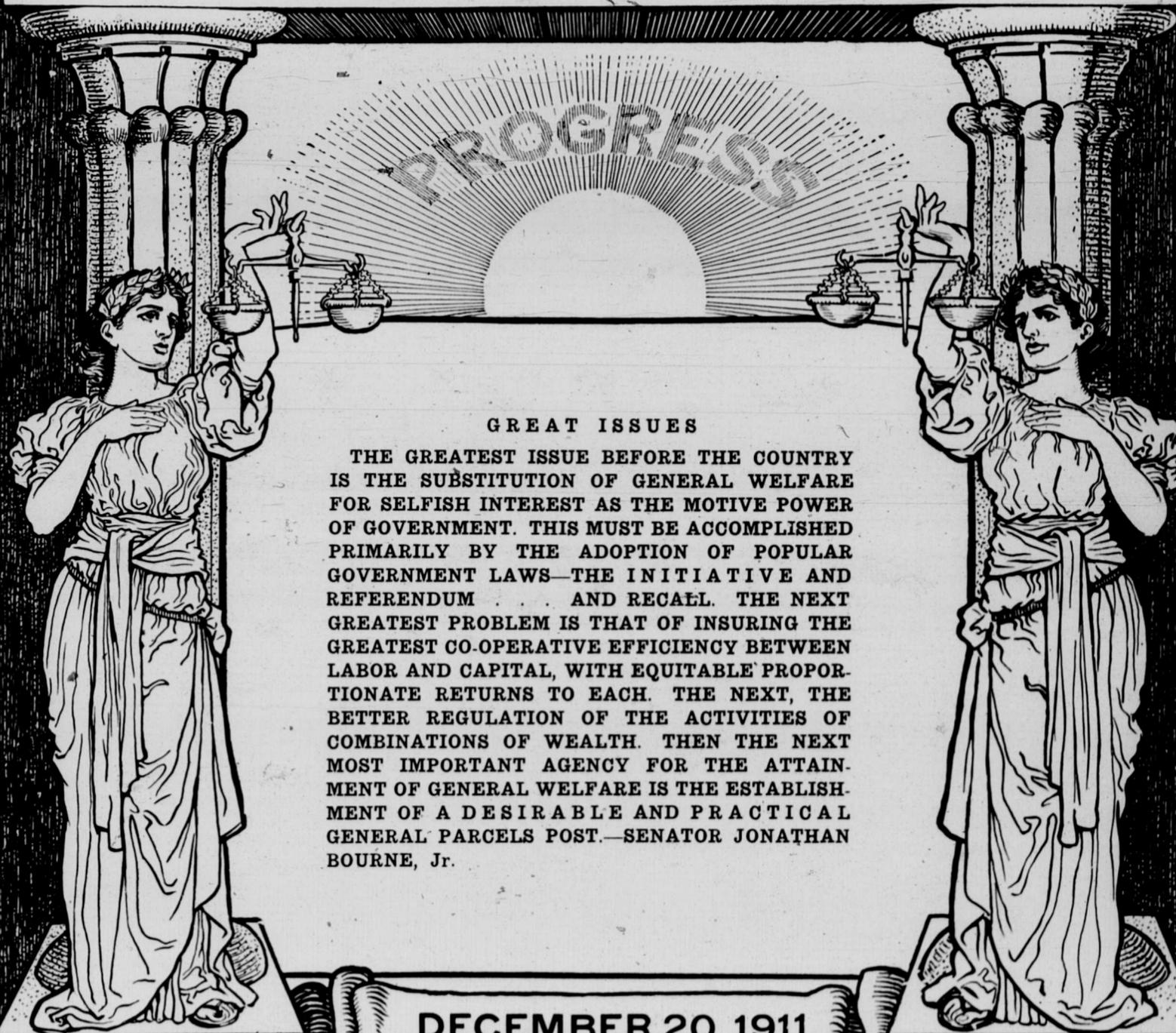


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



GREAT ISSUES

THE GREATEST ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNTRY IS THE SUBSTITUTION OF GENERAL WELFARE FOR SELFISH INTEREST AS THE MOTIVE POWER OF GOVERNMENT. THIS MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED PRIMARILY BY THE ADOPTION OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT LAWS—THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM . . . AND RECALL. THE NEXT GREATEST PROBLEM IS THAT OF INSURING THE GREATEST CO-OPERATIVE EFFICIENCY BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL, WITH EQUITABLE PROPORTIONATE RETURNS TO EACH. THE NEXT, THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF COMBINATIONS OF WEALTH. THEN THE NEXT MOST IMPORTANT AGENCY FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF GENERAL WELFARE IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DESIRABLE AND PRACTICAL GENERAL PARCELS POST.—SENATOR JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr.

DECEMBER 20, 1911

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MILLERS FIRM ON ELEVATORS

The Dominion Millers' association, at a meeting in Toronto on Dec. 14, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Whereas, the royal grain commission appointed by the Dominion government in 1905 recommended that no person owning or operating a terminal elevator be permitted to deal in grain:

"And whereas there have been serious complaints of shipments of condemned wheat being delivered on straight grade certificates, notwithstanding the fines that have been imposed;

"And whereas Hon. R. L. Borden declared during his trip through the West that he was in favor of government owned elevators operated by an independent commission; be it

"Resolved that the Dominion Millers' association, satisfied that the government is about to respond to the repeated requests to take over the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, requests: First, that the bill to be introduced by Hon. George E. Foster make provision for the immediate acquisition of all terminal elevators, and do away with the advantage elevator owners now have over all other grain interests; second, that the amendments proposed by the Toronto board of trade, and approved by this association, be embodied in the bill; third, that the bill authorize the government to assume control of the elevators in time to be operated by the government before the next crop, and that the bill be pushed through as quickly as possible, even if the negotiations are not complete, so that the milling and grain interests be not hampered in the handling of the crop."

Another resolution urges the government to appoint C. B. Watts, secretary of the association, as a member of the grain commission.

ADJUSTING FREIGHT CLAIMS

The numerous complaints in regard to freight adjustments and the difficulties experienced in this connection by various concerns has led to the development of the "Canadian Freight Claims Bureau" with headquarters in Winnipeg. The bureau is conducted by experienced railroad men, familiar with the workings of the various departments. They are catering to the farmers as well as to the business men and should be a great protection to farmers who are shipping grain, live stock or produce. The bureau maintains a legal department to facilitate the handling of its business.

RAILWAY TAKES WHAT TARIFF LEAVES

M. A. Ferris, of Yuill Siding on the C.N.R., which is fifteen miles northwest of Portage, recently shipped a car of barley to Duluth. When the Northern Pacific operated in Manitoba the grain rate to Duluth was 13 cents per 100 and Mr. Ferris thought that approximately the same rate would prevail, so he did not inquire into rates and when his bills came in he found that the C.N.R. had charged him 28 cents per 100 to Duluth. The rate to Fort William is about half the rate per 100 and the distance is about the same as to Duluth. Had Mr. Ferris known he could have

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

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

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

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

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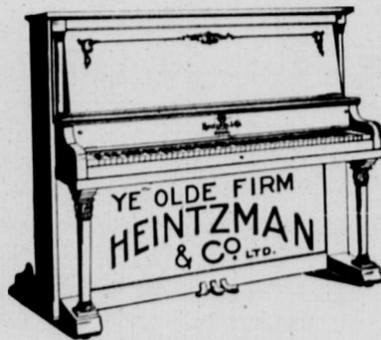
WHAT A GOOD PIANO MEANS TO A HOME

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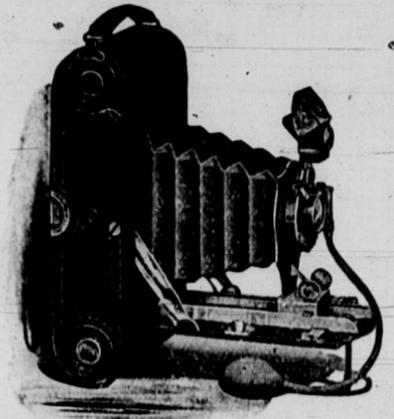
His tobacco remedy is specially prepared for the purpose—the cost being only \$2.00—and the course lasts about two weeks.

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BOX 84, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

shipped to Portage, transferred to the Midland road and sent his barley to Minneapolis for about 16 cents per 100.

The barley was marketed at Duluth a few days ago and on a No. 4 grade was sold for 95 cents per bushel. Mr. Ferris paid charges on his barley as follows:

Freight per 100, 28 cents, 14 cents; duty per bushel, 30 cents; weight charge, 1 cent; total, 45 cents.

He sold for 95 cents per bushel, thus netting 50 cents per bushel. Had he sold his No. 4 barley on the local market on the same day he would have netted 48 cents, so that after paying the duty, and the exorbitant freight charges, he was still 2 cents better off, or \$23.30 on his car of 1,165 bushels. Had he shipped via the Midland and paid duty he would have netted 8 cents per bushel over the Canadian price, or \$93.20 on his car, and had reciprocity gone into effect and the duty been abolished his car of barley would have been worth approximately \$450 more than it netted him.

MOOSE JAW MILLS DESTROYED

Fire on Friday last caused the loss of the Robin Hood mills of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills company, at Moose Jaw, and caused the death of one man and injuries more or less serious to several others. The mills were the largest between Winnipeg and Vancouver. They comprised a flour mill having a daily capacity of 1,500 barrels and an oatmeal mill with an output of 300 barrels daily, besides several tons of feed and by-products. These two mills, the co-operation storage warehouses and other smaller buildings were totally destroyed, together with the expensive modern plant and immense stores of grain and manufactured articles. The total loss is estimated at nearly half a million, but it is possible that subsequent calculations will reduce this amount somewhat. The flour mills have been in operation for a number of years, but the oatmeal mill was only completed during the present year, and was considered mill perfection of the present day. The firm manufactured the well known Robin Hood products, and is an offshoot of the New Prague Milling company, and part of one of the largest millers on the continent.

Between two and three hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

The fire started about 5.30 in the morning on the fifth story of the oatmeal mill, a six story structure, built mainly of timber covered with corrugated iron. A spark from an electric motor caused an explosion of the dust, always present in mills, and this started the conflagration.

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TORONTO

News from Ottawa

Tariff Commission---Hudson Bay Railway---Graham's Election

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—It is over a week since Parliament adjourned for the Christmas holidays, but up to the present time the government has not been able to do very much in the way of preparing the sessional program, though the ministers hope to have it pretty well in hand when the House meets again on January 10. On December 7, the day the House adjourned, Premier Borden left for New York, where he had two engagements to speak, and where he met Ex-President Roosevelt. Mr. Borden got back to the capital on Monday morning. He presided over a sitting of the cabinet in the afternoon and again on Tuesday. On

Wednesday morning he left for Montreal where he spent the remainder of the week, the guest of Sir Thos. Shaughnessy. The Premier's visit to Montreal coincided with that of the Duke of Connaught, and he was present at the various functions given in honor of the governor-general. Apart from that the visit was in the nature of a brief holiday. Mr. Borden returns to the capital to-morrow and it is expected that next week cabinet meetings will be more numerous. The conciliatory speech made by the Premier in New York has been the subject of some little comment as indicating that despite the anti-American views to which expression was given

during the campaign the premier realizes the necessity of cultivating the friendship of Uncle Sam. To those extreme Imperialists who fondly believed that as the result of the defeat of reciprocity Canada would refuse to have any more truck with the United States the action of the premier will no doubt be the cause of disappointment, which goes to show what little stock should be placed in election cries designed to excite the electorate for the moment.

Tariff Commission

The semi-official statement which first appeared in Toronto papers friendly to the administration that the tariff commission, when named, will be instructed to proceed at once with an inquiry into the standing of the makers of farm implements will interest the farmers of the West. It is a recognition of at least a suspicion on the part of the government that the demands of the agriculturists are just and,

although no doubt designed as a buffer against which demands for reductions made this session will beat in vain, contains the germ of the hope that a reduction in the duties may really be brought about as the result of the enquiries to be made by the members of the tariff commission.

There is reason to believe that the biggest debate of the session will come shortly after the House meets when Hon. W. T. White will introduce the proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of the tariff commission. Opposition members from the West propose to move amendments and it is understood will challenge the proposal on the score that by the appointment of a commission the government will seek to evade its constitutional responsibility for tariff changes. They will make much of the fact that the appointment of the commission was first suggested by the Manufacturers' Association, and that in the end the manufacturer

Continued on Page 27

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 20th, 1911

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

On page 27 of this issue there is a series of questions which every reader should answer and send in at once. The situation is serious and prompt action is needed. Let everyone lend a hand in this way.

A RECIPE FOR RICHES

We have been studying to find a method by which farmers may amass riches. We believe that we have reached a solution, and under the circumstances it is our duty to hand over this discovery to our readers. In the first place you should buy a farm. This should not be paid for in cash. Go to your local bank and get them to finance you for as long as you like for from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum. This, of course, is a matter that is easily arranged. Then you should incorporate a company composed of yourself, your wife, your children and one or two of your relatives. As soon as this is done sell your farm to this new company at twice what you paid for it. The next thing to do is to issue stock equal to twice the amount that the company paid for the farm. Half of this stock should be "preferred" and the other half "common." "Common" is a much better name than "water."

The next thing to do is to go to the Dominion government and have a law passed compelling the Canadian people to buy Canadian farm products on a penalty of a prohibitive tariff tax. In addition to this you should get the government to give you a bonus equal to about the cash value of your farm. Probably your municipality could be induced to exempt your farm from taxes to encourage an "infant industry." You should not forget about this time also to press the government to give you free trade in everything you want to buy, particularly your "raw material." This will make your purchases very cheap. No doubt the government could also be induced to build good roads. Railway rebates would also help you. When you have got all this accomplished—and it is a very easy matter—you should arrange with your brother farmers to sell no farm produce in Canada at less than the price in other countries, with the tariff tax added on. By this means you can raise the price of all that you have to sell to about double its real value.

Now is the time to sell stock in your company. You should first sell it to the individual members in the company at about 25 cents on the dollar. Then these individual members can turn round and sell it to the public, including manufacturers, railway men, college professors, and school teachers, at about 200 cents on the dollar. This of course, you see, will help the members of your company to make a lot of money and as your business will be very profitable all the stock holders will make money also. You can pay out a part of your profits in cash and put the balance to "reserve" for rainy days.

In case any farmers are inclined to be independent and to sell their produce at less than a "living price" you could get together and under-sell them until they are pretty nearly out of business. Then go to the bank and have them put pressure on these individual farmers and they will soon be compelled to quit. You will thus be able to buy their farms at a very low price, and either shut them down or use them according as is most profitable. By reducing the number of farms you can "give the public a better service at reduced cost."

In Canada you should keep your price as high as the tariff will permit, but in other countries you will still be able to sell under your competitors and make a good profit. This, of course, is merely "disposing of the surplus." You should get the government to assist you

in opening up foreign markets by sending out trade commissioners and by giving large subsidies to steamship companies and railway companies to haul your produce at a low rate to the foreign market. This is a very enterprising way to build up an export trade.

We believe that if this system is followed faithfully, that it will soon place the farming industry upon a very profitable basis. Farmers by this means should be able to build themselves large country houses, equipped with the latest and best conveniences. Every farmer should have an automobile and a good pair of driving horses. A staff of servants could be kept and it would probably be a good thing to have a railway spur track run up to your farm and have a private car in which to travel.

Of course there would necessarily be certain criticisms of farmers as soon as they became affluent. Manufacturers and railway men and other "misguided agitators" and "blacksmith shop politicians," would start an agitation to have the tariff reduced and to prevent your issuing "watered stock." The best way to answer this is to declare that if any reduction is made in the tariff that you will have to quit business altogether and then the people would have nothing to eat. This is an argument that they can't answer. It would also be well to point out that farming is an "infant industry" and that in a "young and growing country like Canada" it is necessary to "encourage infant industries." You should also point out to the public, that it is not wise to have a one-sided development in Canada and that it is necessary to encourage farmers in order to "build up a well rounded Dominion." You can safely declare that if the tariff is lowered it will "endanger the empire." You should also declare that if the tariff is reduced and your privileges withdrawn, the wages of working men would have to be reduced and the country go to the dogs generally. Imagine the pictures you could paint of deserted farms! All the farmers should hold a great convention once each year to which they could travel in their private cars. In delivering public addresses you should be very careful to be patriotic. You should point out the great service you are rendering to the empire by your tremendous sacrifice in supplying bread. It would be well to have the Union Jack prominently displayed at your public meetings and always close with "Rule Britannia." In a few years, as this scheme works out, you will probably be given a title for your "service to the empire." All the leading farmers would be "Sir" and occasionally there would be a "lord" and an "earl." The country would be full of senator farmers. Some of you might even become members of the British House of Commons and buy a knighthood. Now, is not this alluring? What more could the farmers ask for? And isn't it easy, too?

There is just one little item that should not be overlooked. In return for all the favors which the government extends to you you should show your appreciation at election time by giving a goodly contribution to the campaign fund. By this means the politicians will fool the people and induce them to vote against themselves and as long as this can be kept up there would be no danger of your privileges being withdrawn. It would be amusing to see the railway magnates, the manufacturers and other common people shouting "equal rights to all, etc.," and then defeating their own object with their ballots. But our readers may rely upon this advice. We don't know any place where it has been worked out, but the principles are sound and have been proved effective in Canada.

When the tariff is taken off agricultural implements our Western farmers can afford better equipment on their farms.

PROPOSED GIFT TO SPECULATORS

A very emphatic protest is necessary against the proposal which has been made on behalf of speculators holding South African veteran warrants that the time for the location of scrip should again be extended for a year. When the bill granting to Canadian volunteers in the South African war the right to a half section of land was passed in 1908, one of the conditions was that the land must be selected by the volunteer or his substitute on or before December 31, 1910, and occupation and settlement duties commenced within six months. This gave volunteers who desired to do so ample time in which to avail themselves of the bounty, but the great majority of those entitled to scrip sold their rights to speculators for a consideration ranging from \$200 to \$500. The total number of warrants issued is 7,215, but only 618 volunteers have personally taken up scrip and filed on land, the other 6,597 warrants having passed into the hands of speculators. Most of the volunteers disposed of their rights on the understanding that the scrip would have to be located as provided in the bill, by the close of 1910, which understanding was strengthened by the statement of Hon. Frank Oliver in the House of Commons on February 4, 1909, that no changes were contemplated in the conditions relating to the grants. On March 9, 1910, however, Mr. Oliver introduced a bill extending the time for the location of South African scrip until December 31, 1911. This proposal was vigorously opposed at the time by the Grain Growers' associations of the West and by The Guide, it being pointed out that the extension would only be to the advantage of speculators and against the interests of settlers, the effect being to retard settlement and enhance the price which those who would eventually locate the lands would have to pay for the scrip. Equally strong opposition was offered to the bill by Western Conservative members of Parliament, including Dr. W. J. Roche, the present secretary of state, Arthur Meighen, W. H. Sharpe, R. S. Lake and Glen Campbell. Dr. J. P. Molloy, a Liberal member, also opposed the granting of the extension of time except in the case of volunteers who desired to take up lands for themselves. Dr. Roche said: "Few of us, especially from the West, have not received letters and petitions from public bodies and individuals opposing this bill. Grain Growers' associations all through Manitoba have passed resolutions condemnatory of such an extension of time." Dr. Roche quoted with approval an editorial in The Guide opposing the extension, and further said: "In a few years we will have little good land left for homesteading purposes, and the speculators will utilize the scrips for their own aggrandizement and to the disadvantage of the bona fide settler."

Glen Campbell, then M.P. for Dauphin, said: "I object entirely, or almost entirely, to any change in those conditions because the great majority of that scrip has got into the hands of speculators. It is out of the hands of the men who actually earned it, and if a special bonus of this kind is to be given by the government, it should be given to the men who went out and took their lives in their hands. I would not object to this additional time being given in the case of military bounty warrants still held by the volunteers, or by the widows or heirs of men who died in the service." Arthur Meighen, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, opposed the bill on the ground, among others, that it was unfair to the veterans, inasmuch as it gave an added value to the scrip after they had sold their rights. "The very extension," he

said, "is an increment of the value that is now a possession of the people of Canada, and, if this act passes, that will go to the speculator. Why should the speculator get that for nothing? The principle is bad and cannot be defended."

In spite of these and many other protests, however, the bill was passed and the price of warrants, which had already advanced in anticipation of the extension, went still higher. In October last warrants which had been bought from volunteers for from \$200 to \$500, were selling for \$1,000. By December 1, owing to the fact that there were still some 300 warrants unlocated, with only a month in which the land could be selected and entry made, the price had declined to \$860, but on December 4, according to press despatches from Ottawa, Hon. Robt. Rogers, minister of the interior, announced that an extension of another year would be granted. The price immediately went up to \$900, but when Parliament adjourned on December 7, without the necessary bill being introduced, there was a slump of \$120 in a day. On Monday, December 18, warrants were quoted on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange at \$800 bid and \$900 asked, those interested evidently being satisfied that Mr. Rogers will carry out the promise he is reported to have given and secure the passage of a bill to grant another year's extension. Every reason given against the extension granted in 1910 has double force now. It is doubtful if a single South African volunteer at present holds an unlocated warrant. Every warrant might have been located long ago. A further extension would be solely in the interests of speculators and to the disadvantage of the bona fide settlers. We trust that Hon. Dr. Roche and Messrs. Meighen, Sharpe and other members of Parliament who opposed the last extension will be equally vigorous in their denunciation of any further move in this direction.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Day by day letters are pouring into The Guide office telling of the congestion in country elevators and the tremendous shortage of cars. There are from 25 to as high as 400 names on car order books all over the country, and the cry everywhere is "We want cars." The business of the farmers is completely demoralized, and through no fault of their own. Thousands of farmers are unable to meet their bills because they cannot even get their grain into a place where they can raise money on it, to say nothing of making a sale. Business is tied up everywhere simply because the farmer is not able to get any money in return for his year's labor. There was never a better illustration than the present year of how much the prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmer. It may drive itself home to some of those people who are little inclined to give a square deal to the farmer. But who is to blame for the demoralization of traffic? More than a year ago it was known that there was a very large acreage ready for crop. In the early spring there was every prospect of the greatest crop in the history of the country. Everybody expected it. The railway companies were predicting wonderful results from the country. But the crop did not pan out, and a large amount of it is yet unthreshed. What have the railway companies been doing? Why were they not prepared? They had all the warning that was possible. They have proved themselves totally inadequate to cope with the situation. But these same railway companies only a few weeks ago were fighting to keep traffic going "East and West." The country today would be mighty glad to see them keep it going in almost any direction. It cannot be a shortage of money on the part of the railways. The three big companies all have pipe lines to the Dominion treasury and have been milking the public, with the approval of the government, for

years. They get about everything they ask for. Their officers are rolling in wealth. But despite all this they are not giving service to the people. The situation today in the West cannot be described as other than a national calamity. There is criminal negligence somewhere. Where is it? What is the railway commission doing to effect a remedy? What are the federal or provincial authorities doing? The banks are reported to be tightening up on the farmers also. The country elevators are full and in a few weeks the terminals will also be full. The C.P.R. is the only "East and West" outlet to the East. It cannot begin to handle the traffic. It is the duty of the federal authorities to compel the railways to make low rates so that our grain can reach markets over the American lines. If there is any desire that the Western farmers should be allowed to exchange their grain for the bare and absolute necessities of life, and to pay their bills, now is the time for the authorities to act.

TRUE CO-OPERATION

During the next few weeks a large number of subscriptions to The Guide will expire. We are under very heavy expense and we want to ask our readers to help us by sending in their dollar for renewal promptly. We will not say anything about the value of The Guide to its readers. They know as much about this as anyone. Let us have a shower of dollars and we will do the rest. Remember that the dollar you send meets less than one-third of the cost of sending you The Guide for one year. It keeps us hustling to get the other revenue necessary, so help us what you can. If you haven't a dollar just now, write and tell us and we will leave your name on the list till you are in better shape.

Just at this time we want to ask another favor of our readers. We are putting on a special campaign for subscriptions for the next six weeks. We are getting new subscriptions now faster than ever before in our history, but there are still tens of thousands of farmers in the West who should be reading The Guide. Our agents are putting forth their best efforts and we want our readers to lend a hand also. We don't ask for much. If each reader will send us one new subscriber before the end of January the result will be tremendous. When we get a very large subscription list we will then get the advertising revenue to make The Guide pay. Are you in this campaign with us? Do you think The Guide is helping to make conditions better in this country? If so, just help us in this way. Recommend The Guide to some friend or acquaintance, get his dollar, send it to us, and we will do the rest. This is a sincere and earnest appeal to our readers to help us.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

In our Ottawa letter this week the situation in South Renfrew, Ont., is shown to be very interesting. The machine politicians have been busy manipulating, each with the object of getting their own candidate elected without opposition. It has resulted so far in the safe election of the local member, but now it appears that the Hon. Geo. P. Graham will have to fight for his seat. Regardless of the merits of the candidates, it hardly seems right that the people of South Renfrew should be compelled to obey the dictates of the machine without having an opportunity to cast their ballots. It might also be interesting to know what inducement was held out to the sitting member to resign in favor of Mr. Graham. There is entirely too much of this manipulation in the political field of Canada for the well-being of public morals. The whole situation in South Renfrew is but another example of how little regard the machine politicians of both political parties have for the rights of the people.

Provincial and federal governments in Canada have for years actively competed for the honor of guaranteeing bonds to Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of railways. Of course these guarantees will always build the roads and then leave a margin for other enterprises and the governments never ask anything in return. These same gentlemen and their friends are interested in huge mineral deposits and timber limits. When a private concern can secure the public credit to build railways to increase the value of their own property, they are certainly favored. And yet the game goes on. We now hear that Mackenzie and Mann are to build the road to the Bay on a guarantee of bonds. Any government, whether provincial or federal, that perpetrates such a gigantic fraud upon the people should be wiped out of existence by an outraged public.

