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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



JUNE 5, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Alseak, Arsona, Asquith, Bounty, Buchanan, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Herbert, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luss Land, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pemas, Perdue, Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Strassburg, Swift Current, Simpson, Sitaluta, Southey, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

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Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

SUPPORT YOUR OWN COMPANY

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done much to improve market conditions and enable the farmers to get better prices for their grain. DO YOU WANT THIS INFLUENCE TO LAST? IF SO, SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO THIS COMPANY AND INVEST YOUR MONEY IN ITS STOCK.

BE LOYAL TO YOUR OWN COMPANY AND DON'T HEED THE KNOCKER. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has provided every facility to protect your interests, and we are able to get you the highest possible returns for your grain.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION regarding the market or regarding shipping your grain, WRITE TO US.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

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

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

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

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

WRIGHT, FIRST BIRDMAN, DEAD

Dayton, O., May 30.—Wilbur Wright, the noted aviator, died at 3.35 o'clock this morning of typhoid fever. Death came after an illness of about three weeks. He was forty-five years old.

A sinking spell developed soon after midnight and death came at 3.35 o'clock today. Wright had been near death for many days and though his condition from time to time gave some hopes to members of the family, the attending physicians, Doctors D. F. Conklin and Levi Spittler, maintained throughout the latter part of his sickness that he could not recover.

When the patient succumbed there were at his bedside, members of his family, which includes his aged father, Bishop Milton Wright, Miss Catherine Wright, Orville, the co-inventor of the aeroplane, Reuchlin Wright and Lorin Wright. All of the family resides in this city, except Reuchlin, who lives in Kansas.

The noted patient was seized with typhoid fever on May 4, while on a business trip in the east. On that day he returned to Dayton, from Boston, and consulted Dr. Conklin, the family physician. He took to his bed almost immediately and it was several days before his case was definitely diagnosed as typhoid.

Gave Credit to Father

Wilbur and Orville gave to their venerable father the credit of first implanting in their minds the idea of human flight. When they were small boys their father one night brought home a small Japanese toy, which could be made to fly about the room. They studied that, constructed other toys, built many kites, experimented with gliding machines, and after fifteen years of hard work and many discouragements at last evolved the first mechanical flying machine that would carry passengers.

Ten years ago the only distinction Wilbur and Orville Wright enjoyed among their neighbors was that of being known as the "flying machine boys." Now even strangers in the town go to look at the Wright home and then ask to see the modest little shop where the aeroplanes were made.

Easily the First

They were in the bicycle business in Dayton, Ohio. It was with the profits of this business that they defrayed their expenses of experiment. In 1901 they operated their first gliding motorless biplane. Exhaustive study of air pressure during the following winter was followed by more experiments in 1902, increased in 1903, and they then attached to the glider a gasoline motor of the type used in automobiles.

These later experiments were conducted at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, and in lieu of a passenger they attached an anvil to the biplane for the first flights. On the 17th day of October, 1903, the machine flew, with its inventor. Owing to their secrecy, the world doubted their success until four days later, when they publicly demonstrated their ability to fly, and proved beyond contradiction that two years before any other man had flown for one minute they had flown repeatedly for more than twenty miles.

Honored at Home and Abroad

With the perfection of the Wright biplane, Wilbur Wright went abroad, where he was hailed in every land as the ingenious Yankee who really could fly. In Paris, the native aeronauts served only as a background for his fame. Royalty and nobility honored him everywhere, but he remained the dry, secretive, centered, good-natured American, who was making a business

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

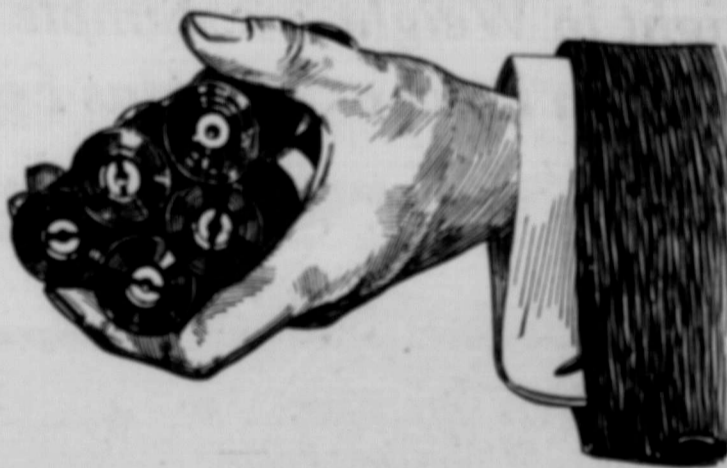
The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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

Volume IV.

June 5th, 1912

Number 45



Just an easy handful of

KODAK FILM

Will tell the story of your vacation. There's film for a dozen pictures in each cartridge, the weight is trifling.

The Kodak itself slips into the pocket and the picture making is simple from start to finish. Press the button—do the rest—or leave it to another—just as you please.

The Kodak system does more than simply remove the inconveniences of the glass plate and dark-room methods of picture taking—it gives better results. There's no question about the advantages of daylight loading and daylight development by the Tank method. Thousands of the best professional photographers now use the Tank system for their work even though they have the experience and the facilities for dark-room work. They have adopted the Tank because it gives them better results. If it's better for the professional there's no question about it for the amateur.

You can take good pictures with a Kodak. You can finish them well by the Kodak system without a dark-room—or if you prefer, can mail them at slight cost and no danger of breakage if you wish to have a professional finisher do the work for you.

Ask your dealer or write us for Kodak catalogue.

Kodaks, from \$5.00 up. Brownie Cameras (they work like Kodaks), from \$1.00 to \$12.00.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
Toronto - Can.

Saskatchewan Sheep Sales

There will be held under the auspices of the
Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association

at

Melville, June 26, and Saskatoon, July 3

**Auction Sales of High-Grade Shearling
and Two Shear Ewes**

Write for Rules and Further Information to the Secretary,

Hon. W. C. SUTHERLAND,
President

J. COCHRANE SMITH,
Dept. of Agriculture, Regina

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

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

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

of flying. After accepting contracts with several European governments for supplying airships for military purposes, Wilbur Wright returned to the United States to find that the "prophet without honor in his own country" was a world idol to be honored at last at home.

At the White House honors were showered on him and the Government adopted his aeroplane as saving the nation's prestige in aerial navigation as applied to military manoeuvres, paying \$30,000 for one of the machines. Dayton closed up shop and held a three-day fete in honor of the two men who had been known to them years ago as "those crazy Wright boys." But the Wright brothers were too busy to play the hero. They had machines to make for the world. They were making them in Germany, in Scotland, and in Dayton, and still they could not make enough of them. Their business grew and they quit flying. They taught others to fly and soon the countryside of every state was billed with flaming announcements of aviators in thrilling exhibitions in the Wright machines.

Home Life Ideal

The home life of the Wrights has always been ideal. There is nowhere a more loyal and united family. Bishop Milton Wright, the head of the family, went to Dayton from Indiana forty years ago. He was a minister of the United Brethren church and for many years edited the Religious Telescope, afterward being chosen bishop. Dayton is the national head of the church. Bishop Wright is now past eighty, but vigorous and active and modestly proud of his sons. Mrs. Wright died twenty years ago.

Miss Catherine Wright, their only sister, has been their friend and helper in fair weather and foul. Miss Wright did not share the fears of her acquaintances, nor did she give any heed to their gratuitous sympathies. She always had implicit faith in her brothers, and recently she had the satisfaction of hearing all Europe ring with their praise. Wilbur she called her "Big Brother," and Orville "Little Brother," and it is often commented upon by neighbors that so far as is known there is never a word of discord in the Wright family.

DUKE BORROWING

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught had a rather embarrassing experience in Toronto the other day when he laid the foundation stone of the new children's building of the Toronto Free Hospital for consumptives. As the stone was being lowered into position, the Governor-General discovered he had forgotten his glasses. A word to the wise was sufficient for the stonemason, Mr. William Davidge, who was standing at the Duke's elbow. "Your Royal Highness may have my glasses," Davidge volunteered, producing a leather case containing a pair of spectacles. The incident was noticed only by the people in the front row, who could not suppress a smile as the Duke with some difficulty adjusted the borrowed spectacles, and the laying of the stone proceeded.

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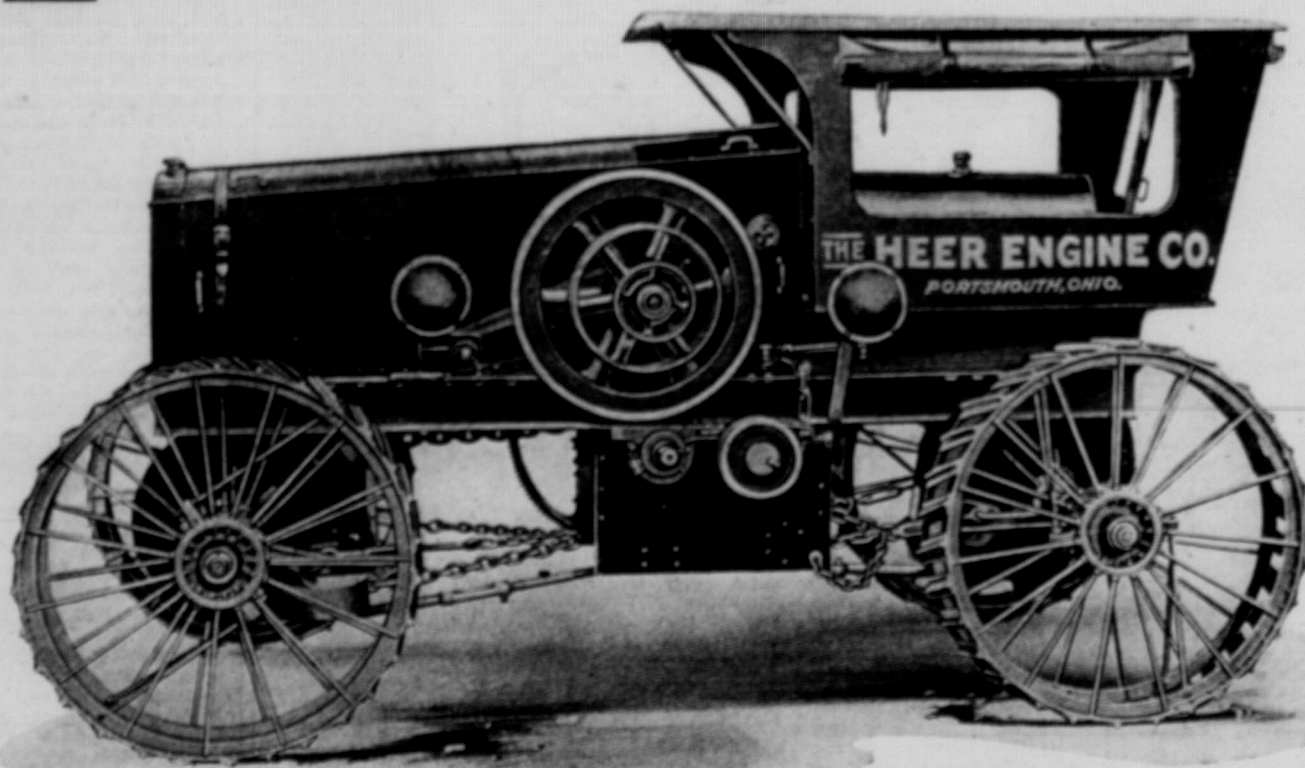
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2. *High in Power*
3. *Simple in Operation*
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25 H.P. Model, fitted complete with Friction Clutch Pulley for Belt

Also made in 30 and 40 H.P. Models. The Heer two-cylinder opposed heavy Duty-type of engine and the four wheel drive are the two essential points which make this tractor a success. The engine is evenly balanced and set exactly in the centre of the frame; this distributes the power equally between both front and rear wheels. The Heer Tractor can travel on roads, climb steep grades, operate on softer ground, get out of ditches and bad places where rear wheel driven tractors have proven useless. Engine has three speeds, two, four and six miles per hour, and reverse. All four wheels controlled by one steering gear.

Our Guarantee We Guarantee all Heer Engines for one year against defects in material and workmanship, and will replace any such defective parts free of charge at our factory, providing the part to be replaced is returned to us charges prepaid. Our Guaranty, however, does not cover repairs or replacements necessitated by abuse, misuse or neglect

Look out for the "Heer Four Wheel Drive" at the Winnipeg Exhibition, July 10 to 20

SPECIAL OFFER: To any one in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta who purchases a Heer Tractor while at the Winnipeg Exhibition we will refund railroad fare from their home to Winnipeg and return

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE

WRITE FOR OUR PROPOSITION

CANADIAN HEER ENGINE CO., LIMITED

R. McLENNAN - Manager

808 McARTHUR BUILDING WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 5th, 1912

THE NATURAL REVENUE

When the Almighty created man He made provision for all his wants. When man first appeared upon this earth he found everything that was necessary for his life, a beautiful world capable of yielding him food, shelter and everything that his well-being required. As mankind has progressed and grown in numbers, as increasing intelligence has developed greater needs, resources which primitive man did not know of, or did not know the use of, have been discovered and developed and brought into service. Fire, metals, coal, steam, electricity, water powers, are things which were provided by nature for the use of mankind and which have been discovered and brought into use as the need for them has arisen. Every need of mankind, in fact, has been provided for by nature. One of the needs of mankind in our present state of civilization is a revenue to be used for public purposes, and nature too has provided this. The natural revenue lies in the Land Value or "People Value," as some prefer to call it: the value which attaches to land wherever people congregate. Land in an uninhabited country has no value and there is no need of a revenue. Land in a thinly settled country has a small value and there is need for a small revenue. Land in a thickly populated country has a big value and there is need for a big revenue. Our Western prairies when they were uninhabited were of no value. No one lived here and there was no need of government, of roads or bridges, of schools or jails, consequently no revenue was required. But people came and settled as farmers and the land became of value. At the same time government had to be established, roads made, schools opened and jails provided, and revenues had to be secured. Then in certain spots on the prairie towns and cities grew and population increased. In those spots larger revenues were required and land became more valuable. The value of land always increases as the need for revenue increases. This is a provision of nature for the needs of mankind. It is a law of nature. But unfortunately men by their laws have frustrated the intentions of Providence. What should have provided revenue for the public use has been appropriated by individuals through private ownership in land. When men violate the laws of nature they must inevitably suffer for it, and today we find some men who are idle having more wealth than they can enjoy, and others though they labor with all their might have barely sufficient to sustain life. The masses are realizing more and more every day the injustice under which they are suffering, and their protest is being made through strikes and threatened revolution. The majority of men do not recognize the fact that the cause which lies at the root of nearly all the economic ills from which society is suffering, is private property in land. They are learning this however and when sufficient men see the truth the way will have been paved to the fundamental reform, the resumption by the people as a whole of the land which the Almighty created for all men equally to enjoy. The method which is generally accepted as being the best for bringing this about is the Taxation of Land Values, a system by which possession of the land would be secured to those who use it, either to live upon or to work upon, but which would require everyone to pay into the public treasury for public purposes the full annual value of that particular piece of the earth which is reserved for private use.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

At the recent Direct Legislation banquet in Winnipeg the following letter of regret was read from E. Michener, leader of the opposition in the Alberta legislature, who had been invited to attend:—

"With reference to yours of the 17th inst., as a party we have adopted the principle of Direct Legislation, including the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. We have not worked out any basis for the introduction of the principle however.

"With regard to your banquet on May 8, permit me to thank you for your kind invitation. I regret, however, that it will be impossible for me to be present owing to another engagement on that date.

"Wishing you every success in your movement towards popular government, I remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) E. MICHENER."

Hon. F. G. W. Haultain, leader of the opposition in Saskatchewan, has declared "in favor of the principle" of the Initiative and Referendum, though he has not stated how far he is prepared to go, and the opposition party in the Manitoba legislature has also declared for this democratic reform. In Alberta both parties are unanimously for it. Thus we see that men of all shades of politics are favorable to the principle that the people themselves should have a voice in making their own laws. It is not a Conservative nor a Liberal policy, but a people's policy. Premiers Scott and Roblin have not as yet followed the example of Premier Sifton, but it is only a matter of time until they do. Their supporters by the thousands in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan are firm believers in Direct Legislation, which is too important a matter to be made a party football. All successful reform movements require that the people be educated to the need of reform and the people of the West are daily seeing the need. Very shortly all the politicians in the West will be in favor of Direct Legislation. Those who stand out against it will be making a serious error. It is a step towards giving the people the power that has been wrongfully taken from them. The politician who believes he can convince the people they are ignorant and incapable of ruling themselves, must believe that civilization can be moved backwards. The tendency of the times is towards more popular rule instead of less. Under Direct Legislation every man will have a voice in the affairs of his country. Today there is no method of accurately registering popular opinion.

MADE-IN-CANADA COTTON

Perhaps the most enlightening literature being handed out by the Made-in-Canada train is that of "Canadian Cottons, Limited," of Montreal, which, by virtue of having absorbed the nine cotton mills scattered throughout Eastern Canada, has become a powerful combine. "These mills," reads the circular, "produce goods to the value of \$20,000,000 annually; they employ over 14,000 hands, and pay yearly in wages a sum of \$4,000,000." Sounds splendid, doesn't it? No doubt we are expected at this point to stand up on our chairs and give three cheers and a tiger for Canadian cottons. But the figures are worth a second look. That \$4,000,000 does not appear quite so big when it is divided among the 14,000 employees. The average yearly wage comes to \$285.71, considerably under a dollar a day. But this is the average, and averages are made up by balancing the high with the

low. Now, among those 14,000 workers there must be a substantial number of well-paid foremen, heads of various departments, clerks and other office help. If their salaries go far above that average of \$285.71, then the wages of others must go correspondingly below it.

We were under the impression that many of these hands were young girls, but the official leaflet gives a very different account. It reckons that each of its workers is the head of a family of five, on an average, for, we read, "this industry provides a living for 70,000 people." Our problem in division, therefore, must be carried a step farther. That average of \$285.71 is not for one person; it must support five, and that for a whole year. In other words, each person is provided with an average "living" of \$57.14 a year, or 15½ cents a day. If this be the average support provided we wonder what the minimum must be.

There is one important omission in the leaflet. It does not tell us what protection our present tariff gives their industry. We know, however, that 35 per cent. is the general tariff on cottons and cotton clothing. Now, everybody knows that the manufacturers take full advantage of the tariff by tacking that much extra on the selling price—that is what protection is for. The \$20,000,000 yearly revenue of the combine, accordingly, includes this 35 per cent. That is to say, if the duty were abolished the Canadian consumers might buy the same quantity and class of cotton for \$14,814,814. That extra \$5,185,186 is simply a bonus handed the cotton trust for the privilege of saying their stuff was "made in Canada." The great consuming population of Canada might pension off all the 14,000 employees of the cotton mills in Canada, paying them more money for doing nothing than they now receive as wages, and we should still have more than a million dollars clear profit on the deal. What becomes then of the favorite plea of protectionists that an "adequate tariff" gives employment to labor?

WILBUR WRIGHT'S WORK AND WORTH

Wilbur Wright, who first showed mankind how to fly, has passed away. His name without doubt will go down to posterity linked with such illustrious inventors as Gutenberg, the father of printing, Watt, who harnessed steam; Stephenson, the builder of the first locomotive; Fulton, of steamship fame; Bell, to whom we owe the telephone; Edison, the electrical wizard, and Marconi, the wireless wonder-worker. Indeed, if the science of aviation continues to make the marvelous progress it has made during the past few years—and who can doubt it?—Wright, the first "bird man" may be rated as the foremost of all the discoverers whose names are enrolled in the Hall of Fame. For generations man has had dominion over both sea and land, thanks to the giant forces of steam and electricity he has subdued to his will. But it remained for Wright to realize the fond dreams of many long centuries and add to man's domains the very heavens. How the world moves! Ten years ago the idea of an aeroplane weighing 1,100 pounds being directed through the air at the speed of the fastest express and yet under perfect control would have been scoffed at as a absurd fairy story. Yet Wright showed that it could be done, and now we accept the wonders of the upper air as commonplace events. An airship passenger service has been maintained for many months between German cities hundreds of miles apart. Not only is it run on schedule time, but no serious accidents have been met with. Compare this with the

frightful loss of life which still marks travel by both land and ocean in spite of our long practice in these branches, and there seems good reason to hope that the newest means of transit may be made at least as safe as any.

Perhaps history does not contain a more striking instance of the irony of fate than that the pioneer aviator should have braved for long and thankless years the unknown perils of the air only to meet his death through typhoid fever contracted from a dish of clam broth eaten at a Boston hotel. His loss seems untimely, but perhaps his work was done. He was the pathfinder. Others can easily follow. Like all men who see visions to which those about them are blind, Wright was regarded as a "crazy crank," and his aged father, a bishop, was freely pitied for having such worthless sons as Wilbur and Orville, who wasted all their time "trying to fly." Fortunately the elder brother lived to see the fickle tide of public opinion turn, and from being dubbed a fanatic he was acclaimed one of America's worthiest sons. This stands to his credit. He regarded his discovery not as a circus stunt, but as something to be used and perfected for the welfare of man. Having borne defeat, he was able to bear success and prosperity such as fall to few men, and through it all he remained humble and sincere.

FOSTER SEES THE POINT

At a banquet in Ottawa given by the Overseas Club on May 24 Hon. George E. Foster was one of the speakers, and the following is an extract from his address:—

"We are in danger of cutting the connection between our future and past history and of our race and world. We are set down here in such a bewildering and fascinating wealth of natural resources almost unimaginable, that we run the risk of forgetting the past and immersing ourselves in the money-getting features. You're getting rich by swapping houses here in the city of Ottawa. If you set your minds on it too much you've made a mistake and lost the sweetness of contentment. The curse in the midst of Ottawa is the new wealth and the extravagance of that new wealth. I would like to throw mildew and ashes on a lot of it. We are possessed with the idea of getting because we hear of a man who bought a property for \$1,200 and then sold it for \$12,000. Every man is so much poorer because of that unreasonable rise in price, and every man will pay his share. Think of prices of land in Vancouver. What could be bought for \$100 a foot a few years ago is now selling for \$1,000. The people are no wealthier, but every man is paying more because of this inordinate rise in the price of land. The man who swaps houses and land on account of the increase, which he does not add, is not adding to the wealth of the land. We should begin to modify this mad rush in wealth accumulation. Public service is the thing. Preach it in the clubs and home society and do not make your bodies mere clothes racks on which to stick extravagant garments, nor mere accumulating machines for adding money. This is not the purpose of citizenship. Minister to the good of somebody else."

Mr. Foster could not have hit the nail on the head any better if he had been a life-long advocate of the taxation of land values. He sees that the people who are gobbling up the increase in the value of the land are getting something they have not earned. If he will just allow his intellect to carry him further he will see that all of this value which is creating the mad rush for wealth is created by the people. It is created by the people for the people and should go into the public treasury. It is public property while most of the money that now goes into the public treasury is private property. It is of no use to tell the land speculators that they should not take this unearned wealth,

when the law of the land specifically provides that they should. The proper course for Mr. Foster to pursue is to alter the law so that this "unearned increment" will go to the proper place—the public treasury.

AN EXPLODED ARGUMENT

Poor old free trade Britain goes on prospering despite the bewailings of Protectionists who from time to time think they have discovered some new proof of the Motherland's "decline." A case in point is the shoe industry. Canadians are familiar with the woeful pictures drawn by the advocates of high tariff in setting forth for our guidance the "ruin" which free trade was bringing upon the heads and heels of the British boot and shoe manufacturers. This line of argument, as it turns out is all right, except in one particular—it is not true. A report recently published by the British Board of Trade states that the shoe industry has increased its output during the past five years by between ten and fifteen per cent. That this is a considerable item appears from the fact that in 1907 the value of shoes manufactured in the United Kingdom was \$97,441,929, while the number of persons employed in the industry was 140,278. Whatever appearance there may have been some years ago of this line of manufacture languishing was due in no degree to the tariff (or rather, the lack of it) but to the unduly conservative methods of the British manufacturers in not keeping abreast of their foreign rivals in up-to-date machinery and improved lasts. Just as soon as the English factory began to turn out a better product, not only did the native-made shoe win back the home market, but it began to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers in their own markets, notwithstanding the high tariff barrier raised against the British shoe. Our Protectionist friends will have to cast their eyes about and discover some new and more convincing illustration of the disastrous results of free trade, and the necessity of a high tariff wall for the enrichment of the manufacturers.

THE MONEY TRUST

Throughout Canada today the banking situation is being discussed quite generally. The merger movement in the monetary institutions of the land is exciting alarm. The Bankers' association publicity bureau is being overworked in supplying opinions for bank controlled newspapers. The bankers are using the controllable press to quiet the uneasy public. Month by month the control of the money market is being narrowed into fewer hands. From 41 chartered banks a few years ago we now have 26 and promise soon to have less. There is a scarcity of money and interest rates are high. The banks have failed to give the people of Canada efficient service in return for the special privileges granted them by Parliament. Banks do not increase their capital fast enough to meet the needs of the country. The reason for this is that the men at the head do not care to lose control. At present all new bank stock must first be offered to the shareholders in proportion to the shares now held by them. Thus, if the shareholders have not the ready cash to handle an increase in capital it would have to be offered to the public, and the public is not allowed to get the control away from the present guiding spirits. At present the banks pay three per cent. on deposits and charge from six to ten per cent. or even more on loans. Parliament should make a move to regulate interest charges and payments. If the banks were compelled to pay four per cent. on deposits and restricted to seven per cent. on loans the situation would be decidedly improved. W. F. Maclean, M.P., proprietor of the Toronto Daily World, advocates withdrawing from the banks the privilege of issuing bank notes. To take the place of

this he would have a national note issue of \$500,000,000 secured by a 25 per cent. gold reserve, which would be loaned to the banks on good security at three per cent. This would provide more money than is now available and would prevent a private banking monopoly towards which we are rapidly tending. Whether this is the correct solution remains to be seen but something must be done and Parliament must be aroused.

