands of these people, Sir G. W. Ross might with better grace ask us to stand by them. According to this same argument of Sir G. W., we should continue patroning even the terminal elevators with their aitendant evils and similarly we should casae thinking of sending our grain West instead of East, or in fact of opening up any new trade relations that would ivert these vening of commerce that have been pulsating for years and whose manipulators have grown corpulent with the unjust toils levied on those producing the wealth that flows through these arteries. We are told that when the Panama Canal is opened for traffic that our W himself and making an honorable living. Such a person, man or boy, does not typify the true Canadian, but rather the boy that says, "Father, let me look after myself. I am strong and able to fight life's battles but if you ever need me you may depend on Jack." English statemen are constantly saying that Canada should make the best bargains she can no matter where and sooff at the idea of

Readers of THE GUIDE will please take notice that our offer to give a thirteen weeks trial subscription to our paper for 10 cents expires December 1st. This has been an experiment and has resulted satisfactorily. However if subscriptions expire during seed time or harvest they are usually neglected by the farmers. We can therefore accept nothing less than yearly subscriptions after December 1st.

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Salt Brick The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digester Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICE will give your botans a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed roots and herbs. Full particulars from

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GERMAN COST OF LIVING

Berlin, Nov. 23.—The Socialist in-terpellation as to the high price of meats was discussed in the reichstag to-day. Johann Rupp, conservative, admitted that the prices were too high in many cities, but he blamed the middleman and was opposed to the opening of frontiers to foreign importation at the present time, which, he said, was inopportune for such a concession.

which, he said, was inopportune for such a concession.

Herr Delbruck, vice-chancellor and minister of the interior, said that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg upon the solicitation of the South German governments had sanctioned the importation from France to a fixed number of cattle and swine weekly.

The importation of cattle from America which was prohibited originally owing to the prevalence of Texas fever, could not be permitted on veterinary grounds. American fresh beef was also barred because of Texas fever, but if the prohibition were abrogated, the importation would still be impossible owing to the provision of the meat inspection law which requires fresh beef to be imported in whole or half carcasses with the internal organs intact.

in whose or nair carcasses with the internation of an intact.

Baron Schorlemer, the Prussian minister of agriculture, agreed that in most cities meat prices have reached an abnormal height, but was not due to an inadequacy of home supply.

such interfering with the loyalty of Canada to the Mother Country.

Rocky Coulee, Alta.

ARE ALL FREE TRADERS

ARE ALL FREE TRADERS

Editor, Guide:—Your article in The Guide of November 9th re "Protection and Revenue" so agrees with my own opinion that I cannot help but congratulate you for its production. You say the net revenue collected for 1909 on agricultural implements was \$142,602.94. As I see it, this figure means that farmers bought from foreign countries (United States) implements to the approximate value of \$800,000 on which the government collected duty of 17½ per cent. On the other hand the Canadian farmers bought from the Canadian manufacturers, implements valued at over \$12'000,000 that practically pays no duty into the Dominion treasury, but that the farmers pay the manufacturers 17½ per cent, because we cannot buy Canadian made machines any cheaper than foreign made ones. "The Sun" makes the statement that in 1909, the International Harvester Company received a rebate of \$21,559 duty paid on imported raw material, entering into the manufacture of its finished produce, and the Massey-Harris company received in the same year a rebate of \$175,973 through its Toronto and Brantford Jactories. Just think of it, gentlemen, those three concerns received a rebate from Ottawa of nearly \$200,000 or \$33,371 more than the government received, and still the privileged few cry out for more pay. Quite natural. More power to The Guide. The Dominion of Canada has nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by having a great big reduction in the tariff, especially in natural products. Reciprocity with the States is the slogan for us. Why? Because, although preferential trade with the Mother Country, may and I believe is to our advantage, we cannot hope to get it as the working men got enough of protection in Britain fifty years ago, the time of the corn laws. Just take a look at the situation across the 49th parallel. How the conditions there would affect us if we had free intercourse.

Nov. 7th. Wheat at Fort William \$914c.; at Minneapolis, same day \$1.01.

there would affect us if we had free intercourse.

Nov. 7th. Wheat at Fort William
91½c.; at Minneapolis, same day 81.01.

Live Stock. Toronto, choice cattle,
85.75; Chicago, choice stuff, 87.50.

Hogs, Toronto, 86.75. Chicago, 88.45.

If we had recourse to the American
markets through a fair deal in natural
products itself, it seems to me that in ten
years time and right now we would have
a natural market at our door that would
mean much for Canada. This letter
will help to show Mr. Meighen and others
of his kind, that we are not what he
represents us to be, all protectionist and
just a few disgruntled Grain Growers in
the West, for Free Trade. There is no
doubt but that the Grain Growers of the
West are getting very embarassing to the doubt but that the Grain Growers of the West are getting very embarassing to the high tariff people of the East. As they are aware, that when the farmers of Canada begin to think and act for them-selves, the days of special privilege are

REVENUE OR PROTECTION?

REVENUE OR PROTECTION?

Editor, Guide:—The present Canadian tariff has been described by different parties as a revenue tariff, a protective tariff and a revenue tariff which also protects. The name or purpose of the tariff determines our attitude towards it as patriotic citizens. If protection is the sole object, then our duty is to purchase Canadian goods only, with the result that no revenue can be obtained from the tariff. If revenue is the one object, our duty is to purchase foreign goods only, as they are the only source of a direct tariff revenue. A tariff for both protection and revenue is an absurdity as the one destroys the other. If the duty on a foreign article is placed so high as to thoroughly protect the domestic manufacturier, no revenue can be obtained from it. If it is placed low enough to admit of entry for revenue purposes, the home manufacturer enhances the price of his article to a similar extent, thus drawing from the people a heavy tax which does not reach the national treasury. We should thoroughly assure ourselves of the purpose for which the tariff was framed and if it is revenue only, then for the future we must and shall buy in the foreign market only, those articles

and commodities from which that tariff revenue can be obtained. ALEX. BROWN.

Glenora, Man.

MR. ROBERTSON ON TARIFF

MR. ROBERTSON ON TARIFF
Editor, Guide:—In your issue of the 16th I notice that it is your intention to have a representative at Ottawa this winter to write a weekly letter on Free Trade for The Guide from an "impartial standpoint," and further on you say, "It will be of interest to our readers to know that our representative is a beliver in the principles of Free Trade as it is practiced in England." I fail to see how your representative can write from an "impartial standpoint" if he is a free-trader. In the circumstances I am afraid some of your readers will hardly find the promised letters interesting as they are not all in favor of Free Trade. I have resided in this country nearly eight years and during that time I have never heard any farmer express a wish for "Free Trade as it is practiced in England."

Tariff reform, or in other words an adjustment of some of the duties on certain articles would be beneficial, such as a reduction in the duty on farm implements, and on lumber, but I doubt if the abolition of protection would appeal to farmers. It seems to me that the high price of lumber is even more injurious to the prosperity of the country than the prices of farm machinery for it affects all classes more or less. I believe a certain kind of rough lumber is allowed free of duty from the States into Canada, but the Canadian lumbermen, seem to be determined to put a stop even to this little advantage, by objecting to the retailers handling it. This to the ordinary man in the street, appears to be unfair, and savors of a combine.

It is a fact that owing to the high price of lumber, people think twice before they build, and many don't build at all, preferring to exist in a small shack or sod house for the present. Free trade in England and Scotland has certainly not been beneficial to the farmers there, otherwise the majority of them would not now wish for tariff reform. If you have free trade, it of course means taxes in some other form, to carry on the government of the country, and some of these taxes mi

these taxes in the farmers.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bradwell, Sask.

Note—We still think our Ottawa representative is better on account of his Free Trade beliefs than if he were a protectionist. Mr. Robertson's views on Tariff Reform in England is a matter of opinion; Free Trade in England and its benefits is a matter of fact.—Ed.

RAZE THE TARIFF WALL

RAZE THE TARIFF WALL

Editor, Guide:—I wish to say a word with so many other writers, against the cursed tariff. Any argument in favor of a tariff on imported goods, especially on farming utensils and the necessaries of life has not got a foot to stand on. Tariff as imposed in Canada is obsolete and out of date. It puts an artificial value upon everything. It is the country's curse and so cumbersome to do business under, that to the majority of us, it has become unbearable and cannot be longer tolerated. It is expensive to collect and gives great scope to dishonesty by the collectors as I can testify. "Free Trade," Vivian, M.P., said recently, "is Britain's greatest asset." And he is right. It would be Canada's great asset also, if not her greatest. Our opponents say, "See how Canada has prospered under the tariff laws." Then how much more would Canada have prospered by free trade. I venture to assert at least 50 per cent. more. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, or meant as much, that sufficient taxes could not be raised in this new country but by imposition of the tariff. Well, does Sir Wilfrid know that this statement was not altogether true! The things which be raised in this new country but by imposition of the tariff. Well, does Sir Wilfrid know that this statement was not altogether true? The things which ought to be taxed are in a new country as well as in the old; that is land, house, property, stocks, legacies, etc., etc., and if the owners of these don't respond to a call the property could be sold by the authorities. Perhaps Sir Wi frid would like to favor land dealers and syndicates and manufacturers to the end of his time. The government made a gross mistake when they allowed dealers to handle the land at all. All that dealers have done and are doing was and is to raise the price of land beyond its real value. They are the drones of the community who live off the workers; they have partially ruined the country and we have the gov-

ernment to thank for it. They prevent residence on the land which ought to have been kept in trust for farmers only. Many a settled farmer in Canada would have bought another quarter or perhaps two in order to give him a little scope to improve his position and raise food for the people, for a quarter section is only half enough, but he is unable. The dealers have managed to raise the price to an unprofitable pitch. This is another kind of tariff and a heavy one which farmers have to contend with and which the government ought to have prevented As to manufacturers, so befriended at the expense of the farmer, and consumers;

Patent Ripless Gloves

are made for hard wear. Practically everlasting. No seams inside to hurt the hands, and they are

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Butter, Eggs, Fowl WANTED

We are prepared to pay the high-est prices for first class Poultry and fresh Butter and Eggs.

GEO. NIXON & SON

Successors to J. N. Campbell 608 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

West Land Regulations

A family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarier-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, flastichem or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands, and the second of the property of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Daties—dix months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homesteader and fast least so serve solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section slongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per term.

alongside his homestead. Frice \$3.00 per serve.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead paint and cultivate fifty acros extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 per acro. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, rultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this ad-risement will not be paid for.

as the country has them to-day we would have been better without them, if we only as the country has them to-day we would have been better without them, if we only had free trade. At present we are subjected to the necessity of buying nearly all our manufactured goods at 20 per cent. inferior quality compared to what we would get under free trade-gompetition. That benefits the manufacturer only at the expense of the consumer. From a farm wagon down to a needle all things counted the tariff is about forty per cent. Every herring ought to hang by its own tail and if the manufacturer cannot stand in open competition let him fall, we have supported him long enough. We should not only have reciprocal trade with the United States but we ought to have it with Great Britain and Ireland also. This policy would not only advance the prosperity of Canada but it would help the hard workers of the Motherland to earn better wages and also show more of a spirit of loyalty to the Empire which under the present preference law seems very meagre indeed.

JAMES HOGG. JAMES HOGG.

High River, Alta.

FARMERS' PARTY NEEDLESS

Editor Guide: Under the above head-g the discussion between Mr. Langley ing the discussion between Mr. Langley and Mr. Kirkham in The Guide provides very interesting reading. The question at issue is one that will, I think, sooner or later, come more prominently before your readers, depending, no doubt, on the success or otherwise of the farmers' organizations. Meanwhile, however, the safest policy to pursue is to steer clear of a third political party, or, in fact, any particular political party. Farmers, as a class, need educating for some years yet along the line found in The Guide before they could be depended upon to vote right.

along the line found in Trie Guine before they could be depended upon to vote right.

In the meantime why not take a leaf out of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's book and press upon the party in power—Liberal or Tory, it matters not—and demand legislation for our benefit. That is what 2,500 Canadian manufacturers are doing and have done successfully, as every farmer knows or ought to know. Cannot we, 30,000 farmers, by working along the same lines, get what we want, and want badly? Surely! If we use the little intelligence we have and use it rightly we will put party politics aside and vote for legislation for the farmer; then, and not till then will we get or deserve our rights. The farmers are going in the right direction now, if they have the gumption to keep going straight ahead, neither turning to the right nor to the left. "Organize and Educate" should be our war-cry and it will lead us to victory.

"BRIGHTHOLME."

A FARMERS' COMPANY

A FARMERS' COMPANY

Editor Guide:—In compliance with your letter of recent date I enclose herewith \$1.00, subscription for one year for The Guide. I might say in connection herewith that we are, we might justly and proudly say, purely a farmers' institution. Our healt office being located at Weyburn, Sask., and the branches in the surrounding towns, you can readily see that our customers are the farmers and the business men doing business in these farm towns. We are, therefore, interested in any organization that is wholly and truly for the interest of the farmers, our customers. You seem to present such claims in your letter to us, and hence please accept one dollar with hopes that you make good your claims, and if you do we wish you success.

CHAS. C. JOHNSON,
Manager Weyburn Security Co.

A WISE FARMER

A WINE FARMER

Editor Guide:—I shipped a car of wheat from Anderson Siding on November 9th, and of course I was warned by those not interested that it would only grade No. 2 or No. 3 Northern. On the contrary it graded No. 1 Northern with 1 per cent. dockage, thanks to the manager and his efficient staff.

E. D. MAGWOOD.

Killarney, Man.

Killarney, Man.

Not long ago a promising poet whose contributions were printed in the Century magazine was discovered to be a prisoner in a Minnesota penitentiary. And now a prize poetess turns up in a Minnesota insane asylum. It is evident what poetry is coming to.

SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

The letter before the name of each place indicates the seed grain judges or speakers who will attend the seed fair or meeting at such place. Those places holding a seed fair are indicated by the letters. Following are the key letters:

(a) Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Saska

on.
(b) Prof. John Bracken, Saskatoon.
(c) Prof. T. N. Willing, Saskatoon.
(d) A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina.

(e) L. A. Zufelt, Sask. Govt. Cream-

Inspector.

F. H. Reed, Sask. Representative

(f) F. H. Reed, Sask. Representative of Dominion Seed Branch.
(g) Arch. Mitchell, Asst. Supt. of Tree Planting, Indian Head.
(h) Miss Lillian K. Beynon, Editor Woman's Page, Manitoba Free Press.
(i) Thos. R. Brown, Regina.
(j) Adna Blackstock, Paynton.
(k) George P. Campbell, Ellisboro.
(l) R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle.
(m) R. E. Drennan, Canora.

(1) R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle.
(m) R. E. Drennan, Canora.
(n) Geo. Harvey, Indian Head.
(o) W. McCorkell, Moosomin.
(p) Wm. McDermid, Halcyonia.
(4) F. Pott, Qu'Appelle.
(r) A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta.
(a) A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man.
(t) John R. Scharff, Hartney, Mann.
(u) George L. Smith, Saskatoon.
(v) Percy Reed.
(w) J. A. Mooney, Regina.
(x) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Regina.

The following meetings are yet to

following meetings are yet to

Dec. 1 —(i-r) Frobisher; (g-p)

| Scott. | S

laley; (i-r) North Portal.

5-6 — (k-u) Canora x; (b-o) Ros-

(4) Glenavon; (m·n) Gray-son; (g·p) Landis; (d·r) Macoun; (c·s) Manor.

" 6 —(g p) Biggar; (d·r) Midale; (c·s) Wauchope. " 6-7 —(m·n) Dubue x; (a·l·h) Sin-

6-7 — (m·n) Dubue x; (c) taluta x.

7 — (d·r) Griffin; (k·u) Invermay; (g·p) Normanton; (c·s) Redvers.

7-8 — (b·e) Skipton x.

8 — (g·p) Hope Hall; (k·u) Kuroki; (i·r) Lang.

8-9 — (c·s) Lumsden x; (a·f) South Qu'Appelle x; (d·w) Arcola x; (m·n) Stock-

Arcola x; (m·n) Stockholm x.

—(g·p) Kinley.
0—(i·r) Millestone x; (b·o)
Prince Albert x; (k·u)
Wadena x.

—(c·s) Disley; (g·p) Juniata; (a·l) Pense; (m·n)
Waldron. 9-10-

Waldron.
—(m-n) Bangor; (e-s) Beth-une; (k-u) Quill Lake;

une; (k-u) Quill (i-r) Wilcox,
"12-13—(a-l) Maple Creek x.

" 13 — (m-n) Atwater.
" 13-14—(c-s) Craik x; (i-r) Moose
Jaw; (b-o) Tisdale; (k-u)
Watson.

" 14 —(a-l) Gull Lake x; (m-n)

8py Hill.
" 15 —(k-u) Englefeldt; (c-a) Gir-

"
15 — (k·u) Englefeldt; (c·s) Girvin; (m·s) Tantallon; (a·l) Waldeck.

"
15-16—(b·o) Kinistino x; (i·r), Mortlach x.

16 — (m·n) Rocanville; (a·l) Rush Lake.

"
16-17—(c·s) Davidson x.

"
17 — (k·u) Dana; (a·l) Herbert; (m·n) Welwyn.

"
19 — (c·s) Blad worth; (a·l) Swift Current.

"
19-20—(k·u) Vonda.

"
20 — (c·s) Kenaston.

"
21 — (c·s) Kenaston.

"
21 — (c·s) Hanley.

In addition to these, several other

In addition to these, several other circuits of meetings will be held in January. There will be seventeen meetings within a radius of fifteen miles of Moose Jaw, ten on the Outlook branch, eight on the Goose Lake branch of the C.N.R., seventeen on the G.T.P. east of Saskatoon, and many others in districts where dairying is an important industry.

Henry George's Works

The questions of land monopoly, land value taxation and the "single tax" are arousing great interest in Western Canada. A number of the readers of The Guide have asked where they can secure the works of Henry George, the great economist and humanitarian who fought so valiantly in the interests of the common peole. "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" is recognized as being George's greatest book, and also as one of the greatest book and also as one of the greatest

books published by any author during the past century.

"THE LAND QUESTION" contains "Property in land: a Passage of Arms Between the Duke of Argyle and Henry George," as well as an open letter to Pope Leo XIII. on the "Condition of Labor." We have twelve paper bound copies of both "Progress and Poverty" and "The Land Question," which will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 55 cents each.

Direct Legislation

If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parson's book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation, and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Sevice, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption-Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Paper covers, 50 cents, postpaid.

Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

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

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

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated; \$1.31, postpaid. postpaid.

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

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

Audel's Gas Engine Manual By Th. Audel

By Th. Audel

The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for the sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural, then, that every farmer wants education—in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Augel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. Postpaid \$2.00.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



ASKATCHEWAN SECTION

Saskatoon Conference Papers

The following papers were read at the Saskatoon Conference of the S.G.G.A.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR

ASSOCIATION
(By President Gates)
The future development of our association is a necessity. The work to be done is only at its commencement. We must solidify and above all embrace all. As the knowledge of the work we are doing becomes more widely known the more it will commend itself to the Grain Growers who have either not had the objects and aspirations of our association clearly

who have either not had the objects and sapirations of our association clearly placed before them or their interest sufficiently aroused. Judging from past experience it would seem to be necessary to continually put before the farmers the necessity which exists for them to unite if they are not to be the prey of other interests who do unite, and for the purpose of agitating for reforms, redress of grievances and advanced legislation which shall render their condition and environment more suited to the enlightened age in which we now live. The prospect's for increasing both interest and membership appear good. There are many serious problems confronting the tillers of the soil, and it would seem that these must be persistently placed before them, first to create, and then to sustain their interest. This entails heavy work and has reached a point when the voluntary efforts of our more enthusiastic and energetic members are insufficient, and measures will have to be taken to provide additional means for propoganda.

Just what form such extra effort should assume will be a matter for consideration by the Directors. A paid organizer for the province, or one for each district, or a paid president or executive are possible solutions. Whatever course is adopted, the necessity exists and should be met. But further development is also g' duty. There should be no question in any man's mind but that he should be one of us, and there should be no question in any member's mind but that it is his duty to induce others to come in. If he is convinced of the benefit of the association to himself then he must be convinced that it is good for his neighbor, and it becomes his duty to see that his neighbor does his duty and takes a hand in the work. A life is not worthey that does not contribute towards the betterment of conditions, and some sacrifice is exacted from all of us if we are to be credited with having helped to keep the wheel of progress turning. I have seen a load of grain being hauled up a slope to an elevator proving

an association that will voice the wishes and desires of the farming class is tremen-dous. The feeble voice of an individual farmer, however loudly he may shout, may not attract much notice, but the shout of thousands may cause the walls of Jericho to fall or a government to pay

Then the social and educational side. Then the social and educational side. Our movement, remember, is but an infant yet. Wisdom comes with age. Slowly perhaps, but none the less surely constant association between the members of the local associations will lead to more friendly intercourse and eventually to a thorough understanding as to what is best. friendly intercourse and eventually to a thorough understanding as to what is best. Then our further development may be regarding as a triumph. Farmer's organizations were long a by-word, and we should be on our nettle to be a living growing proof that reason dominates our councils, determination animates our members and that self-sacrifice for the general good are attributes to which we can lay claim. We have a right to be proud even to-day at the position to which we have attained, at the respect and attention accorded to us—and we should feel stimulated to further exertions to raise our association still more in the estimation not only of those in authority, but the estimation of the people among whom we live, that they may feel the spur of ambition to join in the great progressive movement and become life-long members. Knowledge of our work is spreading, means of communication are increasing, the young are imbibing education, the spirit of co-operation is growing, and the need of drawing together of those who render productive our land is felt, and I doubt not at all but that our grand association will develop and expand until it embraces all and truly represents the needs and aspirations of the grain growing or farming community.

or farming community.

OUR GREATEST DEFECTS AND
HOW TO OVERCOME THEM
(By Dr. Hill)
"He who by any exertion of mind or
body adds to the aggregate of enjoyable wealth, increases the sum of human body adds to the aggregate of enjoyable wealth, increases the sum of human knowledge or gives to human life higher elevation or greater fulness—he is in the large measure of the word a 'producer,' a 'working man,' a 'laborer,' and (in proportion to his exertion) he is honestly earning honest wages. But he who, without doing ought to make mankind richer, wiser, better, happier, lives on the toil of others—he, no matter by what name of honor he may be called, or how lustily the priests of Mammon may swing their censers before him, is in the last analysis but a beggarman or a thief."—Henry George.

Our greatest defects are lack of enthusiasm, lack of centiled a conception of our duty and responsibility. Our prophetic vision is distorted. We are looking too much to how much we can make instead of how much we can make instead of how much we can do. Shakespeare said: "We live in deeds and not in years, and he best lives who thinks the best and acts the noblest." Our organization lacks strength and continuity of purnose. Our object is not instructive of the strength and continuity of purnose. Our object is not

thinks the best and acts the noblest." Our organization lacks strength and continuity of purpose. Our object is not merely to get government ownership of elevators, free trade, reciprocity or low tariff; construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, etc. These are but links in the ecnomic, social and political advancement of our people. We are citizens of a young and growing country. We are now laying the foundation of a mighty fabric. We are reformers of a higher order. To us is committed the task of advancing the cause of social, political order. To us is committed the task of advancing the cause of social, political and moral liberty. It was said of the reformers in the old days that they commenced by reforming themselves.

During the repeal of the Corn Laws, Cobden said to Bright: "Oh! come and help us in this cause." Bright replied: "I cannot. I have a wife who lies dead

at home." Cobden said: "Come with me and I will take you to a thousand homes where the wife and the breadwinner. We dead for the want of bread." Bright joined Cobden with his eloquent tongue. They marched through the land like a flame of living fire and soon those infamous laws were repealed, and the common people had bread enough and to spare.

Our defects lie not so much in the disease of our organism, as in the sterility and indifference of our members. It is the digestive functions of our members that need tone and vitality. More a lack of iron in the blood. We should ever remember that we represent the mighty forces of democracy. To us is committed the task of directing this organization.

Let us heed what Napoleon said regarding China: "There lies a mighty giant. Let him sleep unless you can control him, or he will be a mighty force of destruction." at home." Cobden said: "Come with

THE INFLUENCE OF OUR ASSOCIA-

THE INFLUENCE OF OUR ASSOCIATION ON LEGISLATION

(By F. C. Tate, M.L.A.)

When we come to examine the reason why any body of men influence public opinion and finally have their opinions embodied in the laws of the country, we find that some men have labored perhaps for years to lead men's minds to view things in a somewhat different way than they have done before. In other words they are the prophets of the cause and are the men who phets of the cause and are the men who prepare the ground and sow the seed, and watch it in its earlier stages of and watch it in its earlier stages or growth. These men are often called dreamers or hermits by the ordinary man, but the thinker sees their work is of first importance and strives to help the cause along. After the people get interested, the men of affairs or the practical men take the matter in hand and get the thought put in action through the union of men who have a

and get the union of men who have a common interest working together.

In our Association we find the same causas have been at work. For years the prophets have been at work in various ways advocating a union of farmers for purposes of self-improvement and the betterment of conditions. For instance, the Grange, Patrons of Industry, and last, our own-body. At first public ownership was proposed and got very little consideration. Then it was listened to but was called visionary. Afterwards public men began to think that we were in earnest and gave us some consideration. Next it became a question of practical politics and is receiving a good deal of attention that will finally result in some legislative action.

will finally result in some legislative action.

Our secret of the power we already have is this: The desire and the determination to right by all classes of the community. To advocate our own interests without injuring the rights of any other class or body of men. Another is that we have kept ourselves as a body apart from the political parties. We have looked to the men who are managing the affairs of the country as simply the servants of the people, and as such, willing to listen to our requests. Governments are always ready to listen to a large body of men and grant their requests, unless there are opposing interests who can bring strong pressure to bear in another direction.

Our weakness is caused by a lack of unity of purpose. Sometimes spreading ourselves too much, and sometimes a determination to have our own way. And again, allowing ourselves to be used by politicians for their purposes, who may, after using us, throw us aside. But after looking at it on all sides we can see that we have made solid progress. People are thinking as never before. The public are looking to their strength lies, and are looking to the future with more hope.

Let us follow our ideals. Educate and organize, and we shall finally succeed in

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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

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

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

District Directors:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A.
Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; Jehn Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas
Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox,
Colleston; George Boerma, North
Battleford.

placing our ideas on the statute books of our land. Truly a large undertak-ing, but I think, a possible one.

SHALL WE USE MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IN OUR WORK, AND WHY?

(By Thos. Cockrell)

AND WHY?

(By Thos. Cockrell)

Now, I would like to modify that a little and make it "should" instead of shall. We have mixed settlements of different languages, and we have whole settlements of almost one entire language: such as Germans, French, Ruthenians, and the Doukhobours, who are practically unable to understand your meaning when given in the English language.

As these people are to be Canadianized and made into citizens of this grand country it stands to reason that we should go to them and teach and explain to them in a way and manner in which they may better understand the object we have in view, viz; the betterment of the condition of the Grain Growers and farmers in general. Some of them have come from a country of oppression. They know what it means to be borne down by aristocracy and men in high position. We should show them that they are in a country of free institutions where every laborer is worthy of his hire, and where there is an error between law and justice we are trying to correct that error. We should get them interested to the extent that they will feel a fellow-interest in the undertaking which we have in hand. It will be only a matter of a few years when they, or at least their children, will in all probability be among the leaders in the organization. We should show them our object is not to dig for a mere living. Neither to take away any privilege that justiy belongs to another. But to upbuild and strengthen the mental and moral character that furnishes the stamins to move this mighty world along.

As the Anglo Saxon race is the dominant race, and as the English language is pre-

moral character that furnishes the stamina to move this mighty world along. As the Anglo Saxon race is the dominant race, and as the English language is predominant. I believe it is just and right that we should show to these people some consideration. We should teach the parents of to-day, and as their children are being sent to English speaking schools this same spirit will be instilled into the minds of the rising generation, and the influence for good will be so far reaching that it is hard to conceive where the end might be, for in the rising generation is the future hope of the progress of this as well as all other countries. It is said that to teach a child we should begin two generations before that child is born. In other words, we should begin with the grandparents when they were children. While we are looking out for the young generation let us try to educate the parents so that they may reap some of the benefits to be derived from the present good. That they may join us and help to strengthen us in our present fight for reform, and to enroll such a number asking for the same thing that our Dominion and our provincial authorities will not only listen to, but must acknowledge that our demands are just and honorable, and grant them to us.

To do this, and to arrive at the right solution, I think we should go to these

just and honorable, and grant them to us.

To do this, and to arrive at the right solution, I think we should go to these people in their own language pure and simple, the same as if we were teaching a child to talk. Who would think of reading a lecture in theology to a child beginning to talk. In going to these people in this manner, we might well feel proud

that we are able and willing to help these, our fellow men, to a higher and more noble life, which will be not only a benefit to them but to us individually, to the association, and to the world in general. When I was a boy in school, one lesson in our old reader began thus: "We must educate, we must educate. If we do not, short will be our race from the cradle to the grave."

the grave.

Educate must be the watchword. We should strive to make this an organization of which we may all feel proud, and say without boast that we are second to none

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

(By H. Dorrell)

(By H. Dorrell)

By the creating of the Grain Growers' Association a great force and a mighty instrument for good or for evil has been set in motion, and it devolves on the fathers of this movement to give to it such a constitution, that the primary aims of our association are safeguarded, the principle of equal representation at the councils of its members maintained, and above all that by careful sifting and selection, the best brains and characters in the province may be always found at the head of our organization.

Now in my opinion our present constitution fails in all three of these essentials: To the first the words "any person" in clause II opens a wide door, and may weaken our presentations to the outside world; our aim should be to have only those who are or have been, actual working préducers. Dr. Robertson recently made the statement that "labor was a better educator than books "and while books are necessary to build up the mind of man, only daily toil that has met the many existing impediments to its true reward will produce the men that by their sincere convictions, their enduring patience, and unswerving fidelity will reach the ends our organization stands for.

In the second essential, our present

patience, and unswerving fidelity will reach the ends our organization stands for.

In the second essential, our present system of dividing the province and choosing a director from each is more crude than just. Representation by population is a part of the Canadian constitution. Now I find that according to the agricultural report for 1909 that in district No. I there are 18,851 farmers; in No. 2 there are 11,934 farmers; in No. 5 there are 16,769, yet each district has one and one only representative on the board of directors for the other directors may be picked up anywhere, whoever may be the man of the hour.