Work on the Hudson Bay railway is being held up in order to get "more information." At least, this is the excuse being made by the new minister of railways. There can be little doubt that it is largely a political dodge to hold up the construction of the road as long as possible. The government is in full possession of all information which capable engineers have been able to secure. There is absolutely no legitimate reason why the work should not be rushed ahead with all speed. The big railway interests are, of course, opposed to this outlet to the European markets. They will exert every effort to delay it, and it looks as though the construction will not be any more rapid under the new government than it was under the old. We can rest assured that the Hudson Bay railway will be trotted out again at the next election as bait for Western voters.

Any man who wants to accumulate wealth is foolish to work. The best way is to buy some mud and hold it out of use while others labor to increase its value. If this is not convenient, then hire a man and start making something. This will be an "infant industry," so go to Ottawa and get a law passed paying you all your expenses out of the public treasury, and compelling the people to purchase your product at more than it is worth. You will then be a "steal" baron. If you cannot become rich in this way, then you may justly be considered a failure.

That so-called agricultural periodical published under the legend "Country Life in Canada," devotes the most important part of its recent issue to The Guide. It also rushes to the rescue of the Cockshutt Plow Co. and declares that

"Cockshutt plows are sold in both Canada and the United States in direct competition with the American manufacturers and at as low prices as any that prevail on engine gang plows manufactured by any other makers."

Exactly! This means more than \$100 less in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg. We are glad to see that "truth will prevail," even in the columns of the new organ of the manufacturers. The "shoe" evidently fitted.

The telephone users of Manitoba are having a very attractive New Year's gift handed out to them in the shape of increased rates. This is despite the flowery promises made a few years ago that under government ownership there would be a better service at a greatly reduced cost. The increase in telephone rates will certainly be a black eye to government ownership.

The Canadian political plum tree is shaking. Plums are falling in all directions. Some get the plums and some only the stones. The grand old tree has been doing duty for a long time. What would we do without it?

We trust that Arthur Meighen, M.P., is refreshing his memory on the agricultural implement tariff in order to give the people of his constituency a square deal.

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Protection and the Production of Wealth

By Hon. WILLIAM KENT

NOTE—The following speech was made by Hon. William Kent, of California, in the United States House of Representatives in the debate on the "Farmers Free List" bill, which was passed by Congress but vetoed by President Taft. This breezy speech applies just as much to conditions in Canada as to those in the United States.

We novices in the art or profession of manufacturing Federal law, subject, of course, to revision by the Senate, the president, the supreme court, and the powers above, have eagerly absorbed what has been said and have learned much that cannot possibly be true. How could it all be true when judged by the votes on the reciprocity treaty and by the explanations given for those votes? There is no consensus of opinion on either side of the House, even amongst the most experienced and tutored as to the causes or probable effects of that measure.

In so far as the discussion relates to the protective tariff theory, there is, however, some unanimity on one point, at least a partial agreement that the protective tariff should be regarded as a "local issue." That this particular national policy must be wrought out of the clash of class, section, district, and other special interests, and settled by a sort of mutual give and take, less euphemistically known as log-rolling. This makes of the tariff a sort of grab bag, and we may reasonably expect that the more powerful get the first, last, and biggest grabs.

I am a Republican, or what used to be a Republican (applause on the Republican side), because I believe in the protection of infant industries that stand some eventual chance of becoming self-sustaining. That many of these industries, once fostered by protection, are now self-sustaining and do not need a protective tariff is abundantly shown and notoriously confessed as to the great steel industry by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Many industries, having outgrown the cradle, have not been required to hustle for their livelihood, but have been carried bodily to a ward in the hospital where our standpat friends advocate keeping them during all eternity, to be doctored, nursed, and nourished at the public expense. One is reminded of the prayer of the man who possessed a cantankerous invalid wife: "Oh, Lord, let her get well, or—or—something." (Laughter).

Some Good Stories

It is argued that by taxing one industry for the benefit of another industry, and vice versa, we create a home market that is productive of wealth. This brings to mind a story told by David Starr Jordan concerning the eagle and the blue-tailed lizard. It seems that the eagle one day swooped down upon the lizard and bit off and ate the lizard's tail; whereupon the eagle acquired sufficient energy to lay an egg. The lizard climbed the tree, sucked the egg, and, through the encouragement thus afforded, grew a new tail. This process continued through many years, apparently, without much profit to either party save as it added to the interest of existence. (Laughter).

A tale of similar import, but more profitable sequence, was related of a man who lived near the Petaluma marshes and started to raise carp. He was doing fairly well selling carp from his pond, when he suddenly conceived the idea of raising a side line of cats for the fur.

He discovered that he could feed the carps to the cats and the cats to the carp, so that he increased mightily in his output of cats and carp and became wealthy. (Laughter)

I have learned, Mr. Chairman, that it is customary to decorate the oratory of this floor with fruits, with flowers, with flags, and with farmers in various states of happiness and misery. (Laughter). I respectfully submit a poem produced by a laureate of my district and which concerned itself with the tariff speeches of my esteemed opponent at the primaries:

I read these tariff speeches o'er—the more I read of them the more I do not know, but then I can rely upon our Congressman. Upon the very slightest hint he puts a red-hot speech in print, and when he prints that speech, you see, he has it mailed out here to me.

Mac makes it very clear just how if I pay more than I do now for socks and gloves and baby's dress—while I pay more they cost me less. And then he shows me where I lose by paying somewhat less for shoes, for though I pay less than before, my shoes they really cost me more.

He makes it clear to me that what I lose I gain, you see; and on such things as clothes and shoes I seem to gain but really lose. Thus, if I buy my socks too low, they'll still be higher—Dunc says so—and shoes I thought were high last fall were really low shoes after all.

Mac says if I pay less for shoes or hats, the maker

its costs. It is not compelled to be efficient. It can afford to dispense with improvements in machinery and methods. It can put valuable patents in cold storage. Thus the tariff, in so far as it aids the trusts, throttles progress instead of fostering industry.

In song and oratory we are properly reminded of the gratitude we owe to the Providence that placed us in this land of liberty and plenty. Is there not shown a lack of appreciation when we hear the solemn assertions made by some of the gentlemen that our prosperity is not due to the natural bounties of our country, not to the genius and efficiency of our people, but to a system of taxing ourselves? (Applause on the Democratic side). Whenever protest is made against the existing protective tariff an argument promptly adduced in its favor is one which was best phrased by the Hon. "Bathhouse" Coughlin in the city hall of Chicago. He asked a fellow alderman how he could advocate the creation of prohibition territory and consequent loss of revenue from saloon licenses, when, as he stated it, "we are all of us heartily in need of funds." If either the govern-

ment and paid out in subsidies to the protected interests except the fund that resides in the pockets of the people. Those who assume that the tariff is a means of creating prosperity or of creating wealth are much better at juggling and at picking coins out of the air than was Herrmann, the magician. If we can tax ourselves rich, we can prove poker to be a productive industry. (Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.) Equally, an individual may become opulent by shifting coins from one pocket to another, and the Nation can acquire wealth, if not merit, by unanimously consenting to the reciprocal picking of pockets by all the people.

Economists would doubtless urge that this universal and fairly distributed pocket-picking system would be unproductive, but we have had too much of doctrinaire teachings to listen to any more of it.

It might be surmised that should the pocket-picking system become thoroughly established it would not be equally enjoyable to all the people. There would be some more adept than others. There would probably be coterie formed in the profession that would band together in "strong-arm" or "hold-up" work, and when, if perchance through popular clamor, because of overactivity, the practice were put into partial disrepute, and there arose the question of proper limitation, it would be found that the least skilled and the unorganized would first be deprived of the privilege of picking pockets. (Laughter).

Through many of us newly elected members the people are protesting, not against the wealth of the country, but against the present system of distribution, which fully deserves the bitter resentment it has incurred. The evils of distribution are caused by special privileges and the protective tariff creates and licenses privilege. It would not interest the men described in the Pittsburg Survey, who are worked to death and thrown on the junk pile, to figure out and to ascertain how many wives per annum a Pittsburg millionaire could afford out of the dividends of the Steel Trust. (Laughter.) Rather would he be interested in supporting one wife and some few children with less work and more pay. There would be little satisfaction to a cash girl working for the Marshall Field Co. at a weekly wage of \$3 to know that she and that corporation were jointly worth over \$50,000,000. (Laughter.) The people are not satisfied with statistics of national wealth, they want better conditions for themselves.

Courtesy G.T.P. Rly.



How wheat grows in the Qu'Appelle Valley, Sask.

ment or any interest happens to be "heartily in need of funds," there is always a means of raising revenue by boosting the tariff. I do not believe that it helps matters much to hold that we ought to lower the wall to such a point as to provide only for the higher wages of American labor plus a profit to the manufacturer or producer. This amendment still justifies the establishment in our countries of industries that do not belong here. It would justify the raising of coconuts in hothouses. It would justify a tremendous tax upon tea in order that the laborer engaged in tea culture could be recompensed at upward of a dollar a day, while he is now receiving probably less than ten cents a day on the other side of the ocean. I am unpatriotic enough to be grateful to the heathens who in their blindness are picking tea for us at that rate of wages, and I would not advocate forcing them to adopt our standard of living by the wearing of American clothes, or even the drinking of Missouri champagne, Mr. Speaker, for I fear they might be brought to feel the necessity of charging us more for doing us this service.

No one has ever shown any fund from which can be drawn the tax levied by the

has to lose. And if he loses, then, you see, he charges up the loss to me. Now, when I have to pay him more, he reckons profits to his store, and Duncan finds a share for me in all of this prosperity.

The speeches shed a radiant light upon the theme and make it bright. I merely read them o'er and o'er to find more's less and less is more. In buying hats, or coat, or vest, dear's cheap, and cheap is dear at best. High's low, low's high, far's near, near's far, white's black, black's white—and there you are.

We live in topsy-turvy land when McKinlay waves his magic wand.

Concerning the change and evolution that has come over the early Republican protective doctrine, designed to foster infant industries, I would further submit the following:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
It followed her to Pittsburg,
And now you ought to see the darned thing.

Tariff Throttles Progress

The old idea of encouraging new industries is being destroyed by the present system, for, in so far as trusts and monopolies are being encouraged, individual enterprise and individual initiative are being suppressed. A monopoly need not confine its charges to a high percentage of profit on the product, but it can charge up to the public all the graft and mismanagement that may go to make up

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Continued on Page 18

Suzanne

A Story of the Labrador Coast

By WILFRED T. GRENFELL
The Famous Labrador Missionary

Uncle Jonas had missed the fish. For the first time within the memory of many neighbors in Deep Water Creek, Uncle Jonas's schooner had "come back from t' Labrador, clean."

Under ordinary circumstances even the catastrophe of one's family being unable to purchase supplies for the winter would not have been a matter of deep concern to the inhabitants of the Creek. For they were accustomed to having "to make things do," and no one ever heard a real Liverye from the Atlantic seaboard "squealing" because it had "pleased t' Lord they shouldn't be able to reach to fats after Easter."

But this case was somewhat different: Uncle Jonas's hospitality was an institution. It was as much a matter of course as the ice in the harbor. Every benighted traveller; every desolate family following the komatik track, because they had no longer any food in the larder at home; even every starving dog-team whose lord and master could no longer find them a morsel to put in their stomachs, knew which way to turn when they caught sight of the blue smoke of the cottages above the cliffs that made the harbor of Deep Water Creek. Uncle Jonas's had ever been a veritable city of refuge for many miles of coast, both north and south. No one, good, bad or indifferent, had ever been known to knock at Uncle Jonas's door without getting, whatever the time of day, a cheery invitation to "sit right in and have a cup o' hot tea."

But though this unaffected love of a pure heart had ever proved to the man's own soul the truest of God's blessings, it had not been purchased without cost. For Uncle Jonas enjoyed yet another blessing straight from God's hands, and that was a quiverful of children—possession of which a millionaire might have well been proud. His four stalwart boys were already able to help with the trap-net, and though the youngest could scarcely yet row "cross-handed," that is, handle two oars at once, all four were rated in the crew of the Saucy Lass when Uncle Jonas cleared in the spring of the year for the annual voyage "Northward Ho." His five lasses, also, having come early in the sequence, had been invaluable, first in helping in the home and in the garden and with the rapidly following babies—while the eldest had twice sailed as cook in the schooner before the boys had been of an age to leave home. She was eighteen now, and although as bonnie a lass as the country-side could produce, with her clear rosy cheeks and the curly shock of black hair she had inherited from her mother, she was still living at home. There are no industries in the Creek at which young women can earn money to help out on expenses. When the men bring home a "full fare," however, they are able to earn quite a bit at washing, cleaning and spreading the fish and so helping to get it earlier to the market and secure a better price. This year even that occupation was denied them.

It is not unnatural that the families in these out-of-the-world places should cling together with even more than the tenacity we are accustomed to in the more crowded centres. For everything outside is like one vast unknown land, and ghosts of the dangers that lurk there unseen haunt the fancies of our home-loving fisher-folk. Indeed, who shall blame them for the sensitiveness of their imagination, seeing that the contempt of familiarity has so often proved the path to ruin among our own?

However, with Uncle Jonas's failure to secure a "fare-of fish," a crisis of unusual portent faced the Creek. If he had no fish under salt, there were certainly others in the same situation, and there could be little doubt that there would be more mouths than the supplies attainable before navigation closed could be expected to fill. No wonder that a certain amount of gloom lurked in this usually happy little cove.

Reluctantly, as Virginius of old, Uncle Jonas realized that only one course was open to him. His eldest girl, Suzanne, would have to go out to service. It was neither a pleasant nor an easy task finally to bring the matter to an issue, and it was only after many tearful farewells that at last, with her home-made seaman's chest filled with all the little tokens of love her family and friends could "reach to," Suzanne finally embarked on the last schooner from the harbor that was going south. Thus she fared forth into the wide and unknown world beyond the dearly loved though rugged cluster of rocks that closes the

northern fleet of vessels. We had been threading our way through a veritable archipelago of uncharted islands, seeking a place to bring up for the night where we might be in the neighborhood of other vessels and so get the chance to do some medical or surgical work for the fishermen. Suddenly the watch reported a small schooner with flag at half-mast, and a six-oared seine skiff, with a spudger (or sign) up, crossing the ship's run to intercept us.

It was only necessary to slow down and throw their bowman a line soon to have the seine master on board. "Skipper's compliments, Doctor," he said as he gripped my hand. "We've a girl very bad on board. We wants you to come alongside if so be you can manage it."

We needed no second invitation. The opportunity to serve is the daily quest of our vessel. So while our new friends returned to relieve their skipper's mind and prepare for our arrival, we moored for the night and got ready such accessories as we deemed, from the informa-

tion might spare her seeing the grief of those who loved her. For well she knew the inevitable consequences when the sorrowful tale should reach the peaceful hamlet by the sea, from which she had but so recently set out.

This was no time for philosophy, however. Every minute was precious. For it was a case in which one had to work single-handed.

The baby had been born four days and was dead. Every member of the crew was a stranger to the girl, and anyhow, even with all the sympathy and kindness so universal in our men of the sea, they had been far too fearful that they might do injury, to touch even a rag of the poor coverings that fairly littered the bed. For they had contributed generously of whatever they had that might possibly be useful.

An hour later my patient, wrapped up like a mummy in clean linen and blankets, was tenderly carried on deck and ferried over in the ship's jolly boat to the mission steamer. The boat that served us at that time was, indeed, so

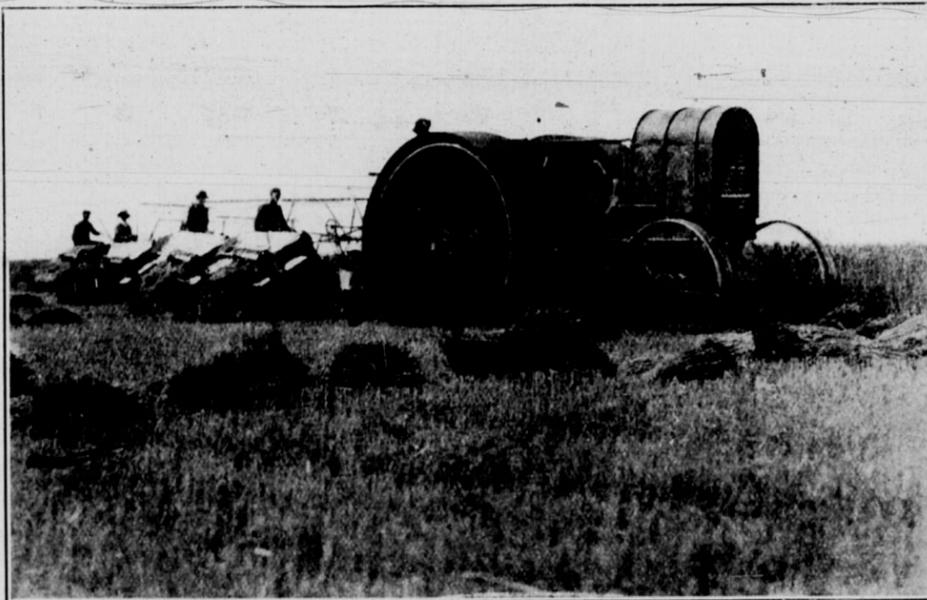
small that she allowed no special provision for patients. Aside from my own cabin and the saloon, there were no spare accommodations below decks. On the settle of the saloon, which was the more airy and convenient for moving about in, we built up a bunk which should prevent, at least, the risk of a serious fall in a sea-way. As soon as the first rays of dawn permitted, we weighed anchor and ran for a Moravian mission station, where we hoped we could induce a married woman with some knowledge that might be useful to us in our dilemma, to come south as far as our most northern little hospital.

It was not until next day, however, that we anchored once more in the quiet waters of Okkak Bay under the great cliffs that flank the harbor. At this little station, for over one hundred years, the self-sacrificing missionaries of the Moravian church have been doing their best to uplift the Eskimos, of the bleak north coast. One might have supposed that a mother with children of her own would hesitate even

in such a dilemma to venture forth in so small a vessel as ours. For the troubles of the sea are by no means confined to the sensitive organizations of those who live in civilization. But this mother looked upon the opportunity as only one more gift of Him whose services had called her from the homeland nearly twenty years before. So without hesitation, as if it were an ordinary daily duty, she set about preparing for the trip. Her husband agreed to accompany us that he might see her home when her services should be no more needed.

The evening was by no means idle. To afford even a chance of saving my patient an operation became necessary, and the help from the station and the quiet of the harbor made it possible and wisest not to risk the delay that would be inevitable before we could reach hospital if the weather should be boisterous.

Things went well. Before night the patient's pulse had fallen, and the watchers in turn reported a much better rest. When morning came the girl herself felt that she could face another stage of the journey. To run out to sea and make the necessary crossing and run in on a parallel of latitude to the hospital would be our quickest way. But such a course with the wind on the land made the heaving and rolling dangerous. By keeping the inside runs we got smooth water, but could not move



In the Bread Basket

Courtesy C. N. Rly.

harbor in, and that is not inappropriately known as Break-Heart Point.

The letters that reach Deep Water Creek in winter are few and far between. True, twice during the long months of frozen water, toiling dog-teams bring what we please to call the winter mails. But they are unsafe and uncertain at best. Many prefer to consider no news good news rather than risk anxious weeks because they have trusted to what has so often caused entirely unnecessary worry.

One letter, however, did come through. It brought the joyful news that Suzanne had found a home with a fine Christian planter, whose wife promised well to be a second mother to her, the maid that helps being as much one of the family as those she ministers to, in our unsophisticated country.

No letter was ever received from Suzanne again—only a brief line from the planter to tell Uncle Jonas the sad news that his own young wife had died during her first confinement just before Christmas—consequently Suzanne had been thus out and about a good deal during the spring. Eventually she had sailed north for the summer, having shipped as cook on a Labrador schooner entirely against his will. She insisted that she had filled a similar position twice before.

I was cruising late that year in our mission hospital-boat with the most

tion derived from our visitors, that the case called for.

The circumstances and details that among so many others impressed this case vividly on my memory do not bear retelling here. Ushered into the schooner's small and dark after-cabin, which had been abandoned by the kindly men for her entire use, by the light of a tiny kerosene lamp, I found a young girl lying in the dark bunk built into the side of the ship. Her bloodless face, hollow eyes, parched lips and fevered cheeks surrounded by a tangled mass of endless jet-black wavy hair, loomed up as soon as my eyes got accustomed to the semi-darkness. She was peering directly into my face with the hungry look of a wild animal at bay.

Her only companion, a child of fifteen, was crouching at the foot of the bunk, and adding to the pathos of the moment by her pitiful wailing, that seemed to beat time to the sounds of the lapping waves against the planking of the vessel's quarter.

It was the old story—a trusting girl, a false lover, a betrayal and a wild unreasoning flight to anywhere, anywhere that seemed to offer, however vaguely, still a temporary postponement of the inevitable harvest of shame and sorrow and suffering. Hither, hundreds of miles from home, this mere child had fled, hoping that possibly death, with its false offer of mercy through oblivion,

CONSULT FARMERS
Whose Hard Used

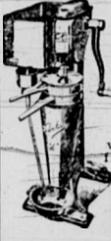
SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separators

Are Good as New

Then consult farmers who have worn out other machines and finally got Tubulars. Also consult farmers who are planning to discard other separators for Tubulars.

Then you will see the profit, comfort and satisfaction of owning the wear-a-lifetime Dairy Tubular. No disks. Twice the skimming force. Skims faster and twice as clean. Repeatedly pays for itself by saving what others lose.

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during the darkness. A brilliant aurora favored us the next night and we pushed on until about midnight, when its sudden disappearance left us in such absolute darkness that we again were compelled to anchor at once.

The girl's improving pulse and temperature and the steady diminution of physical symptoms that had caused us much grave anxiety during these first two days gave me a light heart. Every time I visited the patient I expected to recognize the corresponding assurance in her face that she was really on the road to recovery, but every time I looked in vain. It became such a puzzle to me at last that to cheer her I assured her that she would soon be up and about, so that when the mail steamer should come to hospital we should be able to send her back to her own home once more, as well as ever. I had watched her carefully to see whether the thought of an early return to her loved ones would not act as a stimulus, an encouragement to bring into play the force of her will, which to my mind is a most important factor on the road to recovery. It needed no Sherlock Holmes to tell me I had failed. She just lay there looking at me, with that far-away look in her large black eyes, as of some terrified fawn that is too frightened to fly, though fearful of impending danger.

I thought perhaps the loving encouragement of the woman who had ventured on the trip solely that for the Christ's sake she might be of service to a sister in distress, might help me in the dilemma. I explained to her exactly the need and begged her to do her best to effect that which I seemed utterly unable to attain. Tenderly and prayerfully she tried, but only once more to meet with failure.

In the dusk, just before we weighed anchor, a trap-boat crew going to their nets caught sight of our riding light, and came aboard with a man who had a badly poisoned hand. They had not expected us to be going south so soon, and were delighted beyond measure to be able to obtain relief and dressings. When they learned that we were running south with a sick girl for hospital they at once inquired who it could be, and, much to my delight, claimed acquaintance and expressed a willingness to wait. I went down to prepare her for their visit in the hope that they might be able to cheer her. I had hoped that so irresistible a reminder of the love of home might help her to cry, and so relieve the tension of soul that was killing her. But once again it was simply to count failure; I could find no way to get her consent to see them, and I had sorrowfully to convey that information to the kindly fellows on deck.

It was no longer possible to avoid recognizing the inevitable. I tried a final appeal to her to live for her parents' sake; her only reply at once was, "I want to die, Doctor, I can never go home again."

The end came sooner than I had anticipated. She began to fail so rapidly and so obviously that I decided to abandon the attempt to reach the hospital, and finally anchored in the still waters of a lovely inlet to await the last chapters of the tragedy.

We had not long to wait. It was a scene I shall never forget. Overhead the sun had all day long been pouring down out of a perfect sky. It spoke eloquently of life and the presumption of its permanence. Beneath, in their exquisite blue, the deep waters of the fjord were so still that the last thing in one's mind was any realization that storm and danger lurked in them and on them.

The bold relief of the massive granite cliffs, flanked here and there with jet-black columns of out-cropping trap dykes, gave an entire sense of security and of endurance. A majestic iceberg, carried in by the tide, lay only a few hundred yards away. The deep greens and blues in the great crevasses that relieved its dazzling whiteness made one forget for the moment that even so immense a mass of matter was, like ourselves and all the rest, merely a thing of a day. Beyond that was silence—not even a single fishing craft lay within several miles of us. Nothing disturbed the sense of rest and security. The sun sank behind the hills. The tide was returning to the great ocean whence it had come. It seemed to me after all

not an unfitting setting for the passing of a soul out on that tide, which is ever carrying on its bosom all humanity into the great unknown beyond, and which was bearing out with it the visitor from the Arctic which it had brought us in the morning, as we rendered the last service within our power to the poor girl whom we had hoped to save.

Wrapped in a simple flag, covered with a monument of unhewn boulders, we left her on the lonely headland looking out over the great Atlantic, to wait till the day when the graves shall give up their dead. A simple wooden cross indicated the reason for this interruption in the journey. That emblem of our highest life was placed there to signify that that which is wrong in this life shall eventually be put right in that which lies beyond.

The cross piece bore the legend:

SUZANNE

Jesus said, neither do I condemn thee!

In a letter to her parents we did our best to comfort them as we did not think the tragic sequence of events which led to the poor girl's death ought to be laid to her charge.

Two years passed away. Meantime many troubles were poured into my ears, and the memory of the pitiful little story of Suzanne had almost faded from my mind.