THE TAX ON UNDERWEAR

Mr. T. A. Russell, for many years Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, was the chief speaker at the banquet given by the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau on the occasion of the visit to the city of the "Made-in-Canada" train. We cull the following from a report of Mr. Russell's speech:

"He took up the matter of the very high duties which the United States had imposed on woollen goods, and compared these with the comparatively low duties which Canada had imposed. The result, he said, had been that there had been a very large increase in the woollen interests in the United States and a decrease in Canada."

The "comparatively low duties" on woollen goods to which Mr. Russell refers are 35 per cent. under the general tariff and 22½ per cent. under the British preference. The fact that in spite of this high duty, which very materially increases the cost of woollen clothing in Canada, a great many people wear British-made woollen goods, is a proof that the Canadian manufacturers either cannot or will not produce a good article at a reasonable price. Yet Mr. Russell, for the benefit of a few woollen manufacturers, whose number, by the way has lately been reduced by a merger, would have the duty on woollen goods raised still higher, so as to force the people of Canada to buy the Canadian made article no matter what its quality or price may be. The duty on woollen goods entering the United States is considerably higher than the Canadian tariff and as a result it is impossible for the great majority of the American people to afford woollen clothing. In fact the wool tariff has taxed woollen clothing off the backs of the American people.

When the "Made-in-Canada" train was at Winnipeg, T. H. Race, the official lecturer, said:—

"We hope by means of this train to bring about closer relations between the East and the West and to allay somewhat the agitation of the organized Grain Growers of the West. We hope to create sympathies between them and the manufacturers by a process of mutual concessions."

We would like to hear from Mr. Race what concessions the manufacturers are prepared to make to the farmers, and what concessions they expect the farmers to make in return.

E. J. Fream, Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, suggests that June 15 be set aside as Parcels Post Day and on that day that every farmer write to the Postmaster-General and their local M.P. asking for the establishment of an up-to-date parcels post service such as other civilized countries enjoy. This is an idea that can well be acted upon by every farmer in the West.

Arthur Hawkes, the special commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to make a report on immigration, suggests that land settlement should be undertaken "more scientifically and in special instances by an extension of the use of public credit to the actual process of settlement." In other words Mr. Hawkes is in favor of cheap money for farmers.

The People's Choice

Concluded from Last Week

The campaign began in this manner: On Monday Cordelia Blossom invited her dear friend Georgia Fleecer to help her buy some lace, and at one o'clock they had luncheon in the sweet little tea room of the Isis Club. It was not until the ladies had ordered their salad and had discussed many matters that Mrs. Blossom said quite ingenuously:

"By-the-way, Georgia, I have the most astonishing bit of news. You'd never believe it, but the colonel has decided to enter politics!"

"Indeed!" responded Mrs. Fleecer, much surprised as a matter of course. "Still it's not so much of a marvel. He seems exactly like one of the dignified statesmen we see in the plays. What office does he intend to go in for?"

"He has decided to announce himself as a candidate for mayor, I believe," returned Mrs. Blossom. "I don't quite understand the ins and outs of it all, but it seems that the colonel is not quite satisfied with certain conditions he has found in his party—of course, Georgia, this is confidential—and feels it his duty to correct them. Watt is so very conscientious, you know."

"The very soul of honor," heartily and unenviably agreed Mrs. Fleecer. "Has he announced his candidacy as yet?"

"I don't think so," replied Cordelia with a trace of eagerness. "As a matter of fact, I took the liberty of suggesting that he should not do so until he had found the most effective means of making it known."

Mrs. Fleecer pondered a moment with a musing smile.

"It's such a pity you're not going to the ball tonight," she presently suggested. "That would be such a splendid place to make it known—among the very best people, you know."

The suggestion of a flash came into Cordelia's frank, wide eyes as she accepted Jim Fleecer's advice.

"Wouldn't it be gorgeous!" she exclaimed, and looked carefully about the daintily appointed tea-room with its numerous little half-concealed cozy corners. "I'm sure you'll forgive me if I run away just a minute to speak to Mrs. Plosson and Mrs. Drake, won't you? I really must see them about the guild luncheon."

"By all means," assented Mrs. Fleecer graciously, and when Cordelia had gone she gazed demurely into her plate.

"I have such good news for you," Mrs. Blossom happily stated as she greeted the ladies whom she had selected. "I have seen Mr. Tripper about his vacant store, and he promises to let us have it all next week rent-free! And besides he will donate the water and electricity."

"How very generous!" delightedly exclaimed Mrs. Plosson, who was a thin-nosed lady with a persistently sweet pucker of the lips. "I have never quite believed the dreadful stories I have heard about Mr. Tripper, and this proves it! Now we can go right ahead."

"I suppose we'll meet you at the mayor's ball tonight?" suggested the large and awkward Mrs. Drake, who thought of herself always as statuesque. She had heard a rumor that Mrs. Blossom was not going!

"I'm so sorry that it will be impossible," regretted Cordelia with pain in her tone. "Unfortunately I am giving a theater party tonight. However," and she laughed, "I shall surely attend next year, when I hope to be hostess."

The effect on Mrs. Plosson was as if

some one had said "Booh!" in her ear. "You—you don't mean that Colonel Blossom—"

"The colonel is," replied Cordelia. "His hat is in the ring for mayor, he says, and of course I'm already campaigning for him, although he has as yet made no formal announcement. Maybe I'm betraying his secret, so this is confidential, I guess. But isn't it fun!"

"It's delicious," agreed Mrs. Drake with a wondering glance at Mrs. Plosson. "Is Mr. Limber about to retire?"

"Really I don't know a thing about it," confessed Cordelia. "Except," she added, "that I know the colonel and Mr. Limber to be of quite opposite political faith. I'm not going to try to find out much more than that because it's all so confusing. Oh, I nearly forgot, Mrs. Plosson. Mr. Tripper says that there are a lot of old sample tables in the gallery of his store-room and that we may use them if we like. Isn't he nice?"

"He's a shocking surprise," responded Mrs. Plosson heartily. "I always did say that a reputedly wicked man was the one to go to for a favor. Of course, though, no one ever refuses you anything."

"Oh, I didn't ask him," responded Mrs. Blossom sweetly. "The colonel saw Mr. Tripper for me. I'll see you at the store on Thursday. Be sure to have the rest of the committee there," and she sailed back serenely to Mrs. Fleecer.

Mrs. Plosson and Mrs. Drake leaned forward with a jerk. Then they leaned

worry began to glow on her expansive cheeks. "Harry, have you offended him?"

"Me," he jerked. "Evelyn, you're trying to get out of this as usual. You are the one who started the trouble with your purposely mislaid invitation. You know that Mrs. Blossom and Mrs. Fleecer are close friends."

"What has that to do with politics?" she retorted. "Didn't I go everywhere with Mrs. Purdee while the judge was running against you, and didn't everybody say how sweet it was?"

He glared at her in almost speechless indignation.

"Didn't I make you do it?" he demanded. "Look here, Evelyn, I—"

"Harry, if you make me cry right now I'll—I'll—"

Her lower chin began to quiver and her broad bosom to heave ominously. Mayor Limber fled. However, he ran straight into Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fleecer.

"Just dropped up for a minute to be officially on the job," exclaimed Jim easily, while Mrs. Fleecer shook hands with the man she loathed for his eternal bowing and smirking. "We've got another little party on tonight, but we slipped away between the acts."

"So sorry we can't stay for the evening," cooed Mrs. Fleecer two minutes later to Mrs. Limber. "Affairs promise to be so thick and fast this winter that we think of making the rounds on roller skates."

new weskit? Fussy rubber jigger inside that keeps it from bulging."

Mrs. Clara Pkyune, accompanied by her husband, who need not be described because nobody cares how that nonentity looked, came up to Mrs. Limber with an especially frigid smile. She was a severe old woman who had cracked a merciless social whip until Cordelia Blossom had become president of the Isis Club, and the exercise of stern mastery had put three sharp creases in each wrinkled cheek, three on her leathery neck, three in her narrow brow and thrice three in her disposition.

"I'm afraid that I shall have to bid you good night," she observed, offering a bony wedge of a hand to be touched. "Claymore, look after my wraps, please."

The undescribed husband of Mrs. Clara Pkyune dissolved from view.

"You're not going so soon?" gasped Mrs. Limber. "Why, the gayety has not yet begun!"

"It won't," unexpectedly snapped Mrs. Pkyune, who was given to plain speech. "Mrs. Limber, this is your last ball. I would not believe all the rumors I heard and I just came to see. They're true, and I'm going home—conspicuously!"

"Rumors!" faintly inquired Mrs. Limber. "What rumors?"

"That you ignored the invitation list I gave you by omitting the name of the Blossoms."

"That was an accident of mailing," protested Mrs. Limber, justly indignant that she should be blamed for a freak of

pure chance. "Anyhow, I don't see why you should be so much offended by the circumstance. You put that name last of all, and it was so faintly written that I felt sure you'd rather I would omit it. I—"

"How could you think me so crude?" expostulated Mrs. Pkyune, quite naturally out of patience with being accused of the one unpardonable sin. "No matter how much I might decry the necessity of inviting any person, I could not be crass enough to descend to such petty revenge. Mrs. Limber, I cannot afford to associate with failure. You have ruined the success of the social triumph I built up for you, and I withdraw my support."

"But what have I done?" half wailed Evelyn Limber. "I tell you I addressed and stamped the envelope—"

"And forgot to mail it," interrupted

Mrs. Pkyune, every wrinkle on her acid countenance contracting. "You can't strike a blow at Cordelia Blossom without expecting to be stabbed in return. I am compelled to give her the credit of being a resourceful woman. Do you know where Mr. and Mrs. Fleecer are tonight?"

"No," admitted the stiff lips of Mrs. Limber.

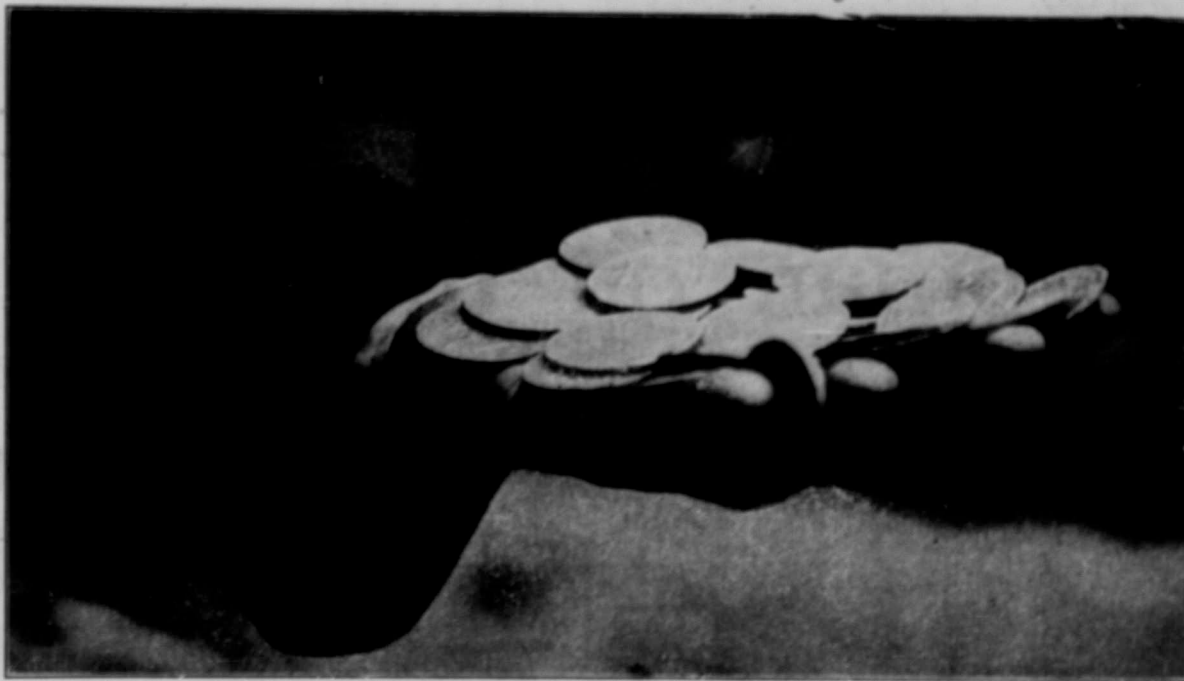
"At Cordelia Blossom's theater party, with more than twenty other couples who should have been here. They all of them accepted their invitations, so they'll drop up here in a body after the theater, on their way to supper, to tell you they've had a lovely evening at your party—which is the most deadly insult ever devised. They won't find me here. I'm going home."

"Please don't!" begged Mrs. Limber, panic-stricken. "I don't know what to do without you. Help me just this once."

"There will not be any other time," coldly asserted the inexorable Mrs. Pkyune. "I'm going home before the giggling begins. Why, you don't even know what all the mad gossip is about!"

"No! Is there?" frantically rejoined Mrs. Limber. "Please tell me."

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THE SEA GIVES UP ITS TREASURE
A handful of silver coins recovered from H.M.S. "Lutine." These formed a portion of the vast cargo of money (£1,217,000) which went to the bottom of the sea when the ship was wrecked in 1799.

forward alternately. Then they leaned forward simultaneously and remained in that position. At no instant did the chin of either fail of vigorous movement the moment the chin of the other ceased.

That night at the mayor's ball Mrs. Limber moved about the big assembly and reception rooms of the Hotel Gilder, wearing a set smile and a gnawing inner pain. Where were Mrs. Fleecer and Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Carm and Mrs. Hazel and Mrs. Truman, and a score of others whose absence made itself as keenly felt as the loss of half the pattern in a beaded bodice? Could it be true, this dreadful thing she had heard, that Cordelia Blossom had prevailed upon a lot of the very best people to stay away? There seemed to be much talking in corners, too, and she thought that she detected a shade of aloofness toward herself. Of course, however, that was an absurd fancy due to her troubled state of mind. Mayor Limber sought her out at about nine o'clock, and he, too, wore a smile that concealed a troubled mind.

"Have you seen Fleecer?" he wanted to know.

"No, nor Mrs. Fleecer," confessed his wife, and a flush of something besides

How beautifully the ballroom is decorated this year."

Mrs. Fleecer found time to flutter about in the reception rooms and to chat in passing with half a dozen of the ladies, while her husband exchanged greetings and quiet gossip with the men. Mayor Limber anxiously waited an opportunity to catch him alone.

"I was afraid that you'd forgotten the date," he observed cordially. "By-the-way, Jim, it's almost time we got together on the campaign. Some of the boys are anxious about the slate."

"I haven't gone over it yet," said Jim easily. "So far as I've thought about it the ticket looks like the same old crowd. In fact, this year in particular I want all the old regulars in the running. Whatever happens, you'll head the ticket of course."

"Naturally," smiled the mayor, much gratified and also relieved. "Sorry you can't stay and help brighten the occasion."

"No chance," asserted Fleecer quickly. "It's some party down at the theater. All twelve boxes occupied and something like forty-eight pairs of white gloves in plain sight. What do you think of my

Cheap Money for Farmers

The following paper by C. F. Truscott was read at the last regular meeting of the West Eagle Hills Grain Growers' Association

The object of this short paper being, as promised at the last meeting of this branch, more as a means of bringing the subject of cheaper money before the members as a definite subject for discussion than as a concise and well-matured essay, it is necessarily short and not very much to the point.

It is rather difficult to prepare a paper when such excellent articles have been appearing in the last two numbers of *The Guide*, and which are, I believe, the beginning of a series of such articles. Had I attempted to approach this subject from the general view it would appear that I was only just purloining from Mr. Ward's articles, so I have put together a few thoughts that bear indirectly, perhaps, upon this subject.

We have only to take our minds back a few years to remember the glowing accounts and word pictures of the prospects of this country which was advertised by the Dominion Immigration Department, and which are responsible for the presence of most of us here. I will skip the journey across the sea, the landing at the port of entry and the rest of the travel and trekking that finally brought us here and, after a year or two, found us with our small amount of capital expended. This experience we are sometimes apt to forget, but it bears directly, in my opinion, upon the subject of cheaper money. It is unnecessary for me to go into detail with regard to the helplessness of the immigrant farmer when he is without capital. Nobody will trust him; he cannot run a store bill and the banks will not lend him any money wherewith to carry on his calling. The consequence is he is years struggling to make ends meet in the hope that the future, probably, holds a good crop in store for him which

will tend to make him feel financially secure.

A Blessing to Newcomers

What a blessing it would be to the immigrant who finds himself in a state of helplessness, due to the lack of necessary finance, if he could approach the government and receive monetary aid in the shape, mark you, not of a gift, but a loan. That is the least that a government should do that allows such gorgeous pictures to be painted to get people here.

Such aid is justly due the settler in this country for he is the ward of the Dominion government and in this light his well-being and prosperity should receive careful consideration and attention from the governments of this country, both federal and provincial.

We, as farmers, are too proud and self-respecting to ask a gift of money from any person, party or parliament. But we have a right to ask and demand financial assistance in the shape of a loan that will bear its own cost of administration.

When we see the provincial and federal houses guaranteeing bonds for railways to say nothing of the gifts of land (which is not theirs to give, for the land belongs to the people of the country as a whole), have we not every right to place our case before them and rest not until it is recognized and the privilege we ask is granted?

If the government can give away millions of dollars in actual cash, after guaranteeing bonds, to a couple of railway magnates to assist them in their enterprise, surely there must be some way of obtaining large sums of money that would not need to be given away but loaned out to farmers at fair and not a ruinous interest.

Consider for a moment the difference in use to which the loaned money would be put by farmers to that huge sum given to the magnates. You know as well as I that if farmers could get money at a reasonable rate of interest that the major portion of it would be spent upon improvements such as houses, barns, better wells, better fencing, etc., or in purchasing some good horses or cattle, not forgetting pigs, sheep and chickens. Then quite a little of the money so obtained would go to provide better accommodation in the house. You would see heavier expenditures for such things as furniture, baths, real good pictures and engravings; more books would be bought and read, with the inevitable result of improvement and enlightenment.

Then again such necessities as good clothes, boots, etc., would be more extensively purchased, as well as rigs, wagons, up-to-date machinery and a hundred and one other things that are really necessary to the farmer in his occupation. Can you judge the results which this use of money would have on the country's trades and industries? At the first thought I don't think you can. Business all through this country would receive such an uplift that the word prosperity would not describe it.

It is a well known deduction and conclusion that when the farming section of the community is prosperous the country as a whole is prosperous. In a small but pointed way I have endeavored to prove this in the previous paragraph. Books, and even volumes, could be written on the benefit the country derives consequent to the prosperity of the farming community. I will not dwell longer on this phase of the question.

Now, with your permission, I will try and follow the millions that I mentioned previously. What becomes of these? They are used to obtain other millions without giving any real and adequate return for their use. I will put it briefly this way: that such fortunes are used not to earn but to obtain other fortunes. It is not spent in the same sense that the farmer would spend. Therefore these huge sums are little real benefit to a country, but become a negative power to progress and a menace to civilization.

Farmers and the Nation's Prosperity

It is a well known and proved fact that the country which obtains within itself conditions of individual prosperity and financial safety to its farmers is at all times more capable of retrieving a national catastrophe than the one wherein finance is banked up on one side and helplessness and want on the other.

Permit me to say in conclusion that nothing would strengthen and make prosperous this country like a contented, happy, and financially safe farming population. They are the means by which almost all our foodstuffs are produced in times of peace and are a tower of strength and a bulwark of safety in times of strife and war.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

A colored blacksmith recently announced a change in his business as follows: "Notice—De co-pardnership heretofore existing between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."

Woman on the Farm

An Address by Miss May Tregillus, daughter of W. J. Tregillus, president of the U.F.A., before the local union at Pincher Creek

To deal thoroughly with such a subject as "Women on the Farm," would take unlimited time, and would be altogether beyond my power, but I will try to point out a few of the most important facts regarding her position and the part she plays in the upbuilding of a nation. It has been demonstrated over and over again in the history of the world that city populations are being continually replenished from the rural districts and that no family, however strong they were formerly, can withstand the cramped and unhealthy conditions of city life for more than four generations, hence the success of the nation depends fundamentally on the prosperity of her rural communities. Also the success of the nation depends on her morals and therefore we see again that this reacts back to the moral life of the country.

Now, since so heavy a responsibility rests with us, it is necessary that we should meet it with the best of our ability. No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and the strength of a community depends on the strength of the individual families that go to make it up, therefore our nation is built up of individual families, each one playing its part and each is just equally important to our welfare. Coming to the family, we have reached the foundation of my remarks, that is the home, the seat of all influence. We reach the foundation of my remarks when we speak of the family which is the home and the seat of all influence for good, and the main source of all this influence is found in the woman—wife—and mother. Man strives after daily bread in the outside world, while the woman tends the home. Since the home lies mainly within the woman's sphere it rests with her to make it as perfect as possible in order that the influence permeating the atmosphere of the family circle, should be for the best possible moral good.

In these very material times, when getting a living is the absorbing aim of everyone, the household duties become the absorbing thought of every wife. It is very true that these duties are of utmost importance, our physical welfare depends on their performance, but that is not the sole thing that woman lives for. Theodore Roosevelt says, "The Mother is the real Atlas who bears aloft in her strong arms the destiny of the world." This is very, very true, and it behoves all women to realize their responsibilities, and to govern themselves accordingly. It is very easy to talk of these things, but how is a woman to practically use her influence and responsibility to mould the nation's destiny? In the first place she must always have before her a resolve to bear her share of the responsibilities. No matter how humble the home, perchance the children who come from it may be the greatest in the land.

Ask any person who has reached a position of public greatness to whom and what they owe their success, and they will almost invariably say to their mother's teaching, and home influence. No one can estimate the contentment and satisfaction that rightly belongs to a mother who knows that her son or daughter is honored and revered by thousands and the glory is reflected back to her. With such a noble prize before her, every woman's ambition should be stimulated to the utmost to make her children as good and useful citizens as possible.

The Noblest Ambition

Professor Carver says, "The noblest ambition that any man can have is to found a family when he realizes the responsibility that rests with him. A nation may be rich beyond conception with natural resources, but her true greatness lies only in her people, and without the latter the former is useless.

We hear a great deal about environment and its effect upon our natures, and it certainly does play a great part; therefore let us see to it that the home is a fit environment. Cheerfulness is a very inexpensive habit to cultivate, yet it does more to mould a pleasant disposition than anything else.

Unselfishness is one of the greatest blessings it is possible to possess, and this is mainly the result of environment. These and like attributes of home life are lost in far too many of the family circles of the present day; yet there is hardly anything else that has such a world wide effect.

Rural Responsibility

These last thoughts are applicable to all homes whether in the city or country, but while we go on, we see that there is a difference between the two. The country home is more independent, the family is thrown more and more on their own resources, hence the influence of the woman is so much more intensified; the children look to her more for guidance instead of following the false standard as portrayed by the picture shows and other spectacular attractions that are now found in our cities. The city mother is fast losing her hold on her children on account of the present day attractions which by their gaudy displays, lure the children from the home, and set before them a very low standard of ideas. Thus we see in one way what a hard and almost impossible task it is for the city housewife with innumerable cares upon her, to devote sufficient time to her children in order that they might find that home is more attractive than the streets. We cannot blame the children at all, they have nothing to do at home, and the mother is too busy to spend much time with them so they turn to the outside world for recreation and means to employ their time. Here is the great advantage

of her country cousin, there is no struggle to keep her children from the degrading amusements, and on the farm the boy and girl can be given some light employment which will give him or her just sufficient exercise necessary for bodily health, and to make the child realize that it has some responsibility. Light chores are one of the advantages of farm life for the rearing of children, though it is often abused by over doing it, until it becomes a drudgery and there is no time left to play, which is just as necessary as work.

Rural families have to depend on themselves and their neighbors for entertainment, and the social enjoyment which is absolutely essential for a well balanced life. This falls principally on the woman of the home, and the good wholesome pleasure that is derived from these little occasions, more than warrants the time and trouble caused by them. Wholesome recreation is the elixir of life, and it lies mainly with the woman of the house to make it as enjoyable as possible. There are also numerous opportunities in the country to co-operate for social advantages through such organizations as the church, school and farmers' clubs, and their success hangs entirely upon the interest taken in them by the individual member.

The Country Church

Now let us take the Church. This factor has its strongest bearing on country life, yet few people realize this. Professor Carver once again says, "The general tone of farming in a district depends primarily upon the attitude of the country Church." This does not mean that the minister should preach on better soil, cultivation, etc., but should try to imbue his people with the necessity of working together towards their general betterment. Then by mutual interests and good fellowship this influence will be found to react

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Fellow Shareholders:—A growing discontent with the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been conducted has existed in the Directorate for several years.