In the third essential, that of selecting our best men our constitution is very weak; other orders than our own have suffered from the hasty selection of leaders and trustees from a large body of delegates met together but for a short time, imperfectly acquainted as to fitness or character, and where the loudest to acclaim or the "jolly good fellow" is often installed in office. So far we owe our success in this matter to fortune, not to constitution. Our leaders should be selected first by their neighbors in the sub-associations, then in their districts before being eligible to the board of directors. In the first place then I would suggest that the word "person" should be changed to "bona fide" grain growers. We pretend to speak for and as Grain Growers, and the fact that others may be members weakens our position and makes us open to the attack that we are a body any mal-content may join.

Then in order to make our annual conventions more wieldy and effective.

may join.

Then in order to make our annual conventions more wieldy and effective, and also to enable all our members to get together and discuss and educate themselves on the questions of the day without travelling a long distance; divide the province into a number of districts according to population; it would seem to me that our rural provincial constituencies. according to population: it would seem to me that our rural provincial constituencies would be about the right size and are supposed to be based on population. Each district might have its annual con-vention and after due consideration elect one or two delegates to the provincial convention. This would ensure only the best men from all parts of the province being eligible for the directorate, and the cream of the province would rise to the top.

In order to ensure a true representation of the members at the convention, at the request of a minority or any question, the voting power of each delegate might be taken on the number of paid-up members he represented in his district. Another advantage of having each riding a district

would be to bring the member in the legislature more under our control, which is no small matter when the looked-for government ownership of internal elevators comes into operation, lesides the many other subjects we must look to our local house to reform. An addition too might be made to the constitution by recognizing the important work of educarecognizing the important work of education and organization, provision should
be made that this should be continuous
for the need will never cease, and a
systematic provision should be made for
it by the constitution for all time. As
many of our members favor the principles
of the "referendum" why not try it in
our constitution? It would strengthen
our position if we ever ask for it.
Gentlemen. I hope these few suggestions may help some in perfecting our
organization and while we can never
attain a faultless constitution, still we
may give equal opportunities to all our

attain a faultiess constitution, still we may give equal opportunities to all our members to make their minds effective on every question that may come before our body and give us a leadership that would create an ambition among our young men to attain to that position, which would be one of the highest in honor in the province. onor in the province.

WHAT LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COULD DO THROUGH THE JOINT STOCK COMPANY ACT

By J. A. Maharg)

By J. A. Maharg)
This is a subject which I am entirely, incapable of even doing partial justice to. The possibilities open to local associations through the medium of the Joint Stock Company Act are, so numerous that in the few minutes alloted to me I can only touch on a few of the points which seem of most importance to me.

In glancing over this subject naturally the first thought would be the possibilities from a monetary standpoint. And unsuch that the promoters of a joint stock company

In glancing over this subject naturally the first thought would be the possibilities from a monetary standpoint. And unless the promoters of a joint stock company are able to show that it will be a success financially they will find it difficult to induce many to subscribe for stock. Unfortunately for a great many people, (myself included), we give this monetary consideration too prominent a place in our every-day life. We want to see the dollars bulging out of the wheel before we are willing to put our shoulder to it to help keep it going. We want the rough places smoothed over so that it will be easy going. The conditions that the Grain Growers are subjected to at the present time are such that in my opinion local associations taking advantage of the Joint Stock Company Act could well afford to regulate the direct monetary consideration back to second or third place, possibly a lot farther. Now this may sound rather strange being in direct opposition to the rules of finance. Nevertheless it is my firm conviction that there are more important things than the matter of dividends to be taken into consideration in connection with our local associations forming joint stock

theless it is my firm conviction that there are more important things than the matter of dividends to be taken into consideration in connection with our local associations forming joint stock companies. To me the bringing together of the different units of the Grain Growers and unifying them in one great body for the mutual benefit of all cannot be measured at the present time by any financial rule yet made. The education received through coming in contact with one another, the interchange of ideas, besides cultivating the spirit of come and go or give and take, the one thing so necessary in every body of men, no matter what they are, trying to accomplish those things in themselves, seems to me to be of more importance to the Grain Growers at the present time than a little financial gain.

Then the education received through coming into closer contact with the business world inspires more confidence in the ordinary Grain, Grower. He becomes more familiar with figures. Gets a clearer conception of the tactics employed by business concerns in the matter of sales, transportation, distribution, etc. All those things have a tendency to give them greater confidence in their ability to conduct their own affairs. Having some confidence in their own business ability they are not dumfounded when a proposition is laid before them, such as building railroads, handling our wheat right from our wagon to consumers' flour bin. Buying all our necessities direct from the manufacturer, and a great many other things that we are just as capable of doing as are those that are doing it for us at the present time. If present conditions continue to exist and get less favorable as rapidly in the future as they have in the past, I can see no remedy for relief, unless along lines something similar to those

**Suggested. And it is possible the joint stock company in connection with our local association, would have a tendency to develop something like this more rapidly than it otherwise would.

1 have been a member of a purely farmers' joint stock company for a long time and have had no reason to regret it When we organized we paid in 15 per cent. of the amount subscribed and in four years the profits had paid the remaining eighty-five per cent. and set aside a nice sum for working capital.

You ask how we accomplished this. First, we built an elevator to handle our own wheat so we would be satisfied we were getting justice. Then we gradually worked into merchandise, confining ourselves to the more heavy and bulky articles, such as lumber, coal, twine, harness, wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, seeders, drills, carriages, cutters, sleighs; all kinds of building material, such as doors, windows, finishings, nails, building paper, cement, wall plaster, etc. fruits, flour, bran, shorts, coal oil, etc. These goods were bought in large quantities and were sold to the public and shareholders alike and at a reduction of from ten to thirty per cent. less than they are usually sold for elsewhere.

There seems to be something holding our Grain Growers back in taking advantage of the benefits of our association. Also the Joint Stock Company Act. It seems to me that we will have to devise some scheme or other to make our association together. As I have said joint stock companies are successful financially but there is no way at present by which those companies can co-operate to help one another. At least if there is, I am unaware of it. If we had some means by which they could co-operate one with the other in buying, distributing, financing, and many other things which would be beneficial to them, it would help us wonderfully. wonderfully.

TREGARVA LIFE MEMBERS

TREGARVA LIFE MEMBERS

A very enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of the Tregarva district took place in the Grain Growers' Hall at 2.30 on the afternoon of the 18th. The occasion was the visit of Messrs. Hawkes and Brown from the central association. The meeting opened by singing, "The Maple Leaf Forever." The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Busby, who in his remarks referred to the fact that the crowd would have been larger only they had been disappointed twice before in not securing speakers; and also because of a funeral in the neighborhood. He, however, was pleased to see so many out. The next on the program was an instrumental selection by Messrs Brown and Seed. Following this Mr. Brown delivered several papers that had been given by prominent men at the Saskatoon conference. Mr. Crispen then gave a song entitled, "The Man Behind the Plow," which was very well received.

given by prominent men at the sankatoon conference. Mr. Crispen then gave a song entitled, "The Man Behind the Plow," which was very well received. Some little time was taken up in discussing the papers read. Special attention was paid to Mr. Dorrell's paper regarding who would be members of our association, and the definition of a "bona fide" farmer. The audience were here given another instrumental by Messrs. Brown and Seed.

and Seed.

Mr. Busby then introduced Mr. Hawkes who took up the history of the association and traced it from the date of its inception-up until the present time, showing what it had accomplished in the interests of the farmers. He also dealt with the Ottawa trip, and the subjects that would come up at the interview with the government. Also the interior elevator question, and organization work. Lastly he took up the Life Membership scheme and explained it in detail, and asked for volunteers. Was he surprised? Well, rather? Why, they crowded up so fast that they kept the secretary busy for a long time writing our receipts and taking the money. When all was counted up, it was found out that twenty men had that day joined the association for life. Mr. Sutton, the local secretary, also secured some eight or ten annual members, and sold a large number of membership buttons. After a vote of thanks being tendered to the speakers, the meeting elosed by singing. "God save the King." The officers of the Tregarva association are certainly to be congratulated on the live membership they have. Mr. Bushy then introduced Mr. Hawkes certainly to be congratulated on the membership they have.

> LUMSDEN MEETING of the

Do you want to be a doctor, lawyer, minister, dentist, druggist; civil, mechanical or electrical engineer? Do you want to enter any profession? The Matriculation Examination is the First Step. We fit you for this at home by mail. Write for circular—CANDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LTD., Dept. G, Toronto, Can.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREHY given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present seasion thereof, for an
Act to incorporate a company under the name
of the "GRAIN GROWERS" GRAIN COMPANY" with its Head Office at the City
of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba,
with power to take over, acquire and
incorporated Pany, LIMITED," a company
incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, and amending Acts, of the Frevince of Manitoba, and for such purposes to
buy, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire
the property, assets, and undertaking of said
Company as a going concern, and to pay for
the same by cash or shares, debentures or
securities of the new company, or partly by
cash and partly by shares, debentures or
securities of the new company or upon such
terms of amalgamation as may be agreed
upon between the shareholders of the old
company and the new company, and with the
same powers as are now possessed by the
said "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & CO,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & CO., Solicitors for the Applicant. DATED at Winnipeg this 25th day of No-vember, A.D. 1910.

AVIS

AVIS

Avis est donne par le present qu'une application sera faite au Parlement du Canda a la presente session pour obtenir un Acte concernant l'incorporation d'une compagnie sous le nom the 'GRAIN GROW-EKS' GRAIN COMPANY.' ayant son bureau principal a Winnipeg, Manitoba, et avec le pouvoir de prendre, d'accoparer et de poursaivre le but et l'objet de la compagnie ''CIAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, MITTED.' une compagnie incerpori et de aumendments du dit Acte, de la Province du Manitoba, et a cette fin pour et des mendments du dit Acte, de la Province du Manitoba, et a cette fin pour acheter, acquirir, louer, accoparer les proprietes, mobilieres et immobilieres, et d'enterprise de la dite compagnie, et de payer argent comptant, ou en actions, ou en debentures, ou en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie, ou partiellement en argent comptant, ou partiellement en argent comptant, ou partiellement en argent comptant, ou seln des termes d'amalgamation tels qu'il sera convenu entre les actionnaires de l'ancienne compagnie et de la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie sura les memes pouvoirs que la compagnie 'Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.''

BONNAR, TRUEMAN ET CIE, Advocats du les requerants. Date a Winnipez, le vingt-cinquieme jour le Novembre, 1910.

Date a Winnipeg, le vingt-cinquieme jour le Novembre, 1910.

Lumsden Grain Growers' Association took place in the council chamber on the evening of the 17th. President Russell in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. A. G. Hawkes, and R. J. Brown. Mr. Brown referred briefly to the conference at Saskatoon, and gave the audience the benefit of several papers which were result there by the leading was

the audience the benefit of several papers which were read there by the leading men of the Association.

Mr. Hawkes took up the provincial elevator question, and the report of the elevator commission, and stated that as a directorate they could not pass an opinion on it, as they had not had time to go into the matter fully. However, it was likely that another meeting would take place in the near future when the matter

likely that another meeting would take place in the near future when the matter would be fully gone into.

He next took up the subject of the Ottawa delegation, and explained it in detail, and urged the Lumsden association to be well represented.

Next he took up the Life Membership scheme, explaining its workings fully, and calling on the audience to respond; and before the meeting closed he had the pleasure of seeing seven men come forward and voluntarily pay their Life Membership fee. The meeting closed after a vote of thanks to the speakers.

ZID ELECTS DELEGATE

A meeting of the Zid Grain Growers' Association was held in the Zid school-house, with Mr. J. McCready acting as chairman. After a few remarks by the chairman, Messrs. Dr. McNeil and Macbeth Malcolm were called upon to explain to the meeting the objects of the convention of Grain Growers at Ottawa next month. This they did and conveyed to the meeting the information that Mr. T. Lawrence, of Hanley, asked them to state that he would be willing to subscribe \$10 towards the coat of sending a delegate

chances Mac Ne too, w J. Mel nomina Reynold thanked had collist was minutes scribed next M if thos that es delegate signers the mee to be so

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Wheat... Wheat-m Bacon an Cattle Cheese Canned s Wood, n Planed Export on ani manuf of (so ately in the counts Cotton p Woollen

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tissues

from the Zid Grain Growers' Association to attend the convention at Ottawa. Some discussion took place as to the chances of the Association being able to raise the necessary funds to pay the expenses of a delegate, but upon Messrs. MacNeil and Maicolm stating that they, too, would be willing to assist in this respect it was decided that a delegate should be sent, and Messrs. J. W. Tracy. J. McCready, and Geo. Reynolds were nominated. A ballot was taken which resulted in the election of Mr. Geo. Reynolds, who, in a few suitable words, thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred on him. A subscription list was then passed round and in a few minutes the sum of \$70 had been subscribed. Another meeting will be held next Monday night at the same place, and if those soliciting subscriptions report that enough money is in sight another delegate will be elected. Some of the signers to the subscription list stated at the meeting that if a second delegate were to be sent they would double the amount of their present subscription. from the Zid Grain Growers' Association

BRITISH TRADE BIG

The values of the imports, exports, and re-exports of the United Kingdom (merchandise only) for the third quarter of 1910 have each been greater than has been recorded for the third quarter of any

previous year.

The totals for the first nine months of

The totals for the first nine months of the year were as follows:

Imports £487,311,000

Exports:

United Kingdom Produce 318,577,000

Foreign and Colonial

Produce 78,441,000

The increase on the figures for the first nine months of the year 1909 were:

In imports £37,530,000 or 8.3%

Is Exports:

ear's figures.

Among the principle imports and exorts were the following:

uports from

Canada

Solt Sept. Value 1910 1909

5,024,000 2,897,000

counts) 1,089,000 1,593,000 Cotton piece goods . 981,000 1,268,000 Woullen and worsted 1,757,000 \$,052,000

MANY NEW RAILWAYS

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The Canada Ga-sette contains notice that application will be made to parliament for authority

to construct branch railway lines as fol-

From Grosse Isle, Man., northerly to rand Rapids, with a branch to Sturgeon

Grand Rapids, with a branch to Sturgeon Bay;
From Wassewa, Man., westerly and northerly to or near Ethelbert, Man.;
From Yorkton, Sask., northerly to or near Hudson Bay Junction;
From Craven, Sask., northeasterly to or near Hudson Bay Junction;
From Craven, Sask., esterly to Rossburn, branch of the Canadian Northern railway, east of Yorkton;
From Craven, northerly through or near Humboldt to or near Prince Albert;
From line D. westerly to a point between Davidson and Aylesbury;
From a point near Kinistino northeasterly to or near the Pas Mission;
From line D in or near township 40, range 7 west, second meridian, westerly near Jack Fish lake northwest of North Battleford;
From or near Moose Jaw northwesterly to ioin the Vagraville Calegary line of the

Battleford;
From or near Moose Jaw northwesterly
to join the Vegreville-Calgary line of the
Canadian Northern railway between Camrose and Stettler:
From the international boundary near
range 7 west, fourth meridian northerly
and easterly to a point near or west of
Battleford;
From or near Macked Alta parth

Battleford;
From or near Macleod, Alta., north-easterly to the Saskatchewan and Calgary line of the Canadian Northern railway in or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian. From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northern railway at or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian, westerly via Cardston to or near Pincher Creeker.

Creeks:
From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northern railway in or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian, northwesterly via Taber to a junction with

northwesteriy via Taber to a junction with line L;
From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northern railway be-tween ranges 1 and 10 west, fourth meri-dian, northwesterly to a point in or near townships 20 to 23, range 6 west, fifth

townsnips to to be read to the form the sterily and westerly to Bruderheim;

From the Edmonton and Slake Lake railway north to Moriaville to a point in or near township 6, range B west, fifth meridian;

From or near Fort Pitt northwesterly

From or near Fort Pitt northwesterly to the Athabasca river.

Application will be made for power to lease the Kootenay Central railway to the C. P. R.

BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET
A London cable of Nov. 25 said: Arrangements are being made by the government for the formation of the first actual air fleet, and it will be in commission during 1911. The fleet is to consist in the first instance of six airships and six aeroplanes, and these practically represent a "battle squadron" and a "cruiser squadron."

a "battle squadron" and a "cruiser squadron."

The airship squadron is intended for the more serious strategical work of defence in reconnaissance, and for undertaking long journeys. The aeroplane squadron is for the shorter tactical scouting work. The former, minus the naval craft, is to be headquartered at South Farnborough, in Hampshire, and the latter at Durrington, in Wiltshire. This fleet in 1911 will be as follows:

Alrahlo Squadron

Airship Sounds

	women rudmenning	
Base, South	Farnborough,	Hampshire. Persons
Name	Origi	n Carried
	Briti	
Gamma	Briti	sh 6
Lebaudy	Fren	ch go
Clement-Baya	rd Frenc	ch 20
Delta (buildin	g) Briti	sh 6
Naval ship (b)	allding) . Britis	sh 8
Aer	roplane Squadro	0
Base, Durring	ton, Wiltshire.	
Short-Wright	*********	Aeroplane
Farman		Biplane
Paulhan		Biplane
Bristol		Biplane
Army type	**********	Aeroplane

TOLSTOI DEMONSTRATIONS

London, Nov. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times describes the situation arising from the student demonstrations in honor of Tolstoi as serious. A large force of police scattered the crowds to-night outside the university. Twenty students were injured. Serious trouble is feared to-morrow, and troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.



is the watch of established reputation for accuracy throughout the world. It has had the unqualified endorsement of jewelers, whose knowledge of watch-making is both practical and technical, for nearly threequarters of a century. The Waltham Colonial Riverside Maximus movement is the newest word in watchmaking. A thing of beauty, and a watch of splendid accuracy. Made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable time-piece. Ask your Jeweler.

WALTHAM WATCH CO., - WALTHAM, MASS., U. S. A. Canadian Office, 189 St. James Street, Montreal

BUY DIRECT At Whole-sale Prices



same prices we have been selling the jewel-ers. This enables you to save the profit they have been making; in many cases this has been 100 per cent. We are able to sell you a watch you have been paying \$10.00 for at \$7.50. dee prices below.

WALTHAM

'LADIES' WATCHES

40D-Gold filled bunting case with our special ment, fully guranteed, a watch that is sold re \$12.00. Our Price 41D-Same case, 7 jewel Waltham 42D-Same case, 15 jewel Waltham 43D-Same case, 15 jewel Waltham 8END US YOUR WATCH REPAIRS—Cleaning 73c Cleaning
Main Spring
Jewel
Balance Staff All other repairs done at this low rate, and all wor guaranteed.

The Winnipeg Jewelry Co.



Want, Sale and Exchange

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

price of five.

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

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock,

use of ingrimate advertisers who seek new or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

OR SALE—TWIN CITY LOTS, EEST investment at the coast; over three-fifths of lots sold; will soon be off the market. One party his sixteen thousand dollars invested in Twin City lots. Write quick for particulars.—S. J. Robinson, Champion, Alberts.

SCRIP FOR SALE

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

ROXE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK. erels for sale.—John Peterson, Wellwood

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock Cock-erels. — Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man.

FOR SALE, FOULTRY-BUFF AND BAR red Rocks, Cuckerels, for sale \$1.00 each -W. A. Lyndon, Lyndon, Alta. 18-1

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

SEVERAL CAR LOTS OF ABUNDANCE Oats, free from words and weigh heavy to measured bushes from machine; postively free from freet, and splendled send, 40 rents ger bushes, and splendled send, taken within the next mouth. Sample sent on request.—Chas. A. Partridge, 13-6, Saltcoats.

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

OATS WANTED-SEVERAL CARS GOOD fred at less than 35c delivered in Perduc, Sask, Twp. 36, Hg. 11, W. 2.—F. Plocker, 18-6

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE GOOD COLLIE PUPS, \$5 P. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 18-2

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SPANISH JACK "Pleaden." — R. E. Landes, Langham.

WOOD FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD DIRECT-\$3.50 per cord f.a.b. Clanwilliam. Wri Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. 18

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted eakly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. o card accepted for less than six months. or less than two lines.

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

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

BOSEDALE FARM BERKSHIBES-YOUNG Stock for Sale.-G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponice-J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

F. H. COLLYEE, WELWYN, SASY, SHEED-er, Aberdeen Angus, Young alor Die.

20 SHORTHOEN HEIFERS, \$40 TO \$40 each. 2 Clydesdale Celts cheap, York-ahire-Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bounfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Mac-donald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE —
Young stock for Sale.—Steve Tomocko,
Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS-ALL ages.-C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Acols,

BRAEBURN FARM-HOLSTEINS-THOM-

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREF AND Butter Breed. 3 cows, 8 heifers, 2 balls for sals.—Clendening Bres. Harding. Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.— Breeder of choice improved Yerkshires. Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; filles from two four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendful let of B.P. Rock Corkerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

G. GOLDING, CHURBRIDGE, SASK.—
B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Legborns, 10 prizes
P. Bocks and S.C.W. Legborns, 11 Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Orand cockerels, cither breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per dos.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS-J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney,

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and Importer of Helatein Freeian Cattle.

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEp-uty District Registrar, Brandon), Barris-ter, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saska-toon, Sask. Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VAL-LEY man Vancouver, New Westulinster and Chillwack We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest Sancial references. He QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadens, Bask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Practical Conservation of Popular Sovereignty

By Hon. JOHNATHAN BOURNE, Jr.

By Hon. JOHNATH

Self-government is an inherent right of the people, but this right cannot be fully enjoyed unless they have control ower legislation. The right to enact laws or to defeat vicious legislation is as important as the right to select public servants. By constitutional provision the people of the several states vested legislation power in the representatives, who in theory were to fulfil the wishes of the people in enactment of laws. Experience in all states has shown that legislatures sometimes betray their trust, and that in order to establish truly representative government the people must further exercise their constitution-making power, by reserving to themselves the right, whenever they so desire, to propose and adopt laws in dependently of the legislature. This is not an overthrow of representative government truly representative.

Possession and exercise of the power of direct legislation has a strong educational influence upon the people. It provides a limited field for the individual member of society and for society as a whole to develop through submission of new laws to the people. It establishes accountability of the electorate for all legislation, for if the legislator fails to enact desired laws, the people can and will resort to the initiative.

Opponents of direct legislation argue

enact desired laws, the people can and will resort to the initiative.

Opponents of direct legislation argue that people cannot understand measures submitted to them, and, therefore, should not be given the power to enact laws. As well argue that a child should keep out of the water until he has learned to swim. Once give the people the power to legislate and they will soon acquire the knowledge of public questions and demonstrate a degree of intelligence that will put opponents of direct legislation to shame.

Vaters Have no Cholce

Voters Have no Choice

In most states the voter has fulfilled the duties of citizenship when he has paid his taxes and marked his hallot by choosing between two candidates, both of whom were selected by political bosses. That is the limit of the voter's power and responsibility. In Oregon the farmer at his plow, the mechanic at his beach, and the business man at his deak, devote a portion of their time to study of their government and methods of improving it. They have become the most intelligent, most progressive and most independent people in the world. They wear no intellectual halters. They cannot be led to the polls and be voted on election day. They do their own thinking. They do their own thinking. They do their own voting. They acknowledge no human authority higher than a mandate legally recorded in a popular election. The Initiative and Referendum elevates the legislation through realization that if he fails to enact needed and progressive legislation the people will act under the Initiative and will refer legislative enactments to themselves if they believe them unwise or against the general welfare. The existence of the Initiative and Referendum herepresents. The mental attitude which the legislator is induced to assume, cannot be otherwise than beneficial, but I would not say that the mere existence of the Initiative and Referendum would obviate occasion for its use.

The Referendum protects legitimate business interests from the attacks of blackmailing legislators. Everyone familiar with legislators research to make the interests attacked pay for the abandonment or defeat of the bills. "Pinch bills of blackmailing legislators cannot make their schemes effective, for corporations millions of dollars, either in direct payment to legislators or in maintenance of expensive lobbies. Where the Referendum is in force blackmailing legislators cannot make their schemes effective, for corporations mijustly assailed can appeal directly to the people are fair and honest and will not give their approval to an unjust attack upon busin

Other states should adopt an Initiative and Referendum amendment similar to that in force in Oregon, because the Oregon amendment has stood the test of the courts amendment has stood the test of the courts and has been demonstrated a success by eight years of practical experience. Under the Oregon system of direct legislation the people have acted upon thirty-two measures, with general satisfaction as to results. Though opponents of direct legislation in Oregon make the broad assertion that the people cannot vote intelligently upon measures submitted to them, they do not point out any specific instance in which the people displayed lack of understanding or in which the vote failed to express the popular will. Now they can do so.

People Make no Mistakes

People Make no Mistakes

People Make no Mistakes
Oregon legislatures have several times made such serious mistakes—that special sessions were necessary to correct the errors, but no special sessions have been called to correct errors of the people under direct legislation.

Machine politicians who are always guardians of special interest predicted that men of wealth would not invest their money in Oregon if the Initiative and Referendum be adopted. Experience has proven the falsity of the prediction. Oregon's commercial and industrial development since the adoption of the amendment has been more rapid than ever before. Her people were never more properous, more contented, or better governed than they are today.

In every state adoption of the Initiative and Referendum should be made the chief issue of every campaign until it has been made a part of the constitution. It should be made an issue that knows marty lines. Every candidate for nomination or election to a state legislature or constitutional convention should be required by the voters to define his attitude upon this question, and no mas should be nominated or elected unless he pledges himself unequivocally to work and vote for the submission of this amendment to the people for their ratification. By such means such submission of the amendment can be secured, and wherever submitted to the voters it will be adopted.

to the people for their ratification. By such means such submission of the amendment can be secured, and wherever submitted to the voters it will be adopted. Whereas, the people of a state regais their sovereignty by the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum constitutional amendment, they can then easily secure and retain any other progressive laws they may desire. Personally I should recommend concentration of all efforts on first securing the Initiative and Referendum. Then the enactment of the Oregon form of Direct Primary. Corrupt Practices Act and Recall, and absolutely establish and perpetuate the sovereignty of the people and make all public servants directly accountable to the people instead of to the irresponsible political machine, boss or special interest. No man has any natural authority over his fellow men. The basis of all authority rests on mutual agreement. Thus only can obedience become a pleasurable duty and reciprocal obligation be preserved. General subjection by the people to one man is slavery—not government. In society or government the individual surrender is not to a particular person but to all. The individual's compensation is his acquisition of an equivalent right over every other member of his community.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheve stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions W. L. DE CLOW CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWI

JACKS FOR SALE I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have said over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the hest mules in the United States. My priors are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you W. L. DE CLOW Coder Rapids Jack Form

of

Initiative similar to he Oregon he Oregon the courts uccess by e. Under legislation hirty-two tion as to of direct broad as-vote inmitted mitted to y specific displayed a the vote ill. Now

ral times at special rrect the e always icted that est their itive and ience has rediction ial devel-

ever be Initiative has been ition. It mows no or nomingislature hould be his atti-no man unless he work and work and endment ion. By e amend-ver sub-lopted, te regain slishment in consti-

n consti-en easily ogressive anally I in of all itive and ment of Primary, call, and uate the sponsible interest. hus only ble duty ent. Is

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PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

A Call to Western Farmers

O MEET the expansion of trade and provide capital for the further extension of business, a large block of Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock will be sold within the next few months. With the standing which the Grain Growers' Grain Company has today, and the price at which the shares are offered, the available stock should soon all be taken up. If it were offered to the general public without restriction to the purple of shares which each man could take it would be all as to the number of shares which each man could take, it would be all purchased within a very short time. But, when the Company was started, a wise provision was made whereby the farmers were the only people who were allowed to purchase this stock. This arrangement was made to protect the farmers' rights and prevent outside interests ruining the Company. If this Company is to grow and do the work which we all hope it will do, it must have more capital, and, according to the by-laws, this capital must all come from the farmers. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the Farmers' Own Company and it will be whatever they make it.

The Company's Standing

That the Grain Growers' Grain Company is making great progress and is on a very sound financial basis is shown in the following summary of its business since it was started in September, 1906:

	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	
Bus. Grain handled .	2,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	16,400,000	
Bus. Grain Exp't'd .			2,000,000	6,000,000	
Shares Sold	1,853	2,932	7,558	14,131	
Paid up Capital	\$11,795.00	\$20,385.00	\$120,708.00	\$292,957.55	
Profits Earned	790.54	30.190.24	52,902.08	95,662.78	

It will be seen by these figures that the volume of business has been practically doubled every year and that the Company has always been practically doubled every year and that the Company has always been able to clear a good profit. This year, in spite of poorer crops, it is handling considerably more grain than ever before. With this rate of progress it will soon be handling 50 to 60 million bushels of grain per year. To provide capital to meet this enormous expansion, is one of the reasons why the Company desires to sell as much stock as possible at the present time.

Large Flour Mill Necessary

Then, also, as soon as sufficient capital can be raised, the Company purposes entering upon the milling business. Four years ago the Western farmers organized the Grain Growers' Grain Company and went into the Grain Commission business in order that they might improve market conditions and secure more nearly the value of their grain. That this Company has fulfilled their purpose and enabled them to get more nearly the value of their grain than they got a few years ago, no one can deny. But even yet there is often a wide margin between the price of grain and its true value, particularly in the lower grades. The price the farmer pays for his flour and oatmeal is altogether out of proportion to the price paid him for the wheat he sells. Many believe, and rightly so, that a large flour mill and oatmeal mill would do much to reduce this wide spread between the prices of wheat and flour and would raise the price of grain to the farmer. This is a strong reason why the Company should be supported and capital subscribed at once.

Cheaper Lumber Wanted

Another line the Company has in view is the supplying of lumber to the shareholders at reduced rates. This is a commodity which every farmer must use and which would be used more than it is if every farmer must use and which would be used more than it is it could be secured at anything like a reasonable price. Why has the farmer to pay such a high price for lumber? Because the supply is controlled by a monopoly and he cannot buy a foot unless it comes through the Lumber Combine. The Grain Growers' Grain Company aims at purchasing its own timber limits and supplying lumber to its abarchellers at cost. What this will mean in reducing expresses on shareholders at cost. What this will mean in reducing expenses on the farm and enabling the farmer to provide better buildings for himself and his stock can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents.

These are two of the lines of development which the Company hopes to take up, just as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed. There are many other lines of buying and selling to which the co-operative principle can be applied with advantage and which can be taken up as soon as a sufficient number of farmers are willing to co-operate and subscribe the necessary capital. The field for co-operation among the Western farmers is practically unlimited.