Once again we were on the Labrador coast. Guided by the twinkling deck-lights of fishing schooners "putting away" the day's catch after dark, we had anchored among them for the night, in the roadstead near some high cliffs behind whose shelter they were working. We had announced our arrival with two blasts of our fog whistle—a signal known now to most of the fishermen. The usual crowd of visitors that resort to our little vessel for news, or medicine, or other reasons, had come and gone. All was silent on deck, and we were just "stowing away" for the night when the sound of yet another boat alongside brought me up again.

As I came out of the companion, a single white-haired fisherman was climbing over the side with his painter in his hand. He was evidently well on in years, though the feeble ray of our riding light scarcely did more than reveal the darkness.

"Anything I can do for you, friend?" I inquired, as he finished tying his boat fast and turned around as if uncertain what to do next.

"No, not much. Thank ye all the same," he replied. And then, hesitatingly, "I jest wants to see t' doctor."

"I'm the doctor, friend. What do you need from me?"

"Be you t' doctor what tended a girl 'bout two years ago on t' schooner Shining Light, down north? The baby were born dead on board."

"If you mean a girl called Suzanne, yes; I tended her and buried her."

Without another word the old man reverently took off his well-worn sou'wester hat and stood bareheaded before me. I remember in the weird setting of the night that his long white hair and gentle manner suggested the visit of some departed saint. I waited for him to speak, not knowing exactly what he wanted, though it was plain he had something of moment on his mind.

"Do youse think there be any hope us'll see her again, Doctor?" he ventured at length. "I'd dearly love to tell the old woman what you think."

"No, friend, I don't think it, I know it. I'm certain of it, as certain as that I see you now before me. But, better than that, she knew, too, before she left us."

"What makes you say that, Doctor? I'd give all I have, glad enough, to be able to think that."

"Well, friend, her face told me so. She was afraid to go back to Deep-Water Creek, but you, too, would have known that she had no fear of entering the harbor to which you and I are also bound. The peace of God which the Master promised to give us was hers."

The old man said no more. But I saw, even by the feeble glow of our swinging lamp, a bright sparkle on both of his rugged cheeks. He took my hand in both of his. The silent pressure, the wordless good-bye, will remain with me till my last call also comes.

As the sound of his retreating oars

SEEDS

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Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

has an attractive odor and taste. Ask your druggist for Kill-Em-Quick, but send postal now for facts that mean big money to you. Address Anton Nicholson, President, Nicholson Kill-Em-Quick Co., Dept. K, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



gradually disappeared into the night, I found myself still standing in the hatchway, thinking that surely for the humble service done in His name, the Master gives, here and now, the reward which is above all else worth while.

Farming on a Big Scale

Howe and Gray Farm and Pictures

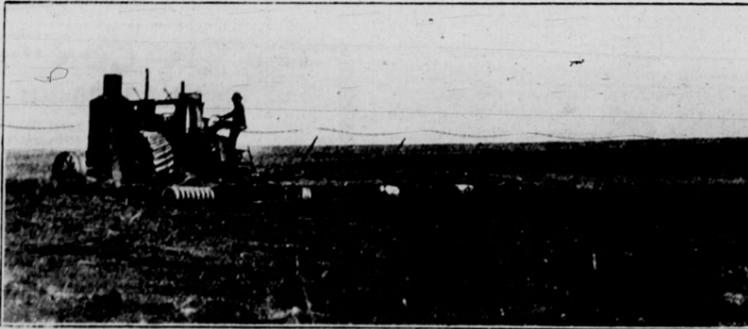
One of the largest farms in central Alberta is that owned by Messrs. Howe and Gray, of Dalroy. This farm consists of 2,500 acres, of which 1,750 acres are at the present time under cultivation, and this work is made easy by using three Hart-Parr engines, this motive power being put to almost every use. The whole farm is in use and improved, and, with the exception of a small portion around the buildings, will be brought under the plow. Farming operations were started in 1910 and so quickly has the work been carried on and the farm developed that the 1911 crop harvested

they must be in the right direction, it has been stated by experts who travelled through the country last summer that in a 6,000 mile trip they did not see one farm to equal this one in uniformity of grain and evenness of stand.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS

(From the Weekly Sun)

The Sun is not greatly impressed by some of the schemes of Mr. Borden, Sir James Whitney and Mr. Rowell for the welfare of the farmer. The farmer, who is already surfeited with counsel,



Preparing the Soil

included 35,000 bushels of wheat and 12,000 bushels of oats. Messrs. Howe and Gray do not believe in robbing the land, however, but intend to return as much as possible back to the soil, and for this purpose have entered into a contract to winter 800 head of cattle on the farm, thereby disposing of their surplus straw and rough grains.

The farm is splendidly situated, and the house and buildings nicely located. The soil is a rich chocolate loam, while the irrigation secondary canal runs through the farm. Among some of the work undertaken during the past year is that of building seven miles of road, while eight 14-inch plows were kept constantly at work, plowing being kept up day and night (the night work being possible by means of a big headlight on the engine) and as a result, twenty acres were turned over every day.

Extensive Work

The accompanying pictures will give some idea of the size of the farm and the method of carrying on the farming operations. The illustrations show, in the panoramic view, the engine working 1 3/4 miles away from the house in a field consisting of 1,000 acres of wheat and 150 acres of oats. Another illustration shows an engine drawing eight four-disc harrows, four with out-throw ahead and four with in-throw behind, while attached to them are forty feet of drag harrows. All the work on the farm is done by means of the engines and the outfit for carrying on the work includes complete threshing outfit, plows, packers and a 120-foot drag harrow, while five binders are attached behind an engine at harvest time.

Messrs. Howe and Gray are Americans, both gentlemen making their home in the state of Maine, but they are very proud of their investment in Alberta, and it is rapidly becoming one of the show places for visitors. The manager is always pleased to show what has been done and to explain their working operations, and, to show that

knows quite well, doubtless, the economic forces which are influencing him, and that these are not to be removed by the administration of a new profession which Sir James is creating, nor by the homilies and demonstrations of Mr. Borden and Mr. Rowell. In default of measures to reduce cost and extend markets, the Sun has a suggestion to make. Mr. Rowell is quoting his friend, Mr. Flavelle, daily, and there are good grounds for believing that Mr. Flavelle is not without influence in the councils of Mr. Borden. Let these gentlemen come together and establish a real demonstration farm, or, indeed, half a dozen of them, in which the contention being quoted that the farmer would be prosperous, if he adopted good business methods, can be put to the test. If true, this contention is the most important matter now engaging public attention. Let an average farm of 200 acres in Bruce, Huron or Grey be bought at the market and stocked with implements and animals in the average way. Let \$500 be put in the bank and called savings. Let a farmer be put in charge, skilled in business science, with instructions that he is to pay five per cent. on the \$12,000 invested, make repairs, pay himself and wife and children wages according to a fair standard, charge himself with house rent, fuel and everything he receives, distinguish in his bookkeeping between capital and operating expense, freely invest the savings fund, and deliver over to the investors the profits. Let Mr. Flavelle be a committee of expert advice for this farmer so that the experiment may not fail. Let a careful history, romantic and statistical, be written of the experiment so that, if it is successful, it will fire the imagination of youth and gladden the heart of age.

Nothing, we repeat, could be of more importance to Canada than the success of such an experiment. According to the home market theory lately success-

ful at the polls, Canada does not need foreign markets. The protected manufacturers and laborers and the farmers support each other by trading goods for farm products. The only limitation, it is therefore clear, of our industrial and national greatness is the farmers' productive power. Show him how to produce profitably, and in twenty years London or New York will not be a circumstance to Toronto. There are other possibilities. If the farmer in charge can hand his owners not five, but ten or twenty per cent. on the capital invested, the enterprise will become at once what is called a stock proposition and saleable, not at cost, but at the capitalized value of its earning power. A successful demonstration would send capital tumbling back to the land, and make farm management companies as thick as blackberries in June.

RETURNS FROM GRIST MILL

Can you inform me whether there is a grist law in this province, and can it be enforced? If so, I think the miller here ought to be supplied with a copy of same, or do you think a grist of 30 pounds flour and 12 pounds feed is reasonable on a so-called toll grist (per bushel)?

JAS. DENT.

Asquith, Sask.

The following is the reply of the deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, to whom our correspondent's enquiry was referred:

Dear Sirs:—Replying to your enquiry of November 30th, I beg to advise you that there is no law in Saskatchewan regulating the operation and charges of gristing mills. The matter was at one time carefully looked into and data was secured as to the charges made for gristing and exchanging wheat for flour and wheat products at the various local mills throughout Saskatchewan. Data was also gathered from other sources, and the conclusion was reached that the situation did not warrant the passage of legislation to regulate this declining industry. Practically every flour mill in Saskatchewan stands prepared to buy wheat at the market price, and sell to the farmer flour, of whatever grade he desires, in whatever quantity he desires, at wholesale prices. This is a

DRY FARMING

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

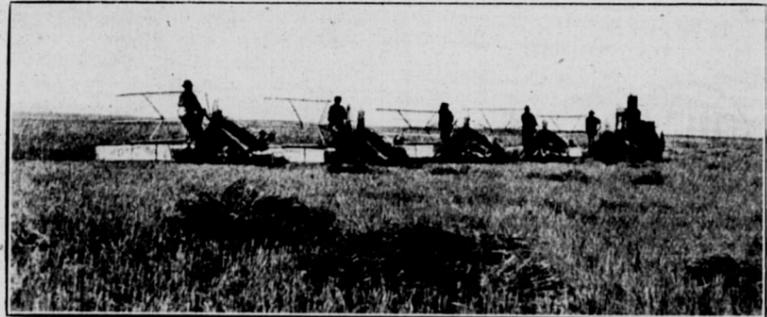
This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from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

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

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

ditions that no longer exist and that there is no reason for perpetuating.

With respect to the enquiry of your correspondent, I may say that in our judgment, if the wheat he desires to grist is 2 Northern, he is getting as much flour as he is entitled to, but should receive 17 or 18 pounds of bran and shorts in the proportion of 2 pounds of bran to 1 of shorts. An arrangement that works out fairly to all concerned, when gristing is done for a toll on the wheat is that the miller should receive 10 pounds of each bushel of wheat ground and that 2 pounds for each bushel shall be allowed for loss in the grinding process, leaving 48 pounds of wheat to be returned to the farmer in the form of flour, bran and shorts in



Reaping the Harvest

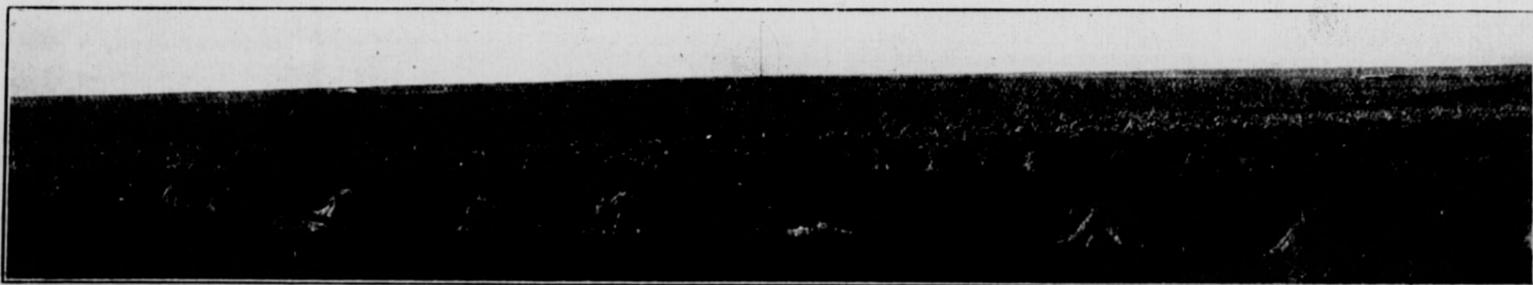
perfectly satisfactory and fair arrangement. Modern flour mills do not admit of persons bringing grists and receiving the actual product of the wheat they bring. What actually happens in the present day in the matter of gristing is that the persons bringing wheat exchange it for the products of other wheat previously delivered at the mill. Under these circumstances, and in view of the willingness of the miller to sell flour at wholesale prices to the farmers bringing him their wheat, there would appear to be no sufficient reason for endeavoring to bolster up by legislation a practice and custom that is simply a relic of con-

approximately the proportions that the wheat would yield of each. In the case of gristing done for a cash charge, the customary rate is 15 cents per bushel, and the farmer should receive 58 pounds of flour, bran and shorts for each 60 pounds of wheat in the grist. Here, again, the proportion of flour should be approximate to that yielded by wheat of the grade of the grist.

Yours faithfully,

A. F. MANTLE,

Deputy Minister.



Something that gives scope to the imagination

Remember!

THAT all the festive preparations so lavishly planned at this Season of the year are unsubstantial unless **CHRISTMASSES TO COME** are provided for—so far as human forethought can arrange.

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The largest Raw Fur Dealers in Canada

Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

MUST BE PAID

C. G., Man.—Would you kindly give me advice regarding this case? I bought 60 acres of land more or less six years ago and have got same all paid for except \$165.00. The gentleman I bought it off told me all taxes were paid up to date and I have been paying my taxes regularly since on or before the first day of December in each year, for which I can show receipts. Forty-five acres of said lands have been sold for arrears of taxes, and I fail to see where the arrears come in. I had no notice whatever for sale of same and quite ignorant of the fact that my land had been sold until I received this notice on the 29th of November, 1911, addressed to Rathwell. Can the municipality sell land without giving any notice to the owner whatever, even although there had been arrears of taxes? Will you please advise what steps to take in such a case as I have never heard of such a thing before?

Ans.—The only remedy is to pay amount necessary to redeem land.

FREIGHT CHARGES

W. H. S., Sask.—A homesteader came from Ontario during the year 1910. Had a car of settlers' effects for which he paid \$112.00 before it was shipped. He unloaded car without any objections or claims being made by the C. P. R. About six months after he received a letter from the C. P. R. agent claiming some \$60.00 for over weight of car. Can the company collect same? and if so, is it not an injustice for cars of settlers effects going west of Moose Jaw to be weighed at Moose Jaw, after several hundred pounds of water and manure are added to the weight of the car? In justice should not this be weighed at the nearest weighing station to point of shipment, and a copy of the weight bill be given to the shipper at the time of weighing? The C. P. R. are continually mulcting settlers in this way.

Ans.—The question is was the \$112.00 accepted in full payment for freight or merely on account. If accepted by the C. P. R. in full, then no further claim could be made.

SALE OF LAND

B. S.—B. bought a quarter section of land from A. on the instalment plan of payment, and after B. had two payments made, the C. N. R. Co. built a grade through the farm. B. made a settlement with the C. N. R. for \$30.00 per acre, and when the transfer was sent to B. to sign, B. had to send it to A. to sign because A. held the title deed. A. signed the transfer and sent it to the company, and demanded the money to be paid to him. What should B. do in such a case? B.'s payments are paid up to date.

Ans.—A. is entitled to payment crediting it on account of B.'s agreement. B. cannot sell the land and pocket proceeds, neither could he sell a portion of it until A. is fully paid.

A GAS TRACTION COURSE

A gas traction engineering school has been opened by the Hart-Parr Company, through which farmers and others may study the theory and practice of gas engine construction, operation and repair by means of a correspondence course of twelve illustrated lessons. When the student has mastered the written lessons, fourteen practice schools are open to him without extra charge. Here he will apply practically what he has studied—on paper; here he can handle and operate the actual tractor under the direction of experts. The

practice schools are located at the principal cities of the northwestern States, and at Portage la Prairie, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary.

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation held its first annual meeting on the eleventh inst. in the Oddfellows' Temple, Kennedy Street, Winnipeg.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. N. Hutchison, the president, and there was a very gratifying attendance of members both from the city and outside points. Among the visitors from places outside of Manitoba, the members were very pleased to welcome Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, who during the evening favored the gathering with one of his pithy heart-to-heart talks.

The secretary read a report on behalf of the executive committee, setting forth the work which had been accomplished during the year. Mr. F. J. Dixon, gave some particulars of the propaganda work carried on by him as official organizer and lecturer for the federation. Mr. Dixon's report showed that over two hundred public meetings had been addressed during the year, most of them being at country points in Manitoba. A large increase in membership was another pleasing feature of these reports, also the figures showing the inquiries for information and literature, and the quantities of the latter which had been distributed. Of Mr. R. L. Scott's pamphlet on Direct Legislation over ten thousand copies have been disposed of by the Federation and publishers of The Grain Growers' Guide, and it is still in great demand.

Mr. R. L. Scott, the treasurer, reported a good balance at the bank, and a very satisfactory number of promises of subscriptions for the ensuing year. The treasurer made a strong plea for co-operative effort on the part of all members to increase the subscription list, as with the amount of work to be undertaken during the next twelve months, there will be considerable increase in the expenses.

Draft Bill Approved

After short addresses by Mr. E. A. Partridge and Mr. D. W. Buchanan, the meeting entered into consideration of the draft bill for the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum in Manitoba. Copies of the bill had previously been mailed to all the members. With one or two amendments the bill was approved of, and the printing and distributing of same left in the hands of the literature committee.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the most effective means of having the question re-introduced in the legislature, and the matter was finally left in the hands of a special committee formed to draw up the necessary resolutions, etc., and to confer with members of the House known to be in favor of the principles of Direct Legislation.

All the officers were re-elected, as follows:—Honorary president, Mr. J. H. Ashdown; president, Dr. J. N. Hutchison; first vice-president, Mr. Donald Forrester; second vice-president, Mr. John Kennedy; treasurer, Mr. R. L. Scott; secretary, Mr. S. J. Farmer.

The four affiliated organizations, namely the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council and the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values, will be requested to appoint six delegates to the federation instead of two as formerly. Two from each organization will still sit on the executive committee, the others making it possible for these bodies to have better representation at general meetings.

On the advisory board the following were elected:—For Winnipeg, Messrs. T. A. Creer, R. L. Richardson, H. MacKenzie, A. W. Puttee, G. F. Chipman, M. J. Finklestein, D. W. Buchanan, W. S. Archibald. For Manitoba, Messrs. L. S. Stubbs, Birtle; H. L. Montgomery, Deloraine; N. P. Evans, McCreary; Robert Cruise, M.P., Dauphin; G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., Birtle; J. W. Scallion, Virden; J. S. Wood, Oakville; C. D. MacPherson, M.P.P., Portage la Prairie.

The secretary announced that he had received a number of applications from Grain Growers' Associations for Mr. Dixon's services as lecturer, and that he was engaged in drawing up programs for the season.

DE LAVAL

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The De Laval Separator Co.
WINNIPEG



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY.,

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

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

A REPLY TO MR. GREEN

Editor, Guide:—In view of the fact that the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces have on several occasions declared themselves, through other organizations, to be in favor of Direct Legislation, I was somewhat surprised to see, in your last issue, a tirade against that much needed reform from the pen of one of the chief executive officers of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, namely Secretary F. W. Green.

I am under the impression that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers declared in favor of Direct Legislation at their last annual convention and that makes Mr. Green's action appear all the more strange. However, I must assume that he was writing unofficially and expressing his personal opinion which I am sure, in this case, will not carry much weight with his fellow farmers. His objections to Direct Legislation are so childish that it would be folly to discuss them except that some persons might take it for granted that they are unanswerable if no notice is taken of them.

In the first place his fears with regard to the influence of certain classes of immigrants should vanish when he studies the immigration reports and finds out that the foreign born inhabitants of this country only amount to about five per cent. of the population. His second terror is the apathy of the people. We admit that the people are too apathetic. Why, even in the last federal election about 20 per cent. of the registered voters neglected to cast their ballots, but that is no reason why the other 80 per cent. of us should be disfranchised. Furthermore, the illiterate voter is the apathetic voter, and he will be automatically disfranchised by the Referendum.

As to turning over the power to legislate directly to the apathetic and illiterate. It is to laugh. About sixty per cent. of the population of this country is engaged in agricultural pursuits, so that the farmers would, by helping to obtain Direct Legislation, be placing themselves in a position when their true weight would be felt and their full influence brought to bear upon the public policy of this country and also of the provinces which they inhabit.

The local associations should follow Mr. Green's advice to study this question, in order to protect themselves against some of their misguided friends. The more they study it the better they will like it. Meanwhile I would recommend Mr. Green to take a little of his own advice and "study the question." For if the blind lead the blind shall they not both fall into the ditch?

Yours for Direct Legislation,
F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg, November 28.

AGAINST MIXED FARMING

Editor, Guide:—The present unfavorable year which Senator Jones says is the worst since 1903 will have the effect of subjecting the farmers to unlimited advice in the direction of mixed farming. When the Red River Valley was having its frozen years in the latter 80's a like experience befell them. One and all urged them to take to stock raising and dairying, the Dominion government even sending an expert dairyman to lecture to them on the way they should farm, with the result that dairying became an important industry, and it took a good many years for them to find out that there was vastly more money in grain growing. If instead of taking that dairyman's advice they had drowned him in the

river, they would have been money ahead

This is a wheat country and in nineteen cases out of every twenty, the prosperous farmer owes his prosperity to wheat growing, first, last and all the time. "Mix your farming and don't carry all your eggs in one basket," are proverbs that are fallacious, and it is the experience of most farmers that as large a percentage of loss occurs in stock raising as in wheat growing. Whatever a country is adapted to let that be its specialty and specializing is the order of the day in all occupations. The doctor, the lawyer and all professional men make some particular branch of their trade their sole study; and I maintain that through the States and Canada, the tendency is the same way as regards the farm. Some parts are noted as good dairying districts, some excel in fruit-growing, some in corn and pork, others in cattle and sheep and others make wheat or barley or oat-growing their mainstay.

It has been said that the "weed problem" would force the farmers of the Red River Valley to quit grain growing. I have in mind a farm that gave this

year a yield of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre and it is as weedy as they make them. The weeds are a negligible matter. To the farmer I would say disregard all advice in the direction of mixed farming but keep on steadfast at wheat-growing; this is a wheat country and instead of frittering away their time on an infinite variety of products let the farmers specialize in wheat and in nine cases out of ten they will attain success sooner.

A. D.

Winnipeg, October 20.

THE COAL TARIFF TAX

Editor, Guide:—Is it true that the rebate on coal is to cease on December 5 when it cannot be expected that full shipment will take place before that time, not taking into account the utter inability of the Western mines to catch up with consumption? Don't you think the Ottawa government is too previous by quite a month? Will it not be impossible for the 500,000 tons we are said to require to be produced by the West? Does this not appear to be an attempt to place us in cold storage after having starved us to death?

WALTER SIMPSON.

Brownlee, Sask.

SINGLE TAX REVIEW

Editor, Guide:—Let me call the attention of your readers to the Special Edmonton and Grain Growers' edition of the Single Tax Review for Sept.-Oct., 25 cents from 150 Nassau Street, New York, but I am sure procurable at your office. Every one should read it. The "write up" of the Hudson Bay Co. alone is worth the money. It does not mention, however, that all letters written by employees of the company had to be read by the factor to see that nothing

was said about the suitability of the country for growing vegetables, grain, etc., for fear settlers might be attracted. And now the policy of the company, as expressed by Lord Strathcona, is to hold their land till the settler has made it valuable, while the company does nothing to open up the country, as does the C. P. R. Their "servants" (?), when they escaped, were hunted up and brought back. I got these facts from W. S. Gladstone, an old servant of the company.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

Note.—Copies of this magazine may be secured from the Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for 25 cents each.

WHO GETS THE \$17,000,000?

Editor, Guide:—As I live at the international boundary and as my nearest market town is in North Dakota and as we have to take our grain across to Sables and there ship in bond or pay the duty, I would like to give The Guide readers who are not in so good a position to observe the difference in our market and the one across the line a chance to compare the two and see which market would be of the most benefit to the Western Grain Growers. I also want to ask them if a market like the one the Americans wanted to give us should be cast lightly aside without one word of complaint. I grew 70 acres of barley this year and got 2,700 bushels. I shipped it to Minneapolis where it sold for \$1.06 per bushel. After paying 30 cents per bushel duty, freight and other expenses I had 67 cents per bushel clear. For this barley I was offered by a street buyer in Crystal City 42 cents. To make it plain I will write the totals for comparison.

2,700 bus. sold on the American market without duty net at local market Sables at	
97c. bus.	\$2,519.00
2,700 bus. at Sables with 30 cents bus. duty; 67 cents	1,809.00
2,700 bus. at Crystal City with patriotism, 42 cents.	1,134.00

Now, Mr. Editor, after paying the U. S. customs a tax of \$810 for the privi-

AGENTS WANTED

We want a good live hustling agent to represent The Guide in every community, in the Prairie Provinces. There are still some districts not represented. Any man or woman desirous of helping us and at the same time earning some money for themselves, should write to us at once. If we have no agent in your vicinity, we can make you an interesting proposition.

Subscription Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

lege of hauling my barley into their market, I have still \$675.00 in cash more than if I had sold it on our own market in Crystal City, and the only question I can't solve is who gets that \$675.00 when the barley is sold on this side.

Just one word about the wheat market. When we pick up the newspapers and look at the price of No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 wheat, the markets in Minneapolis are a few cents higher but not enough to make a great deal of difference to a person who just compares the two markets in the newspapers. But everybody who has wheat to sell can see a great deal more difference, for wheat you would take onto the American market and sell for No. 2 we have to sell for No. 4 with a spread between Minneapolis and Winnipeg on November 25th of 17 cents per bushel for the same wheat, and yet the American millers sell their flour in Europe in competition with the Canadian mills. Another question I can't solve—who gets that 17 cents or \$17,000,000 on our 100,000,000 bushel crop?

GORDON FYFE.

Crystal City, Man.