Last July, after the annual meeting, it found expression in the abolition of the offices of first and second vice-presidents held respectively by Mr. John Kennedy and Mr. R. McKenzie, and the doing away with the Board of Control, of which the President, Mr. T. A. Crerar, and the occupants of these offices were the members. At the same time Mr. Crerar was appointed Managing Director with wide supervisory and disciplinary powers, with the hope of improving the extremely unsatisfactory quality of much of the work done by the office staff, and of more successfully regulating the activities of certain important officials of the Company who seemed prone to exceed instructions.

An ill-considered substitute for the Board of Control, devised on the spur of the moment, and really inconsistent with the office of the Managing Director except as it contented itself with being simply advisory thereto, proved unworkable as a governing body, but was the means of speedily convincing a number of the directors of the urgent need for removing Mr. Crerar from the office and replacing him by some one who would exhibit considerably more industry and business ability, more loyalty in carrying out the wishes of the directors as expressed by resolutions of the board, and more sympathy with the objects for which the company was organized, than he had shown himself to possess.

Our dissatisfaction finally culminated in a demand for a special full meeting of the Board of Directors to consider the condition of the affairs of the Company, and in the light of this the question of future management.

At this meeting the following resolution was presented: "That in the opinion of this Board it is absolutely necessary that the position of Managing Director should be declared vacant."

While the majority of the Directors expressed themselves displeased with the manner in which the affairs of the Company had been conducted, the above resolution received only four of the five votes necessary to secure its passage. Thereupon we four directors who voted for it, and whose names are attached hereto, resigned in a body, as a protest, and with a view to leaving us free to bring the matter in a forcible manner to the attention of the shareholders without waiting to the time of their assembling.

We desire that the situation should be dealt with vigorously but without prejudice and with full knowledge of the facts, at the annual meeting in July next, and to insure this we desire that the meeting should be as large and truly representative in character as possible.

We advise, therefore, that as many shareholders as are able should attend the meeting, and that those unable to do so, instead of sending in their proxies to be voted by persons of whose judgment and good faith they are not sure, or intrusting them to paid agents of the Company travelling about the country, should delegate some responsible shareholder from their own locality to represent them in the meeting and vote their proxies in accordance with whatever the facts brought out may warrant.

This Company was organized for the purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of the growers of grain. It is the manifest duty of every grain-growing shareholder therefore to see to it that the men at its head remain in sympathy with that purpose and prove themselves competent to carry it out, or that they be speedily replaced by others more worthy of their confidence.

We have not stated our objections to the way in which the affairs of the Company have been, and are being, conducted in any very specific manner. These are matters for the shareholders alone

and not for the general public. They can be threshed out among ourselves in the annual meeting without any help or advice from outsiders, particularly grain men and politicians.

Shareholders, this is your company. We think you need it, but you need it kept in shape to serve you loyally and well.

In retiring from the Directorate we give you our opinion, based on a more intimate knowledge than the majority of you possess, that a change of management is highly desirable in the interest of shareholders and shippers alike.

Here our responsibility to you ends. Now it is for you to make the annual meeting truly representative, by searching inquiry to become acquainted with the facts which led to our retirement from the directorate; and then to take such action as seems most likely to insure the accomplishment of the purpose for which the Company was organized.

(Signed) E. A. PARTRIDGE,

Sintaluta, Sask.

DAVID RAILTON,

Sintaluta, Sask.

JOHN SPENCER,

Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. BAUMUNK,

Dundurn, Sask.

MR. CRERAR'S COMMENT

NOTE.—The above letter was shown to Mr. Crerar before publication and he made the following comment thereon:—

"I am quite willing to leave the judgment of my industry, business ability, loyalty and sympathy with the objects for which the Company was created to the judgment of the shareholders of the Company. The development of the Company from a small concern five years ago, to the important position it

now occupies in the commercial life of the community, was not possible without cases of individual dissatisfaction; but the success it has reached in that time is one of which no person connected with it throughout these years need be ashamed. Personally I desire most strongly that the suggestion for a good representation at the annual meeting be carried out as fully as possible. The shareholders at each point who cannot be personally present at the annual meeting should get together and select their delegate to represent them at this meeting. They have a distinct duty to perform in this respect. As to the personal attack upon myself in the letter, I think I can reasonably afford to let it pass. I am quite willing to stand upon my record as president of the company during the past five years. The difficulty is not with my ability, be it little or big, or with my loyalty, be it great or small, but with the fact that I refused to surrender my judgment to men, who, because they have rendered the Company service in the past, think they should have the last word in guiding its destinies for the future. The men who now charge me with everything short of actual dishonesty, less than a year ago were most fulsome in their praise of me. What has caused the change? Personal feeling and my refusal to become a speaking tube for others, who, when they could not have their own way, deserted the duty for which they were elected by the shareholders, regardless of what consequence it might have upon the business of the Company. The censure of Messrs. Kennedy and McKenzie implied in the above is directed against men who have done as much as any other individuals have done in establishing and developing upon a sound and lasting basis the organized farmers' efforts for improvement in the social and economic conditions under which they live."

MR. LANGLEY REPLIES

Editor, Guide:—In last week's issue the readers of The Guide were informed by Mr. Barratt, of Northminster, that the Grain Growers at that place had passed a resolution against the attitude expressed (whatever that may mean) by myself in favor of secession. It is generally supposed the Grain Growers have a common interest in working together, and yet here is a branch of our organization, which apparently has nothing better to do than attribute a lying slander to one of their directors, and then pass a resolution on it. The question of secession was not considered directly or indirectly at the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention. So neither Mr. Tregillus or myself took any part or expressed any attitude upon it. It may interest the Northminster Grain Growers who did this despicable thing, to know I was born in England and lived there until I was nearly forty years of age, that my wife and our five children were born there, many of those who in my youth and early manhood I loved and revered are buried there, and most of my cherished memories—and at sixty a man lives a good deal in his memories—are centred there. I do not have to go crying and shouting my fidelity to Great Britain. I am a part of Great Britain and I consider such a resolution as that passed by this association as an insult. Last year a number of men connected with protected industries who have grown, and are still growing, rich on a tariff which is only another form of describing legal robbery, saw or thought they saw their unjust profits threatened, and being afraid to discuss the subject on its merits, sought to save themselves by prostituting our most sacred national emblem. They slunk behind the Union Jack and succeeded in persuading a number of noodles they were actuated by patriotism, proving the truth of the saying of old Dr. Johnson that "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel." One might infer from Mr. Barratt's communication that he and his grain growers at Northminster were green enough and soft enough to swallow this sham patriot yarn, paraded by men whose only real object was to secure through the law, wealth to which in equity they were not entitled. There is as much danger of Canada being separated from Great Britain as there is of her being separated from the solar system, and just as much danger of Canada being annexed to the United States as there is of the United States being annexed to Canada. It is a little annoying, Mr. Editor, that the Grain Growers at Northminster should assume I am nearly as silly as they are.

GEORGE LANGLEY.

Maymont, Sask., May 23.

WISDOM OR FOLLY

Lethbridge, Alta., May 19.—The Knight Sugar Co., Ltd., are not satisfied to have their large sugar factory at Raymond idle until beets are grown for this season's run. The factory is to open within the next couple of weeks for the manufacture of cane sugar, which is being imported from the British West Indies. E. P. Ellison, manager of the Knight Sugar company, has made arrangements for a shipment of 2,700,000 pounds of raw sugar cane, which is to arrive in Raymond next week. This shipment will require 30 cars to handle.—News report.

Editor, Guide:—What folly next! Shipping sugar cane from West Indies to Alberta to make into sugar, instead of importing sugar made from fresh cut canes on the spot and getting sugar duty free at half what we pay for it now. The whole of Canada taxed for the benefit of a few people! It would be no greater folly to grow bananas here under glass and sufficient protection. Canes soon spoil after cutting.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, May 23.

Continued on Page 22



A BUMPER MISTAKE

The Phrenologist—Bless my soul, sir, your bump of destructiveness is most normally large. You must be a soldier.
The Subject—Oh, dear no; I'm a chauffeur.

The Country Homemakers

PURITY AND PEACE

Dear Friends:—During the past nine months I have tried to show clearly and unmistakably that no matter what your occupation is there is only one thing that will bring you the real and satisfying prosperity, and that is the inward peace that surpasses all understanding. The mother's duty to her child, the child's duty to its parent; the father's duty to his home, his wife and his children, have all been pointed out. Now we must not turn back, but continue to go forward and probe deep until we fully learn the lesson of life, and in turn teach our growing boys and girls, that in the years to come a saner, clearer and healthier attitude towards the most vital point in life's history will be a part of the earliest training of the child. Remember that a month after birth is too late. Remember that a year or two after birth is fatally too late. It is the pre-natal culture that largely will determine the perfect or imperfect life of the child. Remember that to put a seed in a vessel, of which one half is filled with foul impurity, cannot bring forth a perfect plant. Yet this is exactly what is meant by the double standard of morality. A man who has sown his wild oats and mates with a pure woman cannot but bring forth a child whose evil tendencies and pure tendencies are about equal, and it would be hard to judge which could have the greatest power in shaping the life of the child.

If peace has to some extent been lost, there never was a time in which there were more ways to secure it. Our problem is to maintain inner peace while using our powers to the full. It is not necessary to wear out at the centre, however great the speed maintained on the surface. What we need is to understand human relationships in contrast with those of a class. Wherever there is a man or a woman who brings peace, or a home where restfulness abides, there the poor tired workers of the world will surely turn. Hence there is or should be ever time for rest to be loyal to our ideals, taking opportunities for thought and leisure. In contrast to the hurry and bustle of things, let us hear that sweet calm voice saying, "Be still and know that I am God," and this will open the door of heaven which is within thee. By inner peace, then, one means a spirit of repose founded on knowledge, on character and on faith in God. This peace grows through conscious effort and it is also the crowning gift, not to be had for the mere asking. Yet like all great possessions, it begins to be ours when we care sufficiently for it to cultivate the mode of life which secures it. Those who have read the "Home Pages" during the past few months cannot fail to see the path clear before them to live in peace, purity and helpfulness and all the rest will be added unto you.

MARY FORD.

THE ONE TO BE PITIED

A tender-hearted little girl was looking at a picture of Daniel in the lions' den. She suddenly began to cry, whereupon her mother said:

"Are you crying for the poor man, dearie?"

"No; I'm crying for that little lion over there in the corner. He isn't going to get any at all."

SAVING HIS LIFE

A story is told of an Englishman who had occasion for a doctor while staying in Peking.

"Sing Loo, gléatest doctor," said his servant; "he savee my lifee once."

"Really?" queried the Englishman.

"Yes, me tellible awful," was the reply; "me callee in another doctor. He givee me medicine; me velly bad. Me callee in another doctor. He come and givee me more medicine, make me velly, velly badder. Me callee in Sing Loo. He no come. He savee my lifee."

A LITTLE TALK WITH MOTHERS

There are so many mothers-to-be coming into my life through my association with Home Page work that I have come to feel this a special ministry. In this little talk I would like to come in closer touch with the prospective mother.

Let us then draw near together that we may feel the glorified thrill of the mother-heart, as we remember God is the Father of every child. This is what Mary realized that winged her soul with song and filled her mind with lofty ideals for her child.

If it has been denied you to choose your motherhood, put all regret aside and make it your choice now. Begin right where you are to practice your new knowledge of motherhood. Rejoice, and be glad! Make a holiday (holy-day) of your duties, fill your home full of beautiful thoughts and glad song. Above, beneath, within you, let the great joy of Spirit prevail and, like Mary, magnify the Lord with your whole soul. The highest ideals and the sweetest fairy tales are none too good for you to believe. Lift up your thoughts with them, and the little life feeding at your heart's fount will share in your celestial joys, and some day return them to you, glorious realities.

Here is a sweet glimpse of ideal motherhood, taken from "The Story of Lovey," in which the young, expectant mother opens her heart and pours out to her aunt all the sweet secrets brooding in her soul since "The Annunciation" of Her Motherhood.

"Trixeey was enumerating the virtues of her wonderful husband, while Aunt Joy's heart drank in her sweet confidence and rejoiced in the harvest that had come from the sowing of happy truths in the heart of Trixeey when she was a little

after that, and my former ideals so imperfect, go where I would the image of that beautiful child haunted me. Jack wondered at my abstraction and everybody noticed I was changed; but I could not seem to help it, nor for a time could I tell Jack what it was. At last one day we were alone down by the little stream, and then I told him of my dream and how I was haunted by the beauty of that child. Dear Jack, he is so wise and loving! He put his arms about me and said, "Why, Trixeey, that was only another ideal for us to realize. We may call that beautiful child to us from its home in the Infinite Love. God has bestowed upon us the power to do so, and if our hearts are one in their agreement to such consummation, our sacrament of love will be the vital magnet that shall draw to us the soul of that beautiful child." Oh, it was all so wonderful the way Jack explained it; and then I understood the meaning of my dream and why it haunted me.

"Oh, Aunt Joy, such wonderful things have come to us since I have realized that it was given me to prepare a living garment for this beautiful expression of Divine Love! I seem to know what Mary knew that kept her singing songs of ecstasy, and Jack and I have kept our bodies holy and our minds free from selfish thoughts, that we may become more worthy of our angel guest. And oh, Aunt Joy, my dream is coming true! For nearer and nearer floating toward

into peace. Mind produces every result. You can erase every image that you have held in your mind. You can impress your child with perfection of body and soul. You know how, in school, they take a wet sponge and erase from the board every figure and letter that has been placed upon it in the mistakes of ignorance, and then on the clean surface the teacher writes the perfect form and the perfect idea. This is just what you are now able to do through the understanding that has come to you. You are bringing forth your child in the purity and beauty of the Christ ideal, and no inharmonious thing can impress it. The high, exalted ideas that you are holding in mind are constantly changing the child within you, and any impression less than the perfect that might have been made in the past is now obliterated, and the holy, perfect, beautiful child is growing up to that change that shall bring it into your arms, a delight to yourself, a blessing to itself and to all the world.

To a mother who writes us that her son, a boy in the early teens, is at times indifferent to his work in school. "He is gifted in drawing, has a taste for poetry and composes well in verse."

The unfolding soul of a child must be dealt with in the same consideration and respect that we bestow upon the opening blossom of a rare plant. The Spirit in your son wishes to manifest in the genius of the arts, and it must not be too much burdened with the conventional forms of education. Truly God is the intelligence of the boy, and your recognition of that fact is making easier in him the birth of the individual expression which marks the soul as not of undistinguished, conventional life. At his present stage of physical development there are many things to be considered; the physical should not be too greatly taxed, and the mental must be permitted to flow in that course which shall give the cast to all his coming years. I feel that you are a wise guardian of the situation, and I will support your affirmations of intelligence in the case. There can be no doubt of the outcome; he will make all necessary records in his school work, and he will develop his own genius, live his own high life and do his own great work.

A TOUCHING LETTER

Dear Mary Ford:—I am exceedingly pleased that you take an interest in the country woman's welfare. I wish I knew of a way to earn money at home. There is not much profit to be gained from gardening. There is no market for garden truck here that I know of, and what little we can dispose of to our merchant we can not get cash for. I am speaking of the country girl who is so unfortunately situated as to be twenty or more miles from town or city as I am. I tried gardening last year, but the cut-worms destroyed so much at first. However I am trying again this year and with more experience.

I am 22 years old and have been deaf for the past five years, brought on by illness on my arrival to this country. For the last two years I have been thinking of taking a trip east to Quebec. The more I think of it the more I want to go, but the money question just spoils everything for me. I think I can recover my hearing there. I have tried various plans to earn money, but have failed. I wonder if you could suggest a way for me to earn a little more than "pin money?" I can do most anything in crochet, but it is such slow work. Is there a sale for crochet work? I have heard of people making their living with a crochet hook. It is beyond my comprehension as to how they accomplish it. Do you know if there is a sale for rose beads? I can make them. I have heard that in the States they bring from three to five and even ten cents apiece.

I tried writing stories as I have a talent for telling stories, and I simply love writing, but my stories were not accepted. In most every case they had so much manuscript on hand, but I do not think that that was the real cause why my stories were not accepted. I think my stories were incomplete (no doubt you will think so, too, after reading this letter), so I came to the conclusion that

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Home of A. C. Balmers, Dauphin, Man.

girl. Then followed more sacred passages. Aunt Joy softly stroked the shining hair of her niece and whispered, "Blessed art thou among women." Trixeey bowed her head for a moment on Aunt Joy's lap and then rising to her feet she stood before her aunt, her soft, clinging garments half revealing, half concealing the nature of her joy. Never has artist or poet expressed by brush or pen the divine annunciation as did Trixeey standing there with the tremulous light of a dawning realization radiating her face and form, her eyes uplifted and her hands crossed upon her breast. Aunt Joy gazed upon her in silent admiration. Surely 'the handmaid of the Lord' was never more divinely overshadowed.

A moment more the spell was broken, and Trixeey flung herself into Aunt Joy's arms, weeping out the emotions her soul could no longer restrain. A long silence followed, and then Trixeey's heart relieved itself in speech:

"It was a year ago when the dream first came to me. I thought I was sitting down by the brook, when there arose from the water something that looked like a lily bud, and it floated toward me. The nearer it came the larger it grew, and a strange joy filled me as I reached out my hand to take it; but before I touched it the green calyx unfolded and a tiny child lay nestled within. It was so beautiful my heart went out to it in longing. I begged the lily to give it to me, but a voice like the rippling of the waters answered, 'some day.' Then I awoke, but life seemed so incomplete

me on the stream of days, this beautiful child approaches, and 'some day,' as the voice announced, the lily-bud will unfold for me."

ANSWERS TO MOTHERS

Extract from a letter to a mother who affirms she has sacrificed everything for her son, and insolence and idleness are her only reward:

You must not see your son as in any way less than the Divine Image. Erase from your mind all false ideas by affirming quietly and confidently that the perfection of the Christ is appearing in him. Again, do not hold that you are sacrificing yourself. "I will have mercy, and not sacrifice" is the word of God to every mother. God does not put upon you a burden of responsibility. He bestows upon you the great privilege of training these, His sons, into the perfect man. The training will go forward without hindrance if you will always recognize that you are a co-worker with him to bring about the spiritual development of your children. You will find His grace sufficient to every demand when you trust and fear not.

Answer and treatment for an expectant mother who wishes to nullify a possible injury done her child through her contemplation of an unpleasant sight:

There is no reason why you should not demand a knowledge with your faith. The laws of spiritual action are sure, you can come into harmony with them, and in this way bring your whole life

OFFICERS:	
Hon. Life President:	E. N. Hopkins
President:	J. A. Maharg
Vice-President:	Charles A. Dunning
Secretary-Treasurer:	Fred W. Green
	Moose Jaw
	Beaverdale
	Moose Jaw

WHEN SHALL THEIR GLORY FADE?

Trade follows the flag. Wheat follows passenger traffic. Men who serve on our large Atlantic Liners handle our wheat. The shock of the recent appalling Titanic disaster will be long felt in these trading relationships. Farmers were deeply affected by the awful story even as others, although the news did not reach them as quickly as it did the cities, though much more quickly than it could have done a few years ago.

Perhaps never since God shut the door of Noah's ark has the attention of the world been so universally and instantly arrested. The world stood aghast and listened at the flashing announcement which told to men on land and sea that the largest floating city, built by human hand, had been in collision with the largest floating work of nature's God in the North Atlantic. Never has the frailty and limitation of man been more clearly demonstrated. Utter weakness contrasted with almightiness. Never in the world's history has the great heart beat of humanity been so touched and tuned into sympathetic unison. A co-mingling of admiration and sorrow, transcendent heroism—fatal mistake. Colossal blundering—glorious death. At the field of Balaclava all the world wondered at a noble six hundred—fearful error—awfully glorious. The Titanic collision off Cape Race wrapt the world in amazing pitying admiration, sixteen hundred victimized heroes. For many days John Bright's beautiful simile was keenly realized. The death angel seemed hovering so near. "We could almost hear the beating of his wings." Flags half mast, enquiring glances, anxious faces, a world in sobs.

A sermon has been preached, heard all around the world. Several of these twentieth century sermons reached our ears: The echoes have hardly died away from the earth shaking, buckling steel twisting wreck of San Francisco, the wreck of the Quebec bridge, the extended wail of hungry women and children in the gigantic English coal strike, and now this overwhelming midnight plunge of a modern floating Babylon. All have their lessons; mightily fraught with cause and effect.

What miscalculation, what risk, what utter disregard of human life. What a reckless rush, what sacrifice is offered to the Moloch, god of speed, and the monetized monster, competition. But what heroism! "When shall their glory fade?" What splendid dying! Resplendent death has done much to make the nation. Nelson at Trafalgar set forth the sacredness of dying doing duty. Sir Philip Sydney at the walls of Zutphen; Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, and now Capt. Smith with his "Be British, my men," as they faced the death. How human these were; what superb courage.

The world is better today because of their death lesson, their exemplification of what it is to be British. Better because of a Mrs. Strauss and her interpretation of the marriage bond, better because of the heroic sailors' response to duty's call as they stood by and lowered boats for others to ride to safety while they themselves faced the icy waters. Better for the stokers and engineers who kept lights up to the last, knowing only death awaited them; better for the sixty bell boys who obeyed orders, stuck to their cabin in order to give passengers right-of-way to the boats; better for the noble fellows engulfed while playing a requiem for others. Surely they have drawn a world, "Nearer my God to Thee, Nearer to Thee."

The fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, in old England, as well as here, cannot scatter or plant flowers on their graves. They have neither casket nor shroud, but not till flowers cease to bloom, or "The surges cease to roll," will their memory be forgotten. Long after the records of the wreck have become discolored with the effects of time and age, the tolling bells from the church towers of old England will stir the nation with memories of yonder midnight sacrifice, the influence of which will ever be an

Saskatchewan

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

active force in the great heart that beats in the bosom of humanity.
F. W. GREEN.
Moose Jaw, May 8, 1912.

Central Executive Meeting

A meeting of the Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers was held in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer at Moose Jaw on May 16, 1912, all members being present. Mr. Green gave a short report of the work done this year, as this was the first meeting of the Executive since Convention. He reported having made two trips to Ottawa, the first in company with the Hon. President, E. N. Hopkins, re bill 32 before the House of Commons, and the second was made in company with the president, Mr. Maharg, re bill 32 when before the Senate. He reported having ordered one thousand copies of the Convention report and stated he intended mailing one to each association free of charge. A number of circular letters that had been mailed to the local associations were then submitted. The Secretary stated so far 197 associations had sent in fees for 1912 and of this number 88 were new associations formed this year. The total receipts to date were \$4,649.21; expenditures, \$3,890.33. Questions in detail were answered from the books.

The minutes of the previous meeting of April 24 were read but at which no resolutions were passed and on motion



Rippingale, Village Church, Lincolnshire, England

of Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Reid, the minutes and above report were adopted.

The next matter taken up was the picnic tour. After considerable discussion on this matter it was moved by Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Reid that the matter be left to the Secretary to arrange for a series of picnics and that transportation in connection with the series of meetings be left entirely in the hands of the Secretary. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Green then presented a proposition he had received from the Prairie Coal company and reported that he, in company with the president, had been up to examine this coal mine. After a lengthy discussion on the matter it was moved by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Reid, "That Mr. Maharg, Mr. Dunning and Mr. Green be a committee to interview the government re the coal proposition." Carried unanimously.

The Secretary then outlined a proposition he had received from a man in Okanagan Valley, who wished to get in touch with the farmers re fruit. It was moved by Mr. Hawkes, seconded by Mr. Robinson, "That the Secretary write up an article for publication in The Guide re this fruit company and state that any locals interested in buying fruit direct from the producer write the Secretary of the S.G.G.A. immediately and they will be furnished with information re this fruit company." Carried.

A letter was then read by the Secretary from the Farmers' Trading company and stated he had secured 1,000 copies of this letter from the company which he intended sending out to the local associations because of the information it contained. After some discussion the Secretary was instructed to assume no responsibility on account of this circular.

A communication was read from C. B. Watts, Dominion Millers' association. Moved by Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Reid, "That this letter be laid on the table for future reference." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hawkes, seconded by Mr. Robinson: "That Secretary Green draft a letter of condolence expressing the sympathy of the Executive of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. to the widow of the late President Beatty, of Gray association, and that the secretary of Gray association be requested to present the same to the widow of the late Mr. Beatty." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Robinson: "That the Executive of the S.G.G.A. herewith desire to place on record their appreciation of the great work accomplished for the farmers of the West by the fearless, manly life of the late Judge Mabee, chairman of the Railway Commission, and in common with all other citizens of Canada express their extreme regret at the untimely removal of so strong and un-

biased an arbitrator and representative of justice." Carried.

Considerable discussion followed on the question of Direct Legislation, and it was agreed that although a resolution had been passed at Convention favoring such legislation, many of our new associations had no opportunity as yet of expressing their views regarding it, and there was plenty of room for discussion in the local associations on this question.

It was moved by Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Maharg, "That in connection with the Dominion Resolutions the Secretary be authorized to draw them up in proper form and present same by letter." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Reid, "That President Maharg, Secretary Green, Mr. Dunning and Mr. Hawkes be appointed a committee to present the provincial resolutions when suitable opportunity was presented." Carried.