The Purpose of the Company

As stated before, the object in starting the Grain Growers' Grain Company, was to secure for its shareholders higher prices for what they had to sell and enable them to purchase their necessities at cost and not so much to pay large cash dividends on the stock. At the same time good dividends have always been paid and the shareholder may always count on as good a rate of interest on his money as he ould secure from other equally safe investments. After a reasonable interest has been paid on the stock the balance of the profits will be added to capital, thus increasing the value of the shares and enabling the Compary to do greater work in buying and selling and effect a greater saving to its shareholders than it could otherwise do. In the four years the Company has been in business, it has so improved the grain market that every farmer is now able to get \$25 to \$50 a car more for his grain than he could have got a few years ago. By entering the milling business it can raise the price of grain still nearer its real value and at the same time reduce the cost of flour to the farmer; by entering the lumber business it will enable the farmer to make a large saving on every foot of lumber he buys.

A Safe and Sure Investment

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a limited Company, and no shareholder can possibly be liable for more than the amount of stock he has subscribed for, i.e., \$25, \$50, \$75 or \$100, depending on whether he has one, two, three or four shares respectively. The Company is now well established and is making rapid progress, and, as was shown in the figures given above, is clearing a good profit. Every by-law has been placed on the books of the Company that would protect the interests of the shearbelders and assume than that would protect the interests of the shareholders and assure them that the Company shall always remain a Farmers' Co-operative concern. Every farmer who has a few dollars lying in the Bank should invest it in this stock. He would receive two or three times as much interest on his money; interest would be paid him since June, 1910; his stock would increase in value, and, above all, he would be building up a Company which would enable him to save hundreds of dollars on his sales and purchases.

Now is the Time to Purchase Stock

The shares are still offered at par value, \$25.00 each, while they are really worth \$30.00, over \$50,000.00 of profits having been added to the capital during the past two years. It is quite probable that before long the shareholders will decide to advance the price of these shares and, therefore, we want as many farmers as possible to join the Company now. While the benefits of this Company have always been shared alike by shareholder and non-shareholder, there is no guarantee that such will always be the case. When the Company is supplying its shareholders with lumber and other commedities at supplying its shareholders with lumber and other commodities at cost, every farmer will want to be a shareholder, and now is the time to purchase the stock. Any money that is paid on stock now will bear interest since July 1, 1910. Interest is allowed on the amount of money paid. The whole price of the shares may be paid at the one time, but, if the applicant is not in a position to pay the full amount, liberal terms can be arranged for. Any farmer who is interested in this co-operative movement and believes it possible to improve his position and save money, should subscribe for stock at once. Any person desiring more information concerning the Company, or wanting application forms should write to the office of the Company in Winnipeg.



BERTA SECTION

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

Official Circular No. 12

Acting under instructions from the board of directors I beg to notify you that the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held at Calgary on January 17, 18 and 19, 1911, commencing at ten o'clock, a.m., on the day first mentioned. According to the constitution local unions are entitled to send one delegate for every ten paid up members, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendence at this convention. The name of the hall will be announced in the next circular, but the reception committee will arrange to meet all trains and a hall will be engaged for Monday evening. January 16, where the delegates will be able to attend, register, leave their credentials and secure their recognition badge. It has been decided to issue special credential ca-ds and a supply of same will be forwarded to all unions at an early date.

Transporation

Special transportation arrangements are being made with all railway companies.

Some will be forwarded to all unions at an early date.

Transporation

Special transportation arrangements are being made with all railway companies, and delegates will purchase a single first class ticket to Calgary and secure a standard certificate. This certificate will be surrendered by the delegate when registering and upon being countersigned by the secretary at the convention a return ticket will be issued by the railway company. This applies to all C. P. R. lines, but delegates residing on the G. T. P. or the C. N. R., will secure a single first class ticket to Edmonton, and take a standard certificate. At Edmonton a single first class ticket to Calgary and standard certificate will be secured from the C. P. R. This is important, and it is hoped that all delegates will carry out these instructions. Further details will be given when the credential tickets are sent out.

Arendments to Constitution
In accordance with the provisions of the constitution on that behalf, the following netices of motion for amendments to the constitution for amendments to the constitution have been submitted:

From Bellcamp Union.—"That Section 25 be struck out, and the following new section inserted in place thereof:—Any person may, by sending his name and address with \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ to the Central Association, been me a life member, but without convention privileges unless duly elected a delegate by a local union. There shall be three trustees to have charge of the life membership fund, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the board of directors, who shall fix their remuneration. Two dollars of the life membership fund shall go to the general fund of the Central Association: ten dollars shall go into a trust fund to be invested by the trustees, secured by the general fund of the Central Association: ten dollars shall go into a trust fund to be invested by the investees, secured by the trustees, secured by the general fund to be invested by the investees.

of the life membership band and go to the general fund of the Central Associa-tion; ten dollars shall go into a trust fund to be invested by the trustees, secured by first mortgages on improved farm lands at not more than 40 per cent. of their valuation. The interest only of the fund shall go into the general revenue of the Central Association. The trust funds shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the life trust fund of the United Farmers of Alberta (incorporated), and shall only be withdrawn at the order of the trustees. The trustees shall give security by bonds, satisfactory to the ec-cutive, as provided for in the Trustees' Oromance. They shall present to the directors, who shall present it to the amount of the fund, expense and net revenue. The trustees shall elect a clasi-man and secretary-treasurer from among amount of the fund, expense and net revenue. The trustees shall elect a chairman and secretary-treasurer from among themselves. The trustees shall issue, a certificate to each life member. These shall be numbered consecutively.

That Section £5 be amended by adding thereto a further clause to read as follows: "By becoming a life member as provided in Section £5, and paying the annual fee to the local union where they reside." Submitted by Hillsdown Union: "That Section £7 be amended by inserting officers of this between the first two words of said section."

Submitted by Penhold Union.—"That Section £5 be struck out and a new section inserted to read as follows: "Any person may become a life member upon payment of a fee of twelve dollars, half of which

shall go to a trust fund of the Central Association, the interest only being used, and half to be banked to the credit of the local union. Life membership in the local union to be understood with the option of changing from one union to another on change of residence."

Submitted by the general secretary: "That a new section be added to the constitution to read as follows: "That travelling expenses of all duly qualified delegates to the annual convention shall be borne equally by all the delegates, and for this purpose the central executive shall prepare a statement at each annual convention, and shall divide the railway fare between all the delegates, collecting or paying the difference in the fare from the delegates before surrendering the standard certificates."

Incerporation

A resolution will be submitted to the convention to the effect that the board of directors shall immediately apply for incorporation under a special act of the legislature, as suggested in circular No. 10. Other resolutions have been submitted for consideration at the annual convention as follows:

By Queenstown Union: "Whereas, we believe it is necessary that in order to gain our ends the farmers in every part of the province should be organized: and, "Whereas, we think the time has come to carry on a vigorous campaign for a thorough organization, and that the countries of the convention and that the countries of the province should be organized: and, "Whereas, we think the time has come to carry on a vigorous campaign for a thorough organization, and that the countries of the convention and that the countries of the convention, and that the countries of the convention and that the countries of the convention, and that the countries of the convention, and that the countries of the convention and the convention as the convention, and that the countries of the convention and the convention as the convention and the convention and the convention as the convention and the convention as the convention and the convention and the convention

of the province should be organized; and,
"Whereas, we think the time has come
to carry on a vigorous campaign for a
thorough organization, and that the country is ripe for such a move, therefore, be it,
"Resolved, that we ask the next convention to adopt a better and more progressive system of organization, and
provide ways and means to carry same
into effect at once."

By Penhold Union: "That a resolution be brought before the convention,
asking that railways provide water at
stockyards where the shipments of live
stock are sufficient to require it."

By Rawdonville Union: "Whereas,
the wise homestead laws requiring settlers
to develop their land is rapidly placing
Alberta at the front of the small grain
growing countries of the world; and,
"Whereas, these settlers, by their work,
energy and self-sacrifice are giving the
country schools, churches, roads and the
things that lead to a higher and better
iffe, thus increasing the population,
wealth and natural advantages of Alberta,
and,
"Whereas, the sale of provincial school
"Whereas, the sale of provincial school
"Whereas, the sale of provincial school

"Whereas, the sale of provincial school lands without restriction as to residence is working a hardship to present settlers and creates a condition favorable to capital at the expense of labor that is not in keeping with the Western spirit of equality and justice; therefore, be it.

"Resolved, that this farmers' union most respectfully petition the government to require the purchasers of school lands to make reasonable development within a reasonable time, that the country's population, wealth and standard of life may increase as rapidly as it richly deserves."

By Tan Y. Bryn Union: "Resolved, that the executive of the U. F. A. do confer with the government to see whether it is possible to get lower rates for lumber so that the homesteader may be able, to provide suitable houses for themselves, and shelter for their stock at reasonable rates."

"Resolved, that the executive of the "Resolved, that the executive of the U.F. A. be asked to consider whether any means can be devised to establish a farmers' bank, where they can borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest when needed."

By Whestland Center Union: "Where-

By Wheatland Center Union: "Where-as, there is urgent need of improved methods for cultivating the farms in a scientific and profitable manner, and, "Whereas, the Alberta government has appropriated \$30.000 for the estab-lishment of an agricultural college, there-fore, be it, "Resolved, that we request and urge

fore, be it.
"Resolved, that we request and urge the minister of agriculture to proceed and establish the said college preferably in connection with a training farm where the students can get a practical as well as

a theoretical education in the proper and scientific treatment of the soil. "By Conjuring Creek Union: "That all farmers who have government tele-phones in their houses be given free ex-change in their market town with all who have telephones in their houses in the said town."

have telephones in their houses in the said town."

That the government be asked to build, own and operate at least two meal mills, one in central north and one in central south Alberta."

By Blackfoot Union: "That seeing that the work of the U. F. A. is crippled for want of funds to cover cost of educating the farmer to need of co-operation and organization, it is desirable to create a "self denial" fund, the money derived from same to be invested and the interest only used."

from same divided in the clause by which railway companies refuse to recognize any liability for loss of stock if left unherded within half a mile of a railway crossing, be abolished."

"That the rate of interest which the all present is compelled to pay

"That the rate of interest which the farmer at present is compelled to pay is exorbitant and is retarding the development of the country. The provincial government is, therefore, strongly urged to procure the cheap money which is awaiting use in Europe and Great Britain, and use same for farmers' loans at five or six per cent."

awaiting use in Europe and Otea at five or six per cent."

By Rocky Coulee Union: "Whereas, the farmers' power is the franchise, and that they are in the minority in both federal and provincial houses of parliament where they should have a majority, being by far the greatest class, Resolved, that the constitution of the U. F. A. be amended at the next convention so as to allow politics being discussed in the unions, and, further, that we endeavor to place a candidate in the field in every constituency, both Dominion and provincial, where the farmers are in the majority. By Bellcamp Union: "Resolved, that in those parts of the province where deep wells are necessary, that when a reasonable number of settlers petition the department of public works, they supply the necessary boring machinery free of cost, the settlers to supply the necessary labor, casing, etc."

"That the post office department in-

casing etc."
"That the post office department inaugurate a system of cheaper parcel post,
as it would be of great benefit to the
farmers of Western Canada."

Les Sattlera

as it would be of great benefit to the farmers of Westers Canada."

Seed Grain for Settlers

There is a pressing demand for prompt action in some parts of Alberta, and that this matter may be thoroughly understood at the convention the following extract from a letter recently received from White Lake Union, is given: "The subject of seed grain for the settlers was much discussed at our regular meeting Saturday night, and the following resolution was adopted: 'Whereas, the crops throughout the greater part of Southern Alberta have been to a large extent a failure, and owing to this fact a great many farmers will have no seed grain for next spring, nor the means wherewith to buy same; and, further, whereas, we think the preferable plan wolld be for the government of allow the farmers to buy their own seed grain, which could no doubt be done cheaper and with more satisfaction to the farmer, as he would in many cases be able to buy from neighbors who have small quantities for sale, and that the government undertake to pay for such grain subject to conditions named by the government relative thereto; therefore, be it resolved, that we recommend the government through the head executive of the U. F. A. to furnish such seed grain or the meanstoget the same as above explained.'

Resolutions to Annual Convention

I would point out to all unions that

means to get the same as above explained."

Resolutions to Annual Convention
I would point out to all unions that
according to a resolution passed at the
last annual convention, any resolution for
consideration must have first received the
endorsation of the local union to which
the mover of the resolution belongs.

Membership The number of returns coming in from the local Unions is very gratifying indeed, and a large number of new unions have been organized during the past month. I would ask all secretaries to report at an early date as this mall simplify the work UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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

Directors at Large: James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff. Spring Coulee.

District Directors: T. H. Balaam, Vegraville; George oLng, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

towards the time of the convention. The standing of the first ten unions this month is as follows:

Claresholm Five Mile, 869.50; Cowley, 836.50; Okotoks, 835.00; Keho, \$34.50; Gadsby, 833.00; Iron Springs, \$29.50; Wheatland Centre, \$24.50; Provost, \$21.50; Trenville, \$21.25; Summerview, \$20.50; Strathmore, \$20.50.

Ottawa Delegation

A large number of responses are being received in regard to the Ottawa delegation, and Alberta will be well represented there. It can now be stated definitely that arrangements have been completed by the Western Grain Growers with the C. P. R., for a special train, provided sufficient indicate their intention of going on same, to leave Winnipeg 11.30 p.m., December 12, after the arrival of the trains from the branch lines. This train will on same, to leave Winnings 11.30 p.m.,
December 12, after the arrival of the trains
from the branch lines. This train will
reach Ottawa during the night of December 14, in time for the delegates to take
part in the conference on December 15.
This train will be composed of standard
sleepers and tourist sleeping cars. The
delegation may remain in sleepers until
the morning of the 15th. The rate for
a berth in the standard sleeper from
Winnipeg to Ottawa will be \$8; the berth
in the tourist sleeper will be \$4. If two
occupy the same berth the rate will be
\$4 and \$2 respectively. Dining car accommodation will be provided on the
train. Buy your ticket direct to Ottawa
on winter excursion rates. This ticket
will be good to return any time within
90 days and can be used to retura via
Toronto. Anyone wishing to visit points
west of Toronto will have to pay their
fare to their destination and return to
Toronto, extra.

The special train has been arranged.

fare to their destination and return to Toronto, extra.

The special train has been arranged for the accommodation of delegates, but it is not compulsory for delegates to join this excursion train. They can, if they so desire, take any train they wish, after December 1, over any route that they choose, so long as they meet the delegation at Ottawa on the morning of the 15th. Anyone having business in eastern points previous to that date can go down early and attend to it. It is desirable that we should have a large delegation, and we hope that many members will go. It is equally important that we get the names of the delegates who intend going to Ottawa on the excursion train before December 2nd, so as to make the necessary arrangements and sion train before December 2nd, so as to make the necessary arrangements and enable the railways to furnish sufficient accommodation to meet the requirements of the delegation. This is most important. Any delegate desiring accommodation on this train should send to the general secretary without delay, his name, post office address and whether he requires a steadard or, tourist sleeper.

office address and whether standard or tourist sleeper.

We would also point out that there is no limit to the number of delegates any union might send, and the more going the better the result will be. On this point you are requested to again refer to Circular more unions desire to you are requested to again refer to Circular No. 10. If two or more unions desire to join together that is satisfactory, and several have already done this.

Let us all pull for the big Ottawa delegation, and then for our own biggest and best annual convention.

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.

ROUTINE WORK TRANSACTED

The last regular meeting of Strome Union was held on November 5, there being a good attendance of members. The secretary was instructed to enquire regarding a shipment of formalin that was damaged by the railway company some time ago. It was decided that a quarterly

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Mr.

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factory was eff the p membe a repor The sa in Prov by the On ? was he or a increas which A good with t ranks, On N was hel

> as it tal ng ame ered. tising to gathere this is a of Prov of Pro ance po succ

union for do

C Our place at p.m., a done wi submitt That s is cripp cost of sum of ten cents should be collected from each member and paid into the treasury for emergencies, and that the meetings should be held on the first Saturday in each month during the winter season. WM. LINDSAY, Sec. .

AVONDALE IN LINE

At the last regular meeting of Avondale Union, Mr. James Gordon was unanimously appointed our delegate to the Ottawa conference. Mr. Gordon is leaving at once for Saskatoon and will join the delegation at that point. He has our credentials, however, and will be one more for the quota from Alberta.

Carbon Alta.

Carbon, Alta.

DELEGATE APPOINTED

DELEGATE APPOINTED

The last meeting of Cumberland Union held on November 16, proved to 1e another large success. All the intelligent farmers are fully aware of the fact that well organized unions can do lots of good work to improve the social and pecuniary conditions of the farmers. The Ottawa delegation question came up for discussion again, and we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we have been fortunate enough to secure the services of J. R. Golden. our vice-president, as the delegate to represent Cumberland Union. It was also decided that a social should be held in the near future under the auspices of this union, and all the members are taking a great interest in the matter, so nothing but success is expected.

K. EM. SWALLING, Sec.

K. EM. SWALLING, Sec. Balermo, Alta

AN ORGANIZATION TRIP

AN ORGANIZATION TRIP

Mr. D. W. Warner recently spent several days on an organization trip along the Wetaskiwin line of the C. P. R. Arriving at Provost on November 8, he drove out to Rosenheim for an afternoon meeting, which proved to be a very satisfactory one. A temporary organization was effected with a night set to complete the permanent organization by the members themselves in two weeks, when a report will be sent in to the Central. The same evaning a meeting was held in Provost, and great interest was shown by the members on all the topics touched upon.

On November 9 an interesting meeting was held at Hayter, and a successful local union organized. There is every prospect for a large membership here, and the increase will start at the next meeting which will be held in ten days. In the evening a meeting was held at Stainsleigh. A good strong union is at this point with the members full of enthusiasm, about 35 being out to hear what was doing at Central headquarters. This local has some first class timber in its ranks, which is going to be a great support to the cause. On November 9 an interesting meeting

ranks, which is going to be a great support to the cause.

On November 10 an afternoon meeting was held at Silver Lake and a temporary union organized, with a good promise for doubling themselves at the next meeting, to be held in about a week, when the permanent officers will be elected. Owing to the delay in the mails, caused by infrequent service, it was not thought advisable to proceed further at that time, as it takes a long time to work up a meeting among the farmers when they are scattered. Through a mistake in the advertising the farmers in the Parkson district gathered together a day too soon, but this is a good locality, and the members of Provost Union will see that a Union is organized there at an early date.

During this trip Mr. Guy W. Johnson, of Provost, placed himself at the disposal of Mr. Warner and gave him every assistance possible, doing a great deal to ensure a successful trip, and a great deal of thanks are due him for his self-sacrifice in the cause of the work.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS
Our meeting of Blackfoot Union took place at Jarrett's, on November 10 at 8 p.m., and practically the only business done was the putting of resolutions to be submitted by us at the U. F. A. convention, and the following were adopted:
"That seeing that the work of the U. F. A. is crippled for want of funds to cover cost of educating the farmer to need of co-operation and organization it is desirable to create a self-denial fund, the money derived from same to be invested and the interest only used." "That the clause

by which railway companies refuse to recognize any liability for loss of stock if left within half a mile of a railway crossing, be abolished." "That the rate of interest which the farmer at present is compelled to pay is exorbitant and is retarding the development of the country. The provincial government is, therefore, strongly urged to procure the cheap money which is awaiting use in Europe and Great Britain, and use same for farmers' loans at five and six per cent."

Our president, Mr. Donaldson, and myself were invited to help organize a new union seven miles a uth of Kitscoty last saturday. It enta led a round trip of 34 miles but we were glad to be of assistance. We fou a body of men very keen on the subject, and are confident that a strong union will result at Tepee Lake.

JAS. STONE, Sec.

JAS. STONE, Sec. Blackfoot, Alta.

ENTHUSIASTIC JOINT MEETING

ENTHUSIASTIC JOINT MEETING

The regular meeting of White Lake Union was held on November 12, and there was a fair attendance of members to discuss the various matters connected with the U. F. A. The principle topic was the sending of a delegate to Ottawa. Representatives were present from Rocky Coulee Union, and on their suggestion it was decided to have a large joint meeting and invite Jumbo Valley to be present. On Monday evening the Rocky Coulee school house was filled with farmers from these three unions, all bent on threshing out the delegation question, and other matters as well, and after much discussion it was decided that Andrew Russell, president of White Lake Union, should be the delegate to represent the four unions. It was further decided to hold a large entertainment on the evening of November 29, for the purpose of defraying a part of the delegate's expenses.

After the business of the evening was finished Mr. Russell, and Mr. Barker, of Jumbo Valley, spoke ably on the tariff and other questions which will be before the house this present session. The farmers were very enthusiastic here and all hope that the delegation going to Ottawa will have a good effect.

ROY LUCHIN, Sec. Rocky Coulee, Alta.

ROY LUCHIN, Sec.

NEXT IS CREIGHTON

The organization meeting at Creighton was a little disappointing in regard to numbers, but it lacked nothing in enthusiasm, and we are confident that before spring there will be very few farmers in this district who have not become members. Ten members joined at this meeting, and the officers elected are: G. T. McAllister Mannville, president; and G. Bennett, Mannville, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided to hold regular meetings It was decided to hold regular meetings every second Tuesday during the winter, and besides the regular business there will be some special subject up for discussion, or a social program arranged when the farmers' wives and families will be invited, so we expect that our meetings will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

G. BENNETT. Sec.

Mannville, Alta.

EARLIE ALSO THERE

Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Stone, of Blackfoot, were at Earlie on November 12, to organize a local union, and they found a most enthusiastic meeting of farmers awaiting them. After listening with a great deal of interest to the addresses presented, it was unanimously decided to organize a union to be known as Tepee Lake, and the following officers were elected: President, R. C. Campbell; vice-president, W. Plater; secretary-treasurer, D. King.

D. KING, Sec.-Treas.

FIX THE FIRE GUARDS At the last meeting of Kipp Union, held on November 12, several of the members made a kick in regard to the condition of the C. P. R. fire guards around Kipp. It seems that they have been left in such bad shape that they are practically no fire guards at all, there being about 48 much grass on them as there is on the prairie. The secretary received instructions to write the general secretary and request him to try and get them put in shape, as feed is scarce enough now without taking chances on being hurned

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out. With regard to the Ottawa delegation, we have decided to immediately get in touch with the other unions in our locality, and try and send one or possibly two delegates out of this district.

THOS. SCOTT, Sec.

Lethbridge, Alta.

IRON SPRINGS STILL GROWING

IRON SPRINGS STILL GROWING
Iron Springs Union is one of the newly
organized ones in Southern Alberta, but
we have already secured fifty-nine paid
up members, which is going some. It
has been resolved that we report in favor
of incorporation of the U. F. A., and also
that we favor the resolution presented by
Blackfoot Union, for assistance in boring
deep wells. We are also in favor of the
proposition made by Summerview . nion.
that the executive take up the matter
of the lumber industry and the advisability of owning lumber mills.

THOS. H. WYMAN, Sec.
Iron Springs, Alta.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

The meetings of Gadsby Union were discontinued during the summer months, and only resumed the latter part of October when we received a visit from Mr. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. We are not sure yet whether we will be able to appoint a delegate to go to Ottawa, but are looking into the matter at once, and if it is at all possible to do so we shall be represented.

After the routine business had been completed our president, Mr. Presley, in introducing Mr. Swift spoke of him as having a reputation in the country as a platform speaker and orator, and though Mr. Swift disclaimed the title he showed in his address that the honor was well deserved. It can safely be said that the farmers present wore shown a few things in regard to the working of the terminal elevators that explained a few mysteries. Mr. Swift used a blackboard and showed figures which were official,

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It is an oil that will penetrate the hardest leather in five mia-utes. No soap or water neces-ary. Harness Life will loosen up-all dirt so that it can be removed by a brisk rub with a dry cloth.

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Manufacturers of Cowl Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar and a great number of Ranch Remedies.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

and carried conviction to the minds of all present. that a system that allows such juggling with a product of the country ought to be swept out of existence without delay. Government owned and operated elevators are the only cure and the farmers of the West are going to have them. Mr. Swift also touched deeply upon the subject of direct legislation, and with his humorous way of putting his point, and his Irish stories, gave his audience a most enjoyable and instructive evening.

Mr. Swift put new life into our Union, and we expect to have a good winter season of propaganda, and that will add more names to our membership list. Some of our members have taken stock in the Grain Company and a number intend to ship their grain to them. Mr. Swift received a cordial request to pay another visit to Gadsby some time during the winter. Our meetings will now be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month and regular reports of same will appear in The Guide.

GEO. M. DRINNAN, Sec. Gadsby, Alta.

Gadsby, Alta.

PINCHER CITY ORGANIZED

PINCHER CITY ORGANIZED

Realizing the fact that they were cut off from the existing unions by the natural run of the land, a number of farmers in the vicinity of Pincher decided to organize a new union under the name of Pincher City. N. H. Nathurst, vice-president of Summerview Union, occupied the chair at the organization meeting, and a large amount of business was transacted. It was decided that Pincher City Union should meet the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, and from now on specific business will be attended to and duly reported. Enthusiastic officers have been appointed and Pincher City will grow rapidly. The first officers elected are: President, James Cook, Pincher; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Liddell.

WHEATLAND CENTER ON DECK

At the regular meeting of Wheatland Center Union held on November 14, it was decided that our local would send a delegate to the conference at Ottawa. Wishing every success to our delegation. J. QUINSEY, Sec.

Noble, Alta.

Another active union has been organized in Southern Alberta by Mr. J. Quinsey, this time at Turin, which is situated in township 11, range 19, west 4 meridian. It is in a very level part of the country and appears to be fine farming land, settled by a very active and energetic bunch of farmers. Unfortunately they did not secure a crop this year as the settlement is a new one, and it is nearly all new breaking, but they will be hearly all new breaking, but they will be hearly all new breaking, but they will be towards securing seed grain for the farmers next year, as a number may require assistance. Turin Union starts out with a membership of eighteen and the officers are: President, B. B. Spencer, Turin: secretary-treasurer, N. E. Woodcock, Turin.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP Ottawa, November 19.—A cablegram received today from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the yield of wheat crop, estimated Novem-

yield of wheat crop, estimated November 1, as follows:
Great Britain and Ireland, 61,865,000, compared with 64,250,000 last year.
Russia, 798,768,000, compared with 917,634,000 reported last month, and 784,203,000 last year.
Total northern hemisphere reported to date, 3,115,862,000, compared with 3,192,448,000 last month, and 3,074,042,000 last year; 1909-10 crop; Chili 29,265,000; Algeria 39,375,000. Area, 1910-11; Chili, 2,577,000; Australia, 7,210,000 acres.

ST. HELENA BEGGARED

ST. HELENA BEGGARED

The 4,000 inhabitants of the island of St. Helens, which will be one of the famous spots of the world as long as there is any history, are in sorry plight owing to the removal of the Bristish garrison, which was maintained there until 1906. The exports have sunk far below the imports, and many of the inhabitants are in a state bordering on beggary. In the days when the Suezeanal was only a dream, and England's marine trusted to wind rather than steam, St. Helena was an important port of call on the voyage to the Cape. Now

FREE Beautiful Presents Given Free for Selling our XMAS Booklets



This stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel firebox, with spirit burner, fly wheel, with speed regulator, on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. Given for selling \$4.00 worth of Booklets.

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Upright Shape, fancy lithographed design front, top and sides; painted and gilt decorated pedestals, metallaphone scale, given for selling \$4.00 worth of Booklets.



Dressed DOLL

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Fancy Flat Shape polished mahogany finish, nickel keyboard, given for sell-ing \$4.00 worth of Booklets.

These dainty Xmas and New Year's Booklets are beatifully colored and embossed with greet-ings of the season, each Booklet enclosed in separate envelope, and are usually sold as high as 10c

each in the stores. At our price of 3 for 10c they simply sell themselves. Choose your premium to-day and write for Booklets. When sold, send us money and we will at once send you your present.

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We pay the freight to your door. If it pleases you, if you like it better than any other piano on the market, keep it and pay our WHOLESALE PACTORY PRICE on EASY TERMS. If you don't think we are making you the GREATEST PIANO OFFER you ever saw, notify us and we will take it any without ore cest of expense to you. You are dealing with one of the GREATEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS in the world and of the highest standing for over forty years, so you take

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It is the ambition of Mr. Doherty, the founder and President of this Company, to place a Doherty Piano in every refined home in Canada where a Piano is not already owned. This offer is made by his direction and authority. He takes all the risk. Don't hesitate, but write or fill out the attaches coupon at once. We can't promisé to renew this offer after this month, so act quickly.

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W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN CO., LTD., 282 HARGRAVE STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen,—Please forward at once illustrations of your Pianos, together with prices and full particulars of your free trial offer, explaining how I may obtain one of your pianos for thirty days' free trial without expense to me.

NAME ADDRESS

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steamers which go around have no need to call there, the docking facilities are poor, and the little island appears of slight value to the admiralty, as it is not heavily fortified. There is some talk of making it a port of call for steamers from England to the Panama canal, but what shipping would gain by this is difficult to see.

The story comes from Washington that President Taft has been thinking of placing Mayor Gaynor on the supreme court of the United States. It is to be hoped that the hand of the appointing power will be withheld. New York city has great need of her mayor. The president removed Gov. Hughes from his executive task, and the Em-

pire state has suffered quite enough.

The estate of the late Senator J. P. Dolliver was worth \$85,415, according to the inventory filed at Fort Dodge, Ia., Tuesday by Mrs. Dolliver, administratrix. Of this, \$68,000 consists of real estate holdings, most of it in two farms.

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The Alberta L.I.D. Convention

Nearly one hundred delegates were present in the Oddfellows' Hall, Red Deer, on Tuesday afternoon, November 22, 1910, when Presdent William Mason, of Bon Accord, called the second annual convention of the Alberta Local Improvement Districts Association to

Mayor McKee of Red Deer was on hand to convey to the delegates the greetings of the citizens of Red Deer, and he extended all a very hearty wel-

me to the town.

President Mason, on behalf of the invention, thanked the mayor for his

kind greetings.

The president conveyed to the convention the sad news of the death of Mr. Arthur Hives, one of the hard workers of the province who had identi-fied himself with Local Improvement work since its inception. The president appointed a committee to prepare a reso-lution of sympathy to be adopted by the convention and forwarded to Mr. Hives'

The president's address was then

Aims of Association
The aims of the association were first,
to interest all the members of the Local Improvement Districts in Alberta and to watch in their interest any new legisla-tion brought before the legislature. It is time councillors realized the responsi-bilities that devolved upon them and that they get a thorough understanding of the duties of councillors.

Second, to get the people of the prov-

ince interested through their local co cils by attending meetings of these councils and to hear discussed the mat-ters brought before their respective councils. At present very few ratepay-ers attend the meetings of the councils.