PRICES AT THE BORDER

Editor, Guide:—You ask for some experience about prices across the line compared with prices in Manitoba. Well, I hear of great differences in prices and being one of those men who, when he hears of something that interests him proceeds to investigate so that he may be sure, I made an experiment. I had some late-barley that got caught with the frost, pretty light stuff. I took a sample of it to Emerson and the buyer graded it feed and offered me 42 for it. I was told I could do better in Pembina across the line so took six loads across just to see. The elevator man there graded it feed, no dock-

age and offered me 82 cents for it. It was worth 96 cents at Minneapolis in car lots but I only had about 700 bushels of this grade so I sold it and paid the duty and "very reluctantly" handed \$130.00 duty to Uncle Sam and \$4.50 to the county. I took the barley 14 miles and cleared 9 cents a bushel for my day's work which came to \$38.97 or \$6.50 for each man and team. There is another way of looking at this. Coal oil is 15 cents per gallon on the American side in single gallons and 12½ cents in 5 gallon lots. Now for 1 bushel feed barley on the American side the farmer gets 82 at the elevator. He takes this down to the store and gets four gallons coal oil for 50 cents and he has 32 cents left. On the Manitoba side he gets 42 cents for a bushel of the same barley and he takes this 42 cents to the store and gets 1 gallon coal oil for 30 cents and has 12 cents over. In other words the American farmers' barley has nearly four times the purchasing power the Canadian farmers' has.

One of my neighbors traded farms with a man across the line last year. They both went in heavy for barley thinking reciprocity would pass. Both these barley crops went round 40 bushels to the acre. The one on the American side sold his for \$1.06; the one on the Canadian side sold his for 51 cents. The American got \$42.40 on 120 acres; the Canadian got \$20.40 per acre, and the expenses of each were about the same. Now the American that is in Canada wants to sell out and go back to the States, for he says he can make as much from a ¼ section in the States as he can from a ½ section in Manitoba and not work as hard. A large quantity of barley was sowed here last spring and nearly all has been shipped or teamed across the line. One of my neighbors shipped three cars and paid \$1,200 duty. This is what Mr. R. P. Roblin told us at Emerson was the true loyalty, paying duty to U. S. government. He told the writer at a public meeting that any man who for the sake of the few cents more he would get for his grain would sell it across the line to Americans was disloyal to his country and his flag. Well, I want to keep loyal, still I should like that \$130 duty in my own pocket instead of in Uncle Sam's.

Yours truly,

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE C.P.R.

Editor, Guide:—It was the Conservative party which made the original bargain with the C.P.R., and gave them all their land, and also made it tax-free for 20 years, and renounced control of their rates till a 10 per cent. dividend is earned on original cost of construction. This was, no doubt, the best possible bargain that could have been made at the time, and it resulted in the development of the West. But now that the Conservatives are again in power with a strong majority the country looks to them to hold the C.P.R. to the bargain they made according to the intention thereof. The tax limit of 20 years was certainly meant to apply from the date of registry of the agreement, and it was the fault of the Conservative party to postpone so long making the C.P.R. select their lands and get the patents therefor. The 10 per cent dividend has long ago been earned on the original cost of construction and the country looks to the Conservative government to enforce this part of the bargain. The C.P.R. is one of the wealthiest corporations in the world, and its wealth is increasing; and they bleed the West for all it is worth. This is no reason for doing them any injustice, but it is a good reason for not sparing them in demanding justice for Canada. The Conservatives have now a good chance for remedying their slackness in the past, and to establish themselves firmly in the esteem of the country.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

Editor, Guide:—Apropos of your article "Political Progress" in the Progress Number of The Guide, we are sending you a letter which we are doing our best to circulate through this constituency, and hope you will aid in our campaign by publishing it in The Guide.

We have met the highwayman you speak of, and know him well, only he is not satisfied with 25 per cent. and we realize that the only way to deal with that same highwayman, is to forget our past political beliefs—if ever we had any—and to unite under an independent banner

to drive him from our midst and secure for all just and equitable legislation.

Yours truly,

WM. ASHWORTH,
Sec'y Strétton Local Union, U.F.A.
GERALD J. LIVELY,
Chairman of Organization Committee.

Kitscoty, Alta. Dec. 9.

The letter above referred to is as follows:
Dear Sir:—The political barometer points to an early provincial election in Alberta. The question before the farmers of this constituency is this: Are they going to allow themselves to be misrepresented by some politician controlled by the party machine and obeying the mandate of the party leaders regardless of the welfare or wishes of the farmers' class, or are we going to make a stand right here for true representative government by electing a man of our own class and choosing.

This union has formed a committee independently—as under our present constitution we are debarred from taking official action—for the purpose of sounding the opinion of the farmers of this constituency.

If in the opinion of the majority, it is decided to nominate an Independent Farmers' candidate, a convention will be called at some central point of which you will have full notice, and at which you will have the opportunity of nominating a man of your own choice. The fact that the majority of Independent votes at the last federal election were cast in the constituency of Alexandra, assures us of very strong support.

Would you kindly co-operate with us in this matter, by ascertaining the feelings of the farmers in your vicinity, and reporting to us at your earliest convenience, the necessity for prompt organization being imperative.

This appeal is being made to the whole constituency of Alexandra.

Yours truly,

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.
GERALD J. LIVELY, Chairman.

THE JOHN BRIGHT CENTENARY

Born the 16th of November, 100 years ago, John Bright became, in his own country, the greatest moral force in the public life of his time. He was an idealist. More than any other, except Cobden, he shattered the old protectionist system in Great Britain and forced the adoption of free trade. He denounced every war in which his country engaged during his public career, and his attack on militarism was the incessant labor of a lifetime.

When Gladstone allowed his government to be dragged into the Egyptian war, Bright resigned from the cabinet rather than smother the protest which his conscience dictated. His noble and fearless criticism of the Crimean war, even while it was in progress, brought upon him the popular charge of treason, yet no less a statesman than Lord Salisbury many years afterward vindicated the position of Bright by admitting that England had "placed her money on the wrong horse."

The most thrilling, persuasive and inspiring orator of his generation, he was also its foremost radical on all those questions which were embodied in the interests and the liberties of the masses of the people. He was a powerful friend of popular education. He threw his influence for the extension of the franchise. In a kingdom ruled by the "upper classes," he was a democrat to the core.

But there was one service performed by John Bright which more than any other revealed the worth of idealism in public affairs, and, at the same time, gave him a most honorable place in our history. In the blackest days of the civil war, he was the North's most eloquent and influential advocate, and it may be truly said of him that he did more than any other Englishman to instruct and guide the opinion of the middle class and the workingmen of the industrial districts of the kingdom in the right direction.

Bright's sure moral instinct could not lead him astray, in such a crisis. His understanding of the deep-lying moral issue of the war between the states was instant and unerring. As early as December, 1861, he delivered at Rochdale, to quote one of our American historians, "a noble, sympathetic and convincing speech, reaching a moral height which few public men ever attain." During the grave situation that arose between the United States and Great Britain on

account of the capture of Mason and Slidell, Bright's voice was uncompromisingly for peace. He was in intimate correspondence with Charles Sumner, and his letters were frequently read by President Lincoln and the cabinet. How sound and wise was his advice to the Washington government at that time may be seen from one of those letters: "At all hazards you must not let this matter grow into a war with England; even if you are right and we are wrong, war will be fatal to your idea of restoring the Union. . . . I am looking alone to your great country, the hope of freedom and humanity. . . . You may disappoint your enemies by the moderation and reasonableness of your conduct, and every honest and good man in England will applaud your conduct."

And this role of friend and peacemaker John Bright played to the end of the struggle, his services in the later period of friction and wrath over the responsibility of the British government for the outfitting of the confederate cruisers being no less sympathetic and notable. The finest tribute to his course in those difficult years is to be found today in the fact that the biographer of every English statesman of the mid-Victorian period wishes that his hero had John Bright's peerless record in relation to the American war.

We can scarcely appreciate the value of the services such a man performed for the services of humanity. His role was not that of a "constructive statesman." But the fires of his idealistic nature have often determined the course constructive statesmen should take. Aside from his services to the North, his chief claims to distinction are, perhaps, his work in revolutionizing Britain's fiscal system, so that food should be free, and his warfare on war. Some may say that already his work has been proved to be fruitless or is now being undone—that militarism is more aggressive and rampant than in Bright's time and that free trade in England is being subjected to an attack that will soon cause its overthrow; but even if that were true, the value of men like Bright would be incalculable.

Free trade in England, however, still has vigorous life and it seems destined to endure severer shocks than the one dealt it by Joseph Chamberlain. And, while armaments have grown to an extent undreamed of when Bright died, and wars have continued to disgrace mankind, nothing in these days would have delighted him more than the many convincing evidences of the increasing popular force of the peace movement of the world. The growing strength of the arbitration idea, to which he was so much devoted, the peace congresses, the Hague tribunal, the many arbitration treaties now in existence, the splendid financial endowments of the peace propaganda—all these signs of an awakened conscience among the nations would have filled his soul with joy and have convinced him that some of the finest "constructive statesmanship" of his public career consisted in that passion of protest with which he denounced the wars of his own time and separated himself from the governments that were responsible for them.

No one like John Bright is left in the politics of his country. But he is not an extinct force. The idealism he exemplified in every important public act is part of the eternal righteousness that streams through the universe; and the man who follows high and noble ideals, while shunning the baser and more ignoble standards of expediency and opportunism, makes his influence a moral force that can never die.

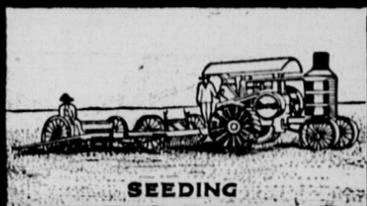
—Springfield Republican.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSES

The Saskatchewan college of agriculture will hold short courses of instruction in agriculture and domestic science at eight places in Saskatchewan during January and February next. These courses have been planned to meet the needs of the rural communities in which they are to be conducted, and will cover a number of practical subjects. Farm crops, live stock, forestry and other important agricultural topics will receive attention. Any person interested in agriculture or homemaking may attend, and there will be no fees to pay for the privilege of attending. The staff of lecturers includes Dean Rutherford, Prof. Bracken and Prof.



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Willing, of the college of agriculture, Saskatoon, and J. Cochrane Smith, manager of the Sutherland farms, Saskatoon. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, A. F. Mantle and W. A. Wilson, of the department of agriculture, Regina, and Norman M. Ross, chief of the tree planting division, Indian Head, will also give addresses at a number of the short courses.

For the women a program of addresses and demonstrations is being arranged. These will occupy the afternoon of each day. The college of agriculture will supply two lecturers, and local speakers will be secured to contribute extra numbers.

The dates of the short courses and

the places where they are to be held are: Prince Albert, January 9, 10, 11 and 12; South Battleford, January 17, 18, 19 and 20; Wilkie, January 23, 24, 25 and 26; Kindersley, January 30, 31, February 1, 2; Yorkton, February 13, 14, 15 and 16; Wolsley, February 20, 21, 22 and 23; Estevan, February 27, 28, 29 and March 1; Gull Lake, March 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The annual agricultural societies' convention and short course will be held for the first time at the college of agriculture, Saskatoon, on February 6, 7, 8 and 9. The provincial grain show will be held at the college at the same time but exhibits must reach the college by January 27.



MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion - Virden
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R. C. Henders - Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood - Oakville
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AN ALARMING SITUATION

The inadequacy of transportation facilities furnished for the moving of crop of the Western provinces is creating a situation that is alarming and one in which the whole of the Canadian people are interested. The abnormally unfavorable conditions for threshing the crop this year have left a great deal of grain not threshed. Yet in the face of that fact there is supposed to be millions of bushels of grain lying in the fields with nothing to protect it but a little straw thrown over it. In addition to that there are millions of bushels of grain in granaries that has been threshed since the snow fell which has in it a mixture of snow and ice.

Much of this wheat is of good milling quality and if it could be placed where mills could use it for milling purposes and where it could be conditioned at terminal elevators before the warm weather sets in, the grower would be subjected to a comparatively small loss. If, however, as seems probable now large quantities of grain will not be handled before the warm weather comes, it will be a total loss.

All the elevators in the West are filled to their utmost capacity. In some of the newer districts the farmers cannot realize sufficient out of their crop to buy necessary fuel and groceries.

Loan companies, business men and implement manufacturers are pressing for payment of their accounts. It is now currently reported that orders have gone forth prohibiting Western banks to loan any money to farmers after the New Year.

The warehouse commissioner is giving orders for cars to be placed out of their turn at some points so as to enable elevators to take in grain hauled by the farmers from forty to sixty miles (not more than two loads for each farmer), so as to secure fuel and groceries for their families. The only outlet for grain product for winter shipment is over the C. P. R. to the sea-board. It will only take a comparatively short time for the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur to be filled to their utmost capacity.

What then is to be done with this large amount of grain that is on the Western farms out of condition and will not stand the warm weather?

This is a case where it seems absolutely necessary for the Dominion and provincial governments to take a hand. The Canadian railroads have demonstrated that they are not able to take care of the traffic. Cannot our authorities now step in and compel our railroads to make special rates to reach markets over the American railways? Is it not a colossal folly to prevent the Canadian farmers from taking advantage of a market at his door for his products and force him to seek markets thousands of miles away over a transportation system that admittedly is not keeping pace with the development of the country?

KENTON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

A very enthusiastic annual meeting of the Kenton Grain Growers was held in the municipal hall on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2. The president, Mr. Butchard was in the chair and gave a sketch of the last year's business. Among other things was noticed the large increase of new members to the association. Great credit is due to the officers for their untiring effort in making the membership list as large as possible. The financial report showed that there was a substantial balance to the good.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, James Stevens; vice-president, Clifford Hunter; secretary-treasurer, Duncan Robertson; directors, Donald Patterson, Fred Gould, George Johnston, Edd. English, J. B. Bray, W. C. Lindsay.

It was suggested that the Kenton Grain Growers arrange for a number of social evenings this winter, with music, debating, speeches, also the lunch basket to get out of the old order of things and have something new.

The retiring officers were then tendered a hearty vote of thanks—when the meeting adjourned.

DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
Sec.-Treas.

GLENORA BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Glenora branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held December 1. A large number of farmers were present and great enthusiasm was manifested in the preparations for the year's campaign. Eight new members were enrolled and the secretary expects a large increase in the membership over the last year.

To open the New Year arrangements were made for a concert to be held on Friday, December 29, the proceeds to go to the aid of the executive association.

R. M. Wilson, who has done so much for the branch and for the association in general, was again elected president, with J. W. Nelson, vice-president; secretary-treasurer, Wm. M. Webb; directors, A. McWilliams, F. Nelson, W. Gray, J. Ritchie, and D. Foster. The energetic secretary-treasurer, Mr. Wm. Webb, was re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the Arizona branch of the M. G. G. A., held on December 8, the following officers were elected: President, T. A. North; vice-president, A. Sharpley; secretary-treasurer, T. Zachary; directors, A. Micklewright, J. Robinson, J. Carritt, H. Peck, Wm. Beswitherick, Jas. Hay. Delegates to Brandon convention, A. Micklewright, Wm. Beswitherick, T. Zachary.

There was considerable discussion on the shortage of cars and consequent loss to the farmers and country.

Co-operative buying was also brought up but no decided action taken.

THOS. ZACHARY, Sec.-Treas.

ELVA BRANCH G.G.A.

That our branch is very much alive was shown by the large audience who were present at our social on Tuesday evening, December 5.

The Grain Growers' socials are very popular here, and those who attended this one were not disappointed, either in the addresses, the different numbers on our program, nor the dainty lunch served by the ladies of our branch, quite a number of whom are members of the association and take an active interest in its affairs.

Mr. McArthur, of Lauder, a director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, was present and delivered a very pleasing and instructive address, which was listened to with close attention by the audience. Mr. McArthur expressed his pleasure at being present, and also at seeing such a large number of ladies, which he said augured well for the success of our branch. He also spoke in commendatory terms of our official organ, The Guide, for the good work it was doing for the farmers of this country. Mr. T. T. Lennox spoke briefly and was listened to with close attention. He goes whole heartedly into the association work and meets with good success.

The balance of the program consisted of piano duets, solos, instrumental selections and recitations, every number being first class, and, with one exception, being given by members of our association or their family. We have plenty of talent in our branch to furnish a program second to none. At the close of the program lunch was served, after which a vote of thanks was passed to the speakers. Then we sang "God save the King," and went home to wait for the next. We hold our annual meeting on December 21 at two o'clock, when we hope to double our membership, which now amounts to 56.

ALEX MATTICE,
Sec., Elva G.G.A.

CARROLL ASSOCIATION ACTIVE

The Carroll Grain Growers' association has been rather delinquent regarding reports lately, but the interest

has not waned. The annual meeting was held last Saturday and the spirit throughout was very encouraging. The following officers were elected for 1912: President, Jno. Cathcart; vice-president, Peter Dawley; secretary-treasurer, G. T. Taylor. The directors, Messrs. A. Johnson, E. Smith, A. Diller, G. Casemore, L. Sparrow and Andrew Turner, were all re-elected.

A lively discussion took place on the working of the government elevator at Carroll. Messrs. Diller, Dawley and Moffat stated their experience with this elevator, and it was decided that the grievances of the people here be put into the concise form of a resolution which is to be brought up at the next meeting, and if adopted, to be forwarded to the central executive, through whom it will come up for discussion at the next annual convention.

Messrs. McGill and Patterson were chosen as captains of the membership contest, with five assistants each, and to the captain whose side secures the greatest number of members by the time of the annual banquet the association will present a set of cuff links.

Owing to the fact that there is no place of amusement in Carroll for the young people, a literary society has been organized under the auspices of the Grain Growers' association, and is meeting with the greatest of favor from the young people, who realize that here is an opportunity that they cannot afford to miss to bring out the best that is in them. We hope that by spring we will have a whole army of young men who will be able to rise to their feet and give voice to their thoughts in our meetings, a thing that has been lacking since the association started here.

G. T. TAYLOR, Sec.-Treas.

The annual meeting of the Foxwarren branch was held on Saturday, December 9. There was a good turnout and great interest was manifested. The secretary's report showed seventy-four members in good standing and a cash balance in bank of \$46.00. The carload of flour that we ordered has been distributed and gave such good satisfaction that it was decided to order another one, and orders were taken accordingly.

I would advise every association to co-operate in buying their supplies, as they can save from forty to fifty per cent., and in some cases a lot more; and it also helps to increase the membership. An effort will be made this year to increase our membership. To double it if possible.

The election of officers resulted as follows: C. Burdett was unanimously re-elected president, J. B. Hodgson, vice-president; C. McNeil, Thos. Thompson, F. Robbie, W. H. Thorp, John Little and Geo. Dunfield, directors.

A communication was read from Mr. John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain company, advising us that he would be with us on the night of December 19 to attend our fourth annual social, and to speak on Direct Legislation and other matters of interest to the farmer. We expect to have the usual crowd and good time.

R. J. DONNELLY, Sec.-Treas.

LOSS—DAMAGE—DELAY

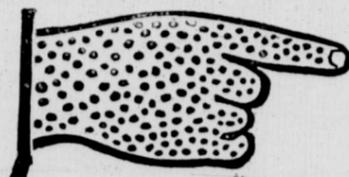
Experience—Energy—Ability OVERCOME THESE OBSTACLES

MR. FARMER: Take the inventory of your Grain Claims, find the amount you have lost in the past four years. Then figure how much a year an experienced Claim Bureau can save you by adjusting your Claims for Losses and Shortage.

Our Motto:—NO ADJUSTMENT, NO PAY, backed up by our guarantee of a world-wide fame. Ask the man that knows—the man that has proved our ability.

We invite Farmers who have not employed us to write for particulars. Our reference: R. G. Dun Agency.

Canadian Freight Claims Bureau, 715 Somerset Block, Winnipeg



COUNT THE DOTS

\$100.

GIVEN AWAY

TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN THIS HAND, and many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other PRIZES with a little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE HAND and write the number that you count on a sheet of paper or post card and mail to us and we will let you know at once if you are a winner. AN EXTRA PRIZE of \$10.00 will be given for the neatest correct count.

MENTION
THIS PAPER

DOMINION PREMIUM CO.,
214 St. James Street, - Montreal, P. C.

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Rates for advertisements under this heading:

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One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
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Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

TO THE ORCHARD HOME SEEKER:—Creston invites you to a broad and fertile valley with a mild congenial climate, where fruitful orchards yield their plenty with grapes upon the vine, where big red fancy apples, luscious peach and mellow pear combine their wealth and beauty with a perfection that is rare, while far-reaching green meadows, with the Kootenay flowing through, increase the natural wealth and superior merit of a valley pictured true. The ideal place for an orchard home that should appeal to you. For further "facts" or information, write Creston Realty Co., Creston, B.C.

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES: land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE. THIS wheat was purchased from the experimental farm, Brandon, Man., and has since been grown on carefully fallowed land, the greatest of care being exercised in every way to maintain its purity. It took first prize and highest score of any wheat shown at the Neepawa seed grain fair, 1911. Write for sample and price. Reference: Bank of Commerce, Neepawa. Paul A. Homer, Neepawa, Man.

MAPLE GROVE FARM, ROSTHERN, SASK. PRESTON WHEAT FOR SALE.—GOOD Preston wheat for seed purposes, 95 per cent. pure; also hand selected, guaranteed pure; excellent strain, at reasonable prices. Apply to Seager Wheeler, Maple Grove Farm, Rosthern, Sask. 20-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—200 BUSHELS.—Please make a bid on same; prefer not to sell in small parcels; free absolutely from both noxious and prairie weeds, and true to type. Cox Bros., Beaver P.O., Man. 18-4

WANTED.—PERFECTLY CLEAN SEED Full particulars and two pound samples to Manufacturers' Distributing Company, 481 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

RED FYFE, CLEANED, 1st PRIZE IN standing field competition, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Moose Jaw, bags extra. F. B. Johnson, Lytham Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—ABUNDANCE variety, free from weeds; sample and price on application. A. F. MacDonald, Paseweg, Sask. 20-6

MILLING OATS WANTED.—HIGHEST prices paid. Send sample. No delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

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.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

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

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

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

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. Rocks—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O., Man.

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

SACRIFICE PRICES.—SUPERIOR REGIS-tered stock Clydesdale Fillies and Colts fit for service; Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers; improved Yorkshire Pigs; dairy Cows.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale. April and September litters. C. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. Station and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. Station.

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

FOR SALE—ONE BULL AND NINE FEMALES pedigreed Holsteins. Hay by carload. J. Bachelder, Suite 7, Crescent Court, Winnipeg.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

FOR SALE.—ONE CARLOAD HORSES. 3 good drivers, 1 big carriage horse, balance farm horses. Good chance for Western buyer. Apply to Box 49, Alexander, Man.

THOROUGHbred DUROC JERSEY SPRING Boars and Gilts from good stock; registered pedigree furnished. W. E. Wright, Emerson, Man.

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

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HEED headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

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

YOUNG BERKSHIRES BREED FROM Brandon. Prize winners, bacon type. Registered, purchaser's name; pairs not akin. Ten dollars each. Alex Porter, Alexander, Man.

BERKSHIRE SWINE AND BUFF ORPINGTON fowls; some fine cockerels on hand. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfields, Semans, (G.T.P.) Sask.

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

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

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

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. 19-8

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

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

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

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than three months.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

WANTED.—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS. dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes, vegetables and baled hay in car lots. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. W., Calgary. 5-11

EXTRA SELECTED PURE BRED P. R. Cockerels at \$2.00 each; S.C.B. Leghorns at \$1.50 each. P. L. Greiner, Lewisville, Alta. 20-6

VERY CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE IN order to make room, Buff Orpington Cockerels, \$1.50; Pullets, \$1.00; good laying strain. W. Golland, Breckenbury, Sask. 20-4

S.C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED FROM 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911. \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon, Man.

FARM BRED UTILITY BARRED ROCK Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. John Teese, Abernethy, Sask. 21-7

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, good men only to sell our well known line of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WONDERFUL NEW INVENTION.—TEN tools in one. Sells on farm, ranch, in stores, offices, shops, shipping rooms, factories. Agents making \$10.00 a day and up. Investigate this. Write Manufacturers' Distributing Company, 482 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR PERCIVAL S.D. No. 2101, holding first or second class professional certificates. Duties to commence January 1 and continue for one year. Apply, stating experience and salary, to I. Nelson, sec.-treas., Percival, Sask.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE to stop with me this winter on my farm. \$25.00 a month. If satisfactory, all year round. L. A. Coupal, Box 90, Sedley, Sask. 20-3

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

WANTED TO HIRE.—ONE GOOD ALL round farm teamster, Canadian preferred. \$350 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

WANTED.—SITUATION ON FARM BY young married couple. Western experience. References. Address E. Gordon, c.o. G. J. Cormack, Warmley, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE.—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG eight furrows, breaker and stubble bottoms, only run one season, good as new, for \$600, f.o.b. Glenboro. For further particulars, apply to H. E. Trimble, Box 53, Glenboro, Man.

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

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 17-6

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

KOAL? COAL? KOLE?

Best Alberta Screened Lump \$3.00 per ton
Screened Nut . . . 1.50 "
F.O.B. Cars at Cardiff on C.N.R.
Best Scranton Anthracite . \$6.75 "
F.O.B. Fort William, Port Arthur or Westfort, C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.
Get Rates from Local Agent. Prompt Shipment Guaranteed
THOS. WARWICK, Saskatoon, Sask.

SEED GRAIN

Is in great demand everywhere. Farmers all over the country are writing to The Guide wanting to know where they can get good seed.

If you have it for sale, tell them about it.

If you want to buy it, let them know about it.

A small advt. on this page will do the work for you. The cost is small and returns are large.

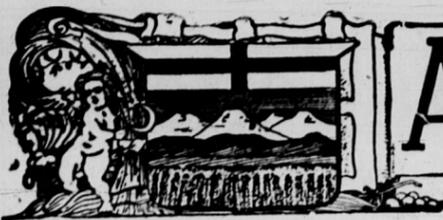
DO IT NOW!