RE PICNICS

After receiving the replies from the different points mentioned in our circular and printed in The Guide issue of May 1 regarding picnics, it is thought best for this year to allow each group to conduct a picnic in their own way on a date, place and manner best suited to their own local convenience. They had better select their own speakers, make their own arrangements regarding expenses, as all replies indicate a willingness to do.

Directors:	
At Large:	E. A. Partridge, Sisseton; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Wapella.
District:	No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Oreadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colony; No. 6, G. H. McKague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

The reason for this is the extreme length of time it has taken to secure replies, clashing of dates, different class of speakers required, many other delegations and important functions claiming the attention of some of the speakers required, particularly the Executive, all of which, however, together with the directors and organization district chairman, will doubtless be willing to attend some of the meetings. I would suggest in your case you write to any one or more of them you might wish to have visit you. We are sending them a copy of this letter and hope you will be able to secure your choice. Kindly send us your definite date, place of meeting and speaker selected as soon as you have permanently decided. F.W.G.

DATES SUGGESTED

We herewith present a list of the Associations which have replied in favor of holding picnics with dates suggested but not permanently fixed. Also the names we have suggested to them as speakers which might be secured in addition to any others. If you receive an invitation from them it is to be hoped you will be able to attend. F. W. G.

- Alhambra—June 21, Mr. Maharg, Mr. Conlon or Mr. Alcock.
- Byrne—June 14, F. W. Green.
- Bethune, Lumsden, Disley—Mr. Dunning, A. F. Mantle.
- Arlington Beach—Mr. Green.
- Cut Knife—Mr. Langley or Mr. McKague.
- Valjean, Ryerson, Uren, Spring Valley, Parkbeg—July 1, Mr. Maharg, Thos. Conlon or Mr. Alcock.
- Ceylon—July 1, Mr. Teggart, Thos. Conlon or Mr. Alcock.
- Drummond Creek—June 6, plowing match, A. F. Mantle.
- Elbow—June 29 or July 4, Mr. Dunning.
- Esterhazy, Hazelcliff, Tantallon—Mr. Hawkes or Mr. Robinson.
- Bangor, Waldron, Dubuc—Mr. Reid or Mr. Robinson.
- Fertile Valley—Mr. Maharg or Mr. Dunning.
- Flett Springs—June 19, Mr. Evans or Mr. Hankins.
- Huronville—July 12, Mr. Green or Mr. Dunning.
- Hanley—A. R. Gould or Mr. Paynter.
- Kinistino—Mr. Evans or Mr. Hankins.
- Lampman—June 5 or 7, Mr. Green.
- Lockwood—Mr. Reid, W. H. Lillwall.
- Lashburn—June 24, Mr. Langley, A. J. Greensill.
- Mt. View—July 16.
- Mt. Green—June 7, Mr. Green.
- Sunny Hill—June 5, Mr. Green and Mr. Maharg.
- McTavish—A. R. Gould, Mr. McKague.
- North Plain—Mr. Dunning, Mr. Musselman.
- Salvador and Luseland, at Salvador—Mr. McKague.
- Skipton—A. R. Gould, Thos. Sales.
- Strongfield—Mr. Maharg.
- Warnock—June 2, Mr. Langley, Mr. Greensill.
- Venn—Mr. Musselman, Mr. Lillwall.
- Valparaiso—Mr. Evans, Mr. Hankins.
- Chellwood—Mr. Gould, Mr. Thos. Sales.

Spy Hill G.G.A. held a most successful meeting in Gerald on Saturday, everyone entering into a hearty discussion on every subject that was brought up, the chief speakers being J. L. Salkeld, Mr. Tate, Jim L. Cropp, J. E. Paynter and Dr. E. C. Platt, of Tantallon. On a vote of the meeting it was decided to organize a Co-operator Elevator at this point, and the following committee was appointed to assist in organizing: P. Cropp, J. L. Salkeld, Mr. Tate, W. A. Williamson and Mr. Paulson. At the close of the meeting the ladies served a splendid lunch.
HARRY J. PERRIN,
Sec'y Spy Hill G.G.A.

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

AN EXCITING BY-ELECTION

I must let you know that we are still alive and kicking in this district, kicking in more sense than one. The fact is we are in the travail of a by-election and people are losing their normal faculties, as witness one farmer here who wanted to know when it would be a Girl election. One candidate has offered to let us wipe our feet on him and will pledge himself to it, the other is pledging himself to secure every man a townsite on his quarter section with bridges, roads, telephones, etc., thrown in.

Both are good, fine fellows, so they say; one a lawyer, the other a doctor. Both anxious to serve, and the malicious tongue of slander has been working overtime. The farmers are sure hard to please.

The rumor is that the doctor has poisoned patients who profess political allegiance different from his own (a joke) and that the lawyer has robbed the dead, not to mention the living.

The searchlight of politics! Isn't it great! Talk about the Rontgen Rays seeing anything of a foreign nature in a human being, say! the political searchlight of this constituency has it skinned. Both candidates are at present outside Lethbridge jail, but one never knows what will happen the next lot.

One man told me today that he never imagined there were so many motor cars in the world as he saw today. He asked me if the farmers bought them. I said yes, in a way they did. He wanted me to explain how, but I had to quit him, as he seemed to be getting interested, but I invited him to come to our next meeting and we would try to show him. Here there was a lull in the motor car traffic so I dashed across the street and joined another friend of mine who seemed to be in great distress.

"What's the matter, John?" I asked. John, I must explain, is a Hungarian, with no previous knowledge of voting in Canada, and his experience is the usual one.

When the scrutineer wanted to swear him, John was ready to swear anybody or at anybody who questioned his right to vote. When asked if he was an Indian, John sized up his fragile questioner, (John is about 5 ft. 10 in.), and when he further demanded to know if John was a male, also if he was the stipulated age of 21 years, John then commenced to stutter that his wife had seven children anyway, also that he had his papers (naturalization, he meant) and that he had not been paid anything for his vote. John sure had his revenge, though, so he said. The ignorant fat heads thought he could not write his name on the voting paper and told him to put his X, but he showed them different by writing his full name opposite the candidate's on the ballot paper.

JOHN FOOLEMS.

May 27, 1912.

The members of Elnora union believe it would be a great boon to the country if the government would only take hold of the cheap money proposal. The hail insurance question is coming in for considerable discussion, and the idea of having a fixed amount placed on every quarter section as a hail insurance tax is meeting with favor. This year's plan means the payment to private companies of one dollar per acre for the land that is in crop.

WM. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

Elnora, Alta.

West Lethbridge union have subscribed \$8.50 towards the campaign fund. This is a start and shows we are in sympathy with the proposal. We are also in favor of cheaper money for settlers, and will look forward for the special circular dealing with this subject. We are in favor of having the payments on machinery notes fall due in January instead of November, as at present, and we think the resolution of Chauvin union, respecting civil service examina-

tions, is a step in the right direction, and should receive the hearty support of every member of the U.F.A. With regard to lumber prices, we might say that some time ago we arranged with a local company to supply us with lumber at reasonable prices, but from past experience not much could be expected from this, as the usual procedure is, once they think they have the trade, to boost the prices with the excuse that lumber has gone up. (It has to us.)

JOHN B. ALLAN, Sec'y.

Lethbridge, Alta.

East Clover Bar union contracted for a supply of formalin this year at a price of 17c per pound, a local merchant being the successful tenderer. The congratulations of our members are extended to the representatives of the organized farmers for the great fight they put up at Ottawa. We did what we could by passing resolutions and sending them to the ministers and members. Busy ministers and ex-ministers found time to send courteous replies, but our local representative, Mr. W. H. White, followed his usual course of ignoring the communication. At our last meeting the members passed a resolution condemning his discourtesy, and this has been sent him (and also ignored). The agitation for cheap government loans was endorsed and a resolution sent to the provincial government. The question of a campaign fund was brought up and will receive attention at the next meeting. Mr. Peterson, organizer for the Farmers' Co-operative Stores, Limited, who is trying to start a co-operative store in Edmonton, held a meeting here recently and received sufficient encouragement to induce him to come back and make a personal canvass to place stock. There seems little doubt about sufficient capital being subscribed in the country around Edmonton for the launching of a good "Co-op" at the capital.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec'y.

East Clover Bar, Alta.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the last meeting of Rocky Coulee union, and coupled with it was a special request that it be published in The Guide: "That we appreciate highly the services of Messrs. E. J. Fream, F. W. Green and R. McKenzie in presenting the farmers' case at Ottawa in regard to the Grain Act, in forcing the government to abandon the onerous clause regarding the distribution of cars, and that we realize the advantages of organization among the farmers."

CHARLES BLUNDEN, Sec'y.

Granum, Alta.

The members of Table Butte union have decided not to have anything to do with the proposed meeting with the Trades and Labor Councils, as it was thought that the sympathies of these unions do not run with the farmers, an instance of this being the coal strike of last year. The farmers have to stand entirely alone if they hope to be successful.

W. A. SCOTT, Sec'y.

Stavelly, Alta.

A successful reorganization of Summerview Union took place on May 17, as one of the results of the organization trip of our executive secretary, Mr. E. J. Fream, through the Sunny South Alberta. Although he himself, through unexpected pressing business, and much to our regret, was unable to be present, an instructive and pleasant evening was spent in listening to his substitute, Mr. P. P. Woodbridge, who most ably explained the aim and achievements of the organization and the necessity of all the farmers joining the U.F.A. We also had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of our district director, Mr. G. W. Buchanan, who occupied the chair. A motion to organize was put and carried, after Mr. Woodbridge's address, and fourteen members

Alberta

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

District Directors:

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

secured. The following officers were elected: President, Thomas Hammond; vice-president, E. J. Scott; directors, S. Watson, J. Maxwell, J. Scott, A. McDonald. Under such leadership great hope is entertained of seeing this local again rapidly gain its lost prestige, both in membership and useful activity.

N. H. NATHORST, Sec'y.
Pincher, Alta.

The regular monthly meeting of Earlton Union was held on May 11. Two new members were taken in. Resolutions were passed endorsing the resolutions of West Salisbury, Rocky Coulee, Hogodone and Chauvin Unions, as set forth in Circulars 3 and 4. A special meeting is to be held at an early date for the purpose of securing new members. The ladies will serve lunch after the meeting.

J. A. McDONALD, Jr., Sec'y.
Copville, Alta.

The monthly meeting of Lake View Union was held on May 11. Three new members were elected. The secretary reported having shipped a car of hogs for the members through the Red Deer U.F.A. Co-operative Society, with very satisfactory results to all parties concerned. He also reported the carload of wire recently ordered arrived at Innisfail and arrangements were made to send teams for same. The members seriously considered the advisability of making up a train load of fat cattle and shipping either to Montreal or Liverpool and further arrangements will be taken up at a later date. It was definitely agreed to hold regular meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month owing to the increased business to be transacted. The meetings will be held at Lake View at 8 p.m. and all members are requested to make it a point of being present. In regard to the cattle business it is interesting to note that we were on the point of making up a trainload and shipping East, we did not keep the matter a secret either, when strange to say a buyer appeared in the district, got busy and bought most of the cattle around here at 6½c. It looks as if showing them we are not entirely dependent on them does not do any harm anyway.

D. CAMERON, Sec'y.
Lake View, Alta.

At the last meeting of Rose View Union the resolution of West Salisbury Union created quite a lot of discussion. We are in favor of a convention as suggested being held and think it would result in good, if they did not go the length of forming a third party.

L. B. HART, Sec'y.
Carbon, Alta.

The meetings of Broadview Union, No. 342, have now been fixed for the first Saturday of the month, in Broadview schoolhouse. We have now twenty-seven members on the roll and expect to materially increase same at our next meeting, as the seeding being over the attendance will be larger.

J. H. CLARKE, Sec'y.
Wiste, Alta.

Seeding over, Hiawatha Union has had a very successful meeting and the members are very enthusiastic over the work. The campaign fund proposal meets with our approval and we hope to send along a decent subscription. We are going to petition the government to extend the telephone through this district and will get the necessary petitions signed up at once.

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

Tepee Lake Union is busy and at a meeting held on May 16 elected F. B. Mackay as president and H. King secretary for the balance of the year. Fifty ounces of strychnine have been ordered this spring for gopher poison. A dance committee has been appointed and the secretary is securing informa-

tion relating to the appointment of a fire warden for the district.

Earlie, Alta. H. KING, Sec'y.

The meetings of Battle Valley Union have been very well attended, considering that seeding has been going on all around the district. We had a lively discussion on many items contained in Circular Letter No. 4 from Central, and will further discuss same at the next meeting when we hope to have all members present. In the meantime our secretary has been instructed to obtain more details of flour business outlined in circular and also to write for quotations on binder twine. Our debate on "Mixed Farming vs. Grain Growing" was well received and went to show that a great many men besides the Hon. G. E. Foster had decided mixed farming would give good returns in Alberta, if only the average farmer could save sufficient capital to cover initial expenses of stock, etc., but with frozen crops lots of us have got to go on grain growing hoping for a bumper crop some time in the future when we may be able to test the idea.

F. W. HEARD, Sec'y.
Edgerton, Alta.

The members of Rose Butte Union, in discussing the farmers' victory on the car distribution clauses of the Grain bill, suggested that every member set aside one dollar from every car of wheat he ships this fall, to be forwarded the Central office and used as a campaign fund.

E. H. HANN, Sec'y.
Monarch, Alta.

Stainsleigh Union had a very interesting discussion, led by Mr. J. A. Weber, on Co-operative Stores at the last meeting. Several members are in favor of starting a store in Hayter, but as things have been none too prosperous most of us are rather conservative. We also subscribed to the campaign fund and will probably help further at a later date by arranging for an entertainment some time in the future to help matters along.

A. E. MALLOUGH, Sec'y.
Stainsleigh, Alta.

The members of Peerless Union have decided to take up the work of organizing a rural municipality and have appointed a committee of three to circulate the petition. The name chosen for the municipality is Rainy Hill.

FRED TOPPING, Sec'y.
Peerless, Alta.

When Prairie Union organized on December 30, 1911, it was for no other purpose than local work, as nothing was known of the U.F.A. at the time. We had been paying forty cents per gallon for coal oil, but since then have been getting it by the barrel at 24½ cents per gallon. We were also figuring on posts, wire and lumber when we decided to join the U.F.A. and since co-operating with the Central office we find we can better ourselves, both in local and general work. We have received the official reports and are heartily in sympathy with the efforts of the Central body.

T. R. KIRK, Sec'y.
Whitla, Alta.

Federal Union is growing steadily and now has a membership of forty-two. A committee has been appointed to look up the points of interest in the official circulars and to boost the campaign fund. \$4.00 was received at the last meeting as a start from this district.

J. J. COLLINS, Sec'y.
Coronation, Alta.

Spruce Grove Union have set up their weigh scales and in working order on property purchased for that purpose, and is giving every satisfaction.

J. BRATTEY, Sec'y.
Spruce Grove, Alta.

OFFICERS:

Honorary President: J. W. Scallion
 President: R. C. Henders
 Vice-President: J. S. Wood
 Secretary-Treasurer: R. McKenzie

Manitoba

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

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Murrumbidgee; D. D. McArthur, Lander; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewall, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

PREPARING FOR BIG CAMPAIGN

Henry George in one of his far-famed essays on the labor question declares—"There are many who, feeling bitterly the monstrous wrongs of the present distribution of wealth, are animated only by the blind hatred of the rich, and a fierce desire to destroy existing social adjustments. This class indeed is only less dangerous than those who proclaim that no social improvement is needed or possible. But it is not fair to confound them with those who, however mistakenly, propose definite schemes of remedy."

The secretary and the executive of the Grain Growers' association in times past have sacrificed a great deal of time and money to promote the interests of this movement throughout Manitoba. The cause for which they work is of great moment to them and one of their chief aims and objects is to improve conditions which now prevail in the farming community. But a few men cannot accomplish all that greater numbers and more assistance might accomplish along the line of making demands of a protective nature. In numbers there is strength, and where every farmer manifests an intelligent interest in the work of the Association and strengthening that interest by membership with the Association he not only aids the Association in the extension of their work but he is also in the fight to protect his own interest against the encroachment of privileged interests who get rich at the farmers' expense.

It is an opportune time to remind our farmers that The Grain Growers' association is the only organization of its kind in Manitoba representing the cause of farmers generally. We are growing and advancing steadily, not by leaps and bounds, to be sure, and the time is not far distant when it will be absolutely necessary for us to be represented in our Provincial and Dominion Parliaments in order to get our rights, and secure to us the protection against the monied classes.

Those of our farmers who have had great difficulty in the transportation of their grain this year will understand what a loss the farmers sustained when our present Government turned down Reciprocity. The acceptance of the Reciprocity platform alone would have enabled the farmers to not only find a better market for their grain at their very doors but also a better price for their farm productions. That the large corporations and business and railway interests were responsible for the turning down of Reciprocity is plain to be seen, while the farmer has to go on struggling for his daily bread and wondering why he remains in the same condition financially as when he first started out. There are many of our farmers who realize the obstacles in the way, but there are many who are content to allow things to remain as at present. When will our farmers drop the strong adhesion and petty influences of party politics and work and strive for right and right alone? When will our farmers study these matters that so vitally affect them, and try and find a solution to them?

The above mentioned is the aim and object of our Association and we wish to bring the matter prominently before our readers just at the beginning of our summer campaign which is scheduled to commence on June 11 and ending about the middle of July. Several auto parties will travel from one branch to another, each auto carrying a member of the executive and several prominent

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Only one donation to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund has been received since May 15, this being a subscription of \$2.00 from Francis Kilts, of Dauphin. Owing to an error made at the bank the account was credited with \$6.05 which was not intended for the fund and this amount has now been deducted making the total received to date \$520.25.

Grain Growers who are to speak on different subjects, and a schedule of meetings is now being arranged for, a copy of those already mapped out will be given below.

It is the sincere and ardent wish of the president, secretary and members of the executive that all the officers of our branches throughout Manitoba will co-operate with us in making these meetings an entire success. A great many have already stated that their meeting will be in the open air in the form of a picnic, and we would suggest that as far as possible make these meetings of a social nature so that the farmers' wives and the young people of the community be given an opportunity to attend. We are looking forward to a very successful campaign of meetings and assure all the farmers that a profitable and interesting time will be given them.

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY W. H. ENGLISH, HARDING, AND J. S. WOOD OF OAKVILLE.

Hamiota	June 11	8.00 p.m.
Crandall	"	12 2.30 p.m.
Miniota	"	12 8.00 p.m.
McAuley	"	13 2.30 p.m.
Manson	"	13 8.00 p.m.
Elkhorn	"	14 2.30 p.m.
Woodnorth	"	14 8.00 p.m.
Virdeu	"	15
Ebor	"	17 2.30 p.m.
Sindair	"	17 8.00 p.m.
Peston	"	18 2.30 p.m.
Pipstone	"	18 8.00 p.m.
Huston	"	19 2.30 p.m.
Broomhill	"	19 8.00 p.m.
Hartney	"	20 2.30 p.m.
Elgin	"	20 8.00 p.m.
Minto	"	21 2.30 p.m.
Margaret	"	21 8.00 p.m.
Hilton	"	22 2.30 p.m.
Wawanesa	"	22 8.00 p.m.
Rounthwaite	"	24 2.30 p.m.
Nesbit	"	24 8.00 p.m.
Carroll	"	25 2.30 p.m.
Kemnay	"	25 8.00 p.m.
Douglas	"	26 2.30 p.m.
Ingelow	"	26 8.00 p.m.
Wellwood	"	27 2.30 p.m.
Brookdale	"	27 8.00 p.m.
Moorepark	"	28 2.30 p.m.
Carnegie	"	28 8.00 p.m.
Brandon	"	29
Alexander	July 1	2.30 p.m.
Griswold	"	1 8.00 p.m.
Oak Lake	"	2 2.30 p.m.
Lenore	"	2 8.00 p.m.
Kenton	"	3 2.30 p.m.
Harding	"	3 8.00 p.m.

The above list of meetings to be addressed by Mr. W. H. English, a prominent breeder of pure bred stock, and one of the most progressive grain growers in the Lansdown constituency, and Mr. J. S. Wood, who has been director and vice-president of the association since its inception. A number of other grain growers will be in the party and will travel in Mr. English's auto.

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY R. J. AVISON OF GILBERT PLAINS AND ED. STRANGE OF WASKADA

Elm Bank	June 11
Elie	" 12
Starbuck	" 13
Carman	" 14
St. Claude	" 15
Rathwell	" 17
Holland	" 18
Cypress River	" 19
Glenboro	" 20
Stockton	" 21
Beresford	" 22

The above list will be under the direction of Mr. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, one of the directors of the association, and will be assisted by Mr. Strange, of Waskada, and others. Mr. Strange will cite some of his experiences in marketing his crop across the line.

WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING MINITONAS BRANCH

The Minitonas branch of the Grain Growers' association held their monthly meeting on May 18. President C. Henderson in the chair. Several com-

munications were dealt with and one worthy of special mention was from the Bowman Co-operative company soliciting the co-operation of this branch to buy binder twine in car lots, and salt. Books were audited and thirty-four paid up members were reported, and in addition to the general expenses a small sum was set apart for a library, indicating progress on the part of the Minitonas Grain Growers along educational lines. Their next meeting is announced to take place on June 8 at 8 p.m., and all who can are requested to attend and hear the report of the County Association delegates and to decide all necessary arrangements for combined picnic of several associations. Roaring River branch of the Association made this branch a very pleasant visit which was highly appreciated by the Minitonas branch and a return visit was promised.

WM. MARR, Sec'y.

DUFFERIN UNION GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. A. Garnet, Secretary of this County Association, announces a union picnic to be held on June 14. Details

will be given later. Mr. Henders, President of the Association, and Mr. McKenzie, Secretary, will be speakers on that occasion.

A. GARNET, Sec'y.

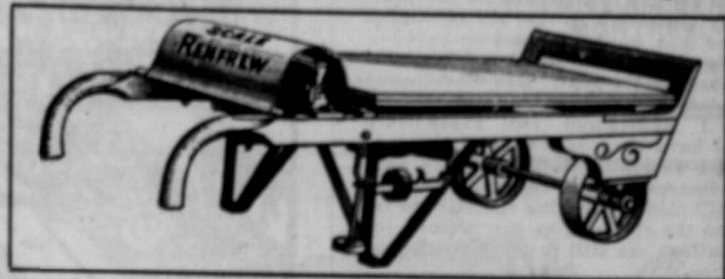
A COMBINED PICNIC

A combined annual picnic of the Pine Creek Grain Growers' association and the Royal Templars, of Edraus, will be held on June 25. A provision was made, however, that if the 25th June was a stormy day the picnic would be held on the 29th June. Every one is welcome to this picnic and is cordially invited to come along. A good program is arranged for young and old, among other sports will be an auto race and a good baseball match for which prizes will be given as follows: \$15.00 first prize, \$10.00 second for the senior match, and for the junior match, \$5.00 for the first and a baseball for the second. The farm of Mathew Watson will be the picnic grounds, and the following are the names of the committee: E. Stewart, W. A. Green, W. A. Johnston, J. Bennett and A. Doubleday. WM. GREEN, Sec'y.

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

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

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THE RENFREW SCALE COMPANY
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Our British Letter

London, Eng., May 17.—The amalgamation of the two great democratic papers, *The Daily News* and *The Morning Leader*, under the title of *The Daily News and Leader*, is now an accomplished fact, and all progressives here unite in wishing every success to the combination. I read *The Daily News* pretty regularly for forty years, and *The Morning Leader* less regularly from its start twenty years ago to its finish, and shall therefore watch the career of the new journal with very great interest. One feature recently found only in *The Leader*, which perhaps will not be very welcome to many old *Daily News* readers is the inclusion of racing news. I note that the betting odds are given, but the proprietors say that they intend to omit tips and other incentives to gambling. I am afraid, however, that this will not quite free them from the charge of in some measure withdrawing from the attitude which made *The Daily News* so much more acceptable to many readers, and which in the proprietors' own words was adopted "not because it was held that racing in itself was wrong, but as a protest against the gambling which is associated with the turf." Total abstainers would also regret that *Dash's Whiskey* found a place in the advertising columns in the first issue, but as it has not appeared since, that may have been an accident.

The figures of our Drink Bill for 1911 are somewhat disappointing to those of us who are ardent temperance reformers. The annual statement prepared by Mr. G. B. Wilson, of the United Kingdom Alliance, who now performs this duty in succession to the late Rev. Dawson Burns, shows a considerable increase in the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The amount expended was 162,797,229 pounds, being 5,192,571 pounds more than in 1910. The increase is attributed to improved trade and the long spell of warm weather; but it is much to be regretted that so large a portion of the additional wages earned should have gone this way. It is estimated that (including infants) about 45 per cent. of our population are practically abstainers, so that the remaining 55 per cent. have averaged an expenditure on intoxicants of about 7 pounds per head for the year. Had we followed Canada's excellent example in this respect I understand our expenditure would have been only about two-thirds of this amount. Drunkenness is happily decreasing, and temperance workers still plod on, seeking specially to influence the children, as our juvenile organizations are still in truth our Bands of Hope.