Third, to gain the concensus of public Third, to gain the concensus of public opinion on questions affecting us respecting better roads and bridges and the means to obtain them, and to act as a medium between the ratepayers and the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Mason stated that the government

the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Mason stated that the government had made a grant of \$400-towards the expenses of the committee.

The committee had met in Edmonton early in the spring and sat for two days at which meeting a draft constitution and bylaws were drawn up, which will be submitted to the convention for consideration. The members of the government had been waited upon and the executive had been cordially received.

The committee discussed the suggestions of alterations to the present Local Improvement Act and called attention to the districts receiving power to pay the expenses of their delegates. It was hoped that at the present session of the legislature provisions would be made by amendments to the Act whereby this would be made legal.

Mr. G. Hoadley, M.P.P. for Okotoks, was called upon and in the course of an able address said he thought that large sums of money were now being devoted to objects which may be a little previous.

The financial statement for the year

The financial statement for the year

was then presented and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the state-ment should be printed and circulated among the delegates before the conven-tion closed.

The president then gave a verbal report of the work of the executive committee during the past year.

New Constitution

The draft constitution and bylaws was then taken up clause by clause, with the result that the sections were con-siderably amended, the finally adopted constitution being as follows:

1. This association shall be known as the Alberta Local Improvement Districts Associa-

2. The objects of this association so it

(a) To forward the interests of all Local approvement Districts throughout the prov-

(b) To guard the interests of Local Im-rovement Districts in any proposed legis-tion, and

istion, and

(c) To work, as far as possible, in accord with the Department of Public Works to the mutual benefit of both.

3. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and a board of directors of seven members. The executive of the association shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and two directors of said association to be elected by the directors.

directors.

4. The president (or, in his absence, the vice-president), shall preside at all meetings held by the association and the executive committee. In the absence of the president or vice-president the members present shall elect their own chairman.

5. The president, vice-president and directors shall be elected by nomination and ballot at the annual convention for one year and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

are elected.

6. The secretary-treasurer shall be elected at the first meeting of the board of directors and his remuneration fixed.

7. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to call all meetings of the association on the authority of the president or the executive, to attend all meetings of the association, the officers and the executive, and keep correct minutes of the same; conduct all correspondence, issue all preas and other reports, and prepare for publication the annual report. As treasurer he shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the association, and pay all bills and accounts that have been approved of by the executive.

8. The executive committee shall be.

8. The executive committee shall, be-tween the sessions of the organization, man-age all its affairs and shall report all its transactions to the annual convention. Three members of the executive shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The annual convention of the associa-tion shall be held between the fitteenth and thirtieth of November of each and every year at such place as shall be decided by the annual convention.

10. The executive shall prepare a program or order of business previous to calling the annual convention, and a copy of such shall be sent to each Local Improvement District at the time of notification of such meeting.

meeting.

11. At each annual convention the retiring executive shall present a full report of the year's work. At the same time and place the secretary-treasurer shall present a full financial statement property audited. These reports shall be printed and forwarded to all Local Improvement Districts before the annual convention.

12. The financial year shall close on the thirty-first day of October, and the secretary-treasurer shall forthwith have his books audited by an official suditor.

13. Any Local Improvement District may

12. Any Local Improvement District may become a member of the association by sending name and address to the secretary treasurer accompanied by the annual subscription of one dollar for each division.

scription of one dellar for each division.

14. Any notices of motion or proposed resolutions for consideration of the annual convention should be in the hands of the secretary-treasurer not later than Reptember fitteenth and same shall be printed and mailed forthwith to every Local Improvement District. These resolutions shall have precedence over any resolutions submitted at a later date.

15. Each Local Improvement District may send two duly accredited delegates to the annual convention.

16. Each delegate must furnish ereden-tials duly signed by the chairman and secre-tary-treasurer of his district.

tary-treasurer of his district.

17. Any member desiring to introduce any addition or amondment in the constitution shall submit a draft thereof to the secretary-treasurer at least thereof to the date of the regular annual meeting, and the secretary shall forthird memoral cate the same to each local Improvement District by circular letter.

An addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a three-fifths vote of the members present at the annual onvention to pass.

Tuesday Evening Session

Tuesday Evening Session
On calling the convention to order at eight o'clock the president read a telegram from the secretary of the Saskatchewan Local Improvement Districts Association, regretting his inability to be present and wishing the convention success.

Mr. James Bower, president of the

Sheep Lined

are lined with thoroughly cleaned and selected skins

H.B.K. patent Kantilever Pockets, which cannot sag. The warmest coats for outdoor wear in cold weather.

United Farmers of Alberta was called upon and delivered an able address.

Important Resolutions

The resolutions presented to the convention through the report of the resolution committee were then taken up as follows:

rention through the report of the resolution committee were then taken up as follows:

The resolution introduced by L. I. D., 15, W., 4, "That each councillor should be a resident of the township in which he is elected, and that all moneys collected should be expended in that township." This resolution brought forth a large amount of discussion and the general opinion was that the present Act is satisfactory and the motion was defeated.

L. I. D., No. 37, S., 4 introduced several resolutions. The first called for the act to be amended to read for an eight-hour day instead of ten-hour day. The discussion became very strong on this question and it was pointed out that, considering the price of feed and the big demand for teams and men for railway construction, it was impossible to get the men to work at the price offered. It was also pointed out that it was possible to get a good days work with a team in eight hours if the gang is properly handled. The motion was adopted.

It was suggested that two new sections should be added to the Local Improvement Act, as follows:

"Before any property be registered as a subdivision, that the registrar compel the owner or agent of such sub-divided property to furnish a statement from the secretary-treasurer of the local improvement district in which the said land is situated, showing that all taxes levied against any property have been paid."

"In the event of a city, town or village extending its boundaries, such city, town or village interested."

These resolutions appealed strongly to many members, who gave the convention their experiences in trying to assess the many new sub-divisions adjacent to the cities and towns, and they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. John Perrie, tax commissioner of the Department of Public Works, Ed-

mously adopted.

Mr. John Perrie, tax commissioner of the Department of Public Works, Edmonton, was then called upon and addressed the convention.

Election of Officers

On re-assembling on Wednesday morning the first business was the election of officers for ensuing year, and resulted as

follows: President, Wm. Mason, Bon Accord,

President, Wm. Makon, Bon Accord, unanimously re-elected.
Vice-president, H. Greenfield, Edison. Board of Directors: E. Hillier, Twin Butte: E. J. Fream, Innisfail; H. W. Bright, Macleod; J. A. Schultz, Strathmore; D. A. Kennedy, Vegreville; E. Pinchbick, Stony Plain; F. L. Moorehouse,

Pinchbick, Stony Plain; F. L. Moorehouse, Calgary.

Mr. Tregillus, vice-president U. F. A., was then called upon for a short address upon the work of the association, and dwelt upon the need of good roads, in order to enable the farmers to get the best out of the farms.

(The resolutions were then taken up. The first resolution dwelt with the subject of increasing the size and the powers of the districts, and Mr. Smith, president of Saskatchewan Local Improvement Districts Association, was called upon to explain the working of the Saskatchewan Municipal Act.

Cossissed on page 29

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 faramer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

PROFITABLE POULTRY

Mrs. W. S., Girvin, Saskatchewan.—
I should be very much obliged if you would tell me which is most profitable to rear, hens, turkeys, geese or ducks. Have an abundance of water and a section for range. Have an incubator and brooder and have always been successful

in England with my poultry; but am not so sure of my market out here. Would Saskatoon be a good place to dispose of my produce; if—so, how would I get in touch with buyers there?

Ans.—All of the fowls mentioned are profitable to rear, though perhaps the hen is the most profitable, as with proper care her eggs will bring large returns, especially in the winter months. If Saskatoon is your nearest market we would advise you to write to some of the butchers or grocers in that town. rocers in that town.

FROST PROOFING TANK

FROST PROOFING TANK
F.O.—I have a wooden tank, 15 ft. x3
ft. x4 ft. in an open field. Can you
suggest some way of making it frost
prooff
Will some reader give the answer to
this question if others have met the
same difficultyf

VETERINARY

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

Janse A. Connell, Grand View, Man.—
I have a sick mare, has been sick for two
months. She became very weak, legs are
stiff and walks as if sore. At first she
would urinate very little, but has got all
right that way. She eats well. I feed
her a lot of boiled feed. Her eye is bright.
She has a swelling on both sides of the
water is held up to her. She can't put
her head down low. We gave her a little
salt petre at first, and also physic. She
never lays down in stable but will when
outside.
Ans.—Apply to lumps on neck the

Ans.—Apply to lumps on neck the following liniment night and morning: Liquor ammonia, 4 ounces.
Oil of turpentine, 4 ounces.

Raw linseed oil, 4 ounces.

Raw linseed oil, 4 ounces.

Mix well and rub in. Give the following powders on tongue three times a day:
Chloride of potash, 2 ounces.

Divide into twelve powders and give

COW WITH LUMPS S. C. S., Gilbert Plains, Man .- I have a cow five years old that has had lumps about the size of your fist for the last six months, on the neck, close to the upper part of the jaw. They broke and ran considerably a few days ago, but do not seem so bad now.

What is the trouble and what is best to do for it?

Ans.—Syringe out the lumps with a 50 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and give a dose of Epsom salts.

Subscriber, Miniota, Man.—I have a five-year-old cow which has had two calves and which has come in season and been served about every ten days during this summer, and I do not believe she is in calf

BARREN COW

yet.

Can anything be done in this case to put matters right?

Ans.—Have your cow examined by a veterinary surgeon, as the cause is probably due to diseased ovaries or closure of the neck of the womb; so I would advise you to have her examined, as a surgical operation may be necessary to set things right.



ANITOBA SECTION

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

DON'T NEGLECT EDUCATION

DON'T NEGLECT EDUCATION

What are the officers of our branches doing towards the educational side of the farmers' movement? The Ottawa delegation, discussion on the tariff and kindred questions are occupying so much of the attention of the leading Grain Growers that there is danger that they might lose sight of the educational and social side of the Grain Growers' Association. It is a pertinent question to ask the officers of every branch, "What are you doing to make your branch the social center of your community?" or, "Are you making any arrangements to attract the younger members of the farming community to the meetings of the Grain Growers this winter?" Some time ago we suggested that each branch secure the nucleus of a library containing books on social and economic questions, treating with farm methods and farm cultivation. Our members should not confine all their thought and attention to a discussion of the tariff or kindred questions. The farm home, farm life and community interests should receive close attention. The younger members of the Grain Growers' Association cannot embark on a more desirable enterprise than to supply this recreation in the form of gatherings of the Grain Growers and encourage the younger people to take part in readings, debates, songs and any other exercise that would develop the mind and cause them to think. The means that may be employed in making these gatherings attractive are so varied that no community need be without them. No adequate reason can be advanced why any of our branches with a hall or a school-house where they can hold their gatherings. cannot make the Grain Grower's Association so attractive and popular in their community, that everyone connected with farm life will be a member.

BRANCHES ARE ACTIVE

BRANCHES ARE ACTIVE
A representative Grain Grower from
Goodlands was in to call on The GCIDE,
and reported the outlook for the Grain
Growers' movement in that district very
promising. At a meeting held there,
addressed by Mr. Avison, a committee of
three was appointed to canvas, for members
for the association, and the committee
reports that they will be able to add
forty new members to the association.
Goodlands is likely to send three delegates
to Ottawa.

Goodlands is likely to send three delegates to Ottawa.

Never since the Grain Growers' movement has been started in Manitoba have meetings been as well attended as the meetings addressed by the members of the board of directors during this month. By the time this reaches our readers fully one hundred and fifty meetings will have been addressed by members of the directorate, and the attendance and entusiasm manifested augurs well for the future of the movement.

MANITOBA MEETINGS

During the next two weeks Mr. R. J. Avison, one of the directors of the M. G. G. Association will address the following

Medura, November 30 at 8.

Napinka, December 1 at 8.30.

Melita, December 1 at 8.30.

Broombill, December 3 at 8.

Sinclair, December 3 at 8. Sinctair, December 3 at 8.
Reston, December 6 at \$.30.
Pipestone, December 6 at 8.
Clanwilliam, December 8 at \$.30.
Empire, December 8 at \$.30.
Bethany, December 9 at \$.30.
Springhill, December 9 at 8.
Eden, December 10 at 3.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS FROM VIRDEN

A meeting of the Virden branch of the Grain Growers. Association was held on November 15th for the purpose of selecting delegates for the Ottawa conference, and Messrs. J. W. Scallion and George Carefoot were chosen. They were given

power to add to their number if so desired. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Virden agricultural society in making arrangements for the annual dinner and seed fair. Attention was drawn to the bad condition of the loading platform at the end of the branch of the C. P. R., running north from Virden, and a committee was appointed to investigate. Mr. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who was with us for this meeting, then gave a very able address, dealing principally with the terminal elevators, the tariff, and the Hudson's Bay Railway. Mr. Scallion, the father of the Grain Growers' movement in Manitoba, then addressed the meeting touching upon the same questions and handling them in his usual clear and concise manner. The following resolutions were drafted and carried unanimously:

"Resolved, that this association strongly urge the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and all transfer elevators, as a measure necessary to secure the success and reliability of the system of handling Western wheat in transit from the producers to the consumers in eastern and foreign markets."

"Whereas, it is felt that our protective tariff is a great burden on the agricultural ower to add to their number if so desired.

the consumers in eastern and foreign markets."

"Whereas, it is felt that our protective tariff is a great burden on the agricultural industry of this country, and on the great body of consumers of protected goods, and, "Whereas, the policy of protection was adopted by the Canadian people with the distinct understanding that when the protected industries had time to develop and become firmly established that this protection would be withdrawn and the people relieved from further taxation for the benefit of these industries, and, "Whereas, in the year 1896, after eighteen years protection, it was considered by the people of Canada that the time had come to eliminate the protective principle from the tariff and reduce it to a strictly revenue basis, and.

tly revenue basis, and.

a strictly revenue basis, and.

"Whereas, a government was placed in power at that time to carry out the will of the people in that respect, yet our protective tariff is still in operation;

"Therefore, this association requests the government, without further delay, to make good its pledge to the people and reduce the tariff to a revenue basis."

"Whereas, our trade with the United States, even under present tariff restrictions, is nearly equal to our trade with all other countries combined, and is found to be a great mutual benefit to both coun-

be a great mutual benefit to both coun tries, and,

other countries combined, and is found to be a great mutual benefit to both countries, and,

"Whereas, the United States seems now desirous of enlarging her trade relations with us; and as a wider measure of reciprocal trade with that country would afford us a larger and better market in which to sell a great deal of our produce, and a cheaper market in which to buy a large quantity of our supplies, and that that trade with 90,000,000 of people right at our doors would continue to increase as time goes on, and requires no subsidies, to steamship companies or transportation companies to secure it;

"Therefore, this association strongly urges the Dominion government to meet the United States half way, and secure as large a measure of reciprocal trade with that country as fair dealing and national honor will permit."

"Whereas, the Dominion government is pledged to the early construction of the Hudono's Bay Railroad, and, whereas, provision has been made for financing the construction and equipment of the road from the sale of Western lands set apart

provision has been made for financing the construction and equipment of the road from the sale of Western lands set apart for that purpose; and, whereas, the proceeds from the sale of these lands already disposed of amounts to about \$\$7,000,000, a sum which sill increase as farther sales are made, so that the road can be built and equipped without any issue of Dominion bonds or burden on the Canadian people, and when completed will have no bonded or other indebtedness, so that freight rates need be only sufficient to meet operating expenses, and the upkeep of the system;

of the system;
"Therefore, this association joins with
all other Western interests in demanding
that the Hudson's Bay Railroad and all
terminals on the system, shall be built

and operated by the government, and, further, that no corporate or private interests shall have any control over the system, neither in its operation, management nor freight charges, but that it shall be operated wholly in the interest of the people by a commission appointed by the government."

McCREARY MEETING

McCreary branch of the Grain Growers' Association gave Messrs. Wright and Lamb a cordial reception on the 18th of November. Mr. Wright addressed the meeting first with Mr. Collins in the and Lamb a cordial reception on the 18th of November. Mr. Wright addressed the meeting first with Mr. Collins in the chair and gave a most interesting account of the growth of the Grain Growers' Association and of the product of the Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Wright was closely questioned after his address, and his replies were greatly appreciated by the audience. The free trade proposition between the United States and Canada being a matter of vital importance to the Canadian farmers was warmly accepted, and a resolution herewith enclosed was unanimously passed. As regards the matter of free trade, Mr. Lamb gave a most interesting address, and although some of us farmers are not exactly entitled to swell our banking accounts with the velocity which Mr. Lamb suggests, still we feel that there is a certain amount of reason on his side, and especially so if we can see our way to increase in wealth as rapidly as Mr. Lamb will when he turns has hand to farming: and with free trade, Initiative, Referendum and Recall aback of his endeavors—pardon—I have omitted taxation of land values, for then the firmers. El Dorado would be most imminent. The resolution follows: "That in the opinion of the McCreary branch of the Grain Growers' Association, it would be a very material benefit to the people of this country, as well as those of the U. S. A., that free trade relations should be established between these countries, therefore, be it resolved, that we urge upon the Dominion government to take advantage of the apparent disposition of the people and representatives of the U. S. A. at the present time, to establish better free trade relations, especially respecting natural products and farm implements. Carried.

WM. E. CROSSLEY, McCreary.

WM. E. CROSSLEY.

LORNEDALE IN LINE

At a meeting of the Lornedale branch of the Grain Growers held on November. 9, it was decided to send a delegate to the Ottawa conference, and John Allan, the secretary of the branch, was appointed. The petitions in connection with the passing of the Co-operative Bill were presented and signed by all present, and a determined effort is being made to have them signed by every farmer in the community. It was hoped that a large attendance would be on hand to hear Mr. Burdette, director of the Central Association, when he addressed the Lornedale branch on the 86th.

THREE FROM MILLWOOD

THREE FROM MILLWOOD

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association gave an address to the Millwood Grain Growers, which was listened to with great attention and appreciation for over an hour. Afterwards the meeting adopted resolutions demanding government ownership and operation of transfer and terminal elevators, that the Hudson's Bay railway be promptly built, owned and operated by the Dominion government, and that every reasonable effort be made to obtain reciprocal tariff relations with the United States, with an increased preference to British goods. The question of delegates to Ottawa was discussed and W. McKay, the president of the Millwood association, was elected. Credentials were issued to him, and to Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and Mr. Isaac H. Moynes of Russell who are going East and expressed willingness to act as delegates. A considerable sum was subscribed towards the expenses of the delegates, and it was apparent that no difficulty would arise in that of the delegates, and it was apparent that no difficulty would arise in that

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President: W. Scallion, Virden

President: R. C. Henders, Culross

Secretary-Treasurer: R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:

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

ARCHIE RESOLUTIONS

ARCHIE RESOLUTIONS

At a recent meeting of the Archie Grain Growers, the following resolutions were unanimously endorsed:

First: "That we regard it as extremely unjust that the farmers of Canada should be called upon to maintain an army of manufacturers by a protective tariff while in the natural order of things a protective tariff for farmers is impossible. The action of the tariff upon manufacturers being to make them rich paupers and this is detrimental to the welfare of the country, and we request that the tariff he reduced to a strictly revenue basis."

Second: "That we desire the Dominion government to immediately construct the Hudson's Bay railway and to own and operate the same in the interests of the West and on no account to place the speration of this railway in any hands but those of the government."

Third: "It having been conclusively proved by the action of the court in imposing fines upon the owners of the terminal elevators that these elevators have been operated against the interests of the farmers and millers, notwithstanding the presence of the Dominion government in aspectors, we urgently request the Dominion government to acquire the terminal elevators at all points and operate the same, this being in our opinion the only way in which the Western producer of grain can obtain fair treatment."

Fourth: "There being no reason except the action of the cattle combinate and Australia, we are of the opinion that the aid of the Dominion government in establishing this enterprise would greatly assist is mixed farming, which is the only true method of farming."

LAUDER MEETING

J. S. Wood addressed a meeting of the Grain Growers at Lauder on November 18. The meeting was not as large as wis hoped for but those present made up for lack of numbers in their enthusiasm and lack of numbers in their enthusiasm and gave the speaker a good hearing. At the close of Mr. Wood's address the matter of a delegate to Ottawa was discussed but this was left over until the annual meeting on December 3. This was partly owing to the small attendance and the lack of funds necessary to pay the expenses of a delegate.

ANNUAL SOCIAL AT FOXWARREN

The Grain Growers' of Foxwarren held their annual social on Friday evening the 18th instant, which was a hop success. The ladies were present is the 18th instant, which was a hup success. The ladies were present in large numbers, and a good program was provided. The refreshments, too, wen all that could be desired, showing that the ladies of Foxwarren still uphold their reputation for supplying the good thing on such occasions. We were disappoints by the absence of Mr. John Kennedy, who was unable to be with us. The Rev. Mr. Peacock kindly consented to fill the vacancy on the program by an address along economic lines, which was interesting as well as instructive, as was shown by the applause he received at the conclusion. But the feature of the Evening was the address of Mr. Henders of Culross, president of the Manitois Association. He chose for his subject The Tariff, "and "The Terminal Elevetor Question." He brought out the benefits that the people would derive by having reciprocity with the United States and dealt with the terminal elevate investigations. He also dealt with the United States and dealt with the also dealt with the conclusion of his address the following resolution was passed:

"That we, the members of the For-

resolution was passed:

"That we, the members of the Forwarren branch of the Grain Growen Association, and residents and ratepaye"

RAIN CLATION

dent: Virden Culros

surer: innipeg M. Wil-

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ARREN rren held evening. TAIL WA old ther of thing ppointsi edy, who fill the address interest-a shows aubjed al Eleve

the For

of the district of Foxwarren, here assembled, do heartily endorse the action of the executive of the M. G. G. A. in their demand for reciprocity with the United States in natural products and all farm implements:; also government ownership of the terminal elevators in the Dominion of Canada, to be operated and controlled of Canada, to be operated and controlled by an independent commission, and also to establish a cold storage system." This most enjoyable and instructive evening closed with the singing of the National anthem.

GLENORA APPOINTS ONE

GLENORA APPOINTS ONE
Glenora branch held a special meeting on Nov. 18, to decide as to sending a delegate to Ottawa. Our president, A. M. Wilson, was proposed as delegate, but owing to ill health in his family had to refuse. Then T. L. Laurence, of Glenora, was proposed and accepted. We had a very pleasant evening, starting with some music and songs; then the business in connection with the M.G.G.A., then more music, etc., ending at about 10 p.m. Had a fairly large gathering, the ladies and young folks of the district being well represented. Our next regular meeting on Dec. 2 will be held on the same lines.

WILLIAM M. WEBB.

WILLIAM M. WEBB. Glenora, Man.

ORGANIZE NEW BRANCH
Yours received stating Mr. J. S. Wood
would be at Granville on Nov. 29th to
address a meeting on behalf of Manitoba.
Grain Growers' Association. We have
arranged to hold the meeting at 2.30 p.m.
on arrival of train from Roseisle. We
have also arranged for a meeting at night
at the Albert school where another branch
is going to be started and hope this will
suit Mr. Wood.

JAMES McGREGOR.
Carman.

CLANWILLIAM MEETS

CLANWILLIAM MEETS

At our meeting on Nov. 1, we appointed three delegates to attend the meeting in Minnedosa of the County Association of Grain Growers on the 18th of November to discuss the advisability of sending one or more delegates to Ottawa at the coming session of parliament re the tariff and other important affairs. The meeting expressed itself as being strongly in favor of a reduction in the tariff especially on agricultural implements and machinery, and reciprocity with the United States in farm products; also in favor of the terminal elevators being owned and operated by the government and the Hudson's Bay railway on the same principles. We also thought the establishment of a chilled meat industry would be of great benefit to the country. ould be of great benefit to the country E. E. BAILEY, Sec.

WASKADA SENDS TWO

At the close of the meeting here adressed by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, it was moved and seconded that we send two delegates to Ottawa on December 10. Our next meeting is called for \$6th of this month and a part of the business will be the appointing of the delegates.

GOODLANDS ON DECK

GOODLANDS ON DECK
On Nov. 11 the Goodlands branch of
the Grain Growers' Association held a
meeting at which Mr. Avison was present
and addressed us on the need of government owned terminals elevators, the
Hudson's Hay railroad and tariff reform.
Mr. Avison in the course of his remarks
showed to the satisfaction of those
present that there were many advantages
to be gained to the farmers of the West
by getting the Dominion government to
pass legislation along those lines. He
also impressed the necessity of having a
good strong delegation go to Ottawa to
have the government take up those
questions. Hefore the meeting adjourned
it was decided to send at least one delegate
from this branch. Fourteen members
were enrolled for 1911. At the close of
the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was
tendered Mr. Avison.

T. S. PERRIN, Sec.

T. S. PERRIN, Sec.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to be shocked over the \$25,000 salary taken by Judge Harmon as receiver of a railroad, but he thinks nothing of having blocked the processes of law so that Paul Morton was enabled to jump from the Roosevelt cabinet into an \$80,000 salary with his heartiest commendations.

The Alberta L.I.D. Convention

Continued from Page 27

'he following resolution was then nimously adopted:— Resolved that the provincial govern-

ment be asked to pass legislation to admit of the province being divided into areas of about nine townships and provis-ion made for the residents of those areas to be organized as municipalities or local improvement districts as the majority

Next Convention at Calgary

A resolution was presented from local improvement district No. 12-A-5, requesting that the next convention be held in Calgary and this was unanimously adopted.

adopted.
On motion of L. I. D. No. 12-2-4, it was moved, "That the department of public works get out a stock sheet so that at the end of each year all implements belonging to districts can be entered thereon, where such implements are at close of season and in what condition they are. Such sheet to be in keeping of each secretary-treasurer and a duplicate copy to be sent to the department with the annual returns of the district. On motion of L. I. D. No. 12-2-4, it was moved. "That taxes on lots in any subdivision be raised to \$1.00 per lot instead of 25 cents taxes on lots in any subdivision be raised to \$1.00 per lot instead of 25 cents per lot as at present."

The Gopher Pest

The Gopher Pest

A large amount of discussion ensued on the gopher pest. Some of the delegates were in favor of the government placing a bounty on gophers, others were in favor of the districts appropriating money for the purchase of poison and the holding of field days, while another plan was suggested that a tax should be put on unoccupied lands sufficient to cover the cost of a man putting out poison on this unoccupied lands sufficient to cover the cost of a man putting out poison on this land. A fourth plan was to inject some disease into the gophers so that they can exterminate themselves. The resolution requesting the government to place a bounty on gophers was then defeated by a large majority.

Surtax on Speculators' Land

Surtax on Speculators' Land

A resolution to place a surtax of one and one-quarter cents per acre on all lands owned by speculators was defeated.

On re-assembling on Wednesday afternoon, a resolution from L. I. D. No. 28-R-4, allowing councillors to work out their taxes, was defeated.

The matter of the rate of taxation for the districts was then taken up and on a vote being taken it was decided to recommend that the minimum rate of taxation should be three cents per acre and the maximum rate to be ten cents per acre. A discussion ensued on the matter of the survey of new roads and it was decided to recommend that all the facts possible be considered by a surveyor before making a proposed survey and that the government request their surveyors. the government request their surveyor to confer with a committee of the counc before making the survey if possible.

More Surveyors Wanted

More Surveyors Wanted

L. I. D. No. 18-W-4 introduced the following resolution which secured the unanimous endorsation of the convention.

"Whereas during the last six years since the present local improvement districts were organized, councils have been making requests for deviations from the road allowances; and have been securing agreements from the owners of the land for these deviations, sending such agreements to the department of public works, with the recommendation that the agreement should be completed and the necessary survey made by the department, and

Whereas the same answer has been received in almost every case from the department to the effect that the matter will be attended to the first time the government engineer is in the district, and

"Whereas in many cases this work has a work has a survey has not been a survey to be a survey to be a survey of the district, and

"Whereas in many cases this work has a work has a survey of the surv

Whereas in many cases this work has been delayed for several years owing to the fact that the engineer did not visit the

"Be it therefore resolved that the "He it therefore resolved that the minister of public works be informed of this delay, and that he be requested to remedy same either by the appointment of more engineers or surveyors or by seeing that the present work now waiting on the files is completed, as such delay is causing great inconvenience to all the districts affected."

Co-operation Wanted

L. I. D. No. 18-W-4, also introduced nother resolution which received the

manimous endorsation of the council, as

follows:—
"That the department of public works be requested to instruct all department road inspectors to confer with the councils of local improvements districts when government work is being laid out, as the present plan is not conducive to systematic or harmonious work between the department and the local improvement district councils."

Spend More Money on Roads

Spend More Money on Roads
L. I. D. No. 30-T-4 introduced a strong resolution, which was ably supported by Mr. H. Greenfield in a powerful speech. He pointed out the need of more money being spent on the roads and stated that the policy of the government in the past had seemed to be to decide upon everything else first and if any money was left then the roads got the balance. This resolution was then unanimously adopted asking that the \$390,000 received from the federal government in lieu of lands be used in building rural roads in Alberta.

Amendments to the Act

Amendments to the Act

Amendments to the Act
Several suggestions were made for
amendments to the Local Improvement
Act, among them being a recommendation that as there is some doubt as to the
present meaning of the ordinance giving
councils power to collect arrears of taxes,
that the ordinance be amended so as to
include both current taxes and arrears
of taxes.

further resolution was adopted

A further resolution was adopted recommending that any person over eighteen years of age holding land in any local improvement district be qualified to vote. Also that all taxes owing to a district must be paid before any rate-payer can vote no matter in which division the land is situated.

Several proposed amendments dealing with the taxation of dogs, raising the rate of pay received by councillors; changed the date on which the ten per cent. penalty for non payment of taxes and allowing councillors to expend a certain sum for emergency work all met a short and summary fate, being rejected by the members.

A suggestion was presented that

by the members.

A suggestion was presented that owners of land adjacent to road allowances should be compelled to cut down the noxious weeds growing on the road in front of his farm. This did not meet with the favor of the delegates and the resolution was voted down. The same fate was meted out to a resolution suggesing that councillors should have control of the division road south and east of the township.