WALL PLASTER

The "Empire" Brands of Wood Fibre, Cement Wall and Finish Plasters, stand alone—there is nothing in the Plaster line just as good

Use Plaster Board and avoid troubles caused by poor lath

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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

Directors at Large

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

Convention at Edmonton

Official Circular No. 15, 1911

Gentlemen:—

We are just in receipt of the following resolution from the Red Deer Board of Trade:—

"Owing to changed conditions, the Board of Trade feels that Red Deer cannot guarantee adequate, comfortable accommodation to the farmers' convention to be held in January, 1912; that the secretary be instructed to extend to the U. F. A. regrets of the Board that they cannot extend their hospitality at that time, but that the Board hopes to have the pleasure of entertaining the society in 1913."

Before Red Deer was decided upon for the annual convention, a committee was appointed to ascertain if the necessary accommodation could be provided, and after interviewing some of the officials and receiving their assurance, it was decided that everything would be properly arranged, and with this in view the invitation to hold the Convention at Red Deer was accepted. Now, after all the arrangements for the convention had been completed, the receipt of such a lot of extra work for this association, as it would be folly to try and hold the convention there with such conditions facing us, and for that reason the official circular No. 14, relating to the calling of the convention, is hereby cancelled and in place thereof, notice is given as follows:—

"Amended notice is hereby given that the annual convention of the association will be held in the city of Edmonton, at the Mechanics' Hall, Third Street, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 16, 17 and 18, 1912, commencing at ten o'clock a.m. on the first day."

Section 28 of the constitution reads as follows:

"Each union shall be entitled to elect one delegate to the association for each ten paid-up members, provided such union is not in arrears to the association."

The credential certificates which were sent out with circular No 14 will be sufficient to answer the purpose, but I would ask each secretary to send me a list of his delegates as soon as possible, so that a copy of this amended notice may be sent him for his guidance. You are also asked to change the words "Red Deer" to "Edmonton," on the credential cards.

Instructions to Delegates

To enable the resolution dealing with the travelling expenses of the delegates to be put into force, it will be necessary for every delegate to purchase a regular one way ticket from his nearest home station to Edmonton or Strathcona, and secure at the same time from the agent a standard certificate. These certificates will be countersigned by the secretary and will enable the delegates to return home at a reduced rate. The certificates must be secured not more than three days after the close of the convention.

Section 29 of the Constitution reads: "The travelling expenses of all duly qualified delegates to the convention shall be borne equally by the delegates, and for this purpose the central executive shall prepare a statement at each annual convention, and shall divide the railway fare between all the delegates, collecting or paying the difference in the fare from or to the delegate before surrendering the standard certificate."

The instructions contained in this section of the constitution will be carried out and your assistance is requested in order that the whole matter will work smoothly.

On account of the pooling of rates, the delegates from the farthest part of the province will be at no greater expense than those living close to Edmonton, and the full attendance of delegates is therefore solicited. The work which will be done at the convention is important and we want the assistance of as large a representation as possible.

The balance of circular No. 14, relating

to amendments to the constitution, will stand.

Don't forget: The convention will be held at Edmonton, on January 16, 17 and 18, 1912, and we want all delegates to be present.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y
Calgary, Dec. 11.

The portion of Official Circular No. 14 which is unaffected by the above is as follows:

Amendments to Constitution

As announced earlier, the board of directors appointed a special committee consisting of J. Bower, president; W. J. Tregillus, vice-president; J. Speakman, director, and the secretary (ex-officio) to revise the Constitution.

In accordance with the instructions given the committee now gives notice as follows:—

That the Constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta as it now reads be cancelled, and the following revised Constitution be substituted therefor:—

Constitution

NAME
1. This association shall be called the United Farmers of Alberta.

OBJECTS
2. The objects of the association shall be:—

(1) To further the interests of farmers and ranchers in all branches of agriculture; to promote the best methods of farm business, to seek to enlarge and increase our markets; to gather market information; to obtain by united effort profitable and equitable prices for farm produce, and to secure the best and cheapest transportation.

(2) To study and teach the principles of co-operation and to promote the establishment of co-operative societies.

(3) To watch and influence and promote legislation relative to the object specified in the preceding subsections (1) and (2) and to any other matter affecting the farmers' business and to take any political action necessary for this purpose.

(4) To promote social intercourse and the study of economic and social questions bearing on our interest as farmers.

(5) To settle disputes between members without recourse to law whenever possible.

(6) To take into consideration any member's case of grievance, hardship or litigation and to defend our members as far as it may be possible.

THE ASSOCIATION

3. The Association shall consist of all duly admitted and fully paid up members of Unions.

4. The Association shall be governed by the annual convention to be held in the last half of January of each year, composed of delegates from each union not in arrears to the association, elected in the ratio of one delegate for every ten, and major portion of ten, paid up members.

5. The business of the annual convention shall be:—

(1) To receive and discuss the reports of the executive officers and the board of directors and to decide on any question arising out of such reports.

(2) To elect by ballot from duly accredited delegates present at the convention the board of directors, consisting of president and four vice-presidents elected by the whole convention, and one director for each federal constituency in the province, each such director to be elected by the delegates from his own constituency; and two auditors. All officers shall hold office till their successors are elected.

(3) To decide on any new business brought before the convention by the board of directors, or by any union in good standing. No resolution from any union shall be brought before the convention unless it has been sent to the secretary,

in writing, signed by the president and secretary of the union, previous to the opening of the convention.

(4) To decide on the place for the next annual meeting.

6. The travelling expenses of all duly qualified delegates to the annual or special convention shall be borne equally by all the delegates, and for this purpose the central executive shall prepare a statement at each annual convention and shall divide the railway fare between all the delegates, collecting or paying the difference in the fare from or to the delegates before surrendering the standard certificate.

7. Special conventions may be called by the board of directors through the secretary by giving at least thirty days notice to each union; such notice to state the special business for which the convention is called and no other business to be allowed to be introduced. The ratio of representation to be the same as in the annual convention.

8. No voting by proxy shall be allowed in any convention.

9. The board of directors shall hold such meetings during each year as the president or any three of the directors may consider necessary; they shall appoint a secretary-treasurer and shall fix the amount of his salary and the terms of his appointment.

It shall be the duty of the board of directors to give effect to the resolution of the convention and to maintain and enlarge the organization either by their own action or through the executive, or through sub-committees appointed by the directors.

Any vacancy on the board of directors during the year shall be filled by the directors at the next meeting of the board.

10. The executive of the association shall consist of the president, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer. They shall attend to the general current work of the association and to such business as may be referred to them by the convention or board of directors.

11. The year of the association and the unions shall end on December 31st.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

12. District associations may be formed by a number of unions grouping themselves together on the basis either of electoral constituencies, federal and provincial, or on the basis of useful combination for marketing purposes. Such district associations to be governed by conventions composed of delegates on the same ratio as association conventions.

MEMBERSHIP

13. Any farmer or other person directly interested in farming may join a union by being introduced by a member and paying the annual membership fee of not less than one dollar. Such application should be submitted to the regular meeting of the union for approval or rejection.

14. In every case when a married farmer becomes a member his wife and daughters shall be honorary members, and sons of farmers who are living at home and working on their father's farm, shall be admitted as members on what shall be known as the family ticket, at a fee of fifty per cent. of the full membership fee.

15. A member six months in arrears shall stand suspended without action of the union, but the secretary must report the same to the association and correct the membership roll. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of all arrears.

16. The secretary of a union shall report quarterly to the central office of the association on the membership of the union, and shall forward with such report one-half the membership fees collected during that term, and no union shall have status at an annual or special convention of the association until the membership report, together with the fees due, has been received.

UNIONS

17. Unions shall consist of members accepted into the association according to sections 13, 14 and 31 of this Constitution.

18. A union may be organized by at least ten qualified persons applying to a union or organizer to be so organized, on receipt of which application the union or organizer shall proceed to effect such organization and make due report thereof to the association; or, not less than ten persons as aforesaid may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into a local union by subscribing to this Constitution, electing officers therein provided and making due report thereof to the association.

19. The officers of a union shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, or secretary-treasurer, together with such officers as the union may decide to appoint. The official term shall be one year and regular elections shall be held in December of each year by ballot, except that in the case of only one candidate for an office election may be had by acclamation.

All officers serve until their successors are elected and qualified, and any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the members at the next regular meeting.

20. Unions shall meet monthly, if possible, and it shall be the duty of the president, vice-president and secretary to see that there is an entertaining program or subject for consideration at each meeting.

(a) Five regular members must be present for a quorum.

(b) The president on his own initiative may, or at the request of at least six members shall, call a special meeting and all members of the union must be notified of the time and place of such meeting and the object for which it is called. At special meetings no business shall be transacted not mentioned in the notice.

21. Unions shall have power to deal with their members for offences against the union, and shall be governed by rules usually applied in such cases. The president shall preside at all trials (unless himself be the defendant in which case the vice-president shall preside) and the rules of evidence and methods of procedure shall be, as near as may be, the same as those observed in the courts. On conviction to be determined by a vote of guilty or not guilty, punishment may be reprimand, suspension or expulsion, also to be determined by a vote, voting first upon the severest penalty. If that fails to carry, then on to the next and so on until a penalty be fixed. Should no penalty be voted after a conviction the presiding officer shall administer a mild reprimand and dismiss the case. Suspension shall not exceed three months and the association must be notified of expulsion.

22. The executive of a union shall consist of the officers of the said union.

23. Each union shall hold an annual meeting during the month of December, at which all officers should be elected, the report of the executive officers received, delegates to the association and an auditor elected and such other business transacted as the members may decide.

Duties of Officers

24. The president shall preside at all meetings, shall maintain due decorum, decide all points of order (subject to appeal) and see that the laws and usages of the association are observed and enforced. He shall neither make nor second a motion, nor shall he vote on any question except to give the casting vote in case of a tie, but he shall not be denied the right to vote in the election of officers.

25. The vice-president shall assist the president in his duties when called upon, and in the president's absence he shall

Continued on Page 22

→ POINTED QUESTIONS ←

HAVE YOU MONEY IN THE BANK?

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH 3 PER CENT. INTEREST

WHEN

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

Is Paying 10 Per Cent. on an Equally Safe Investment?

Why Lose 7 Per Cent. Interest on your Money Every Year?

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING

1. Money invested in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is as safe as if deposited in the bank. Look up the financial standing of this Company and consider the volume of business it is doing.
2. Since the first year The Grain Growers' Grain Company has never paid less than a 10 per cent. dividend.
3. Besides paying a good dividend every year, over \$100,000.00 of surplus profits have been set aside, and this amount is still to the credit of the Shareholders.
4. The Grain Growers' Grain Company owns one of the choicest office sites in the heart of Winnipeg. This property is rapidly increasing in value, and if you take stock in the Company now you will share in this profit.
5. Owing to the growth of our large reserve fund, and the increase in the value of the Company's property, The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is rapidly increasing in value. Stock that sold for \$25.00 last year cannot be bought for less than \$30.00 this year.

DO NOT LET THIS OPPORTUNITY PASS

You can hold up to 40 Shares in this Company. Secure every share you can now when they can be bought at \$30.00 each; do not wait until you have to pay \$50.00.

If your money is paid on or before the 31st of December it will bear dividends since October 1st, 1911.

Shares are now selling at \$30.00 each; Terms Cash, or \$6.00 per share down, \$12.00 in six months, and \$12.00 in nine months.

ACT BEFORE THE NEW YEAR

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

WINNIPEG

LIMITED

MANITOBA

Protection and the Production of Wealth

Continued from Page 7

which belong to our soil and in our country, and the men engaged in either the wrong thing or the right thing in the wrong place form an army which we might call the "army of the mal-employed." They have to be supported by the well employed, just as much as every standing army is a charge upon industry.

Some day I expect to hear our standpat Republican friends making the old confession, "We have caused to be done those things that ought not to be done; we have left undone those things that ought to be done, and there is no health in us." (Laughter) and applause on the Democratic side.)

The Record, with its vast compilation of statistics, shows a mathematical ability engaged in proving out what is mathematically absurd. The accuracy of the almanac does not prove the value of the nostrum it advertises, nor can questions of ethics be determined by the use of logarithms. One is rather inclined to doubt the efficiency of such figures when they are used to prove views diametrically opposed. We certainly get into "topsy-turvy land" when we try to follow the statistics. You must remember the old rhyme—

Down here below two and two make four;
Perhaps up in heaven they make six or seven.

Production or Extortion

The statement was made on this floor that the dividends paid on the stocks of the great corporations were the proof of the wealth of the country and meant

A New Horse or Kendall's Spavin Cure?



Save the difference between the cost of a good horse and \$1.00—the cost of a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

You can cure a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness with it, like thousands have done. Read these letters—they will prove that Kendall's is

The One Safe, Reliable Cure.

Ossett, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1910.

Please send me your Treatise on the Horse. I have been using your Spavin Cure for a number of years with good success, having during that time cured a Spavin on a valuable horse and have also treated bruises, swellings, etc. effectively.

Christina Bender

W. W. Brown, Content, Ala., writes: July 15th, 1910

"I have used your Spavin Cure for years, and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle, and Splints and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied."

No need to worry about your horse if you have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure on hand for emergency. Get a bottle from your druggist at once. Don't take a substitute. The great book, "Treatise on the Horse," free, of druggists, or write to

50A

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

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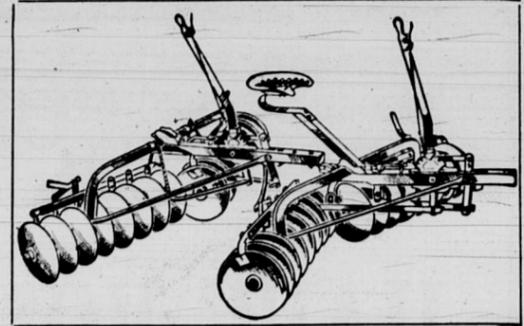
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ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec Winnipeg

Both Out Throw and In Throw

This illustrates the correct Harrow for Summer Fallow work. It is a double action Harrow, both out and in-throw working the ground twice with the one operation. The "Bissell" in-throw Harrow in the rear, worked at a sharp angle, leaves the surface of the ground pulverized like a "mulch," so it will hold the moisture. The central position of the seat is convenient from which to adjust both Harrows. Six horses will handle this double action nicely. There is no neck weight, and it works complete without a fore truck or other "make-shift." Suitable for either engine or horse power. For further particulars write Department O.



The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY **T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.**
JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD., Winnipeg, Man., Sole Agents

prosperity. There might properly be query made as to whether dividends represent the fruit of production or extortion, whether they were produced by the use of plow and axe or spindle and loom, or whether they were "produced" at the point of a revolver or searched for in the pockets of victims rendered unconscious by sandbag or lead pipe.

As a freshman in this course of education, I cannot understand how a country can get rich by sharing its natural resources with all who chose to come, dividing patrimony, as it were, and at the same time keeping out all possible things that can be excluded that would go to increase the size of our hoard. Privilege clamors for cheap labor and immediate development of everything. Statesmanship calls for readjustment of opportunity for ourselves and our children.

The balance of trade argument is not entirely convincing to some of us. Whenever China or Russia improve their balance of trade by exporting foodstuffs in time of famine, there seems to be something the matter with the mathematical self-sufficiency of this theory. If a freezing tramp should sell his clothes, he certainly would improve his balance of trade, although not his condition. (Laughter and applause.)

Anyone who has lived on the Pacific coast cannot fail to entertain profound respect for the self-helping ability of the Japanese. They are the most remarkable self-helpers in all the world, and no one need ever again invite them to help themselves. Some two years ago, in the Island of Hawaii, just at a time when the cane-grinding season was at hand, the Japanese engaged in that industry unanimously struck. They did not appear to be satisfied with their wages nor disposed to recognize the contract they had made with the planters, which procedure was not entirely original on their part. In the course of the dispute they wrote a series of resolutions to the planters to the effect "that it was the duty of the planters, in accordance with the true American principle of protection, to get an increase in the sugar duty and thereby raise the value of sugar, and then out of the added profit they should divide with the laborers." Strange that this simple and excellent and wholly American plan was not at once adopted. (Laughter.)

The Sugar Pie

Let us consider some more phases of Hawaiian sugar. The business was built up first under subsidy and then under a protective tariff. The sugar land is nearly all of it in the hands of the great corporations. These corporations are paying large dividends on inflated values. This is the upper crust of the pie. Next there comes a filling of upward of 400,000 tons of sugar, for which, together with all other sugar, imported and domestic, the American people are paying heavy taxes. The lower crust consists of Oriental labor. The yellow man is everywhere displacing the white man, even in the skilled occupations. The white man of small means has little or no chance to inhabit the "Paradise of the Pacific." It is today a country of corporations and yellow men. The white men are so greatly outnumbered that there seems danger that the pie may be turned over, to the obvious benefit of the under crust, but to the destruction of the upper crust. To prevent such an unfortunate occurrence and to protect the protected sugar in-

dustry we are taxed for an increase in our Navy. To protect the Navy, which must protect the protected sugar industry, we must be taxed to fortify Pearl Harbor. To protect Pearl Harbor, to protect the Navy, to protect the protected sugar industry, we must keep near Pearl Harbor a considerable army of men, and these must be supported out of public taxation.

This is an illustration of the "American doctrine," and the American consumer can realize as he pays his grocery bills that he is not only patriotically encouraging an American industry for the benefit of corporations and yellow labor, but that he is encouraging an indefinite increase in our navy and a probable increase in our army, always with the possibility that the navy and army aforesaid may have to be actively used to further protect the protected sugar industry, with all the waste of life and of property incident to war, and at a very rough estimate with four hundred and eighteen thousand millions of dollars of pensions to pay in the years to come. (Laughter.)

Against Tariff for Revenue

I cannot agree with those gentlemen on the majority side who believe in a tariff for revenue. There is doubtless justification for a high tariff on certain luxuries, but there is no fairness in a revenue tariff laid upon necessities. The burden is not upon the proper shoulders. Mr. Rockefeller probably pays less government revenue on the food he consumes than does the average hod carrier. He would doubtless like to pay as much, but he cannot without eating as much. For the present we must look to the tariff for revenue. Eventually we shall provide for government funds from income tax, from heavy taxation of community-created land values, from rentals of the public domain, all of them direct and comprehensible. We shall have internal revenue taxation on articles not necessities.

I have discussed theory without any idea that we could afford or should make any sweeping changes at once. Too many people inhabit the rickety structure to permit of its immediate demolition. A revision downward, schedule by schedule, is the beginning of the work, and a notice to make preparations to vacate. (Applause on the Democratic side.) At some time or other these patients, the "invalid industries," must leave the hospital, whether to turn their steps to self-support or to the cemetery. (Laughter.) They cannot forever remain parasitic. The tariff has been too often revised upward by its friends. The people have commissioned its enemies to revise it downward. That we may have a more just system of distribution and a more equitable system of taxation, we must study the sources of our wealth and the means whereby this wealth may be saved and increased for the benefit of the many.

There is great hope in the growing ideals and the clearing outlines of the great policies of state and national conservation. By saving the common wealth for all our people and by wiping out the great special privileges in land and other natural resources, by breaking down the extortions of monopoly and by regulation of our public utilities, we shall make this country better for the average man, and no worse for any man. (Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.)

ILLOGICALLY LOGICAL

In making an after-luncheon speech, Admiral Evans, of the United States Navy, said of a naval policy he disliked, "It is mixed and illogical. It reminds me of Bob Backstay, who became engineer on a submarine. 'Bob,' said a friend, 'don't you find it dangerous work, this knocking about in a submarine beneath the sea?' 'Yes, very dangerous,' Backstay admitted; 'but a man's got to do something, you know, to keep his head above water.'"

The Real Rulers of Manitoba—Who are They?

Actually, who governs Manitoba? Is it the Manitoba Government, or the Federal Government, or the British Government? We govern ourselves, so we say. Actually, who has the most to say in the law making of this province? The people, or the land and grain speculators, the liquor interests, and other beneficiaries of Special Privilege?

How may we ensure, beyond all question of doubt, that government of the people shall be by the people and for the people?

How did California answer that question? By a vote of about 146,000 to 42,000 it placed the principles of the INITIATIVE and REFERENDUM in its constitution.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

WHAT IT IS; WHY WE WANT IT; AND HOW TO GET IT

Is the subject of addresses to be delivered by F. J. DIXON, of Winnipeg, throughout the province this winter. Mr. Dixon is touring as the official lecturer for the

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Federation is comprised of an affiliation of several organizations, including the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, whose delegates on the Executive of the Federation are Messrs. R. C. Henders and E. McKenzie. Representatives on the Advisory Board of the Federation include Messrs. T. A. Crerar, G. F. Chipman, J. W. Scallion, N. P. Evans, Robert Cruise, G. H. Malcolm, J. S. Wood and others.

Mr. Dixon's services are now available for addresses before Grain Growers' Associations and other bodies. His services are free and the Federation will supply advertising posters. For full particulars, write

SEYMOUR J. FARMER,

Secretary, Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation,

422a CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Experiences of a Homesteader

By JOHN WILSON
Concluded from Last Week

As a Hired Girl

An experience I shall not soon forget was a couple of weeks at threshing time when I took on the job of cooking for the gang. Homesteaders have to work at all kinds of jobs sometimes, but they have not all had the distinction of working out as a "hired girl." It was stook threshing and there were twenty men on the job, including the bachelor farmer for whom I first cooked and his men, and though the thresherman's appetite is proverbial, I never realized before how much food men could really eat. I prepared the day before the threshers arrived by baking a big batch of apple and raisin pies—not "like mother used to make" but solid and substantial at least—and a bushel or so of doughnuts, which did not prove so satisfying. The outfit started work at 6 a.m., so breakfast, consisting of beefsteak and potatoes had to be ready at five, which meant that I had to be on the job at four. I cooked roast beef for dinner and boiled beef for supper, with potatoes, cabbage and turnips from the garden, and pie-or-apple sauce, prunes or rice pudding at each meal. Supper was at seven, so that the men were working out doors for twelve hours a day besides doing their chores, and they had a right to be hungry. But while they worked twelve hours I put in seventeen with hardly a minute that I was not on the go. The actual cooking did not seem a great deal of work, but the jobs of dish washing and potato peeling and the constant trips for water to a well a quarter of a mile away, made me glad I was not a woman all the time. I made quite a hit as a cook though, and my fame evidently spread, for when the outfit moved on after a week's work the next farmer they went to got me to go along and help his wife. Sleeping accommodation was scarce and at night when the supper dishes were washed, potatoes peeled, steak cut and wood made ready for the morning, I found myself a resting place on a pile of bagged potatoes, in the log stable in the stall next to old "Dan" who used to be a trotting stallion, but now helps pull the plow. Potatoes may be considered a hard bed, but if they were, I did not know it, for I had no sooner lain down, it seemed to me, before I saw a lantern flash and heard someone say, "Ho, Cookie—quarter of four—get up."

Xmas on the Homestead

I was away from the homestead for six weeks in the early winter, earning a few much needed dollars, and so had to remain until the end of January to complete my second year's residence duties. This, of course, meant Christmas on the homestead. I had spent the pre-

vious Christmas on the prairie, but that was shortly after I had commenced homesteading and when I was full enough of enthusiasm to enjoy anything that had the spice of novelty about it. The first Christmas day I spent at the home of my friend Shepley, with three other bachelor guests. It was different from any Christmas I had ever spent before, but not the least enjoyable by any means. We had very little of the usual paraphernalia of Christmastime. There was no Christmas tree, no holly, no mistletoe, and no girls to kiss under it if there had been. But what really counts at Christmas is a spirit of goodwill, a good dinner and a good appetite to enjoy it. We had all of these. Shepley had been to town and might have stayed there over the festive season, but he would not disappoint the rest of us, and came back the night before with a pair of nice fat ducks and a plum pudding. We all contributed something to the bill of fare, and took turns at cooking and sawing wood outside so that all should have appetites appropriate to the occasion. Chicken soup preceded the roast duck, and plum pudding and mince pies followed, and the feeling of sweet content that seemed to steal over us all when we drew around the stove after dinner, made us forget the homesickness which we all no doubt felt, but which no one spoke about.

The second Christmas was different. We had by this time extended our acquaintance considerably, and had discovered that there were some ladies living in the neighborhood after all. We started to celebrate on Christmas Eve, and with two teams and sleighs gathered up a merry party of nearly twenty. We first went to a Doukhorob village, and with one of the ladies of the party dressed as Santa Claus, beard and all, visited each house leaving toys for the children and having a great time generally. Then we went off to another village, where the Catholic members of the party attended service before we returned home in the early hours of the morning. The festivities were renewed as soon as we had had a few hours' sleep and had done our chores, and the whole neighborhood started on a round of visits which lasted till the New Year.

Social Life on the Prairie

Sometimes a bunch of a dozen or more would descend unannounced upon some unsuspecting bachelor just as he was preparing for bed and proceed to make ourselves at home in his shack. In case his pantry should not be well supplied, we always took some eatables along, as well as a few packs of cards and usually some kind of musical instrument. When travelling on the prairie at night one is apt to get lost, so being careful people we generally waited for daylight and breakfast before dispersing. Those were good times, and no one who has not taken part in the social life of a prairie settlement can understand how enjoyable it can be made.

When I went to town in the fall, I had sold the cow and a newly arrived calf, and disposed of the oxen for the winter by lending them to another homesteader, who undertook to care for them till spring in return for the use of them in hauling logs, fence posts and firewood from the bush. I could not get what I considered a fair price for the cow and calf in cash, which was a very scarce article in that district then, so I sold them for twelve acres of breaking to be done the following summer, this work being worth \$36 at the price prevailing in the district.