Another Merger

Another amalgamation which has caused considerable stir in the political world, is the fusion of the central organizations of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. As readers of *The Guide* are aware the latter party was formed as the result of the split in 1886 over Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. For years past the distinction has been very little more than in name; very few Liberals are today found in the Unionist party and those who have not returned to the fold from which they strayed are by this time almost indistinguishable from Conservatives. It was originally proposed that the combination should be called simply "The National Unionist Association," but as there was strong objection to the name Conservative being dropped, it was eventually decided that the title should be "The National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations,"—quite a mouthful! A cartoon in *The Daily News and Leader* aptly sums up the situation by depicting an empty cage inscribed Liberal Unionist Party, beside which stands a well-satisfied looking cat labelled Tory Party exclaiming "I've eaten the canary." This amalgamation only applies to the central organizations; local associations will please themselves as to combining. The Birmingham Liberal Unionists have decided that as they form by far the larger wing of the local party, no advantage will accrue to them if they adopt the fusion, and they will therefore continue their association.

The appointment of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as German ambassador to London is now officially announced. The statement however that he comes on any special mission is emphatically denied, so strongly in fact as to make one hope there may be some truth in it after all. Anyhow we may take it as a compliment that so distinguished a statesman has been transferred to London. Sir Edward Grey's eulogy of the retiring ambassador, Count Wolff Metternich, is cordial in the extreme and so evidently sincere that it discounts the recent rumor that their relationship was very much strained.

I am bound to say that at present matters are not moving very fast in the direction so many of us desire. Mr. Churchill has this week stated in the House of Commons that the German naval program just issued shows an additional expenditure of 342,466 pounds, and that in consequence a supplementary navy estimate will be necessary here. It is hoped this will not exceed 200,000 pounds. The announcement of this further outlay on the navy was loudly cheered by the opposition. I may say that there is a rumor to the effect that the Conservatives would gladly welcome Mr. Churchill back to their ranks, and really some of his utterances

of late have given much greater satisfaction to them than to many Liberals. A speech he made this week at a dinner of the Shipwrights' Company will, I think, be of such interest to Canadians that I quote certain passages in full, though not as illustrating the statement made above:

"The main naval development of the past ten years has been the concentration of the British fleets in the decisive theatre. It seems to me not unlikely that the main naval developments of the next ten years will be the growth of effective naval forces in the Great Dominions overseas. Then we shall be able to make what will, I think, be found the true division of labor between the Mother Country and her Daughter States, which is that we should maintain the sea supremacy against all comers at the decisive point, and that they should guard and control all the rest of the British Empire.

"I am certainly not going to attempt to forecast, or prescribe, the exact form these developments should take, though the known, the marshalled, opinion appears to be proceeding on thoroughly practicable lines.

"This, however, I will venture to say. The Admiralty see no reason why arrangements should not be made to give to the Dominions a full measure of control over the movements in peace of any naval forces which, with our help, they may bring into existence. In war we know that our countrymen over

the seas will have only one wish, and that will be to encounter the enemy wherever the need and danger is most severe. The important thing is that the gaps should be filled, so that while we in the old country guard the decisive centre, our comrades across the seas shall keep the flag flying on the oceans of the world."

The Minimum Wage

Lord St. Aldwyn's award as chairman of the South Wales District Wages Board has given very great dissatisfaction to the miners. As the representatives of the owners and men were unable to agree as to the minimum wages, the chairman by his casting vote fixed them at rates ranging from four shillings and threepence for four shillings and ninepence for men, whereas it was certainly understood in the House of Commons that though no figures were inserted in the Wages Bill the minimum would not be less than five shillings, except possibly in the case of the Forest of Dean and Somersetshire. There was at first a fear lest the men's representatives should refuse to sit any longer on the joint board, but it was only decided not to attend any further meeting until the National Conference which meets next week decides what course shall be adopted. Owing to this incident there has been some talk of a resumption of the general strike, but it is hoped that no such unwelcome de-

Continued on Page 10

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Innisfail, Alta.	June 14th	Provost, Alta.	June 20th	Binscarth, Man.	June 26th
Red Deer, Alta.	June 14th	Macklin, Alta.	June 20th	Russell, Man.	June 26th
Lacombe, Alta.	June 14th	Wilkie, Alta.	June 20th	Soligirth, Man.	June 27th
Coronation, Alta.	June 15th	Biggar, Alta.	June 21st	Strathclair, Man.	June 27th
Custer, Alta.	June 15th	Assiniboia, Alta.	June 21st	Newdale, Man.	June 27th
Siedler, Alta.	June 15th	Saskatoon, Sask.	June 21st, 22nd & 23rd	Minnedosa, Man.	June 27th
Ponoka, Alta.	June 15th	Colony, Sask.	June 24th	Franklin, Man.	June 28th
Edmonton, Alta.	June 16th & 17th	Vancouver, Sask.	June 24th	Neepawa, Man.	June 28th
Leduc, Alta.	June 18th	Lanigan, Sask.	June 24th	Gladstone, Man.	June 28th
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	June 18th	Wynyard, Sask.	June 24th	Carberry, Man.	June 29th
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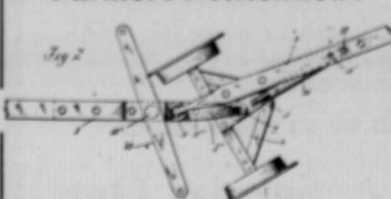
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The People's Choice

Continued from Page 7

"Why, they're talking of nothing else. The first announcement has been made at your own party. Cordelia Blossom says that she is to be hostess at the next mayor's ball—and she will be! Good-by!"

VI

The open season for caricatures and torchlight processions drew merrily on. Mayor Limber came forward and, supported by the unanimous choice of the leaders of his party in primaries assembled, announced himself as a candidate for reelection, pointing to his long and satisfactory service, his clean record and the platform he had the honor to represent.

Colonel Watterson Blossom threw down a gauntlet of proud defiance to the iniquitous Jim Fleecer gang, and pledged himself, if elected, to give the politics of the beloved city of his adoption such a purification as it had not known since the days of Thomas Jefferson. Not for him the turbid stream of public treason so long dammed into a cesspool of corruption by the unscrupulous party represented by its supine tool, the present incumbent of the office to which he aspired! No, by the memory of Andrew Jackson, no! For him the clean, pure paths of public policy, wherein the rich and the poor should share alike, with no favors to be bought or sold except for the golden coin of abstract right! With his hand in the bosom of his Prince Albert and his gray hair tossing in the breeze, he stood ready to meet in debate or in personal encounter Mayor Limber or any champion selected by his unprincipled opponents, barring only the notorious Jim Fleecer, whose proved record rendered him unfit to cross swords of argument or of steel with a gentleman.

Cheered by this able and interesting proclamation, the city sat right up and began to take an interest in politics, which for years had been considered an automatic certainty. The circling eddies even reached old Wash, at the edge of his quiet pool, and he came to the colonel diffidently.

"Beg yo pahdon, Cunnel, suh," he began timidly; "but I'd lak to have yo promise yo woan git mad ef Ah ask yo somepin."

"You'd better not ask it, then, Wash," advised the colonel with a smile. "Is it very particular?"

"Well, suh," replied Wash, raising a stiff elbow and pulling his leathery ear with stiff fingers, "it's a mattah tha's powful close to yo ole Wash."

"All right, then, out with it," invited the colonel.

"Yas, suh," replied Wash, still pulling his ear in hesitating perplexity. "Has Ah got yo promise not to git mad?"

"Certainly, Wash," laughed the colonel. "Thank yo, suh," responded Wash, his hesitation instantly gone. "You know, Cunnel, suh, that yo politics an' mine sin't the same."

"Politics!" snorted the colonel. "Why, you confounded old dried walnut, a nigger hasn't any politics! Now, Wash, if you try to start—"

"Hole on, suh; hole on!" warned Wash with a grin. "Ah done got yo promise, Cunnel, an' Ahm safe as a mink in a creek. Now, Cunnel, yo-all neveh did lemme vote in all mah life, but dis heye tam Ah done wan' to cast mah fus' ballot foh de old cunnel. Yo daddy done lef' the house schvants vote foh him afteh the wah, an' Ah reckon—"

The colonel regarded Wash with an affectionate eye.

"Why, bless your old ebony hide, of course you may vote for me!" he granted. "One vote can't hurt, and I reckon I sort of owe it to you."

"Thank yi, suh, thanki," accepted Wash, a-swim with gratitude. "Cunnel, when Ah heard yo make that speech from yo front poach to the Young Men's Blossom Club las' night Ah wah jes plum boun' to vote for ouh family lak mah daddy done did. Ahm so proud o' ouh fambly, Cunnel—"

"We're proud of each other, Wash," granted the colonel, touched. "Where's that toddy?"

That very night there was the blare of a brass band on the lawn, the bobbing of torchlights under the trees, the hum of many voices and the tread of many feet.

The colonel came to his front door smiling, but when he stepped on his porch his eyebrows sprang straight out.

"What are yo niggers doing here?" he demanded.

"Serenadin'," cheerfully replied th

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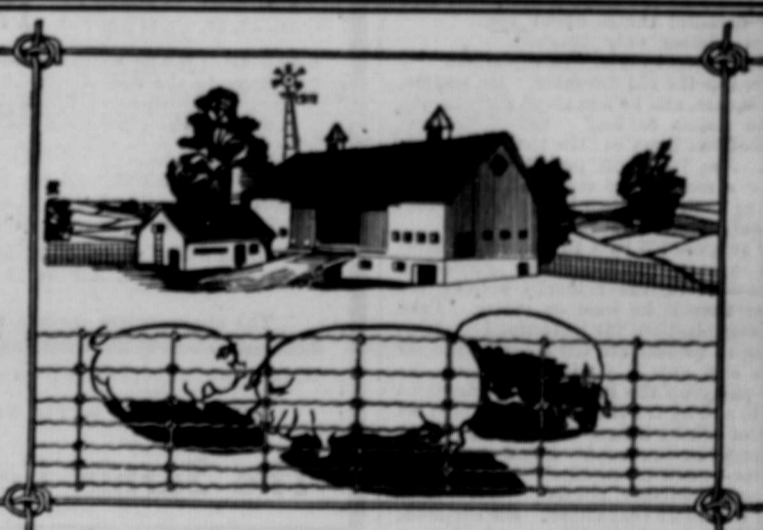
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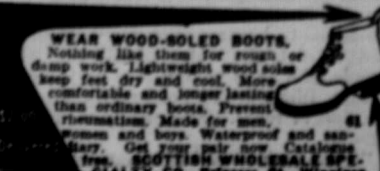
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spokesman of the party, who on the river-front was called "the colored Jim Fleecer" because of his successful leadership. "This is the Thomas Jefferson Marching Club, Colonel, and we've come up to pledge our votes and our influence." He stepped up on the porch, a tall, smiling-faced negro in a striped gray suit and a shirt with red collar and cuffs. He stood half facing the colonel and half facing his admiring followers. He stretched out his hand oratorically. "We come, Colonel Watterson Blossom, in the name of the free-born colored suffragists of this city to assert our allegiance—"

"Get off my porch!" exploded the colonel. "I've said all my life that a nigger has no right to vote, and I stick to it. If you worthless black scum are not off my lawn in three minutes I'll fill you so full of buckshot you won't be able to carry it. Git! Wash, bring me my gun!"

The Thomas Jefferson Marching Club was absent from Colonel Watterson Blossom's lawn in far less than the specified time, and Cordelia Blossom, filled with apprehension, was already telephoning for an appointment with Georgia Fleecer. Incidentally she mentioned, quite humorously, the colonel's treatment of his callers. It was too good a joke to keep, she naively and anxiously suggested.

Jim Fleecer laughed when he heard the news that night. "Isn't he the fussy old party!" he commented. "Why, Tumpelly, if Colonel Blossom ever gets to Heaven and finds Abraham Lincoln there he'll go right down to the other place. The only way I see to elect him is to keep him out of town. There's five thousand colored voters here and they never skip an election."

"Honestly, Jim, I'm sorry I dragged you into this," his wife contritely confessed. "I'm afraid it's going to make you a tremendous lot of trouble."

"I'm having a lovely party," he grinned. "We'll stick to the woman who put you in right, and we'll elect the colonel in spite of himself."

"But what is he to do about the colored vote?" worried Mrs. Fleecer. "Cordelia will want to know in the morning."

"She must pat him on the hump and tell him to make it strong," he advised. "There's enough race prejudice in any town to elect a man on a lily-white ticket if he is troublesome enough about it, and I'm betting that the colonel is."

"I don't like him," suddenly decided Mrs. Fleecer. "I want him to know that it is you who are helping him. He says such dreadful things about you."

Jim Fleecer only laughed. "He believes them," he explained. "I rather like the old fire-eater. He's game, he's square, and he's as much a gentleman as he claims to be."

"But you'll get so little thanks for your work, Jim," his wife persisted.

For a moment he regarded her with a musing smile and then his lips straightened; only his eyes twinkled.

"I suppose I'll have to play on the level with you, Bowknobs," he confessed. "The fact is, the colonel's helping me better than if he were on salary. Take this organization, for instance; I've been trying to consolidate the colored vote for years and now it's mine. He'll rip his own party up the back until it bleeds to death, and by the time he gets through his term of office I'll have built up the strongest organization to be found outside a senator-owned monopoly."

Georgia Fleecer pouted. "I don't like that either," she declared; then she laughed. "I guess I'm as quixotic as the colonel."

"You're the ripest thing there is," he declared with hearty belief.

Cordelia came the next afternoon for tea and to discuss some Isis Club committee work, and incidentally she laughed about the colonel's handling of his colored friends.

"Really, I am compelled to admire his sturdy adherence to his principles," she stated with a little laugh. "However, the fact can't be denied that he has lost a lot of perfectly good votes by it." She waited anxiously.

"He may possibly gain more than he loses," returned Mrs. Fleecer, pouring the tea. "Naturally I don't know anything about such things, but it seems to me that his only course, under the circumstances, would be to become even more emphatic, and attract the votes of all the white people who have violent race prejudices."

Mrs. Blossom did not breathe an audible sigh of relief. She merely nibbled an almond.

"That sounds so very plausible that I

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must tell Watt about it," she smiled. "To be sure, I take a tremendous interest in his campaign and, being a woman, I just as naturally, I suppose, attach an undue importance to trifles. The colonel did another of his impulsive things this morning—stood right up for his principles in that adorable uncompromisingly honest way of his, you know—and I've been silly enough to worry about it ever since."

Mrs. Fleecer studied the smiling Cordelia for an apprehensive second and passed the peanut sandwiches.

"Something connected with his campaign?" she suggested, and settling heavily upon her she felt that dead load which comes from previously underestimated responsibility.

"I suppose so," returned Cordelia. "A committee from the Federation of United Workmen called on him this morning and asked him what he intended to do, if elected, about unionizing the city labor departments." She laughed a

trifle nervously. "The colonel told them that he never had believed in unionism any more than he had in any other combination in restraint of competition, and that he never would believe in it."

"The labor vote!" gasped Mrs. Fleecer. "Could you call me up after dinner, Cordelia?"

VII

Nearly every day, and sometimes twice a day, Mrs. Blossom and Mrs. Fleecer met and talked about frocks and millinery and cooking recipes and club matters—and politics—and nearly every night Georgia Fleecer found out from her husband what comfort and advice to give Cordelia.

"Holy salt mackerel, Tumpelly!" he ejaculated ten days before the election. "I never had so hard a fight to win a campaign as I'm having to lose this one. Limber is going to be reelected in spite of all I can do. I've even had to stop our own newspapers from taking even an occasional shot at the colonel. I've antagonized, in advance

all the members of my old guard that I intend to get rid of, and have stirred up a split in my own party. I've cut the campaign fund down to a whisper, and sent out the word that there's to be nothing for anybody; and still the colonel's bound to defeat himself. He slapped the eye of the Business Men's Club, the Temperance League, the liquor interests, the Irish, the Germans, the Jews, the negroes, the foreigners and the labor unions, and now you say he has taken a crack at the churches! Why, there's nobody left to vote for the old hornet but two Confederate veterans, and he's likely to quarrel with them."

Georgia Fleecer sighed. There were lines of care in her usually placid face. "I'll be so glad when this awful election is over, Jim," she confessed.

"So will I," her husband agreed. "It certainly has taken a fall out of you. What do you get out of it anyhow?"

"Why, how crude!" she laughed, her face flushing nevertheless. "Nothing, of

course. I owe a great deal to Cordelia and I'd be glad if I could help her to realize her ambition, merely out of gratitude. By-the-way, Jim, I am quite likely to be appointed to the second vice-presidency of the Isis Club if Colonel Blossom is elected mayor."

He gazed at her in a perplexity that seemed almost stupid.

"I don't get you," he finally acknowledged. "Do you actually want to fluff up with a dinky little office like that?"

"Dinky little office!" she exclaimed. "Why, Jim, of course you don't understand, but social prestige in this city is almost exactly measured by one's standing in the Isis Club."

"On the level?" he inquired. "Go right to it, Feathers. I'm tickled stiff to see you get on in your own game, the same as I do in mine. How do you come to have a look-in? Mrs. Blossom, of course."

"Well, she is sure to appoint me for the unexpired term if there's a vacancy. The present second vice-president is Mrs. Evelyn Limber."

Jim Fleecer laughed until the chandelier became nervous.

"You women make regular politics look like a counterfeit," he complimented her with huge enjoyment. "Well, little lady, we'll elect your mayor if we have to do it with brass knuckles."

True to that promise, the next morning he sent for Dan Dickson, and that wily old campaigner, the hero of countless well-managed defeats, came looking like a feeble convalescent who is only praying for strength enough to kill his doctor. Gone was the furtive look, the secretive air, the mysterious movement. In their place was irritation tortured to its last explosive extremity.

"It's a fine quince you've handed me to head my ticket!" he charged, taking off his hat from force of habit and slamming it on again to relieve his feelings. "He never passed me but a cheap little five thousand and he wants to see where every cent of that goes. I have to pad up my expense account like a clothing drummer to squeeze out a few dollars for the boys, and they're all sore. The old stiff won't cough up any more and every day he springs a new pain on me. His latest is to challenge Limber to a duel, and I hope Limber takes him up and makes him look like a piece of Swiss cheese. He couldn't be elected for furnace man in a dynamite factory. I'm so sore I can't sleep at nights!"

"Ease up!" advised Fleecer. "We're going to elect this party and you're going to stand for him two years. If you can't dig out some way during that time to get your spoon into the gravy it's up to you, and you deserve to stay hungry. Now here's what we're going to do. I haven't used rough-armed tactics for twelve years, but here's where we go to it with both shoulders. We've simply got to fix it up between us to get the right judges of election, and slip in a complete file of phony ballots wherever we can. For the river wards and downtown we'll run in a mob of floaters. I'll send for all the murderers and blackjack experts over the river, and you've got to help me see that every man who ever moved away and every man in the cemetery is voted. I'll put the police wise to what's coming off, and we'll try to run the thing through with as little house-breaking as possible. Now get busy for the grand finish."

With that determination Jim Fleecer nearly signed his own death-warrant, for three of the thugs he had himself imported to defeat his own candidate and elect the man who was calling him a thief in large type every day held him up on his way home one night without knowing him, robbed him and "beat him up" with quite unnecessary attention to detail. Nevertheless the right triumphed, and the unsullied candidate of the grand old party of Jefferson and Jackson was elected with a margin of one hundred and six votes.

"It is an outrage!" the colonel fiercely declared. He held the morning paper in his lap and had just read the official count. "I intend to have this scandalously low majority probed and explained. I do not claim any large measure of popularity for myself, but the principles of the grand old party which I have the honor to represent, and which I am certain I have clearly elucidated in the campaign that has just closed, entitled me to a majority of not less than thirty thousand. I am convinced that in this election there has been bribery, ballot-box stuffing and illegal registration, and I shall demand an investigation. As a result of that investigation I hope to land the notorious Jim Fleecer in the penitentiary."

Cordelia Blossom, in the boudoir to

which she had graciously invited the colonel, looked up and rested her innocent round eyes on him.

"You can't do that, Watt," she sweetly objected. "To begin with, I am afraid that an investigation might disclose that Mr. Dickson had been engaged in his own share of trickery which would reflect upon you."

"Then I should immediately decline the office and demand a new election," the colonel unbendingly informed her. "I could not hold an office tainted with dishonor."

"Then you don't want to find out anything about it," Cordelia naively concluded. "You see, you have committed yourself, Watt, and as a man of honor you can do nothing. You promised to accept conditions as you found them, but to leave them purified," and she smiled with a quiet, calm brow.

The colonel pondered that clincher for certain painfully silent minutes.

"You are right as always, my dear," he finally confessed. "As a man of honor I can do nothing except endeavor to prevent such corruption in the future. Even my arch-enemy, Jim Fleecer, must be allowed to go scot-free, I suppose?"

"I knew you were too noble to injure a defeated foe," she complimented him, whereat he bowed and smiled delightedly. "You—"

The extension telephone bell rang on Mrs. Blossom's dainty desk, and she answered it.

"Yes, the colonel is here," she replied. "Oh, it's you, Georgia. Thank you so much. We're equally delighted, I assure you. It's so nice of you to say so. Tomorrow evening? Why, I'll find out if we have anything on. I don't really know. Oh, that would be so delightful. Yes, I think it might be better. Just a minute. He's right here."

"For me, my dear?" guessed the colonel, advancing.

"Yes, it's Mr. Fleecer," she returned, with no hint of her smile on her lips or in her eyes, and she handed him the phone.

"Hello, Colonel!" came the hearty voice of Fleecer. "I want to congratulate you on pulling it across against heavy odds."

"Why—thank you," hesitated the colonel, taken off his feet.

"I worked like a nailer in this campaign, but you won, and I want to call off all the soreness," went on Fleecer. "I don't mind confessing that I pulled a trick or two but that's all over and I know you'll forget it. You're too broad-gauge a man to hold a grudge."

"Well, I hope so," again hesitated the colonel, quite uncomfortable.

"I knew it," responded Fleecer. "Well, Colonel, just to prove that there's no hard feelings, suppose we get our feet under the table together and laugh it off. Suppose you and Mrs. Blossom come over and have dinner with us tomorrow evening."

"I thank you, but I fear it will be impossible," politely declined the colonel, and

then his blunt frankness got the better of him. "Look here, Mr. Fleecer," he blurted, "I want it distinctly understood that never, at any time during my tenure of office, need you come to me for any favors, political or otherwise. There is to be no graft in this administration."

The heavy voice of Jim Fleecer was fairly plaintive in its reproach.

"Colonel, I am surprised!" he chided. "This is a purely social proposition, and I did not think you would take up the professional side of it. While we're at it, however, I'll give you my straight promise never to ask you a favor, political or otherwise, during your term of office. In the meantime I think our ladies want to get together on some of their club affairs. This is to be my wife's dinner, not mine. You can't refuse her."

The colonel turned to Cordelia with a distressed brow.

"My dear, Mr. and Mrs. Fleecer wish us to take dinner with them tomorrow evening. What shall we do, bearing in mind my sentiments in regard to the man?"

"How very delightful!" returned the pleased Cordelia. "Why, Watt, accept by all means. You can certainly separate your political enmities from your social amenities. It looks to me like a gentleman's arrangement for him to invite and you to accept."

"By George, I'll do it!" promised the colonel in a burst of generous sentiment, and he did so. "You're very busy this

Conserve The Moisture Now In The Soil

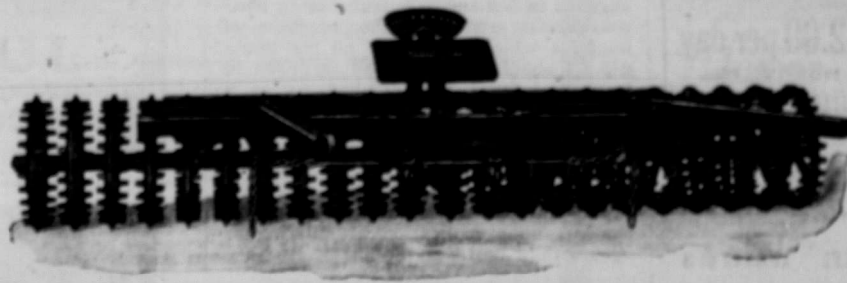
By Using The Latest Patented

Cockshutt Combined Pulverizer and

Sub Soil Packer

Pays for Itself
In One Season

In the Increased
Yield Per Acre



THE advice of agricultural experts who get the record yield per acre is that every farmer should see that the moisture now in the soil is kept there until the growing crop can use it. This moisture is more valuable to the plant than an equal amount of later rainfall because it has already absorbed an abundance of plant food from the soil.

Practically all the moisture that is now in the ground can be saved by using the Cockshutt Combined Surface Pulverizer and Sub Soil Packer. It effectually prevents the ground baking or blowing, and will increase the yield from four bushels per acre up.

See The Nearest Cockshutt Dealer

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

Branches—Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon

Distributing Warehouses—Red Deer, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Brandon, Portage la Prairie

morning, Cordelia," he observed, noting her charming pose with the eye of a Cordelia connoisseur. "Shall you care to drive with me before luncheon?"

"Oh, yes, I'll be through in a few minutes," she happily assured him, slowly crossing off a line she had just written. "I'm studying my invitation list for next year's mayor's ball!"

THE END.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER



THE SERVICE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

Even the front of this Slicker is WATERPROOF. See our patent **REFLEX EDGES**, out of sight when coat is buttoned, that guide every drop down and off. Another proof of **FISH BRAND QUALITY**

SOLD EVERYWHERE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED
TORONTO.