The Referendum

The Referendum

L. I. D. No. & Z-s introduced a resolution which to a slight extent introduced the referendum into the districts and it was passed by a large majority, as follows:

"Resolved that no survey for a new road in a local improvement district be made without the council has just investigated the matter and in the event of a difference of opinion between the council and the surveyor as to where the road should be located that the matter be referred to the ratepayers of the division in which the road is located and that the decision of a two-thirds majority of the ratepayers of the division for or against a surveyed road be passed by the council and government and carried into effect. Where a petition signed by a majority of the ratepayers of a district for the cancellation of an old surveyed road and the survey of a new road that has been passed by the council, that the surveyor be shown over the ground by a councillor of the district and a ratepayer who has signed such a petition. who has signed such a petiti

Amendments to the Rallway Act

Mr. Bower, president of the U. F. A., introduced several subjects which were of interest to the farming district as a whole and asked the convention to consider same, the result being that the following resolutions were unanimously substitutions.

adopted:

"Resolved that we the convention of local improvement districts of the province of Alberta protest to the Dominion government against the continuation on the statutes of Canada of subsection One of section 294 of the Railway Act.

"Further we ask that an amendment be made to the act making plain the liability of the railway companies for loss of stock killed or injured on the tracks where such stock has gained access to the tracks by reason of defective guards or fences.

"Further that stock being found anywhere on the track other than on the point of intersection with the highway

be taken as prima facie evidence of defec-tive guards or fences unless the railway company can prove that such stock has gained access through private gates or crossings carelessly left open by the owner of the stock or property or their agents.

Minimum Rates on Cars

Minimum Rates on Cars

"Whereas there is an attempt being made by interested parties to raise the minimum weight of loads for cars, and whereas this would have the effect of injuring the business of the smaller dealers thereby taking them out of the field of competition giving the large dealers and wholesalers a more complete monopoly.

"Be it recsolved that we request the railway commission not to grant the application for a higher minimum weight of car loads.

Franking Privileges

Franking Privileges

"Whereas the telephone lines of the ovince belong to the people of the

province.

"Therefore be it resolved that we memorialize the provincial government that they do not grant franking privileges over these lines to anyone."

Railway Rates

"Whereas hitherto it has been taken as an accepted principle by the railways and allowed by the Railway commission that density of traffic and the competition of other roads be taken into consideration when framing their freight and passenger rates making discriminatory rates in favor of localities where such conditions against thus nutting the newer provinces

when framing their freight and passenger rates making discriminatory rates in favor of localities where such conditions exist thus patting the newer provinces and districts at a disadvantage and retarding their development.

"We submit that if it is wrong to grant rebates and special rates to large and wealthy shippers it is equally wrong to discriminate against the newer and less densely populated districts. where competition does not exist more especially because of the fact that greater concessions are given for the building of railways in newer districts.

"Therefore be it resolved that we apply to the railway commission and protest against a continuistion of this discrimination and ask that the mileage rate be made equal over every point of any railway company's ines."

At the request of some of the delegates it was decided that as these four resolutions could not be called in a strict sense as work coming under the jurisalction of the local improvement districts association that it should be known that they were introduced at the request of the U. F. A. to assist them in some of the problems they were now taxing up, and as these questions were of great moment to the farmers of the country.

Mr. A. Filler, inspector of local improvement districts, was then called upon for an address.

Mr. J. Smith, president of the Saskatchewan local improvement districts, was then called upon for an address.

Mr. J. Smith, president of the Saskatchewan local improvement districts, was re-appointed secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year and Messars. Mason, Greeafield, McNicol, Fream, and Moorehouse were appointed on the executive committee.

The financial statement showed receipts of \$550 and expenditure of \$335.94

The financial statement showed re-ceipts of \$580 and expensiture of \$353.94 leaving a balance of \$664.05 in the treasury

VALUABLE FLAX SHIPMENT

VALUABLE FLAX SHIPMENT
Fort William, Oat., Nov. \$3.—The
most valuable shipment of grain ever
carried across the great lakes was taken
from Fort William yesterday. The
steamer Ireland, one of the big American
freighters, cleared from this port with a
cargo of \$41,000 bushels of flax, valued
at \$383,\$20. The steamer Weeks also
cleared yesterday for Buffalo with a
cargo of \$38,000 bushels of flax, valued
at \$375,990. There has been a big demand
for Canadian flax this season and the
movement has been heavy, especially
during the last ten days.

AEROPLANE RECORD

AEROPLANE RECORD

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—J. Armstrong
Drexel broke all seroplane altitude
records here to-day when he climbed
above this city until his Bleriot monoplane
was unable to make further progress is
the rarified air. The ink in the needle
of his barograph ran out at 9,970 feet,
which was accepted as a new world's
record tenight by Clifford B. Harmon,
chairman of the national associated sere
elubs.

The Dairy

A Model Dairy and its Certified Milk

A Model Dairy an

So far as most people are concerned, milk is a white, chalky fluid found in glass bottles on doorsteps by servant girls at an early hour of the morning. On the strength of its being in a bottle people take it for granted that it is clean and wholesome, and about once a month they force themselves to drink a glass of it under the impression that they are thus laying a foundation for a hale and hearty old age. But these people have never been in a dairy. They have seen cows in fields occasionally, but their only knowledge of the conection between cows and milk, is one of hearsay and reading.

The average man, so far as milk and dairies are concerned, is much in the same position as the little orphan boy who was sent out to a sanatarium in the country. The matron started in to feed him milk. He refused to touch it.

"But it's good for you," she insisted, "nice, fresh milk—it'il make you fat."

"I don't want it," he wailed, "I want clean milk what comes in bottles. I won't drink no milk what you squeeze out of a beastly cow."

That's the general impression. Any milk in a bottle is clean, wholesome milk. But if people visited a few dairies they would change their minds. And if they read a few scientific analysis of milk they would never drink anything but whisky or some other antiseptic lotton for the rest of their lives. Unless, of course, they were sensible and took to certified milk. Which brings me to a consideration of that guaranteed lacteal fluid, and also the very beautiful farm where one variety of it grows.

Away up Yonge Street in the neighborhood of York Mills, there is a dairy farm.

of that guaranteed lacteal fluid, and also the very beautiful farm where one variety of it grows.

Away up Yonge Street in the neighborhood of York Mills, there is a dairy farm which is a model in its kind. It is a plant which would delight the heart of a milk-man—if a man who makes out milk bills can be regarded as having any heart.

In the first place, there are about three hundred acres of rich land, where you can grow anything you want, from corn to alfalfa. They had three crops of the latter this year. And then there is a magnificent big cow-barn, with a huge loft where they store away all the alfalfa, and a couple of big silos outside where they store away all the alfalfa, and a couple of big silos outside where they pack away all the corn. It ferments there and forms silage—the best feed in the world for milch cows.

But the most interesting part of that barn is the basement, where the cows are. If you happen along about three o'clock in the afternoon, and can induce Mr. Gordon Gooderham, the manager of the farm, to take you around the place, he'll probably steer you over here. And you'll see as pretty a lot of Holstein cows as you ever saw in your life. Great, fat, handsome beasts they are, with shining black and white coats, the picture of good health and good spirits. And every cow has its head in a patent iron stanchion. Even the supporting posts are of iron piping. The floor is sprinkled with clean straw, and men in white garments go from cow to cow with patent milk pails, while the air is filled with the pleasant sounds of milking time. Everything in the place is clean and sweet-smelling. It is a revelation to one who knows anything about the ordinary cow barn. And then Mr. Gooderham astonishes you by telling you that the cows have been in for a week or more, and that they won't go out for the rest of the winter.

"But how do they keep healthy," you ask.

"Oh, they keep in good shape all right, because we look after them properly,"

"But how do they keep hearthy, you ask.
"Oh, they keep in good shape all right, because we look after them properly."
"But why not let them out for a little air?" you insist, being a greenhorn, who doesn't know anything about it.
"Well, you see," he explains resignedly, "that they give more milk when they don't have to use up their energy walking around."

around."

And soon you begin to see the completeness of the system on this model dairy. You also begin to understand the thoroughness of the precautions against any contamination of the milk. Every cow is carefully brushed off with a wet cloth before milking, and the patent pail strains the milk at once, so that any hairs or foreign matter that did get in would be eliminated almost immediately.

As the milk is taken from the cows a

boy carries it to a concrete building right near the cow-barn. Here he pours it into a funnel, and it runs into the building. And then you and Mr. Gooderham run in together—which is a very special favor, for this is the center of the whole system. It is the bottling plant.

After going through the office, you enter the bottle-washing room, and then get into the sterilizing room where the bottling is done. As stated above, this is a special favor, for only the bottler is allowed in here during bottling hours. The reason is, that everything is sterilized, and strangers are not permitted to bring in pleasure-parties of germs and microbes.

"Is the bottler sterilized?" you ask, being facetious.

"No, but his clothes are."

And the way they do the sterilizing is by turning into this room, which is all concrete, a current of live steam which thoroughly disenfects it. Any microbes that can't make a getaway are boiled. The bottles are specially sterilized in a patent tank.

The system is beautifully complete. The milk flows in warm from the cows.

The system is beautifully complete.
The milk flows in warm from the cows.
It flows over chilled pipes and then runs into a receptacle with a dozen short

As a matter of fact, it seems that a persons can stand a few hundred microbe without any trouble in the world—would never suspect they were there. The individual microbe is fortunately undersized. But when they get up into the hundreds of thousands they begin to be dangerous. And the moral is, drink certified milk and be on the safe side.

There are a lot more interesting things about this model farm, which is one of the hobbies of Mr. W. G. Gooderham, and on which, by the way, he has spent a great deal of money, in spite of the fact that such establishments are rarely profitable.

that such establishments are rarely profitable.

"There is very little demand for certified milk," Mr. Gordon Gooderham explained, "as the ordinary person doesn't realize the necessity for cleanliness and care in handling milk."

A farm of this kind may, therefore, be regarded as an institution of public service, and it is pleasant to know that at the recent National Dairy Show in Chicago, this York County dairy and this young agriculturist was able to beat the best in America in the certified cream competition. In spite of the handicap which he suffered in being obliged to send his milk and cream so far, Mr. Gooderham got the gold medal for cream and the diploma for milk. This is a splendid and unimpeachable evidence of the efficiency of the Manor Dairy Farm.—Saturday Night.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CONCRETE

A bag of cement, a few shovelfuls of sand, and a few more of gravel or stone, mixed with water. Simple, easily ob-tained and cheap, these are the materials

supply. Farmers who experience diffi-culty in keeping their dairy premises just as neat, clean and odorless as they would like, will find their greatest aid in con-crete. The stalls of dairy barns are arranged with the cows in the opposite rows of stalls standing with heads or heels

rows of stalls standing with heads or heels toward each other.

Remove all manure and other foreign matter together with such humps of earth as may be necessary to give the floor a slight slope in the direction in which the manure will be removed. Begin the con-struction of the floors at the two sides of the barn so that the middle and ends may

manure will be removed. Begin the construction of the floors at the two sides of the barn so that the middle and ends may be used as working space.

Consider a barn planned to have the two rows of cows facing each ether. On the earthen floor, at a distance of 4½ feet from the side walls of the barn, set on edge a line of 2 by 6 inch boards, extending the entire length of the building. Support these boards by stakes driven firmly in the ground on the side of the board away from the barn wall. By means of a carpenter's spirit level and a grade line, see that the top of these boards have an even slope (say one-eighth inch per foot) towards the manure pit. Allowing a clear intervening space of 10 inches, set up in a similar way a line of 2 by 8-inch boards with the supporting stakes inside of the 10-inch space and with the top of this board 2 inches higher than the 6-inch board. In this space the drop gutter will later be constructed.

Between the wall and the 6-inch board tamp in sufficient gravel to even off all irregularities in the ground surface and to allow the building of a 5-inch thickness of floor, sloping ½ inch from the wall towards the gutter. Mix the concrete 1:2½:5, tamp into place, and finish the surface with a wooden float or a wire brush. The roughened surface thus produced gives the cow a good footing.

With the alley finished, begin the construction of the stall proper. For the average sized cow, the usual length of stall is 4 feet 8 inches from stanchion to drop gutter. The stall floor should slope not less than ½-inch toward the drop gutter to provide for drain. The adjustable stanchion fastener is set in the centre of the 6-inch manger wall and the length of the stall regulated by this device. For a stall 4 feet 8 inches long set the outside board (2 by 12 inches) of the manger wall as 6 feet 2 inches floor in the same manner as the alleyway was

set the outside board (* by is means) of the manger wall 5 feet & inches from the drop gutter.

In this space, place the 5-inch floor in the same manner as the alleyway was laid. If gas pipe stall divisions are to be used later, make mortises in the floor at the proper points by tamping the concrete around a core of the right size, removing the core when the concrete has stiffened. As soon as the floor of three stalls has been concreted and while the concrete is yet green, build the concrete manger wall upon the new stall floor. The projecting 7 inches of the & by 12-inch board already in place serves as the outer wall form. "Toe nail" two 1 by 6 inch boards together at their edges, thus providing a 7-inch height for the other manger wall form and a bearing plate to rest on the green stall floor.

How to Preserve Gate Posts

How to Preserve Gate Posts

How to Preserve Gate Posts

A sagging gate post rotted at the ground line gives all the surroundings an unkempt appearance. A very simple remedy is afforded by the use of concrete.

First, brace the post in such a way as to prevent its falling. (See Fig. 1). Then excavate around it, to a depth below frost line. With the post exposed, cut away that part of the wood which is found to be rotten.

Pull the post into proper position and renail the brace.

Now, drive stakes and place them against

remail the brace.

Now, drive stakes and place them against rough boards, (as shown in Fig. 2), allowing the boards to project 6 inches above the ground. This makes a box around the post, into which the concrete

Nail together several small boards and place them on the ground in such a position that they can be readily shoveled from. Mix your concrete on this platform and shovel it, when mixed, directly into the box, tamping with a 3-inch by 4-inch piece of lumber.

piece of lumber.

Proportions of concrete are, 1:2½:3.

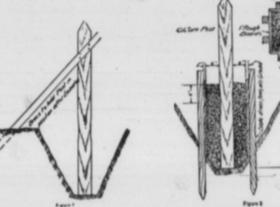
When filled, finish off with a steel trowel, leaving the concrete slightly higher where it rests against the sides of the post than at the edges. Braces and forms may be removed after two days and the earth filled around the concrete, up to the ground lead.

Material Required for 6 x 8-inch Post 5 cubic feet of bank run gravel. 2)½ cubic feet sand. 1 bag cement.

nozzles running down out of it. A box of bottles is run under these nozzles, which just reach the bottle heads. The man in charge presses a lever. The bottles are raised up against the nozzles, and the milk pours down into them. They are filled in an instant, and are then capped and scaled. It is a striking instance of what scientific methods will do in the way of handling milk. In this case the milk is bottled in the shortest possible time, and is not allowed at any point to come in contact with contamination. It is certified milk, and is guaranteed by the medical association, whose certificare is on each bottle, and whose inspectors

that go to make up concrete—and with them the farmer can work wonders in the improvement of his farm. This 20th century has been referred to as "the cement age;" and the growing use of concrete, in all kinds of structural work, would seem to warrant the phrase. One of the most important features of this rapidly increasing realization of concrete's great possibilities, is its recognition as the ideal material for the construction of farm buildings and farm utilities of every description.

The large number of "converts to concrete" that our agricultural communities have produced in the past few years,



pounce down on the milk wagons every now and then and bear off a bottle to be

now and then and bear off a bottle to be analyzed.

"Do they ever get any microbes?" you ask, under the impression that a microbe is a thing you catch with a hook.

"Never more than about four hundred to the cubic centimetre—we are allowed a margin of five thousand."

"Good Heavens!" you gasp, "how many are there in ordinary milk?"

"Oh, it would average about one hundred thousand to the cubic centimetre, though, of course, really bad milk would run very much higher than that."

opens up a wide field of speculation as to what we may attain, in this direction, a few years hence; and warrants the prediction that before very long the use of any other material for the erection of new buildings or the repairing of old ones, may be looked upon as an unusual procedure.

Concrete in the Cow Barn

Every section of the country has at times been subjected to an epidemic of infectious diseases directly traceable to milk. Provincial health officers are giving this matter close attention, and in their opinion continual cleanliness is the first requisite of a healthful source of milk

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Poultry

The Development of Canadian Poultrying

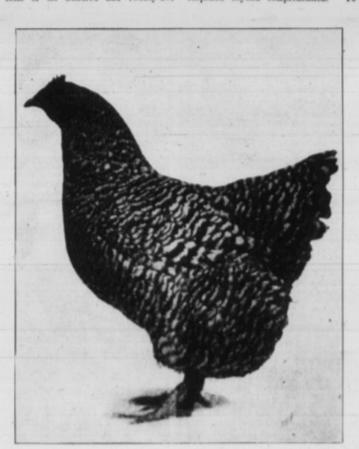
Depends on the Farmer and True Co-operation By JOSEPH L. MURRAY

By JOSEPH

I want to write something, if brief, about the possibilities of the Canadian poultry industry. Not that end of the business which is of especial interest to the fancier, or the exhibition specialist, but that feature which makes of poultrying a very important department of agriculture, and a factor in the nation's development. Canadians have been, and are, peculiarly slow in grasping the magnitude and the enormous possibilities of poultrying. The hen is regarded as something too insignificant for serious consideration, and her economic value is not appreciated. Compared with the big, mild-eyed dairy cow, or the massive compact Shorthorn, the hen looks small and undignified, I am free to admit, but in estimating the value of the world's food products she invariably and unmistakeably proves herself a consideration which must be reckoned with, and seriously. The poultry products of the American Republic, for instance, last year reached the astonishing total of six hundred and twenty-five

nitely. The ones cited, however, should be sufficient to convey to the reader an idea of the importance of the much neglected hen, and her value products, when considering the agricultural industries of the United States, and the development and progress of the American Republic in agriculture generally, is undoubtedly enviable. Now, to more impressively drive home the fact, examine Canadian poultry statistics. We are told by poultry educationalists that Canada is producing annually poultry products to the value of twenty-five million dollars. The United States is producing to the extent of six hundred and twenty-five million dollars. With a population of about ten times ours they are producing about thirty times the poultry products that this country is producing. In other words the United States is beating us three to one per head of population.

I have drawn this situation to the attention of different farmers, and they seem surprised beyond comprehension.



million dollars. This amounts to more than the total wheat crop of the same country in 1908 by nine millions of dollars. It is nearly one-half the value of all the cattle on the farms in the United States on January 1st, 1909, and that, be it noted, is putting only the annual income from poultry products against the total value of the cattle. What is perhaps more readily and generally appreciable in the way of comparison is the fact that the poultry product alone is more than half the total agricultural exports of the United States for the year nineteen hundred and nine. It may be added that this poultry product is twice the value of the whole potato crop of the North American continent. It is nearly equal to the farm value of all the barley grown in the world two years ago. It is greater than the farm value of the total sheep and swine in the United States on January 1st, 1909.

One might go on with those surprising and startling comparisons almost indefi-

them the hen appeared as an industrial joke—something for the women and children to amuse themselves with. These men, and what I am about to say is true of Canadian farmers as a class, readily acknowledge the importance of carefully studying Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Jersey pedigrees, and admit the absolute importance of having none but the best breeding animals on their farms, but in poultry they have failed to see the difference between the type of fowl which will produce chickens which are matured at two and one-half pounds, and the type that produces healthy and vigorous chickens which at maturity weigh from five to six pounds. Wisely and well the standard-bred cattle have been carefully stabled, and forced ahead in stall feeding, but with utter blindness to self-interest Canadian farmers have allowed that empress of farm productivity, the ben, ta scratch for her living, steal it, or starve for want of it, and the veriest scrub has

been reckoned equal to the pure-bred bird.

been reckoned equal to the pure-bred bird.

How long is this situation to exist? When will it be improved and the poultry industry take the place it should among the factors in this nation's agricultural development? When, in my humble opinion, two things happen—first when the Canadian farmer begins to really appreciate the enormous profit-making possibilities presented by the poultry business, and, secondly, when market conditions shall have been so reformed as will ensure to the man who produces the article, a fair share of what it cost the consumer.

The farmer must be shown a scheme—a way, whereby he is going to make more dollars for his own individual self, and poultrying will be to him magnetic. It is, therefore, desirable to vencourage the farmer, and those in a position to do so should by example and instruction help him, and be even willing to stand back of him. The farmer will be better off for it, and the country will have benefitted.

Co-operation among farmers in the benefitted.

benefitted.

Co-operation among farmers in the producing and in the marketing of poultry and eggs is the very corner-stone of success. But it must be co-operation that will take out of the pockets of the middleman and the buying combines, the trust organizations, and the carrying corporations, the tremendous profits now made by them, and place these profits where they belong, in the pockets of the producers.

ducers.

This is possible; it is practical, and I believe its execution will be the solution of Canadian poultrying. The result would redound to the advantage of the individual farmer, and many of those who are carrying over an annual deficit from year to year would find themselves comfortable, and finally the country would collectively profit because agricultural values would be speedily advanced, and the possibilities of increase are almost unlimitable.

THE TURKEY

THE TURKEY

The bronze turkey is the acknowledged king of all poultry. The turkey is evidently of American origin. The wild turkey was found in abundance by the pioneers of the eastern, southern and western sections of the United States. They existed also in great numbers in Mexico long before this time. It is evident that the turkey was introduced into Europe from America. The following historical review of this matter was written by Rev. C. E. Peterson, and covers the ground completely.

"At what time the domestic fowl was first introduced into England is unknown, but there is a tradition in Cornwall that it was originally brought to that part of the coast by the Phenicians when they came to traffic for tin and copper with the natives previous to the Roman invasion; and to this day, in some parts of the country, it is called the Persian bird, but why this latter does not appear; and further, it is especially noted by Cesar (De Belle) that the cock, the goose and the hare were among, of not the whole of, the domestic animals of the ancient Britons, and kept by them for pleasure only, before his invasion of the country, but that soon after their scruples in this direction disappeared.

However that may be, it is certain the Romans brought with them the "fighting cock" both to the south and the north of England; clear proof of which are the bones, nay, the very metal spurs used in their contests, that have been found both in Surrey and Cornwall.

One metal spur was dug up in Southwark, and a pair in an old Roman wall in the latter county, besides others that unfortunately were not preserved or sufficiently noted.

That these same ancients were not acquainted with the turkey goes far to somewhat settle the disputed question, whether the turkey is a native of this country or not, being now taken for granted by all naturalists and historians that the new world was its birthplace, and from there was introduced into the old world.

It is interesting to note the writings of old historians, a few of which follow:

The

old world.

It is interesting to note the writings of old historians, a few of which follow:

The first author of whom any mention is made of the turkey is the Oviedo, who wrote about the year 1325. He has described them minutely with that curiosty and attention which new objects generally incite, and as he was acquainted with no name of these birds, till then unknown to the Europeans, he gave them that which he thought most suited to them. He called them a kind of peacock, and he relates that even then, at this early date, on account of their utility

and the excellent taste of their flesh, they were not only reared and domesticated by the Europeans in Spain, where they were first found, but that they were carried first to New Castile and to the West Indian Islands.

Lopez de Gomara, whose book was printed in 1553, makes use of Gallopavo, and says that the fowl resembles in shape the peacock and the domestic cock, and that of all the fowls in New Spain its flesh is the most delicious.

In the year 1584 wild turkeys were found in Virginia, and Rene de Laudonnier found them on his landing in North America in 1564.

That these fowls were not known in England in the beginning of the sixteenth century is very probable, as they are not mentioned in the particular description of a grand entertainment given by Archbishop Nevil; nor in the regulations made by Henry VIII, representing his household, in which all fowls used in the royal kitchen are named.

As these fowls are found at present in Asia and Africa, it may be worth while to briefly mention that as much proof can be given that they were not known there until introduced by Europeans.

The standard weights of young turkeys are: Adult cock, 36 pounds; yearling cock, 33 pounds; cockerel, 25 pounds; hen, 20 pounds; pullet, 16 pounds.

Color of body, black, beautifully shaded with bronze. Fluff, black, each feather ending in a wide black, bronze band extending across the feather, with a narrow edging of white. Male's wings bows a brilliant bronze with greenish lustre. Each primary feather must be evenly and distinctly barred across with parallel bars of black and white throughout the length of feather.

White Holland Turkey

The White Holland Turkey

The White Holland Turkey

The White Holland Turkey

The White Holland and Connecticut. They are next to the bronze variety is said to be a native of Holland.

The standard weights being: Cock, 26 pounds; poulet, 12 pounds.

The plumage is pure white throughout. Shanks and toes, white or pinkish white; eyes, hazel: head, rich red, changeable to bluish white.

Narragans

edged with black.

Buff Turkey

This variety is of American origin, having been brought out a few years ago. Plumage color, pure buff, the wings being a very light shade of buff. Standard weight: Cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; beitet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 18 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds.

Slate Turkey

This variety is also of American origin. These fowls when right are almost blue in color, the shade resembling that of the Blue Andalusian, the female being much lighter in color than the male. The standard calls of a plumage color, slaty or ashy-blue, sometimes dotted with black. The standard weight are: Cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 18 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 18 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds.

Black Turkey

The Black turkey is a native of America.
In plumage color they are a lustrous black throughout. Standard weights: Cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weight: Cock, less than 20 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds.



The Horse

PREFERS THE CLYDESDALES

PREFERS THE CLYDESDALES

In answer to a question recently asked in The Guide "What breed of horses do you prefer, and the reasons why?" the following reply was received from "Billy Marshall," Minitonas, Man:— What breed of heavy horses do I prefer, and why?

Quite a number of years ago I saw the judging of horses at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show held that year in one of the largest cities in England.

The open class for draft geldings brought out animals of various breeds from all parts of the kingdom; Shires being largely in the majority. The first prize went to a pair of Clydesdales, sons of the "MacGregor," who was then the star of the breed. The question arises, why were they placed first being undersized in comparison with the massive Shires? It was undoubtedly their superb action facilitated by their close hocks and their long springy posterns.

I do not prefer a poor Clyde to a good Percheron, because the Percheron, take him horse for horse, has got all other draft breeds beaten for uniformity. His weak point is his legs, or rather the position of his legs under him. A boy who was set to the task of writing an essay on "the horse," commenced:—"The horse is a very noble animal. It has a leg at every corner." This boy must have

was set to the task of writing an essay on "the horse," commenced:—"The horse is a very noble animal. It has a leg at every corner." This boy must have been describing the Percheron horse. He stands too far apart behind, and is too short in the postern. It is impossible for the Percheron to be a good mover.

The Clyde is built from the ground up, the Percheron from the air down.

The Clyde is built from the ground up, the Percheron from the air down.
We have unfortunately imported more Clyde sires into the West, some of them too, of good pedigree, which never should have escaped the casterator's knife, and never would have escaped it only for the demand for them here. The consequence is that this country contains too many Clydes which are a disgrace to the name. Another source of evil in the West is, if a man has a registered mare he considers her progeny from a registered horse fit for stud purposes. The choice animals of the breed, however, stand out to-day unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

THE COLT'S EDUCATION

THE COLT'S EDUCATION

The better a horse is trained, the closer the understanding that exists between the horse and the driver, the greater will be the amount of work that the horse can do and, as the friction lessens, the longer will be the working life of both horse assignment.

The average horse broken by the average man does not know how to put its full strength to the work at hand, and often develops a bad temper that limits its usefulness in many ways. Its willulness causes a loss of time that amounts to many hours in a few months. The irritation caused by the driver lessens his ability to do his best work, and a broken implement, and now and then a broken vehicle, caused by unstradiness, lack of control, soon amounts to many dollars.

The first requisite in colt training is a

The first requisite in colt training is a good working knowledge of the horse's mind. There is a tendency among horsemen to attribute to the horse a great amount of intelligence and, in some cases, even the power of reason. It is absolutely necessary that this fallacy be eradicated from your mind, if you want to have well trained horses. No horse or any other animal but man has ever yet indicated any ability to reason. Reason is the ability to proceed from a

ever yet indicated any ability to reason. Reason is the ability to proceed from a cause to a conclusion. I desire to consider some acts some horses are reported to have done, and to show that there are other ways of explaining a horse's actions besides the power of reason.

The first story is the old story of horses working pump handles to get a drink of water. Now if the horse did it by reasoning it must have thought something like this: "I saw my master working the pump handle up and down and the trough was filled with water, . Now, if I work the pump handle the same way, the trough will be filled and I can get a drink."

If you ever get an opportunity, watch

Irink."

If you ever get an opportunity, watch its actions and determine whether they ndicate any such thought. His actions will be about as follows: Many times

he will quench his thirst at the same trough paying no attention to the pump whatever. Sometimes he comes when the trough is dry and sniffs about for water, he repeats this process many times. He sniffs at the trough, the spout, the top and handle. He nibbles at the trough, spout, top, and handle. He pulls at each. Finally he makes an up and down motion on the handle and a tiny stream trickles from the spout. He did not purposely pull the handle up and down, for maybe he had pulled it laterally many times. No one can imply any reason so far. Surely, if he has any reasoning power he will now, since he has succeeded in getting water, repeat the movement of the handle and get water the second time. But not so, he again sriffs and nibbles and maybe longer reaching the handle the second time than the first. After many trials he finally happens to move the handle just right and receives his drink. He may repeat this roundabout process many times until by chance he begins at the handle and gets water. Thus, not by a process of reasoning, but by associating the handle and water by numerous repetitions did the horse arrive at the process, of getting water. Where this one horse formed this habit thousands of others never formed such a habit.

Another feat that is often given as evidence that horses reason is the ability shown by many horses to open gates. Such gates have usually a very simple device or a hook. A horse learns to operate this particular gate just as the horse spoken of above learns to open the gate breaks up the muscular habit the horse has gained, and he must begin over again.

Any one who believes a horse reasons when it opens a gate will be easily un-

over again.

Any one who believes a horse reasons when it opens a gate will be easily undeceived if he changes the fastening to the other end and then watches the performance of the horse. After he finds the fastening he has the entire process to learn over again, simply because the peg pulls out in the opposite direction. I mention these instances because they are invariably pointed out as the highest indications of reasoning. Many other such indications might be mentioned: but the argument that any ability is shown by the horse to go from premise to a definite conclusion is entirely lacking. emise to a definite conclusion is entire-lacking. The horse, in a state of nature remains

The horse, in a state of nature remains generation after generation in the same mental condition. Never until he comes in contact with man and receives training from him is there any progress in his mental equipment. Every indication points to the fact that whatever progress he makes comes from without, not by any reasoning within. Therefore it is necessary to bear in mind, in training a colt, that it will not gain in knowledge unless its training is continued. It stops just where you leave it, except for the accidental impressions made that attach some minor habit.

I have discussed this point somewhat

some minor habit.

I have discussed this point somewhat at length, because it is fundamental in training horses. When a man realizes that he is training muscles to certain actions, and that through these muscles the brain is trained, then and then only is he fit to develop a horse.