Putting in the Crop

At the beginning of February, having two years' duties done, I went to Winnipeg, where I worked at various jobs until spring. I saved a little money during this time, sold some lots which I had bought before I homesteaded, and with all the money I could scrape up returned to the farm in time for seeding. I bought another yoke of oxen, horses still being beyond my means, and got an old seeder cheap from a man who was buying a new one. Then when I had seeded my forty acres with wheat I went to work breaking again, and with four oxen on the plow made better time than the previous summer, sometimes turning over two acres a day. I hired

Concluded on Page 28



"A good roof adds materially to the value of your building especially if it is life and water-proof."—The Philosopher of Hotel Town.

25 Years of Actual Use

is the guarantee behind "Eastlake" Steel Shingles. We do not ask you to accept a paper guarantee, but simply point to the roofs that were covered with

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

25 years ago. They are in perfect condition today, have never needed repairs. "Eastlake" Shingles are made of the best sheet steel and can be laid in one quarter the time that it takes to lay any other metal shingle. They are so different from the four-lock shingle which only overlaps 1 1/2 inches, the "Eastlake" has a full three inch overlap, absolutely preventing the drifting snow and rain reaching the wooden sheathing.

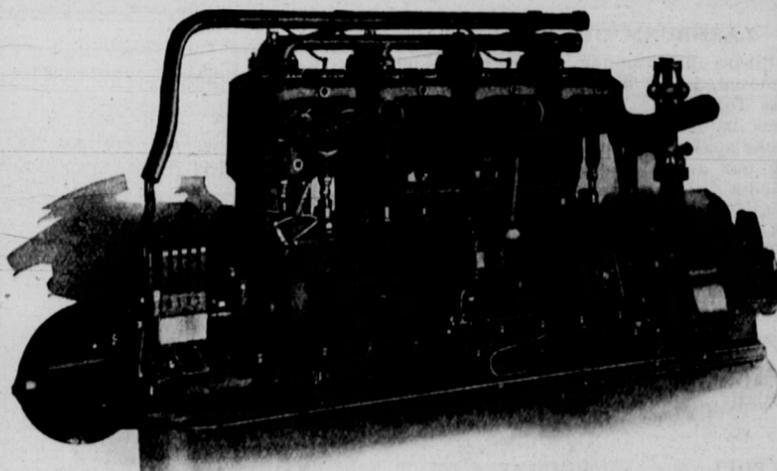
Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," will save you money and worry. Send for it and get the information you want about roofing. Phone Park 150.

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ONE of the secrets of THE BIG FOUR "30's" wonderful efficiency, endurance and economy lies in this motor—simple, durable and powerful—correctly designed and built on honor. Uses either kerosene or gasoline with wonderful economy and efficiency. It took a good many years to perfect this motor, and there is no other like it.

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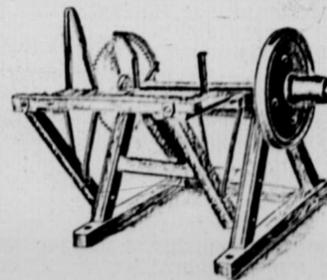
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WINNIPEG



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large
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District Directors
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Corington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE

Please find enclosed \$4.00, being yearly dues for eight members. Do you recommend having several smaller associations in the country schoolhouses surrounding a town such as Fillmore? It is almost impossible to get the farmers out to an evening meeting in town. This is not only the case with the G.G.A., but other meetings as well. I believe a large membership could be secured by organizing in the various schoolhouses and more interest maintained in the meetings than having only one branch in Fillmore as at present. Have you any provision for sub-associations in the school districts surrounding a town with a central executive to combine the whole? Will answer your list of questions after first meeting.

A. L. McDIARMID,
Sec., Fillmore Branch.

Good idea! Use rural municipality No. 96 as a unit embracing all the associations therein. Organize one at every schoolhouse. Form municipal executive to meet at Fillmore, using the constitution for their regulation just the same as you do for the local associations. Go at it now and make a job of it.—F.W.G.

LASHBURN OUT OF DEBT

Please find money order for \$5.00 enclosed, being balance of membership fees for 1911. Would you kindly inform us if there is anything on your books against us for 1911. We are holding our annual meeting soon to elect officers for the coming year, and also to take up the questions sent in by you not long since.

Threshing being so much delayed in this district, it has delayed our meeting. We are looking forward to a good interesting winter's work. Trusting this may find you well and everything in a prosperous condition in the association, we remain,

R. DePRIEST,
Sec., Lashburn G.G.A.

POPLAR PARK PROGRESSIVE

Poplar Park Grain Growers' association held their first annual meeting in the Poplar Park schoolhouse on December 1. This meeting was held in conjunction with the Women's Homemakers' club of this district.

As the time was limited, the only business done was the reports of retiring officers and election of officers for the ensuing year, and a meeting was called for the following Wednesday to discuss the questions sent, the amendments to the constitution, and Mr. Paynton's hail insurance scheme. A majority of the meeting were in favor of having the hail insurance made compulsory, fearing too many farmers would take advantage of the ruling out clause, and the scheme thus not be a success. But I expect this subject will again be discussed before the convention.

We intend holding meetings every two weeks on Wednesday afternoon during the winter, weather permitting.

A paper on co-operation was read by the president of the Homemakers' club, which was very interesting, and was listened to attentively. The wants of the inner man were then attended to, after which the meeting adjourned.

We have secured five new members for this year (1912). Two of the old ones have left the district, but all the others have promised to join again, and the majority have paid their subscriptions. We hope to get more. Do you wish these fees forwarded now, or not until after the convention? Will the central forward a copy of the resolutions to be brought before the convention to the locals in time for them to instruct their delegates?

We were not just quite clear about some of the questions, but have answered them to the best of our ability, and hope we are not too far astray as to their meanings. The

officers elected were: President, Wm. Allin; vice-president, Fred Moelleman; secretary-treasurer, John A. Halliday; directors, John Findlay, sr., Wm. Chase, Hugh J. Morrison, Jacob Moelleman, John B. Barrett and Richard Mattenly. We are having the constitution translated into German, and hope thereby to get some more of our German neighbors interested in the work of the Grain Growers' association.

JOHN A. HALLIDAY, Sec.-Treas.
Good! Good! Let us have a copy of the translation.

THEY WERE SENT

Would you please send me the proposed amendments to the constitution of the G.G.A. and oblige.

PETER E. COOPER,
Sec., Tugaska G.G.A.

Sure. Read the new constitution.—F.W.G.

A LIVELY BRANCH

We have a terrible shortage of cars, and any amount of wheat lying on the ground under the snow. Farmers reckoned on shipping their grain straight from the machine and had no bins prepared. The G.T.P. at this point will not handle the wheat before seeding starts.

We applied for a branch of the Saskatchewan Elevator company here at

under the doctor's care, and fully expect to be for some little time yet. My reason for writing you is merely to explain that I am unable to attend to the work which you are expecting me to do, and which I had planned to take up during the present month, as I am billed to leave for the Old Land on the 15th of January.

I hope to be able to do some work yet before I go, but am afraid that late threshing and anti-reciprocity prices are liable to sour the tempers of some of our best Grain Growers.

ANDREW KNOX,
Prince Albert, Sask. Dis. Director.

DIAGNOSIS IN BRIEF

Meadow Bank. North of Wadena, on main line of the C.N.R. Dull, nervous disorder, very weak.

Semans. Unorganized unit No. 52 on G.T.P. main line. Meets in town monthly, but is rather drowsy; negative.

Poplar Park. Eigenheim P.O., on C.P.R. Yorkton line. Rural municipality No. 341. Meets in country school regularly. Boys, women, girls and the men attend lively times; keen debates; social times. Threshing is done. Good healthy condition.

Grand Coulee. Main line of C.P.R., just west of Regina. Dull sluggish pulse, overloaded stomach. Being workers, they will work it off and come around. Meet in skating rink; cold



Lions Head, Sask., Grain Growers' at close of meeting

Semans. Can you do anything for us, so that we can get an elevator for next shipping season? We want to put up a 60,000 bushel elevator. We can get all the shares necessary as soon as the papers arrive.

As regards coal, we have been handling coal straight from the cars to members, but have orders from the local merchant to "cut it out." So we do not know what we will do until next Saturday at our annual. We have handled seven cars so far this fall.

Through our local branch we organized an association to handle a portable elevator and a weigh scale. We handled a carload of twine this year again. We were also instrumental in bringing down the price of formalin.

I am enclosing a few snapshots taken at Punnichy district picnic.

V. T. N. PELLETT,
Sec., Semans, Sask.

(Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company please note.)

MR. KNOX INJURED

Dear Mr. Green:—
I am sorry to report that our organization campaign is not proceeding very rapidly in district No. 8. Since our meeting at Moose Jaw my attention was taken up for some time with my threshing, and while so engaged I met with a slight accident, just two weeks ago today. I am still in bed,

place; not fit for orange blossoms.

Skipton. Near Duck Lake, west of Prince Albert, north of Saskatchewan river. Out of debt, righteous and just. Weak heart; dangerous.

Orangeville. Close to Moosomin, near Manitoba boundary line, near main line of C.P.R. Disordered blood. Very irregular heart action. Subject to Manitoba microbes and car shortage.

Mooreland. Near Bethune, on C.N.R. Regina-Saskatoon line. Suffering from a combination of dust and snow blindness threshing, but busy and full of business; up-to-date.

Tregarva. C.P.R. new line, north from Regina. Will live forever. 21 life members. Out of debt.

Boldenhurst. C.P.R. Outlook line. Good health. Men, women, boys and girls attend regular meetings until harvest time. Out of debt. Well educated. Meet in country school. Have a farmers' local hail insurance, but grow too much grain. Thousands of acres still in stook. In danger of bilious attacks.

Tupper. A little S.E. of Yorkton. Suffering from slow pulse and general debility, but will recover.

Keeler. C.P.R. Outlook line. Meets in town. Lethargic, hypnotic spells. Eyesight unsteady, hearing dull, but improving slightly.

Prosperity. C.P.R. Kirkella line. Dangerously near the border. In dangerous state of health. Feverish, tem-

perature high. Pulse weak and fast. Cathartic recommended.

Dreyers. South of Kinley, west of Saskatoon. Sick. Troubled with cash grip. Needs stimulant. Dr. Hill is in the neighborhood and should see the patient right away.

Parkbeg. On C.P.R. main line, west of Moose Jaw. Young and weak in its legs as yet, but if it continues to feed well it will yet be able to do a man's work.

Lang. On C.P.R. Soo line. Is hungry; looking for food, for thought and a chance to work. There is plenty of work, but a scarcity of trained leaders.

Kendalton. Near Moosomin. On the home stretch. Racing with winter. A threshing machine as a handicap.

Kamanatha. Good working order. **Drinkwater.** Excited state; unreliable. Alkali troubles.

Paynton. On C.N.R. line east of Lloydminster. Gay and in good humor, but rather flighty. Out of debt, however, and wide awake.

Big Arm. West of Long Lake on the C.P.R. Vigorous, robust, determined. Arming, training, thinking, planning for action. They may be expected to take an active part in coming events.

Punnichy. Characteristic reply to our question sheet. Do not hold meetings. Annual on December 16. We spent the dues belonging to central on a picnic. Cannot say when we will be able to send fees. Have no resolutions for convention as yet. Desperate condition on account of car shortage. Loading platform too small. S.G.G.A. is most certainly a good institution. It has absolutely bettered conditions. Is still a growing necessity. Should be stronger local units to make stronger central unit in order to meet other combinations. Life membership needs discussion. We believe that in one large convention representation should be one for every twenty-five or part thereof. We have not yet dealt with proposed constitutional amendments. Believe organization districts are better units for election of officers. The question of county organizations needs discussion. No girls, boys or women attend. Do not wear our buttons. Are short of men. Still lacking grain. Need no coal. Have plenty of wood.

Excelsior. Severe attack of cash grip. Shortness of breath, but are after a co-operative elevator.

Scottville. Near Radisson. Never heard of Paynter's hail insurance plan. See Guide of October 18. Oh, say! What is our official organ for? We have sent the Saskatchewan section of The Guide of October 18 to very many enquiring secretaries re this hail insurance. Nothing has taken the wind out of our sails like this, for we thought everybody read The Guide. But now—we have a different opinion.

Greenwood. South of Lloydminster. Very close to being just outside the biggest thing in the world, so close are they to the border. They will be up-to-women attend. But they have not yet date. They are meeting in the country schoolhouse. Boys, girls, men and got our nice buttons on them. What a pity!

Invermay. On C.N.R. main line. H. A. Louks, secretary. Healthy, running, jumping condition. Expecting Reid, of Orcadia, on December 16. There will be a time at the big Regina convention this year by all accounts.

Are you tired of Snow and Cold?

Then come to the

San Joaquin Valley

California

Where every day is a June day.

Where every month in the year some crop is ready for the market.

In this wonderful valley there is no time when idleness is enforced. There is scarcely a day in the year when work cannot be carried on with profit. There are no seasons of rush and hurry to get the crops in so that they may mature before the frost comes to ruin the labor of a year. There are no seasons when the profits of the summer must be spent to keep the family warm and to carry the stock over until the grass comes again. The seasons pass in an orderly procession. You know that in the winter there will be some rain and you will welcome it. You will be certain that in the summer no rain will fall, but you will get the water for the proper irrigation of your crops from the ever present snows of the high Sierras, brought to your fields through miles of carefully constructed ditches, or by way of the exhaustless underflow that easily and cheaply may be pumped to the surface and spread over the land. No need to rush the haying except to let the second crop come on; no fear that a summer shower will come to ruin the fruit just ready for market. You know in advance what to expect and your expectations always will be realized. I want you to think of these things—think and ponder them; for if you do, I know that you will investigate and inform yourself about this wonderful country. Once you realize how great are the opportunities you will want to live there.

If I could sit down and talk with you for an hour or two, I could convince you that from the standpoint of money returns, of physical comfort, of health or of future prosperity this California country is in a class by itself.

To do that, of course, is impossible, so I must do the next best thing. I must appeal to you through The Grain Growers' Guide to write to me asking all the questions that occur to you. I will do my best to answer every one in such a manner that you will know what to figure on. If you have not already asked for a copy I also will send to you one of our new San Joaquin bookfolders. You will find it quite different from the average booklet. It not only tells the story of the development of the great California valley, but it gives in considerable detail the story of the successes of a score or more of men who have succeeded, not with one crop alone or in one section only, but with many sections and with all crops.

I want you to take advantage of the stores of valuable information that has been gathered by this department. I want you to inform yourself about the results that are being derived from the best soil in the best climate in the healthiest part of America. You owe it to yourself, to your family and to all who are dear to you, to at least know that such opportunities as the San Joaquin Valley offers are still open to ambitious and energetic men.

Send a post card today for the folder that tells the story.

This is No. 3 of a series in this paper. If you have not read the others look up the last two numbers and read them

C. L. SEAGRAVES

General Colonization Agent, A.T. & S.F. Ry.

2283 Railway Exchange

Chicago

C. L. SEAGRAVES,
Gen. Colonization Agent, A.T. & S.F. Ry.,
2283 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your new booklet about the San Joaquin Valley.

Name

Address

RAIN TION

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No. 2, Wood, Beaver, No. 6, Coch-Prince, nholm.

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Convention at Edmonton

Continued from Page 16

perform the duties of that station. In the absence of both president and vice-president, a chairman may be chosen by the members present.

26. The secretaries of the association and the unions shall keep a correct record of all proceedings and a complete and correct membership roll showing date of joining, etc., an account with each member showing dues and when paid, and everything necessary to keep a record of each member's standing. They shall keep all books necessary to the proper discharge of their duties and shall conduct all official correspondence. They shall collect all fees from members, keeping a correct account thereof and paying same over to the treasurer. They shall be the custodians of all books, papers, etc., and shall promptly turn over the same to their successors in office. They shall make all reports required and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required.

27. The treasurers shall have custody of and safely keep all moneys belonging to the association or unions, keeping a careful account thereof, and in the case of the unions they shall pay out no money except on order of the union attested by warrant signed by the president and secretary. They shall make a complete and itemized report at the close of their term of office and at any other time when required to do so, and shall promptly turn over all moneys, books, etc., to their duly qualified successors in office. Any union may require the treasurer to give good and sufficient bonds in such sum as may be fixed by vote of the said union.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

28. At least two weeks' notice shall be given of each annual or special meeting of the union, naming time and place of meeting. Notice shall be given through the mail to each member of the union.

29. Four weeks notice for all annual and special conventions of the association shall be given by mailing notice thereof to the secretary-treasurer of each union.

30. At least ten days' notice shall be given for all meetings of the board of directors or executive committee of the Association, provided that an emergency meeting may be held at any time upon waiver of notice being given by all members of the directors or executive.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

31. Any member may, by sending in his name and address with the sum of twelve dollars to the central office of the association, become a life member but without convention privileges, unless duly elected a delegate by a union, and such life member shall pay one-half the annual membership fee to the union to which he belongs in order to have standing in that union. Two dollars of this membership fee shall go to the general revenue of the association and the balance may be used for organization purposes or by investing same as a reserve fund, or for both, as the annual convention or board of directors may determine, so that the proceeds thereof would make for the permanent establishment of the association.

FRAMING BY-LAWS

32. The board of directors shall frame such by-laws and regulations for its own and the association's government as are in its judgment for the best interest of the association and not inconsistent with this constitution.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

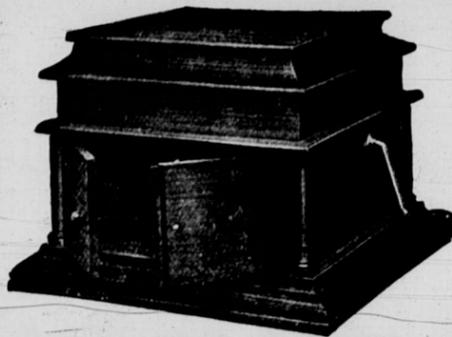
33. Any member desiring to introduce any addition or amendment to the Constitution shall submit a draft thereto to the secretary at least sixty days prior to the date of the regular annual meeting and the secretary shall forthwith communicate the same to each union by circular letter.

(2) Any amendment offered by a union to such proposed addition or amendment to the constitution may be submitted to the convention by being sent in writing, signed by the president and secretary of such union, to the secretary of the association before the opening of the convention and after being approved by the resolution committee.

(3) Any addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a three-fifths vote of the members present at the annual meeting to pass.

Presented on behalf of the revising committee, Edward J. Fream, Secretary. Other amendments to the Constitution

A THEATRE
AT HOME



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

THE 1912 MODEL HORNLESS

Latest and Best. Wonderfully Loud and Perfect Tone
Why pay \$100? We want you to compare.
Look for the famous Watch Case Concert Grand Reproducer and other Columbia Patents.

OLD MACHINES
TAKEN
IN TRADE

BOOKLETS FREE
SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED

WINNIPEG

Biggest, Busiest and Best Piano and Graphophone House

"COLUMBIA"

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS

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

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

BE SURE IT'S A COLUMBIA

The Living Voice of the Artist

Double disc records, two different selections, 35c. Imported English Irish, Scotch records now ready. Once try the new Columbia records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

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

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

TERMS—Pay \$5 Down and

\$3.00 Monthly and up



\$29, \$58, \$75, Etc.

For those who still like the Horn Style of Talking Machine
Special Bargains in Cylinder Machines and Records

295

Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg

have been received as follows and due notice is hereby given thereof:—

Notice of motion by Cornucopia Union No. 231.

"That section 23 of the Constitution be struck out and the following substituted therefor—

(a) "Any person wishing to become a member of a union must first place his name with the membership committee who shall present his application for membership to the union for acceptance or rejection.

(b) "When the membership committee present an application it shall be the duty of the chairman to call on the union: "Does any member know of any reason why said applicant should not become a member? after which the chairman shall demand a vote by uplifting hand of all members present. The chairman shall, after counting the vote, declare the applicant accepted or rejected as the vote may indicate.

(c) "Every applicant must receive a two-thirds vote of the members present for acceptance.

(d) "Every application for membership must be accompanied by the annual membership fee of two dollars, unless charter members where union is organized by organizer of not less than one dollar, charter not to be open more than four months, half of which shall belong to the funds of the association, such funds to be forwarded quarterly to the secretary-treasurer of the association."

2. That Section 24 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:—

"In every case when a married farmer becomes a member of the U. F. A. his wife and daughters may become honorary members by making application for membership as required by section 23, without paying membership fees, and sons of farmers who are members, if living at home and working on their father's farm, under the age of 21 years, shall be admitted as a member or members on what shall be known as the family ticket at a fee of 50 per cent. of the full membership fee, half of which shall be paid to the central association and half retained by the union."

3. That Section 25 be repealed.

Notice of motion from Toffield Kingman Union No. 74.

"That Section 2 of the Constitution be amended by striking out the following:— "This association is not a political party organization nor does it purpose endorsing the policy of any political party nor the candidature of any politician, and"

Notice of motion by Brunetta Union No. 247.

Whereas the farmers of Alberta have united for the sole purpose of bettering their condition, and especially as it concerns the immense profits of the middlemen; be it resolved that Section 4 of the Constitution be amended to read:—

"Local unions shall consist of bona

fide farmers, and no others accepted, etc."

Notice of motion from East Clover Bar Union No. 3.

"That Section 17 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:—"The officers of the Association shall consist of a president, vice-president, three directors to be elected by the convention at large and one director from each federal constituency in Alberta. All of these officers must be duly elected delegates from the unions to the annual convention, and shall hold office till their successors are elected. They shall hold such meetings during the year as the president or any three of the board of directors may consider necessary."

Notice of motion by Wheatland Centre Union No. 109.

"That Section 23 of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words 'one dollar' where they appear on the fifth and sixth lines and substituting in place thereof the words 'two dollars'."

Notice of motion by Stretton Union No. 17.

"Whereas, every demand of the U.F.A. is a political issue, and whereas we elect mostly misrepresentatives every four years or thereabouts,

"Be it resolved that the Constitution of the U.F.A. be so amended as to permit the organization to support an independent farmer candidate who pledges himself to the platform of the organized farmers of the West either in the provincial or federal houses of Parliament."

Notice of motion by Three Hills Union No. 213.

"Whereas at various times members may wish to be transferred from one union to another,

"Therefore be it resolved that the following addition be inserted in the Constitution:—"A member will be accepted as a paid-up member for the current year in any union he may designate upon surrender of proper credentials signed by president and secretary of his union."

Notice of motion by Endiang Union No. 264.

"That the Constitution be amended so that no person can become a member of the Association who has not the interests of the farmers entirely at heart, such as lawyers and business men in the cities and towns."

Notice of motion by Sweet Valley Union No. 188.

"Whereas some of the members transferring from one union to another are leaving dues or assessments unpaid and thereby causing disadvantage to the rest of the members, that the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:—

"Any member transferring from one union to another must have a paid up receipt for all dues and assessments, otherwise he cannot be admitted."

Notice of motion from West Lethbridge Union No. 197.

"That the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:—"Every officer of this association shall be subject to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall."

Notice of motion by Mr. W. S. Henry, of Fertile Plains Union No. 210.

"That Section 23 of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following words, after the word 'dollar'—

"together with a sum sufficient to pay the member's subscription to the official organ of the association for one year."

Notice of motion by Mr. F. S. Herbert of Strathcona Union No. 1.

"That the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:—

"If any officer of the association during his term of office shall accept any office or employment from any person, business firm or corporation whose interests do or may conflict with the U.F.A., he shall at once resign, and if any such officer shall use his position or influence for the benefit of any person, firm or corporation to the disadvantage of the U.F.A., or if he shall by his actions in any way bring discredit on the U.F.A., the board of directors shall on receiving complaint demand from any such officer an account of such actions, and if the complaint be sustained, such officer shall be suspended from office for the remainder of his term."

GENERAL

The credential cards enclosed herewith will give full instructions to the delegates.

The publicity bureau of the town of Red Deer has undertaken to attend to the accommodation of the delegates, but for the benefit of all concerned it is expedient that the full list of delegates shall be known at an early date. For this reason an early request is made for all secretaries to report the appointment of their delegates as soon as possible.

Don't forget that the railway expenses will be pooled. This should tend to a larger delegation than usual.

This circular contains only the amendments to the Constitution. A further circular containing proposed resolutions for discussion at the convention will be sent out at an early date.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

"THE WOMEN AT EASE"

O God! to think of the women,
The women who are at ease,
Whose food falls down like manna,
Who do just what they please!

Whose pantry is never empty,
Whose clothes are always new,
To think of those sick with hunger,
To think of the pampered few!

And these are the womanly women
Whose axioms the grand-dames quote,
For they (so the Cabinets tell us)
Deny their wish for the vote.

Yet this dainty, womanly woman,
Her hands, alas! are red;
The bleeding heron's love-plume
Waves o'er her lovely head.

She cries, "Tally-ho," with the loudest
Over the heath and broom,
And follows, this womanly woman,
The agonized stag to his doom.

Her sweated sister's slavery
To meet her rent's arrears,
Leaves her unmoved; yet her blouses
Are sewn with that sister's tears.

Come out from your magic circle,
O women who are at ease!
Turn from your own loved children
And deign a glance on these.

Where dirt, disease, and hunger,
Wait for the babies' breath,
And the only hope of rescue
Is hid in the hand of Death.

Stretch out your hands to help us
And make our burden light;
Clasp with your weary sisters,
Now struggling for the right!

We do not want your money,
We ask the better part;
As you are womanly women,
We pray you for your heart!
—Women's Franchise.

DUFFERIN HOME ECONOMICS SOCIETY

The Dufferin Home Economics Society have held a splendid series of meetings throughout the past year, both the membership and the interest increasing with every meeting. In all ten meetings have been held, and on each of these previous occasions the members have had the pleasure of listening to interesting, valuable and practical papers read, most of them read by the members themselves. Although it seems very difficult to secure outside talent, we were fortunate in obtaining our local dentist and nurse, also Dr. Mary Ellen Davidson, of Neepawa, to address us.