Steel Scrub Cutter

The **EAGLE** Steel Scrub Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing lands.

THE EAGLE STEEL SCRUB CUTTER
Manufactured by
The Eagle Manufacturing Co.
DAUPHIN - MAN.

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good Meals and Warm, Comfortable Rooms

Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day
JAR. MORTON, Prop.
FREE BUS

BUY COAL

Direct from Mines at Wholesale Prices on Co-operative Plan

WRITE

WM. E. CLARK, 66 King Street
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

I Want Hogs

about 125 lbs., dressed. They must be shipped by refrigerator car. I can pay to-day 13 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg.

WRITE ME

A. G. E. LOWMAN
29 Lillian St., Norwood

NOTICE

In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time.

G. G. G.

Question Drawer

Questions on all matters affecting the interests of Western farmers will be answered in this column, provided they are of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in would take a large amount of space and occupy a great portion of the time of The Guide staff. Enquirers should write on one side of the paper only and must give their full name, not necessarily for publication.

BANK PROFITS

1. Could you inform me if it is lawful for a bank to charge ten cents to cash a check that is worth its face value in the bank it is issued on; which is in the next town twenty-five miles distant? If so who pays the charge, the man who issues it or the one who cashes it?

2. What profits did the banks of Canada make during 1911?—P. F. H. L., Alta.

Ans. 1. Yes. The check is payable at the branch on which it is drawn and if a banker or anyone else obliges you by cashing it elsewhere he may charge you for the accommodation. Banks do not always make this charge, however. The drawer of a check usually adds exchange when sending it to another town.

2. The banks of Canada in 1911 paid dividends ranging from 5 per cent. to 14 per cent., the average being 9.4 per cent. Their profits, however, are considerably more, a portion always being placed in the reserve fund. The Bank of Montreal, with a capital of \$15,413,000, had profits amounting to \$1,236,000 the last half year.

BANKER ON REAL ESTATE SPECULATION

At the annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada the president and general manager, D. R. Wilkie, said:

"The extraordinary advances in the prices of city property not confined to any one province is alarming. From Pacific to Atlantic values have advanced 200 per cent., 300 per cent., 400 per cent., and even 500 per cent. Enormous profits have been realized, and enormous obligations incurred. How and when the rise in values is to end it is impossible to say, as even sober, level-headed financially responsible men are amongst the most enthusiastic speculators. Bankers find it difficult to prevent customers engaged in legitimate pursuits using their commercial credits in the purchase of land for which they have no legitimate use. I should not be at all surprised to hear of failures and defalcations as a result of speculation in real estate, and of a waste of capital which must result from the investment of borrowed money in ventures that bring in no immediate revenue, the reinstatement of the invested capital in legitimate business being dependent upon realization at still higher figures than cost."

AUSTRALIAN CO-OPERATION

The half-yearly meeting of the Bendigo (Western Australia) Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society shows that during the past term sales of jams, etc., amounting to £12,243 had been effected. The reserve fund amounts to £2,459. The amount available for distribution was £1,791, which the directors recommended should be allocated as follows: Dividend of 5 per cent. on shareholders' purchases, £400; dividend of 5 per cent. on shareholders' sales of fruit, £50; bonus of 5 per cent. per annum on capital, making 10 per cent. for the term, £203; bonus of 5 per cent. on employees' wages, £67; reserve fund, 20 per cent. on net profits, £199; amount to provide for income tax, £100. The balance to be carried forward amounts to £712. During these six months the sum of £1,321 was paid in wages.

The Gas Traction Company, of Minneapolis, has decided not to enter in the agricultural motor competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year, though in 1910 and 1911 they won the gold medal. Their reason for not entering this year, is that the rules have not been so changed as to make the results of the competition of real value to the farmer who seeks to find out from these competitions which is the best all round tractor, or which tractor is best suited to his requirements.



Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG

The Prize List

Reflects the growing importance of the great Fair. The Prize List for 1912 is the most comprehensive that has ever been issued by the Association. There are numerous additions both in classes and value of prizes. The Prize List gives complete information about every exhibit department of the Fair, Race Card, Motor Competition and other general departments.

Send For It!
ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 28

The Greatest Year of the West's Great Fair

JULY 10th - 20th 1912

EXCURSIONS from EVERYWHERE

End Ignition Troubles!

Get **X Cell** DRY BATTERIES

They have high amperage and a long life.

(GUARANTEED)

"Made in the West they reach you fresh"

IF YOUR DEALER CAN NOT SUPPLY YOU, WRITE THE FACTORY

Canadian Carbon Co., Limited,
WINNIPEG

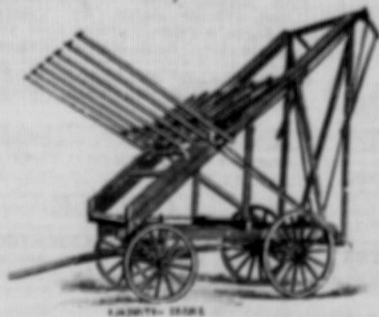


E. W. HANNA, President and Managing Director

THE GREAT DAIN LINE

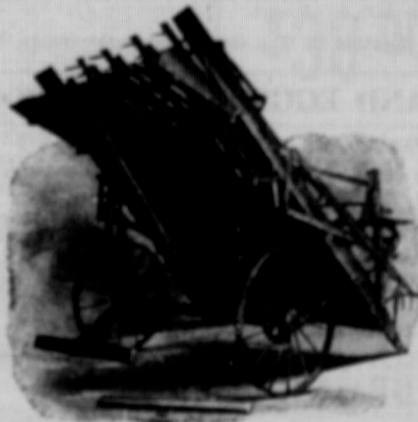
— OF —

HAY LOADERS, STACKERS AND RAKES



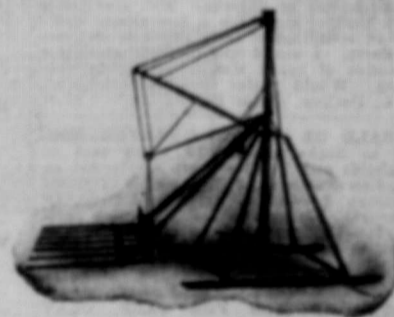
Automatic Hay Stacker

In position for moving. The only stacker that can be operated and moved on an ordinary farm wagon. Will handle hay successfully in windy weather. This stacker has been on the market for twenty-five years and is now at a state of perfection. Saves time and labor.



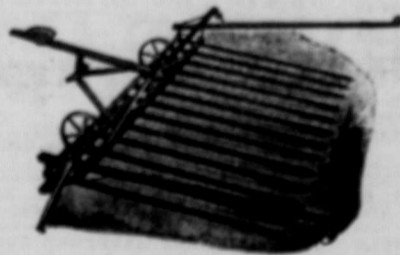
Hay Loader

The lightest draft loader on the market. The ground rakes practically cover the ground twice, thus insuring good, clean work. Can be operated close to fence. Elevator adjusts itself automatically to light and heavy loads.



Universal Swing-Around Stacker

A Stacker which will permit of placing hay at any point on the stack. Placed on a square base which will not allow of tipping over; made in two sizes and guaranteed to do all claimed for it.



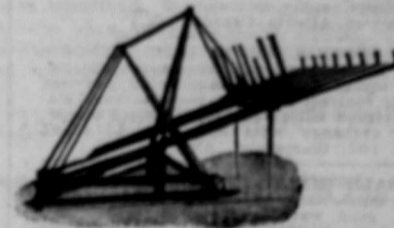
Truss Frame Sweep Rake

Has the largest capacity of any two-wheeled rake. Is balanced perfectly so that it prevents sore necks on the horses. Will rake your meadow clean.

Hay is one of the most valuable crops raised on the farm, one of the most necessary commodities grown, and is getting to be more valuable each year. To make the most of it, you must have the right kind of tools, and good tools.

In the GREAT DAIN LINE we have a tool for every purpose. Each DAIN TOOL has special features that commend it for the use of the HAY GROWER that wants to do the most and best work with the least labor.

DAIN TOOLS are built "a little better than necessary" to stand the strain, that means lasting satisfaction; a pleased purchaser every time; it means tools that do the work without constant thinking; it means money saved and more work done. Every HAY MAKER ought to learn the advantages possessed by DAIN HAY TOOLS.



Junior Stacker

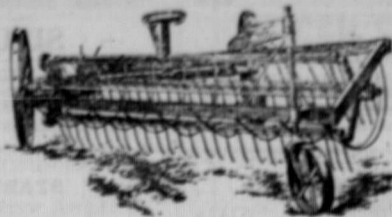
ON TRUCKS FOR MOVING

Takes less power to operate than any other stacker. Is equipped with the Dain Famous Spring Hay retainers, which prevent scattering of loose hay. Practical for every farmer.



New Idea Sweep Rake

A perfect rake at a less price than the Truss Frame Sweep Rake and designed for the farmer who wants a cheap rake but one that will do the best of work. The best for the price.



Side Delivery Rake

The best machine for turning the hay to enable the damp side to be turned to the air and to loosen it in such a manner to allow a free passage of air. Air-cured hay has greater market, also feeding values than any other kind.



Power Lift Rake

In operating this rake the horses walk back of the teeth, therefore this rake can be operated close to fences, ditches and other obstructions. Operated by both hand and foot.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF TOOLS YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

GOPHERS!



ANTON MICKELSON
President

Kill Them Before They Ruin Your Crop and Soil

Every year the gophers rob you of 3 to 5 bushels of grain per acre. They eat the seed, the tender shoots and the juicy joints. They keep throwing up non-productive soil, little by little, until eventually they ruin your farm. The farmer with gopher infested land, has a mighty serious problem on hand. Why don't you use Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison? Thousands of farmers who have used it say it does the work thoroughly, cheaply and quickly. One 7½c box will kill all the gophers on an 80 acre field. So

75c Saves \$200 to \$400

because there are at least 200 gophers in an 80 acre field, and each gopher costs you 25¢. And every pair raises about 20 young ones a year. Why don't you stop that big loss *1800* year—now. Go to your druggist and get a box of Kill-Em-Quick, or order direct, postage prepaid, if your druggist does not sell it. It is absolutely guaranteed to do the work. If it fails, I personally will refund every cent of your money. Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical poison because it kills the most gophers per dollar invested. Mickelson's

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

will rid your fields of gophers, squirrels, field mice, pocket gophers and prairie dogs for less than one cent per acre. It has a peculiar odor and taste that is attractive. It draws them like a magnet and the mineral atom taken into the stomach kills them instantly. It doesn't merely sicken them—it kills. Dead pests are the only kind it pays to have on your farm. Right now is the time to get Kill-Em-Quick into your hands. It is easy to use, quick-acting and cheap. Ask your druggist. Don't take anything except Kill-Em-Quick, the guaranteed Gopher Poison.

Write Me a Postal Quick

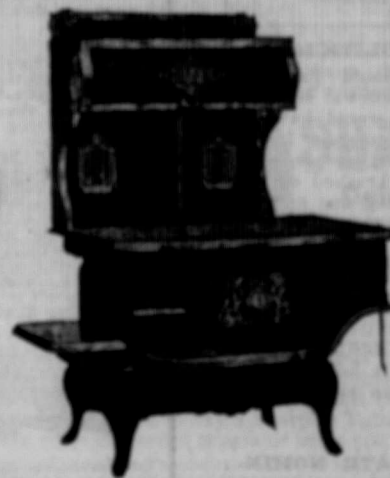
I want to send you my free book that tells you how to kill every gopher on your farm—how to save \$200 on every 80 acres—how to use Kill-Em-Quick in best results. Mail me a postal or letter now. Address me personally.

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



EATON'S KITCHEN QUEEN RANGE

45 M 7
\$38.00



45 M 7
\$38.00

BEFORE THE HEAVY SUMMER WORK IS THE TIME TO BUY A NEW RANGE

With the extra help on the farm at this time of the year, the farmer's wife finds a good stove a necessity. The Range illustrated is our Kitchen Queen, complete with Oven Thermometer, Warming Closet and Reservoir. It is made for us to our specifications, and we know therefore that the construction is such that you will have the best possible service.

THE KITCHEN QUEEN RANGE is an even baker, and the draughts and dampers are so arranged as to prevent the kitchen being easily overheated, besides being thoroughly practical and easy to understand. It is a handsome range, making a beautiful addition to any kitchen, and one which any woman would be proud to have.

It burns either wood or hard coal and we are confident that it will give you every satisfaction. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

PRICE - 45 M 7 - \$38.00

When ordering please state whether coal or wood fuel will be used.

ORDER YOUR BINDER TWINE EARLY

If you have not ordered your Twine for this season, let us have your order as soon as possible. There is every possibility of a shortage this year, and you can certainly avoid any loss by ordering now. Our Twine needs no recommendation, the great quantities we have sold in previous years has carried its strong qualities throughout the three Prairie Provinces.

GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING IN CAR LOTS

WE WILL DELIVER OUR DIAMOND "E" GOLDEN MANILA BINDER TWINE, 550 FEET TO THE POUND, EVERY FOOT GUARANTEED, IN CAR LOTS OF 24,000 POUNDS OR OVER, TO ANY STATION IN

MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.
7³/₄^c	8^c	8¹/₄^c

PER POUND—IN CAR LOTS

SMALLER QUANTITIES ½c PER POUND MORE.

\$100 deposit required on carlot orders, balance payable on delivery, if there is an agent at your station.

ORDER EARLY!

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

CANADA

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

gives the best lubrication possible, alike in kerosene, gasoline and gas engines. Keeps its body at high temperatures. Equally good for external bearings.

MICA AXLE GREASE

saves power and fuel in your tractors. The best known, most liked axle grease made. Never rubs off. Never gums.

Silver Star Engine Kerosene Oil ENGINE GASOLINE

Granite Harvester Oil—The short cut oil; specially prepared for use on reapers, binders and threshers. Greatly reduces friction and wear. Body not affected by moisture or change of climate.

Capitol Cylinder Oil—The very best oil for steam plants on the farm. Lasts longer and gets more power from the engine, with less wear, than any cheap substitutes; costs less in the end.

Atlantic Red Engine Oil—Strongly recommended for slow and medium speed engines and machinery. Eases the bearings and lightens the load.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time. G. G. G.

LES, ocks, good om-pring L. P. per man, 28-11
ALL, su rices rics, F. L. Jilon
VAL- by Price Man.
J- Sask. 15-26
AN, la.
JRM, rock horn Rock lered from ding.
AND Feat. E. Man.
FOR C. Alta. 15-26
K- ocks.
LING mths rs at A
-IM- tile; 19-13
K- Stock
DER la.
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FINE each, sows Jollie ches, nder. 41-6
LIT- show ucks, head- eggs l. J. 42-1f
URE rns; Farm.
SIX stal- Keon J.
E - ecko.
ASK., ale. 35-26
TNE, ipson. 34-26
FOR Man.
OLD, maon. 45-2
DOG Nee- 44-8

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 2

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

CONSIDER THE POLITICIANS

Editor, Guide:—Enclosed find one dollar (\$1.00) for my renewal subscription to your paper. I would have renewed up some time ago, had I been able to do so, but I just succeeded in getting my 1911 crop thrashed on Friday last (May 17). Being one of those wealthy farmers that the politicians blow so much about I haven't had a dollar in my pocket all winter, hence the delay in renewing. Further I may say I would not be without your paper for three times the present cost.

FARMERS' CANDIDATE NOMINATION

Editor, Guide:—I notice you have not had any letters in the Guide lately from this particular part of Saskatchewan, but the farmers are all very much alive even if quiet. Work has already been started on four Co-operative Kitchens, which will be ready for the next crop. Then, too, the farmers of the Lloydminster constituency are running a farmers' independent candidate at the next provincial election. At a convention held at Lashburn recently A. H. Loughnan was elected to conduct the division with the farmers' platform, as laid down at Ottawa, as one of his main planks. In your issue of May 8 under the heading of "Program of Direct Legislation" you finish up with: "Shall we lag behind our cousins to the South?" I think this constituency will say decidedly, "No."

A SUGGESTED CAMPAIGN

Editor, Guide:—I notice in the "Mail Bag" of the Guide suggestions as to helping the situation in the West. I think you will agree with me that had reciprocity been an issue four or five years ago it would probably have been defeated in the West as well as in Ontario. Why? Because we were not educated as to its merits. Since that time, however, through the medium of the Guide and the faithful work of the leading farmers in the Prairie Provinces have become enlightened to the fact that the West has been educated to this, can we not go a little further and prove to the East the great advantage of reciprocity? On the other hand, too, we have ample evidence to show the great loss and suffering through its defeat. Could we not get a goodly number of correspondents in the West, "Old Boys" from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, who would be willing to write their own home papers, setting forth our side of the story. Such a campaign I have reason to believe would be very effective. Or the following might be more feasible: Two hundred Western farmers could furnish the Guide with the subscription price of the Guide. These could be sent by the editor of the Guide to the leading publishers in the East who are advocates of reciprocity and permit and request them to quote freely from the columns of the Guide for their paper.

D. PALMER.
Grayson, Sask.

The current number of the Manitoba Gazette contains notice of proclamation of the act which separates the Agricultural College from the University of Manitoba.

HERE IS OUR OFFER II Fully Protects You.

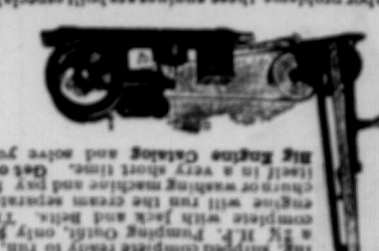
If you buy any goods from us that are not fully up to our representations in every way, or if they fail to come up to the expectations that our literature and language have led you to expect, then at our expense for carriage both ways we will take back any such unsatisfactory merchandise, and refund you the full purchase price in addition to the carrying charges. We ask you to read every word of this advertisement and then send us a trial order and we will convince you of the virtue of this great offer.

Direct to you on 30 days free trial. Here is the place and now is the time to buy your labor saving equipments and farm supplies.

at a great saving, we have literally smashed prices on every kind of modern labor saving device for the farmer, as well as on farm necessities, and our method of selling direct to you allows you to keep the middleman's profit in your pocket where they belong. Much and every article offered in this advertisement is guaranteed to be the best class in every part of the world. The conditions of our guarantee are so broad in its nature that you cannot help but realize the truth of our offer and be confident that we deal with you on the square. We give you the opportunity to buy from us in the open with every possible doubt removed.

COMPLETE PUMPING OUTFIT \$47.50

Including 1 1/2 Horse Power Engine, No. 1 Heavy Pump Jack and 15 feet of belt. Shipping complete ready to run, or 2 1/2 H.P. Pumping Outfit, only \$55. Complete with jack and belt. This engine will run the cream separator, churn or washing machine and pay for itself in a very short time. Get our Big Engine Catalog and solve your labor problems, these engines are built especially for years of hard work, very simple in construction, best design, and easy to operate with a minimum of fuel. Guaranteed, and 30 days free trial at your own risk to test to your satisfaction. All sizes up to 25 H.P. and we can save you from \$50.00 to \$250.00 less in what you require engine for, we will be glad to furnish you full information free.



IMPROVED LIFT PUMP HEAD \$4.00

This pump is strong and durable, can be used for hand or power purposes, adapted for use with pump jacks, it is fitted for 1 1/2, 2 or 2 1/2 in. pipe. If you wish to make your hard pump into a power pump for use with an engine this is what you require. Price of this pump head, complete with 3/8 in. brass lined cylinder and a ft. of 1 1/2 in. pipe and rod, \$9.00. We furnish estimates free for complete pump outfit on request. Give depth of water, distance from platform to surface of water; we'll say if open well or drilled; state whether lift or force pump is wanted.




MONARCH GRAIN GRINDER \$21.50

Will grind grain as fine as any burr grinder made. Complete with 3 sets of burrs and suitable for use with engines from 2 to 6 H.P. Price \$27.50. We can furnish any style of grinder. Write for free catalog of grain and pole saw frames.



SECURITY GALVANIZED STEEL GRAIN TANKS, #22

Embodied a very feature of protection to your grain, durable grain tanks erected made of galvanized steel easily bolted together, of a good grain bin and we have the bin that will fill all the requirements to your entire satisfaction. Send for free catalog to-day stating size capacity required.



ACME LOW DOWN TANK PUMP, \$6.25

Double acting draws water on each stroke of lever, has 6 inch stroke fitted for 2 inch suction. Price includes complete fittings, as shown in illustration. We furnish two-in. wire lined Saxon Hose, extra quality. Will withstand hard usage, has steel wire lining, made in lengths of 20 and 25 ft. Length of 20 ft. \$8.25 25 ft. \$9.25




ACME PORTABLE FORGE \$7.50

designed for general utility work for mechanics or farmers, has six in. anvil, 15 in. hearth weighs 50 lbs. price complete with hood. Our catalogues complete including collars and lines. Heavy strap warranted. We can supply you any style of harness you require.



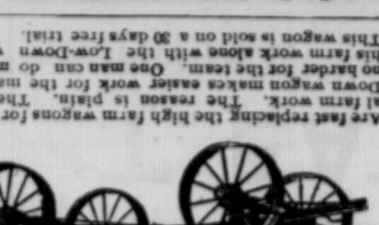
General Purpose Farm Harness \$23.50

Kindness and cut in any size required. Send for our circular on Threshers supplies.



LOW DOWN STEEL WHEEL WAGON \$27.50

Are fast replacing the high farm wagons for general farm work. The reason is plain. The Low-Down wagon makes easier work for the man and his farm work with the Low-Down wagon. This wagon is sold on a 30 days free trial.



C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., Wainipeg, Man.

Matchless Rubber Roofing \$1.25 per roll of 108 sq. feet.

A thick, heavy and durable roofing. Fire-proof and waterproof. Put up in rolls 32 in. wide, weight 40 lbs. War-anted for five years.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. Fill it in and mail to us at once. C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., Wainipeg, Man. I saw your wonderful advertisement in the THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Please send me without any obligation on my part and free of cost full information regarding these subjects. Also send me free of cost the following catalogs: (Place an X mark in square opposite catalogs you desire.) Metal & Composite Lumber, Kooling Cat., Pump & Power Equipment Cat., Harness & Wire Cat., Gasoline Engine Cat., Fencing and Wire Cat., Circular, on Catalog, Hold Goods Cat.

Calgary Industrial Exhibition

June 28 to July 5
1912

Freight Paid on Alberta Exhibits

CASH OFFERED FOR PRIZES AND PURSES

\$42,000.00

\$13,000 Attraction Programme INCLUDING

JIMMY WARD WITH A CURTIS AEROPLANE

Four East India Elephants

Splendid Band Performances

And other Features of Merit

EXHIBITION ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 15th

I. S. G. VAN WART, President

Prize List and Entry Forms from E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager Victoria Park, Calgary



When Delay Means Ruin

At harvest time, when a few hours' delay may mean the loss of the whole crop, when horses sink beneath the grueling work under the broiling sun, and the men grumble and shirk, THE BIG FOUR "30," with the Hansmann Binder Hitch (for which we are exclusive sales agents), walks steadily and tirelessly through the field, turning loss into profit and saving the results of the entire year's work. Four or five binders can be pulled, without any side draft, with the maximum of efficiency, and the minimum of time, labor and expense. Write NOW for valuable book on horseless harvesting.



Gas Traction Co.

First and Largest Builder in the World of Four-Cylinder Farm Tractors

168 Princess Street
Winnipeg, Man.

General Office and Factory
Minneapolis, U.S.A.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write a note for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX B BRANDON, MAN.

Woman on the Farm

Continued from Page 8

even to the better management of the farm, stock, crops, etc.

Not only will this lift the material prosperity of a district through better farming, but the effect will be more market in the moral and social advancement. We get out of life just as much in proportion to that we put into it, so let me advise you to take a lively interest in your church and you will reap a goodly profit thereby.

The school. There is the most imperative need that health, domestic and household questions, should be taught in our schools, and until the time comes when these subjects are added to the curriculum, our schools will not reach the maximum of their efficient usefulness.

Farm Women's Organizations

Now we come to the clubs. You have heard or read countless articles on co-operation in the rural communities, and if we stop and consider we would find that there are just as many advantages to be gained from mother's clubs, reading clubs, church societies, home economic organizations, farmers' institutes as there are from egg circles, co-operative produce companies, etc. At the next dry farming congress that is to be held in Lethbridge, there will also be the "Farm Woman's Congress" and this will be an opportunity for the women of Alberta to become acquainted with this great organization and they will appreciate what a magnificent field of work it has before it. Up to the present time there has been no progress made along these lines, that is, co-operation for the development of comfort in the home. However we expect great results from this organization since it has been started along the pathway that leads to success, if we only hold together. As the family life is the foundation of state life, as the welfare of the families is the welfare of the Dominion, whatever conduces to the happiness and refinement of our homes, becomes of immense value to the nation. If he is a benefactor who made a blade of grass grow where none grew before how much more highly should he be esteemed who can add by invention or by instruction to the true prosperity of the family circle.

