

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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OCTOBER 16, 1912

WINNIPEG

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BY
Brandon.

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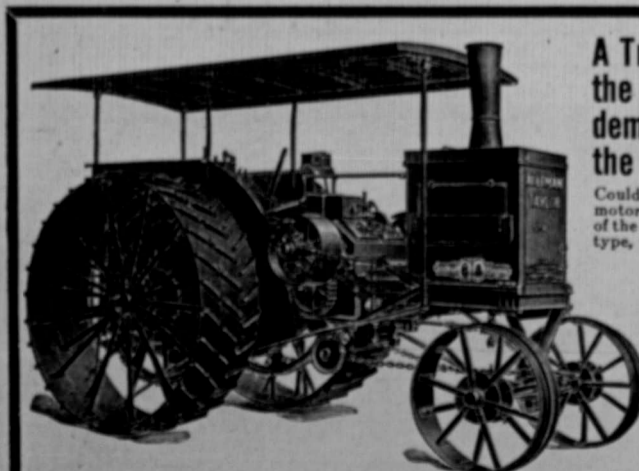
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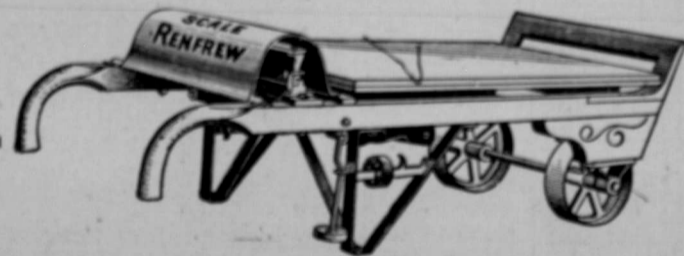
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The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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News from Ottawa

Naval Legislation Promises Interest. Redistribution may be held over. Tariff Commission still to be Pressed.

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—With the opening of Parliament definitely decided on for the mid-November session, speculation in political and departmental circles is naturally turning to the probable scope of the legislative program and the likely duration of the session. That it will be one of the most important held since Confederation and that it will be brim full of interest to the Canadian people is generally conceded on all sides. As a rule the second session of a new Parliament is only of moderate length and importance, the real fighting usually being deferred until the third meeting of the house. There are so many exceptional circumstances and conditions attending the state of public affairs in the Dominion at the present time, however, that the coming Parliamentary term promises to be a striking exception to the general rule.

While the temporary naval program of the Government will doubtless first engage the attention of Parliament and the people owing to the great curiosity which has been aroused by the long deferred announcement, it is expected that it will, before the session has been grown very old, give way to the more important matter of the tariff, the railway rates and other questions having a more direct bearing on the well-being and prosperity of the Canadian nation. That the naval proposals of the Government will consist for the present of a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer to aid in the task of naval construction, the announcement of the permanent policy to be deferred until a later date, is accepted as a practical certainty in the best informed circles.

The announcement will be well staged, to the accompaniment of much speech-making and flag waving on both sides of the Atlantic, it having been found on so many occasions in the past that Canadians are apt to be carried away by this sort of thing. Just to what extent the Nationalist allies of the ministry will join in the general jubilation, or sulk in their tents, is a thing which no man not very much in the inner circle can predict at the present moment. The outward signs at the present moment are that while the Nationalist element is not so dead against an emergency contribution as it is opposed to the idea of a permanent Canadian navy there is not a little heart burning over the situation which will make it necessary for them to give their support to a proposal which they have so strenuously opposed in the past.

It is generally understood that while Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers will not offer any very serious opposition to one emergency gift, if reasonable facts can be produced by the Government demonstrating a necessity for it, they will oppose any suggestion of further gifts and stand by their policy of a Canadian Navy under Canadian control. The adoption of this attitude by the Opposition would mean that the Navy question should occupy only a comparatively short period of the session, that it may be disposed of before Christmas and that by far the greater part of the session will be taken up with the consideration of other questions.

Redistribution

Apart from tariff matters one of the most important pieces of legislation should be the Redistribution bill by which the increased representation of the West would be provided for. It is quite probable, however, that this will be deferred until the next session, but

no definite decision in that regard has yet been reached. A few weeks ago, when the Government had thought of deferring the opening of the house until November, it was practically agreed that the Redistribution bill would have to stand over. The decision to have the house meet in November may result in the bill being introduced, more particularly as it is being urged that procrastination in dealing with this important matter would probably not be a good thing politically, more particularly as the chief charge of the Government's opponents is that it is slow about grappling with the many problems which confront it. The Government view is that as no permanent naval policy will be announced there is no possibility of a general election before another session has been held. But the business of governing a country is full of unexpected surprises and the deferral of redistribution will carry with it some risks which the ministry may decide it is not wise to burden itself with.

Tariff Commission

Announcement has been made that Hon. T. W. White will again introduce his bill to create a permanent tariff commission, presumably on the same lines as the bill of last session. This will give ample opportunity for the discussion of the tariff question in all its bearings. The point on which the bill failed last year was the refusal of the house to accept an amendment inserted by the Upper House providing that any company asking for tariff changes should supply to the Government all information showing on what its dividends are based. It has long been a puzzle to many why the Government sacrificed its bill of last session rather than accept this apparently strengthening amendment and there is reason to believe that the course then adopted has been regretted on more than one occasion since. The decision had to be made in a hurry on practically the closing day of the session when party feeling was running high so that there is some excuse if a mistake was made. Whether or not the Senate will insist on pressing such an amendment this session is not known. The departure from the scene of political strife of that doughty fighter Sir Richard Cartwright, may make the Upper House less aggressive than last session. But should the Senate once more insert its amendment and insist on its adoption it is extremely doubtful if the Government will a second time sacrifice the bill about which so much ado was made a year ago when it was talked of as the one big measure of the opening session.

The three-times deferred amendments to the Bank Act will be introduced at an early stage of the session. The bill will go to the committee on banking and commerce for the consideration of its details which may provide for closer inspection and the greater safety of banks in the future. Amendments to the Railway Act and many other important bills will be introduced, including the Highways Act of last session which also fell by the senate wayside because the Government declined to insert in it a provision that the proposed federal grant should be divided between the provinces on the basis of population. This means that the same fight will be fought over again with what result no man can tell, because, despite eight appointments to be made, the Opposition will still have a large majority in the Upper House. It is safe to predict that there will be an early

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.

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and warm debate in the House on the C.P.R. stock issue. W. F. Maclean can be relied upon to see that no one gets a start on him in setting the ball rolling, and he can depend on much support for his ideas from other members of the House.

BANK OF COMMERCE CROP ESTIMATE

The following estimate of the yields and values to the producer of the various grains in the Prairie Provinces this season has been prepared by Vere C. Brown, superintendent of central western branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg. Total yields:

Wheat—196,000,000 bushels.
 Oats—224,500,000 bushels.
 Barley—49,600,000 bushels.
 Flax—12,900,000 bushels.

Values to the producer:
 Wheat—196,000,000 bushels at 62c., \$121,520,000; oats, 224,500 bushels at 25c., \$56,125,000; barley, 49,600,000 bushels at 23c., \$11,388,000; flax, 12,900,000 bushels at \$1.10, \$14,190,000; total, \$208,368,000.

HOW TO MAKE ANARCHISTS

Scour the countries of Europe for able-bodied men and women who desire to better themselves.

Fill them with hope by giving them glowing reports of what a wonderful place the United States is and of how easy it is here to attain wealth and affluence, together with personal liberty, equal rights and exact justice.

When they arrive make every effort to humble them by giving them low wages, by buddling them together in quarters unfit for human habitation and by gouging them on every side.

Speak to them harshly and apply contemptuous names to them, such as "guineas" or "wops."

If they complain or ask for better treatment, tell them they are only foreigners and should have stayed in their own countries. —Life.

COMING BY AND BY

A better day is coming, a morning promised long;

When truth and right with holy might shall overthrow the wrong;

When Messiah the King will listen to every plaintive cry,

And stretch His hand o'er sea and land, with justice by and by.

The boast of haughty tyrants no more shall fill the air,

But age and youth shall love the truth and speed it everywhere;

No more from want and sorrow shall come the hopeless cry,

But war shall cease and perfect peace shall flourish by and by.

The tidal wave is coming, the year of Jubilee;

With shout and song it sweeps along like billows of the sea.

The jubilee of nations shall ring through earth and sky;

The dawn of grace draws on apace; 'tis coming by and by.

We're waiting, Messiah, and longing, till Thou shalt come again,

To claim Thine own, and on Thy throne in peace and love to reign;

We'll wait that glorious coming, till from the opening sky

Our Messiah shall come to reign o'er us; He's coming by and by.

Dear Saviour, haste Thy coming, on David's throne to reign.

Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done throughout earth's vast domain.

Restore the tribes of Israel, their every want supply;

And let Thy hand, through every land, bring blessing by and by.

Oh, for that glorious dawning we watch and wait and pray,

Till o'er the height the morning light shall drive the gloom away;

And when the heavenly glory shall flood the earth and sky,

We'll bless Jehovah for all His word, and praise Him by and by.

MACDONALD BYE-ELECTION

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—The bye-election in Macdonald constituency, Manitoba, made vacant by the appointment of the former member, W. D. Staples, to the Grain Commission, resulted in the election of the Conservative candidate, Alexander Morrison, by a majority of 844 according to the Winnipeg Telegram, or 765 according to the Winnipeg Free Press, over the Independent candidate, R. L. Richardson. Mr. Staples was elected last September by a majority of 161 over J. S. Wood, the Independent candidate.

GETTING IT ALL

The doctor told him he needed carbohydrates, proteins and, above all, something nitrogenous. The doctor mentioned a long list of foods for him to eat. He staggered out and wobbled into a Penn Avenue restaurant.

"How about beefsteak?" he asked the waiter. "Is that nitrogenous?"

The waiter didn't know.

"Are fried potatoes rich in carbohydrates or not?"

The waiter couldn't say.

"Well, I'll fix it," declared the poor man in despair. "Bring me a large plate of hash."

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Railway Defence

Oppose Reduction of Western rates because of no water competition. C.N.R. can't stand any lower charges. Hearing adjourned to November 4.
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, October 11.—The celebrated Western rates case reached a new stage in Ottawa this week when the three railways involved, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, put in their reply to the finding of the board that counsel of the Dominion and Provincial Governments had established a prima facie case in connection with the general charge that in the matter of freight rates the West is being unduly discriminated against. The hearing was undoubtedly the most important ever heard by the board and the array of counsel was probably without parallel in connection with railway board cases.

While the hearing of the evidence which the railways had to offer was not commenced until Monday a general defence of Western rates was in the hands of the commission in documentary form on Saturday. The line of argument advanced has been to some extent anticipated in the press but the railways presented some arguments not heard of before and which were unexpected. The declaration that, despite the opinion of the Railway Board, a prima facie case had not been established was not in that category. Such a declaration was to be expected and it naturally occupied the first place in the statement submitted by the railways. Other arguments advanced were that Eastern and Western rates were established under entirely dissimilar circumstances; that higher rates are charged by railways operating in the Western States; that Western grain, which constitutes the bulk of the Western traffic, is moved eastward at rates which cannot be complained of, and that substantial reductions have already been made in Western rates. On behalf of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific it was further stated that a reduction in rates would only result in increasing the competitive strength of the Canadian Pacific which has reached a strong position of financial stability to the detriment of the newer roads which have been projected into new territory thereby practically creating a monopoly in connection with the carrying trade of the Western country.

Water Competition

The Canadian Pacific Railway was the first to present its case. At the beginning C. M. Bosworth, Vice President, in charge of traffic, was put on the stand to deal with general conditions both in the East and West. He was followed by W. R. McInnes, general traffic manager, and W. B. Lanigan, traffic manager in the West, who produced a vast array of freight rate comparisons all designed to show that rates charged in the Canadian West are lower than those charged in the Western States both either on American or C. P. R. lines. It was quite apparent from the evidence given by Mr. Bosworth that the "dissimilar conditions" under which Eastern and Western rates were originally framed as referred to in the general defence filed by the railways pertained largely to the lack of water competition in Western Canada. Mr. Bosworth assured the commission that the competition of the navigation companies on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River was the controlling factor in the rate situation in Eastern Canada. When cross-examined by M. K. Cowan, counsel for the Alberta and Saskatchewan Governments, and Isaac Pitblado, counsel for the Winnipeg Board of Trade, as well as by Harry Whittle, counsel for the Dominion Government, Mr. Bosworth was not able to give the board any definite information as to the extent of the water competition from Fort William. He also made the somewhat damaging admission that the railways have an unwritten agreement with the navigation companies in regard to rates, but maintained that despite this agreement the existence of water routes in the East has a tendency to lower the charges which railways can make. D. B. Hanna, Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Northern, in giving evidence on this point later on declared that the railways would be very well pleased if they could raise their rates in the East, but that it was impossible to do so owing to the regulating power of the water routes.

The larger cost of operation was another point urged upon the Board by Mr. Bosworth, Mr. Hanna and other witnesses as a reason why it is necessary to charge higher freight rates in the West. Figures were produced to show that the wage list is considerably higher and that it is steadily increasing while the rates have been going down. Still another point urged was the severity of the Western climate. In this connection Mr. Hanna said that for several winter months the hauling capacity of locomotives is greatly reduced and for every dollar earned the railways find that they have to pay out \$1.25.

C.N.R. Surpluses

Probably the most important statement made during the course of the proceedings was that which came from the mouth of D. B. Hanna on Thursday, just previous to the adjournment. When asked what effect the general reduction in freight rates would have on the Canadian Northern Railway he said that a cut at the present time would wipe out all its surpluses and probably more and the road would not be able to meet its fixed obligations. The statement prompted Chairman Drayton to ask if the Canadian Northern surpluses were spent in the construction of new lines. Mr. Hanna, in reply, stated that the surpluses went almost entirely into betterments, such as improved grades and new sidings and stations.

Knocks Western Route

An interesting development in connection with the hearing was the hard knocks given to the proposal to export wheat via Vancouver by W. B. Lanigan, Western traffic manager of the C.P.R. Mr. Lanigan declared that ocean rates of carriage and insurance are so high at present as to make it almost impossible to export wheat from Vancouver profitably. W. A. MacDonald, K.C., counsel for the British Columbia Government questioned Mr. Lanigan about the proposal of six thousand United Farmers of Alberta that the rate of 19 1-2 cents for export from Vancouver be reduced in order to create a westward movement of grain. Mr. Lanigan said that a few people in Alberta had been making quite a noise out of proportion to their number, but that he had never been asked by the farmers of Alberta to reduce the rate. Mr. Lanigan subsequently admitted that he knew that such a request had been made to the Railway Board if it had not been made to the C.P.R.

It would be quite impossible within the scope of this article to go into all the details of the line of defence adopted by the railways but the foregoing indicate it in broad lines. Eastern papers, friendly to the corporations, have described the defence as a strong one, but it must be remembered that the counsel for the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the other interests represented have deferred their cross-examination until they may have an opportunity to study the rate comparisons and statistics submitted by the railways. It is only fair to all parties concerned to withhold a definite expression of opinion until the railway case has passed through the fire of unfriendly criticism. This will not be until November 4, when the board will meet again to resume the consideration of the great question involved in the inquiry.

In conclusion it would only be fair to say a word in praise of Chairman Drayton, the new head of the Commission, who has shown a remarkable grasp of the whole question which is all the more striking when it is remembered that he was not a member of the Commission when the case was started. Assistant Chairman Scott, who declared that a prima facie case had been established against the railways, is in Europe and did not hear the evidence given by the railways in defence. Commissioner McLean, who has for many years been a student of rate questions, and Commissioners Mills and Goode sat during the hearing this week.

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Schools will be held at the following places:

Cochrane	Monday	Oct. 28	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Langdon	Tuesday	" 29	9 a.m. to Noon
Bassano	Tuesday	" 29	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Brooks	Wednesday	" 30	9 a.m. to Noon
Carlstadt	Wednesday	" 30	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Irvine	Thursday	" 31	9 a.m. to Noon
Walsh	Thursday	" 31	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Bow Island	Friday	Nov. 1	9 a.m. to Noon
Tabor	Friday	" 1	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Stirling	Saturday	" 2	9 a.m. to Noon
Raymond	Saturday	" 2	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Magrath	Monday	" 4	9 a.m. to Noon
Cardston	Monday	" 4	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Carmangay	Tuesday	" 5	9 a.m. to Noon
Vulcan	Tuesday	" 5	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Okotoks	Wednesday	" 6	9 a.m. to Noon
High River	Wednesday	" 6	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Cowley	Thursday	" 7	9 a.m. to Noon
Pincher Creek	Thursday	" 7	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Stavelly	Friday	" 8	9 a.m. to Noon
Nanton	Friday	" 8	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Crossfield	Saturday	" 9	9 a.m. to Noon
Didsbury	Saturday	" 9	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Red Deer	Monday	" 11	9 a.m. to Noon
Bowden	Monday	" 11	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Coronation	Tuesday	" 12	9 a.m. to Noon
Caster	Tuesday	" 12	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Stettler	Wednesday	" 13	9 a.m. to Noon
Alix	Wednesday	" 13	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Ponoka	Thursday	" 14	9 a.m. to Noon
Wetaskiwin	Thursday	" 14	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Provost	Friday	" 15	9 a.m. to Noon
Hardisty	Friday	" 15	2.30 to 5.30
Killam	Saturday	" 16	9 a.m. to Noon
Daysland	Saturday	" 16	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Leduc	Monday	" 18	9 a.m. to Noon
Camrose	Monday	" 18	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Swalwell	Tuesday	" 19	9 a.m. to Noon
Three Hills	Tuesday	" 19	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Trochu	Wednesday	" 20	9 a.m. to Noon
Huxley	Wednesday	" 20	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tofield	Thursday	" 21	9 a.m. to Noon
Holden	Thursday	" 21	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Viking	Friday	" 22	9 a.m. to Noon
Irma	Friday	" 22	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wainwright	Saturday	" 23	9 a.m. to Noon
Edgerton	Saturday	" 23	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
St. Albert	Monday	" 25	9 a.m. to Noon
Morinville	Monday	" 25	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Fort Saskatchewan	Tuesday	" 26	9 a.m. to Noon
Vegreville	Tuesday	" 26	2.30 to 5.30
Munson	Wednesday	" 27	9 a.m. to Noon
Big Valley	Wednesday	" 27	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Red Willow	Thursday	" 28	9 a.m. to Noon
Donalda	Thursday	" 28	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Innisfree	Friday	" 29	9 a.m. to Noon
Manville	Friday	" 29	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Lloydminster	Saturday	" 30	9 a.m. to Noon
Kitscoty	Saturday	" 30	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

This is a special train for the Farmers of Alberta and will consist of nine cars including two carloads of pure bred cattle, horses and sheep to be used for judging and demonstration purposes. One car of poultry equipment and one car for dairy demonstration work.

Special rates will be secured between points where train stops.

DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture.

C. E. LEWIS,

Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 16th, 1912

WHY THE SILENCE

The Toronto News has not yet answered our challenge of September 11, though they have had more than a month to do so. Their article was published on August 21, and we answered it on September 11, and The News has already taken more than a month. Surely The News is not going to back out and admit itself beaten. The News declares the protective tariff to be Canada's greatest need, and if this be so, surely The News can answer the statement published in The Guide on September 11. All the tariff experts of the Canadian Manufacturers' association are ready to help The News. If this combination is unable to answer our challenge all we ask is that they admit it. It must be rather humiliating to such a protectionist journal as The News not to be able to reproduce our article and expose the fallacies of tariff reduction.

THE WESTERN FREIGHT INQUIRY

The railways, after several months of labor, have at last presented their case in defense of the exorbitant freight rates charged in the West, and the Railway Commission spent four days last week hearing the evidence of railway officials in support of their contentions. A great mass of statistics was submitted, and the inquiry now stands adjourned until Monday, November 4, in order that these may be considered and digested. It will be remembered that last spring, when the inquiry opened, evidence was presented by counsel representing the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Winnipeg Board of Trade, showing that considerably higher rates were charged in the West than those in force for the same service in Eastern Canada. The Commission then decided that discrimination had been proven, and gave the railway companies until October 1 to justify the rates. A report of the proceedings before the Commission last week will be found on another page in this issue. It will be seen that the chief reason given by the railways for discriminating against Western freight-payers is that in the East they have to meet the competition of water carriage, which does not exist in the West. Such frankness on the part of the railways is very refreshing. They are compelled, they say, to keep their rates down to a certain level in the East, because if they charged more the freight would go by water and they would lose the business. In the West the railroads have the carrying trade to themselves and they soak the Western shipper for extra profits accordingly. But even in the East water competition is not allowed to have its full effect, for Vice-President Bosworth, of the C.P.R., admitted that there was an unwritten agreement between the railroads and the navigation companies controlling their respective rates.

The railways evidently take the view that instead of the Western rates being too high, the Eastern rates are too low, and D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the C.N.R., said they would raise the Eastern rates if they could, but water competition prevented them. It cannot, of course, be contended that the railways in the East are operated at a loss. There are big profits coming from somewhere, and if the Eastern traffic is not remunerative, then the West is making good the loss in the East and paying all the profits of the whole system as well, a position which the railways would not dare to take. The railways evidently believe in charging "all that the traffic will bear." They are in business for the purpose of making all the money they can, and they are doing it by

extorting the highest prices they can get from the people for every service they render, whether it is the carriage of passengers, freight or express, or the despatch of telegrams. But the railways have been financed by the government, they have been given gifts of money and of land, their bonds have been guaranteed and they have been given other favors on condition that they charge reasonable rates, that they do not discriminate unfairly between individuals or between different parts of the country, and that they give an efficient service. The railways are not carrying out their part of the contract, and it is the business of the Railway Commission to curb their greed and compel them to give the people a square deal.

CORRECTING THE PARTY SYSTEM

Here is a question from a letter we recently received from an Alberta farmer who is interested in circulating The Guide among his neighbors:—

"Please answer this question. I get it fired at me pretty often, and I am at a loss how to answer: The Guide often quotes the folly of voting for party and preaches the doctrine well known by any thinker that both parties are the same and controlled by the monied interests. Who then should we vote for, and why does not The Guide come out for some other system? I find many farmers annoyed at this attitude of The Guide, which they describe as sitting on the fence. I am forced to admit that this attitude is detrimental to The Guide, and it is the only complaint I ever heard against it. You cannot recreate the party system to benefit either the farmer or the city worker, if that is The Guide's idea."

That the present party system breeds corruption and legislation to benefit the few at the expense of the many, no one doubts. A remedy is urgently needed and that remedy must come from the people. Both present parties are reluctant to remedy the evils of the party system while in power, even though they strenuously advocate reform when in opposition. No careful student of Canadian affairs will hold that there is any appreciable difference in the two parties. Both want, first of all, power, and they are not over scrupulous by what means their ends are accomplished. Many honest men in public life have attempted the necessary reforms, but have generally been overridden by those who benefit directly or indirectly through the present system. The Guide is not "on the fence" in regard to the party system. We have advocated Direct Legislation by means of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, as the best method in sight to ensure that the will of the people becomes law, that corrupt legislation is prevented or repealed, and that dishonest politicians are driven into private life. Already five out of the six provincial parties in the Prairie Provinces are pledged to Direct Legislation, and there is good reason to expect that this system of popular government will be placed on the Statute Books of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the coming session.

This action is also bound to affect the federal field, but in the meantime the federal parties can be improved from within. The main weakness of the party system is the poor quality of candidates selected. They are largely chosen by the party machine and get a share of their expenses from the party bag. Naturally such candidates have to dance in accord with their masters' tune. This evil can be considerably lessened by the farmers getting out to the nominating conventions and making sure that the candidate is a man of ability, honor and backbone. If the farmers of the West would attend the conventions of the parties which most appeal to them, and see that such a man was nomin-

ated for each party, the result of the election would be immaterial. Of course, it will be objected that many farmers are independent and have no party leanings. In that case it will not matter which convention they attend. Some propose the independent candidate as the remedy. This would certainly be a good beginning if the farmers would support such a man, and could select one who would carry weight in Parliament. But generally an independent candidate is one who has previously been affiliated with one of the parties and has left it in disgust. This being the case his former party turns on him and labels him "Grit" or "Tory," as the case may be. A large number of farmers are thus led astray and vote for their dear old party man and leave the independent in the cold. There must be a good deal of reform work done in the hearts of the individual farmers. So long as the farmers stand by their party, just so long are the parties going to play into the hands of the highest bidders, which are usually the railways, banks and manufacturers. Of course there is an ever-growing relief from the blind party loyalty on the part of the Western farmers. But too many of them are still inclined to regard themselves as "Grits" or "Tories," which means that they mark their ballot as their party leaders advocate and not according to their own judgment. This means that they have little influence in public affairs. Cobden and Bright, and their supporters in the fight for free trade in Britain, never affiliated with either party. They supported candidates of either party wherever they found one who would pledge himself to free trade. We can find men in this country both Conservative and Liberal who are men of honor and who will pledge themselves to the farmers' demands. By sending such men to Parliament we will soon have the politicians competing for the favor of the common people instead of for the favor of the Special Interests. We must endeavor to educate the people to something better than the dirty political system as we have it, and when the people themselves are freed from party loyalty they will soon demand something better. Direct Legislation is a splendid method of educating the people. We will be glad to have honest comment on this subject. Only by thoughtfully and sincerely working over the problem together can we evolve the proper remedy.