The subjects of meetings are in order as follows: "System in Housekeeping," "Care of Children's Teeth," "Solving the Servant Question," "Bread Making," "Typhoid Fever Patients," "Ridding our Homes of Flies," "Discussion on the Dower Law," "Care of Infants and Small Children," "Germ and Germ Infections," "Pure Food Laws Relating to Health."

We have also had several demonstration classes on candy, cake, salads, and paper bag cookery. These are more of an unfinished demonstration, the article made at home and then discussed at the meeting from various standpoints.

Three social afternoons were held and proved a great success. The committee in their endeavor to link a little of the social side of life with the practical, have, I believe, solved the question of individual interest. Most ladies find it more congenial discussing the household problems over a good cup of tea. More suggestions are received on these occasions than at the formal business meetings.

The membership at present stands at sixty-three. The society is steadily growing, but we hope by next year to double the membership.

The managing board meets every three months and arranges the program for the following three months. Of course, this idea represents a great deal of hard thinking and careful planning, but we find it an excellent method.

The following are the newly appointed officers for 1912:—

President, Mrs. Fenders.
Vice-President, Mrs. Birnie.
Secretary-Treasurer, Miss S. Campbell (re-elected).
Directors, Mrs. Macoun (re-elected), Mrs. Durant, Mrs. Campbell (re-elected), Mrs. Fournier (re-elected), Mrs. Aiken (re-elected), Mrs. McPherson.
S. E. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.
Carman, Man.

IMPROVE HELL'S GATE

Tertullian's description of woman as the "Gate of Hell" has called forth some very strong comments, and not without reason. "Woman," thunders Tertullian, "Woman, you ought to go about clad in mourning and in rags, your eyes filled with tears of remorse to make us forget that you have been mankind's destruction. Woman, you are the gate of hell." Miss Maty Johnson humorously comments on this rather lurid statement. "Tertullian's idea of the gates of hell" she says, "must be somewhat low and narrow, and very much in the shade, but even so fixed an institution as hell's gate, sometimes shows a tendency to change. We have all our ideas of how the new gates should be built, its general appearance, beauty and utility. In speaking rather contemptuously the other day of some heavy work that women were doing, a man said, 'Oh, that is nothing. It does them good to be in the open air.' Well, I think that it does after all when you come to think of it, for enormously the greater portion of her existences, hell gate has been an open air structure. From the day the Proto Plasmic foundation was laid, far in the depth of the streaming primordial ocean on and up through litteral, through fen, through forest, through plain and field. Hell's gate grew in storm and sunshine, kissed by the zephyr, beaten against by the tempest, strong with the strength, and large with the largeness of out of doors. We are apt to forget how old hell's gate is, and that it has been only for an aeon or two that the sky has been shut out from her. As the architect of the new gate of hell, my blue print calls for the open air again for the gate of hell, for the sun and the moon and the stars and all the healthful activities of the universe, including election days and legislative assemblies. As a second specification for the new gate of hell, I would place upon her head, I would bind her brows with a crown of mind, I would educate hell's gate.

The intuitive power of hell's gate is very great, when the vine of her mind is raised, trained upon the trellis of knowledge, watered, warmed, enriched, tended, kept in the sunshine of companionship, of broad thinking of great social and human ideals, then indeed will we build hell gate with nobility and power.

For the gate of hell is the mother of humanity, humanity is the child of the gate of hell; it strangely chose a name for its mother, and it strangely insists that it wants no better mother, no stronger, fairer, loftier type of gate. Poor perverse notional child. Woman is the mother of humanity, all the men and all the women that ever were or are or will be, all the saints and sages, all the downtrodden and oppressed, all the rich, all the poor, all the criminals, all the maimed, the queen on her throne, the woman at the cotton loom, the Sister of Charity, the Red Cross nurse, the girl of the streets, the derelict of the prison, all, all, are bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, borne nine months within her body, nursed at her breast, cradled within her arms, all, all, are our children, and we are as universal as nature. Care for our own? Then must we care for the whole wide earth, kindly to our neighbors? When did we last see the neighbor in the sweat shop, the neighbor in the night court. Serve the world by bringing forth children, yes, but what kind of children and to what end? Keep the home, the world in our home. The child that clings to your skirts, what right have you to betray him and leave him when he is grown. The woman's soul leads us upward and onward, but we are not heaven gate either, we are human beings, the child and the mother

of human beings. What is a human being? It is something that moves through a wondrous drama towards a tremendous destiny, it is something that grows from within.

The New Gate must be built without hands, and the architect lodges within. That architect can do what she will. There is no limit. All limits are fanciful. And now the thing of all others to be desired is that she will Will it."

MRS. PANKHURST IN WINNIPEG

Mrs. Pankhurst was in Winnipeg on the 16th of December, and it is a very real regret to me that so many of my readers could not hear this great woman tell of the wrongs of their sisters in England.

Mrs. Annie Porritt has written a very fine pamphlet on the causes of the revolt of the women of England. Every woman interested in votes for women should obtain a copy. It is published by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, Hartford, Conn., and costs 10 cents.

If you are not already a believer in votes for women you will be after reading this little work. The Woman's Journal, published by the National American Women's Suffrage Association, is a paper I would gladly see supported by our women readers. Subscription is one dollar per year. Suffrage means a great deal to the women in England, and one could hardly realize just how much it means unless you attended one of these meetings. At a recent demonstration in the Albert Hall, in which there were rows and rows of working women, a call was made to raise a large sum of money to help the cause. The baskets were passed and when their contents came to be counted it was found that among the notes and coins were bits of jewelry of all kinds, including a large number of wedding rings. There can scarcely be any doubt that these rings came from the working women. With most of them it is their one bit of finery and beauty in their otherwise hard and barren lives. Having nothing else to contribute to the promotion of the cause, which they have come to see as their one way out, they gave their wedding rings. Such splendid self-sacrifice, I wonder if we have such women in the West. Women who would sacrifice themselves that their sisters may be assisted to live that higher, purer, freer life that is every woman's ambition, so that in the future no man shall ever say again, "Woman, you are the Gate of Hell."

NOT ALWAYS ROCKING

Woman is at last beginning to believe that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." She sees, too, that it's unwise to keep the cradle always rocking. Better, she thinks, to rock less and to more purpose. In other words, better bear five superior children than twelve indifferent ones. As possible mothers of a noble race, women are waking to realize their ministry. Physically weaker and mentally narrower than their high office demands, they are aspiring to economic freedom and political equality that they may fit themselves by fuller

development to be the mothers of mankind.—M. F. Langton, Purity Education. Purity Education is published by the "Purity League," Toronto. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. Every mother should subscribe to this little magazine.

A SAD CASE

Dear Friend:—Your case is indeed a sad one. A drunken husband and son following in his father's footsteps. A similar case was reported a little time ago, and in writing the story a new line of thought was presented. My friend said for months and months I have prayed, "Oh God, save my son from destruction, sin and death;" but how could God hear that prayer any more than the sun could hear or understand the prayer of a man with his eyes shut. "Oh sun, stop shedding rays of darkness and send me one ray of light," when all the white the sun was shedding rays of light, and the trouble lay not in the sun, but in the man who would not open his eyes? Finally it was brought home to me that if we are sons of God and one with God we must not believe in the outward manifestation of evil but, "must give thanks instead." "Oh God," she prayed, "I thank Thee that the husband and son that Thou gavest me are Thy children, spiritual, perfect, pure and holy with no real desire to sin, and with love for Thee only whose likeness and image they are." And then mentally to her son, "Awake, thou that sleepest and Christ will give thee light. Wake up! realize your true nature, and let your work glorify your Father which is in heaven." As the drinking continued it was hard to have faith, but after weeks of earnest prayer, both husband and son came to their own and they are now a united and happy family.

Try this, dear friend, and write again if I can help you in any way.

MARY FORD.

HOME ECONOMICS SOCIETY, MANITOU

Dear Miss Ford:—Received your papers, many thanks. Our H.E.S. held their first birthday party, November 30, in the Orange Hall. There were about 60 ladies present. Election of officers followed the reading of the report for the year.

The officers are, president, Mrs. C. H. Brown; vice-president, Mrs. C. McNamee; treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Ronem.

We have 104 members and hold meetings in the Normal School the third Saturday of the month. Mrs. McCormick, of La Riviere, H.C.S., was our guest on this occasion. A social time was passed and much enjoyed by all. At the close the ladies were asked to take a sympathetic interest in the "Flannelette Shower" at Mrs. Dales' on December 6, in aid of the Margaret Scott Nursing Home and the Children's Aid, of Winnipeg.

Meeting was brought to a close by all singing "God Save the King."

Yours in the work,
F. A. M. CHARLES.

Manitou, Man.

ANOTHER FRIEND

Dear Mary Ford:—I am an ardent reader of The Grain Growers' Guide, and

WHAT DOES "VOTES FOR WOMEN" MEAN TO YOU?

Men say women do not want or would not use the vote if it was given to them, others say that it is only a few discontented women who are agitating for the privilege of votes for women, and that it is not desired by the majority.

It would be of great interest to know just how many readers of the "Home Page" would feel sufficiently interested in this great movement for the freedom of women from more than political bondage to write in and record their vote for or against this great question. It is not to educate the men on the votes for women so much as to make the women, whether in the city or town, realize the necessity of the woman being free to fulfill her destiny, that gives the hardest work to the leaders. Whether you are a pampered wife, or an illused wife, or a deserted wife, your will and desire will be needed in this struggle. If you do not fill in this coupon you will be placed in the ranks of those who do not want the vote. This would scarcely be fair, because while many women would not bother to fight for the rights of women, they would, I feel sure, use the power once they were educated to the necessity of women having a vote in all matters relating to the women and children. Clip this out, write your name and address and send it to "Votes for Women," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

An Opportunity for The Grain Growers' Guide Readers to Give a Vote For or Against the Franchise

I am in favor of votes for women on equal terms with men.

Name..... Name not for publication
(State whether Mrs. or Miss)

Post Office.....

Province.....

of course I always (just like a man) take a peep into The Home page ably conducted by you. I might also say that I am an enthusiast as far as the idea of having homesteads for women. Several years ago I wrote to J. G. Turfiff, M.P., urging him to make an effort (ere all the land was entered for) to have the privilege extended to women. At that time I pointed out that widows had in many cases "run a lone hand" in completing the duties of the deceased husband, and in several cases under great hardship and difficulties in the early days of this Western country. Today any unmarried woman can purchase scrip and immediately she is possessed of all the powers of entering into and fulfilling her homestead duties. Now, is money the only passport to a homesteaders' rights. Strange, isn't it? I had the idea previously that it was man's right because he was strong and able to contend with the supposed difficulties of homesteading. He may be as poor as Lazarus. He may be the greatest imbecile in the world, but, if he wears pants and keeps cool, pays his entry fee, he can get the farm. He may come from the ill-fed, ill-bred and illiterate peoples of parts of Europe. He may come from the darkest jungles of darkest Africa. He may be the greatest villain the universe produced, he can get the land, but women, cultured, refined, able to make and keep home happy—never, not on your life. Women without sufficient money to purchase scrip, or unmarried unable to make entry; women, because, like "Victoria the Good" owing to her sex, and the customs of our country, compelled to wear petticoats, debarred from homestead entry—forever in Canada—shame. Money, or the death of a husband creates the possibility of a woman gaining the coveted 160 acres of the best land God ever made. British or no British, women with money to purchase scrip or having the misfortune to lose her husband by death eligible at once. If the minister of the interior and his whole department have to keep three blocks away from the emigrant—well, he is a man and must have a homestead. He is all O.K. He is a man! His neighbors may be the most refined, intellectual, progressive British subjects who are unfortunate to have located land years before; they must either sell out or endure a great hardship by having this semi-savage as their neighbor, which will take centuries to mould into a British subject, in preference to a British woman with British pluck, endurance and everything that makes for enlightened Canadian citizenship.

Please send me a petition form as I want to get busy for the women of the West. I never could see the right or reason of women being unable to make entry for land. My own mother (owing to the death of her husband) had had two homesteads in the West, and I may say this just put her in first class circumstances. The fact of the matter, the law as at present has not a leg to stand on, only strong headed men at the head of

the department like Hon. Oliver. I advise a most thorough job this time for if the women lose this time they loose forever. Please insert the accompanying letter and send me petition form. I will do my best to secure all the names I can. I suppose merchants, doctors, hotelmen, and in fact every person 21 years of age can attach their names. I am an active member of the Wapella Grain Growers' Association, and will also canvas the town.

I am yours respectfully,
LOCHINVAR.

Wapella, Sask.

PORT WINE JELLY

Ingredients: Three-quarters of a pint of port wine.
Quarter of a pint of water.
One lemon.
Ten sheets of French gelatine.
A dozen lumps of sugar.
A few drops of cochineal.
One clove.

Put the water in a small pan with the gelatine, the thinly pared lemon rind, the strained juice, clove and sugar. Stir them over a gentle fire until the gelatine has dissolved, then let the pan stand at the side of the fire for ten or twelve minutes. Next strain all into the port wine, and add enough cochineal to make it a pretty color. Rinse out some small moulds or cups in cold water, fill them with the jelly, and leave them until it is cold and set. Dip the moulds into tepid water for a few seconds, and the jelly will slip out quite easily.

If preferred, use less wine and more water and lemon juice. Be sure and add some cochineal, as gelatine always spoils the color of the port wine.

LEMON BARLEY WATER

This is both refreshing and nourishing.
Ingredients: Two large tablespoonfuls of pearl barley.

One lemon.
One pint of boiling water.
Three or four lumps of sugar.
Put the barley in a saucepan, with enough cold water to cover it. Bring it to boiling point, let it boil for five minutes, then strain off the water and throw it away. This "blanching," as it is called removes the bitter flavor of the barley and improves the color. Put the barley in a jug with the thinly pared rind and strained juice of the lemon, and the sugar, pour on the pint of boiling water. Cover the jug and leave it until cold, then strain off the liquid, and it is ready.

N.B.—If at any time barley water is required to be given with milk, make it in exactly the same way, but leave out the lemon.

STEAMED CUSTARD

Ingredients: Quarter of a pint of milk.
One egg and one extra yolk.
One teaspoonful of castor sugar.
Vanilla to taste.

Beat the eggs well together, but do not froth them. Bring the milk to boiling point, let it cool slightly, then pour it

In November and December Watch Yqur Diet

Nature warns you that you must now husband your strength

A cup of Bovril and slice of toast or bread, or a Bovril Sandwich, form an absolutely unrivalled "diet" for restoring wasted Energy.

BOVRIL

CONTAINS ALL THAT IS GOOD IN BEEF

The 1-lb. size is the most economical to use

Gold Drop Flour stands at the top rung of the milling art.

The food value in the wheat used will stand the chemists most careful analysis, and it gives perfect results in the oven.

It is so good that your dealer is authorized to return your money if for any cause you find it unsatisfactory.

It is sold by obliging dealers.



Send us your name on a post card and we will send you a copy of our Bread Book, free. It gives many new formulas for making a variety of delicious breads

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED
GLADSTONE, MAN.

gradually on to the eggs, stirring them all the time. If the milk is boiling when it is poured on, the eggs will curdle and the custard be spoilt. Add the sugar and a few drops of vanilla, or any other flavoring preferred. Well butter some small moulds or cups. Strain in the custard.

Twist a piece of buttered paper over the top of each mould. Put them in a saucepan with boiling water to come barely half-way up them, put the lid on the pan, and steam the custards very slowly until they are firm. If they are cooked at all quickly, they will be full of holes and watery.

When cooked, let the custards stand for a minute or two; they will then turn

out more easily. Serve them either plain or, if allowed, with stewed fruit or jam.

WOMEN AS POLICE

Minneapolis has now two women policemen, which I think is a step in the right direction. There are so many delicate questions the women and girls who are brought before a police magistrate must be asked in order to have a clear understanding of the cause of their trouble, and it is scarcely fitting that men should be in that position. I would be glad indeed to see Canadian towns and cities follow the example of Minneapolis, and install at least one woman on the police force in all large cities.

It is a very strange thing to notice that on all committees for the uplift of humanity the women are greatly in the minority, and in asking the reason why, from one of the men who is the president of a very big movement for purity education, I was told that the women are so hard hearted to their sisters in need, that the men preferred wherever possible to count them out. While of course, I feel this is an exaggeration, there is still a very great deal of truth in the statement. Now, I would like to hear some of my women readers answer this statement.

REAP-ROACH RESERVED

"Do you know you are fishing in forbidden water?" roared a voice from the bridge to a fisherman sitting on the bank just below. "No," said the fisherman. "It's preserved water," went on the man upon the bridge, "and it cost me a lot of money to stock it with fish." "Oh? What fish?" asked the angler, intent on rod and line. "Roach, sir—roach!" replied the owner. "Then there's no need for you to worry," said the fisherman calmly, "for I happen to be fishing for trout!"

MARRIAGE OR MARTYEDOM?

Editor: "One minute, Jones."
Reporter: "Yes, sir."
Editor: "I don't know whether it's absent-mindedness on your part or an expression of your views on matrimony, but I'd rather, when you have occasion to write about a wedding, that you did not say that Miss Smith and Mr. Brown 'underwent' a marriage ceremony!"



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"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

MOTTO:

"The will is free;
Strong is the soul and wise and beautiful;
The seeds of God-like power are in us still;
God's are we, bards, saints, heroes, if
we will!"

—Matthew A nold.

HELP EACH OTHER

My dear Nephews and Nieces:—I would like to speak to you this week about brotherly and sisterly helpfulness. Once upon a time there was a girl who did lots of missionary work while sitting in a company of jolly youngsters before the cottage fire at night. Such stories as Sissie could tell, always ready to "help a fellow get his lessons," to give an opinion, and perhaps helping a stitch or two on the latest costume for dolly. When mother was sick once, it was Sissie who went around and heard all the prayers and tucked everybody in bed. When the boys were grown up and away from home, they often testified to the fact that the memory of Sissie's kind counsels of her sweet loving ways kept them many a time out of harm. And at last when they were husbands and fathers, their wives and children were happier and better just because of the lasting influence of the dear old days when Sissie made fireside fun so delightful and instructive; and the sisters, when they go out into the world and stand alone, are often saved from harm because of some kind and loyal brother who had been a true companion and who had faith that his sister would grow into a true and beautiful woman. It is not the things you do, it is the things that you have left undone that gives you a heart ache at the setting of the sun. So boys and girls do not put off or forget the little kindly actions to each other and to the dear father and mother, and write often to your own Uncle West. May your Christmas be a joyful one, and may every blessing come to you and yours.

Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

A BOY SCOUT REPUBLIC

Can boys manage their own affairs like men? The attempt is to be made by Boy Scouts on an estate at Wadhurst, in Sussex. The estate, which has been presented to the Scouts, contains a large house, farmstead, and buildings, and 100 acres of land, with accommodation for 200 boys.

They are to have a sort of republic, the affairs of the colony being managed by officers elected from among themselves. The boys will be divided into patrols of eight, each under its own leader, and each patrol will work a farm of five acres, ready stocked. The colony will have its own market, to which produce will be taken each day, and each patrol will keep its own accounts.

The boys will also be taught horsemanship, forestry, farm carpentry, baking, blacksmithing, and leather work. As to general conduct, the rules will be those ordinarily in force for the Boy Scouts. It will be interesting to see how the scheme works with a sense of serious personal responsibility borne by each boy.

THE INJUSTICE OF A GREAT NATION

The United States of America declare in their laws that all men are free and equal in their land. The statement is a mockery. Dr. Booker Washington, the most famous negro in the world, a native of America, when travelling by train, has either to ride in "the negro car" or hire a special carriage at great cost. The reason is that a law has been passed for the Southern States saying that a negro shall not travel in a white man's carriage. Dirty old carriages are kept for the black men, and Dr. Washington, one of the most cultured scholars in the land, whom President Roosevelt was proud to have as his guest at the White House, must ride in this way. To escape this insult he has just had to pay \$500 to travel in a special saloon carriage across Texas. Yet America is called the land of the free!

WHY WE PUT HOLLY IN OUR HOMES

The custom of decorating the inside of our houses at Christmas with holly,

mistletoe, and other evergreens is very ancient, and can be traced back to the old heathen festivals that took place at the same time of the year as we celebrate Christmas. At these festivals the temples used to be decorated with evergreens, and as one of the Scripture lessons usually read on Christmas Eve contained the passage from Isaiah, chapter 60, verse 13, "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the box together; to beautify the place of My sanctuary," the practice of decorating the churches grew up. This, however, was much opposed at first, owing to the pagan custom, but gradually it got a firm hold, and at last even dwelling-houses were decorated.

WHY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ARE CALLED BOXES

We always call a present given at Christmas a Christmas-box, whether it is really a box or not. In olden times alms-boxes were placed in the churches on Christmas Day to receive gifts of money for the benefit of the poor, and these gifts were distributed on the following day, which thus came to be called Boxing Day. Later, the watchmen, apprentices, and others used to go round from house to house collecting for their own benefit, and to receive the money-gifts they had little earthenware boxes. Ever since those times Christmas presents have been known as Christmas-boxes.

WHY THE WAITS PLAY IN THE NIGHT

It has long been a common custom for the waits and carol-singers to make their visits and give their musical performances in the middle of the night. The practice began with the carol-singers who sang their Christmas songs in the night in imitation of the heavenly choir who appeared to the shepherds at night and sang "Glory to God in the Highest." The waits were originally watchmen, and the word wait means a watchman, coming from a word that stood for "being awake." These watchmen, as they came round, used to sound the hours upon a pipe, and this they had to do to show that they were awake. Attached to the king's court were bands of these waits, or watchmen, who carried various instruments, and later many of the mayors of large cities kept their bands of waits. In course of time these waits became town musicians, and they found Christmas a good time to exercise their profession so as to reap a rich harvest. They followed the custom of the old watchmen and the carol-singers by playing in the night for a week or two before Christmas Day.

WHY WE HAVE PLUM PUDDING

Plum pudding and mince pies have only been made in their present form during the last two or three hundred years. It was in ancient times the practice for people to give one another at Christmas-time little cakes roughly shaped in the human form, and these represented the infant Jesus and His mother. These became more elaborate as time went on, and developed into a great Christmas pie made up of all kinds of things—chicken, eggs, spices, raisins, currants, sugar, candied peel, and so on. The pies were made in the supposed shape of the manger in which Jesus was laid. The various ingredients, coming, as many did, from the East, were said to represent the gifts of the Wise Men to Jesus. Later the pies were made in the more convenient round shape, and developed into our plum pudding and mince pies.

WHY CHILDREN HAVE CHRISTMAS-TREES

The Christmas-tree was very little known in England before the coming of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, who introduced the custom from Germany. It is supposed to have been derived from a custom of the ancient Egyptians, who used to deck their houses at this period of the year with branches of date-palm, their symbol of life triumphing over death. In Germany, far more than here, the trees are gaily illuminated with lighted candles, a practice that grew out of the custom of keeping a large candle alight at Christmas-time in the

OUR CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED



We promise to refund the cost of Blue Ribbon Tea if any buyer is not satisfied, as we know how excellent it is. Such an offer could not be made if there was the slightest doubt about Blue Ribbon's good quality. All we ask is that you buy a package and see for yourself.

churches, to show that Jesus, the Light of the World, had come.

—Children's Magazine.

TALES FROM OLD FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS

THE SEXTON AND THE LETTER

A man in a village, having received a letter from a distant friend, wanted to send a reply, but, unfortunately, he could not write. So he asked a neighbour what he should do.

"Go to the old sexton," said the neighbour. "He can write, and he often prepares letters for those who cannot use a pen."

The villager went to the sexton, explained his difficulty, and asked the old man to write a letter for him.

"I am sorry," said the sexton, "but my legs are too bad."

"Your legs!" replied the villager in astonishment; "but you do not write with your feet!"

"No," said the sexton; "but my writing is so bad that nobody but myself can read it, and so I always have to go with the letter to read it to those for whom it is intended. Now that my legs are so bad, it is impossible for me to travel, and so I cannot write your letter for you."

THE KING AND THE BOASTER

A certain count, who spent much time at court, boasted that he never sought favors of the king, and even if they were offered to him he should refuse them. The king, hearing of this, decided to put him to the test, to see if his boasting were genuine.

Taking the count aside one day in the palace, the king asked in a mysterious way if he knew Spanish.

"No, sire," replied the count eagerly; "but I will learn it at once if that will please your Majesty."

"Certainly," said the king, "I should advise you to learn it; and I may say that I think you will be very glad one day that you did learn it. I cannot say any more just now."

"Ah," thought the count, "the king wants to send me as ambassador to Spain. I will learn Spanish at once." And he set about it immediately, studying hard by night and day, until, at the end of three months, he was able to go to the king and say that he knew Spanish very well.

"Good!" replied the king. "Now you will be able to get pleasure from reading 'Don Quixote' in the original language!"

ÆSOP AND THE TRAVELLER

ÆSOP, the famous story-teller, was one day travelling along a road, when he was stopped by a man, who asked how long it would take to walk to a distant mill.

"You have only to walk," said ÆSOP, "and you will come there."

"I know that," answered the man; "but how long will it take me?"

ÆSOP appeared to be offended, and simply repeated the words he had just used.

"This man is an idiot," said the traveller. "I shall get nothing out of him." And he continued his way.

But a few minutes afterwards he heard someone calling him, and looking round, saw ÆSOP following.

"What do you want?" asked the traveller.

"I want to tell you that you will reach the mill in an hour and a half," replied the other.

"But why did you not tell me that at first?"

"Because," answered ÆSOP, "I wanted to see exactly how fast you walked."

THE MISER AND HIS PORTRAIT

A very rich man, who was also a great miser, wished to have his portrait painted, so he went to an artist, who agreed to paint it for a certain sum. The portrait was done and proved to be an excellent likeness; but the rich man grudged the money that he had agreed to pay, and, in order to get a reduction in the price, he pretended that the portrait was not at all like him.

The artist, however, would not sell for less than the sum originally agreed upon, and the miser told him that he could keep the portrait.