FEEDING THE FARM HORSE

FEEDING THE FARM HORSE
Probably the most important part in
the care of the horse is the feeding. A
large majority of the diseases among
farm horses result from faulty feeding.
So many make the mistake of not securing the best feed. Their trouble begins
when partially matured, musty and dusty
feed is used.
Several points should be taken into
consideration when we decide upon the

Several points should be taken into consideration when we decide upon the amount of feed; whether the animal is accustomed to dry feed, and if in good flesh or in a thin, emanciated condition.

A horse should not be fed a large quantity of hay and grain without exercise. Many think that because a horse ja thin in flesh no work should be required of him. It is always best to work the flesh into the animal rather than to fatten him as you would a steer.

A good plan is to have a stated program as to time and amount of feed to be

given. Horses, by all means, should be fed regularly. Hay requires time for mastication and digestion. For this reason the large percentage of the hay should be fed at night. Horses soon learn the manner of giving food and water, so it is best to have one feeder and have his plan followed out for all the horses. The horse should receive some water the first thing in the morning. After watering, the horse is fed a small amount of hay and then given grain after all the hay has been eaten. By this plan the feed which is the most difficult to digest is left in the stomach, and therefore receives proper digestion. The noon feed should be given after the horse is cooled and has been allowed to rest for fifteen minutes or half an hour. A small quantity of water may be given soon after the horse is brought to the barn. Feed hay, and when the animal is thoroughly cooled, give all the water he desires, after which feed the grain. At night feed the same as at noon, only give more hay: in fact, feed as much hay at night as is given at both morning and noon meals. When a horse is working hard and is fed large quantities of grain, it is found advisable once a week, to give a bran mash for the evening meal. The bran acts as a laxative and prevents indigestion and possibly a case of colic.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

THE RACEHORSE MEN AND THE COUNTRY FAIR

COUNTRY FAIR

Among the people interested in country fairs there is a feeling that features of a more educational character should be introduced. Too little attention has been given to this point in the past and a large number of country fairs have drifted into the channel of light amusements, loosing almost entirely the real objects of a country fair. The fact that many country fairs have failed in recent years, and that many more are due to meet the same fate, can be accountable in a large measure by the inadequate provisions made for agricultural and educational exhibits. If the country fair is to succeed and is to accomplish the real object of its organization, attention must be given to the agricultural exhibits and educational display. The visitor who attends these fairs should be able to secure information which can be applied in the daily coverties of the visitor who attends these fairs should be able to secure information which can be applied in the daily operations of the farm. He must be made to feel that he has been repaid for his time and not that he has spent the day simply watching horse races. Just how the fair exhibits can be made more educational and of greater value is a problem that must be worked out in fair circles.

We take the liberty of quoting the following from the report of one of the daily papers whose representative was present at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association held at Brandon, November 10:—

and Arts Association held at Brandon, November 10:—
"One of the leading questions laid before the meeting was that in connection with the policy to be pursued by the new board with respect o the racing program for last year's fair. The opinion was expressed by several members that the board was devoting too much time and money to this feature of the fair which, they claimed, was due to the Brandon Turf club being strongly represented on the fair directorate.

Turr club being strongly represented on the fair directorate.

R. M. Matheson addressed the share-holders, advocating that more attention be paid the agricultural end of the fair, by increasing the value of the premiums offered in the horse and cattle sections and giving less importance to the racing program.

Not Unanimous Not Unanim

Not Unanimous

Several members of the board took issue with Mr. Matheson, claiming that the races were the most important feature of the fair, and that as soon as the board decided otherwise, the attendance at the fair would begin to drop off. The discussion was of a heated nature, but no action was taken in the matter."

Horse racing is an important attraction of the fair, but there is a great deal of truth in the above report that too much time and money is given over to this branch of amusement at the summer fairs. At many of the board meetings about ninety-five per cent. of the time is devoted to the discussion of the races and sports and the remaining time is all that is given to the agricultural end of the fair. The usual Turf club member looks on the fair not as an agricultural and fine arts exhibit but as the big racing meet of the season. For this reason the Turf clubs are anxious (in fact they see to it in many cases) to be well represented

on the board of directors of the summer fairs and in the majority of cases they have more than their share of members. Take for example the Brandon summer fair board. On this board there are five-prominent members of the Turf club. It wou d appear from this that the Brandon exhibition exists not for the farmers but the Turf club.

One has just to look at the average fair posters in the summer to see where the big prize money goes. It is not to the agricultural side of the fair, it is to the horse racing. The turf man puts up the argument that to draw a crowd there must be classy horse racing and big money must be offered to get the best horses to compete. Good argument indeed for the "votaries" of the "turf" since it helps materially to line the pockets of the racing fraternity, at the expense of the farmer and farmer's sons.

If the farmers were given the inducements to exhibit their stock that are given to the racing game the fair would be a much greater success than it is at present.

reseqt.

The Turf clubs of the various towns and cities are not only anxious that there be a big card of races at their town or city fair, but that other towns and cities pay special attention to this feature so that they will be well repaid in following the "circuit" with their horses.

It is about time the features on the

It is about time the farmers on the board of the summer fairs got their backs stiffened and asserted their rights—the fair is for the farmer not the race-horse men.





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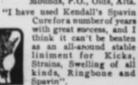
A lame horse is a dead loss. Spay , Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swoller ints and Bony Growths won' ure themselves. Yet you can cur-tese troubles and make your lame

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Live Stock

A PROFITABLE STEER

A bulletin published by the Missouri state board of agriculture describes the ints of the profitable steer as fol-

lows:

The head should be short and small because it does not contain any valuable flesh and because a short head invariably goes with a short, thick-set

body.

The forehead should be full, broad and high so as to show intelligence.

The mouth should be large and the muscles of the jaws well developed, so as to indicate good food grinding ap-

paratus.

The eyes should be full, bright and clear, because this indicates great vitality and vigor, two of the most important qualities.

The neck should be short, thick and set firmly on the shoulders, because this indicates a short, thick-set body and a tendency to lay on flesh.

The shoulders should be compact and well covered with flesh, so as to give smoothness of form and flesh on forequarters.

Strong, straight and wide-apart forelegs are wanted to give a good foundation for the fore-quarters. Legs should
be short because they are not worth
much, and anyhow, short legs are
stronger than long ones. The chest
should be wide, deep and thick through
the heart, so as to give plenty of room
for the most important organs of thebody, namely, the heart and lungs. The
brisket should be deep and moderately
projecting and breast wide because
they go with a well-formed chest.

The girth of the animal should be
large, because this indicates a good
chest. The crops or that portion just Strong, straight and wide-apart fore

chest. The crops or that portion just behind the withers, should be full, be-cause this is one of the valuable meat

cause this is one of the valuable meat portions.

The back must be short, straight and broad. Short because a short-backed animal is an early maturing one. Broad so as to give room for lots of flesh. Straight so as to give good support.

Ribs should be well sprung and arched in order to give plenty of room for the digestive organs. It is a well-founded fact that a large, deep chest and a capacious stomach are good indications that an animal has the capacity to utilize large quantities of food and make rapid progress in fattening. The ribs should be well covered with flesh, because this is a good indication that the animal fattess well.

Wide hips are wanted because wide hips go with broad loin and the loin is the most costly portion of the beef. Loin should be full and thigk for the same reason.

Loin should be full and thisk for the same reason.

The rump should be long, level and wide, so as to give plenty of room for full and well fleshed, in order to yield plenty of good round steak.

The hind legs should be short and straight, so as to give good foundation for hind quarters. The tail should have a smooth base, fine bone and a fine hair switch. Smooth base so there will be a smooth base, fine bone and a fine hair switch. Smooth base so there will be no fear of having lumpy patches of fat gathered there. This is very objection-able, because it spoils the looks of the steer, and looks go a long way in affect-ing the sale of an animal. Fine bone in the tail indicates that the animal is fine boned.

SHEEP ON THE FARM

Everyone who knows anything about sheep or the farm is aware of the fact that they will eat practically everything that grows upon the farm axcept mullen plant and thistles. Sheeß are the hest scavengers that we can have on the farm when it comes to cleaning out weeds. And we have seen sheep at thistles—not growing this less in the fields, but in winter we have noticed our lambs, and other sheep as well, pick that thistles out from the rest of the hay and eat them with apparent reliab. The matter of how to rid the fields and pattures of obnoxious weeds is an everincreasing problem, but if more diversified farming were practiced we firmly believe that the weed question would

be easier of settlement. The good Lord has established a sort of equilibrium for all nature, and just as soon as this balancing of parts is broken, just that balancing of parts is broken, just that soon must more stringent means for controlling our operations be employed. The one-crop farmer and the farmer who raises but one kind of live stock is sure to get into all kinds of trouble. Weeds and insect pests will work injury to his crops, and sickness is more likely to overtake his animals. Besides, when a farmer raises but one kind of live stock he is more subject to the fluctuations of the market, and his property depends entirely on the market for one class of live stock. Were he producing all classes of live stock for which his farm is suited he would be sure of good prices on part, for the markets are seldom off on all classes of animals at the same time.

good prices on part, for the markets are seldom off on all classes of animals at the same time.

The weed problem resolves itself largely into this: The very best kind of farming to follow for the farmer is the kind that is going to make life most miserable for the weeds. That means a good rotation of crops and the different classes of live stock to feed them to; this last includes, by all means, sheep. They will bring in more clear money, kill more weeds, and utilize more waste feed than any other animals on the farm. We know this to be a fact, and it is the experience of all who have had anything to do with sheep. It must not be concluded from this, however, that the way to kill weeds on the farm is to simply buy sheep and turn them in. In nine cases out of ten the big weeds which you fondly expected to see succumb to the onslaught of the bovine race will remain unfeared. Sheep do not like rank growing vegetation of any kind much less do they like rank, coarse weeds. Sheep, as weed-destroyers, must be handled with skill. They will eat the younger shoots of weeds in many cases in preference to grass. To get sheep to do their best work on pasture weeds, mow the weeds off and then notice the sheep go after the young shoots as they reappear. We have seen them almost completely rid a field of rank weeds in this way. The pasture was hadly set with perennial weeds and after the sheep had grazed over it for about three years the weeds were practically all gone. Each year the weeds was hadly set with perennial weeds and after the sheep had grazed over it for about three years the weeds were practically all gone. Each year the weeds were mowed off sometimes twice, and the new tender shoots were largely nipped off by the sheen. This process starved the root system by removing the leaf system, and so weakened the plants that they no longer grew well with the sheen grazing on them, and at the end of three years they were practically all gone. Rince then the sheep have been sold off the place, and the pasture is set as thickly as ever with the rank weeds. Their roots were not completely killed, and when given a chance commenced to grow again. Sheep will take care of most pasture weeds if they can have them sayived up tender and fresh—as in the case of the field weeds, which cause so much trouble, will be less obnoxious if a good eron rotation is followed. The rotation which is hest for the farm crops is usually the worst for the weeds.

THE YOUNG PORKERS

THE YOUNG PORKERS

The first week after farrowing is the critical time in the lives of the young porkers. Give the sow nothing but water the first day. After that she will take a little feed, but the amount should be increased slowly. If the pigs show signs of scouring, cut out the slop and give the sow some blood meal. Blood meal will cure scours in any young animal, and some of it should be kept on hand all the time. Twenty-five pigs out of every hundred are lost at farrowing time or soon afteg.. This is altogether too big a slice to take out of 4he profits.

Get the pigs to eating for themselves as soon as possible. Then provide a hog pasture for them. The way to produce cheap pork is to have plenty of grass. Rape makes the most reliable hog pasture. Alfalfa is better, but it can not be grown so easily in this country. If you want your hogs to keep growing

can not be grown so easily in the growing If you want your hogs to keep growing



No Other Christmas Gift

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You will agree that whatever will bring added brightness and cheer-fulness to your-home and to those you love; whatever will bring whole-some entertainment and amusement to the household is a thing to be greatly desired.

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you must keep them free from lice and worms. Dipping or spraying with some coal tar dip will fix the lice. Plenty of pure water and pumpkins, of charcoal and copperas, will help the pigs to get the best of the worms."

C. P. R. FINED

C. P. R. FINED

Toronto, Nov. 25.—"Why should these poor beasts be made to suffer because somebody mislaid a health certificate!" Crown Attorney Corley remarked in the police court here the other day, referring to the last charge brought against the C. P. R. for "cruelty and unnecessarily ill-treating animals." by allowing them to go without food or water while in transit for a longer period than 28 hours.
"It's lack of humanity to allow the animals to stand on a siding loaded after such a long trip," he said.

This was in connection with six carloads, 135 head of cattle shipped from Winnipeg by Henry Murvey to Charles Maybee, cattle dealer. It was 43½ hours from the time of feeding at White River until they were unloaded at the Western cattle market.

"But the health certificate was missing."

market.

"But the health certificate was missing at the Parkdale station," contended C.P. R. Counsel Spencer," and Superintendent Walker refused to allow their unloading until cleared by that certificate. At Toronto they were only \$½ hours late, that delay occurred between Muskoka and Toronto, where there is no feeding station."

"Then some of your officials blun-dered," threw back Mr. Corley. "Why didn't you give them water at least." "The market superintendent wouldn't

let them be taken off. A mistake is never wilful."

wilful."
Though regarding the mislaid paper as a regrettable fact, Magistrate Kingsford held that so long as the cattle were in the care of the railway that corporation was responsible. The fine was \$100 and costs.

PREDICTS WAR

PREDICTS WAR

New York, Nov. 25.—Capt. H. H. Rogers, son of the late Standard Oil financier, whose hobby is the study of military affairs, has just returned to New York from a long trip of observation in the army camps of France and Germany. He brought home with him the unpleasant prediction that Japan will provoke war with the United States some time before the Panama canal is opened. This is not only the belief of Capt. Rogers, but the concensus of opinion, he says, of the military men he met during his stay abroad. Rogers is a captain in the trind regiment of the National Guard of New York. Summing up what he gleaned abroad, Mr. Rogers said: "The control of the Pacific is between her and the United States, and she means to get it. Not withstanding all this recent peace talk in Japan, that nation is going to strike, and strike before the Panama canal is opened."

A physician was once arguing with his lawyer friend concerning the personal characteristics of one of the latter's clients. "It's no use," he said finally, "you can't make an angel out of a man" "No, that's so, I can't," rejoined the lawyer with feeling. "We have to leave that for you doctors."

rain Growers bunshine

Conducted by Margaret

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Advisory Board
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OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child. To gratify the wish of some invalid. To Maintain the Girls' Club Room at 274 Hargrave street.

To hold "Toy Mission" and entertainment for at least 2,000 children.

MOTTO-LET'S HELP

MOTTO LET'S HELL
Do a kindness, lend a hand,
You are sure to find
Every deed will plant a seed
And multiply in kind.

Cheer the sad and desolate, Do not ask them wby; They are weary and distressed— Simply soothe the sigh.

Make "Let's Help" a motto true, And possibly your deed Will reap a golden harvest of Adherents to our creed.

LAUGH AT YOURSELF

When your liver's upset, and your world is all wrong, Laugh at yourself. When you don't see just how you can wriggle along,
Laugh at yourself.

When you've nothing ahead but the blackest of skies,
And your future is dyed with deep (indigo dyes,



Head Office:-GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Why, your ego is swelled an abnormal size,
So laugh at yourself.

When your cherished ambitions are broken in two,

Laugh at yourself.

All hope is not gone, though it seems so to you—

so to you—

Laugh at yourself.

For the world is so large and your place

is so small,
is so small,
Fate probably never has seen you at all.
To think that it's picking on you is pure gall— Just laugh at yourself.

THE SODA-WATER MAN

THE SODA-WATER MAN

It's only sometimes 'at I go
To see him; but some days, you know,
When it's so drefful hot and sticky,
I've even taken off my "'ricky,"
'Nen father says to me, "Come, mate,
We'll try a lemon phos-o-phate."
Why, all the hetness blows away
Just looking on—but still we stay,
An' when he squirts the suds on top
I laugh so hard I 'most can't stop;
An' I say, "When I'm big, why-ee,
A soda-water man I'll be!"

—From Dew-drop-

GIFTS TO GIRLS' HOME

GIFTS TO GIRLS' HOME

The Girls' Home is proving a great success and is looking very homey and nice. To the business men of Winnipeg much of the comfort is due, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which each one responded to my call for help for our Sunshine Home.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., per Mr. Crearer, donated \$75 to help equip the home. The physical training class is proving a great success, and twelve new members were enrolled. There is still a lot to do for our home, and much more before our cafeteria can be started, and now I feel that I can ask for funds to carry on this splendid work. Not only are the town girls benefitted, but also several farmers' daughers have found good homes and much comfort from the Guild meetings.

Sunshine Guild Fund

Sunshine Guild Pund Growers' Grain Co., per Mr. Crearer, \$75.

CHILDREN'S SUNSHINE BALLY

The children's Sunshine Eally on Saturday was well attended; fifty children answered the roll call. A 'Fairy Play' by the Sunshine children will be a part of the program for the Toy Mission. Miss Jean Logan will train the children, and the success of this feature is assured. feature is assured.

TOY MISSION

Dear Friends,—For the benefit of my new friends and members I will explain the second annual Toy Mission, which will be held under the distinguished patronage of Sir Daniel and Lady McMillan. The first Toy Mission was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and the largest theatre was not too large to hold the children and the great pantomime given for their benefit. Uncle Toby and the Dickie Bird Society provided the toys, together with the readers of the Weekly Chronicle. In London last year the Sunshiners gave an entertainment to 1,000 children, also giving coay garments to those in need, and a toy to every child.

How the Toy Mission Was Worked in

How the Toy Mission Was Worked in Pittsburg

Pittaburg

Fifteen years ago Major R. W. A. Simmons, of Pittaburg, organized the first Toy Mission. Since that time it has grown to colossal proportions in that city. What is a Toy Mission?

This is a pertinent question at this season of the year. Its purpose is to distribute new and second-hand toys, games and clothing among the needy of our crowded cities near Christman time. To make this one day in all the year full of joy and happiness for the thousands of children reared in homes where a daily struggle is going on for year rail by a second thousands of children reared in homes where a daily struggle is going on for the barest necessaries of life. The first

year 25 children enjoyed the good cheer. Last year 12,000 children in Pittsburg enjoyed its benign influence. The mis-sion received the aid and contributions

of hundreds of persons who wished to be a factor in extending this great work. Second-hand dolls were mended

be a factor in extending this great work. Second-hand dolls were mended and dressed, toys, garments, etc., repaired to bring the greatest possible joy to the recipients.

Winnipeg's, first Toy Mission was held in the Walker theatre January 4, Honorable T. Mayne Daly beilig in the chair. The Army and Navy gave the magic lantern entertainment, and artists gave their services free. Seventeen nundred little children received toy books, candy canes. Policemen who helped at the doors tried to be severe, but an appeal from the merest tot was responsible for the casting aside of that air characteristic of all "Bobbies." The distribution of toys and an afternoon entertainment among our needy children of the city lifts each one out of the gloom and desolation which surrounds its life. It teaches the child that life holds something better than a continuous struggle and meagre existence. How many children it is possible for us to make happy depends on our readers, as Sunshine is depending on the voluntary subscriptions sent in.

WHO'LL ASSIST?

WHO'LL ASSIST?

WHO'LL ASSIST?

Toys, dolls, dressed or undressed, good warm garments suitable for children from 5 o 12 years of age, homemade candies, books, picture postcards, scraps, mitts, stockings, botts.

Who'll take collectig cards or mite boxes? Margaret desires to have many thousands of toys in time for the Christmas distribution and for the Toy Mission. The date for returning cards has been fixed for December 20. Our members and readers have not therefore, too much time in which to send in their contributions. Now, dear Sunbeams, where are your applications? To my readers and friends, old and new, young and old, I appeal to make the coming Christmas the jolliest ever known. Yours lovingly. Yours lovingly.

Miss Blanche Salmon will start the fund with the smallest contribution possible to prove the value of "cents" in our Sunshine werk.

TOY MISSION FUND

Miss Blanche Salmon 1 cent

LITTLE THINGS

We despise sometimes little things as worthless. Yet God sets a high value on them. Sshuman, the German couposer, once said, "From a pound of iron that costs so little, a thousand watch springs can be made, whose value is great." "The pound you have received from the Lord, "he added, "use faithfully." Only a little commonplace gift, and yet God will employ it for His glory. And from that gift may spring the "many talents" which a faithful expenditure has worked. Just a word here, or a letter written there and how boundless the results! Let us be faithful in small duties.

duties.

Dear Friends if we could all realize the value of little things fewer of us would be unhappy. Many thanks for little things and Christmas presents, glad to have any further suggestions.

AN OLD MEMBER

AN OLD MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—You may remember my calling on you has behaviory before going us to Bangor to trench. I had no time which there in see about starting a branch of branchine and was sorry—bowers. I may recreatly married a fargor at this discussed as writing to the consecting in the facts and a sorry—bowers. I may recreatly married a fargor at this part chance among your now to know whether you chance and sayone with a boy great once people you know or an appear of anyone with a boy great more about of the part of part of

Telephone-Sherbrooke 870

children. I hope you are well and that the Guild is going ahead.

Yours very sincerely, MRS. É. H.

Delmas.

Many thanks for your kind wishes, hope you will be able to form a branch of Sunshine. Boys and girls of eleven and twelve can earn quit a salary in Winnipeg and very often their money is absolutely necessary to help the mothers to keep the home together. I am afraid my guid people would feel that you should pay train fare if we could find suitable children for you—I will keep this offer in mind and will write you at any time.

MARGARET

of th

Dear Margaret:—Please send me a membershin card as I would like to write to your club.

MARY E. C. KILPATRICK.

Kenville, Man.
I am printing your letter and some of my little readers will write to you I hope.
MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—I should have written a long time ago and sent the money for the button, but I kept putting it off all the time. When I wrote you last I did not know I had to pay for the button or I would have sent it then. I like the button very much. I am sending you some more papers. I am very fond of reading, I have read the Wide, Wide World, and some of Miss Alcott's books, Wide World, and some of Miss Alcott's books, Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabhage Patch. The Full Little Pepp-rs and How They Grew, and a great many othe, uteresting books.

AMY BURDETT,

Foxwarren, Man.

Foxwarren, Man.

Your bright letters are always a pleasure to me, Glad you like, reading. I have been trying to open up Sunshine libraries in some of the country places and hope to help the losely ones who are found or reading by sending out boxes of the best magazines which they in turn will "pass on" to others and so lighten coming winter.

Wite often MARGARET,

SENT S. S. PAPERS

Dear Margaret.—We are sending a parcel of maday School papers and cards to you, which we ope will bring sunshine to some one.

PULIE JONES.

Kenton, Man.

Many thanks for papers. You will no doubt hear from some of the readers if you placed name on cover. Write often. I am sending button and membership card.

MARGARET. MARGARET.

CHRISTMAS CAKE RECIPE

Mrs. G., Killarney.—In answer to your request
I will give a reliable recipe for a Christmas cake,
also boiled iring both of these recipes have here
used for years with perfect success. Glad you
are stronger and that your crop was a success.
So many of my dear friends have not been so
blessed this year.
Required:

she stronger and that your crop was a success. So many of my dear friends have not been so blessed this year.

Required:

There-quarters of a pound of flour. Half a pound each of butter, carbor segar, sultans glace thereties or currants. Flour os, each of swed almonds and mixed pret;

and an ounter of pad in cound quantities. One teaspoonful of baking-powder, half a level teaspoonful of baking-powder, half a level teaspoonful of salt; half a gill of milk, or brandy, or the two mixed.

Line a cake tin with three layers of greased paper; this protects the cake during baking. The edges of the paper must stand up three inches above the edge of the tia.

Warm the butter until soft, but not oily; heat it until like whipped cream, them add the sugar and beat again until both are very soft and creamy. This is a most important program, for if the butter is insufficiently creamed, the cake will be heavy and gireaky inside).

Beat the eggs until frothy, then add them gradually to the creamy hutter, braining in rach little lot well before adding more. Pass the flour, baking-powder and spote through a wire sieve. Mis the cheamed and stalked sultansa, halved charries, chopped peel, grant of brond, and shelled and lustly shredded almonds all well toughter. Siir the flour very lightly into the butter and eggs, next take in the fruit, and slicit in lightly, but theroughly, and lastly add whatever leguld you are using.

Mis all carefully, then turn the mixture into the cake-in. Sliand this in on a baking-tin as which has been spread a layer shout half an independent of the cake in a very hot past of the oven far the first ten or fifteen misuates, then move it very grantly to a couler part of the sake well the sake he well the rake begin to howas, cover it by laying two thicknesses of kirchen paper over the tim. Bah, the cake he well the rake of so, and then its it.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE EVERY CHILD SHOULD

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunasine Guld. Please send membership eard. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name				
Age				
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Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Hints for Santa Claus

Christmas season is approaching all too rapidly, and the advice most acceptable now will certainly be hints or helps in selecting and making suitable Christmas gifts for both rank and file of creation, as it's pretty safe to say that everybody, young or old, rich or poor, will either give or get a Christmas gift. This means a great deal of labor and a great, great deal of thought by the gift-givers. Unless the purse is very heavy and the friends few, many brows will be puckered and many backs weary and many fingers sore long before jolly old Santa Claus scrambles off the last snow-covered roof and heads his fleet-footed reindeers for their mossy stables in the white northland. Every woman at least expects to help old Santa out, and many men often lend a hand, too, though they find it very trying work and generally welcome any suggestions that come their way. However versatile and competent a man may be in everyday affairs, when he faces the question of gift-giving instantly his mind becomes a blank and refuses to be coerced into any action whatsoever. Absolutely no idea will present itself. Many feminine minds balk in the selfsame way. One would think they had never seen a book or a fancy picture, a candlestick or reticule, a piece of music or a pretty flower pot, a card case or fancy box of bon-bons, a mirror or a million other trifles so acceptable to "the lave." This of course is all very well for the ready-to-wear gifts that only means the handing over the price, but many generous souls abound who like to give their "labor of love" as well as the price, and for those are appended a few suggestions that should be acceptable to their contemplated recipients.

One gift that cannot come amiss to anice cushion slip, or a cushion complete is better, of course, being then ready for service without further outlay or work by the receiver.

TIMELY GIFT FOR A MAID

and fill in, continuing until there are six rows of six holes each. Make the other shoulder and front in the same way. This gives the foundation of the

way. This gives the foundation of the garment.

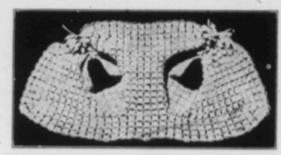
In making the edge, use colored wool for the chain stitches and white for the plain stitches. Crochet a row of holes round the entire garment, being careful to makae the stitches loose enough to lie flat. Fill in with four plain stitches in each hole, as before, adding an extra four for fullness at each corner—in the first row at the right side of corner and in the second at left side. Repeat until there are four rows of plain stitches and finish with a row of holes, using colored wool. Form the armhole by lacing the front and back together at each side with cords crocheted from the wool and tassels of the same or satia ribbon to match the color of the trimming wool. Four skeins of 3-ply Bee-Hive fingering in white and one of pink or blue will make this useful and pretty gift.



The linen handkerchief case is made The linen nandacrenier case is made of white linen worked in white floss and lined with colorel silk. The case is 6 by 9 inches, finished. Stamped linen and cotton for working cost 45 cents.



One of the new and extremely popular silk and tinsel elasite belts in Persian or Dresden patterns to be had in



A blue and white hug-me-tight fin-ished in blue and laced with blue rib-

ished in blue and laced with blue ribhons.

Commence the back by making a row
of forty-four plain stitches, and turn;
make four chain stitches, then one
single crochet between fourth and fifth
plain stitch of first row; make four
chains, one single crochet between
eighth and night stitch, and so on to
end, making a row of eleven holes in
all. Turn and put four plain stitches
in each hole. Repeat until there are
thirteen rows of plain stitches. Turn,
make three holes, and fill in with plain
stitches, as before, making three rows
of three holes each for the shoulder.
Then widen at both ends by adding
four plain stitches in first and last
holes, repecting until there are three
rows of five holes each. Then widen on
outer edge only by adding four plain
stitches in first hole; make six holes

shades to match the silk or wool blouse, or to contrast prettily with the new winter suitings. Suitable oxidized or chanticleer buckles are attached. Width of belt, from 1½ to 3 inches.



Here is shown a cushion cover in scrim, not so long as the other shown. The

pattern is in daisy sprays done in hard-anger work. The simple lace edge is crocheted from the hardanger thread. The plain centre leaves room to work the name of college or club or society and would thus be a very suitable gift for a student or member of a club.



One of the new shoulder scarfs made from two colors of chiffon, one plain width of chiffon for interlining or foun-dation upon which to tack the outer folds. The ends are finished in silk balls to match.

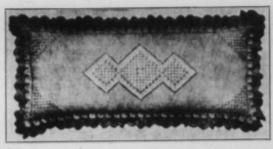


Little girls' bonnet knitted from Angora yarn and ruched with a fold of ribbon and loops and strings.



A pretty little design for pin cushion, which needs no explanation.

GRANDMOTHER REMEMBERED



Oblong Cushion slip of heavy scrim with hardanger work. The edge is done in square scallops, behind which a ruffle of torehon lace is sewn. The oblong is the favored shape at present in cushion forms.





Dressy collar and yoke to smarten up a plain or dull gown. May be made of colored lace and insertion.



Bedroom slippers of Paisley wool, knitted and finished with soles sewn on



Another style of blouse improver.

heavy figured silk in satin finish. A crimson ground with black figures would be suitable wadded with sheet-wadding and fastened with dome fasteners.



Collar bow made from silk like blouse and very soft quilled lace.

A tie scarf knitted in heavy silk to armonize with suits makes a nice gift



for a man; or a plain netted neck scarf in fine wool with fingered ends.



Either hem send on posterd hand-kerchiefs with a hand embroidered initial to give it the personal touch would be acceptable.

It is hoped that Santa Claus will re-ceive his copy of "The Guide" in time to benefit by these hints.

LADIES' CLUB

Editor, Fireside,—A very successful gathering of the Streamstown ladies was held at the residence of Mrs. J. N. Swift on the 15th inst. for the purpose of forming a Ladies' club in connection with the Streamstown branch of the U.F.A., the objects being: (1) To further the interests of the farmers by raising funds in various ways; (2) To discuss dairy work, housework, poultry raising. funds in various ways; (2) To discuss dairy work, housework, poultry raising, needlework, etc.; (3) To arrange social gatherings, etc., etc. The various officers were voted for and elected.

A SWIFT, Secretary.

Streamstown, Alta., Nov. 15.