FARMERS AND SPECULATORS

It would be extremely interesting and probably somewhat startling if we could know just how much time, money and horse flesh are wasted every year in Western Canada by reason of the long distances which a great many of our farmers are compelled to haul their grain and other produce to market because of the locking up of land by speculators. A glance at the map published by the Department of the Interior indicating in different colors what land has been entered for by homesteaders, patented and disposed of in other ways shows that a considerable portion of the settlers in Western Canada are located at distances ranging from twenty to two hundred miles from the railway. And yet no one who travels across the prairies in the train can help noticing that there are miles and miles of good land lying right alongside the track that are uncultivated and unused except as a breeding ground for gophers. The farmer who is unable to pay the high price at which this land is held and the homesteader in search of a free grant must travel to and from his home many weary miles back from the railway, casting envious eyes as he goes upon the vacant

sections which lie idle on either hand. This land is owned by speculators, the great majority of whom live in far away cities, in Eastern and Western Canada, the United States and Europe, and whose only interest in the land is to hold it until they can sell it at a profit usually to someone else who will do the same again a few years later.

Statistics issued by the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa show that on June 30, 1911, there were 9,089 miles of railway in operation in the three Prairie Provinces. The census taken in the same month shows that the rural population of the three provinces numbered 849,042, comprising approximately 200,000 families. These figures enable us to make an interesting calculation as to the greatest distance which it would be necessary for any of those 200,000 families to live from the railway if all the land adjacent to the line was cultivated before they were compelled to go farther afield. In some portions of the West, chiefly in Manitoba and Southeastern Saskatchewan, the lines of railway are within a few miles of each other, but if instead of using the total mileage of 9,089 we take 8,000 miles as the basis of our calculation, we find that there is altogether in Western Canada 112,000 square miles of land within seven miles on either side of the railway. Deducting 12,000 square miles as an allowance for land covered by water or unfit for cultivation this leaves 100,000 sections of land or sufficient for the 200,000 farmers in Western Canada to have a half section each within seven miles of the railway. If a half section is not enough they could each have three-quarters of a section within ten and a half miles or a whole section within fourteen miles.

As a matter of fact there is nothing like this area of land under cultivation at the present time. Two hundred thousand farms of 320 acres each would contain 64,000,000 acres of land, whereas the total area under wheat, oats, barley and flax this year, is shown by the reports of the provincial governments to be about 19,000,000 acres or less than one-third of the area we have mentioned. In other words if all the land under crop this year, when Western Canada is producing the largest crop on record, were laid in strips alongside the railways every foot of it would be within two miles of the track. And yet there are thousands of farmers hauling their grain fifteen, twenty and forty miles to the railway, and the fact that so much of the land is locked up for speculative purposes is responsible. The farmers who get up on a winter's morning before dawn to feed their horses and load their sleighs and then drive thirty or forty miles over the snow to sell their wheat have to thank land speculation for the long, cold hours they spend on the trail. We hope some of those quiet hours will be spent in devising methods of making the speculators give up their land to someone who would use it. Already in the Western Provinces vacant farm land is taxed at the same rate as that which is under cultivation, but this is not enough. The farmer, though he pays no tax to the municipality on his buildings and improvements, pays heavy taxes to the Federal Treasury and heavy toll to the protected manufacturers on his machinery, building material, clothing, much of his food, and in fact on practically everything which he must have in order to live and carry on his business. The speculator, the owner of unoccupied land, pays nothing in respect of that land except the local taxes which the farmer also pays. When we have Free Trade and all revenues, municipal, provincial and Dominion are raised by a direct tax on unimproved land values, a great deal of the burden of taxation will be shifted from the shoulders of the farmer to those of the speculator, and at the same time the inducement to hold land idle will be gone. Then the speculator will be glad to relinquish his idle acres to those who will make use of them, and there will be plenty of good land con-

venient to the railways for all those who desire to use it.

WHO WANTS A FORTUNE?

Winnipeg, and no doubt other Western cities, are being plastered with flaring posters booming a certain Fort McMurray. It is described as "a city site, not a townsite." The thick splashes of red ink catch the eye as one walks along the street as from a dozen bill boards this flaring advertisement fairly barks at the peaceful pedestrian. "What, and where," he asks himself, "is this growing city!" The poster mentions "Northern Alberta." That is true—very true—for it is 250 miles north of Edmonton as the crow flies, and only three degrees further south than the Yukon. From the early traders in that northern country we know that this has been a Hudson's Bay trading post for many years. Fort McMurray's chief use has hitherto been as a mission and trading post. Might we suggest that the missionary force be increased and that in relays they expend their ministry upon the local real estate fraternity, preaching the gospel of giving a dollar's worth for every dollar received. Just why this particular plot of ground should become a flourishing city is not very apparent, at least until it has had a trial as farming land. Of course the speculators need the money, and what better reason could be advanced? The poster describes this venture as "the last great opportunity to make a fortune out of real estate in Canada." Nonsense! Fort McPherson, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, is not yet subdivided. Here is another "city site, not a townsite," which, in addition to being high and dry, has the advantage of being well within the Arctic Circle. When the North Pole is discovered past all gainsaying and labelled and festooned with patriotic bunting and an airship line is running between it and southern cities what is to hinder Fort McPherson, being on the direct route, from becoming the metropolis of the Arctic Ocean? And even when the Yukon and Baffin Land have been suitably decorated with "city sites, not townsites" and profitably subdivided and worked off on Eastern, and preferably English, investors, ("distance lends enchantment") our enterprising wild catters need not despair. Mars is still left—a whole world—on which it is conjectured people can live. That is more than can be said of some properties being boomed today.

THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

Letters received at The Guide office show that the greatest interest is being taken in the Referendum which is to be held for our readers in December. The questions on which our readers will vote are all live practical questions that the people of Canada will have to decide in the very near future. We want the readers of The Guide, who, we can say without flattery, comprise the best informed and most intelligent body of farmers in Canada, to give a clear-cut expression to their opinion on all of them. It is sometimes said by the enemies of the farmers' organizations that their resolutions do not represent the views of the mass of the farming community, but come only from a few of their leaders. We want this Referendum to show unmistakably the attitude of the Western farmers as a whole on the questions which are now before them, and we hope that when the ballot is published in The Guide on December 11 every reader will mark it so that there can be no mistake as to where the farmers stand. Space prevents the publication in this issue of full details as to the Referendum, but the questions submitted relate to Direct Legislation, the increase of the British Preference and eventual Free Trade with the Motherland, Reciprocity with the United States in natural products, Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States in agricultural implements, the gradual reduc-

tion of the Canadian Customs Tariff, leading to complete Free Trade in ten years, the raising of all public revenues by a direct tax on land values, public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express services, and Woman Suffrage.

It is interesting to note that following the lead of The Guide, the Montreal Witness, which has a large circulation among the farmers of Eastern Canada, has announced its intention of also holding a Referendum on the same questions. Thus we shall see what the farmers of both East and West think on these questions. A number of our readers have evidently mistaken the form of questions printed in the last two issues of The Guide for the ballot and have marked these and sent them to the office. The official ballot, however, will appear in one issue only, on December 11, so that each subscriber will be able to record only one vote.

THE MACDONALD BYE-ELECTION

To have carried Macdonald for reciprocity and freer trade against the combined forces of the federal and provincial governments would have been little short of miraculous. Macdonald constituency has always elected a Conservative regardless of the issue. The reciprocity supporters have no reason to feel discouraged. They polled as many votes as last year and showed that there has been no weakening in the cause. The constituency is partly in the residential portion of Winnipeg city, the rural section being divided between French and English. The fight was intentionally brought on at a time when the farmers were busy, which prevented many reciprocity votes being polled. The Manitoba government comes out of the fight with little glory. Probably the political history of the last generation records no more flagrant case of the prostitution of the machinery of justice to partizan purposes. No one can object to fair fighting, however hard, but when British justice in a British province becomes a farce honest men should pause and consider. This is a matter that pales into insignificance that of wider markets and is a dark blot on the political record of Canada. As to reciprocity, the fight will go on as usual and as sure as the sun continues to shine so sure it is that relief must come to the Prairie Provinces; if not reciprocity, then what?

Grain Growers generally will be sorry to learn that Mr. D. D. Campbell, who for some years past has been Dominion Shippers' Agent at Winnipeg, has resigned his office and gone into private business. Mr. Campbell has not stated any reason for his retirement. The position of Shippers' Agent was created to assist the farmers in their troubles and Mr. Campbell has been the only man who has held the office. His retirement is an unfortunate thing for the Grain Growers. He has helped to solve a great many problems, and has helped many farmers to secure a square deal from the railways and grain dealers. In the interest of the Grain Growers the work should not be allowed to remain undone, but should be continued at once by the best man to be found.

A farmer loading a car of wheat is compelled by the railways to make 180 miles a day or is fined in default. The railways move the car at 10 miles a day and allow the grain to spoil, but they get off scott free.

What is needed today is men who will act honestly in the interests of their constituents and of Canada as a whole, when they have been elected to Parliament.

If Canada had more sincere statesmen and fewer political carpet baggers, it would be better for the country.

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Jimmie's Infant Industry

By CHARLES JOHNSON POST
In Everybody's Magazine

"Wuthless—o' course he's wuthless if he won't work! Now, Ma, there's no use in talking—I don't intend to be the fool father of a rich man's son—at least not any more." With a dexterous movement the old man flapped his morning paper open and with one blow of his palm smote it flat with—the financial page uppermost. "More coffee," he ordered over his shoulder curtly.

A butler, silent, scornful, automatic, moved through noiseless grooves; and from the other end of the breakfast table Ma kept on, heedless of the old man's dictum of finality.

"Why, Pa, I don't see how you can set so—you've got money enough for all of us. Let the boy enjoy himself."

The old man grunted from out of his coffee cup, with his eyes still glued to the market reports before him. "Let him learn to make money like I did, so's he can take care of it when I'm gone—that'll be enjoyment enough."

The ample form with its placid curves rippled in a spiritless indignation at the other end of the table. "It ain't fair, Pa," she urged peevishly. "Here he is just getting on with real nice people and invited all around—house parties and such, and clubs and all that—and now you're going to make him come down to your stuffy old office every day!"

This was a gross libel on the old man's headquarters; a whole floor had been remodeled by a fancy architect in an ascending scale of opulence that culminated in an inner sanctuary with fluted columns, padded floors, and silk rugs—A place where everything had been carved, woven, painted, or designed to special order. It looked expensive, and thereby satisfied the old man's only esthetic sensibility.

Dispassionately he grunted as he pushed the empty cup away. "Jim's going to learn to work," he announced flatly. "Tell him to come down to the office at five this afternoon. If he don't come, his allowance is cut in half. Not before five o'clock, though. I'm busy." He shoved his chair back from the table and jammed the paper in his pocket. "Don't forget to tell him about his allowance—he'll come."

"His allowance—oh, Pa!" The silk and lace morning gown fluttered in an agony of agitation. "Why, he hasn't enough as it is, and I was just going to ask you—wait a minute—wait a minute, Pa—" But with a final snort of his shoulder the old man had disappeared, and from the distance came a further series of puffings and gruntings that marked his struggles with his overcoat. Helplessly the fluttering laces and silk settled back.

The thumb of Destiny had been turned down, and the doom of a regular and vulgar daily toil was about to descend on the son of the house.

Down-town, late that afternoon, the old man sat alone in his carved and hispided sanctuary. Thirty stories below, the haze of the evening was already settling, softening the roof-tops of the distance and leaving in delicate contrast the purple canons of the intersecting streets. Before him, on a littered desk with the area of a billiard-table, four clocks bearing enameled

signs—London, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco—marked the hours with a mechanism as silent as the passage of time itself.

As the New York clock indicated a quarter of five he had dismissed brusquely the last conferee and then apparently lost himself in staring idly over the mellowing lights of the great city. The smooth-shaven, heavy jowls and the lean lips were as immobile as ever, yet at intervals the old man's eyes travelled across to the little clock that was slowly counting out the minutes of the New York day. And one of the heavy-knuckled hands covered with the loose, parchment skin of old age abstractedly fondled an unlighted cigar that would ordinarily have been half consumed by this time.

A muffled buzzer sang at the side of the desk, and a second later a faded little secretary appeared. "Your son is outside, Mr. Gorem."

"Send him in," ordered the old man curtly. He swung around at the desk, lighted the cigar briskly, and began shuffling among the scattered papers. "Prompt—maybe he's got the goods. He ought to lave—from me, anyhow. Or maybe he wants the allowance," he added grimly to himself. "On time, hey!" He looked up as his son entered the room. "Ma told you what I wanted you for!"

The younger man nodded as he lighted a cigarette. "Said we needed the money—I'm getting a big boy now—time to go to work, put my shoulder to the wheel, and all that sort of thing," he answered flippantly.

The old man snorted. "Well, made up your mind what business you want to go into, hey?" he asked.

"Well, Dad, I've come down to talk it over. But you know I've no taste for business—what need, anyway! You've got more money than you or the rest of us can use. Of course," he went on seriously, "if we were like most families and you needed me, why, you know, Dad, I'd pull along in the yoke with you like all possessed. But as it is, I don't feel that I'm a shirk."

"You won't be a shirk, Jimmie—you've got my blood in ye—and it's

time to begin. I've got some pride o' family, and I made my own pile myself—I've got the pride of wanting to see my son do what I've done, and with a better chance at the start than I had—peddlin' tinware. In the next place, there ain't room in this country for a man that won't work, whether he's one of these rich hoboes or just an ordinary poor one; and then, for another reason, I don't intend to be one of these fool fathers of rich men's sons, spending the dollars they don't know the value of."

"But you've made enough, mere than enough, Dad—you can't use what you're making now," argued Jimmie.

"That's not the point," retorted the old man harshly. "A man's what-d'ye-call-it, hey!—destiny, that's it, destiny—is work—and work is anything from peddling bananas or tinware, like I did, to bossin' from the top o' the heap, like I'm doing now. My money's going to give you a better chance to choose than I had—now then, what ye going to have, hey?"

It was a crisis for Jimmie, but Jimmie did not know it; for, like most crises, it looked very commonplace. A score of times Jimmie had escaped with audacious ease; this was merely another time, probably.

"From any one else, Dad, that would sound like an invitation to have a drink. But if I've got to choose right off, it's only fair to begin at the bottom and peddle bananas as you suggest," said Jimmie gaily.

The old man leaned forward grimly. "All right, selling bananas it is; I'll take you at your own word. And," he added bluntly, "if you go back on it now—well—"

"The banana business!" Jimmie recognized, a trifle late, that he had really passed a crisis. In the momentary whirl and adjustment of ideas, an impossible picture arose in his mind of a young man and a two-wheeled cart piled high with sprawling yellow fruit. "Oh, I say, Dad, that's only a joke!" he exclaimed.

"Joke nothing! Or if it is, it's your joke, ain't it? You make a wish, just like a story-book, and here I am like

the fairy godmother that makes it come true—like that!" He cracked his big knuckles in illustration.

But the harshness died out of his voice as he went on: "Why, Jimmie, son, I don't care what it is you're in; but I'll put you at the top o' the heap. You needn't worry about pushing a cart through the streets—I did that, or pretty much that, when I started. But you'll start right—big business, modern ideas, and all that sort of thing. Bananas! By gad, I'll show the world what the banana business ought to be!"

He punched a button under the rim of the big desk, and the faded little secretary popped into the sanctuary. "Fix up a room for Jim outside somewhere. Put a desk in here for him till it's ready." The faded secretary slid noiselessly out.

"Jim, you'll come down town with me mornings after this. Your business at first will be to sit tight—mostly to stop, look, and listen, as the railroad signs say. You can go up home now and tell Ma that your salary will be what she thinks your allowance should be—now that you won't have time to spend it."

Jimmie accepted the state of affairs with an easy adaptability, though still a trifle dazed at the swiftness with which events had crystallized. "All right, Dad! Hooray for the banana business if you say so—this automatic choice is a great load off my mind. Want me to go home by way of the docks and pick up a few bargains in left-over bunches?"

"You don't know enough," retorted the old man curtly. "I don't reckon you know enough about business to start anywhere but at the top." His face hardened in abstraction for an instant.

"If anybody cares enough to know, you might say that you're the secretary to the Consolidated Tropical Fruit Products Development company."

Jimmie whistled. "Swell name that, Dad! When I can reel out an offhand inspiration like that, I'll be qualified to sit among the big guns, too. After this I'll never be able to look a banana in the eye without taking off my hat to it."

The old man's harsh features softened again, and he walked across and laid his heavy-knuckled hand on the younger man's shoulder. "Why, Jimmie, son, there's no greater world to conquer than that of modern business. You've got brains—ain't I your father?—and with me back of you we'll found one o' these financial what-d'ye-call-ems—destinies, no, dynasties—that's it, dynasties. I'll show you. Tell Simmons I want to see him," he concluded abruptly as they reached the door together.

Before the old man had returned to his desk, Simmons, the drab little office secretary, was again at his elbow. "Mr. Jim said you wished to see me, sir?"

"Yes; everybody gone? Well, call up Griscom and tell him to meet me at the club this evening; important. Get Foote on the wire—tell him to be there, too."

Griscom was chief of the old man's staff of permanent counsel, and Foote

THEIR LOYALTY A JOKE



The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in convention assembled at Ottawa, greeted with laughter the appeal of the Western Grain Growers that the British Preference should be increased to fifty per cent. with free trade with Britain to come in ten years.—Press Report.

—FROM THE TORONTO STAR.

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Our Prize Homesteaders

The following article by Jackson Hartley, Key West P.O., Sask., was awarded the Third Prize in our recent Homesteaders' Competition

I read with interest the experiences of a homesteader published in The Guide and as you were offering prizes for other experiences I thought I would write out some of mine, as they might be of interest and may be profit to some of The Guide readers. I know we have had to rough it sometimes pretty hard, but we are far ahead today of what we could have ever hoped to be if we had stayed in England. We have been blessed with good health and have liked the free life. We also have done well and given the boys a good chance to get on, which was our only ambition in coming to Canada.

I came out to Canada in the spring of 1905, being then 45 years old, with a wife and three boys. I had worked all my life from 12 years old in a woollen mill in Lancashire, where we made flannel for the British army and navy. I worked for 18 years at the same mill that I left to come out to this country, and was a hard worker for 33 years, working by the piece, so that the more work I did the more money I got. I might just say that it was one of the largest firms in Lancashire where I worked, and we turned out about 1,000 pieces of flannel a week, each piece measuring about 150 yards long, or 50,000 yards a week all the year round. I just missed three weeks' work through sickness in all those 18 years, and when I told the boss that I had made up my mind to come to take up land and be a farmer in Canada, he would not speak to me any more, as he, along with a good many others, thought I must have gone crazy to ever think of such a thing. But it did not count with me what people thought when I had made up my mind to do a thing, and both my wife and I had read all we could put our hands on about farming in Canada, and were pretty well prepared to rough it if we had to.

Greenhorns at Yellow Grass

We sailed on March 30, 1905, from Liverpool on the SS. Bavarian, and landed in Yellow Grass on April 15. I should say that my oldest boy was 18 years old, the next 12, and the youngest 6. A friend of ours had taken up a quarter section for me and a quarter for the oldest boy, so we had 320 acres altogether to come to. Well, we were all pretty green about farming, as we could not milk a cow or harness a horse, but we were all very willing to work and to learn and did not pretend, as many do, that we knew all about it. We had a little money, so bought a team, wagon, walking plow, lumber and provisions in town and set out for our homesteads, 27 miles away. We landed where our future home was to be after a two days' trip. That was the first night in my life that I slept out, but we rolled in the blankets under the wagon and did all right, getting up in the morning ready dressed. We had left the wife and two youngest boys in town until we got fixed up a little. When we arrived there had been a prairie fire all through that section, and everything was burnt off black and nothing was left in the way of pasture. After getting fixed up a little we bought a cow and two pigs and then my wife and the two other boys came out from town to the homestead just a month from the time we left England. We then started to break and that year we broke 16 acres on our own place and 15 acres for a neighbor who came in the spring following.

Neighbors Scarce

It was a new settlement where our homesteads were, and we were practically the first settlers in that district. We had one neighbor the first year six miles off, and the next nearest was fifteen miles away on the road to town. A very bad road it was, too, as we had to cross three creeks every time we went in, and we got stuck in the mud almost every time and had to unload every stick as

often as twice and sometimes three times. However, we got all our belongings out at last just before hay time, and then we began to put up hay, having bought a mower and rake. We had a whole marsh of two sections to ourselves and we put up 60 loads of hay. While working at this the eldest boy and the youngest when coming home with a load fell off the hay rack and the oldest lad broke his arm at the wrist. We got him home and bathed it well with hot water and put shingles on for to keep it straight. The next morning we went in the wagon to town to the doctor, and he said it had been set all right. Threshing time then came on, so I went with the team stook threshing and got through pretty well for a new hand, earning \$106.00, which I spent right away before returning home on provisions and clothes for the coming winter. We were burning wood for fuel all the time, which we got at the Rough Bark, 7 miles away. The

mer, ten of which we seeded to oats for green feed, so that we had twenty-six acres of crop. Settlers now began to come in around us and landseekers passed most every day and as we were the only folks living in there we had lots of company, as many of them stayed over night. We worked away earning what we could that summer. Then threshing time came around again and the oldest boy went out with a team and earned \$100. Our own little crop we got threshed, our seven acres of wheat giving us 126 bushels of No. 1, and our nine acres of oats 253 bushels. We sold quite a bit of hay, which helped us, besides growing lots of potatoes and other vegetables. We raised a number of pigs, too, which did well for us.

Caught by the Blizzard

Now winter was coming on again, so we went to town to get our supply of provisions, clothes and coal with two wagons and four horses. We started



SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE
President of the C.N.R., snapped at the Woodbine Race Track, Toronto.

oldest boy went out to work and learn what he could as soon as his arm got well. He went to work for our neighbor first at \$5 a month for the first month, and then was to have \$10 after but he only stayed there two weeks, as he could not stand the man any longer. Then he went to another place, 20 miles away at \$20 a month, and this fellow was about as bad as the other one, so I said we would just do our own or know what was the matter.

Misfortunes Come

Time went on and spring came around again and in the meantime we had lost the two old horses we bought at first and another one we bought later on, all for cash. So we had three horses die and a broken arm for the first year. We thought it pretty rough, but we stuck right with it. When seeding time came around the second year we bought an old drill for \$60 on time and three more horses and put in our 16 acres of crop, seven in wheat and nine in oats. We also broke another sixty acres that sum-

mer, ten of which we seeded to oats for green feed, so that we had twenty-six acres of crop. Settlers now began to come in around us and landseekers passed most every day and as we were the only folks living in there we had lots of company, as many of them stayed over night. We worked away earning what we could that summer. Then threshing time came around again and the oldest boy went out with a team and earned \$100. Our own little crop we got threshed, our seven acres of wheat giving us 126 bushels of No. 1, and our nine acres of oats 253 bushels. We sold quite a bit of hay, which helped us, besides growing lots of potatoes and other vegetables. We raised a number of pigs, too, which did well for us.

we had, for we could not afford to buy. However, we had all the porridge, milk, bread, syrup and jam we could eat, and we did not complain as everything tasted good to us, all being in good health and ready for a meal most any time. It was a case of shovelling snow with us most of that winter. Spring came around again bringing more settlers in, mostly with families from the States, and as we had put up lots of hay we did pretty well, getting about \$7 a load for it out of the stack. We sowed wheat on the land we had broken and backset the year before and broke forty acres more land on our own place.