Thereupon the artist had the picture elaborately framed, and placed over the outside of his front door, with this inscription: "I am here because I do not pay my debts."

The rich man soon became the laughing-stock of the city, and at last he was compelled to go to the artist, and pay for the portrait in order to have it removed from its conspicuous position.

THE JUDGE AND THE WORKMAN

A workman having gone to the top of a church spire to repair the weather-cock, had the misfortune to fall to the ground. But he was not much hurt, for his fall was broken by a man passing below, who, sad to say, was killed on the spot.

The parents of this man hailed the workman before the judge, and insisted that he should be executed for killing their son. The judge wished to be just, and yet to satisfy all parties.

"You," he said to the workman, "must go and stand exactly where the unfortunate son of these parents was standing when you fell on him; and one of you," he said to the others, "may go to the top of the spire, and jump or fall upon the prisoner. In this way you will get your request, and will be the executioner."

Of course, this decision made the parents see the injustice of their demand, and the innocent cause of the trouble escaped.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
LEASING OF LANDS
The Company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

Headquarters: Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee	\$1 00
S. G. Badges (ladies')	35
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)	35
S. G. Buttons (children's)	05

OBJECTS:

- To feed and clothe some hungry child.
- To gratify the wish of some invalid.
- To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 328 Hargrave Street.
- To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



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

LITTLE THINGS THAT CHEER

Just to toast those who need the little word of cheer,
Just to lift the drooping heart and check the falling tear,
Just to smooth a furrow from a tired brow awhile,
Just to help dispel a cloud, just to bring a smile,
O, the kindly little deeds,
As on through life we go,
How they bring the sunshine
Only those who do them know.

Just to do the best we can as o'er life's path each day,
With other pilgrims homeward bound, we take our steady way;
Just to give a helping hand some weary weight to bear,
And lend a heart of sympathy some neighbor's grief to share;
O, those kindly little deeds!
Our dear Lord notes each one,
And sheds His blessings o'er our way
Toward life's setting sun.
—Mary D. Brine, in Christian Endeavor World.

FOR A WHILE

Sad little eyes so full of tears,
What have you done with your sunny smile?
Smile as you did in the olden days,
For a while.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Toys Candies Toys Dolls
Mitts. Stockings. Wool. Scarfs.
Toques. Material. Underclothing. One hundred boys overcoats. One hundred warm dresses.

Chickens, mince pies, Christmas cakes, puddings, small silk bags, hundreds of everything. Picture books, picture scrap books, stamps, stamps, stamps. Babies first outfits. The maternity bags are very low just now. Nothing will be wasted. There is a place for everything. Anything you don't want please send to Sunshine.

May peace, health and prosperity be yours this Christmas time.

MARGARET SHIELDS.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Toy Mission	
Walter McMillan	\$.01
Home Keepers' Socty. Thank Of-fering	10.00
A Friend, Grand Coulee	5.00
Sir Daniel McMillan	10.00
From the Duncean Children	.50
Alice D. Grey	.25
Sunshine Fund	
Bella Albright	4.00
A Friend, Dauphin	.50
Mrs. John Baimbridge	.20
Nineteen Friends, Spruce Grove	2.30
From Six Little Sisters (for blue serge)	1.00

Dear Margaret:—Your Thanksgiving message was indeed a beautiful one. Some such a thought came to me Thanksgiving evening, only more in the way

of a thank offering, the result is two wee picture books and two gig-saw puzzles. Trusting you can use them sometime. I am sending them by next mail. Do you ever think about the parable of the talents? I wonder how many of us will use our talents, the talents He has given us so that we will hear the reward given in the form of "Well done thou good and faithful servant." You, my dear Margaret, are most certainly using yours in His service. Could you tell me through the medium of your page the kind of gift suitable for your Toy Mission, and the ages of children that you desire gifts for, as I am going to try and celebrate my Master's birthday by doing a little Sunshine work. Will you kindly pardon me for withholding name and address till some future time, I am,
Ever your loving friend.

THANKS.

Dear Margaret:—Will you kindly convey to the Sunshine Club, who so generously supplied us with those exquisite Chrysanthemums for our Japanese ball game booth at the Children's Hospital Bazaar last week, our hearty appreciation and thanks. Every one who saw them, which were hundreds of people must have noticed them, many spoke of them and said how beautifully they were made,



Sunshiners at St. James, Man.

in fact, some of the young ladies assisting us and who wore Kimonos, Japanese fashion, wore some of the pink and crimson in their hair. Now that I come to think of it, they wore all colors, and I gave a big bunch to Mrs. Bond for an invalid friend, to whom she said they would give great delight.

Mrs. W. J. Tupper, who was associated in the booth with me, has asked me to thank you all in her name also, and we hope to see you all in the new hospital very soon, not as patients! but to admire the building you have helped to erect. We thank you also for getting your club interested in the good work, and believe me,
Yours sincerely,
Mrs. M. E. GRANT.

343 Wardlow Ave.

Annie McConnell, Hamiota, Man.—Many thanks for your kind letter. The Toy Mission goods are coming in very fast, and there are hundreds of workers out in the country dressing dollies, mending toys and preparing good warm garments for our children. Many thanks for the little verse. I hope the children will enjoy it.

"Build a little fence of hope, just around to-day,
Fill the space with loving deeds, and therein stay,
Look not through the sheltering bars, upon to-morrow
God will help thee bear whatever comes of joy or sorrow.

This is indeed a lovely verse, and would almost do for a Sunshine motto. I was rather disappointed inasmuch that very few of my readers have sent in any verses for Sunshine, and I know that many of them can make up very pretty poetry, so now hurry up and let me have some.

Clifford Rich, Craik, Sask.—I am glad to hear from you, and will forward membership card and button. Glad you like the Sunshine page and you are heartily welcome to our Sunshine Army. I would like very much to have the names of your brothers and sisters, as I am anxious to have 5,000 members by Christmas. The collecting sheets and cards will be ready in a few days. Accept thanks for 30 cents.

Ruth Anna Lemery, Lake Center, Sask.—Accept hearty thanks for 30 cents sent in. I hope indeed that we will have a very big Christmas fund this year. I am sending membership cards and buttons. The Sunday School papers are always acceptable. Send the names of your brothers and sisters, so that I may enroll them in the Sunshine Army.

Jean and Lizzie Willett, Treherne, Man.—Dear little chicks, I am so glad to have your names to enroll in the Sun-

Louis. She is looking forward to a great time next year with all her girls.

Bella Albright, McNutt, Sask.—You are indeed a real Sunshiner. I think that the collection of \$4.00 is simply wonderful. Yes, many dollars will be wanted for Christmas this year. The summer has not been too bright and there has been much sickness and very few of our people are well equipped for the winter. God bless your loving heart. Hearty thanks to the following who kindly assisted the Misses Albright in their work of helping the emergency fund.

Nellie Forster	25c.
Robt. Albright	25c.
W. J. English	25c.
Mrs. Anderson	25c.
J. McIntyre	25c.
Minnie Forsythe	25c.
Ida J. Albright	55c.
Bella Albright	10c.
Frank Albright	10c.
Mrs. Albright	25c.
G. Johnson	\$1.00
Jno Peterson	25c.
Annie Moffatt	25c.

Dear Margaret:—We are threshing now. We broke down on Saturday morning, October 7. Father went to Raymore and mother went with him to send for the casting that we broke. This morning I found my letter in print. We are having our house fixed over, so we are in a muddle with threshers here as well. I had a little kitten in the spring, but he went away and I thought I would never see him again, but he came home last night so fat and large. We have a black cat and a little dark grey kitten called Duke of Connaught after our new governor-general, and an old cat called Thomas; he is seven years old.

LYLE C. FISH.

Copeland, Sask.
Dear Lyle:—I was very pleased to receive your nice long letter and glad to hear that your harvest is a success. It is very nice to live in the country and be able to go to church. Yes, I have often known kittens to wander away and come back after a long time. I think you had better make the Duke of Connaught a member of our Sunshine Zoo. Try and obtain some new members in your district.
MARGARET.

Eliza Anderson, Cheviot, Sask.—Hearty welcome to our Sunshine Guild. I will forward button and card. Your kind wishes are a great joy to me.

CHILDREN IN NEED

A note received from Lashburn and Maidstone district states that there are several families in great need of clothing and comforts. Will some of the Sunshiners in these districts write to Margaret so that we may be enabled to take care of these children before Christmas?

A SAD ACCIDENT

Mrs. Heppesley, of Dauphin, Man., one of our brightest and most energetic Sunshiners, has met with a very unfortunate accident in the loss of her right arm; she is now in the Dauphin Hospital and is making good progress. She will be there for six weeks. Now, Sunshine members, rally round our dear invalid and send everything possible to cheer her up. We must all join in prayers for her safe recovery and that she may have all courage to carry her through this very trying time. Just to sit still and be brave is not the easiest thing in life, and will indeed require a very strong faith. Mrs. Heppesley desires the special prayers of the Sunshine children.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

Name

Age

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Winnipeg Live Stock Country Produce

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending December 16)	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	2259	756	159
C. N. R.	303	577	81
G. T. P.	91	107	
Total last week	2653	1440	240
Total prev. week	2272	2285	725
Total year ago	2636	2463	457
Disposition			
Exporters east			294
Butchers east			227
Feeders West			58
Local consumption			2224

Cattle

Considering the time of the year, there has been a fairly good supply of cattle at the yards this week, but quite a lot were consigned direct to the packers and were not on sale. There were several cars of good Christmas cattle on sale, however, and these found a ready market at an even five cents a pound. The rest of the cattle offered were mostly common and medium grades of mixed butchers which were not wanted, the packers already having all they can handle of this class of stuff. Prices, consequently, were down ten to fifteen cents below last week, trade being slower than we have seen it all season. With the local packing houses well supplied and Eastern demand small, there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement in the market, and anything except the very best fat cattle had best be kept at home for a week or two at least. Veal is bringing up to \$6.00 a cwt., good fat heavy calves being worth from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Hogs

The hog market is down to the lowest point for many months, the best hogs bringing only \$7.25 a cwt. on Tuesday. There have been very few Western hogs marketed, however, the bulk of the supplies coming from the East. Most of the hogs being marketed by Manitoba farmers at present are being killed on the farm and are fetching from 8 to 10 cents dressed, which in some years would have been considered a big price. The present prices of feed and pork certainly leave a good margin of profit for the hog raiser.

Sheep and Lambs

There has been very little doing in sheep and lambs, few coming in and few being wanted. The best sheep are selling from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. and lambs \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Butter

The butter situation is unchanged, the local supply being small and stocks chiefly coming from the east and south. For fancy dairy dealers are paying 28 cents a pound, for No. 1, 26 cents and for good round lots 23 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are about the same as last week, the few really fresh eggs that are reaching the city being snapped up at anywhere from 40 to 50 cents a dozen, while good held stock are worth 28 cents.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are also unchanged at 40 cents per pound of butter fat for sweet cream and 32 cents for sour cream. The supply of cream is very limited, and increased prices may be looked for in the near future. Milk is worth \$2 per 100 pounds, and though there is a shortage it is not likely there will be much increase now that the city council has authorized the manufacture of milk from milk stock.

Hay

Hay is lower again this week, the demand being poor and arrivals heavy. No. 1 wild is now being bought on track for \$8 a ton, No. 2 for \$7, and No. 1 Timothy for \$11.

Poultry

A drop in the price of dressed poultry may be expected within a few days, that is as soon as the dealers are stocked up for Christmas, but for the present last week's prices are unchanged. Prices on live poultry have been a fixture for several weeks but they may come down also after the Christmas trade is supplied. Turkeys are bringing 14 cents live weight and from 18 to 21 cents dressed. Chickens are worth 12 cents live weight and 15 cents dressed, ducks 12 cents and 15 cents, geese 10 cents and 15 cents, fowl 9 cents and 12 cents.

Dressed Pork

Butchers are offering 10 cents a pound for dressed pork, and are getting a considerable quantity at that price, though the local packing houses are charging them 12 1/2 cents. Pork is lower, however, both in the Winnipeg and Eastern livestock markets, and some dressed hogs from the east have been laid down here for 10 1/2 cents.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Dec. 18.—John Rogers and company, Liverpool, report to-day that trade in the Birkenhead market was slow but firm and Saturday's quotations, which were: States steers from 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents, and Canadians from 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents per pound, remain unaltered.

CANADIAN VISIBLE
(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
December 15, 1911

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Tl visible	16,512,478	4,886,100	1,723,007
Last week	10,832,430	4,688,055	881,735
Last year	15,776,873	7,426,020	756,201
Ft. William	4,750,001	1,013,313	225,872
Pt. Arthur	2,136,931	881,946	326,742
Dep. Har.		148,019	
Meaford	118,334	79,305	
Mid., Tiffin	1,804,924	324,554	134,605
Collingw'd	135,404		
Goderich	554,868	387,153	23,369
Sarnia Pt.			
Ed.	135,874	129,163	15,000
Pt. Colb'ne	325,821	211,722	
Kingston	68,600	4,480	36,300
Prescott	245,020	280,130	
Montreal	292,000	693,607	104,147
Quebec	5,209	173,400	9,965
Vic. Harbor	1,049,530	95,000	

Note—At Midland and Tiffin there are 1,011,153 U. S. oats (in bond).

Included in the Canadian visible totals are the undernoted: In vessels in Canadian terminal harbors, wheat, 1,396,982; oats, 84,308; barley, 45,755. At Buffalo and Duluth, wheat, 3,492,980; oats, 380,000; barley, 801,252.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 32,000. Market, 10 to 25 cents lower than Saturday. Beaves, \$4.60 to \$8.90; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.75; western steers, \$4.50 to \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$6.25; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 58,000. Market slow, 10c. to 15c. lower than Saturday. Light, \$5.55 to \$6.10; mixed, \$5.75 to \$6.25; heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.25; rough, \$5.85 to \$6.00; choice heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.25; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.70; bulk of sales, \$5.95 to \$6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 40,000. Market 10c. to 15c. lower than Saturday. Native, \$2.50 to \$4.00; western, \$2.70 to \$4.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lambs, native, \$4.00 to \$5.90; western, \$4.25 to \$5.90.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Receipts to-day 91 cars with 1,013 head of cattle, 38 calves, 1,174 sheep and lambs, 3,117 hogs and 35 horses. Market strong and from 15 to 25c. higher than last week on general run of butcher cattle not including show or fancy cattle, which sold a week ago at fancy prices.

To-day's run was comparatively light, practically no heavy shipping cattle, but there were a few loads of choice butcher including one consignment of five loads of extra choice cattle, about 1,170 pounds, from Western Canada, for which there was some active bidding, the lot going finally to H. P. Kennedy, for the Montreal abattoir, at from \$5.90 to \$6.75. The fact that Montreal buyers are in the

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Address

City State

market here added an element of keenness to the day's trading, which helped to put the market on a much firmer basis. Lambs also will be a feature of the market to-day, prices going up about 50 cents above last week. Choice lambs sold as high as \$6.40 and averaged about \$6.25. Sheep steady but firm.

Hogs, market steady, but a little weak at \$6.10 f.o.b. and \$6.40 to \$6.50 fed and watered.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19

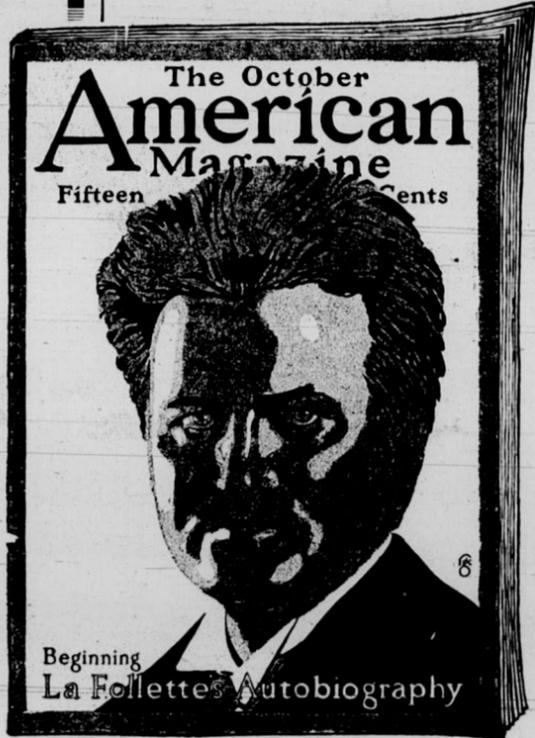
WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	95	94 1/2	90	Choice export steers	4.85-5.00	4.85-5.00	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c	28c	25c-27c
No. 2 Nor.	92	91 1/2	87	Good export steers	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.75	No. 1 dairy	26c	26c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	85	84 1/2	84	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.25	4.65-4.75	Good round lots	23c	23c	20c-21c
No. 4	78	78 1/2	80	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.40	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	69	68 1/2		Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.75	Strictly fresh	50c	50c	40c
No. 6	60	60 1/2		Best fat cows	3.75-4.00	3.85-4.15	4.00-4.40	Subject to candling	28c	28c	28c
Feed	56	57 1/2		Medium cows	3.35-3.50	3.50-3.75	3.65-3.85	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Canners	3.00-3.25	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.25	Per bushel	70c	70c	75c-80c
No. 2 C.W.	37 1/2	37 1/2	32 1/2	Best bulls	3.35-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.40-3.75	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)			
No. 3	49		47	Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.25-4.50	fat	40c	40c	
Cash Flax				Light stockers	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	
No. 1 N.W.			206	Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	3.25-4.50	Live Poultry			
December	95 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60		Chickens	12c	12c	11c
May (old style)	99 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		Fowl	9c	9c	8c
May (new style)	98 1/2	98 1/2		Hogs				Old Roosters	9c	9c	5c
Oats Futures				Choice hogs	7.00-7.25	\$7.50	7.50-8.00	Ducks	12c	12c	12c
December	37 1/2	37 1/2	32 1/2	Rough hogs	5.00-6.50	5.75-7.50	6.00-7.00	Geese	10c	10c	10c
May	40 1/2	40 1/2	36 1/2	Stags	4.50-5.50	5.00-6.00	5.00-5.75	Turkeys	14c	14c	17c
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
December	184	176	207	Choice lambs	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25-6.00	No. 1 Wild	\$8	\$8 to \$9	\$13-\$14
May	189	181 1/2	216	Best killing sheep	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50-5.00	No. 2 Wild	\$7	\$7 to \$8	\$12-\$13
								No. 1 Timothy	\$11	\$12 to \$13	\$14-\$16

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Pictures for our Readers

THE finest, most instructive, entertaining and exhilarating combination of specially selected periodicals and magazines ever placed before our readers. Something to cheer and educate our farmers, their wives and families during the coming winter.

Education for our Readers

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"It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill." Time is short. Information is earnestly desired, but it is wanted in compact form. We want real knowledge, and withal gracefully delivered. It is to meet these requirements that The Grain Growers' Guide is co-operating with the most prominent periodicals and magazines on the continent. We wish to lend real assistance to our farmers who are striving to make their lives and those of their families broader and brighter, as well as to increase their bank accounts. We have made arrangements to offer the following papers and magazines to our old and new subscribers at unprecedented combination prices:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE The American Magazine
 The Family Herald and Weekly Star
 The Woman's Home Companion

A constellation of the best papers obtainable in the Dominion or U.S.A.



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A MONTHLY magazine of exceptional merit. The leading progressive magazine on the continent. It publishes able articles advocating lower tariff, direct legislation, taxation of land values and is interested in every reform movement in the country. It has been selected by The Grain Growers' Guide as the best magazine of its class obtainable. LA FOLLETTE, President Taft's chief opponent at the next presidential nomination, describes vividly his many fights politically. STEWART EDWARD WHITE writes of his experiences in the Wilds of Africa. FINLEY PETER DUNNE, better known as Mr. Dooley, depicts the multi-millionaire of this day, and IDA M. TARBEL portrays the American woman of to-day.

The Woman's Home Companion

THIS leading ladies journal contains a mine of useful information for the ladies on the farm. Everything of interest to the fair sex is portrayed in its columns. Novels to suit the most particular taste. Pictures for framing, in water colors and oil. Stories for the children. Advice to mothers. Patterns for your dress-makers, music etc. In fact it would take a whole page to enumerate the many good points of this fine journal.

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Everyone knows what The Guide has done and is doing for Western farmers. Equity, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is the goal we are aiming for. A brighter day, with a reduced cost of living and a square deal all round. To assist our farmers to co-operate to secure that which is best for all. To enable the men on the land—the wealth producers of Canada—to place their industry on a better basis. To educate, organize, co-operate and emancipate our agriculturalists. These are the ideals of the official organ of the organized farmers of the Golden West.

The Grain



Growers' Guide

The Family Herald and Weekly Star

THIS splendid paper has life long readers in every province in the Dominion, and they all shout its praises. The news section gives the world's news in pertinent and readable form; it is new, dependable and interesting. The magazine section contains the cream of stories of world wide source. It is up-to-date and sold at a price within the reach of all. Subscribers to the Guide and Family Herald and Weekly Star will receive the beautiful picture,

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THIS picture is very fine and is engraved on heavy plate paper 22 x 20, all ready for framing. "LADDIE," a collie dog, famous for his beauty, winner of many prizes at dog shows, the pride of the family, has been stolen, and after many days absence he escapes and returns home with the rope which he has broken in his struggles for freedom, dangling at his collar. The sweet faced young mother with her two glad eyed children meet him and give him a right royal welcome home again. This picture is really worth one dollar itself.

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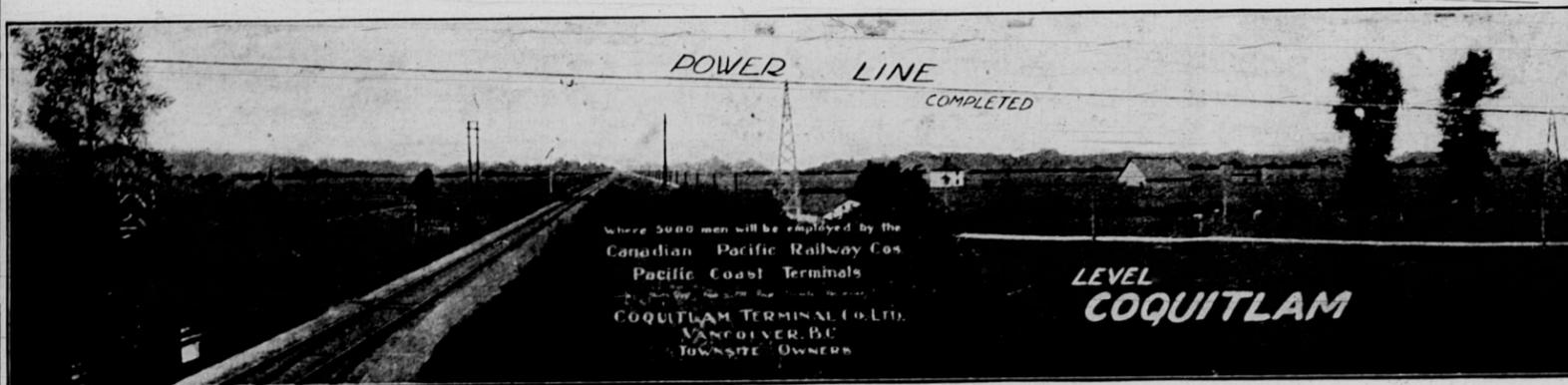
75c-80c

11c 8c 5c 12c 10c 17c

\$13-\$14 \$12-\$13 \$14-\$16

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DEEP WATER PORT AND COLOSSAL RAILWAY TERMINUS
THE LAST TERMINUS OF THE LAST WEST



DO you appreciate the opportunity? Are you, Mr. Shrewd Investor, going to wake up before Coquitlam is sold out to the wise men? Orders for lots are pouring in from every town in Canada that knows what railway terminals mean to city building. How well Winnipeg investors

appreciate the significance of the situation at Coquitlam is shown by the fact that orders for 175 lots were received in one day from that city where great fortunes have been made in adjacent terminal and industrial cities.

GREAT RAILWAYS MAKE GREAT CITIES

The Canadian Pacific shops at Angus, Montreal, have a tributary population of nearly 35,000. The C. P. R. terminals and shops at Winnipeg support a population of 30,000. The Grand Trunk shops at Point St. Charles support 25,000. Transcona, the Grand Trunk Pacific town at Winnipeg, was largely sold out within a few months in anticipation of the needs of the 15,000 or 20,000 people who will soon be living there. Moose Jaw owed its start to the fact that it was a divisional terminus on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Pacific division terminals and improvements at Calgary have always been the backbone of that city.

RAILWAY TERMINALS MADE ST. PAUL A CITY OF 250,000 WITHIN SIGHT OF MINNEAPOLIS IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE LATTER CITY HAS ALL THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

"Any town the C. P. R. puts its money into goes ahead," said a shrewd investor the other day. Such a town is Coquitlam. The congested condition of the Vancouver yards has become such that the creation of vast terminals at Coquitlam has become an imperative necessity. Millions are to be spent in building shops and yards and at least 90 miles of trackage. Contracts have been let for clearing and building diverted roads and streets. Camps are being erected; 1,000 men will soon be at work. In two or three years there will be 5,000 people at Coquitlam dependent on the C.P.R. payroll; in five years there will be 25,000 more than there now are in New Westminster.

Coquitlam is to be the Canadian Pacific's great industrial terminus on this coast. There is no other desirable location in the Vancouver metropolitan district where cheap trackage and water frontage can be obtained in conjunction. Manufacturers will be quick to appreciate the unexcelled car facilities, deep water navigation, level land, cheap electric power and the best railway transportation in Canada.

It is said to be the plan of the Canadian Pacific to build here the huge terminal elevators that will handle a large proportion of the prairie wheat when the Panama canal is completed. This explains the company's acquirement of such extensive waterfrontage.

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