Note—Your "Ladies" Club" should



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receive a very special reception as being the first organization of its kind in Alberta; at least the very first to report itself to The Guide. May every report itself to The Guide. May every success attend your pioneer movement. If you had sent a full report of the meeting and the names of all the officers space would be given it in this department, and it would materially aid other districts who contemplate forming. Perhaps you will send on this information yet. Other districts that have this work in mind might wish to write to some of your officers for hints. If a suggestion may be permitted, it is that the name selected for the club will indicate the scope or compass of

is that the name selected for the club will indicate the scope or compass of the club. For instance, we have "The Canadian Women's Press Club," and the "Women's Canadian Club," each of which practically explains the ground covered by that club. Suppose "Women-Farmers" Club" were the name selected, it could then be used by every organization of its kind in the West, and would it not be well to have one common name so that when Dominion or provincial conventions are held ion or provincial conventions are held (as they will be held some day) there would be greater unity and cohesion in the work? One has only to mention the W.C.T.U. to understand just what is meant; or Teachers' associations; or the Farmers' associations. If, some day, the women of the West want some day, the women of the West want some special legislation enacted, would it not give greater force to have them all affiliated under a common name? We women of the West build for the future rather than the present.

Let the name go as it will, but let us have early notice of every club formed, always including the names of the officers and the club name. It would also be well to send in an account of the ground covered at each meeting

of the ground covered at each meeting so as to encourage others until the good movement becomes general. Congratulations to Streamstown

Congratulations to Streams Ladies' Club! Who comes next!

THE LONELY ROAD

(By Margaret O'Grady)

Henceforth our ways must grimly lie apart, haply thus, because you wished

For me the lonely road, and you, Sweet-heart,

Journeying wide and far, again shall

The clinging lure of kisses deeply pressed
On love-starred, shining eyes for kisses

Then, faltering on, perchance I pause to rest.

And dimly seek the place where Love was laid.

was faid.
When in the perfumed dusk of her sweet hair.
Your groping hands are lost, sigh not for one

Who lived and loved but once and only

dare
To whisper it when Love itself was

I gave you all. "Twas not enough, you For you life's best. The lonely road for me.

VENTILATION

The forehanded householder will no doubt have been prepared to greet old winter with the usual barricade of double doors and double windows and earthen bankings and battenings galore and every other known device for keeping winter's partner, Jack Frost, at hay, and incidentally to spare the fuel pile. The summer kitchens will be deserted for a spell and only serve as storage rooms for odds and ends that cannot be accommodated elsewhere, and all the regular kitchen work will be carried into the living room to be performed there. Closing up windows and doors and narrowing down the house swace by one room, extra labor done inside, and perhans treble the occupants. stace by one room, exira labor done inside, and perhaps treble the occupants, as the men folk spend much time indoors in winter, make a difference in the atmosphere that is perhaps little appreciated by the "possessors of the plains." The main concern is to keep

Beds and clothing receive very im-perfect airing; sweeping goes on with

closed doors and shut-in little ones inhale the dust. In many homes rough grains are cooked daily upon the kitchen stove for stable feed, filling the living room with noxious steam that filters through the house, upstairs and down, and freezes on the windows, only to melt off again in steam when extra warmth affects it; the atmosphere is chronically charged with health-destroying vapors that soon begin to leave their mark upon the family's health. The importance of ventilation is not fully recognized and "colds" are the order of the day, especially for the women and children; lassitude and a general run-down-ness pervades the household, the depression being vaguely attributed to "winter weather." The winter weather is beyond doubt the bracing season in which to regain the system's loss during summer's heat, lighter diet and heavier work. Be sure the fault does not lie with the weather. closed doors and shut-in little ones inthe fault does not lie with the weather. Rather look to the ventilation. Every bedroom window should be put up with Rather look to the waith the weather. Rather look to the ventilation. Every bedroom window should be put up with hinges at the top, and screen hooks on the sides of the sash inside, with corresponding screw-eyes on the window jam. This is quite all the security needed to fasten the window shut. Two more screw-eyes, one on each side of the window frame, just barely on the outside (and easily reached from within the room) into which the hooks can catch, will fasten the window open, which is quite important as fastening it shut, for if left to swing free on its hinges the wind may break it or it will not admit the air. The small slat-covered holes in the bottom of the sash are wholly inadequate to admit sufficient pure air even if left open day and night, should the room be occupied. In some of the newer designs of storm sash a small pane is set in a moveable little sash at one corner of the window, so as to slide open or shut as desired. These windows cost more and do not serve the purpose as well; and if you already have the old style, a pair of hinges will make them up-to-date. The advantage of the hinged window over the one with the sliding pane is that the room can be flushed with fresh air in a very few minutes, while the other takes an indefinite length of time. Another advantage is that no ice will form from melting frost between the two sashes, as the outer one may be opened to allow the water to run out over the sill. Many windows have been frozen shut for half a winter from this cause. Where then was the ventilation?

dows have been frozen shut for half a winter from this cause. Where then was the ventilation!

If bedroom windows are raised to the limit, and the storm sash hooked open and the bed clothes stripped back and closet doors, if any, opened wide before one leaves the bedroom in the morning very soon all impure air will be driven out and the windows can then be almost closed for the day. The custom of sleeping with closed windows is a very injurious one, and too much cannot be said against it. Cold air is not, always pure.

is a very injurious one, and too much cannot be said against it. Cold air is not always pure.

Keeping the downstairs aired is an easier matter; opposite doors or a door and window may be opened at the same time and a strong breeze allowed to sweep through for a few minutes to carry out the stale odors. This done frequently during the day will mean a vast improvement. Many acknowledge the importance of fresh air in the day time, but seem to harbor an idea that it is baleful at night as causing colds when the vitality is low. How plainly in error they are. If vitality is lower at night than in daytime then surely is fresh air a graph and the surely is fresh air and supplies that colds come from exposure to draughts or to suffering from exposure to draughts or to suffering from exposure to severe cold in the open air. This is a mistake. The theory is that draughts upset the circulation and close the pores of the skin, which, in conjunction with other organs, cleanse the system of waste. The draught "first repels and then brings on excess of blood to that portion of the body exposed to its force, and also the body exposed to its force, and also the malls of the nasal cavities, where the increased blood pressure causes the membrane lining the nose to secrete too freely. This wastes the mucin, that disinfectant which these are micro-organisms after having been in a draught which has wasted our supply of mucin the

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Edison Threside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, 833.10.
Victor Disc Gramophons, with 16 large selections, 826.40 and upwards. Secondhand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of planos.

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

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

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germs are not killed in the nose, but get into the blood alive where the white corpuscles have to fight them. Hence it is evident that if we keep always in pure air the cold microbes would be powerless."

Colds-like many other complaints in a constant of the complaints in the constant of the complaints in the constant of the complaints in the constant of the const

Colds like many other complaints are caused by microbes which multiply in great numbers in all rooms where people congregate, but especially if these rooms be hot and unventilated. These microbes enter the system in large numbers; if the vitality is normal they die early without doing much injury; if the vitality is low, then they get the upper hand and the subject must be taken in hand for repairs. Fresh air day and night is nature's panacea.

PASTEURIZING DEVICE

Mrs. Jones' letter received. An illustration of a pasteurizing device is being prepared to appear in an early issue.

(By Lizette Woodworth Reese)

When I consider Life and its few years:
A wisp of fog betwist us and the sun,
A call to battle and the battle done,
Ere the last echo dies within our ears;
A rose choked in the grass; an hour of
fears;

The gust that past a listening shore do beat;

The burst of music down an unlistening

The burst of music down an unistense street,

I wonder at the idleness of tears,
Ye old, old dead, and ye of yesternight,
Chieftains and bards and keepers of
the sheep,
By every cup of sorrow that you had,
Loose me from tears, and make me see

aright each hath back what once he

stayed to weep—
Homer his sight, David his little lad.
[This little poem is said to be the finest piece of work done by an American writer].

GEMS OF TRUTH

Genuine saints do not invent nor dis-play their own aureoles. Even Moses wist not that his face shone.

"Strength of character depends larvely upon the use of past mistakes. Nothing teaches like experience."

To be cross-grained by nature is a minfortune; to refuse the straightening and polishing of grace is a sin.

Conviction, were it never so excellent, worthless till it convert itself into is worthless till conduct.—Carlyle.

There is no way of keeping the heart clean save by aiming at positive virtues.— Rev. Trevor H. Davies.

WHITE PLAGUE FIGHTS

WHITE PLAGUE FIGHTS

What are the women in the country districts doing for the suppression of that great scourge—consumption, so familiarly known now as the Great White Plague! In the cities and large towns everywhere women are busy organizing themselves into committees and deputations to investigate conditions that affect the public health, and-to wait upon civic authorities where necessary to urge for needful improvements so that every worker shall have a chance for health. Great progress has been made this season through lectures to the children in the schoolrooms, on how to combat the White Plague.

Every country school should have a lecture at least once a term so that every child may become fully informed of the causes and progress and effect of this dread malady, and also its prevention and remedy.

Let us protect our children. Mothers

dread managy, and ano its product and remedy.

Let us protect our children. Mothers should not relegate this imperative work to the slow-moving men. You are the natural custodians of the family health, appointed by mother nature: therefore, this work is yours. See ye to it.

WAS HE A COWARD?

(Nellie Stevenson)

"Now for a ride!" exclaimed Dick, the biggest of the boys who were playing on the pavement, as he noticed a heavily loaded wagon being drawn slowly down the street. "No, let's play on. Mother told me never to steal rides that way,

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THE GRAIN GR
or sometime I would get hurt," said
Jack, the smallest boy in the crowd.

"Ba-ah! I wouldn't be tied to my
mother's apron strings. What does she
know about it? Why, I've been having
rides ever since I was four years old, and
never got hurt yet!" exclaimed Dick,
scornfully.

Jack loved his mother, but when the
other boys called him a "coward," as
they started toward the wagon, he
followed them.

No sooner had the last boy climbed
on the tail-board than the driver turned
around and began lashing at the boys
right and left with his long whip. Jack
received a blow across his eyes, and fell
backward on to the road.

The next thing he knew he was lying
on the sofa. How his head and eyes
ached! He thought they would burst.
His mamma was crying beside him.
But she smiled as he looked up into her
face, and said: "I was afraid you would
never come round."

The doctor was there, too, and he
said that, apart from being badly bruised,
a bone was broken in Jack's ankle, and
he would be unable to walk without a
crutch for several weeks.

Several days after his accident he
had a long talk with his mother about
"cowards," and before it ended he
decided that the boy who lets anyone
shame him into disobeying his mother
is a real coward, while he who is tied tight
enough to his mother's apron strings, that
the boys may call him a coward all they
want to, and still be unable to force him
to disobey her—that kind of a boy is a
real little soldier.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The most convenient and cheapest of all disinfectants to use in the cellar is quick lime. It may be placed in dishes, in bins, or in cupboards, or scattered loose in dark, damp corners.

Save one or two turkey wings. They are the best brushes in the world to use around a stove, and splendid for sweeping closet shelves. Weight the wing tip with iron until it dries.

Flat irons should be set on the end when put away. Irons having been red hot never retain heat.



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It stands for unequalled merit, entire reliability and invariable uniformity in

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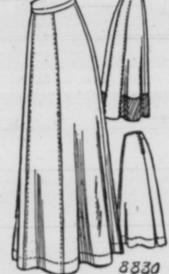
Write us at once for Catalogue S19 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Kettles may be cleaned by boiling potato peelings in them? To prevent the forming of a crust inside kettles, put in a small well-scrubbed oyster shell. A raw sliced potato rubbed over knives and then polishing with brick dust makes them like new, while a stained knife should be rubbed, dipped in knife powder or bath brick, then polished in the usual way.

another man's you loose to me my trade and i am very angry for that, and i now tells you dot you are foolish and no good. I send you back at once you steve to-morro for sure bekaws you are such fool-ishness peoples. Yurs respecdfullee,

"P. S. since I wrote you dis letter i find de feet in de oven, excuse to me." — Ex.

In an English constituency a canvasser happened upon an artisan busy reading the posted addresses and studying the pictured faces of the two candidates. "Well, what do you think of them?" asked the canvasser. The voter shrugged his shoulders, and said nothing. "Which candidate would you like to vote for?" persisted the other. "Don't know nothing about none of 'em," replied the British elector, "but by what I can see of 'em, I thank 'caven as only one of 'em can get in."



-A New and Effective Model.

Ladies' Five Gore Shirt to be made in Habit ack style, or with Inverted Plait, or with Back

Panel.

This design provides neveral styles, in that hear heark may be finished in either of three different ways. Fanama, voile, henrietta, cheviot, serge or prunella, also silk and velvet may be used for its development. The Fattern is cut in 2 sizes: \$4, 63, 68, 59 inches waist measure. It requires 3 i-8 yards of 36 or 48 inch material for the 28 inch size.

A hardware dealer wrote the following to his wholesale house: "Dere sur: I receve de stove which i by alrite but why don't you send me no feet, what is de use of de stove when he don't have no feet? I am loose tu custumer sure ting by no having de feet and as dat's no very pleasure to me. what is de matter with you? Is not my trade moneys so good like



8831.—A Charming Up-to-Date Contume for Misses and Small Women.

This effective design will develop nicely in faunci, serge, cashnore, galatea, poptin, or pronouncils. It is composed of a blouse waist, having a salar coller, and that may be worn with or without the shield. The guest short is tapped by a poplum, pinsed to the belt, which may be made in coller of two lengths. The design is grareful and becoming to youthful figures. The blouse has the long aboution and mannish armoye family. The histog siever is faished with a seat uptured colf. The Fattern is cut in 3 sieses: 14, 16, 18 years. It requires 6 by yards of 46 inch material for the 14 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

By The Guide Special Correspondent. Press Gallery, Ottawa, November 17.

The debate on the speech from the throne has occupied parliament almost exclusively this week, and from present indications it will be continued for at exclusively this week, and from present indications it will be continued for at least one day next week. The rules of the house allow the widest possible latitude in this debate, members being premitted to discuss any subject which they may desire to bring before parliament or the country, and on the present occasion the discussion has embraced a great number of subjects, including the tariff and reciprocity with the United States, the naval policy of the government, the Hudson's Bay railway, terminal elevators, and railway freight and passenger rates in the West. But with all these important questions requiring consideration, more than half of the time of the house has been taken up in fighting over again the recent by election in the constituency of Drammond and Arthabaska, in which the government candidate was defeated by the young French-Canadian farmer, Arthar Gilbert a nationalist and government candidate was defeated by the young French-Canadian farmer, Arthur Gilbert, a nationalist and an apostle of Henri Bourassa and F. D. Monk, M.P. There have been the most violent scenes in the house during this part of the discussion. Members on both sides of the house been accused of disloyalty in their utterances, and F. D. Monk was flatly accused of lying by C. A. Gavreau, one of the Quebec Liberal members. Mr. Gavreau withdrew the expression at the request of the speaker next day, and was then invited by Mr. Monk to step outside the house and re-Monk to step outside the house and re-peat his words, with a promise that if he did so he would meet with the treat-ment he deserved. The challenge was

ment he deserved. The challenge was not accepted.

R. L. Borden's enquiries in his speech on Monday as to the intentions of the government with regard to terminal elevators have not yet brought forth a pronouncement from any member of the government, and the only statements as to what may be expected from the reciprocity negotiations and as to the revision of the tariff are Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that closer trade relations. vision of the tariff are Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that closer trade relations with the United States would in his opinion be a benefit to Canada but will not be allowed to interfere with the British preference, and that the request of the people of the West for a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements will be investigated by a commission at the proper time. W. M. Martin (Libergl, Regina), has, however, given notice of a resolution declaring it to be in the interests of western grain producers that such measures should be adopted by the government as will more adopted by the government as will more adopted by the government as will more effectually prevent grain mixing at the terminal and transfer elevators, and if facilities are given for the discussion of the resolution a pronouncement by the government will doubtless be forthcom-ing.

Wish Friendly Relations

Wish Friendly Belations

All of the Liberal speakers who have alluded to the question at all have expressed a desire to see more friendly trade relations established between Canada and the United States, while from the other side of the house the majority of the speakers have followed the lead of Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who said: "As for me I have turned my back on Washington and I have set my face towards England," and "lif you want better trade relations with the United States persuade them to give us fair tariffs for our fair tariffs. Let them make their tariffs and conserve their liberties; then let us make our tariffs and conserve our liberties. But why in God's name tie ourselves up by a ten years' treaty with the trusts and combinations and mighty industrial powers and interests of the United States of America?"

The failure of the government to make any substantial reductions in the tariff during their 14 years of power has been frequently pointed out by Conservative speakers in the course of the debate, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's professions of his belief in free trade as it is practised in England have been

very effectively compared with the present tariff schedules. But while Conservative speakers have been loud in their condemnation of the Liberal party for not keeping its promises in this regard, they have given no indication of themselves entertaining any idea of departing from the policy of protection when they succeed to power.

It is helieved however, that a very

they succeed to power.

It is believed however, that a very considerable number of the Conservative members, if not the whole of the opposition, will support the motion of which Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, has given notice, favoring a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements, but declaring that such a reduction would be in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff. Mr. Meighen has stated his intention of bringing the debate on at an early date. One of the Western Liberal members, it is understood, will move an amendit is understood, will move an amend-ment eliminating the reference to a pro-tective tariff from the resolution, but what action the leaders of the parties will take remains to be seen.

After the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition, perhaps the most important contribution to the debate was made by W. F. Maclean, the Conservative member for South York and proprietor of the Toronto World.

Maclean a Protectionist

Maclean a Protectionist

Mr. Maclean is a protectionist and he contended that the present tariff system was necessary for national purposes, for economic purposes and for revenue purposes. He further declared that he had never heard anyone deny that in this country we all believed in a tariff. Later, in speaking of government ownership he said he hoped he would have an opportunity of meeting the delegation of Western farmers and talking that question over with them. The burden imposed by the tariff he declared was not one-tenth as great as that resulting from the exorbitant railway, telegraph and express rates prevailing in the West. The statutes provided that the profits distributed to the shareholders of the C.P.R. should not exceed 10 per cent, and that anything earned over that should be devoted to the reduction of rates. He had proved to the House last session that the company had distributed over 14 per cent. In profits of one kind and another, and he thought the government should have brought the C.P.R. to court to prove that the time for a reduction of rates had not arrived. He believed that the day was coming when public ownership would be found to be the only remedy for railway evils. He did not go so far as to say that the government should take over the existing railways, but if the Hudson's Bay Railway was to be built, it must be built and controlled by Canada. In the coming election one of the issues would be public ownership applied to telegraphs, telephones, the express business and a cable service between Canada and the Mother country. He also advocated the reform of the senate, but without indicating his scheme.

He was for the democracy, he said, and though he was a protectionist he

his scheme.

He was for the democracy, he said, and though he was a protectionist he thought that protection should be constantly regulated. If we gave franchises to railways they must be regulated, and if we gave powers that were abused we must take them away. Privileged companies sought to make money and to secure power through great public utilities and services, but when public utilities were administered by the people's representatives, and honestly directed, the purpose was to give good utilities were administered by the peo-ple's representatives, and honestly directed, the purpose was to give good service and not to make profit. And that was what the democracy was call-ing for. More than anything else democracy demanded that the service rendered by public men should be a consecration and that the while object of those engaged in public service, whether as legislators or in any other

capacity, should be to truly serve the public.

Co-operative Bill

A bill respecting co-operative credit societies has been introduced by J. D. Monk, and read a first time. In introducing the bill Mr. Monk said the bill was before the house last session and after being carefully considered and revised was favorably reported by the hanking and commerce committee, which banking and commerce committee, which threw out another co-operative bill hav-ing a much wider scope. This bill did not receive its thid reading because of lack of time, but he was presenting it in the form in which it was reported by the committee last session, and he heared it would now become law.

by the committee last session, and he hoped it would now become law. An amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved on Tuesday by F. D. Monk (Jacques-Cartier), who said the claim of the Nationalists in the Drummond and Arthabaska election was merely that the people should have been consulted on the naval question. He moved that the following be added to the address to His Excellency:

"The House regrets that the speech from the throne gives no indication whatever of the intention of the government to consult the people on its

whatever of the intention of the government to consult the people on its naval policy and the general question of the contribution of Canada to imperial armaments."

R. L. Borden expressed himself as being absolutely in sympathy with the object Mr. Monk had in view, saying he believed the mandate of the people should be taken on a great question of this kind. He thought, however, it might be expressed in words of more satisfactory import, and he moved to substitute the folowing:

"We beg to assure you Excellency

substitute the folowing:

"We beg to assure you Excellency of the unaiterable attachment and devotien of the people of Canada to the British Crown and of their desire and intention to fulfil all just responsibilities devolving upon this country as one of the antions of the Empire.

"We desire, however, to express our regret that your Excellency's gracious speech gives no indication whatever of any intention on the part of your Excellency's advisers to consult the people on the naval policy of Canada."

Bills Introduced

Bills Introduced

The following bills have also been introduced in the House of Commons and read a first time:

Respecting the hours of labor on pub-tworks.—Alphonse Verville. The ob-ct of this bill is to enforce an eight

lic works.—Alphonse Verville. The object of this bill is to enforce an eight hour day on public works.

To amend the bank act.—M. J. Demers. This bill is designed to compel directors of banks to make more detailed reports as to their affairs and to provide for inspection by the government.

provide for inspection by the government.

To amend the interest act.—H. H. Miller. This bill is to enable the mortgager to pay off an overdue mortgage at any time on one month's notice, or one month's interest in lieu of notice.

To amend the companies act. — S. Sharpe. This bill is to compel all companies incorporated under Dominion authority to furnish annual statemeats setting out the shareholders, their property and the general information required by the various provinces from companies incorporated under provincial authority.

To amend the inspection and sale act.—F. B. Carvell. This bill is to establish a standard barrel for the sale of potatoes at 160 pounds.

To prohibit the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorous.—Hon. Mackenzie King.

To amend the civil service act.—Mr. Beauparlant. The object of this bill is to permit the garnishment of a certain share of the salary of any public officer of any class or grade in the same way as the wages of a workman.

REUF CONVICTION SUSTAINED

REUF CONVICTION SUSTAINED

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The district court of appeals sustained to-day the conviction of Abraham Reuf, former political boss of this city, charged with having bribed supervisors, and denied him a new trial. Feuf had been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment and was at liberty on bail

DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA

Total Manitoba

Franklin, I delegate, James Murdock.
Emerson, I delegate, James Murdock.
Cartwright, I delegate, Robt. Small.
Deugias, I delegate, Robt. Small.
Deugias, I delegate, Alec. Mitchell.
Berton, I delegate, C. M. Jones.
Waskada, 2 delegates, R. J. Donnelly, Ed.
Graham.
Woodmore, I delegate, J. D. Baskerville.
Minitonas, 2 delegates, J. A. Koona, David
Reid.
Bolaservain, I delegate, J. J. Management Minitonas, 2 delegates, J. A. Koons, David Reidi.
Beidinsevain, 1 delegate, J. J. Mungrove.
Goodlanda, 1 delegate.
Minista, 1 delegate.
Deleraine, 1 delegate.
Lyieton, 2 delegate.
Lyieton, 2 delegate.
Lyieton, 2 delegate.
Lyieton, 2 delegate.
Lamiota, 1 delegate.
Lamiota, 2 delegate.
Lamiota, 2 delegate, Eph. Stewart.
Ashville. 1 delegate.
Lamiota, 2 delegate.
Lamiota, 2 delegate.
Lirale, 3 delegates, Wm. Denson, Wm. Cation.
Getweid; 4 delegate.
Lamiota, 4 delegate.
Lamore, 1 delegate.
Lamore, 1 delegate.
Lamore, 1 delegate.

Berton, I delegate.
Leance, I delegate.
Emerson, I delegate.
Emerson, I delegate.
Cypreas River, I delegate.
Cypreas River, I delegate.
Springhill. I delegate.
Springhill. I delegate.
Springhill. I delegate.
Gilbert Plaina, I delegate, J. B. Parker;
alternate, J. R. Dutton.
Shoal Lake, I delegate, W. J. Shart.
Millwood, I delegate, W. J. Shart.
Millwood, I delegate, W. J. Shart.
Lornodale, I delegate, John Allen.
Sinchale, I delegate, John Allen.
Sinchale, I delegate, John Allen.
Sinchale, I delegate, J. L. Lawrace.
Virden, Z delegaten, J. W. Scallion, Geo.
Careloot.

Gravellet.

Gravellet.

Gravellet.

Gravellet.

Gravellet.

Gravellet.

Lidstone. I delegate, J. McGregor.

Lidstone. I delegate, Carmin Jamicson.

Holmfield. I delegate, J. James McKelvey.

Pierson. I delegate, J. D. Hunt.

Rosser, I delegate, John Kennedy.

Russell. I delegate, J. A. Crerze.

Ste. Rose du Lac, 2 delegates. T. Fitzmanrice,

C. T. Turker.

Rapid City, I delegate, J. W. Shanks.

Elm Creek, 2 delegates, Wm. Hell, Jan. Campbell.

Killarnoy, 2 delegate.

orney, 2 delegates.
os. 1 delegate, Thos. Zachary.
s. 2 delegates.
Lake, 1 delegates, R. K. Smith.
y Eirer, 2 delegates, Francis Klity, Wm.

Watson.
Watson.

N. P. Armstrong, H. Mondown,
R. F. Armstrong, H. Mondown,
R. F. Armstrong, H. Mondown.
R. F. Armstrong, H. Mondown.
Rarding, I dedegate, B. J. Blackwell.
Incrine. I delegate, W. W. Labb.
Bhond Lake, I delegate, Harold Ricronaum.
Brauthclair, I delegate, Rukt. Hogarth.
Placutons, I delegate, G. R. Campion.
MacGregor. I delegate, Jan. Rowuffald.
Broundred, I delegate, W. A. Paul, John L.
Flut Mound, 2 delegates, W. A. Paul, John L.
Rows.

Bankaichewam
horoffeid, I delegate, J. Armetrong.
pringside, I delegate, I delegate,
tuan-Hubbard, I delegate,
Itanley, B. delegate,
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Identification, I delegate,
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Identification en, 2 delegates, F. G. Glass, Augus

Keeler, I delegate, J. A. Cameran.

Roseland, Cooke and other Unions, I delegate,
J. G. Anderson, Augus Bidge,
Obstoka, B. delegates, G. Hondley, James
Henry, P. C. Woodbridge.
Bitctiller, I delegate,
Cowley, I delegate,
Cowley, I delegate,
Arondale, I delegate, James Gordon.
Avondale, I delegate, James Gordon.
Wheeliand Custer, I delegate,
Camerose, I delegate, J. K. Van Pattes,

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British Parliament Dissolved

Consistent with their determination that democracy must rule Great Britain, the British government prevailed upon King George to dissolve parliament on November 28th. The first polling will take place in about fifty-four constituencies on December Srd, and will continue for more than a week throughout Great Britain. The new parliament is called to meet upon January 31st. The parliament just dissolved is one of the shortest in the history of Great Britain, being less than one year in length. The great issue of the campaign from the Liberal standpoint will be the curtailment of the power of the House of Lords. The Unionists are making as light as possible of the lords' question, and are laying more particular stress upon tariff reform and home rule. The storm center of the whole fight is the Right Hon Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has recently been firing the Scottish heatherwith his passionate denunciation of the selfishness of the lords. In reply to a taunt that American dollars were supporting the Liberal campaign Lloyd George said, it seemed strange for the lords to object to American' dollars when they were so frequently used to bolster up the old but impoverished British families. He referred to the number of American heiresses that had helped to place the titled nobility upon their feet. The Duke of Mariborough, who married an American heiress and secured a number of millions, deeply resented the attack of Lloyd George, and has called the chancellor a sham and a fake. He declares that it is the work of scoundrels to attack the House of Lords through their ladies. The duke and his duchess have not been on speaking terms for three years. Considerable interest is being taken in England on the Canadian tariff question, and the reformers are loudly declaring that Canada is happy and contented under protectionist tariff.

Ireland Greatly Excited

In Ireland the struggle is growing more bitter. A meeting of the delegates representing every Ulater constituency was held in Belfast today, at which a resolution was adopted on motion of a Presbyterian minister to draw up a declar-Presbytetan minister to draw by a necessim-posed by a Dublin parliament or obey its decrees, while \$50,000 was subscribed on the spot to organize the Ustermen into regiments and purchase arms. At night regiments and purchase arms. At night a monster demonstration was held in Ulster Hall. Belfast, an overflow meeting of £0,000 being held in the open air. Both aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The determination of the British government to go to the country on the

matter of the lords' veto was made a matter of the lords' veto was made a week ago, when the veto conference between the two political parties broke up without accomplishing anything. It was then that the House of Lords determined to reform itself. This is the first time an the history of the upper chamber that the lords bowed to popular will and determined to reduce their own power.

Landsdowne's Resolution

Landsdowne's Resolution

Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the house and the most powerful member of the peerage, introduced the following resolution, which was passed by the House of Lords last week:

"It is desirable that provision be made for settling the differences that may arise between the house of commons and this house as reconstituted, be reduced in numbers in accordance with the recent resolutions of this house.

"That as to bills other than money bills such provision should be made on the following lines:

"If a difference arises between the houses in regard to any bill other than a money bill in two successive sessions and during an interval of not less than one year, and such differences are unable to be adjusted by any other means, it shall be settled at a joint sitting composed of members of the two houses: provided that if the measure relates to a matter of great gravity and has not been adequately aubmitted to the judgment of the people, it shall not be referred to a joint sitting, but submitted for discussion to the electors by a referendum.

"That as to money bills, the provision should be on the following lines:

"The lords are prepared to forego their constitutional right to reject and amend money bills which are of a purely financial character, provided effectual provision is made against 'tacking,' and provided, that if any question arises as to whether a bill or any of the provisions thereof, are of a purely financial character, that question shall be referred to a joint committee of both houses with the speaker of the house of commons as chairman, and who shall have a casting vote only. If the committee holds that the bills or the provisions in question are not of a financial character, they shall be dealt with forthwith at a joint sitting of the house."

Since this resolution passed the House of Lords the Unionist party have been

the houses."

Since this resolution passed the House of Lords the Unionist party have been making a great deal of capital out of it, but the reform party declare that it is merely a political dodge on the part of the Lords to save their skins.

The Present House

The British House of Commons which as dissolved on November #8 was con-

stituted we tomome:					
Liberals					
Conservatives					
Labor				 	40
Nationalists					
Ind. Nationalists			÷.	 	11
LibLabor, majority over Co	ons	6			42
LibLabor-Nationalist majo	wit	v			113
and the same of th				740	

after the coming elections it will be a case of "as you were."