Start Church and School

We began to have Sunday services now for the settlers around at our house, and they were very well attended, as we had a very good preacher in Mr. Bray, of the Methodist church, an Englishman. We also formed a school district and started up a school with about 22 scholars. The middle boy went out to work this summer for four months, earning \$80. We threshed 1,120 bushels of wheat and 900 of oats that fall and had put up quite a few additions in the way of buildings, doing all our own work, besides digging two good wells on our own place and helping neighbors with digging five more. We then got our patents for our homesteads, having lived on them all the time and bought four more horses and two more cows and raised quite a number of pigs and chickens. The next year we broke out quite a bit, breaking about 116 acres all told, and then in the fall we threshed 1,300 bushels of wheat and 1,400 of oats.

The Speculator's Harvest

When we went on our homesteads at first, we could have bought railway land anywhere around at from \$4 to \$5 an acre, but we had not the money to buy and in four years' time the same land was selling at from \$20 to \$25, and not a furrow turned on it. This was where the speculators came in, reaping the reward of the pioneers' labors. We now had a railway and a town eleven miles away and today there is a townsite next to our corner and six schools within a radius of six miles. Then we sold out and got two purchased homesteads and a homestead and pre-emption for the middle boy eleven miles from a town.

A Summer's Work

We now have thirteen head of horses and colts and fourteen head of cattle, pigs, chickens, etc. We have had a new barn, 28 feet by 50 feet, built and a house, 24x28 feet. We hauled 30,000 feet of lumber for them last summer and broke 116 acres of new land and put in and took off 53 acres of crop. I think there are good chances in Canada for a man with a family or anyone that will work and be steady and try, and I am sure the Grain Growers' Guide is doing a grand work for the Western farmers.

After addressing a woman's cooking club, a famous lecturer was besieged by the members, who questioned him about his own household and about his kitchen in particular.

"Are you satisfied with your cook?" someone asked him.

"Yes, indeed," was the reply.

"Is she economical?"

"Very."

"Can she bake pies and bread?"

"The best in the land."

"Is she neat about her work?"

"As tidy as a pin and as attractive in appearance as one would care to see."

"How about her disposition?"

"I think it is about perfect."

"Huh!" exclaimed one of the matrons, who had been having trouble with her cook. "It's a wonder you don't marry the girl."

With a satisfied smile the lecturer replied:

"That's exactly what I did. My wife does her own cooking."

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The Mail Bag

MAJOR CURRIE, M.P., AND THE WIRE DUTY

Editor, Guide:—My attention has just been called to a letter which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, written by the manager of the Sarnia Fence company, in which the following paragraph appears: "According to the statements of Major Currie, member of Parliament in the Dominion Parliament for North Simcoe, made to the Sarnia Fence company, that he, as a member of the government, had inside information to the effect that before the end of the present year the government was going to take wire or farm fences off the free list."

In the first place everybody knows I am not a member of the government as stated by your correspondent, consequently I could not have inside information as to what may be the intention of the government, and even if I had I would not be fool enough to hand it around promiscuously.

Might it not occur to you in all fairness that your correspondent was trying to get some cheap advertising for his fence, at the expense of your paper, other people and the truth?

Yours truly,
J. A. CURRIE.

Toronto, Oct. 2, 1912.

NOTE.—It will be observed that Major Currie does not deny that he informed the Sarnia Fence Co. that fence wire was to be removed from the free list. It will also be noted that Mr. Currie makes no reference whatever to the statement of the Sarnia Fence Co. that he informed them that he was forming a merger of the fence interests in order that he might take advantage of the situation.—Editor.

C.P.R. RATES INCREASE

Editor, Guide:—I was thinking it is possible you do not know what infamous tricks the C.P.R. is playing upon us up here. I write you to let you know that in consequence of the merchants of Wawota only giving 13 lbs. of sugar for a dollar I, as well as scores of other people, have been sending to Winnipeg for bags of sugar at \$6.00 per 100 lbs. The C.P.R. formerly charged 38 cents per 100 lbs. bag of sugar as bags and barrels of sugar go at 4th class rate. I got a bag of sugar from Winnipeg two weeks ago and the C.P.R. has now put up its rate to 85 cents per 100 lbs. on sugar and everything else. I saw Mr. Wilson, the C.P.R. agent at Wawota, about the overcharge and he said the charge of 85 cents instead of 38 cents is correct as his instructions are to charge 85 cents per 100 lbs. on anything from Winnipeg to Wawota. I hear that it is the wholesalers in Winnipeg have been the cause of this infamous charge, so as to compel us to deal with their retailers here. By The Grain Growers' Guide of three weeks ago the C.P.R. is given until the 1st October to modify their rates so they are going to get all they can till then.

R. GILBERT.

Wawota, Sask.

Note.—The notice given by the Railway Commission was not to "modify" the rates by October 1 but to "justify" them.—Ed.

GET POSTED

Editor, Guide:—In reading the contents of the Mail Bag from week to week I have been rather impressed with the frequency of the phrase, "When the farmer is educated," or "When we have learned," but it seems to me we forget to ask ourselves the question "Who is going to do this educating and teaching?"

Most of us who are readers of The Guide believe in "Co-operation," "Taxation of Land Values," "Free Trade," etc., and are agitating to bring these reforms about, but how many of us are there who, when asked "What is Co-operation?" can explain the subject lucidly enough to maintain the interest of the questioner? Most of us give vague statements which simply drives all interest out of our questioner and he replies, "I suppose it's all right" and immediately falls into an apathy deeper than the one temporarily aroused from. If we are to obtain our much needed reforms we who are the rank and file of the farmers must

have a sufficient grasp of our subjects, that when questioned by anyone we can immediately "Deliver the Goods" for to temporarily interest a person and then to be unable to satisfy him is to leave him in a worse state than before. Would it not be a wise idea if we, who have considerable leisure this coming winter, were to spend it in studying what we require in the matter of reforms and get our subjects in hand and then when neighbor Jones, with rather a sarcastic smile, asks "What will Taxation of Land Values do?" we can immediately give him something to think about. When we can do this then we stand some chance of obtaining what we require.

JOHN A. PUTT.

Pinkham, Sask.

BELIEVES IN KICKING

Editor, Guide:—I read The Guide every week and read a good kicker's troubles. I also feel as though we had a right good reason to air our opinions once in a while and as The Grain Growers' Guide is about the only paper I know of that is not afraid of losing their job by printing a few expressed thoughts they naturally hear from a lot of complainers. I am like a toad that got into the cream. One time two toads jumped into a can of

out literature and agents to the United States and the old country to get settlers to settle in Western Canada. Now, we are here, lots of us, more than the government and railway can accommodate. I say cut out the settlement stuff and start to accommodate those that are here. Settlers came here from good homes, bought oxen, horses, machinery and everything to succeed with. The land can grow the grain, the farmer can plow, sow, thresh and haul the grain for almost any distance over all kinds of roads all times of the year, but the railroads can't do their part. Still the government keeps reaching out for more settlers. Stop it and turn their attention to those that are here. Let the government build railways; it is a good paying business and will be better. Railway companies can't do it all. I wonder if there is any way to have a clause in connection with shipping grain to favor the farmer. Did you ever notice the conditions on the back of any railway bill of lading or shipping bill? It is not to protect the farmer but the railroad. Why can't we get the railroad company to sign an agreement that after a railroad company signs a bill of lading that they will move that car towards its destination not less than a certain distance

anything, as they are afraid of the railroads. But as near as I can understand from the Grain Growers' association or the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, we are not afraid of any or all the railroads or government or manufacturers. I tell you, fellows, we have them where the hair is short, and they all know it. Just hang together and see. We have served the manufacturers and railroads since there was a West. Now let us be served or at least heard. Keep kicking, we will soon have the butter.

GRAIN GROWER.

Plateau, Sask.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANIES

Editor, Guide:—The letter of A. H. Stewart is timely and should set co-operators thinking, but he misses the vital point of co-operation, viz., dividends to purchasers, which the Grain Growers' Grain Co. cannot do under their present charter.

If the Grain Growers' Grain Co. would organize a Rochdale system of co-operation with a wholesale department at Winnipeg and local retail branches, where a proportion of instalment share capital can be obtained, the difficulty would be overcome, and would meet the difficulty experienced in England just now, and would be the largest business in Canada in a short time.

I promise my help in such a move.

N. J. KERSWELL.

Makaroff, Man.

CHEAPER MONEY NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—I have read today a letter, headed "How About It?" on page 12 of The Guide, September 25, 1912, and I beg leave to endorse every word written by your correspondent. I have two sons and we have 800 acres, with assets about the same as described, and find the bank makes a favor of \$2,000 credit against security. This letter by the Alberta farmer should be brought to the notice of all the provincial governments. We are from England, but unless we get some help in the matter of better and cheaper finance, we must pull out at the first opportunity and try our luck in Australia or New Zealand. As matters stand at present I cannot advise any of my relatives and friends in the Old Country to come to Canada.

F. S. MATTHEWS.

Silver Grove, Sask.

FREE TRADE AND SOCIALISM

Editor, Guide:—It has been with considerable interest that I have read various letters in The Guide on the subject of protection. The whole subject is so wide, and its ramifications so far-reaching that it opens up almost boundless fields for speculation and theorizing. Nevertheless, it is a subject that should be carefully studied by every farmer, and his studies should be followed up determinedly and fearlessly to their logical conclusions, no matter where those conclusions may lead him, if he would arrive at any correct estimation as to his place and position in modern society. We have heard protectionists declaring that the abolition of the Corn Laws ruined the English farmer, while at the same time Free Traders state that it was the cause of providing cheap food for the English proletariat. Now, has it ever occurred to any of your readers that neither party is entirely right, and, although a tariff may temporarily affect prices it is extremely doubtful if it can produce any lasting effect on any great basic industry. At the same time tariff on the tools

Continued on Page 26

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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



SIR DONALD MANN

First Vice-President of the C.N.R., is also a patron of sport.

cream and naturally started to kick. They kicked and kicked and finally one toad said: "There is no use kicking. We cannot better our position. We may as well give up." The other one said: "No, don't give up; keep on kicking." One toad gave up and sank to the bottom, a dead number for ever. The other toad kept kicking away continually until he kicked the cream into butter. Then he could sit up on the butter with ease and satisfaction while the other lay at the bottom a dead quitter. I say keep kicking; no people ever get anything worth having without an effort. When asking for a thing won't do, keep kicking, and we may in time have butter for our kicking. I wonder if something can't be done to help the farmers get their grain to market the same season he threshes it? The governments and railways have spent a great deal of money sending

every 24 hours, so that it will get there before it rots from old age or weather conditions? There were cars shipped from Saskatchewan last February that have not reached Fort William yet. I shipped a car, No. 28926, C.N.R., oats, from Sturgis, Sask., in March. I have not got returns yet. It was inspected in Winnipeg the 13th of April, graded No. 1 extra feed, and now after six months of continual correspondence with the railroad they have got it pushed to Port Arthur. Upon examination the oats are heated and had to be put through a dryer and are not worth anything to me after paying freight, drying and cleaning and so forth over 13 cents. At the time of inspection oats graded No. 1 extra feed and were worth 42 cents per bushel at Port Arthur. What can be done? I say just whatever the Grain Growers say. No use expecting the government to say

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

INSPIRATION

O young Mariner,
Down to the haven,
Call your companions,
Launch your vessel,
And crowd your canvas,
And, ere it vanishes
Over the margin,
After it, follow it,
Follow The Gleam.

—Tennyson.

POTATO PICKING TIME IS COMING

During this season, I venture to say, if you visited the rural schools throughout the length and breadth of the land you would find only a handful of pupils in each and the teacher would inform you with a sorry smile that potato picking was abroad and that there was a consequent fall in the educational market.

There are too many slumps in the educational market in rural districts. Jenny and Johnny and Tommy are kept home today for threshing and tomorrow to pick potatoes and next week to run errands until they completely lose the thread of their lessons. They like it! To be sure they do. The only children I have ever heard of who were really crazy about school were the ones who didn't get a chance to go.

The fact that many of them don't want to go to school is no argument against it, and is altogether beside the question. Children would like to eat Christmas cake and plum pudding three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, but we don't consider that an argument for letting them pave the way for future orgies of indigestion by doing it.

As I pointed out in the summary of Olive Schreiner's book, modern life is becoming so complicated and involved that children require a very special training if they are going to compete successfully in the struggle for existence.

So I maintain that you will be doing your children a much greater kindness by giving them a thorough education and leaving them less land than by acquiring many acres for them and sending them out into the world handicapped for the want of knowledge.

Therefore, regardless of politics, I would like to see every reader of this page aroused to the point of demanding from their legislators a compulsory education law and the strict enforcement of it.

It would help those parents whose children are inclined to shirk school by taking the matter out of their own hands and putting it into the hands of the law and it would help also by making it impossible for them to keep their children at home on every trifling pretext.

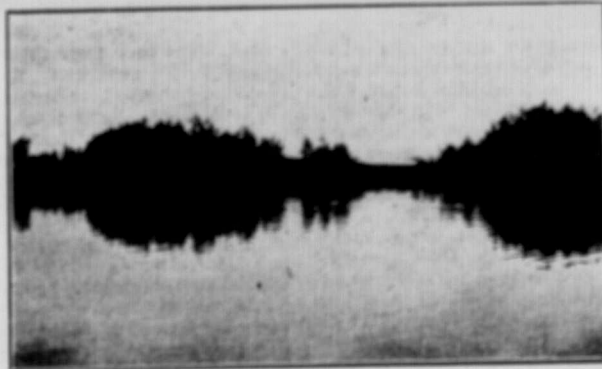
There is also, a more general reason why every loyal Canadian should desire compulsory education. School is the great melting-pot of nationalities. Through it and through it alone will we be able to assimilate the different races that are crowding into our country so rapidly. It is almost always too late to nationalize the adults. Let us try it with the children, beginning early and keeping it up continuously.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Any correspondent desiring an answer by mail is requested to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply. Should you wish to communicate with any of our correspondents the quickest and most satisfactory way is to enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope and send it to me with a note saying for whom it is intended.—F.M.B.

NEEDS HELP IN TEACHING FAMILY

Dear Friend:—I have been very much interested in your articles in The Guide, and I am thankful to have your aid in the matter of teaching my family. I am enclosing fifteen cents in stamps and ask you to please send me your booklet on "How to Teach the Truth to Children," also the one entitled



Near Morningside, Alta.

"The Most Beautiful Story in the World," and greatly oblige,

FLORAL.

I would like to have you write a nice long letter for our page some day if you can spare the time.—F.M.B.

STRONG FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed find 5c for one copy of "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

I have read your page with interest from the very start, also Sunshine Page, and when "Margaret" conducted it often sent small gifts for her different schemes which were all so good. My little boys loved to hear of the Toy Mission; we miss her very much, but feel that her successor is also doing a good work and enjoy the helpful articles she gives us every week.

I am one who feels strongly in regard to woman's place in the world. Being a homemaker must enable her to be a nation-builder, for homes are the foundation of nations. It is useless to prevent thinking women taking a part in politics. They must hear and see what is going on about them and when they see young boys of 21 years, ignorant men, often foreigners, who have only been in the country long enough to comply with the demands of residence, etc., but who cannot talk intelligently about politics, voting as someone has told them to or paid them for doing, it certainly arouses indignation.

I say women should vote, and it will not make us neglect our homes. Last year I had one of the petitions for "Homesteads for Women" and men of all positions signed it willingly. I believe honest, broad-minded men will be glad to have women go with them to the polls. I have never heard whether the petition was presented to the Governor-General.

The more independent women are, the better for them and their husbands also. Women are not cauldren and should not allow themselves to be treated as such. If they hold their place as their husband's companion, they will find their rights respected both in the home and out of it. Trusting these few remarks may not be out of place, I will sign myself

HALIFAX.

SOME COMMONSENSE ADVICE FOR MOTHERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I like the way your correspondents commence their letters, brief and to the point from the start, thus avoiding using valuable space for telling of "good taken from the page."

I would suggest that mothers (as well as fathers) not only tell their children how to do a thing but also why it should be done that particular way. If more parents did that, there would be a smaller number of careless housekeepers, nay, ignorant ones, and fewer "don't care" farmers. When I was a small girl of about ten years I wanted to do things "worth while," as I termed it, and not only be good and help wipe dishes and wash them, but turn the meat and especially make the gravy. But somehow mother was always in a hurry and did the mixing of the flour and water part and then I was allowed to stir it in sometimes, but somehow I knew I had not made

the gravy. Finally, one day mother was not very well and she stayed in bed a good bit of the day. In telling me what to get for dinner she concluded by mentioning the gravy and said she knew I could manage

Well, when it came to the gravy I took the little bowl mother used generally and put about a cup of flour into it and then took the dipperful of water and poured in about half of it. Stirring the mixture a little I saw I had too much flour, so I took some out and put some more water in. Well, I kept on stirring till I was quite out of patience and proceeded to finish by pouring it into the boiling stock. It was all lumps and I was very cross at papa and brother John for their "toasts." Mother said I would perhaps believe her now, that I was too young to learn those "difficult things," but I kept on wanting to do things that I could not do.

It was months after that I solved the mystery of "mixing." The house was to be papered and mother said I could mix the paste. (When I think of it, how much more difficult, is it not, to mix paste for such purpose than for a little gravy?) I was all joy. I started with a little dab of flour, next, a little water, a little flour, a little water, etc., until I noticed the secret—that for a smooth paste, add water gradually, stirring it all in before more is added. Finding out this, as well as other common ways of doing things, by myself, has saved me many gravy dishes and made me look for more "good ways" of doing things, and I shall admit without boasting that I am a good practical housekeeper, still I am willing always to give up any old way if I find the newer is the best.

But I know of housewives of 10-15 years' experience that are quite lacking in those lines, even in the little way of making smooth paste, who, if their mothers had told them and showed them and made them do it "just so" they might have been as good a housekeeper as could be expected. Yet they are now so in the habit of getting along with lumps in their gravy as well as lumps in their mended stockings that they think it is too much bother to learn to have them both smooth with less time to do it in. Yours in any good work.

MRS. W. J. H.

Allow me to heartily second your motion to teach children how to do things properly. It may be the making of their future lives.—F.M.B.

WILL SEND SLIPPER PATTERN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Seeing your generous offer about the booklet entitled "How to Teach the Truth to Children" I am enclosing five cents for same. I think it is going to be a great help to puzzled mothers.

Like most farmers' wives I have not much time to spend in letter-writing just now. I could send a crocheted slipper pattern to anyone wishing it, also some lace patterns.

Will promise to call again and try to bring a few helpful hints along. My baby is calling for me and my boy, 1½ years is trying to help me so.

Bye-bye and best wishes.

FROM YOUTHFUL MA.

P.S.—I would like very much if Lone-ly Mother would write to me. Miss Beynon will forward the letter.—Y.M.

THE KINDERGARTEN IN THE HOME

A great deal has been written about the foolishness of refusing to answer children's questions or putting them off with evasive replies, but this is not the main point in their home education. The great essential is that the parent should be not only willing to answer all reasonable questions and to demonstrate the silliness of unreasonable ones, but to be able to give facts authoritatively. And it requires a higher degree of self-education for the parent of today to do this than it did for the parent of fifty years ago. Fifty years ago, long before the extraordinary industrial development of the United States, the thoughts of children ran in simpler channels. They were concerned more with Nature and natural objects. Today, whether it is to their benefit or not, our children are to a degree prematurely old and their queries have the mark of maturity on them. They wish to know of railways, of banks, of social conditions, and the like, and it is extraordinary at what an early age they begin to probe into these things.

In Ohio there are a number of communities where mothers meet socially once or twice a month in company with the school teacher to discuss the questions of children. Each mother brings in, in writing or out of her memory, the perplexing questions which have been put to her. Each mother also describes her manner in meeting that question and the state of the child's mind at the time it put it. The meetings are not permitted by the tactful school teacher to run into discussion of the varying personalities of the children, but are held closely to the question problem and how to provide the child with a preliminary education before it reaches the school.

In certain of the school districts of New York City, similar meetings are being held regularly and are proving of great value in solving an important home problem. One of the New York teachers said to me of their experience with these meetings:—

"I have had a score of mothers tell me that through learning how to answer the child's question and rationally satisfying its curiosity a new kind of home discipline has been discovered which is far more effective than the cross word or the rod. In the growth of their own minds as they seek for information, they aid the child. The mothers find that the child is growing through them, perceptibly advancing upward every day. One mother came to me with tears in her eyes and told me she was positively ashamed of her conduct; that she had enjoyed greater contentment of mind and greater happiness since she had turned her thoughts towards honestly meeting the natural curiosity of her child."

Professor E. G. Cooley in his recent interviews on the advancing educational system in the wonderful land of Germany, repeatedly points out that the education of the German parent is being accomplished by knowing the necessity of home education long before school education begins. He says that in the homes where this system has been brought into play, he found not only greater knowledge on the part of the father and mother, but that indifference, impatience, unnatural development was checked. The children were more easily managed than those in homes where the system did not prevail and the books, the pictures and the useful toy articles of work which the children used were not isolated to them, but were part of the actual lives of the parents who brought them to life.

While it is possible for a parent to initiate a system of home education of this kind without outside help, there is more to be gained through the mother and even the father, going to the school principal or the school teacher and asking their co-operation. They can readily recommend the books to be used and through long experience can aid the parent in determining what the trend of the child's mind is through its questions.



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A PRAIRIE WIFE

In the Canadian Collier's of a recent date was a description of a prairie wife, showing the conditions under which she lived and worked, and pleading for a recognition of Canada's debt to her in the development of the country. The fact that it has been widely reprinted in the Canadian press, reveals the consciousness of that debt, and the appreciation of her share in nation-building. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the limitations and difficulties of her life. Going from the East, where social privileges are many, and taking up her task amid the solitude of the prairies, she faces a life that no one can understand who has not experienced it. Prairie homes have seldom the advantages of the East, and they are frequently situated where no sight of life can be had from any side. And here the woman works and waits through the interminable hour of national development.

A man who was in Edmonton twice this summer states that upon both occasions he saw insane women being put on the train for the East. The prairie isolation had been too much, and at last, too late, they were being taken back to older Canada. In Calgary is a man who has had experience on this line. A few years ago he took up a quarter section, and lived on it. He was miles away from any other human being, and such was the sense of isolation that when within six weeks of the time when the homestead would be his by virtue of occupation, he fled the spot, fearing that he might secure the property at the cost of his intellect.

Fair warning should be given to the women of the East, whose conception of the West finds form in a golden picture of waving grain, framed in blue sky and varnished by sunshine. There are days when the picture holds true. There are wondrous and peculiar charms of the prairie. But there are features which ought to be known. There are days of loneliness and heart-break that can hardly be atoned for by any profit. Let all honor be given to the women who have gone and paid the price, but let those who are facing a decision be fairly warned of the other side of prairie life.—Ottawa Citizen.

U.S. PRICES NOW AND IN 1896

Comparative values of some of the principal farm crops, December, 1896, and December, 1911, are shown in the following tabulated statement:—

Articles.	1911.	1896.
Corn, bushel	\$0.69	\$0.23
Wheat, bushel	*1.00	*.60
Cotton, pound .....	.0936	.0730
Oats, bushel .....	.46½	.17½
Rye, bushel .....	.92½	.39
Barley, bushel	1.22½	.30
Hay, timothy, ton.....	20.56	8.65
Hops, pound .....	.56	.14½
Potatoes, bushel ....	.84	.22
Flaxseed, bushel	1.94	.78
Extra steers	8.26	5.10
Hogs, heavy	6.31	3.22
Butter, dairy .....	.34½	.18½
Eggs, fresh .....	.47	.24¾

	Per Cent.
Corn advanced	200
Wheat advanced	67
Cotton advanced	28
Oats advanced	166
Rye advanced	137
Barley advanced	308
Hay advanced	138
Hops advanced	286
Potatoes advanced	282
Flaxseed advanced	149
Fat cattle advanced	62
Fat hogs advanced	96
Butter advanced	86
Eggs advanced	90

—Minneapolis Market Record.

REASON ENOUGH

A negro near Xenia, Ohio, had been arrested for chicken stealing. He had stolen so many that his crime had become grand larceny.

He was tried, convicted and brought in for sentence.

"Have you any reason to offer why the judgement of the court should not be passed upon you?" he was asked.

"Well jedge," he replied, "I can't go to jail now, nohow, I'm buildin' a shack out yonder an' I jest cain't go till I git it done. You-all kin sholy see dat."

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- Town Car - - - - - 1000

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As Others See Us

There has never before been a time in the history of Canada when so much importance was attached to the attitude of the Western farmer on public questions. The whole Dominion, in fact, is watching, and this is shown in a striking way by the frequency with which newspapers in every part of Canada quote from and comment upon the articles and letters which appear in The Guide. Every week brings to this office a pile of clippings reproducing, approving and sometimes condemning The Guide's utterances. Below are some recent extracts from representative Canadian papers:—

A SAFE GUIDE

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JOSEPH PFUND.