Home Sweet Home

When we reflect that in our diversified homes are growing up the children who in a few years shall mould and shape society, and who shall govern our nations, it is of immense importance to have those homes the nurseries of knowledge, refinement, purity and piety. A thousand influences are constantly affecting the youthful mind and heart. Not parents, nor teachers or friends alone have the influence, but the buildings, the pictures that look down from the walls, the furniture, the shrubs and flowers in the gardens are efficient though silent teachers. Whatever gives attractiveness to our homes, binds with enduring though unseen cords the hearts of the rising generations to the place where they are reared. The memories of the many kindnesses of parents and friends, the pleasant associations of childhood, give to a home a thousand charms which causes the heart in after life to turn to it with longing, and tunes the lips to sing "Home Sweet Home". Let it be the aim and desire of each and all of us to make ours a truly "Home Sweet Home".

A PERSONAL TEXT

In his younger days, while filling the humble position of a printer's "devil," Horace Greely was sedulously courting the minister's daughter. Her father did not look with favor on the young man's attentions.

One day, however, the good man was unwontedly gracious and invited the future editor to come to church the next Sabbath, as he felt sure the sermon would be of special interest to him. Sunday morning found young Horace dressed in his best, seated in a pew beside the fair object of his devotion. Sermon time came, and his dismay may be imagined when the minister, looking straight at him, impressively announced his text: "Lo, my daughter is being grievously tormented by a devil."

SHE PAID

To Escape These Disks!

We have in our office, this very minute, the letter telling how the plucky woman here mentioned paid her hard-earned money to escape washing these disks.



Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money out of their own purses to escape washing disk-filled cream separators. Here is just one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to have a cream separator. He thought only of the purchase price and refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disk-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She wanted the wonderful

SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

One Difference Between Tubulars and Others
easy-to-wash separator bowls. She also knew that Tubulars have twice the skimming force and skim twice as clean as others—thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So, to what her husband was willing to pay she added enough hard-earned money from her own slender purse to buy a Sharples Tubular. And now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw.

What greater praise could be given Tubulars than the fact that women so greatly prefer Tubulars that they will pay to escape washing other machines? Ask for Catalog No. 342

Do you want a free trial? Do you want to exchange your old separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

SHIP US YOUR CREAM!

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

There is money in shipping Cream and it will be greatly to your interest to write us. There is no more central point than Brandon, and no other place in the West with better shipping facilities.

WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.,
Brandon, Man.

Brookfield, Desford, Man.,
Feb. 18, 1912.

Gentlemen,—I wish to say that we have been pleased and satisfied with your business methods, and we wish you all success during the year 1912. Thanking you for interesting calendar.—Yours most sincerely (Signed) E. Glover.

The Best Place to Market your Cream is

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, Man.

Keep Your Wheat

Build your own Grain Storage House. Put your wheat and oats in it at harvest time. And keep them there—sound and dry—until you can get enough cars to move your crop.

In a Waterproof, Fireproof and Damp-proof Concrete Block Storehouse

Forty-five Million Bushels of Wheat Unmarketed by Western Farmers last Year

Because the railroads and elevators could not handle the crops. Conditions will be no better this year because more wheat will be grown. If you have most of last year's crops rotting in the fields or at the railroad siding, you know what your chances are this year.

PROTECT YOURSELF. Don't try to market your wheat immediately after the harvest. Put it in your water, fire and damp-proof Ideal Concrete Block Storage House—and keep it to ship and sell when freight cars are plentiful and prices are high.

We Will Tell You How To Do This

in a very practical and economical way—in our new catalogue—'Western Canada's Problem and the Relief.' Write for a free copy.

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd., London, Ont.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 18

story writing is not my field. I know there are so many experts in the field that there is hardly any chance for the novice. At present I am writing a poem—for the sake of variety.

I have no amusements of any kind. People go to places of amusement and I read about it, that's all. After all I think I am as happy as any one. I expect to get a camera and it may give me some pleasure in taking views. I am thankful I can read and write. Books are my best friends and my desk is always well supplied with literature. I know Winnipeg is the proud possessor of some noble business women. I feel that I know many personally, having read so much of them.

If you can help me in some way it is an honor I'll most dearly prize.

A FRIEND.

Dear Mary Ford—Enclosed find 50 cents for which please send me the pamphlets "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "Most Beautiful Story in the World." I am much interested in the Home page discussions and I hope these pamphlets will help me in explaining to my children a subject that I have felt inadequate to handle.

There are many things I would like to discuss, but at present I have not time to write more. My little boy, who will soon be five years old, is beginning to ask questions that I find difficult to answer off-hand as I did not receive careful instructions when I was a girl, so I feel sure that "How to Teach the Truth to Children" will prove a boon to myself and many others similarly situated.

Wishing you, dear friend (for such you have been to many through Home page), every success.

A FRIEND.

Something for the Ladies

A UNIQUE SUGGESTION

How would you like to earn some Pin Money?

Are you interested in Woman's Suffrage, Homesteads for Women and the leading questions of the day?

Have you a desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community?

It is the women on the farm who influence most largely the character of the rising generation. Efficiency, irrespective of sex, is the watchword nowadays.

Wouldn't you like to lend a hand to let us have the best for women, for the good of all?

If you are interested and desire pleasing employment without interfering with your everyday duties, write to:—

THE PIN MONEY BUREAU,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

We will show you how to obtain these reforms and pay you well for your work. DO NOT DELAY—WRITE TODAY.

TABLE LAMP

Elegant Safe and Sure

One filling of 3 1/2 quarts will last 25 hours at the full candle power. Can be turned down and regulated just like city gas. It is cheaper to operate than electricity, gas or kerosene.



All the advantages of a coal oil lamp but no soot, no smell, and the oil cannot be spilled if lamp is knocked over.

Write for particulars

ROBT. M. MOORE & CO.
REGINA, SASK. AND
VANCOUVER, B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

FURNITURE POLISH

This is a very effective and quickly-made furniture polish. Take equal parts of turpentine and vinegar, and a quarter part of salad oil. Mix all well. To use, dip a flannel rag in the mixture, and rub it well on the furniture; then polish with a duster. I have never used any other polish since I was married, twenty-one years ago, and a girl whom I had recently said my home was like that of a newly-married woman. That speaks for itself—I mean the newness and preservation of the furniture.

IMPROVED IRONING BOARD

The ordinary ironing board may be made much handier for ironing garments of all descriptions, but especially skirts and shirts, by the use of a saw, plane and square. Notches are made near the ends, to allow the tips of two chairs to pass through, while a clothes basket or some heavy object placed on one of the chairs will steady it.

DARNING WOOL

Before mending stockings, socks, or any woollen material, place the skein or card of darning wool over the spout of a kettle of boiling water. By this means the steam shrinks the wool, and when the stockings are sent to the wash there will be no fear of the mended portion shrinking away and tearing the surrounding part.

A USEFUL HINT

When unwrapping butter, lard, etc., take care to keep the parchment paper whole. All such grease-proof paper, if carefully preserved and stored, may be used in many ways, as the following ideas will show: (1) Covering pudding moulds for boiled pudding, saves a cloth; (2) wrapping roly-poly puddings previous to placing them in a cloth; (3) lining the cake tins; (4) spreading on the baking sheet when cooking biscuits or macaroons; (5) covering jam-pots or mince-meat; (6) wrapping sandwiches for lunch or picnics.

An Ideal Mouth Wash

Take two ounces of carbonate of soda and pour over one pint of boiling water. Add a teaspoonful of borax, stir and leave to cool. When cold add a teaspoonful of myrrh, bottle and keep on washstand for use. Put a teaspoonful of this mixture in a glass of water and rinse the mouth first thing in the morning and last thing at night.



MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S ATTIRE

7395—Child's Double Breasted Coat, 1, 2 and 4 years, also 6 years, to be buttoned up closely or rolled over to form revers, with or without cuffs and pockets. For the 4 year size will be required 1 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide.

7420—Child's Coat, 2 to 6 years, with round or straight fronts, with or without shields. For the 4 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide with 3 yards of braid; 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for collar as shown in the back view.

6882—House Gown for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 4 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1/2 yard of silk for bands.

7399—Girl's Plaited Dress, 6 to 10 years, with high or low shield, with full length or three-quarter sleeves. For the 8 year size will be required 3 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

7298—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years with six gored skirt, with square or high neck, elbow or long sleeves. For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 36 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of banding to trim as shown in front view. 1/2 yard of all-over lace to make as shown in back view.

WESTERN WOMEN READ THIS



Perhaps you are not using Blue Ribbon Tea, or do not ask for any special tea when ordering. Will you, next time, tell your grocer to send Blue Ribbon? We are sure you will like it. But if not, your grocer will refund your money at once.

Standard Wire Fence

Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 1 1/2 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples.

Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gate of Galvanized Tinting. Our books are full of these facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

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\$15 Orders or over, freight charges paid to any station in Manitoba, and 30 cents per 100 lbs. allowed towards freight on \$15 orders to Sask. and Alberta. We refund your money and pay freight charges both ways if the goods we ship you are not satisfactory.

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WALL

The "EMPIRE" BRANDS of
WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL
AND FINISH PLASTERS

PLASTER

Should interest you if you
are looking for the best
plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet
Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Young Folks' Circle

Where Uncle West Presides

GRANDPA'S POCKETS

Oh! such wonderful, wonderful pockets
As grandpapa's never were known;
They're as lean as can be in the morning,
But at nightfall so plump they have
grown

That they're ready to burst, for packed in
them
Are many a game and toy,
With candies and cakes for the girls
And lots of the same for the boy.

And oranges, apples and cherries,
Bananas and peaches and berries,
Balls, marbles and beautiful dollies,
Mimic kittens and monkeys and polliés—
Yes, and even torpedoes and rockets
Have been found in these wonderful pockets,
Grandpapa's pockets.

Oh! such wonderful, wonderful pockets!
Like stockings at Christmas are they;
But there's only one night for the stockings,
And these—why they're filled every day!

And oh! how the rosy cheeks dimple
With smiles that are loving and bright,
As the dear old man's spied in the distance
And welcomed with shrieks of delight.
For sets of the prettiest dishes
On which to serve dinners delicious,
And cunning wee sofas and tables,
And books filled with jingles and fables,
And finger rings, bracelets and lockets
Have been found in these wonderful
pockets,
Grandpapa's pockets.
—Margaret Eyttinge.

A WASTED DAY

A wasted day! no song of praise
Wells up from depths of grateful heart,
Yet others long to hear our lays,
The souls that dwell in gloom apart.

A wasted day! no kindly deed,
No cup of water, cool and sweet,
We hear to other souls in need,
Nor lead some pilgrim's straying feet.

A wasted day! no victory won,
The sword lies idle in its sheath.
If deeds of valor be undone,
How can we wear the conqueror's
wreath?

A wasted day! Forbid it, Lord!
Glad service would we render Thee,
To mourners speak a cheering word,
Bless Thou the deed, though small
it be.

Time is too short for wasted days,
Then let us leave no task undone,
Nor fail to lift to Thee our praise,
For by Thy help the goal is won.
—C. Louise Bell, in "Christian Work."

HE WAS A GENTLEMAN

A few days ago I was passing through
a pretty, shady street, where some boys

POCKET MONEY

Easy To Earn
BOYS AND GIRLS

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

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

Desk No. 1.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

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

were playing at base ball. Among their
number was a little lame fellow, seemingly
about twelve years old—a pale, sickly
looking child, supported on two crutches,
and who evidently found much difficulty
in walking, even with such assistance.

The lame boy wished to join the game,
for he did not seem to see how much his
infirmity would be in his own way, and
how much it would hinder the progress of
such an active sport as base ball.

His companions, very good-naturedly,
tried to persuade him to stand at one side
and let another take his place; and I was
glad to notice that none of them hinted
that he would be in the way, but that they
all objected for fear he would hurt himself.

"Why, Jimmy," said one of them at
last, "you can't run, you know."

"Oh, hush!" said another—the tallest in
the party; "never mind, I'll run for him,"
and he took his place by Jimmy's side,
prepared to act. "If you were like him,"
he said, aside to the other boys, "you
wouldn't want to be told of it all the
time."

As I passed on I thought to myself,
"that boy is a true gentleman."

THE EASTER LILY

The noise of the streets increased, the
little newsboys shouted more hoarsely
than ever, and the street vendors called
their wares unceasingly.

In and out the crowds of people a
little, thinly clad figure made its way
to a small flower stand on the corner.
Rows and rows of bright flowers adorned
the shelves, and along the ground in
front of the stand stood pots of beautiful
white Easter lilies.

Shyly the little girl advanced, and,
pointing to an especially beautiful lily,
asked the price.

"One dollar!" said the man, crossly.
Then looking at the thin little face,
said, in a somewhat more agreeable
voice: "Whom do you want to buy it
for, sis?"

"My sick brother," replied the child.
"Your sick brother, eh! Does he
have to have an Easter lily?"

"Oh, yes! He can't go to church to
see the flowers there, because his back
is not like ours; it's all weak and crook-
ed. He must have some Easter!"

"How much money have you got?"
inquired the man.

"How much money have you got?"
inquired the man.

"Twenty-five cents."
"A quarter! Bosh! that won't buy
an Easter lily, or any kind of a plant
here, so you'd better go home."

The little girl stood still for a moment,
her eyes drinking in the beauty of
the flowers. Then she turned her head
away, and hot tears gushed down over
the poor thin cheeks, and, giving one
longing look at the Easter lilies, she
started to walk away.

The florist had watched her intently
while she had been standing there, and
thoughts of how like his own little girl
she was, now rushed through his brain.

But what was this! she was crying,
her little slender frame was shaking
with sobs, and now she had disappeared
in the crowd!

"He must have some Easter!"

The words haunted him, and after
hesitating a minute, he looked at the
lilies, and picking up the fairest of all,
started down the street in the direction
where the little girl had disappeared.

"Well! he will have some Easter!"
said the gruff old man, an hour later,
gazing at the empty space between the
flower pots, "and I guess I'll have a
better Easter, too!"

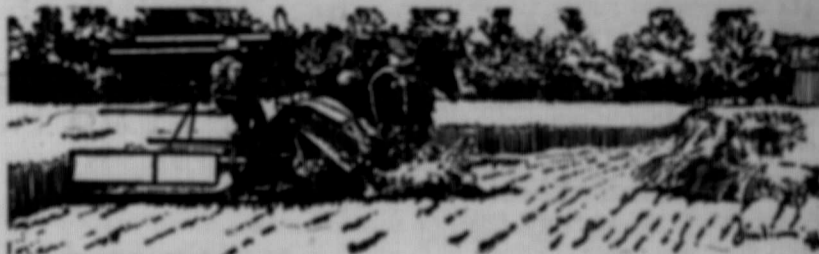
—Josephine Richey.

We are beaten back in many a fray,
But newer strength we borrow;
And where the vanguard rests to-day
The rear shall camp to-morrow.
—Gerald Massey.

CARES OF SOCIETY

"Ellen," said the mistress, "I should
like you to be all dressed by three
o'clock, so that you can receive my
friends who will call."

"Yes, mum," said Ellen; "but,
Lordy, mum, ain't you goin' to be in?"



Buy a Deering Binder and Avoid Waste

THE Deering binder has proved itself master of the
grain field. The Deering knottor, for three decades
the mechanical wonder of the age, still twists the
twine into that ingenious knot which the human hand has
never been able to equal. Deering harvesting and haying
machines have established a world-wide standard. The
sun never sets on the Deering binder, and every day of
the year and every hour of the day its click can be heard
in some harvest field.

Deering quality has a name the world over; it never
varies, but the machine itself is changed to suit the
demands of different countries. The Deering New Idea
binder is made especially to do the harvest work of West-
ern Canadian farmers. It is manufactured at Hamilton,
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ditions met with in Western Canadian fields, and has
proven successful. Using a Deering binder
means easy pulling for your horses,
quick, light work in hilly fields, and good
work even on rough ground. Your har-
vest troubles cease when you use a Deering
binder. See the local agent about Deering
harvesting and haying tools and binder
twine. Get catalogues from him or write
the nearest branch office.

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Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.;
Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

IHC Service Bureau

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



Insure Early

In The Season Against Loss By Hail

There is no difference in the cost, and your note
for the premium may be taken up at the cash rate
at any time prior to August 1.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited Of London, England, and Glasgow, Scotland

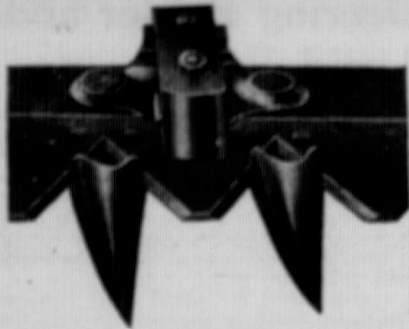
Will protect you for any sum not exceeding \$10.00 per acre on
any growing crop, in a Policy Contract which leaves no room
for contention in case of damage or for evasion of obligation
on the part of the Corporation. The assets of the Corpora-
tion, amounting to over \$1,350,000.00, afford unquestionable
security to Policy Holders.

Losses are adjusted and settled from the Moose Jaw
office, so that patrons are sure of having no vexatious delays
if a loss occurs. Call on the nearest agent or communicate with

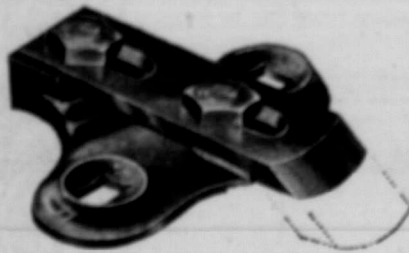
ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents 15 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Make Your Mower Last Years Longer And Stop It from Clogging Up

By using this **ADJUSTABLE KNIFE-HOLDER** which can be attached to any mower new or old; by simply removing the old style holders and attaching these, using same bolts.



To adjust them you tighten a nut which takes up all the wearing space there is now or may be at any future time between the knife and guard plates, thus having a proper adjustment at all times. Your mower will cut clean in both thin and thick grass allowing none to slip through or get in between the knife and guard plates, clogging the knife and causing the mower to suddenly stop.



Dotted lines show amount of iron worn off which will last for years

A mower knife works on the same principle as a pair of scissors. For instance try and cut paper or cloth with loose although sharp blades; the result will be that the paper, etc., will slip between not cutting it. If you tighten the blades they will cut although they are not very sharp.



Old Style Holder, when worn, will let the knife rise up from guard plates, allowing grass to get in between and clog the knife

You will save much time, your repair bill will be reduced to practically nothing, and the knife will hold its edge much better. The advantages gained by using these **ADJUSTABLE HOLDERS** are too numerous to mention here. When ordering give name of mower and number of old style holder.

Price \$4.00 for Five Holders

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
AGENTS WANTED

J. M. SCHILTZ
Manufacturer
DAVIDSON - SASK.

\$1.00 for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or any lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle of **Kendall's Spavin Cure**—the old reliable remedy. Mr. J. M. Gordin of St. Leo, Que., writes "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results." Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drugstore. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, 5 bottles for \$5.00. A Treatise on the horse free at drugstore or from **Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,** Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret Shields

BETTER TO SMILE

Why should I wear my sorrows
For all the world to see?
Why should I let life's bitterness
Cast its shadow over me?

Could I serve the Master better
If I wore a saddened face,
If I let each bitter heartache
Too plainly leave its trace?

Oh, didn't He make the sunshine,
And didn't He make the flowers?
And do the hearts that love Him
Love Him less in life's summer hours?

And His own dear face was brilliant
With the light of His love, I know;
If it did not glow with that fire intense,
Would the children love Him so?

Why not laugh, if the laugh is kindly?
It is better than looks forlorn:
The dear Lord made the lips that smile
As well as the lips that mourn.

MARGARET'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:

For dear indeed have you proved during the past four years of strenuous work to establish the Sunshine Guild throughout Western Canada. A magnificent body of men, women and children are now working in the interests of Sunshine. The work in the Girls' Home has grown so much more than we expected that Margaret has had to face the proposition of either giving up the work in the Sunshine Home or her work on the Grain Growers' Guide, owing to the fact that so many lonely girls, especially girls just arriving from England require quite a lot of care and help in placing them in good homes, and not only that, but keeping in touch with them until they take root in the soil and thus become a valuable asset to the community. And while it will not be a salaried position I feel that there will be greater scope for the work that I wish to do in following the path that I have laid out, to comfort the sick, to cheer the lonely and feed and cloth some hungry child. In the life of every Sunshine Organizer comes the necessity of devoting her entire time to the work and just as surely as one door closes, as it were, on the work, other doors and channels of usefulness come into their lives. Now, what can I say to my Sunshine Chicks, and to my warm-hearted members, both men and women who have supported me and helped me in every part of my work? I can only say God bless you one and all, and ask you to remember that I am still with you in spirit, and that I shall from now on be at Sunshine Headquarters, 328 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, and will carry on exactly the same work in the future, and will call upon you one and all to rally around me with the main idea of scattering sunshine, love and cheer everywhere throughout the West. The page has grown very dear to me, and my heart aches in leaving you all without the messages which I feel were a help to the women and the children, but you may rest assured that in some way my messages will go out to you, not so frequently of course, but just the same, and you will find that not one soul will be forgotten. May God's richest blessings be with you, and may every kind wish, kind act or kind word be multiplied a hundredfold to you and yours, and believe me that your interests will be still very close to the heart of your friend.

MARGARET SHIELDS.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.

It was not given to you alone,
Pass it on.

Let it travel through the years;
Let it wipe another's tears;
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

"The Willing Workers," Justice, Man.—Irene Thompson, Dear Child:—Thanks for your very interesting letter re the formation of your club. I am

sure, indeed, that you have proved very willing Sunshine workers through the past winter. Quilting is always very interesting work, and as a rule they prove to be a very great comfort to all who receive them. Sunday school papers are always acceptable. I am sending button today and membership card. If you would send me the names of the members in the Willing Workers' Club I would be very glad indeed to send each of them membership cards. Write often. I am so glad indeed to hear from my workers.

Miss M. A. Findlay, Sask.—I am writing you with regard to your seeking a situation in Winnipeg. I would not advise any girl to leave service to come into town. If you knew the hundreds of young girls who are half-hungered and poorly clothed throughout the winter, you would feel that you were better off in a good home. Supposing you obtain six to eight dollars per week; pay your board and room, car fare and clothing, you will find it very hard to make ends meet. Even taking up stenography and typewriting unless you are likely to become an expert is useless, as there are so many girls taking these courses that the market is quite flooded. Should you come to Winnipeg, however, do not hesitate to come straight to the Girls' Home and no doubt I will be able to place you in the sort of work you desire. Think carefully over the matter before making any change, because perhaps just in the small corner where you are, lies the greatest work which will ever come your way.

WHO IS SHE?

By Alice L. Carson
Perhaps you know the little girl
Who's always losing things;
Her head is in a constant whirl—
Her property has wings.

She's very sure she puts away
Each article in place,
But when she wants them they're astray,
And thus begins the chase:

"O mother, have you seen my hat?
It's nearly half past eight.
I thought 'twas earlier than that—
I'm sure I shall be late!

"And where's my coat? I hung it there
Upon that hook last night.
Well, yes, perhaps 'twas on the chair,
Or under it—you're right.

"Some pixie laid my books there. No,
I'm sure it wasn't I.
Hat, coat, gloves, books—a kiss! And so
I'm ready now. Good-by!"

What work and worry she could spare
Herself, and others, too.
But just a little thought and care.
Now, can this girl be you?

Miss Eileen Child, St. Dennis P.O., Sask.—Dear Child: I was so pleased to have your dear little letter. I am so glad you like your badge and wear it every day. Write to me every day if you can, as I am always glad to hear from my little chicks. Margaret hopes before long to have a stenographer, so that she can write to every little one who sends her a letter. I often wish that I could do more work, but after all I must be content, and take each day as it comes. Knowing that your desire and willingness to work in the passing on of sunshine and good cheer is acceptable in God's sight, try and form a branch of Sunshine in your home town.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

Name
Age
Address

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Money for Farmers

Should the Banks have Power to Lend Money on the security of Grain in the Farmers' Hands

How best to finance the agricultural industry is one of the most pressing problems that is calling for solution at the present time. The experience of last winter has shown that the present system is very far from meeting the needs of the case. Through the inability of the railroads to carry the crop to market expeditiously, thousands of farmers, big and little, throughout the West found themselves unable to meet their obligations. Store accounts, machinery bills, payments on land, even the wages of hired men could not be paid when they came due, even by many farmers who had harvested and threshed a good crop. There were some farmers in the West last winter who had thousands of bushels of grain in their barns and who were unable to get enough money to provide their families with the good things which are naturally looked for at Christmas time. The storekeepers, the implement men, and business men generally all suffered with the farmers because the latter were unable to get money to pay their bills. The losses and difficulties caused by the situation of last winter, however, are too fresh in the minds of the people of the West to need more than passing mention here. The question is, how can the recurrence of the same be prevented, or if it cannot be prevented, how can its effects be minimized?

Another Blockade Next Fall

Reciprocity, undoubtedly would have relieved the situation, but reciprocity did not carry, and it is evident that if the crop which is now growing produces an average yield, the railroads will be just about as badly tied up next fall and winter as they were last. This condition, in fact, is likely to remain unless the southern market is opened to our grain, for no matter how fast the railways may improve their facilities, no matter how many storage elevators may be built, it will be next to impossible to overtake the increase in acreage which will be seeded each year. Moreover it is doubtful if it would be good policy to compel the railroads to carry out the whole of the western crop in two or three months of the year, even if it were possible to do so.