The following extract from one of Lloyd George's addresses in Edinburgh is a sample of his fiery eloquence: "My compassion, my sympathy, is not for the landlords pining and crying about a halfpenny tax. I pity the poor weltering in the morrass, and my appeal to Scotland is that she should take the lead in the deliverance of the multitude now drenched in hopeless misery."

deliverance of the mutitude now dreached in hopeless misery."
Asquith, Haldane and other prominent Liberals all sitting for Scottish scata are regarded as secure. Everywhere the Liberals are making the Lords' veto the supreme issue, with the Unionists apparently endeavoring to make home rule and tariff reform the fighting ground.

FOR GOVERNMENT OPERATION

FOR GOVERNMENT OPERATION
(Special to THE GUIDE)
Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 18th—The terminal elevator question as well as the tariff on agricultural implements is to be brought up in commons. Dr. Schaffner, conservative member for Souris, having given notice of the following motion: "That in the opinion of this house the present

Grain Growers

SHIP your Grain direct

to Fort William or Port Arthur for Best results. ¶ Note on shipping bills "ADVISE S. SPINK, WINNIPEG," the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, and we will watch grading of your cars and endeavor to realise best possible price for same.

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers and that the government should take immediate steps to operate terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and the transfer elections between these terminals and the Atlantic sea-board."

DIRECT LEGISLATION ELECTIONS

DIRECT LEGISLATION ELECTIONS

The report of the voting under the system of Direct Legislation in Oregon, is very difficult to secure. The people defeated the special privileged classes at every turn and the hills providing for new systems of taxation were all carried. The constitutional convention aimed to kill Direct Legislation was defeated. The prohibition amendment was defeated. The prohibition amendment was defeated. The prohibition amendment was defeated. But local option was carried. In the State of Washington the Womans' Suffrage Law, without limitation, was carried. Thus Washington joins Wyoming. Utah, Idaho, and Colorado for equal suffrage. The people of South Dakota defeated the woman's suffrage in that state. The people of Colorado, who, for the first time had an opportunity to vote for or against Direct Legislation placed themselves on record as decidedly in favor of Direct Legislation was defeated in Missouri by a tremendous majority. Down in the state of Rhode Island the people have determined to secure Direct Legislation. In the recent elections thirty-two of the men elected to the state legislature and six of the state senators were all pledged to Direct Legislation. It is a new issue in Rhode Island and is not being carried out on party lines, some of the men elected in favor of Direct Legislation belonging to both parties. Considerable significance may be attached to the election of Henry George who won a seat in the "silk stocking" district of New York city on a platform demanding the abolition of all tariff and the inauguration of the Single Tax to take its place. Henry George, Jr., son of the famous Henry George who won a seat in the "silk stocking" district of New York city on a platform demanding the abolition of all tariff and the inauguration of the Single Tax to take its place. Henry George, Jr., son of the famous Henry George of the parties.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW OPENS Denver Park, Chicago, Nov. 23—

INTERNATIONAL SHOW OPENS

INTERNATIONAL SHOW OPENS
Denver Park, Chicago, Nov. 25:—
Chicago is blessed with superb weather—brit t sunshine and no snow. The
combined attractions of the horse show,
fat stock exhibition, land show, and appleshow have drawn thousands of visitors
to the city from every state in the union,
every province in Canada, and not a few
from across the water.

At the horse show the exhibits are truly
international, as there are horses from the
United States, England, France, Holland,
and Canada. The French and Dutch entries are all by army officers, and the

United States, England, France, Holland, and Canada. The French and Dutch entries are all by army officers, and the animals are being ridden by their owners. The English horses are military also, with the exception of those belonging to Miss Vera Morris, Park Lane, London, a superb horsewomaz, who is entered in six classes, and is riding and driving her own string.

six classes, and is riding and driving her own string.

Canadian horses are represented by Hugh Sutherland's string, which includes Lord and Lady Baltimore, Sirdar, Senator and Cardinal. Trumans, of Bushnell, Ill., who were exhibitors at the Dominion fair in Winnipeg six years ago, are here with a great string.

The heavy horse classes, many of which are still to be judged, promise well. In the class for Percheron stallions, two years old, there are 6f entries. This will tax the capacity of even the enormous ring of the International amphitheatre.

The Winnipeg exhibition directors might take a lesson from Chicago. The press gallery here is situated at an angle which gives a first-class view of everything in the arena, and every facility is afforded both local and visiting newspaper representatives to lo their work.

President W. E. Skinner, Denver, Col., said to-day: "From Canada? Well, you own the show. There is nothing too good for Canadians. We only wish more of them came to exhibit."

Mr. Skinner is an ex-Canadian.

The cattle, sheep and swine section opens at 7:30 to-morrow morning, when the judging teams from the various agricultural colleges begin the judging competitions.

Much interest is evinced in the Winni-

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cultural colleges begin the judging competitions.

Much interest is evinced in the Winnipeg team after the record it made at St. Paul. The competition here will be very keen, as there are 10 or 14 teams. One is from the Ontario college at Guelph, and the others are from colleges in the States.

The live stock catalogue will not be out until tomorrow, so it is impossible to tell just how many Canadian cattle, sheep, and swine are here.

Manitoba has reason to be proud of the Aberdeen-Angus herd sent by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon. There are nine head, all splendidly filled and in fine show shape. Cattle judging will start on Monday.

Monday

A walk through the great barns both patairs and down, is a revelation. There re hundreds of beef steers alone, to say nothing of the pure-bred herds.

NEW YORK POPULATION

Washington, Nov. 25.—New York city for the first time has become greater in point of population than all the re-mainder of the state of New York outside

mainder of the state of New York outside the greater city Jimits. While this is the most striking feature of New York state census figures, almost as remarkable is the rate of growth of the empire state. Since 1870 it has doubled in population and the rate of increase during the past ten years, \$5.4 per cent, is the greatest since the decade between 1840 and 1850 when the percentage or increase was 7.5. This increase is largely attributable to growth of cities.

RUSSIA IMPROVING

RUSSIA IMPROVING

Washington, Nov. 25.—A step in the direction of the educational advancement of the Russian people and of vital importance has been undertaken by the duma of the czar's kingdom, according to a report received from Ambassador Rockhill at St. Petersburg. A bill providing for universal free primary education is being considered by the duma. The bill stipulates that instruction is to be given on 180 days of the year in the cities and 160 days in the country districts. Teaching is to be conducted in the Russian language, except in the districts where the majority of the population uses another tongue. In these instances the language of the majority may be used.

N. F. Caverly, Bowsman River, Man-reported that he loaded a car of wheat recently, consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. On account of a blinding snow storm it took him two days to load the car. For the extra day he was charged \$1.00 demurrage. After the car was loaded however, the railway company left it standing on the track for seven days without moving it, but the farmer got no redress from the railway company for not giving prompt attention to his shipment.

EVER FACE A STORM?



It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm.

It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and start.

Othew, Sask, Jene 21th, 1910

M. Drawin, Ease, Wonding

Drawite, —In reply to your letter of first inst., re what satisfaction I received from the Face Protector I hought from you hast water, would say that I would not be without one during the winter stouths. I drawe twice a day to my place of business a distance of 1 by soles in the endded and stormized weather, and sever suffered any disconding the short hat I would not be written when the snow was his wing as I could not never to turn my face, but sould watch the road all the time. I also drove when the thermometer was 40 below and never from my face more. It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the ended and storm. Working you a surcessful season this year, I remain your swan douter's opinion. Face Protection is mailed to your Fook Office for \$1.00. Agents wanted. Write her perticulars.

Martinius Dysthe, Winnipeg

York

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WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, November 28)

Wheat.—Since writing last week on the wheat situation prices have not fluctuated very much, although at the close today the market was about three cents lower than it was on Monday of last week. This is accounted for by the fact that the large exporters shipping grain before the close of navigation, which is on the 30th of this month, have completed their purchases to fill their space, consequently the demand has slackened off today considerably. The poorer demand, of course, makes prices easier. During the week past there has been a fair export demand with a good inquiry right along for almost all the straight grades of grain, namely, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. No. 5, No. 6 and feed have not been in as good demand as the higher grades. Rejected wheats are practically unsaleable, as there have not been any bids on the market at all.

Farmers' deliveries have fallen off slightly, but not as quickly as we expected to see them. However, we expect to see receipts fall off materially now that navigation is closing. Of course the first week or ten days of December, the demand is very small for all grades as all the exporters have finished their shipments and wait a while in order to adjust their previous business. Of course, should we get a good export demand and all-rail freight rates be reasonable in price, values may not decline very much after the 1st of December. On the other hand, should we not get an export demand, and considerable wheat is forced on the market, prices could easily decline a few cents further. We think now that after our next decline in the market, which will probably come next week, prices should steady up and gradually work to a higher level, as we look for better prices in the winter than during the first two weeks of December. Reports of the condition of the Argentine crop are still condiciting, and it is our opinion that this country will not raise for export very much more than they had last year.

Oats are

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

Wheat cargoes are firm at 56. advance.

Paculic Coast Cargoes.—55/5 (approx. \$1.95‡) asked for a sailer half Blue Stem half Walla Nov.-Dec.

Paculic Coast Cargoes.—55/5 (approx. \$1.95‡) asked for a sailer half Blue Stem half Walla Nov.-Dec.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—55/5 (approx. \$1.95‡) asked for parcels is discortant addact. 34/2 (approx. \$1.95†) also

Paccels is Liverpool. \$5/5/(approx. \$1.95*) asked for parcels victorian addact. 34/2 (approx. \$1.95†) also

\$5/6 (approx. \$1.95†) approx. \$1.95* (approx. \$26*). Acoff-Black Sea Nov.-Dec. offers at \$9/- (approx. \$7c.)

\$5/6 (approx. \$1.95†) 39/3 (approx. \$9/c.) about value for parcels of Danubian & Blac.-68 lbs. Oct.-Nov. to the said and bidding for 4,500 tons Barusso & Black San-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool: Barusso & lbs. San-Feb. Scrackef Gereals (1988) (approx. \$71*) cents).

(approx. 90[c.) asked for Barusso 62 lbs. JanFeb.		
Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are firm at 3d.	to 44d. a	dvance.
Parcels to London are firm, 14d, to 8d, dearer, but not active.		
No. 1 Not. Man (pel. L'p'l.) . Decjan	ADDFOX.	81.05
No. 1 Nor. Man	-647	1.059
No. 2 Nor. Man " NovDec. : \$5/9		1.015
No. 6 Nor. Man " Jan. Feb 84/12	66	1.00
No. 5 Nor. Man " NovDec. 98/74	- 10	.97
No. 5 Nor. Man	86	.00
No. 1 Nor. Man (pel. Ldn.) Affoat	40.	1.05
No. 1 Nor. Man. " Nov. 54/8	86	1.05
No. 1 Nor. Man " Dec. 93/8	**	1.05
No. 8 Nor. Man. " Nov. 54/8	66	1.04
No. 2 Nor. Man	44	1.04
No. 5 Nor. Man	46	.00
No. 8 Nor. Man " . Dec	44	.00
No. 4 Nor. Man OctNov	- 66	.00
No. 6 Nut. Man. " Dec	- 10	
Indian Wheat Cargoes \$4/8 (approx. \$1.00) asked for a steamer Red Kurraci	on Intel-	
Parcels to Liverpool are firm, with few first-hand sellers.	nee racery	
Choice White Aucraches		
Chaire White Aurrachee Oct. Nov 7/-	bhann a	01 8-2
Chotte White Kurraches NovDec	60	- 41
Choice White Aurrachee DecJan	44	
Red KurracheeOctNov		.01
indian parcels for London are steady, occasionally higher.		. 92 4-0
Choice White Kurraches Oct. Nov	ADDRES.	
Choice White Aurraches NovDec	white-	1.044
Red Autraches	-	1.054
No. 8 Club Calcutta	- 44	1.00
So. # Club CalcuttaOct		1.06
No. 8 Club CalcuttaOctNov	-	0.00
Bult Med CalcuttaBept-Oct	-	1.05
Belt Hed CalcuttaOrt. Nov	-	
BALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE		1.00
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH.		
18-13 mm or Australian land. Jan Pob		
18-15,000 qrs, Australian Jan. Pab	appres.	#1.00
8,313 tons Mosale B-L 6/11		. 202
	-	-
		. 22
BALES OF PARCELS		
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER DYE. (LEVERPOOL)		
\$ 500 ces No. 5 No		
1,000 urs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Peb	appres.	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	44 9	
\$,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. ManAffoat	1.300	. 20
Fatuar, Novamona 1178.	4	
5,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man Afrest	-	1.045
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man Affort	-	. 191

RAIN,LIV PRO	VE STOCK AND DUCE MARKET) all list	
RKET LETTER ANY'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 28)	\$,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. NovDec. 58/6 \$,000 qrs. No. 5 Nor. Man. DecJan. 53/- SALES OF PARCELS LONDON)	:	.97
wheat situation prices have not fluctuated market was about three cents lower than it nated for by the fact that the large exporters , which is on the 30th of this month, have	WEDNEADLY, NOVEMBER 97S. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nov. Man. NovDec. 55/6 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nov. Man. NovDec. 33/7½ 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nov. Man. Affoat 32/6 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nov. Man. Nov. 32/7½	approx.	\$1,00 1.00 .97 .97
e, consequently the demand has slackened d, of course, makes prices easier. During emand with a good inquiry right along for	THURROAT, NOVEMBER 107H. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Due		1.02
dy, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. No. 5, and as the higher grades. Rejected wheats	1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Dec	:	1.08
been any bids on the market at all. ly, but not as quickly as we expected to see	1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. NovDec. 54/- 1,000 qrs. No. 5 Nor. Man. Affoat 55/-		1.04

LIVERPOOL LETTER

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Hann Williams & Co., Liverpros., Nov. 18)

During the week wheat futures nave ruied firm and advancing, today's prices showing an advance of id. to fid. Cargoes of white wheat from the Facilie coast of America did. to fid. Cargoes of white wheat from the Facilie coast of America did. to fid. dearer, Indians fid. to fid. dearer, Argentians and Damustians of dearer. Argentians and Damustian of dearer. Argentians in the most area of the fid. dearer and proceed in continue that the fid. of the fid. (and the fid. of the

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

	-
Australian	approx. \$1.07 1-5
No. # Nor. Man. (new) 7/14	" 1.044
No. 3 Nor. Nau. (new)7/-	" 1.01 3-5
No. # Hard Winter 7/1	" 1.04
No. # sted Wt. Winter (new)7/1	" 1.04 1
Waste Cashan	" 1.01 8-5
Red Chiltagi	" 1.01 3-5
Cu. Wuste harachi 7/-	" 1.01 5-4
Hed harachi	.96
Fiate	" 1.01 4-5
Kusetan	" 1.00 L-5
Danusian	

WINNIPEG FUTURES

TO Broke	Ztav.	Liver.	May
Nuv. 44	954	904	97.0
Nov. 14	945	944	944
Nov. 10		944	944
Nov. 16		901	94
Nov. #4	94	904	9.5
Nov. 40	901	90	944
Usia			
Nov. 45	554	554	271
Nov. 24		Bas	87 6
Nov. 45		554	274
Nov. 26		241	87
Nov. 48		241	. 398
Nov. 10		34	- 441
Pins-			
Nov. 45		434	
Nov. 44		\$10 "	
Nov. 45	East	814 **	******
Nuv. 66		201	diam'r.
Nov. 46	444	245	
B	2000	444	490

TERMINAL STOCKS

No. 1 Hard	84,448.80	40,071.50
No. 1 Not	1,500,104.00	
No. 8 Not	\$,100,000.40	
No. 8 Not	8,501,510.50	
Nu. 4	704,781.80	, 245,466.00
Non B	E00,154.60	64,000.10
Other grades	1,0/6,010.30	\$75,66s.\$Q
	7,887,497.10	6,511,61E.80
Htocks of Onts-		
No. 1 L.W	\$80,400.50	\$00,EEE.10
No. 4 L. W	3,001,019.47	1,840,615.01
No. 5 Waste	211,177.69	\$14,647.65
Muzed	4,411 66	84,079.40
Utaer grades	470,440 65	134,000.66
lutat Luis week	4,000,010.65	1,957,009.10
Total inst week	4,200,406.08	1,000,100.11
	Inter har	1,000,100.11
Outs	\$,000,010.00	1,857,006.00
liariey	004,457.00	864,649.90
Fins	471,511.00	344,014.00
80	dymente	
Outs		

CANADIAN VISIBLE

N	OTAMARN !	10	
	Wassi.	- Oata	Barley
Fort William	8,071,187	1,890,845	\$50,533
Furt Artuur	\$,760,660	8,048,060	340,004
Depet Hartof	84,048	110,474	*****
Mealord	41,604	81,616	
Mostand, Tiffin	1,886,146	1,140,014	84,774
Cutting would \	115,000		47,995
Owen bound	184,548	479,085	1,800
Gudenes	\$00,TP4	140,016	9,419
Baruca, Pt. Edward	404,686	10,044	
Ft. Lutuurne	649,478	47,146	8,854
Atageton	\$8,600	14,000	4,000
Freetutt	119,654	********	
Mustreal	\$64,769	1,087,748	A1.658
Quebet	800	\$9,000	800
Total visible I	E-047 NES	7.183.555	74K 600

Last work 18,501,403 7,604,557 908,678

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM NOV. 23 TO NOV. 29, INCLUSIVE

							WH	EAT						0/	ATS		BA	RLEY		FLAX
ā	1.	1.			٠		Food	**	**	**	Bel. 1 1	Rej. 1" Seeds	Raj. J' Seeds	2 cm.	lew.			Rej. Feed	. N	W 1 Man. Re
NOV. #3 #4	951		88}		80	74	45 66)				1			88	52)	47	50	1.	240	
25 26 28	941	91 91 99	88	***	**	783	021	**	11	**		**	***	384	31	4.4	50	****	657	
ts to	91,	190	56	85	76	ori	02					**		35	**	**	1::		. Res	

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PA max which depar

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard (Week ending N			
	ttle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	2741	1499	188
Totals	3817	2047	192
Exporters East from la			
Butchers East from last			
Feeders Tast from last	week		87
Exporters East this wee			
Butchers East this wee	k		569
Feeders East this week			
Feeders West this week			
Butchers held over			
Consumed locally			

Cattle

Cattle

Receipts at the stockyards last week indicated that the large fall run is about at the end, the arrivals totaling over 5000 head less than the previous week. Receipts so far this week are very light. The smallness of the supply has brought about a healthy boost in prices, and everything that shows any class whatever is selling much better than for some weeks. This bulge took place during the first two days of this week and prices last week were about on the level of those before quoted. The rise in prices amounts to a strong ten to fifteen centa per cwt. the latter figure applying on the best grades of butcher animals. Exporters are practically at the same figure as last week.

Last week's run for the greater part was of a very common quality and the best ones were quickly taken, a good proportion going to Eastern buyers. This trade will soon be at an end, however, the number of Easterners on the market being much smaller than during the big rush. One thing is certain, that good quality killing animals are going to bring good prices right along. There is a good supply of common stuff at all times and there is but little competition for these on the market. But there is good competition for the better classes and the man who brings these to market will go home satisfied.

The feeder trade has also had another

atisfied.

The feeder trade has also had another boom, but it will probably last for only a comparatively few days. Prices for these are up ten to twenty-five cents per cwt. The number sent East last week was large for this time of the year. The supply of calves was large enough to meet all requirements and prices remained unchanged.

Cattle prices quoted are	2	
Best export steers		85.00
Fair to good shipping and		
export steers	4.40 to	4.60
Chaire export heifers	4 95 **	4.60
Best butcher steers	4.50 **	4.75
Fair to good steers and		-
heifers	4.25 **	4.40
Common steers and heifers	8.00 "	8.75
Best fat cows	4.00 "	4.25
Fair to good cows	3.65 **	3.85
Common cows	2.50 "	3. 25
Best bulls	8. 25 **	3.40
Common bulls	2.50 **	5.00
Good to best feeding steers		-
1,000 lbs. up	4.25 **	4.50
Good to best feeding steers		
800 to 900 lbs	4.00 "	4.25
Storkers, 700 to \$00 lbs	3.00 **	3.75
Light stockers	5.90 **	3.50
Best calves	4.50 **	5.00
Heavy calves	5.85 **	4.50

In spite of a run of hogs that totaled over two thousand head the market remained firm at last week's quotations and for the first time this fall those connected with the trade are talking higher prices. Very few porkers have arrived so far this week and these were in strong demand. If the run for the week is as how as prospects were to initiate there is demand. If the run for the week is as a low as prospects seem to indicate there is no doubt that prices will show a gain. The demand for pork has been good all fall and it is not likely that packers have any great supplies in their cellars, and with the coming of real cold weather the demand will be larger still which should rebound to the advantage of the hog raiser. Buyers are cutting for heavies and stars.

Hog	prices	quoted	are:		
Choice	hogs .			7.50 t	a \$7.75
Stage .				4.50 "	A AD

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs continue in rather for demand and prices are even with last

Prices	quo	ted	are	91			
Best shee	p				 .84.50	to	85.00
Choice la	mbs				 . 5.25	to	6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Eggs There are so few new laid eggs coming to market that it is hard to give a comprehensive price on them. The real article will bring a price well above forty cents per dozen. Almost any number of new laid eggs could be marketed in Winnipeg. Straight runs are bringing 28 cents per dozen, shrinkage out. Dealers are bringing in a lot from Ontario and the eastern provinces. the eastern p

Potatoes

Dealers are offering 75 to 80 cents per bushel for carload lots of potatoes. They state that most of the storage room in the city is filled and that the price is probably as high as it will go, at least until spring. There are few shipments coming in from western points, most on the market coming from Ontario. western points, m

During the past week the hay market has been flooded with a large supply of poor quality stuff. This resulted in a drop of two dollars per ton in the lower grades of wild hay and while quotations for the better grades have not changed their position is somewhat weakened by the large supply of common stuff.

Prices quoted per ton, on track Winninge, are:

Wild Hay

No. 1 \$13.00 to	814.00
No. 2 12.00 "	13.00
No. 3 8.00 "	10.00
No. 4 7.00	
1 Rejected 6.00 "	6.50
Timothy	
No. 1	818.00
110. 1	
No. 2	16.00
Live Poultry	
Live Poultry Prices are a trifle weaker than la	st week:
Live Poultry Prices are a trifle weaker than la Spring chickens, per lb.	t week
Live Poultry Prices are a trifle weaker than la Spring chickens, per lb. Fowl, per lb.	t week:
Live Poultry Prices are a trifle weaker than la Spring chickens, per lb. Fowl, per lb.	t week:
Live Poultry Prices are a trifle weaker than la Spring chickens, per lb. Fowl, per lb. Old roosters, per lb.	st week: 11c. 8c. 5c.
Live Poultry Prices are a trifle weaker than la Spring chickens, per lb. Fowl, per lb.	st week: 11e. 8e. 5e. 15e.

RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the follow-ing prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly	fancy	r dairy	in 1	Ib. bricks .	50c.
Strictly	fancy	dairy,	gal.	crecks	28c.
		E	ggs		

Strictly fresh gathered. Dressed Poultry

Prices for dressed Poultry show a good advance this week owing to the approach of the holiday season. Dealers are laying in large stocks and prices should hold well until after the first of the year.

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn,

head and feet off		 	17 le
Fowl, shipped same as chiel	kens	 	124c
Turkeys, dressed and draw			
Ducks, dressed and drawn			
Geese, dressed and drawn		 	. 16e.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

The season of the year has now arrived when farmers may ship to advantage, dressed meats, to the city retail butcher.

Beef should be well hung after killing to allow the animal heat to escape from the carcass. About twenty-four hours should be sufficient for this, and shipment should be made as soon as possible after this time. Dealers state that first class beef was never in better demand than at present, prices being 'fully a cent higher than a year ago but poor stuff is practically a drug on the market, a result of the large runs of thin stock at the stock-yards. There is a strong market for all the dressed hogs sent in. Winnipeg dealers offer the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg. Beef—

Prime		casse	8													-		8c
Front	qua	rters										ě.					,	7c
Hind	quai	rters												9				9c
Prime	care																.1	010
Prime	car	casse	8															9c
Heavy	and	infe	rio	r		•			*		*							810
HID	pa	TA	T.	r	n	T	IJ	F	-	'n	a.	n	H	٦	X	ri	'n	OT

Prices are steady with last week 10c. to 114c Dry rough and fallen hides. Tallow ..8 to 10 tc.

EDMONTON MARKETS (BY SPECIAL WIRE) Hay er ton \$8.00 to \$11.00

riough, per ton wo.oo to ext.oo	
pland, per ton 14.00 " 15.00	
l'imothy, per ton 20.00 " 22.00	
- Butter	
Choice dairy, per lb 30c. to 35c.	
Eggs	
strictly fresh, per doz40c. to 45c.	
Potatoes	
Per bushel	
Live Stock	
Butcher cattle 82.00 to 83.75	
Bulls 2.00 " 2.75	
Hogs 7.75	
ambs 5.50 " 6.00	

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Heccipts for to-day's market were 55 cars, with 1,072 head of cattle, 637 sheep and lambs, 196 hogs and 19 calves. There was a noticeable absence of life and activity as compared with recent market. There was a light run on cattle offering. Export trade was dull and quiet partly on adcount of poor offerings. Trade has gone off a little of late.

late.
Stockers and feeders were steady. A
few loads of northwesters were disposed
of at about the same prices as have prevailed of late.
Sheep and lambs steady, ewes \$6.75 to
\$4.85, lambs \$5.75 to \$6.
Hogs, market casier, at \$6.65 f.o.b., and
87 fed and watered.
Export, choice \$5.75 to \$6; butcher
choice, \$5.40 to \$5.85.
Stockers \$4.75 to \$5.

Stockers \$4.75 to \$5. Feeders \$5 to \$5.30.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—John Rogers &
Co., Liverpool, state to-day that prices
quoted Saturday were maintained in
Birkenhead market, but the trade was very
slow and dragging. There was a predominance of rough beef and the price of this
may come lower, quotations being:
States steres from 12 to 13 tc.
Canadians from 11 to 12 tc.
Ranchers from 10 tpo 11 rc.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Cattle receipts, 32,000; market steady for best, others slow; beeves, \$4.50 to \$7.40; Texas steers, \$4.45 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 to \$5.60; cows and helfers, \$2.40 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.45 to \$9.45.

cows and helfers, \$2.20 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.25.

Hog receipts, 36,000; market more active, 50c. higher than Saturday average; light, \$6.70 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.25; rough, \$6.95; good to choice heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.25; pigs \$6.30 to \$6.90; bulk of sales, \$6.95 to \$7.15.

Sheep receipts, 40,000; market strong: native, \$2.65 to \$4.85; western, \$2.75 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$4.80 to \$5.85; lambs, native, \$4.85 to \$6.60; western, \$4.85 to \$6.50.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Nov. 28.—Receipts at the
C.P.R. east end market to-day were 500
cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs,
and 100 calves. For the week they were:
1,500 cattle, 3,760 sheep and lambs,
2,175 hogs and 1,400 calves.
Steers sold at 83.75 for common to 85.50
for choice: cows, 83.00 to 84.25; bulls,
83.00 to 84.00; sheep brought 84.00 to
84.25, and lambs 86.00 to 86.10. Hogs
were a little firmer, 87.25 to 87.40; sows,
86.25 to 86.40. Calves sold at from 88.00
to 818. Roceipts at the Montreal stock
yards, west end market, were 1,800 cattle,
775 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs, 150
calves. For the week they were: 2,406
cattle, 1,100 sheep. Steers, choice, sold
at 85.50; medium, 84.75 to 85.00; cows,
common, 82.75 to 83.00; cows, good,
84.00 to 84.50; bulls, common, 83.50;
bulls, good, 84.50; sheep, steady, 83.73
to 84.00, and lambs, 86.00; hogs were
steadier at 87.10 to 87.25; sows, 86.10 to
86.25; calves from 83.00 to 812.00.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Nov. 28.—Wheat ruled throughout the session nervous and without special action, but early displayed an improved undertone, due to short covering and no special selling pressure. The statistics were not as liberal as predicted, world's exports being around 13 million instead of 15 million, a decrease on passage instead of decrease, and a reduction in the domestic supply.

A moderate setback at the opening brought in sufficient buying power to take the surplus out of pit. As far as news of any special importance was concerned the market was barren. Neither was there anything on the surface to show that Chicago bulls were lending any support. Argentina crop news was conflicting but conservative people are putting the exportable surplus from 92 to 100 million, which is about the same as the present season. In the local market the receipts were just fair, cash demand good, but not keen. Elevators are taking choice wheat at top premium. One Nor. sold mostly for 2c. to 5½c. over December, but ½½c. to 3c. was paid for some extra good cara. Reports covering the flour trade were irregular.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 28.—It was estimated here to-day that the world's wheat supply was nearly ten per cent. more available than the theoretic requirements for the remainder of the year. This condition acted as an offset to smaller world's shipments than expected, and to describe the condition of the co

Analysis of world's export situation was said to promise 390 million bushels against demands for only 339,141,000 bushels, necessitating a weekly shipment of but 10,200 bushels. As the total for the last seven days reached 13,328 000 bushels, the fact that the figures were much less than expected proved little help to the bulls. In fact, the market opened weak and at no time displayed any great amount of strength. One reason was the absence of cash trade in all directions. all directions.

Towards midday confirmatory details

of severe damage radiating a hundred miles north from Bahia Blanca in Argen miles north from Bahia Blanca in Argen-tica, led to considerable firmness for a while, aided by the decrease of visible supply in this country and Canada. But gradually the effects were off and the market slipped downwards until just at the close a feeling of steadiness prevailed on purchases said to be due to dry weather in Kansas.

in hansas.

Corn was weakened by a decision on the part of the French government to maintain import duties. Considerable export corn was worked from here on the basis of

In oats there was much buying of December for elevators. The discount narrowed perceptibly. Scattered longs sold.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This Week	Last Week	Last
American	5,964,000	3,94x,000	4,514,000
Russian	5,515,000	6,144,000	4,635,009
Denute	1,409,000	8,635,000	874,048
India	768,000	485,000	501,000
Argentine	\$94,000		175,000
Australia	344,000	755,099	\$55,000
Chili	74,000	176,000	144,000
	-	-	-

30, 1910

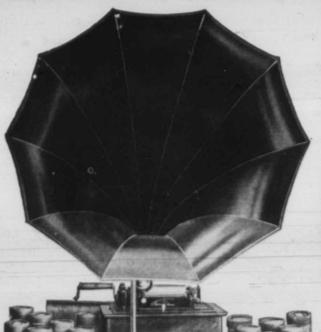
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