PIGION LAKE, MAN. DEC. 24th, 1911.
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WILLIAM GRANT.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ion as to the protective tariff and wider markets. That it is quite willing to have its readers see both sides is evident from the fact that it devotes more than a page to the reproduction of an article in the Toronto News, in which the protectionist view is set forth.

The Grain Grower has little difficulty in showing the absurdity of the contention that more liberal trade relations with the United States would bring about a political union, either suddenly or gradually. Our trade with the United States is more than half of our total trade; and it may be added that the American imports are very largely of materials used by Canadian manufacturers, who also insure their factories in American companies. The Guide gives a list of companies whose capital aggregates nearly \$250,000,000; this is nearly all Canadian money, invested in foreign enterprises, largely by the same men who declare that trade relations are highly dangerous to our nationality. One would imagine that a sense of shame would prevent the continued repetition of a contention that is as ridiculous as it is insincere.

In upholding the Western view forcibly, and presenting the Eastern view fairly, The Guide is doing much to promote good relations between East and West. Good relations must be based upon good understanding and a frank exchange of opinion.—Toronto Daily Star.

WEAKENING PROTECTION

Conservative newspapers like the Ottawa Citizen that suggested recognition of The Grain Growers' Guide policies weakened the cause of protection. There ought to be no half-way measures, the National Policy either is good for Canada or it is not.—London Free Press.

A SLASHING REPLY

The Grain Growers' Guide of September 11 gives a slashing reply to the Toronto News' attack on the policy of broader markets, of the date of August 21. The Toronto paper, as usual, utterly misrepresented Reciprocity and persisted in claiming that broader markets and Continental Free Trade mean the same thing, a piece of flat mendacity. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that the editor of the News was for years editor of the Toronto Globe, wrote vigorous articles in defence of Free Trade, and during the entire period of the Conservative regime and for nearly ten years thereafter was an unrelenting foe of the National Policy, which he now declares to have been the regenerator of Canada and must continue to be her chief source of prosperity.—Halifax Record.

A CONCLUSIVE REPLY

The Grain Growers' Guide of recent date exposes, almost mercilessly, a number of fallacies on the question of reciprocity as expounded by the Toronto News. The latter claimed, among other things, that broader markets and continental free trade mean the same thing and that the National Policy must continue to be the chief source of Canadian prosperity.

The News had stated that the removal of the duty had ruined the binder twine industry of Canada. This, The Guide declares to be flatly untrue. The duty was removed in 1898, yet in 1906 the Plymouth Cordage company came from the United States and established a business in Welland, Ont., which flourished enormously and is still carrying on a large export trade with the United States. Brantford also has a large binder twine industry and the whole Canadian binder twine output is very much larger than in 1898. Beside all this the Canadian consumer is getting cheaper and better twine. Before the duty was removed it cost 13 to 17 cents a pound; now it costs 7 to 10 cents.—Charlottetown Guardian.

OF GREATER INTEREST

The Grain Growers' Guide has not yet ceased to wage an aggressive warfare against the protected interests of Canada and still contends that reciprocity would deliver a body blow to these manufacturers. It seems about time that this publication settled down to



Would you, busy man, know real refreshment? Then treat yourself to a Gillette shave when you dress for the evening.

What a welcome break it makes between the hustling, bustling day and the evening's social enjoyment! How the cool, clean Gillette shave transforms the face of the wearied worker into that of the fresh, well-groomed man of pleasure!

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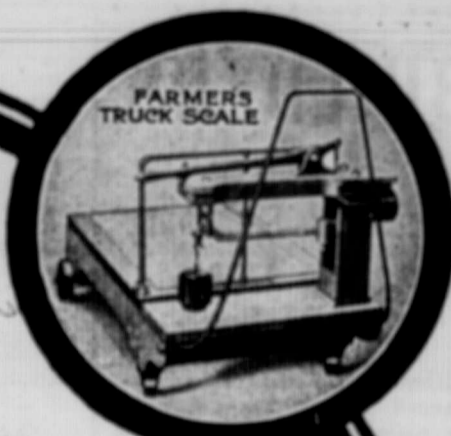
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something of greater interest to Canada generally.—Wainwright Star.

BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT

The Grain Growers' Guide has asked the Canadian Manufacturers' association to join in an effort to increase the British preference to 50 per cent. of the duty charged on American imports.

There are some manufacturers who would not object to this step if they were sure it would ward off a reduction of duties on American goods. The majority, however, would resolutely oppose it. They have just as much objection to British as to American competition.

The Guide, which pretends to speak on behalf of the Western Grain Growers' association, says the increase of the preference would advertise Canada's loyalty to the Motherland and strengthen the ties of Empire. Can't the grain growers see that this is a most unbusinesslike mixture of business and sentiment? Sentiment is all right when it can be used to help private interest. Last year it was a handy weapon against a scheme to shave 2 to 5 per cent. off the duties on a few lines of manufactured articles. But the grain

growers inconsiderately propose to pervert its use. They would associate the sentiment of loyalty with a reduction of the tariff. In this case, of course, loyalty and business ought to be kept in separate watertight compartments. The president of the Manufacturers' association takes this view in reply to The Guide.—London Advertiser.

BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT

Considered as a sample of political tactics, the letter of The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, to the Canadian Manufacturers' association was tricky but clever. The Guide (which claims to speak in behalf of the Western grain growers) asked the C.M.A., in session at Ottawa, whether it would "join hands with the grain growers in an effort to bind Canada closer to the Motherland by urging the Dominion government to reduce the tariff on British imports to one-half that charged on American imports," also to bring about "complete free trade with the Motherland in ten years."

If such a policy were adopted the grain growers would stand to gain much and to lose nothing, and the members of the C.M.A. would stand to lose much and to gain nothing. It was, therefore, hardly a fair proposal. It was clever, though, from the political standpoint, for in reply to the inevitable refusal of the C.M.A. to agree to the proposal, the grain growers are able to say to the manufacturers: "And that's the quality of your boasted loyalty to the Motherland; it won't wash."—Hamilton Herald.

MANUFACTURERS' OPINION

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—In the opinion of the majority of the delegates to the C.M.A. convention, the telegram from The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, the official organ of the grain growers of the West, was sent to President N. Curry last night solely for political reasons. Further, some of the delegates declare the telegram was prepared in Toronto and not in Winnipeg as stated.—Canadian Press Dispatch.

A PROPHECY

The editor of The Grain Growers' Guide may be a man of erudition but his theories are those of Cobden and cannot be applied to a country like Canada with its diversified interests awaiting development. Time was when a majority of Ontario's electors believed that it would never be anything but an agricultural country, that any endeavor to establish manufacturing industries was comparable to believing that water could be made to run up-hill; and that Protection was a curse. Yet thirty-four years' trial has convinced the majority of Ontario farmers that a Protective tariff is a good thing and a necessity. Ten years from now The Guide man will modify his views. Industries will be established in the west. Canada's population may double and he will have become convinced that the home market is the best market and most worthy of cultivation.—Berlin (Ont.) Record.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND LOYALTY

The farmers of the Prairie Provinces last week played a mean trick on the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, and put their much boasted loyalty to the test by sending the following telegram, through their official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, to the members of the Manufacturers' association, while they were holding their annual convention in Ottawa. It was a cruel thing to do, for everyone knows that the manufacturers are as much opposed to increasing the British Preference and, incidentally, the ties which bind us to the Motherland, as they are to freer trade with the United States. This reply of the Manufacturers' association shows the real selfishness of the association, and goes far, as the farmers intended that it should, to show which is the most anxious to build up the ties between Canada and the Motherland, and to extend Imperial Unity, the farmers or the manufacturers.—Farmer and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS REFUSE

The Canadian manufacturers ignored the request of the Western grain growers to join hands to increase the British Preference. The Canadian manufacturers have frequently questioned the loyalty of the Western farmers. When the manufacturer finds that he is in danger of suffering ever so slightly, trade and loyalty have absolutely nothing to do with one another. The manufacturer is so intensely loyal that he is willing to sacrifice the welfare of the Western farmer and consumer in general in behalf of his country. But he draws the line when he is called upon to make a questionable sacrifice.

The Albertan does not believe that the Canadian manufacturer would lose very much by an increase in the Preference. Eventually he would not lose anything. Any industry that cannot stand up against outside competition after these generations of fostering is not a very sturdy industry and of no assistance to Canada.—Calgary Albertan.

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MAGAZINE FARMING

Recently we read in a magazine a story of the farming of a certain city man. He was getting along famously in the "beautifully illustrated" tale the magazine printed. But a few days later we accidentally met the city man. He had quit farming, had "words" with his farmer. Said farmer had been "playing him for a sucker," and admitted that he had earned this title. Didn't know whether he would farm any more or not but would keep the farm as a summer resort for his family. So ended one more romance of successful city farming. Here is another. A certain New York woman wrote for a prominent rural magazine an account of her farming, and while she gave no figures she told the public that it cost her less to live on and operate the farm than the rent alone of her modest apartment in New York. This "modest apartment" rented for \$5,000 a year, and of course she could economize a trifle by living on a farm. A few years ago we caught a magazine writer in some contradictions and asked him for the facts. He admitted that he had "embellished the tale"—and so he had, to the extent of changing the farm from a losing to a paying enterprise. Such embellishments, we may add, are rather common in magazine farming. The trouble is that the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth wouldn't be so interesting or so charming. Magazine agriculture is worthy of investigation these days rather than of full credence because so much of it is over-embellished.

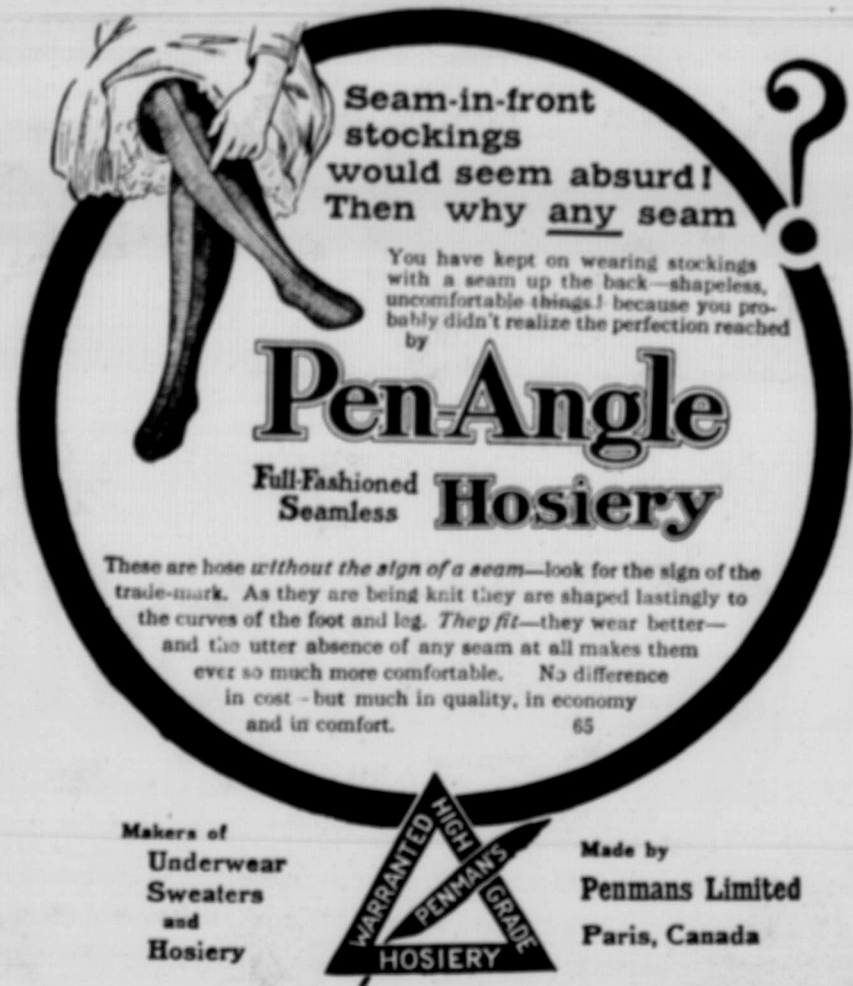
MADE-IN-CANADA

Last fall, when the "Made-in-Canada" train was in Montreal preparatory to starting on its trip through to the West, a representative of The Globe went through it on a trip of inspection with a number of manufacturers. At the conclusion of the trip one of the members began to eulogize the undertaking, and declared that no Canadian should buy anything except a "made-in-Canada" article. He was so pronounced and outspoken in his comments that a few of those present began to question him regarding the clothes he wore. They found that his shoes were American-made, his socks German-made, the cloth in his suit came from the west of England, his shirt and collar were American-made, his hat was also American, his watch had an American case and a Swiss movement. This man, who proclaimed that Canadians should buy nothing but "made-in-Canada" articles, was a walking example of imported goods.

If there is any moral to this story it is that the keenest theoretical protectionist is often the greatest free trader in practice. The Globe believes that the standard of Canadian products is steadily improving, and that in many cases now where imported fabrics are worn as a matter of habit the home article is frequently not only just as good, but actually better. The best argument for made-in-Canada goods is quality. Sentiment does not count for much when a man is spending his own money on goods for his own use.—Toronto Globe.

UNEARNED INCREMENT IN GERMANY

American cities in which the unearned increment of real estate keeps far ahead of taxation may study with interest the system in force in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, an account of which by William Dudley Foulke, originally presented at the last convention of the American Civic Association, is published by that body in pamphlet form. In Frankfurt every change of ownership not depending upon inheritance is subject to a city tax of 2 per cent. of its value, and if since the last transfer, in less than five years (or 10 for unimproved property) there has been an increase of 30 per cent. in value, there is a supplementary tax: To 35 per cent., the additional tax is 5 per cent.; to 40 it is 6; to 45, it is 7, and so on until the total tax reaches 25 per cent. Expenses for permanent improvements are deducted, and there are other allowances. If property is exchanged, the tax is levied but once, and upon that property which has increased most. This system has been in operation since 1904, and in the judgment of experts it has worked very well, giving the city a fair return for the increased values which are due to its growth and prosperity.—Springfield Republican.



Seam-in-front stockings would seem absurd! Then why any seam?

You have kept on wearing stockings with a seam up the back—shapeless, uncomfortable things! because you probably didn't realize the perfection reached by

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These are hose without the sign of a seam—look for the sign of the trade-mark. As they are being knit they are shaped lastingly to the curves of the foot and leg. They fit—they wear better—and the utter absence of any seam at all makes them ever so much more comfortable. No difference in cost—but much in quality, in economy and in comfort. 65

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Table and Hanging Lamp



Just the Lamp for farm homes. Everybody wants one after having seen it in operation. It will develop a powerful, white, steady, yet mellow light of approximately 300 candle power. Burns four hours at a cost of about one cent. Emits no odor, no smoke, no wicks to trim. The most simple, safe and economical light ever built. Perfect combustion, lowest gas consumption, absolutely shadowless, highest candle power, will not blacken the mantle. Better than gas or electricity and infinitely superior to kerosene. Easy to light and while burning may be carried from room to room, held in an horizontal position or rolled around on the floor, without affecting it in any way. Supported on cork cushions so as not to mar the most delicately finished furniture. Send and get one; if after lighting it up, you don't think it is the finest light you ever saw, it is your undisputed and unquestioned privilege of sending it back to us, and we will refund your money.

AGENTS WANTED for this Table Lamp. Write us today and if there is no agent in your district secure an Agency at once. Remember by selling "ACORN" Table Lamps you not only make your friends and neighbors happy but you also make a good margin of profit for yourself.

Acorn Brass Manufacturing Co., 275 Fort St., Winnipeg

Six "IDEAL" Engines Sold to One Man!



J. W. Tackaberry, Merlin, has just bought his sixth "IDEAL" Engine. He has never bought any engine but an "IDEAL" since he started using power, and now owns them all the way from 1 1/2 to 50 H.P.

He states they are the best engines on the market, and deliver the power while being very saving on fuel. An "IDEAL" engine will use fuel only in proportion to the power developed. The new governor permits you to slacken or increase speed without having to stop running. The cooling system is most efficient yet only entails a limited evaporation of water.

Write for our illustrated engine catalogue and read what Mr. Tackaberry and many other owners of "IDEAL" engines say.

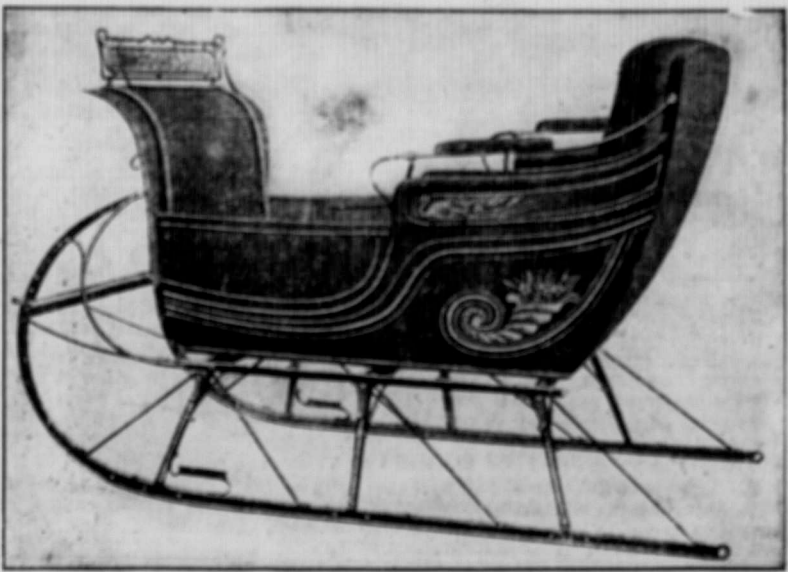
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF "IDEAL" Gasoline Tractors, "IDEAL" Hopper-Cooled Gasoline Engines, "Maple Leaf" Grain Grinders, Windmills and Pumps of every description, Wood Sawing Outfits, Etc., Etc.

BRANTFORD WINNIPEG CALGARY

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THIS IS THE STEEL AGE



No. 205.—Brockville Steel Cutter with Fore Doors.

The Latest is a Steel Cutter

PRESSED STEEL SIDE
PANELS, BACKS AND DASHES
STEEL FORE DOORS
SELECT HICKORY GEARS

The Very Latest, the Strongest and Most Durable, Practically an INDESTRUCTIBLE CUTTER

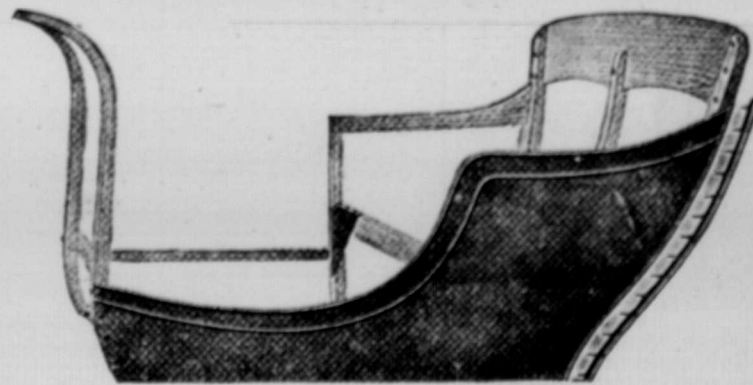
ALWAYS LEADING

BROCKVILLE CUTTERS have always been recognized as the most stylish, comfortable and serviceable winter vehicles used in North America. When an improvement of any sort can be affected, it always comes out first on the "BROCKVILLE" line. STEEL FORE DOORS were first used on BROCKVILLE CUTTERS and nothing in its construction ever added so much to the comfort and appearance of the cutter. This Fore-door device is patented and is an exclusive Brockville feature. While leading in every new departure, its substitution of FINE PRESSED STEEL for WOOD bodies makes an entirely new and daring record in carriage building, and the BROCKVILLE CUTTER for 1913 will have

PRESSED STEEL PANEL BODIES, SIDE PANELS, BACKS AND DASHES ALL OF PRESSED STEEL

Cutter Troubles Cured!

Cutters are used in a season often of excessive moisture from melting snow which very quickly finds its way into the wood panels. They have to meet the roughest usage to which a carriage of any kind is subjected and the panels open up very often before being used one season. STEEL PANELS put an end to this, and the sorry spectacle of checked, warped and split panels—mouldings broken or knocked off and having to be tacked on again. THE MOULDING OF THE STEEL PANEL IS A RAISED PART OF THE PANEL ITSELF. There are no defective joints to open up. Corners are covered with angle steel specially rolled for this purpose.



No. 205.—Cutter Frame with Steel-Clad Panel. Note the neat corner iron-moulding that is put on over the joints.

A Lasting Finish

A better finish is obtained on the steel body than on the wood. The steel panels are treated with a special process which makes the paint adhere tenaciously to the body. Steel does not absorb nor is it affected by the atmosphere. The finish thus obtained is the highest possible in

Beauty and Permanence

The Best Guarantee

that any purchaser can get regarding the quality these cutters possess and the service they will give is the fact that they are sold by The John Deere Plow Co. Ltd., because every Deere Line is a leader. See your nearest John Deere dealer for the very best the world offers in

Quality and Service

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

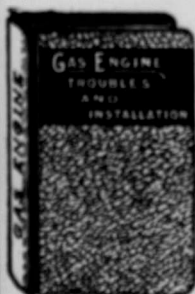
OFFICERS:
Honorary President:
 James Bower Red Deer
President:
 W. J. Tregillus Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
 E. J. Fream Calgary
Vice-Presidents:
 First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. 817, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

ORGANIZATION TOUR

The following meetings will be held. Speakers will include P. P. Woodbridge, assistant to Mr. E. J. Fream, general secretary, U.F.A., and other members of the Executive, where possible, with T. L. Swift, of Grain Growers' Grain Co.

- Castor—Thursday, October 31.
 Coronation—Friday, November 1
 Veteran—Saturday, November 2
 Sounding Creek—Saturday, November 2
 Consort—Monday, November 4.
 Lake Thelma—Monday, November 4.
 Wiste—(Afternoon) Tuesday, November 5.
 Carleton Union Hall—(Evening) Tuesday, November 5.
 Garden Plains—Tuesday, November 5.
 Sedalia—Wednesday, November 6.
 Sullivan Lake—Wednesday, November 6.
 Cereal—(Afternoon) Thursday, November 7.
 Chinook—(Evening) Thursday, November 7.
 Youngstown—Friday, November 8.
 Sheerness—Saturday, November 9.
 Earleton School House—(Afternoon) Monday, November 11.
 Hanna—(Evening) Monday, November 11.
 Lillico—Tuesday, November 12.
 Hartshorn—Wednesday, November 13.
 Cornucopia—Thursday, November 14.
 Gadsby—Friday, November 15.

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

Alberta

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



Plowing, Seeding and Harrowing by Tractor

LIST OF UNIONS AND SECRETARIES

Castor District

Castor, Chas. E. Shipp, Castor.
 Sullivan Lake, J. H. Roberts, Sullivan Lake.
 Glencoe, J. F. Kelly, Lindsaville.
 Brownfield, C. D. Cochran, Brownfield.
 Garden Plains, T. F. Ironsides, Garden Plains.

Coronation District

Coronation, W. E. Fairbairn, Coronation.
 Federal, J. J. Collins, Fleet.
 Sounding Creek, Clyde Smith, Sounding Creek.
 Grand Ridge, J. S. Ticknor, West Wingham.

Veteran District

Wheatbelt, F. A. Brennon, Wheatbelt.

Consort District

Harmony, C. A. Fawcett, Vallejo.

Enseigh District

Carleton, J. J. Price, Wastina.
 Zetland, A. R. Moyer, Zetland.
 Broadview, J. H. Clarke, Wiste.

Sedalia District

Sedalia, N. H. Fisher, Sedalia.
 New Brigdon, Wm. Pettinger, Sedalia.

Chinook District

Chinook, Adolph Deman, Chinook.
 Cereal, Adolph Deman, Chinook.

Youngstown District

Buffalo Plains, E. A. Rason, Youngstown.
 Youngstown, J. E. O'Brien, Youngstown.
 Laurier, G. T. Hyde, Stoppington.

Sheerness District

Richdale, J. E. Hunter, Sheerness.
 Berry Creek, M. F. Watts, Berry Creek.
 Frazerton, A. L. Smith, Frazerton.
 Earleton, J. A. McDonald, Jun., Copeville.

Lillico District

Delia, Jas. King, Delia.
 Victor, H. Hawthorne, Victor.
 Lillico, E. C. O'Neill, Lillico.
 Wolf Creek, Sidney Brook, Lillico.