Our farmers, however, cannot afford to hold their wheat from harvest time until the following spring or summer. They have to wait quite long enough when they sell in the fall for the returns from their labor. No other industry requires those engaged in it to wait so long before being paid for the labor

expended, and our western farmers as a rule have not sufficient capital to wait until a second crop has been sown and is nearing maturity before they receive payment for the first.

Grain no Security

The natural source to which the farmers turn for the financial assistance necessary to carry them over while they are performing holding their grain is the banks, and to a certain extent the banks have fulfilled their proper function in this regard. The experience of the past season however, has shown that the amount of credit which the banks will give is altogether inadequate. Some of the banks, especially the smaller ones, shut down on the farmers early in the season, and refused to lend money even to men who had a large quantity of grain on hand. One reason for this was that the bank is not permitted by the present Bank Act to lend money to a farmer on the security of his grain. The banks may lend money to a wholesale purchaser, shipper or dealer upon the security of grain, but under the present law they can take no security upon grain held by the farmer. This undoubtedly has stood in the way of many farmers securing a loan from the bank to tide them over until such time as they can sell their grain, and it would appear that the removal of this restriction would help materially to relieve the shortage of money which under present conditions is certain to recur with each succeeding crop. It is generally understood that the revision of the Bank Act which usually takes place every ten years, and which is now more than a year overdue, will be undertaken at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, and the present is therefore an opportune time to take the matter up.

Benefits of Change

From the farmers' point of view, an amendment of the Bank Act in this particular would seem highly desirable. If the farmer could borrow money on his wheat he would escape most of the loss which he at present sustains through the periodical car shortage in the fall. Those who have sold their wheat to elevators would not be compelled to accept a lower price than their grain was worth, as many were last year because the only way in which they could obtain money was to take whatever the elevator man offered them.

It would enable the farmers also to hold their wheat until after the freeze-up and so have time for fall plowing. It would enable the farmers who could not get cars, or did not wish to haul their wheat in the fall to obtain money to meet the many obligations for threshing wages, supplies, machinery and so forth which come due at that season and so prevent seizures or heavy interest. There would of course be interest on the loan itself, but that would not be felt so heavily because the price of the grain would realize in the spring or summer when it would eventually be sold, would ordinarily be higher than in the fall. Last December, for instance, 1 Northern wheat was worth from 93 cents to 95 cents in store at Fort William, while at present (May 30) it is \$1.04½, an advance of approximately 10 cents a bushel, which would pay the interest on a bank loan for six months twice over.

The Bankers' View

No matter how good the proposition would be from the farmers' point of view, however, the amendment would be of no use unless the banks are prepared to make use of it, and in order to ascertain the attitude of the banks, the writer of this article discussed the question with a number of responsible officials of banks doing a large business with the farmers of the West. Some were found to be opposed to the idea, others, who were in the majority, were in favor of it. The objectors claimed that the proposal would be of no benefit because the banks already loaned money freely to any farmer who was in a sound financial position and whom they knew to be trustworthy. "No one who is good for it," they said, "is ever refused money, and if a farmer is not considered a good risk without giving us security on his wheat, we won't lend to him anyway." Other bankers,

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So many people are interested in the railway, financial and co-operative questions that we have republished some of our best articles in booklet form and have them now for sale at 10 cents each.

The Story of the C.P.R.

The booklet shows how the people of Canada have given \$25,000,000 in cash, \$35,000,000 worth of completed railway and 25,000,000 acres of choice land to the Canadian Pacific railway and what they have got—and have not got—in return. It is the financial history of the C.P.R.

Cheap Money for Farmers

By J. W. Ward.

The booklet shows how the farmers in other countries secure cheap money, and how the farmers of western Canada can secure money at 5% without costing the public treasury one cent.

Co-operative Stores

By Keen and Townsend





This booklet tells of the success of Co-operative Stores in Canada and the United States. It relates their struggles against Special Privilege and how they triumphed. Everyone interested in co-operative stores should have a copy of the book.

These booklets will be sent to any address postpaid for 10 cents, 12 copies for \$1.00.

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THAT tireless capacity for hard work makes the  the big dollar-earner of the tractor world. You depend on your —and it never fails you. A tractor break-down at a critical time may cripple your entire force—may endanger or lose you a season's crops. Don't risk a year's profits—or any part of them. Use the unflinching, trustworthy  for all your heavy power work—belt or draw bar. It lives up to your expectations in everything from turning the sod and stubble to driving the thrasher and hauling the grain to town. Remember, the  will be the Grand Prize for wheat at the Dry-Farming Exposition at Lethbridge, Alberta, next October.

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BARNEY GRIFFITH,

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"I am the owner of a 30-60 Oil Pull and in 40 days have broken and summer followed over 300 acres of land, and have had no trouble."

C. M. MAHIN,

Saskatchewan, writes:

"The Oil Pull has done excellent work. We have plowed about 2000 acres and have the reputation of getting in the most time and doing the best work of any rig in the country. Our judgment is that you have the best Engine on the market."

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however, took another attitude. Wheat, it was pointed out, is a fluid asset, which can be turned into money at any time when transportation facilities are available. It can be readily realized upon, and is therefore a desirable form of security. Then there are a large number of farmers, both homesteaders and men who are well established, who have obligations for machinery, horses and the like. They have grain which they cannot conveniently market at the moment, and go to the bank for a loan. But the bank is unable to take security either on the wheat or on land, and if they lend money, which is to be repaid on the sale of the wheat, there is the risk that the wheat may be otherwise disposed of or even seized in payment of a debt. The bank might then be unable to collect what it has advanced, and under these conditions, which are extremely common in the West, the banks will often decline to lend. If, however, the banks could take security on the grain, have it placed in a steel fire proof granary, of which the bank manager would keep the key, and if the bank and the bank only, could sell the grain when the loan came due, so that whatever else may happen the bank would always be able to recover the amount advanced, then in many cases, the writer was informed, the loan would be made where at present it is refused.

Farm Business Best

It was learned on enquiry that some of the banks at least would be willing to lend considerably more money to farmers if they could take security on grain. It is admitted that higher rates of interest are charged to farmers who borrow from \$100 to \$2,000 at a time, than to merchants, manufacturers and other people whose requirements run into five and six figures. The farm business is considered the most desirable department of many of the banks, not only because of the profit on loans, but also because as the farmers get over the pioneer stage they become depositors instead of borrowers and thus provide funds for loaning to newer districts.

CAN PREVENT FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Berlin, June 1.—A discovery of the first importance to the Canadian and American cattle raising industry is reported by Professor Wilhelm Grugel, dean of the Hygienic institute of the University of Rostock.

Professor Grugel announces that he has not only found the bacillus which caused foot-and-mouth disease, but has also found serum for immunizing cattle against the malady. The serum is not curative, but preventive, and can, therefore be administered only to healthy animals. Experiments with a large number of cattle, it is stated, proved unqualifiedly successful.

Professor Grugel says the only feature requiring further investigation is the determination of the strength of the serum and the length of time the immunization remains effective. He is continuing his experiments along these lines.

It is stated that Professor Grugel would have been able to announce his discovery several months ago, but for the bureaucratic opposition he encountered on the part of the Prussian department of agriculture.

The serum is not yet available for general purposes, but it will soon be obtainable. Professor Grugel says it can be produced so cheaply as to enable its sale at the rate of 75 cents per animal treated.

HOW CANDIDATES STAND

New York, June 4.—The New York Herald gives the present standing of the delegates as follows:

Republican—Taft, 488; Roosevelt, 425; La Follette, 36; Cummings, 10; unclassified, 68; elected to date, 1,054.

Total number of delegates to Republican national convention, 1,078.

Needed to nominate (a majority), 540.

Needed to give Taft a majority, 52.

Needed to give Roosevelt a majority, 88; yet to be chosen, 24.

Democratic—Two of Virginia's delegates are given to Governor Wilson and the other 22 are uninstructed. Clark, 334; Wilson, 223; Underwood, 95; Marshall, 30; Baldwin, 14; Burke, 10; Harmon, 53; uninstructed and unclassified, 177; elected to date, 926.

Total number of delegates in Democratic national convention, 1,094.

Needed to nominate (two-thirds), 726.

Yet to be elected, 168.

LOW GRADE AND DAMAGED

GRAIN

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

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

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

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GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY

"I want to Tell You a Big Secret of Building"



DEAR FRIEND:

I am sitting here at my desk, thinking how I shall write many people. I am an old man now—70 years old. 50 long years of my life were given over to making a perfect roof for any kind of building (for everybody has to use roofs), and the right roof works day and night to help a man's daily work.

A roof on a building is the weak link in a chain. Good foundations and good timbers rot—good products stored under a poor roof are spoiled because the roof doesn't protect. I want to stop that big waste. After years of work, I now know how to do it.

I worked for a long time to get a roof that could be easily laid by anybody. It had to be neither too heavy nor too light. It had to be smooth and clean. It had to be a real water shedder, no matter how long it was laid. It had to be proof against ice, snow, lightning, sun and time.

My Oshawa Shingles are the result. I worked for years to find a metal that wouldn't rust. I worked on an iceproof lockjoint. I have a shingle to-day that is the best ever put on the market. People buy it from me all around the world, it is so good. These people see how worth-while a good roof is.

I know my Oshawa Metal Shingles so well,

and anybody can lay a roof in them so well and easily, that it makes the safest and best roof you can get. But I

have a new 100-year metal now. My Oshawa Shingle is Perfected. A 100-year roof is a mighty good article—far better than even old-style, hand-shaved cedar shingles. I know my roof is four times as good—and it won't burn.

Not only that—when you get a roof, get the best you can find. Here is fireproof and lightning-proof protection for you for a century. Yet the roof costs a common, every-day price.

My "Roofing Right" book lets you dig down into my Oshawa Shingle proposition. I want you to send for it. You can get all the facts. Even if you do not use my roof this book is worth money because it gives valuable building hints. My Oshawa Shingles are on the best and most modern buildings. These are pictured in the book. You can get it for a post-card. Send that card to-day. My book will help you in your plans.

Yours truly, *P. H. Pedlar*

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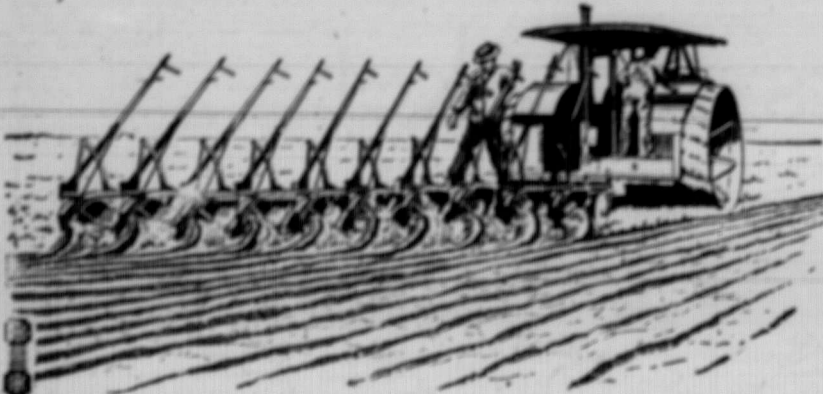
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THE STRANGEST ANIMAL

An old lady was inspecting the zoo and, going up to the keeper, she said: "I want to ask you which of the animals in the zoo you consider the most remarkable?"

"Well, mum," he replied; "after careful consideration, as you might say, I've come to the conclusion as the biscuit goes to the laughing hyena."
"Indeed!" said the old lady, in surprise. "And why?"

"Well, mum," answered the zoological expert, "he only has a sleep once a week, he only has a meal once a month, and he only has a drink once a year. So what he's got to laugh about is a bloomin' mystery to me!"



One Tractor-Day Equals One Team-Month

AN I H C tractor saves time, and time is money in Canadian wheat fields. As an illustration, a 45-horse power Titan or Mogul drawing an engine gang turns as much ground in one hour as could be turned with a walking plow in a day. If necessary, a tractor will work twenty-four hours a day, doing almost a month's work for a team and single furrow plow.

An I H C tractor saves money. If your seed bed must be prepared at a certain date to insure a profitable harvest, the tractor way is the cheapest way to plow, harrow, and pack it. To hire extra teams and help to accomplish the same amount of work in the same time would cost far more than doing the work with a tractor. Furthermore, this saving holds as true of the harvest time as of planting, and on a small farm as well as on a great bonanza ranch. There are few farm machines that save as much time and money as a reliable

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

Nor is this all. An I H C tractor furnishes power for your threshing. It will haul the grain to market. It will grade the roads over which the grain is hauled. You can use it for well drilling, concrete mixing, irrigating and other pumping, and for many other purposes. Time, money, labor—these are the things that I H C tractors save, and their saving is becoming so well known that we sell as many now in six weeks as we formerly sold in six years while the machines were building up their present reputation.

I H C tractors are made in various styles, and in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power sizes, for use on large and small farms. I H C general purpose engines are made in all styles and sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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I H C Service Bureau

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



CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Irreparable damage said to have been inflicted on thousands of acres of wheat in Kansas and Nebraska sent the price of the cereal today to a much higher level. It was declared by experts that the rainfall which was supposed to have broken the drought had been altogether insufficient over a large portion of the two states named, and that moisture now for such districts would be without avail. The close was firm within a shade of the top figures reached, 1 7-8 to 1 7-8 to 2 cents advance. Corn finished 1-4 to 3-8 to 5-8 cents up, and oats with a gain of 3-8 to 1 1-4 cents.

What had the most bullish effect on the wheat market was a prediction that in consequence of the alleged damage in the west the next crop report from the government would show a radical falling off in the figures telling the condition of the crop. Except during a brief interval at the outset there was energetic covering by shorts throughout the session. First news regarding the inadequacy of the rains came from Kansas and advisors had quotations moving rapidly upward. Advice, however, which arrived later from Nebraska proved even more sensational to spectators. The showers there had been lighter and the damage reported more severe.

Wheat traders here were influenced by the fact that markets near to the scene of the crop damage displayed a tendency to lead in the advance. Moreover, the weather forecasts held out no hope of rain so that the outlook in both Kansas and Nebraska beyond the injured area was again considered critical.

In the corn pit, many holdings were let go early by weak owners. Fine weather furnished the incentive. Then the market began to harden in sympathy with the wheat strength, smaller shorts covering quite briskly at times. The larger shorts bought heavily on the initial decline and sold more deliberately on the larger bulges. Cash demand was better.

Active shipping demand upheld oats at a sharp advance. The rise was due, however, to the bullish action of other grain, the market having been previously weak owing to the favorable crop reports from nearly every direction.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis, Minn., June 3.—When the traders came to the market they found that Saturday's rains had not been adequate as was reported and over Sunday it had been clear all over the hard wheat belt. Crop experts were quite pessimistic as to the present condition of the plants and a small short interest covered its commitments, making a fairly strong turn but there was the same old lack of buying power in the pit.

Missouri state report showed an improvement during May of 102 points, while the condition figures of 64.2 per cent. is low, betterment is in line with expectations and suggests that the government's June report will be higher than the May report on winter wheat. There has been, however, some deterioration in the important wheat area since the government gathered its information, and, as long as the crop investigators can say rain relief has not been sufficient market

will continue strained. More rain is promised in the next 24 hours, and the temperatures have been cool.

Locally the situation remains quiet and featureless. Cash demand is fair with millers in the market early, but their wants are few. No. 1 Northern holds steady, being quoted 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 cents over July.

Statistics were bullish. World's wheat shipments were light and on passage the statement decreased heavily, but European markets were soft.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, June 3.—At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, the receipts of live stock for the week ending June 1 were 900 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 1,100 calves. The supply on the market this morning for sale consisted of 400 cattle, 185 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 300 calves. A stronger feeling prevailed in the market for cattle today, and prices advanced 25 cents per one hundred pounds, owing to the fact that the run was \$5.50 per head smaller than a week ago, which is due to the steadily increasing scarcity of finished stock throughout the country and the keen competition for the same between American and Canadian buyers for supplies. The former are buying all the suitable stock in order to fill their ocean freight contracts on account of the high prices ruling in the Chicago market, fancy steers having sold within the past week at \$9.40, distillery fed steers at \$9.00, and Montana steers at \$8.00 per 100 pounds, which high prices are attributed to the scarcity of corn fed steers.


The gathering of buyers on the local market this morning was fairly large, but owing to the above advance in prices noted, trade was rather slow. Butchers and packers were not disposed to operate freely, consequently the demand was principally for small lots, and choice steers sold as high as \$8.25 per 100 pounds. The 64 north west ranch cattle which were in the wreck at White River junction were sold last week to a packer at \$6.85 per 100 pounds.

There was no change in the condition of the market for hogs since last Wednesday, but prices are 35 cents to 50 cents per 100 pounds lower than they were this day week owing to the increased receipts. The demand for packers to-day was good and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.25 to \$9.40 per 100 pounds weighed off cars, and some sales were made as low as \$9.00 with sows and stags included.

The demand for all lines of small meats was good, but owing to the limited supply offered the trade was rather quiet and prices ruled firm, with sales of sheep at \$6.50 to \$7.00 and spring lambs at \$4.00 to \$5.50, and calves at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, June 3.—Quotations today were: No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern exhausted; No. 3 Northern, \$1.12; July wheat, \$1.09; October wheat, \$1.07; December wheat, \$1.07.



A tireless car—almost. Prisoners of "here" find freedom in the Ford. It's the always-at-your-service car—and a real tire trouble emancipator—for it puts more tire surface on the ground per pound of car than any other. And we're making seventy-five thousand this year.

All Fords are Model T's—all alike except the bodies. The two-passenger runabout costs \$775—the five-passenger touring car \$850—the delivery car \$875—the town car \$1100 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., completely equipped. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Can.

McBEAN BROS., Grain Commission Merchants

As navigation is now open we advise farmers to ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur in preference to Duluth.

Send us a 6 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. The poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, and we UNDERSTAND this business THOROUGHLY and that COUNTS.

We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of this season's crop. Ship to us NOW, and we know that you will ship us ALL your grain next season. Before shipping next season, write us for market prospects. You NEED THE BEST. It means DOLLARS to you.

600 1/2 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market, beefs steady to 10 cents lower, cows steady to 10 cents higher. Beef, \$6.00 to \$9.40; Texas steers, \$6.00 to \$8.00; western steers, \$6.40 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.95 to \$6.60; cows and heifers, \$2.55 to \$8.10; calves, \$5.50 to \$9.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market 5 to 10 cents higher. Light, \$7.10 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.20 to \$7.65; heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.70; rough, \$7.20 to \$7.40; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.20; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$7.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady to 20 cents lower. Native, \$5.50 to \$6.15; western, \$5.75 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$7.50; lambs, native, \$5.00 to \$8.90; western, \$5.50 to \$9.25.

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP SALES

At a recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' association it was decided to hold two sales of grade ewes, ranging from fifteen to thirty months of age, at two points in the province, namely, Melville on June 26, and Saskatoon on July 3. The sales held in 1910 were considered to have served their purpose in giving an impetus to the sheep industry in the province, and under the energetic leadership of the new executive it has been decided to carry on this work. At each of these points over 200 head of young grade ewes will be offered in lots of five. Special arrangements will be made as heretofore with regard to both passenger and freight rates. Rules will be issued shortly and can be obtained with all information from the secretary of the Sheep Breeders' association, Department of Agriculture, Regina. For those wishing to keep their summer-fallows clean without undue labor this is one of the most profitable investments.

Our British Letter

Continued from Page 14

velopment will ensue. It was stated that Lord St. Aldwyn's ruling was given after consultation with the premier, but Mr. Asquith has positively denied this in the House of Commons.

The second reading of the Welsh Church Bill was carried last night, after a most animated debate; the voting was 348 for, 267 against, majority for 81, as compared with a majority of 78 on the first reading.

The case of Miss Malecka, sentenced as a British subject for alleged conspiracy in Russia to four years' penal servitude, to be followed by banishment for life to Siberia, is still under consideration by the British government. The result of Sir Edward Grey's enquiries is awaited with very great anxiety.

The charge of conspiracy against the Suffragists is now being heard at the Central Criminal Court. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, whose name is included in the indictment, has not yet been arrested.

W. W.

OUTDONE

"Yes, sir, that boy of mine is a piano player. Why, he can play with his toes," said a proud father.
"How old is he?" asked the friend.
"Fifteen."
"Well," said the friend, "I've got a boy at home who can play with his toes, and he's only one year old."

HAIL INSURANCE!

No, I don't need it. Never had any Hail loss in our district.

Every season thousands of Western Canadian Farmers say this and do not insure.

Hundreds of them lose their crops by hail and regret their dependance on what had been.

Some districts undoubtedly are less subject to hail loss than others, but the experience of each succeeding season proves the fallacy of believing that any district is hail-proof.

Our plan provides for a lower rate of premium where there has been little or no loss.

The value of one crop destroyed would have paid the premium on many years insurance.

Can you afford to leave the stable unlocked until after the horse is stolen?

It is a business proposition. Figure it out.

What Have We To Offer ?

We will tell you briefly, and any one of our Agents will be pleased to give further information.

We originated the plan of a Classification of Risks and Graduated Rates of Premiums, introduced it in Western Canada 12 years ago, and with it blazed the trail to successful and satisfactory Hail Insurance. Like the prairie trails in unsettled districts, the going was bad in places and in certain seasons. We had to overcome a deep and widespread prejudice caused by the unsatisfactory results of other plans, but believing that we were headed in the right direction, we persistently followed the line laid out, made from time to time such improvements as our experience suggested, strengthened our organization and equipment to meet the demands of a constantly increasing patronage, and now have a broad smooth road, safe-guarded at all danger points on which we handled last year (1911) more hail insurance than was transacted by all our competitors combined.

Our competitors find the trail we have made comparatively easy to travel, but they do not know the danger points as we know them, and none have our record to commend them to the insuring public.

OUR RECORD :

In 12 years we have not asked a claimant for indemnity to accept a settlement one dollar less than the amount at which his claim was adjusted, and have found it necessary to adjust by arbitration less than one in each thousand of claims paid

What we have said here can be verified by enquiry of those who are acquainted with the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada, and the only reward we ask for what we may have done to put this much needed protection against loss on a sound business foundation is the continued confidence and patronage of our friends and their kind recommendation to others who may not know us.

We introduce this year some new features that will please our patrons.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO. - Brandon, Manitoba
 THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO. - Regina, Saskatchewan
 THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. - Edmonton, Alberta

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 REGINA and SASKATOON, Sask.

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 And more than 1000 Local Agents in the three Provinces

JOS. CORNELL, General Manager

LET US SHOW YOU HOW EASILY YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS CAN HAVE A TELEPHONE SYSTEM OF YOUR OWN

YOU—you and your neighbors—would have a telephone system for your own community, if you only realized how easily you yourselves could construct it and get it going. If you knew, in detail, how you and the people around you could form, own and control a local, self-maintaining company, for your own use and convenience, you would have such a system. There would be a telephone system in your community to-day if you knew how easily you and your neighbors could build every foot of the line and install every instrument yourselves—and especially if you realized that you do not need very much capital to do it either. Now, there is no reason why you should not know all these facts; for we stand ready to give you, for the mere asking, every bit of this information, provided only that you are sufficiently interested in the subject to write and ask us for it.

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HOW to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is an illustrated, cloth bound book of one hundred pages, full of a carefully indexed mass of information on rural telephones. This book tells everything; with it before you, you can organize your own company and construct your own line. It tells you absolutely everything you need to know, step by step, as you go along. There is no other book in existence that deals so thoroughly with every vital, essential fact. Remember, this book has cost a lot of money and careful study to prepare. We really ought to charge for it. However, we send it free on request—but ONLY on request. To get it you have to send us the coupon and thus signify that you are really interested. The book is too valuable to distribute haphazard.

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YOU do not need experience to organize a telephone company in your own community, when you have our book. It tells you exactly what you have to do and how to do it. All you need to do is to follow the instructions that the book gives and then get out and interest your neighbors. Whether you want to organize a mutual or a stock company, the book will tell you how.

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BUILDING your own line keeps down construction costs. With the help we give you, you do not need to employ expert linemen. The book explains the last word in line construction and contains, in this one chapter alone, thirty-seven diagrams and illustrations, showing how to make every kind of connection necessary, how to route the line, how to put the fittings on the poles, how to guy the poles, how to place the insulators and string the wires—in fact, how to handle every detail as well as an expert lineman can. On request, we will also tell you of your provincial regulations, what your government requires and what it will do to help you.

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YOU can readily understand that when you and your friends have the entire management in your own hands, you can regulate the cost of running the line. In the book we explain just exactly what is necessary and you can take your pencil and figure out how little it will cost you to have a telephone on the wall in your own house.

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THE first step in getting started, is to enthuse your neighbors and get them all in with you. When you have read "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," you will have a mass of information at your finger ends that will enable you to place positive, definite facts before your friends, to enthuse them with the idea of a self-maintaining, community-owned system and to make everybody around you anxious to help. All it needs to get a telephone system started, is for some one progressive man to start the ball rolling. With the information that we will place at your command, you can get everything organized in short order.

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SOONER or later someone is going to start a telephone system in your community, just as systems are being started every day in farming centres throughout the Dominion. When this subject comes up, you will want the full particulars before you. Now is the time for you to post yourself. The book tells you everything and, if you are interested, we will be glad to send it to you free. Do you care to sign the coupon and send it to us now?

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