Hartshorn District

Heart Lake, J. J. Stuck, Heart Lake.
 Gopher Head, Roy Ethy, Gopher Head.
 Endiang, J. M. Joiner, Endiang.
 Wolf Hill, G. E. Leith, Hartshorn.

Cornucopia District

Cornucopia, D. C. Miller, Leo.
 Zenith, W. A. McGillivray, Zenith.

Gadsby District

Gadsby, G. M. Dreinnan, Gadsby.
 Botha, R. Richardson, Botha.
 Halkirk, F. O. Duke, Halkirk.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The farmers of Eckville and Gilby have been discussing the advisability of organizing a co-operative society for some time now and the result is that a company has now been organized under the name of the Eckville and Gilby Co-operative Company, Limited, with a capital of \$10,000.00. The provisional directors are: President, E. M. Matchett; vice-president, Fritz Kenna; secretary-treasurer, A. E. T. Eckford; committee, Carl Langner, R. Stopson, A. Rangen, C. Kasper. Besides this an organizer has been secured in the person of Mr. Litt, late of Prestwich, England, a life long co-operative worker.

It is proposed to confine the business of the company, in the first instance, to the sale of general merchandise and the minimum subscribed capital on which the directors can proceed to business has been fixed at \$1,000.00, while another \$1,000.00 will be reserved for working capital. The shares have been placed at \$5.00 each to bear interest at the rate of not more than eight per cent. per annum. The minimum subscription for stock has been placed at five shares and the maximum at forty, while the principle of one man one vote will be enforced.

It has been decided that the income shall be apportioned, first, in the payment of all expenses, interest on capital, and to depreciation, reserve and other funds; second, to a dividend of net profit to members in proportion to their purchases and to non-members at half the rate paid to members.

A person may join the company on payment of one dollar admission fee and this entitles him to membership in the company, but no person can draw a dividend until he holds five fully paid up shares. One half of his purchase dividend may be applied to the shares, the balance being payable in cash at appointed times, or if the purchaser so wishes all dividends due him may be applied on shares. Provision is also made for the directors to receive from any person as loan capital, withdrawable as per the company's rules, any sum not exceeding \$500.00 for any one deposit.

It is contemplated by the organizers that the duties of a director shall, in conformity with co-operative custom, be discharged without remuneration and that the qualification shall be at least five fully paid up shares.

The memorandum of association provides that the objects for which the company is established include that of:

Carrying on the business of general merchants; importers and exporters of meats and live stock; dealers in cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, generally; erect and build stores, freezing houses, warehouses, sheds and other buildings; carry on manufacturing enterprises and generally do anything which may be of material assistance.

Those behind the proposal are enthusiastic co-operators, believing fully in the old motto of "Each for all and all for each," and in the words of Tennyson, "Let each man find his own in all men's good, and all men work in noble brotherhood."

Mr. Eckford, of Eckville, who is acting as secretary, is also a strong U.F.A. man, and no doubt if those who are interested

District Directors:

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

In this undertaking will write him he will be only too pleased to supply further information.

The members of Letts Union No. 405 held a very successful meeting on Saturday night, September 18, to hear an address by Mr. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain company. The members of this union are now in a position to ship grain and being desirous of doing so to the best advantage, wrote to the Grain Growers' Grain company for information and advice. In reply an offer of a visit from one of their representatives, Mr. T. L. Swift, was made. When our president opened the meeting Mr. Swift found a good muster of members facing him to hear his address and although the meeting was held in the rush of harvest they were well repaid for coming by the information and advice received. The speaker gave a clear and lucid description of the working of his company and of its intention to extend it, as fast as capital could be secured, into other lines of business besides grain selling to further the interests of the farmers. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker and a number of shares was subscribed for by members present.

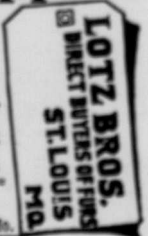
L. ROBERTSON.

Huxley, Alta.

Free to Trappers

Send us your name and address and we will send you a supply of these tags free. Put them on your furs when shipping and your are guaranteed absolutely the best prices.

We are the most liberal fur house in America. SEND TODAY FOR FREE PRICE LIST. We charge no Commission as we are Direct Buyers. Lotz Bros., 91 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.



MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Ste Rose du Lac Hotel, in the Village of Ste Rose du Lac, in the Province of Manitoba, on

SATURDAY, THE 26th OCTOBER, A.D. 1912

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following property, viz:-

The whole of legal Subdivisions Nine (9), Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16) of Section Four (4), in Township Twenty-four (24) and Range Fifteen (15) West of the Principal Meridian in Manitoba, said to contain One Hundred and Twenty acres more or less.

The property is situated about one mile from the Village of Ste Rose du Lac, and the Vendors are informed that about One Hundred and Five acres have been brought under cultivation, and that there are on the property one, one and one-half (1 1/2) storey frame, shingled roof dwelling with concrete foundation Twenty-six feet by Twenty feet (26 ft. x 26 ft.), one frame shingled roof barn Thirty-five feet by Thirty feet (35 ft. x 30 ft.), one frame shingled roof granary with three thousand bushel capacity.

TERMS OF SALE—Twenty per cent. of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance in accordance with conditions to be made known at the time of sale.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid.

For further particulars, terms and conditions of sale, apply to

MUNSON, ALLAN, LAIRD & DAVIS,
 Solicitors for the Vendors,

Canadian Northern Building, corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this 26th day of September, A.D. 1912.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The f... of the... October... At the... merce, t... can int... shipped... Fort... last w... Northern... first too... through... ade it w... make a... the appl... pected a

FARMERS

Minneap... the middle... by the M... sation d... increas... an average... to K. A. J... agricultural... said today... the associ... ten to thi... and would... bages, bear... in the sa... farmer's ret... "All pro... has been s... as soon as... near the tw... supply local... said Mr. K... of the midd... producer fr... for his goo... benefited by... According... organization... cars of pot... farm produ...

FOREST

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FOSTER WILL OPEN SOUTHERN ROUTE

The following is a special despatch from the Ottawa staff correspondent of the Winnipeg Telegram which appeared in that journal under date of October 2:—

At the instance of Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Pacific railway has made applications to the American interstate commerce commission for the same rate on export wheat shipped from Western Canada points to Duluth as from the same points to Fort William and Port Arthur. The privilege is the same as was granted last winter. Correspondence is at present in progress with the Canadian Northern on the same subject. It was some six weeks ago that the minister first took up the question. He hoped that the grain could all be handled through Canadian channels, but for fear of a repetition of last year's blockade it was decided, in view of the lateness of the harvesting operations, to make arrangements for shipment by Duluth if necessary. The result is the applications of the C.P.R. for lower rates and a favorable reply is expected shortly.

FARMERS GAIN BY CO-OPERATION

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—Elimination of the middleman's profit on potatoes handled by the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association during the last four weeks has increased the net return to the producers an average of 5 cents a bushel, according to K. A. Kirkpatrick of the university agricultural extension department, who said today that within the next ten days the association would be handling from ten to thirty cars of potatoes weekly and would also be marketing onions, cabbages, beans and other farm products in the same manner, increasing the farmer's return in each case.

"All produce handled by us so far has been shipped out of the state, but as soon as the supply from gardeners near the twin cities is exhausted we will supply local demand as far as possible," said Mr. Kirkpatrick. "The elimination of the middle costs will not only give the producer from 10 to 20 per cent. more for his goods, but the consumer will be benefited by slight decreases in cost."

According to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the organization will market more than 600 cars of potatoes and 100 cars of other farm produce this season.

FORESTRY ON THE PRAIRIES

Regina, Sept. 28.—If the farmers of the Prairie Provinces could have heard James Lawlor, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Forestry association, last night and could have seen some of the places shown on the slides with which he illustrated his wonderful lecture on forestry problems, particularly as they affect the prairies, they would immediately set aside certain lands for the purpose of propagating forests upon these prairie lands.

Mr. Lawlor showed himself familiar with the forestry problem and with the good and evil that comes with the growth and care of the trees and the lack of such growth and care. With the aid of lantern slides, he depicted the havoc wrought by the ruthless cutting down of forests and the changing of a once fertile community into a barren land where families must leave the old homestead or starve upon a soil that will no longer grow a crop.

Affects the Prairies

He was introduced by Wm. Trant,

president of the Society of Arts, Science and Literature, under whose auspices the lecture last evening was given in the auditorium of the Collegiate Institute before a fair sized audience of interested people. Mr. Trant, in his few remarks of introduction, told of the effects of the forest upon the land and said that if the farmers could only appreciate the great good that would come from such action they would each grow their own batch of trees and with the result that in time the climate would become less severe, and equitable, the moisture more even and the country generally more pleasant in which to live.

The first interest, admitted the lecturer, was in the crops, but the second greatest interest, he averred, was in the forest problems. If the people of British Columbia know that the prosperity of the country depends largely upon the grain crops of the prairies, the people of Saskatchewan should also know that much of the nation's prosperity is due to the forestry crop.

Stop Export of Lumber

A noted lumberman, he said, once stated that the day would come when Canada would be forced to prohibit all exportation of timber outside of the boundary of her lands. During the course of his lecture the speaker also declared that it was once the common belief that Canada had at least ten times the amount of timber that was to be found in the United States, but in recent years investigation has shown that this was an error, and instead of having ten times the amount she actually had only one-quarter of the timber found in the southern country. He also showed by illustrations, how scrubby and unfit for practical use in the manufacture of lumber, some of the timber to be found in the northern parts of the Dominion actually was.

Forest Preserve

He told how one of the things for which the Canadian Forestry association has fought long and hard, and for which it was still waging a battle, was the establishing of a perpetual forest preserve and how it asked for land on the east slope of the western mountains to be set aside for this purpose, so that as fast as the timber was cut away more timber could be grown to take its place. The forests hold the moisture in the soil and save the water from running off immediately following a heavy rain. It protects the country from floods and from undue dry spells, and cannot be over estimated for this purpose.

The capabilities and possibilities of the Prairie Provinces for the growing of trees could not be over-estimated, he declared, and it would be possible to produce more timber annually than is now being cut in all the other provinces together.

The area of the forestry preserves in the Western provinces are: Manitoba, 3,500 square miles; British Columbia, 2,200 square miles; Alberta, 18,000 square miles; and Saskatchewan, 740 square miles. One of the preserves in Saskatchewan having but 110 square miles, could supply sufficient timber annually to keep ten mills of the average size of those now in Canada going forever.

The forestry association asked only for land that was of no use for other purposes, and it would be glad, stated Mr. Lawlor, to take up any land that may be offered in Saskatchewan and utilize it for the making of forests.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships

FALL AND WINTER SAILINGS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL		MONTREAL TO GLASGOW		MONTREAL TO LONDON	
Victorian	Oct. 10	Grampian	Oct. 12	Scotian	Oct. 13
Tunisian	Oct. 18	Pretorian	Oct. 19	Ionian	Oct. 20
Virginian	Oct. 24	Hesperian	Oct. 26	Lake Erie	Oct. 27
Coriscan	Nov. 1	Scandinavian	Nov. 2	Corinthian	Nov. 3
Victorian	Nov. 7	Grampian	Nov. 9	Sicilian	Nov. 10
Tunisian	Nov. 15	Pretorian	Nov. 16	Scotian	Nov. 17
Virginian	Nov. 21	Hesperian	Nov. 23	Ionian	Nov. 24

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

Reduced Rate Tickets on Sale November 7 to December 31.

Special Christmas Sailings

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL		MONTREAL TO GLASGOW		MONTREAL TO LONDON	
Tunisian	Nov. 15	Pretorian	Nov. 16	Scotian	Nov. 17
Virginian	Nov. 21	Hesperian	Nov. 23	Ionian	Nov. 24
"VICTORIAN," to Liverpool, from St. John..... December 6					
"GRAMPIAN," to Liverpool, from St. John..... " 12					
"SCANDINAVIAN," to Glasgow, from Portland..... " 12					
"LAKE ERIE," to Havre, and London, from St. John.... " 12					

RATES OF PASSAGE

FIRST CLASS	\$80.00 upwards
SECOND CLASS	\$47.50 "
THIRD CLASS	\$31.25 "

Ask any Railway or Steamship Agent for reservation of Berths and further particulars.

W. R. ALLAN,

364 Main Street, Winnipeg.

General Northwestern Agent.

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.

HAVE YOUR FEET WARM, SNUG AND COZY WHEN IT'S 50 BELOW ZERO!

That sounds pretty good to men who have to work outside in winter. LUMBERSOLES make it possible. At the price, from \$1.35 (children's) up to \$4.00 (men's), every man, woman and child in Western Canada should have a pair of these great winter boots. They are damp-proof, good for lots of hard wear and protect your feet from winter-cold, however severe. We guarantee LUMBERSOLES and pay money back to any buyer who is not entirely satisfied.



\$1.75
OR **\$2.00**
Delivered Free

Hundreds of wearers have written us their appreciation, telling us we have the right footwear for Canadian winter wear. Many say they have found relief from rheumatism by wearing LUMBERSOLES, the wood soles keeping out cold and damp and the soft felt lining keeping feet warm and cozy all winter. Send for our catalogue of British-made goods, boots, socks, underwear, etc., etc. DEALERS WANTED.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Company

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

134 1/2 Princess St. Winnipeg

FREE TESTING OF FARM SEEDS

During the season 1912-13, the Seed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture will test free of charge samples of seeds of grasses, clovers and cereal crops. This has been the policy of this branch since the passing of the Seed Control Act. As a guide to growers, dealers and others who desire to have samples tested for purity, grading and germination, a leaflet of instructions has been prepared. Under twenty-three numbered paragraphs there are described, among other things, how to prepare, pack and address samples of seeds of various kinds. Useful notes are given on qualities affecting the value of seed. It is pointed out that injury to wheat from frost or dampness is usually apparent in the color and shrunken condition of the grain. While a hulled kernel of sound oats is usually semi-transparent and not brittle a frosted kernel is dark and mealy, particularly at the tip, and is usually

brittle. Instructions are given for cleaning grass and clover seeds, but growers whose farms are not clean are recommended to sell their seed in an uncleaned condition to a wholesale merchant who has special power cleaners. Persons who desire to have seed tested may procure a copy of this circular by applying for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A northern Missouri justice of the peace, whose fence marks the boundary between Missouri and Iowa, is much impressed with his position.

One day he saw his son and the hired man fighting, and ran toward them, shouting:

"Cease, in the name of the state of Missouri!"

Just then the combatants crashed through the fence, and the old man halted.

"Give it to him, son!" he whooped. "I've lost my jurisdiction."

CHEW
MAPLE
SUGAR
TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:	E. N. Hopkins
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	Beaverdale
	Moose Jaw

NOT FOR POLITICIANS

"High Cost of Living.—Riots in German Markets"

"Markets in Silesia scenes of violent combats between farmers and buyers.—Popular wrath vented on small farmers who, however, suffer as much as ordinary consumer from protection.—Meat famine precipitates clamor against high tariff.—People reduced to horses and cats for meat food."—Press Clipping.

Yes, if society is divided into 99 groups of workers and one of food producers, 100 in all. Say we call the food producers farmers. If the 99 groups agree to live in a certain spot and call it a city; they agree with themselves and each other to work so many hours per day at a certain speed, and for a certain amount of the medium of exchange per hour which each agree to use in making exchanges of their various products with each other and with the farmers for food. If they all agree that a certain percentage shall be added to all their labor products of each of these city groups for the specific purpose of building gilded palaces, music halls and theatres, ball grounds, gardens and parks, as well as to provide for the sick, orphans, unfortunate ones, the cripple and those whose health has been undermined for life; suppose at the same time they agree that all food products shall be secured at the lowest possible price and no special addition shall be allowed on food for such purposes; if the farmer must purchase a part of the labor product of these 99 groups, bearing the special added tax for the up-keep of the city; and the 99 groups in the city, pay nothing but bare cost for their food product, with no tax for the up-keep of the farm or the farmer, is it not plain that the farmer is being faked by these 99 groups the special tax for their maintenance, and may he not work till the crack of doom if he has to furnish luxury for 99 of a family? Is it not plain that the whole city is a tax on the land outside? Is not the city a servant that has become boss?

And now the farmers are saying: "Let us up and go into the city where sidewalks, water works, lighted and paved streets, theatres and picture shows abound, where music and flowers are free. What is the use of us working out here from four in the morning to nine at night, Sundays and holidays, producing beef, pork and butter, while city people are out to the shows and playing ball? Let's go to the city, get a corner lot and help inflate real estate. Start a retail store and charge the whole thing to the goods, and bring in foreigners to work the land outside the city walls and we will join in the cry for cheaper food stuffs." Is there not a necessity for the establishment of a relative equitable exchange?

P. W. G.

NOT FAR FROM THE KINGDOM

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS GIVEN BY M. PAYMENT AT RAVINE BANK PICNIC

Friends, Brothers and Sisters:—I meet in this soap box on which I stand a friend of bygone days, when I used to talk to a larger crowd than this, but with no better heart. After having heard the splendid remarks of Mr. Inkster on Co-operation and economies I need not tell you that to me he has been on familiar grounds. When I look around here this afternoon at this gathering of farmers, farmers' wives and their children, it gives me a thrill of joy and pleasure to be able to have the chance to speak to you on the occasion of your first picnic. Though the weather has been against us the committee has done its work full well and here we are. We came in wagons drawn by oxen, in buggies and on horseback, healthy, happy and merry. Our children play and we eat and talk

Saskatchewan

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

Did I hear an automobile? Well, whether we come in autos or ox wagons let me tell you, my friends, I would sooner talk to you here today on our own little grass plot than address the biggest gathering on Jackson park in Chicago. You with your happy faces and good hearts are sweeter to me than all the brass bands and pomp that capitalist can hire.

Mothers, Fathers, Sisters and Brothers, it is on the system of politics I wish to speak. Now friends, in the first place, the farmers of this country—the makers of the country—must combine, yes, I say, must combine into one solid unit to have an effect on the other fellow. Here we are as divided as the fingers of the hand. I am not going into party politics but there is a point in politics that the farmer must cut out. He must forget that his father was a great Tory or a staunch Grit; politics of that kind in those days were alright, but not so today. We are up against the greatest combines and trusts in existence and in order to control them we, the farmers of the West, must join hands and forget

if he is not yet one, and you girls, when a young man comes to court you, ask him does he belong to the G.G.A. and if he says he does not give him the mitt. That young man would never make a good husband. I see some of the boys hitching up to go to the dance, but before I go I want to tell you something else. As you know, friends, the majority of farmers are educated by what they read and today the capitalist papers print only just what they want the working class to know, and the most of the working people would sooner read the continued story in a weekly paper than any other part of it. So you see how much education we receive by perusing such literature. Now my friends, let me tell you that the Grain Growers' association is a means of education, a means of enlightening the farmer on a great many points. The Grain Growers' Guide is the only paper that I see in the West for the farmers and whose sole aim is all for his benefit. Get it friends, read it and anything you cannot understand inquire about it. It will open your eyes to a great many



Taking a hurdle on the bridle-path, Mount Royal Park, Montreal. This gentleman is not a farmer taking a morning constitutional.

everything except that we are farmers and that we want the worth of our productions. We, the farmers, want to sound the death knell of the grafter, we want the Referendum and Recall, we want to have a word to say in the making of our laws. We want the freight rates lowered in the West as well as in the South. We, the farmers of the West, want to be able to have our representatives represent and get what we want, not what the other fellow wants. Farmers, I appeal to you as one of your own class, a class of which I am proud. Show me a gathering of farmers and I will point to you the cleanest gathering of people in the world. No grafter, no cheap politicians, only clear-eyed honest men and women. The farmer is a deep thinker, being so much with nature he is slow but sure and I see in him an awakening that some day soon will strike terror in the heart of the malefactor.

You mothers and daughters, we want your help in this great cause of ours, help make your father a Grain Grower

things you never dreamed of before. Education for the masses, not for the classes, is what we want.

Friends, there never was a capitalist that ever sent his boy to College but he wanted him to become a proficient boss of some sort, bear this in mind. We represent here today the makers of the West, no franchise grabbers, no profit seekers; we are just farmers. Let us join hands in politics. Always remember, there is no good man in politics if he does not represent your interest in legislature. Whatever party he belongs to, when his interest in you ceases, then he is no good to you whatever his other good qualities may be. Some of you may be afraid to lose your vote because you might not get what you voted for, but brother voters, is it not better to vote for a thing you want and don't get than vote for a thing you don't want and do get? Direct Legislation is what we want regardless of what party secures it for us, and I believe my friends, we can put a farmer or a farmer's son there yet if we all put

Directors:

At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Sinitaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Fercival; J. B. Mueselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Wapale.
District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Oreadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.

our shoulders to the wheel and be Grain Growers and nothing else. Forget party politics. Keep in mind that you are farmers and you want laws for the farmer, represented by a farmer. It takes a brighter man to make a good farmer than any other occupation, in order to be a competent farmer. All the trades and professions must be at his command. Don't forget this, that if the farmers combine solidly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, they can have Reciprocity if they want it and through the Referendum. If it does not work right they can do away with it. I see Mr. Inkster and Mr. Mitchell canvassing for The Guide and I hope everyone here will get them and also thank the ladies for the good cheer they have made and I hope to be able to say in years to come that I spoke at the first Grain Growers' picnic of Ravine Bank.

There are others who gave bright addresses at meetings and picnics. Send a copy of them to us.—F.W.G.

AN EAGLE AFTER HIS PREY

Our last regular meeting was well attended, the evening being chiefly devoted to the reading of two papers on threshing cost, and difficulties to contend with. One paper from H. Nelson, from a thresherman's standpoint and the other paper from a farmer's point of view by G. G. Frost. A lengthy discussion ensued in which lessons were learned on both sides.

During the evening Mr. Bridge spoke on the C.P.R. and their effort to water their stock. As a result the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Mr. Bridge, seconded by Mr. N. Larson "That we, the members of the West Eagle Hills G.G.A., petition the Dominion Government not to consider the request of the C.P.R. for permission to issue a further increase of stock until after the judgment of the Railway Commission re Western freight rates is given." Also that a copy of above resolution be sent to Hon. R. L. Borden and our representative, A. Champagne. Carried.

The following resolution was moved by G. Truscott, seconded by N. Larsen: "That we, the members of the West Eagle Hills G.G.A., hereby protest against the regrettable occurrence displayed at the recent Provincial election whereby a large number of citizens were disfranchised. Further, that the Legislative Assembly adjust matters to prevent a similar occurrence in the future. Also that Legislation be enacted whereby a voter may take the oath in the event of his name not being on the voters' list. And also that a copy be sent to Hon. Walter Scott and S. S. Simpson, our representative. Carried.

SEC. WEST EAGLE HILLS BRANCH.

G. Truscott Esq.,

Yours of the 23rd to hand containing resolutions passed at your meeting of September 4. We thank you for this. Glad to note you are taking up public questions and threshing them out. If only every local association would do likewise what a power we would generate. Think of the best men coming into the annual convention from associations where regular meetings had been held and questions thoroughly threshed out in this manner. Why, no organization in Canada could compare with it. Practical men dealing with practical questions. The men who live on the land making the adjustments. This is what we want, friend Truscott, because agriculture is the base of our country's well-being.

Keep working, thinking, agitating, organizing, educating, co-operating. Could you but speak with a voice that would put life into every farmer who exercises the franchise and cause him to think out all the questions on which he expresses his opinion when he casts his vote, what changes would be wrought.

Yours truly,

F. W. G.

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October 16, 1912

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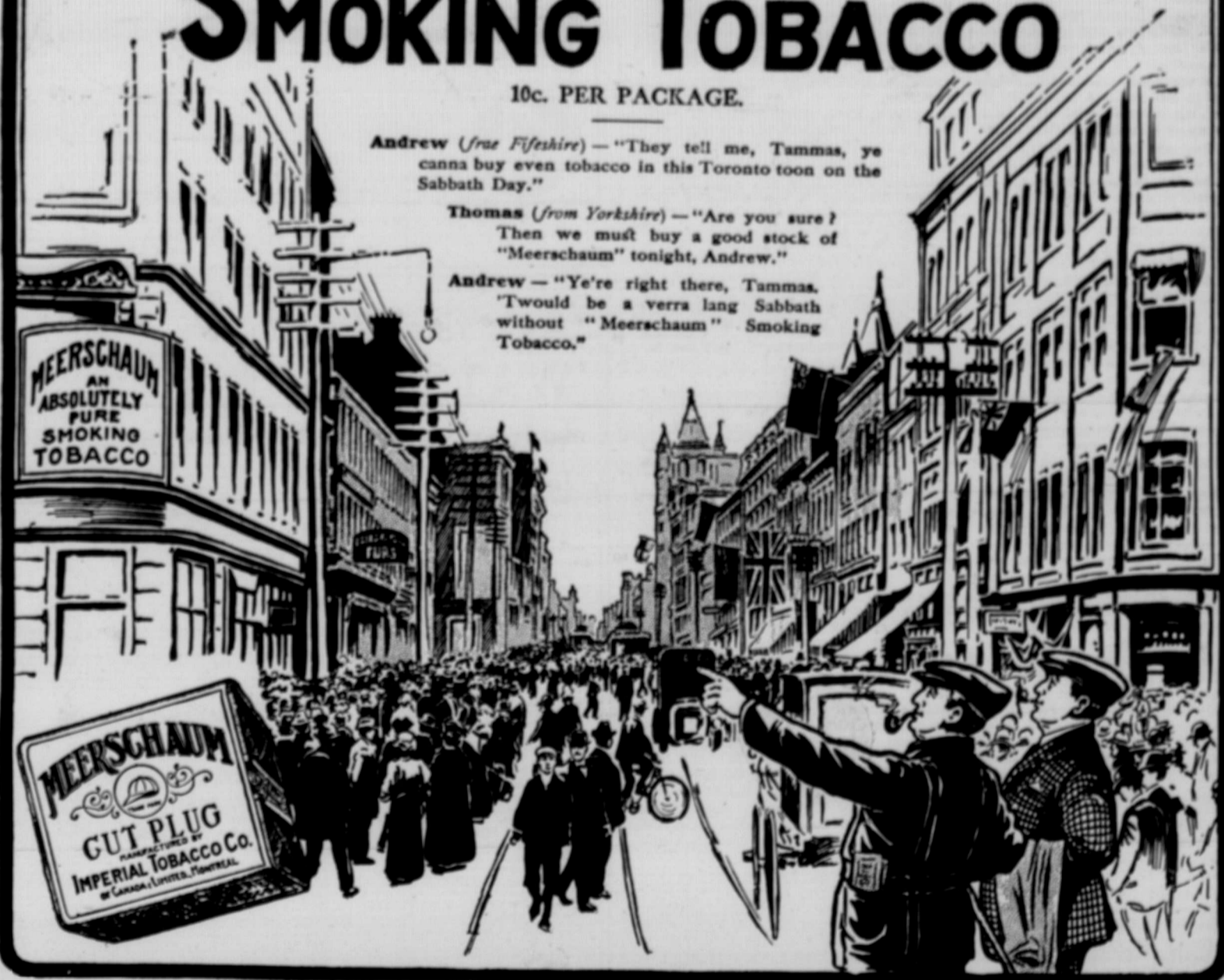
MEERSCHAUM SMOKING TOBACCO

10c. PER PACKAGE.

Andrew (from Fifeshire) — "They tell me, Tammas, ye canna buy even tobacco in this Toronto toon on the Sabbath Day."

Thomas (from Yorkshire) — "Are you sure? Then we must buy a good stock of "Meerschaum" tonight, Andrew."

Andrew — "Ye're right there, Tammas. 'Twould be a verra lang Sabbath without "Meerschaum" Smoking Tobacco."



Jimmie's Infant Industry

Continued from Page 7

was his chief consultant on legal matters of importance. Big-boned, gaunt, and taciturn, after Gore's own pattern, Foote had risen by the sheer force of a cold and powerful brain from the shady twilight zone where he had been the chief legal bulwark of a long-dead political gang, until he was now almost a symbol of adroit legal and intellectual ability. The old man had once remarked—it was the nearest he ever came to a compliment: "Foote don't waste any time telling me what the law won't let me do; he shows me how to go ahead and do it!"

As Simmons withdrew, the old man dropped into his chair and began to think. His cigar went out; absently he drew another from the drawer and as absently lighted it. The city below him veiled itself in the amethyst twilight, and little lights pricked the depths like stars from an inverted heaven; his eyes saw nothing; time, space, hunger, all were forgotten while the agile, shrewd old brain tested swiftly shifting plans.

This banana project was the sudden result of a domineering nature and a peevish impulse. It was new, untried; his friends would regard it as freakish; yet there was never a thought of change: The banana business for Jim it must be. He had dealt with the great

staples—steel, mines, traction, railroads, and once a venture in a textile consolidation. The perishable commodities that needed quick markets were, to him, an unexplored field. Yet he knew the principles that had made his success in other fields, and never for a moment did his faith in his own powers falter. Besides, this appealed to him because it was the beginning for Jim.

Jim's beginning—He thought of his own: the dull, deadening battle with poverty; then the slow rise with others as humble as himself until chance gave him a sudden lift. But it was not until the war that his first really big strike had come. The old man recalled his first partner, now long dead, and their start in army contracts; how first a slight change was made in the contracts and then how, observing the possibilities, they had schemed and maneuvered to get them still further changed. It had cost money, too; but it was worth it—getting the specifications altered to easier conditions after the contract was awarded.

That was long ago, and it was very raw work, but it had given him the tip; some special privilege—illegal, legal, or natural—that was the point. Once that was attained, no commercial genius was needed to bring in a flood of dollars. Given a monopoly, and no brains were needed to make it profitable. He had dealt in monopolies and special advantages—privileges—governmental and private, tariffs and rebates, and monstrous fortunes had followed.

He had no politics, although he would have denied this angrily; and he always proclaimed his party label with ununction. Whatever ideals his party might have had, he had for decades met it on the common ground of—"business is business," and the establishment of a profitable business the chief end of man. "Business is business" had indeed served him as a bill of rights and a creed of humanity.

Jimmie's entry into business rapidly absorbed him. He had faith that Jimmie had brains, but the brains would take time to develop. And meantime he had no mind that Jimmie, his son, should have his name linked with failure. But how to put the banana business on a fool-proof basis—that was the problem.

At first he had thought of organizing an expanding chain of stores with their own wholesale distributing warehouses. With the heavy financial backing for which he would be the sponsor, it could control the trade after the field had been cleared in a relentless war of competition. But there was no iron-clad monopoly in this; competitors could spring up again and could not be permanently controlled. It would be neither profit-tight nor fool-proof. It would require a commercial genius at the helm, and he had no illusions: Jimmie was not that.

Then the old man's mind turned to controlling the source of supply. A vision arose of a fleet of steamers plying to the tropical ports that were es-

tablished centres of banana shipments; but there would be nothing to prevent other steamships from competing. Or, if a monopoly was established, there would be nothing to prevent other tropical countries from developing the banana trade, and this again would make that most undesirable thing—competition.

No, it would not do. He could not monopolize the world's output of bananas, for the tropical banana belt girdled the world. . . . His thought was suddenly illuminated, and he broke into a raspy chuckle somewhere down his throat.

He pulled out his watch; it was too dark to see the hands, and he turned on the desk lamp. As he saw the hour he grunted: "Must be getting old when I can't think any faster than that!" A minute later he was in the elevator and dropping past the thirty doors that streamed up from the street level.

That evening he met Griscom at the club. Later, they were joined by Foote, and the three conferred late in one of the upper rooms, where they were nominally busy with dummy bridge. And the next morning the wheels began to turn, with Jimmie gravely watching each revolution.

New offices blossomed on one of the lower floors of the tall office building, and a corps of clerks and draftsmen was detailed therein. Long arrays of filing devices and tabulating systems lined the walls, and presently the head drafts-

man began to report upstairs to Jimmie and the old man with bulky rolls of blue prints, on which were irregular patches of colored areas, with marginal notations. Maps accumulated, and more devices were installed to file them. A dozen stenographers were kept busy with subsidiary correspondence, and the chief filing clerk from upstairs came down and organized a system for filing and tabulating vast numbers of reports of temperatures, high, low, and mean, together with rainfalls, barometric readings, and general meteorological data.

Upstairs the old man sat with his hand on the throttle; real estate men from the big centres came and went by his private entrance in a steady succession, and a score of confidential satellites flitted in and out. A special legal department was formed and was kept busy drafting or scrutinizing title deeds and options on vast areas of abandoned farms and other land throughout New England and the Middle States. And Jimmie, faithful each morning at his desk in the old man's sanctuary, grew dizzy in the maelstrom of shifting, whirling energy.

A trivial incident had been the foundation on which the old man had built the scheme. A little perfunctory notice in a daily paper had caught his eye some days before his interview with Jimmie. It briefly stated that from the Botanical Gardens two bunches of bananas had been sent to the patients of the tuberculosis hospital on the East river. They had been grown under glass, he read—but they had been grown in the United States! Later, when he thought over the banana problem on the evening after the interview, this recurred to him—they had been grown in the United States. It could be done; there was the proof—he would found a great American industry!

One night some weeks later, the old man pressed a button and a powerful group gathered around the long directors' table in the private room of his uptown club. There were a couple of New England senators and a few congressmen from scattered but reliable constituencies, and the remainder were representative of the heavy-caliber, substantial business interests. On each chair lay a printed pamphlet—the charter, as it stated on the cover, of the Consolidated Tropical Fruit Products Development company; folded within was a blank for stock subscription pledges. Attached by a wire clip was a typewritten statement, headed: "For the Daily Press."

Jimmie sat at the old man's right near the head of the table. His name was printed in the pamphlet as one of the incorporators of the new company, and today he was to take an active part. He was to read a few typewritten statements, as befitted the potential secretary. As the faded Simmons ushered in the last expected magnate, Jimmie's father rapped on the table with his knuckles.

"I reckon most of you gentlemen

HOW MAN'S EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN INCREASED BY THE J. B. L. CASCADE

Over 200,000 people have found that this new method of Internal Bathing keeps them always up to "concert pitch."

That by using it once a week their lower intestine is kept thoroughly clean, pure and sweet, as Nature intended it to be.

That biliousness, with its attendant nervousness, "blueness" and depression, no longer pulls down their efficiency, but they consistently feel bright, confident and capable—also that the more serious ills of constipation (appendicitis, for instance) cannot progress where the J. B. L. Cascade is used.

It is aptly termed "Nature's Own Cure for Constipation," for its operation is just as safe and natural as washing your hands.

Until recently the J. B. L. Cascade has been obtainable only by sending to its inventor, Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., of New York City.

The demand for it now, however, has become so universal through the recommendations of those who are using it, that it has been decided to place it in the hands of leading druggists throughout the country.

Harry Mitchell, 466 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, is now showing and explaining the J. B. L. Cascade.

They are also distributing a very interesting booklet on Internal Bathing, called "Why Man of Today is Only 50 per cent. Efficient," which can be obtained on request without cost, by writing to Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 745, 280 College Street, Toronto.

know the purpose of this meeting—at least in a general sort of way," he announced, "so that we can get together on some of the details. I won't take up any more time now except to say that I'm backing this proposition to the limit. It's the best project I've ever handled, and if we all stand together on it there's more profits in it than we've ever made before."

"Another thing; Jim here is to be the secretary—and there's a lot of room in it for some more sons and relatives, and I guess that'll come in handy for most of you, anyhow. You've read the copy of the charter of the Consolidated Tropical Fruit Products Development company; it's to raise bananas on the waste lands in New England, and it's drawn so that we've the power to run anything from a Dago boarding-house to a pipe line. Jim, read that statement that's been written for the newspapers, and then if there's no objection we'll send it out."

Jimmie arose with his mimeographed typewritten copy in his hand, and read:

Experiments made in the past few years in the growing of bananas under glass in the Botanical Gardens of New York have demonstrated conclusively that it can be done. A new field is thereby opened to American industry. Two bunches were recently presented to a local tuberculosis hospital in triumphant conclusion of these experiments.

No more important field for a great national industry has been opened up than that which lies in the development of this tremendous and proven opportunity. Not only will it solve the question of the enormous areas of abandoned farms and cut-timber tracts throughout New England and the Middle States, and thereby give employment to thousands of workmen, but it will react throughout the country and stimulate every industry that is related to this great development of the American home-grow banana. This is obvious when it is considered that millions of feet of glass will be required for the vast areas of greenhouses, that thousands of tons of structural steel will be needed for the frames, and vast quantities of paint and putty to finish their construction; also, in the line of accessories, there are the boilers and heating pipes, the brick and cement, and the enormous demand for coal that will bring prosperity to all these trades.

The Consolidated Tropical Fruit Products company proposes to begin on a moderate scale and at the end of the first year to have one hundred thousand acres of these abandoned and cheap lands under glass, and to expand this acreage as rapidly as possible. It is safe to say that no industry that has been undertaken in this country in the last half century has held such tremendous possibilities of profit and prosperity as lie in the growing of the American banana. It is only natural to expect that our government will lend its protection to such a vital national enterprise.

Jimmie laid down the typewritten page, and the old man handed him another. "This is the engineers' report. Read it, Jim. No, not all of it; just the summary—I've marked it."

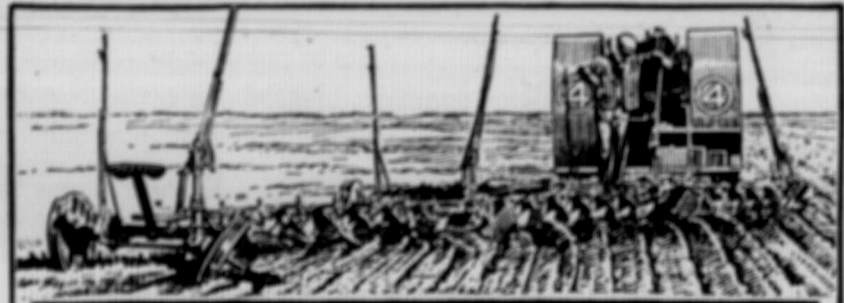
And Jimmie read:

As the result of the above-mentioned experiments (the two bunches grown in the Botanical Gardens) it becomes a simple matter to arrive at the total production on the basis of the first year's operations, i.e., a basis of one hundred thousand acres under glass and planted to bananas. It is proposed to use the latest methods and intensive cultivation, and therefore the banana trees should be planted ten feet apart each way. This will give an average of four hundred banana trees to the acre, or a total of forty million banana trees. Allowing only one bunch of bananas to the tree and also figuring but two hundred bananas to the bunch, there would therefore be grown for the first year the total of eight billion, or eight thousand million, bananas.

Continued next Week

GRAIN CAR LEAKING

The Grain Growers' Guide has been advised that the Canadian Pacific car No. 146016 was seen in a leaking condition west of Makaroff, Man., on the C.N.R. main line, on October 2. The informant believed that the car was loaded with wheat.



Sold On Approval

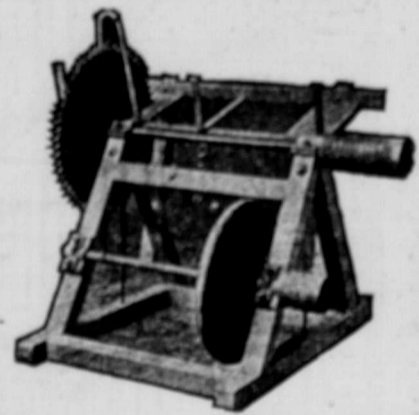
When the manufacturer can afford to sell a farm tractor on approval, there's one thing certain—that he comes pretty near knowing that it will give satisfaction. He could give no more positive proof of his confidence. THE BIG FOUR "30" is the only tractor ever sold on approval. You give it a thorough trial in your own field and do not pay a cent for it until you have satisfied yourself that it will do all that is claimed for it. That's a pretty good way to buy a tractor.



WRITE NOW for our book "Some 331 Records," tells you all about what other farmers have done with THE BIG FOUR "30."
EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM CO.
Manufacturers of the Largest and Most Complete Line of Farm Machinery in the World
168 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

School of Gas Tractoring opens November 11, at Minneapolis.
Write Big Four Tractor Works, Minneapolis, Minn. for Particulars.

Ask for WATSON'S when you buy Saws!



Absolutely best value in their line. Heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid fly-wheel, three pulleys, strong, rigid frame. WATSON'S Cordwood Saws are specially designed for the purpose. Equipped with ratchet pulley. Regularly furnished with 26-inch saws.

We Sell

- Sleighs, all sizes
- Pole and Cordwood Saws
- Grain Grinders
- Straw Cutters
- Horse Powers
- Wheel Barrows
- Root Pulpers
- Channel Steel Harrows
- Boss Wood Harrows
- Steel Boss Harrows
- Harrow Carts
- Pulverizers
- Lawn Goods
- Tarpaulin Sowers
- Warehouse Trucks
- Double Trees and Neck-Yokes
- Heider Eveners
- Janesville Plows, etc., etc.

If you want saws that are safe and easy to run, strongest on the market and that stay sharp,

Get WATSON'S

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us



WINNIPEG - MAN.

\$50.00 a Day Drilling Wells The Year Around

Farmers, Engineers, Railroad Men—Live Men, Everywhere—Breaking Into This Enormously Profitable Occupation

From \$15.00 a MONTH to \$50.00 a DAY! The startling record made by W. E. Strait, Concordia, Kan., a man who knew as little about drilling as he did about dressmaking until the Great Armstrong Line of Well-Drilling Machinery set him on his feet. One of hundreds of cases proving future in this business now so simplified by the Armstrong machine with its 50 years of manufacturing experience back of it. Big demand for drilled wells everywhere.

Armstrong Machinery famous for its improvements. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch delivers full power exactly where it is required. Provides ideal elliptic drilling motion with absolute minimum friction. Gives more complete control over drilling motion than any other method. Three levers at driller's right hand complete every operation. Experienced drillers rave over it. This and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, balance wheels, cast brakes, cams, lammers, treadle beams, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and ratchets that complicate other drills. Only one rear and pinion used on entire machine. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. One man can set up and operate the Armstrong

Canadian Branch For the benefit of our Canadian customers we have opened a branch house in Saskatoon, Sask., and carry in stock a complete line of machines, drilling and fishing tools, cable and supplies, repairs for Monarch, Elliptic Jetting, Elliptic Rock, Climax, New Climax and Waterloo machines. We are prepared to make prompt shipment of your orders.

Wonderful 184-Page Drill Book explains all processes of drilling. Fastest and most economical drilling machinery made. Armstrong Gasoline and Steam Drills, traction and non-traction, walking beam, speeding rick, rotaries and combination outfits, also famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever at drilling end. Everything guaranteed. Send 12c for postage and get valuable book by return mail. **ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 612 Second Avenue, SASKATOON, SASK.** Factory—Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Effects of Protection in the United States

(By Joseph Leggett, Attorney-at-Law, San Francisco.)

To claim that the United States is an example of a nation whose experience furnishes proof of the beneficial results of adherence to the system called "Protection" is to betray unpardonable ignorance of fact, or to give proof of disingenuous bias.

The United States of America is the most perfect example of a free trade nation that the history of the world has ever furnished. And its career as a nation has demonstrated to the whole world the beneficial results of absolute free trade. The forty-eight sovereign states that now constitute the Union are guaranteed perfect freedom of trade with each other. The late James G. Blaine was in his time regarded as the foremost advocate of protection in this country. In his "Twenty Years of Congress," Vol. 1, pp. 210, 211, published in 1884, referring to the framers of the Constitution of the United States, he said: "They now had the opportunity, as citizens of a free republic, to show the generous breadth of their statesmanship, and they did so by providing in their Constitution, that Congress should never possess the power to levy a tax or duty on articles exported from any state."

"At the same time, trade was left absolutely free between all the states of the Union, no one of them being permitted to levy any tax on exports or imports beyond what might be necessary for its inspection laws. Still further to enforce this needful provision, the power to regulate commerce between the States was given to the general government. The effect of these provisions was to insure to the United States a freedom of trade beyond that enjoyed by any other nation. Fifty-five millions of American people (in 1884), over an area nearly as large as the entire continent of Europe, carry on their exchanges by ocean, by lake, by river, without the exactions of the tax-gatherer, without the detention of the custom house, without even the recognition of state lines. In these great channels, the domestic exchanges represent an annual value perhaps twenty-five times as great as the total exports and imports." Twenty years later, in 1904, it was stated by competent authority, that the annual value of the domestic trade between the States was at least fifty times as great as the total exports and imports of the whole country. I believe this to be an under estimate rather than an over estimate.

Mr. Blaine attributed the unexampled development and marvellous prosperity of the United States to the enjoyment of free trade and protection at the same time. But if the benefit of each system was in proportion to the volume of business which was affected by it, it is easy to see how much more of the development and prosperity is to be credited to free trade than to protection.

But even as to that partial "protection" which the founders of the Republic left, unfortunately, in the power of the Congress to adopt, that is the tariff on imports, the history of the United States furnishes convincing proof of the superior advantages of freedom of trade.

It is an interesting fact that in the march of progress the two branches of the English-speaking race on opposite sides of the Atlantic have kept nearly even step with each other.

Sometimes one led, sometimes the other. England abolished the slave trade in 1807, the United States in 1808. The former abolished slavery in 1833, the latter in 1863. In the matter of the extension of the right of suffrage, and in the matter of providing free popular instruction for the masses of the people, the United States has always kept far in the lead. In 1846, after a seven years' struggle, led by Richard Cobden and John Bright, two of the noblest names that adorn the pages of English history, England abandoned the system of protection, and adopted the principle of free trade, to which she has firmly adhered ever since.

In the same year the United States adopted the Walker tariff, which was the nearest approach to free trade that this country had ever made. So well did the country prosper under this tariff

that in 1857 Congress by the votes of members of all parties still further reduced it. Mr. Blaine, in his book already referred to, at page 196, says: "The tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence that in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted by any of the three parties which presented presidential candidates." And of the period between 1846 and 1857, at pages 202 and 203, he says: "Manufactures were not stimulated at the expense of the commercial interest. Both developed in harmony, while agriculture, the indispensable basis of all, was never more flourishing. The farmers and planters at no other period of our history were in receipt of such good prices, steadily paid to them in gold coin for their surplus product, which they could send to the domestic market over our own railways and to the foreign market in our own ships." And on page 202 he says: "Our carrying trade grew so rapidly that in ten years, from the day the tariff of 1846 was passed our tonnage exceeded the tonnage of England."

Had the country remained at peace for the ten years following 1857 there is good reason to believe that this country would have become more thoroughly free trade than England has ever been, and would have won and kept the first place in the rank of commercial nations. The progress it made towards that goal

between 1846 and 1857 justifies that conclusion.

President Lincoln in his first message to Congress, in 1861, drawing his conclusion from the social and industrial conditions everywhere prevailing in these states at that time, said: "This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all." But the Civil War marred this ideal state of things so well and truthfully described by Lincoln, and gave to Privilege and Plutocracy their opportunity to force upon the people of this democratic Republic the same social stratification and the same economic inequality that have so long cursed the subjects of the old world monarchies.

It was the Civil War that fastened "Protection" upon this country. Henry George, in "Protection or Free Trade," p. 16, says: "Nor could protection have reached its present height in the United States but for the Civil War. While attention was concentrated on the struggle and mothers were sending their sons to the battlefield, the interests that sought protection took advantage of the patriotism that was ready for any sacrifice to secure protective taxes such as had never before been dreamed of, taxes which they have ever since managed to keep in force, and even in many cases to increase."

And what a Pandora's box of ills, social, economic and political, has this triumph of the protection interests let loose upon us! President Taft would be laughed to scorn if he dared claim that the condition of the masses of the people of this Republic today is as satisfactory, hopeful and inspiring as President Lincoln publicly declared it to be in the first year of his administration. The tramp, unknown to America before the war, and his concomitant, the multi-

millionaire, are with us. We maintain a standing army of a million unemployed. Strikes and lockouts keep the country in perpetual turmoil. Trusts and combines guarded by protective tariffs retain their strangle hold upon us. Protected manufacturers extort from American citizens, whose votes give them protection, much higher prices than they ask from buyers in foreign lands. Fifty years of the regime of protection have transformed the United States from being "pre-eminently the land of equality" into being as pre-eminently the land of inequality. Sixty years ago it had no monstrous private fortunes; today it has more colossal private fortunes than any other country in the world. One per cent. of its citizens control more of the general wealth than the remaining ninety-nine per cent. And the twenty-four directors of the tariff-fed Steel Trust control one-twelfth of the entire wealth of the country. Nor has it escaped the moral and political decadence which such vastly unequal distribution of wealth necessarily brings in its train. And the gulf between rich and poor threatens to grow fixed and impassable.

From this country to which, in the forties and fifties, people from all lands swarmed to improve their condition, more than half a million of American citizens have within the last six years emigrated to Canada in search of homes, and the number increases every year. And this first recorded American emigration has taken place while the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs were in full force, and last year exceeded one hundred and ten thousand. And in that same year the medical officer for the port of London reported that last year not a single vessel flying the American flag arrived in the Thames from foreign ports. This is the country whose tonnage in 1856 exceeded the tonnage of England, according to Blaine.

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Vertical text on the left margin: ce-no, sold, not, is, all, Field, ne., ed, th, r-, af, he, US, Year, and, Experienced, since, wheels, sprockets, and, Strong, in, Hask, -ing, tools, Climax, and, make, prompt, cases, of, drill, most, durable, strong, Gas, on, expanding, rick, special, Gasoline, ing, and, Ever, by, return, mail, TOON, SASK., (15), GUIDE

TAXATION REFORM IN ONTARIO

That taxation reform is making long strides in Ontario is apparent in several directions, and from several recent events. On Tuesday last the city council of Hamilton decided to petition the provincial legislature for such change in the Ontario Assessment Act as shall permit the municipality to exempt improvements to whatever extent is desired from taxation, the land to remain assessed at its full value.

In the discussion of the question, strong arguments were advanced in favor of such reform. It was declared to be simply an extension of the local option principle that already largely prevails in municipal government. One alderman showed that such exemption in the past would have had large effect in preventing hurtful land speculation, forcing the owners to throw the land upon the market, instead of holding it against the public interest for greater private profit.

In Toronto, also, a strong word has been spoken for the exemption of improvements by Controller Church. After an extended trip through the Canadian West, undertaken largely for the purpose of studying the taxation methods of the Western provinces, he flatly declares his belief that a modified form of single tax would greatly benefit Toronto. With the partial exemption of improvements he fully and heartily agrees, and will so advocate in a report to be presented soon to the city council.

Whoever has visited the West, and observed at first hand the actual working of land value taxation, becomes firmly convinced of its value. With the conviction comes the wonder that the East has not yet discovered the justice and profit of the principle. It is no longer in any sense an experiment, but has been proved worthy after years of practical experience. In all of the three westernmost provinces, it is difficult today to find a man who does not fully endorse the new taxation principle. The testimony of the tried is the most convincing of all arguments. —Ottawa Citizen.

PROTECTION'S FAILURE IN AUSTRALIA

The Bulletin is clamoring for more Protection on boots. It alleges that the Victorian boot industry is on the down grade, that the exports have diminished one-third since 1908, and that, conversely, the value of imported boots increased 50 per cent. between 1908 and 1911. The cabbage garden, as the Bulletin points out, is the great bootmaking state of the Commonwealth, and most of the factories are to be found in the constituency of the

Harness Catalogue WRITE FOR IT

Thos. McKnight
166 Princess St. Winnipeg

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

We have the following letter from P. Peters, Walleck, Sask — "I am enclosing one dollar (\$1.00) for which I wish you would send me a Threshers' Account Book. We got one from you last fall and it proved very satisfactory."

That is what they all say who use our Threshers' Account Book. We have already sent out a hundred copies to threshermen all over the West and still have a good supply on hand. Any thresherman who wishes to keep his accounts up to date and to know how he stands every night should have a copy of our Threshers' Account Book. It is complete in every way and gives duplicate accounts which may be handed to the farmer the minute the last sheaf has passed through the separator. The Threshers' Account Book will be sent to any address by return mail, post paid, for one dollar (\$1.00).

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

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

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

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

Remember, your suit or overcoat comes right to your door, all the carriage and duty charges paid by us, and it is shipped five days after your order reaches London.

Don't put this matter off—you'll soon be needing a suit. So send now, while the thought is in your mind.

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HERE'S A GREAT TEST.—When you get your patterns, take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby.

Minister of Customs, wherefore the Bulletin soundly berates that "alleged protectionist" for neglecting his constituents and going back on his fiscal faith. "His constituents, the sacked bootmakers, greatly desire to know what Tudor has to say about it," says the Bulletin with fine irony. Well, if the Minister is a thinking man, he can make a most effective reply. The Victorian boot manufacturers have been "protected" for over thirty years. They are protected to the extent of 30 per cent. against the British manufacturer and 35 per cent. against their American and Austrian competitors. Their raw material is all produced locally. Unlike their European rivals, they haven't got to import hides and tanning bark from the uttermost ends of the earth. An isolated, wealthy and increasingly populous community provides them with an ideal home market, and the vogue of their commodities is assisted not inconsiderably by the made-in-Australia movement. In fact, all the conditions which are supposed to make for manufacturing prosperity are present in this case—local raw materials, a profitable home market, old-established factories, the natural protection afforded by distance, the artificial protection accorded by high customs duties, and a patriotic sentiment in favor of local products. And yet we are informed that the industry is on the down grade. The Melbourne manufacturer wails that his foreign competitors, handicapped though they are by freights, dearer raw material, and the tariff wall, are beating him in his own centre. He feels the home market slipping away from him, and bellows for a higher tariff and an export duty on hides, which will enable him to add at least 25 per cent. to the price of an article which is already dear enough in all conscience. In short, an old-established manufacturing industry, which should really be able to get along without high customs duties, having every advantage over its competitors save the single item of labor, is in such a sick and sorry condition, after thirty odd years of "protection," that it can only be restored to health, the Bulletin tells us, by the imposition of prohibitive duties, which means giving the manufacturer carte blanche to charge the consumer as much as he likes. Doesn't this prove that "protection" is a fool policy—that nothing but absolute prohibition of imports can stop the natural system of international barter by which Australia receives foreign commodities in exchange for its wheat and wool?—Perth, West Australia, Sunday Times.



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Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on Experience un- 10 Days Trial

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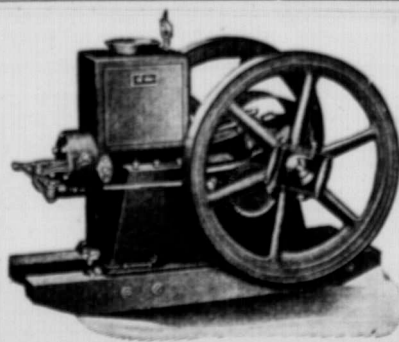
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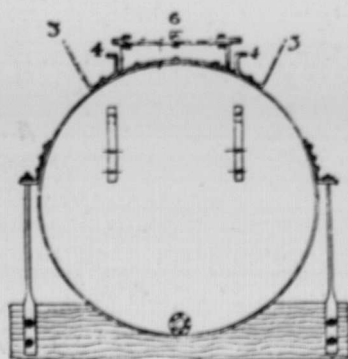
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LAURIER FOR CANADIAN NAVY

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier tonight delivered his message on the naval problem. Faced by an audience estimated at between five and seven thousand cheering people the Liberal chieftain dealt freely and frankly with the questions.

"At the present time," said he, "there are some men in Toronto and in Winnipeg, well disposed men in both parties, Liberal and Conservative—who have signed a memorial, a copy of which they have sent to me, asking the leader of the government to consult with the leader of the opposition, my humble self, with a view to making the naval policy unanimous, but the thought has forced itself upon me, would it not make more for the unanimity of the naval policy to address the request to the two warring factions in the Conservative party, to Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Borden, to Mr. Monk and Col. Hughes, to the Nationalist and to the Imperialist and urge them earnestly, patriotically, to try to come together and evolve a worthy policy, worthy of Canada, and worthy of a daughter of the Motherland?"

Waiting on Borden

"We wait for the policy of the government, and will judge it on its merits—on its merits—I repeat. We will support it if it is right and oppose it if it is wrong, but the judgment shall be given upon merit and not upon passion or prejudice.

"In the meantime—and while we continue to wait, and wait, and wait, (Laughter), we stand where we have stood right along. Our policy is a Canadian navy, built in Canada, equipped in Canada, manned in Canada, under the control of the Canadian parliament and the Canadian people, and ready if Britain should ever be in danger—I will not say that—if Britain should ever be on trial—to do its part, a worthy part, as a loyal daughter of the old Motherland."

"What has the government been doing during the twelve months it has been in office?"

"One could hardly say that they have been inactive," smiled the chief. "They have been active wrangling among themselves. They have assembled day by day at the cabinet council board, but have not yet been able to announce that it has been possible for them to come together on a permanent naval policy. The trouble has been that mated with the demon Nationalist is the demon Jingoism, and the two demons have been ruling the roost. They have prevented the government coming together in practical action. Oh, my friends, they sowed the wind and they are reaping the whirlwind. They cannot reconcile the conflicting passions they have aroused. We must continue to wait for a permanent policy."

CANADA'S REVENUE GROWS

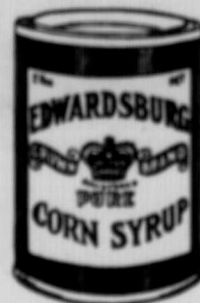
Ottawa, Oct. 4.—The Dominion's financial statement for the past six months made available today shows a total revenue of \$81,378,650, an increase of no less than \$17,309,126 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase averages nearly three millions per month and is the largest on record for any half year in the history of the Dominion.

The growth of imports with consequent increase in customs revenue accounts for the greater part of the total gain. For the six months the customs receipts totalled \$56,455,196, a gain of \$14,170,611 over last year. Excise revenue totalled \$10,182,614, a gain of about one and one-third millions. Post office revenue increased by \$600,000.

With the growing revenue there have also been growing expenditures. The expenditure of consolidated fund accounts for the six months totalled \$43,931,539, an increase of about eight millions, or about 23 per cent. over the first half of the fiscal year. Capital expenditure, the figures for which are necessarily incomplete, shows an expenditure of \$11,671,983 which is practically the same as for the corresponding period of last year.

The net debt of the Dominion at the end of September was \$313,508,376, a decrease of \$3,016,796 during the month and a decrease of over ten millions as compared with the debt on September 30, last year.

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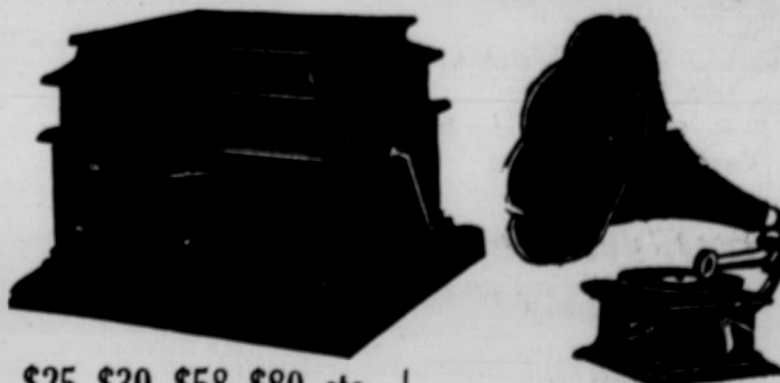
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The Columbia has a old-fashioned sharp sapphire points to wear out your Records
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

YOUR DUTY TO YOUR DAUGHTER

The mills of life have gone on for many years grinding out, with each new generation a fresh grist of wives and mothers utterly ignorant of the responsibilities and duties that are before them. Experience, which is a very thorough but sometimes a very bitter teacher, trains them in time and yet, when they have daughters of their own they bottle up all the knowledge they have so hardly learned and send these daughters out to face many unknown trials without a single word of advice or help.

I think these mothers plead modesty as the reason for not discussing certain very vital and intimate subjects with their daughters. While I do not believe in ever speaking lightly about the truths of life or in discussing them in season and out, there are times when they have to be faced and then I think it is not immodest to speak about them quietly and frankly and gravely as one of the natural and beautiful things that life unfolds as it progresses.

I can never get over my amazement at those mothers down East and in the Old Country who send their daughters out here as brides among strangers and never say a word to them about the motherhood that is almost certain to be theirs. As I told you before, I am inclined to think that only the vulgarminded can see anything shocking in the thought of parenthood, and these are the sort of people who tie babies' slippers to the baggage of the newly-married couple and make doubtful jokes about the visit of the stork. How I hate all that sort of thing—the common jesting that tries to cheapen what should be the most sacred and wonderful experience a man and a woman have to meet in life. So I hope you will agree with me when I say that I think the world will have advanced a revolution when we learn to speak of fatherhood and motherhood frankly and seriously when the necessity arises and when we hold it far too sacred to be spoken of flippantly.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address your letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Anyone desiring an answer by mail is requested to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

MAKING THRESHING TIME EASIER

Dear Friends:—Having received so much helpful advice from the Sunshine page, I feel as though I should try and return some of it. I will tell you one way of using up your old cashmere stockings. Take the tops off them and make little pullovers for baby when starting to creep. It saves the white diapers from getting so dirty, and saves lots of hard rubbing.

Paul wants to know how to tell when baby has colic and what to do. Generally when babies have colic they draw their legs up and kick and cry very hard and then they may stop a while and cry again. I give a few drops of peppermint in a little sweetened warm water, lay on the stomach and pat them hard. This helps them to get the wind off their stomachs, which is the cause of all the trouble.

To help out threshing time, bake a large spice cake in a dripping pan, cook a big jar of beets and make a big batch of ginger snaps and also of white cookies and put down cellar and they will keep nicely for a week before the threshers come. Stew a pan of prunes and sweeten and then set away in a cool place, a few days ahead of time, and then when you haven't room in your oven for pies or puddings (which take so long) mix up a custard and bake and give the hungry threshers "prune custard," and they will like it as well as pie,—it is much more easily prepared. Will someone please send a recipe for chili sauce from green tomatoes? Hoping someone will benefit by this, I will sign myself

HAPPY FARMER'S WIFE.

FIRST DUTY IS TO CHILDREN

Dear Sunshine:—

I have been an interested reader of your page for some time, and having taken particular notice of both "Lorna Doone's" and "Lasca's" letters as to the advisability of taking fallen girls into the home, as a help towards reform, I feel as though I would like to say a few words. For my part, I have no doubt whatever as to what is right. I think it would be taking a very great risk, for, as we know, very few such girls really reform, even given the chance. I agree with "Lasca" in thinking that it would be a weak man indeed who could not withstand temptation in the home, but what about the young children? That is where I consider the most danger lies. I think if a woman does her duty in the home, in the training of her children, she cannot be too particular as to those she admits to the privacy of home, especially on the farm, where the hired help, girls or men, are treated like one of the family, and are bound to associate with and influence the children to a certain extent. I could mention instances I know of children being harmed in this way.

Mothers have no time to spend in reforming strange girls. If women really feel the responsibility that rests with them and train their own children properly, there would be fewer girls to need reform. One generally finds that women who go in for reform, etc., do so to the neglect of their own children and home, later on to find their children a disappointment instead of a joy and comfort. For my part I shall be happy if in later years I can feel that I have fulfilled my part in training my own children up in the fear and knowledge of the Lord, which is able to make them wise unto salvation.

I think this is a subject to be looked at from all sides, so hope, Sunshine, this letter will find a corner of your page.

Wishing your paper and its readers success.

A MOTHER OF TWO.

Johnny Williams had been bad again. "Ah, me, Johnny!" sighed his Sunday School teacher. "I am afraid we shall never meet in heaven." "What have you been doin'?" asked Johnny with a grin.



7469—Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Diagonal or Straight Front, with or without Belt. 2 3/4 yards 36, for 6 year size

7487—Norfolk Coat, 34 to 40 bust. 3 1/4 yards 36. 3/4 yard 21 inches wide for collar, for medium size.

7479—Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Two-Piece Skirt and Set-In Sleeves in Full or Three-Quarter Length. 4 yards 36, 5 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for collar and cuffs, for 16 year size.

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7473—Four-Piece Skirt with Tunic Effect, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 2—yards 36 for upper portion of tunic, 1 yard 27 or 36 for lower portion, for medium size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

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" 1000. " 2500. "	50
" 2500. " 5000. "	55
" 5000. " 10000. "	60
" 10000. " 25000. "	65
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" 50000. " 100000. "	75
" 100000. " 250000. "	80
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" 1000000. " 2500000. "	95
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SNAP GOES THE CAMERA!

I have just received a letter from Lillian Mersey, of Springfield, saying that she for one would be very sorry to see the camera contests dropped. I hope Lillian saw last week that we are going to give prizes for pictures of "The Oldest Inhabitant."

The oldest inhabitant means the oldest person or thing on the farm or in the district where you live. Now, I am not going to suggest a single thing. I want you to put on your thinking caps and see what clever pictures you can send me, but I will tell you something that may perhaps help. Once upon a time some boys and girls were asked to take a picture of "Coming Home." One sent a picture of an automobile being drawn home by an old horse, another showed a colt with its foot on the stable doorstep, another some aeroplanes in the sky, and still another a small white cat creeping along the fence. All these were "Coming Home." See if you cannot send me something just as clever for "The Oldest Inhabitant."

All pictures must be in my office not later than November 15.

You must get the signature of teacher or parent to certify that the picture is

mate and stroked her with his bill, all the time they were talking to each other and saying how glad they were that mamma helped her out. This seemed like a very thoughtful thing for an old drake to do. This is a true story.

ELLA MAY POLLOCK (15)

TWO PET COYOTES

I am going to try to win a prize by telling of our pet coyotes. My brothers got them when they were very young. Mamma named them Pat and Bridget. I think Patsy was the nicest. We could put our hands in his mouth or pinch his ears and pull his tail for all he cared. We could turn them loose and they would not run away. Even when "the boys" took them for walks out on the prairie they stayed near them all the time. But they did one thing which was the main cause of their deaths. They killed five chickens. One winter morning we turned them loose for a "run" in the snow. They tramped the snow down hard everywhere around the buildings, and that was their last "run," for that afternoon "the boys" skinned them. Oh, I tell you we could have cried to see their little paths after they were dead. Well, I think I had



A novel type of transportation in vogue near Quebec

your own work and that the age given is correct.

Three books will be given as prizes for the three best pictures received.

DIXIE PATTON.

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

A DUCK'S INTELLIGENCE

(This story has earned Honorable Mention.)

One time when my mother was only a young girl an incident occurred which I have often heard her tell about.

They kept a pair of ducks, which used to go down a little creek and into a meadow for a swim. Now this creek had a lot of weeds, roots and sticks in it, but the water was not very deep.

One day the ducks went down to the creek for their daily swim and were gone only a short time when the old drake came back alone. He stood on the doorstep saying, "Quack, quack." Mamma chased him away, but he came back. She went after him again, but a second time he came. This time he seemed in a great hurry, and after coming back a third time, mamma just noticed that he was alone. She followed him this time and every little way he would look around as much as to say: "Hurry up." Then he would go on as fast as his little short legs could carry him.

When mamma got to the creek she saw the old duck stuck fast in a root. She could not get away and would soon have been drowned, as the water was flowing over her and pulling her under. Mamma went and got her out. She was not hurt at all. The old drake was so very pleased that he went up to his

better not write any more, although I have much more to say about Patsy and Bridget (pet names).

Hoping that I will win a prize, I am, GRACE HAMREN (14).

P.S.—Now girls, we must not allow those boys to beat us every time.

TWO GOSLINGS

I am going to tell you a story of two little goslings.

I was visiting with a friend of mine who had two little goslings that had no mother so she kept them in the house. It was amusing to watch them. If one started off without the other it would cry "wait, wait," and if the other one went first it would cry "Adie, Adie," so we christened them Wait and Adie. But poor Adie met with a sad end. My friend and I went out one morning to milk and forgot to put out the pup and when we came in he had killed poor Adie so Wait was left alone.

So we put it out with an old hen and she took pity on poor Wait and is raising it.

MABLE EVANS.

Dixie Patton:

Dear Friend:—I received the book of fairy tales and I am very pleased with it. I have read it through and think it is very nice.

MABLE EVANS.

AMENDED

When a Scotch schoolmaster entered the temple of learning one morning he read on the blackboard: "Our teacher is a donkey."

The pupils expected there would be a cyclone, but the philosophic pedagogue contented himself with adding the word "driver" and opened the school as usual.

Send for Holeproof Hose

Today Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months 25c to 50c a pair—Men, Women, Children

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YOU are wasting your comfort when you wear darned hose. Holeproof Hose for men, women, children and infants END darning at once and for all time. Get six pairs today. Wear them SIX MONTHS! If any wear out we'll replace them free. A definite GUARANTEE SLIP with six coupons goes with each box of six pairs. It covers EVERY STITCH of the stocking, not just the heel and toe. We have sold hose under this guarantee for the past thirteen years. Why worry with hose that wear out in a week when there are hose like these?

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One Million People are to-

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You ought to wear them. We pay the top market price for our cotton yarn—an average of 70c a pound. Common yarn costs but 30c. We use silk from Japan, the best we can buy. There are no finer hose to be had.

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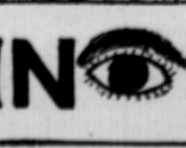


WORK THIS PUZZLE! SEND NO MONEY!!

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ALSO A PRIZE OF \$10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED BY the above Two Sketches, will receive a \$50 GOLD WATCH or... \$50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you. Write the names of the Cities in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address plainly.

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DEPT. 28

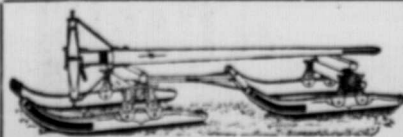
The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

which a worker owns and uses in connection with that industry may seriously affect the individual welfare of the worker, and consequently the community of workers in that industry. If the tariff had been the sole determining factor in the high price of wheat in England prior to the abolition of the Corn Laws, one would naturally expect to see their repeal followed immediately by a marked fall in prices. Such, however, was not the case, for prices continued high for many years, the "ruin" not coming until the seventies and eighties—surely conclusive proof that free trade was not the cause. To what, then, was this so-called "ruin" of the English farmer due? We must look further afield than the abolition of tariffs, and in doing so, we find during the years 1870-80 a million people migrating from Europe and the Eastern States of North America towards the Western plains, to secure a livelihood by means of agriculture, at that time chiefly wheat raising. Figures show that, during those ten years 59,417,804 acres of U. S. public lands were sold, to which must be added an additional 11,800,000 of state lands in Texas, as well as 9,410,000 belonging to the railway companies. These facts, coupled with a rapid and contemporary development of rapid and cheap means of transportation, had, in the writer's opinion, a much greater influence over the prices of grain in England than the abolition of the Corn Laws could ever possibly have had. Another factor in the cause of the cheapening of foodstuffs in England was, undoubtedly, the very marked superiority of the Americans' milling methods over their English competitors. All this leads one to the conclusion that the English farmer as a grain grower was not untaxed—if I may use the expression—but competed out of existence, and the same competition did the same thing, though perhaps to a lesser degree, for the farmer of the New England States.

The word "competition" brings one to prevailing conditions in Canada. Such of us as favor a protective tariff I would remind that we are working under the competitive system, and that the commodities which we produce are not valued by what it has cost us to produce them, but by what it costs to reproduce similar products. No matter how high the price of implements, clothing, etc., may be—and all these factors decide what it costs us to raise a bushel of wheat—it has no effect on the price we receive for that wheat. A protective tariff on any commodity must, unless it fails in its avowed object, which it sometimes does—necessarily increase the price of that commodity to the consumer and thereby increase the cost of production of any commodity he may produce, be it boots or wheat. It is in this essential, and this essential only, that the working farmer differs from the city wage worker, for while in the latter case increased cost of production is always met by increased wages in the case of the former, the increased cost of production is not met by a corresponding increase in price of wheat, cattle, etc.

The Western farmer must, of necessity, compete with all comers on the world's market. He must compete against men working under similar conditions with much lower priced implements, etc. He must compete against those working under more favorable climatic and geographic conditions. He must compete against the bonanza farm using the last word in tractive power



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and machinery, thereby reducing cost of production to a minimum, and last but not least, he must meet those who, with the rudest of implements, fight him in the competitive battle with longer hours of labor, lower standard of living and the almost unpaid toil of wives, children and dependents—by the last I mean the Russian peasants and the "Ryots" of India.

Seeing all this, by virtue of what reasoning does the Western farmer support a policy which, while increasing the cost of all production, cannot give a corresponding increase in what he ultimately receives for that product?

Now, on this same subject of production, it is a truism that no article is produced until it is not only in the proper form, but also in the proper place to satisfy a human need—in the case of wheat the Liverpool market. There fore, the Western farmer does not, properly speaking, produce wheat, but only the raw material for finishing wheat, and it is in the finishing processes of wheat production, in the application of the "utility" place by means of the tools of transportation and storage, which he does not own, that the farmer is exploited and brought into the same economic class as the city proletarian. As Kautsky says: "The proletarian of the country is the farmer," not because of mere companionship in misery, but because of his economic position. It is the source of a man's income, and not the amount, which determines his class position. To the above many will doubtless say that by obtaining control of storage facilities, by means of co-operation and compelling the state to assume control of transportation facilities, and granting equitable rates to the farmer, that he will be able to rise out of the proletarian slough. But it is doubtful if the farmer would receive more than a very temporary advantage from such measures. The control of the storage and transportation facilities,—the tool for applying the utility place to his product—would only tend to cheapen production by the elimination of waste, and under the competitive system would in the long run reduce the price of the finished product, for competition always levels down.

In fact, the whole of the farmers' propaganda from reduction of the tariff to the elimination of the land speculator does but tend to economy of production and increased competition.

Agriculture, in company with all other industries, is daily becoming more concentrated. Daily an ever-decreasing minority are gaining an ever-increasing control over the essentials of the agricultural industry in the shape of transportation, marketing, and storage facilities, packing plants, etc., and daily they are demanding an ever-increasing share of the value of the product. Daily the field of the farmers' laborers is being narrowed down, and, Mr. Woodbridge to the contrary, he is becoming more and more dependent upon the workers of other industries for his means of living. To what then must the farmer look if he would improve his social and economic condition? He must learn to look beyond any platform adopted to meet transient conditions, beyond any principle enunciated amid the enthusiasm of annual conventions. All these things, no matter how worthy they may be, and no matter with what sincerity they may be adopted, unless they are in accordance with economic and social evolution will but prove will o' winks, which will lead the farming community yet further into the morass of political and economical bondage. The farmer must learn to treat all these things merely as a means to an end, an end for which, if he be in earnest, he must strive with all that is best in him. And what is that end? It can be written in one word, Co-operation. Co-operation, not merely along lines of consumption and distribution, but along the lines of production as well. Co-operation so far-reaching and all-embracing in its extent, that the whole cursed competitive system will crumble into ruins before it.

I hear someone say that is Socialism. Yes, it is Socialism, with all its attendant bogies of anarchism, free-love, atheism, and whatnot, bogies conjured up by the interested to frighten the misinformed and the ignorant. Nevertheless it is the end.

GERALD J. LIVELY.
Islay, Alta.

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- 2 sheets Standard Journal.
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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Additional Markets

GRAIN INSPECTION RETURNS

On Saturday, Oct. 12, 1,655 cars of spring wheat were inspected for Winnipeg, and on Sunday 901 cars. The amounts of winter wheat on these days were 22 and 19 cars, making the total wheat inspected on Saturday 1,677 cars, compared with 561 a year ago, and on Sunday 911 cars, compared with 779 cars last year.
 Oats inspected Saturday 186 cars, a year ago 60 cars.
 Oats inspected Sunday 73 cars, a year ago 71 cars.
 Barley inspected Saturday 73 cars, a year ago 28 cars.
 Barley inspected Sunday 50 cars, a year ago 66 cars.
 Flax inspected Saturday 22 cars, a year ago 3 cars.
 Flax inspected Sunday 43 cars, a year ago 4 cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market slow and weak. Beeves, \$5.85 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; western steers, \$5.50 to \$8.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.40 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$8.10; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.50.
 Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market steady to a shade up. Light, \$8.70 to \$9.35; mixed, \$8.75 to \$9.45; heavy, \$8.60 to \$9.40; rough, \$8.60 to \$8.80; pigs, \$5.00 to \$8.10; bulk of sales, \$9.00 to \$9.30.
 Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady. Native, \$3.25 to \$4.30; western, \$3.40 to \$4.35; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.35; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$6.85; western, \$4.75 to \$6.95.

NEW WHEAT

There were 894 cars of wheat inspected on Oct. 11, of which 658 were contract grades and 134 "no grade." Last year there were 680 cars of which 354 were contract grades and 52 "no grade."

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Union stock yards receipts were 83 cars, with 1,107 head of cattle, 181 calves, 1,835 hogs and 1,836 sheep and lambs. To-day's quotations: Cattle—Choice butcher, \$5.75 to \$6.00; good medium, \$5.40 to \$5.60; cows, \$3.00 to \$6.00; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.00; commons, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Calves, good veal, \$8.00 to \$9.00; commons, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Stockers and feeders, steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; at \$5.25 to \$5.70; feeding bulls, 900 to 1,400 lbs., at \$4.75 to \$4.25. Milkers and springers, steady demand for good stock at from \$50.00 to \$80.00. Sheep and lambs, market steady; light \$4.00 to \$4.50. Lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.25. Hogs—Market 15 cents higher at \$5.40 fed and watered and \$8.00 to \$8.55 l.o.b.

GREECE ENTERS THE FIGHT

Athens, October 13.—The Greek note to Turkey was handed to the Turkish legation tonight.

The mobilization of the Greek army is proceeding rapidly. Already 125,000 men are under arms with Greeks arriving daily from abroad. A large contingent has already reached here from America. With the recruits it is estimated that 175,000 soldiers can be placed in the field.

As a result of the re-organization of the past few years the whole army has been clothed, equipped and armed with modern rifles. All the infantry regiments have machine gun sections. The transportation by land and sea has been prompt and the efficiency of the mobilization has raised the morale of the troops greatly.

Podgoritz, Montenegro, October 13.—After an engagement lasting until midday Saturday the Montenegrins broke through the Turkish ranks near Tushi and invested the town, which is completely cut off from Scutari.

The Montenegrin army has been fighting for four days along the whole front, penetrating the Turkish territory slowly owing to the many fortifications.

The Turks have burned several Milissori villages. Several Turks have been brought to Podgoritz.

COWLESS MILK IS LATEST

London, Oct. 12.—Synthetic milk is the latest product of the chemical laboratory. Several eminent scientists, including Sir Wm. Crookes, examined and tasted cowless milk at a demonstration yesterday and announced it palatable. The fluid, which is the discovery of three German chemists, is made at Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is the same color as the animal liquid and the inventors claim that it is more nourishing and more easily assimilated than the cow's milk and non-tuberculous.

The method of manufacture is kept secret, but it is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients digested by machinery and is said to keep sweet longer than ordinary milk.

It is proposed to build a factory in London, to make and sell the article at six cents a quart.

WEEDING OUT EMIGRANTS

London, Oct. 1.—A visit to the various Canadian emigration offices in London brings one into contact with the many types of Britons who are contemplating settlement in the Dominion and affords an interesting insight into the methods of selection adopted by the officials.

If one were not aware of the reason which brought them there, it might easily be supposed that they were in the waiting-room of a physician. All the emotions that the face can express are to be seen. Indeed, the positions are very much alike. The doctor advises as to health; the emigration expert advises on a condition which in many cases is of equal if not greater importance.

What kind of men and women are these candidates for a new life in a new country? The best and perhaps the worse types. It is the business of the official to see that only the best go. Here is a prematurely old man, he says he is 40; his face speaks of the privations and troubles of three score years. With earnestness that is pathetic, he pleads that he is able and willing to take up the arduous work of a Canadian farm. Indeed it is his only escape from starvation, for he cannot obtain work here. This "case" can be decided instantly. To the discerning official his undeveloped physique and enfeebled frame render him unfit for Canadian farming. He is a townsman.

The next is of the right type. A country lad, 16 years old, a six footer with the thews and muscles of one who has guided the plough from early boyhood. He is from Somersetshire where he earned \$3 a week and kept himself and he after that \$30 a month and board in Canada. Besides, his friend who went out there years ago has now got a farm of 160 acres. He is going to follow his example. This man is secured right away.

TO BUILD MORMON TEMPLE

Raymond, Alta., Oct. 13.—At the great conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints held recently at Salt Lake City, it was announced that the Mormon church would immediately institute plans and arrangements for the

Ship Your Grain To Us!

Take advantage of our experience. We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship us. We know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges, and we avoid selling on declines. Our business has been built up on our motto: "GOOD RETURNS TO FARMERS." We have been established for twenty-eight years. Don't you believe our experience could be made valuable to you?

Our commission is ONE CENT per bushel—too small to pay anything to agents. We have no agents, you get THE FULL NET PRICE at which your grain is sold, less our 1c per bushel commission.

If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions, and if you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. R., ship to "McBean Bros., Fort William." If on the C.N.R. ship to "McBean Bros., Port Arthur."

If at all possible we strongly advise loading direct from your wagon into the car, thus preserving the identity

of your grain, and also ensuring that you get paid for every bushel you put into the car.

Send us a six or eight ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest quality can be made to draw a good price if properly handled. We understand this business thoroughly, and those are the points that count. Write us for market prospects; you need the BEST; it means MONEY to you. We are not looking for very low prices this coming season.

We are licensed and bonded.

NOTE—A large yield of grain this fall does not mean low prices. Europe needs every bushel of our grain, and will be willing to pay good prices for it. Should prices get below a fair legitimate value, don't sacrifice. Write us for advice. Reference: BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

McBEAN BROS., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1884 AND STILL AT IT

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants
 328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba
 You want results. We get them for you | Write for market quotations. Send samples and ask for values.
 Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"



MANY LARGE FARMERS have written us expressing their appreciation of the many valuable suggestions given in our "NEW 1912 EDITION OF DATA FOR GRAIN SHIPPERS." Have you received one? If not, ask us to mail one to you. We are sure you will find it of value.

Our "DAILY MARKET BULLETIN" is growing more popular every day. You should receive one to keep you in touch with the market when you are shipping. We will be glad to send one on request.

All cars consigned to us will be given the best possible attention. Highest grades and prices obtainable are always received by our experts in charge. Liberal advances, if requested, are made on receipt of bills of lading.

We would like to hear from you today.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD
 COMMISSION DEPARTMENT
 GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

OUR EXPERIENCE

And the PERSONAL ATTENTION we devote to your business, gets the results you want—TRY US!

THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY
 Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, Man. M. K. SMITH Manager

construction of a temple in one of its Canadian colonies. President Joseph Smith made the announcement, stating the matter had been under advisement for some time and that at the general priesthood meeting a unanimous endorsement had been given the proposition. He also declared that the temple would be built in Alberta without delay.

It is estimated by local church officials that the cost of the new temple will be between \$100,000 and \$200,000. It will be a magnificent structure, both within and without, and all of the rites that are performed in the Utah temples will be performed in the one in Alberta. In all probability it will be at Raymond, as this town is the centre of the colonies in Canada from a spiritual standpoint.

The Greens had a new piano, and Eleanor was telling Mildred and the girl across the street about it. "What's the name of your piano?" Mildred inquired of the girl across the street. "Steinmake," was the answer.

"The name of ours is Pickering," said Mildred.

"Well, ours came last night," piped Eleanor, "and we haven't named it yet."

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Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClerk, C-dar Rapids, Ia. 87-1f

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN- couver Island—ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops a sure; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches. Five acres and upwards, easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H. Stewart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort St., Victoria, or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5-13

THREE QUARTER SECTION FARM, THREE miles from Hinton; equipped stock, implements, etc., furniture, including piano; \$42 per acre; without equipment \$35. Charles Peach, Hinton, Sask. 8-6

C. P. E. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-13

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD QUARTER SE- ctions in the famous Cut Knife and Adanac districts, near town; good land, good buildings and plenty water; also livery, feed and sale stable; dray and coal business in connection; quick sale takes crop also. George B. Weller, Adanac, Sask. 10-6

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. For particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6-10

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STOCK RANCH, ideally situated in Southern Alberta; has frequently carried one thousand horses and cattle; abundant hay, water, shelter and free grazing; commodious buildings; fifteen miles fencing; well tilled farm; twenty thousand dollars will buy this best opportunity for profitable stock-raising in Canada. Apply Wm. B. Fawcett, Sackville, New Brunswick. 9-5

WILL RENT OR SELL SECTION OF LAND or part thereof. Apply to E. W. Meadows, Rapid City, Man. 10-3

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 8-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS 25 H.P. GASO- line tractor engine, six furrows Cockshutt gang, nearly new; will take stock for part pay. W. I. Davis, Dundurn, Sask. 17-6

FOR SALE—FORTY HORSE POWER Gas-Scott engine, first class condition; will demonstrate. J. O. Smith, Ell, Man.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY town in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to sell our fruit lands located in British Columbia. These lands are practically adjoining a city of 4,000. The district is a proved one and will stand the most rigid investigation. Liberal commission to the right man. Write at once for our proposition. Campbell Realty Company, Fruit Land Dept., 746 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 10-3

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

LOST OR STOLEN

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the recovery of one bay mare, six years old, weight 1,400 lbs., right foot smaller than left, white moon spot; also roan spot on forehead; should have yearling foal at foot. One dark gray mare, four years old, 1,400 lbs., white spot on forehead, heavy bones and hairy legs. M. J. Redmond, Castor. 11-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-1f

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

2c per Word per Week. 20c per Word for 13 Weeks.
10c per Word for 6 Weeks. 40c per Word for 26 Weeks.
75c per Word for 52 Weeks.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00." contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SEED WHEAT AND POTATOES

MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain, competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

FOR SALE—1000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, grown on breaking, \$1.80 per bushel, sacks included. Get price for large quantities or the lot. S. W. Blockidge, Benito, Man. 14-4

WANTED—CAR OATS, SEND SAMPLE and price to Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask.

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, GROWN ON my Hill farm, free from all impurities; \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Halcarras, Sask.; terms, 75 cents per bushel with order and balance on delivery. William Penny, Halcarras, Sask. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-1f

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS FREMONT six seed, clean, \$1.50 bushel, bags free; also quantity good potatoes. H. Davy, Bratton, Sask. 12-6

Question Drawer

WIFE'S PROPERTY RIGHTS

Ques.—Will you kindly inform me through your Question Drawer what a wife's property rights are in Alberta. 1. Can a husband sell his property without his wife's consent? 2. Can he will it to whom he chooses? 3. If he dies without a will leaving a wife, but no children, to whom does the law give the property, the wife or husband's people?—E. M. Alberta.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. To wife.

ERECTING A LINE FENCE

Ques.—Can a person erect a barbed wire fence for a line fence if the neighbor on the other side objects.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Municipalities have power to pass by-laws regulating the construction of such fences. Enquire at Municipal Office for such by-law if any.

TURKEY FACES ANOTHER WAR

Cettinje, Montenegro, Oct. 8.—Montenegro declared war on Turkey this morning.

The declaration of war was delivered to the Porte by the Montenegrin Charge d'Affaires early today.

Heavy fighting is already in progress along the frontier.

Nine battalions of Turkish troops which were proceeding from Scutari to Tusi, along the Montenegrin frontier, were attacked late yesterday by a detachment of Malissori tribesmen.

The fighting began just outside Tusi and continued all night with vigor. The battle was still in progress this morning.

London, Oct. 8.—The outbreak of war in the Balkans caused no surprise in London, but the quarter in which it started was unexpected. Joint action by the allied Balkan nations and Greece was looked for instead of the initiative being taken by Montenegro, the weakest among them.

The official world here now awaits the announcement that Bulgaria, Servia and Greece have also broken off diplomatic relations with Turkey.

It is assumed that they have chosen today for launching the war so that they may reply to the protest which Austria and Russia are serving upon them in behalf of the powers that it comes too late. Should a general state of war be declared today experts consider that no important engagements can be expected before October 15 and perhaps another week from that date will be required for the Bulgarian and

Turkish armies to come into contact in the region of Adrianople, where the first clash of arms, on a large scale, is considered most probable.

The declaration of war on Turkey reported from Cettinje to have been made today by the little kingdom of Montenegro forestalled the action of the European powers in favor of peace by only a few hours.

WHEN SOOTHING SYRUPS MEAN MURDER

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The recent tragedy at St. Bernard, Que., in which ten sleeping children lost their lives when the house was burned while their parents were absent from home, has drawn widespread attention to the traffic in soothing syrups, because it was reported that the parents, before going out, had dosed the children with soothing syrup to make them sleep.

It was stated that such treatment was not unusual in rural Quebec, and that soothing syrups had a large sale among the country people.

Inquiries among druggists and doctors in Montreal show that these conditions are by no means confined to the country.

In the poorer districts of the city the sale of these drugs for children is declared to have reached enormous proportions, and doctors declare that an immense amount of harm is being done to children as a result.

"It is a common practice with many mothers, when their children are fretful, to drug them to sleep with soothing syrups," said one doctor. The parents are misled by the name "soothing" syrup, and imagine that they are giving the child something harmless and helpful. As a matter of fact, many of these syrups depend for their action on morphine, one of the most dangerous of drugs, and one that should never be used except under doctor's orders.

Not only are these syrups declared to be harmful to the children, but there is good reason to believe, according to a doctor whose practice lies in the poorer districts, that overdoses of the drug have in some cases been the real cause of the death of children.

"We sometimes sell as many as fifty bottles of soothing syrup a week," said one druggist in a working class district, "but there are other stores where the sale is even larger. Many mothers seem to think it indispensable to keep a bottle of soothing syrup in the house."—Montreal Witness.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. References: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE— \$2.00 each; \$5.00 trio; some of last season's, also young stock; large, profitable, ornamental. Order now. Mrs. Francis T. Shipman Birch Hills, Sask. 8-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Frank Holmes Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, prize winners and from heavy laying strain, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.50. Order early. Mrs. John Ricks, Bradfordville, Man. 8-6

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- key toms for sale; bred from prize birds. Miss Byrns, "Greenmount," Nokomis, Sask. 10-3

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenora, Man. 8-26

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED TOULOUSE geese. For particulars apply M. Hampson, Alexander, Man. 9-6

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS; ONE dollar each. Charles Peach, Hinton, Sask. 10-4

PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH, MRS. E. R. Smith, Box 21, Birch Hills, Sask. 10-3

CATTLE

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

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Dewar, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

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

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bond, 6-12 MacGregor, Man.

SWINE

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-1f

BERKSHIRE BOARS, SPRING PIGS AND yearlings; good stock, registered. W. H. Pawson, Jr., Coaldale, Alta. 12-3

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edrans, Man. 4-14

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN, SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 48-1f

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 84-1f

HUNTERS—I WILL TAKE BOARDERS FOR hunting season; rates, \$5.00 per week, or \$1.00 per day, in advance; moose and elk plentiful, only six miles from town. Apply Ross Lamb, Laurier, Man.

THE ARYAN—THE HINDU PAPER OF Canada. Write for particulars to 630 Speed avenue, Victoria, B.C. 12-4

VETERANS' SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 9-1f

VARIOUS KINDS OF SERVICE

in the handling of your grain are offered to you to-day. Your duty is to make use of the service that will be most advantageous to you.

The immediate advantages to be gained, as far as one particular car of grain is concerned, seem to you perhaps to be just about the same. Consider a moment, the future advantages. The difference here is at once apparent. In most things you are always figuring on building for the future; be sure that you do not overlook it in this particular.

Your grain is threshed, you choose your way of marketing it, and you know that a profit is made by someone in this marketing. You should, and you can now, participate in this profit and in the use of it. Just make up your mind to-day and take stock in and ship your grain to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY.

If you are a shareholder you know what the gain is. If you are not a shareholder, you eventually will be and in the meantime there is every advantage Co-operation can bring to be got by shipping to The Grain Growers' Grain Company. You should act at once in this way as you will then be using an organization belonging to and being used by 13,000 farmers and which gives in the handling of your grain a service that for efficiency, progressiveness and result getting power cannot be surpassed. Also, in addition, you will be helping to build up for your own future benefit an organization, that with a record of having bent its every effort and of having spent a large part of its profits towards improving conditions, is facing the future with plans for widening its scope into every helpful field and its determination fixed to eclipse each year its previous record.

Consider This Fact :

When you ship your car to any regular commission company the profits from that car over handling charges goes to that firm. When you ship your car to The Grain Growers' Grain Company all the profits over handling charges goes to bettering conditions for the farmer and in dividends on stock. Over \$50,000 of this profit was distributed last month to 13,000 farmers.

It is this IDEA BEHIND the service that really counts. It is only just the old proven way of getting results, co-operation. It is up to you to start co-operating now by sending your Bill of Lading to

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

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PAY TOP
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Francis T.
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MRS. E. R.
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SHETLAND
of the West.
J. F.
Martney, Man.

READY FOR
J. C.
Wolsey, Alta.

SASK—
Cattle, Stock

UR YOUNG
Clendenning
47-26

BREEDER
Saskian Cattle.

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Registered
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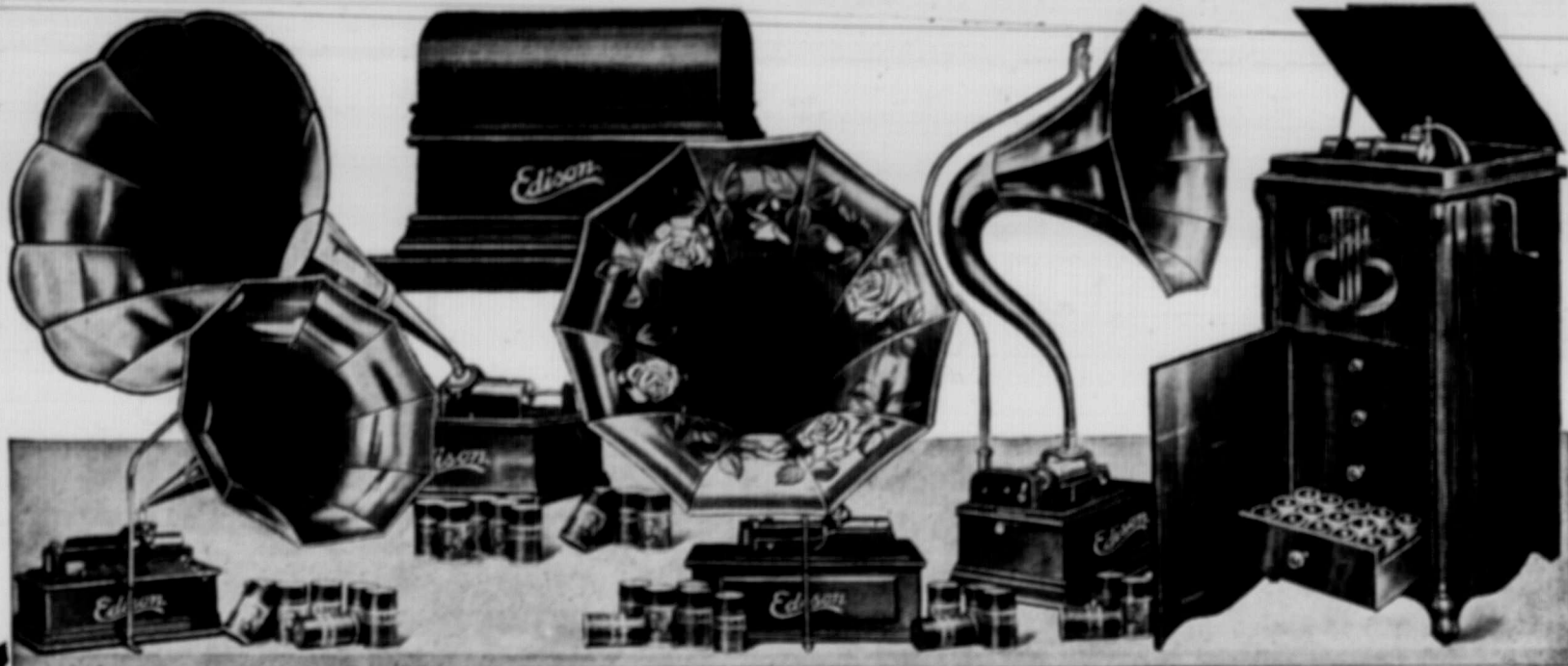
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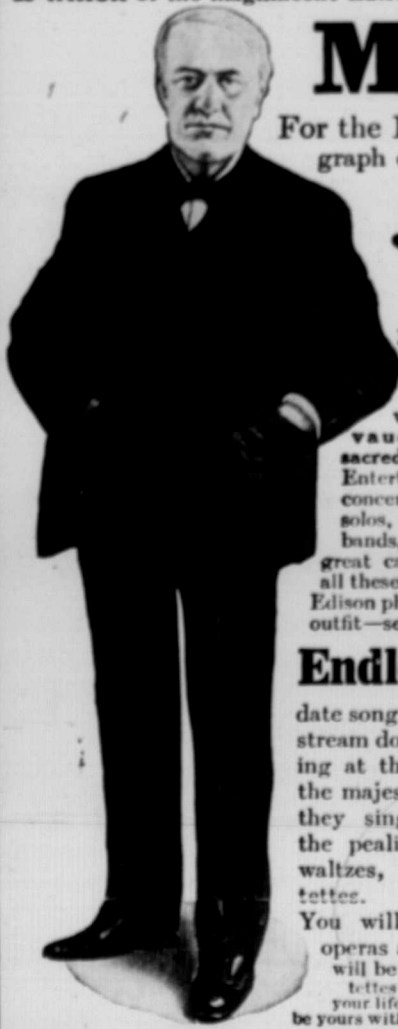
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proved, for sale.
P. Rodgers, 608
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YOUR CHOICE Of These Wonderful New Style EDISONS Shipped **FREE**

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