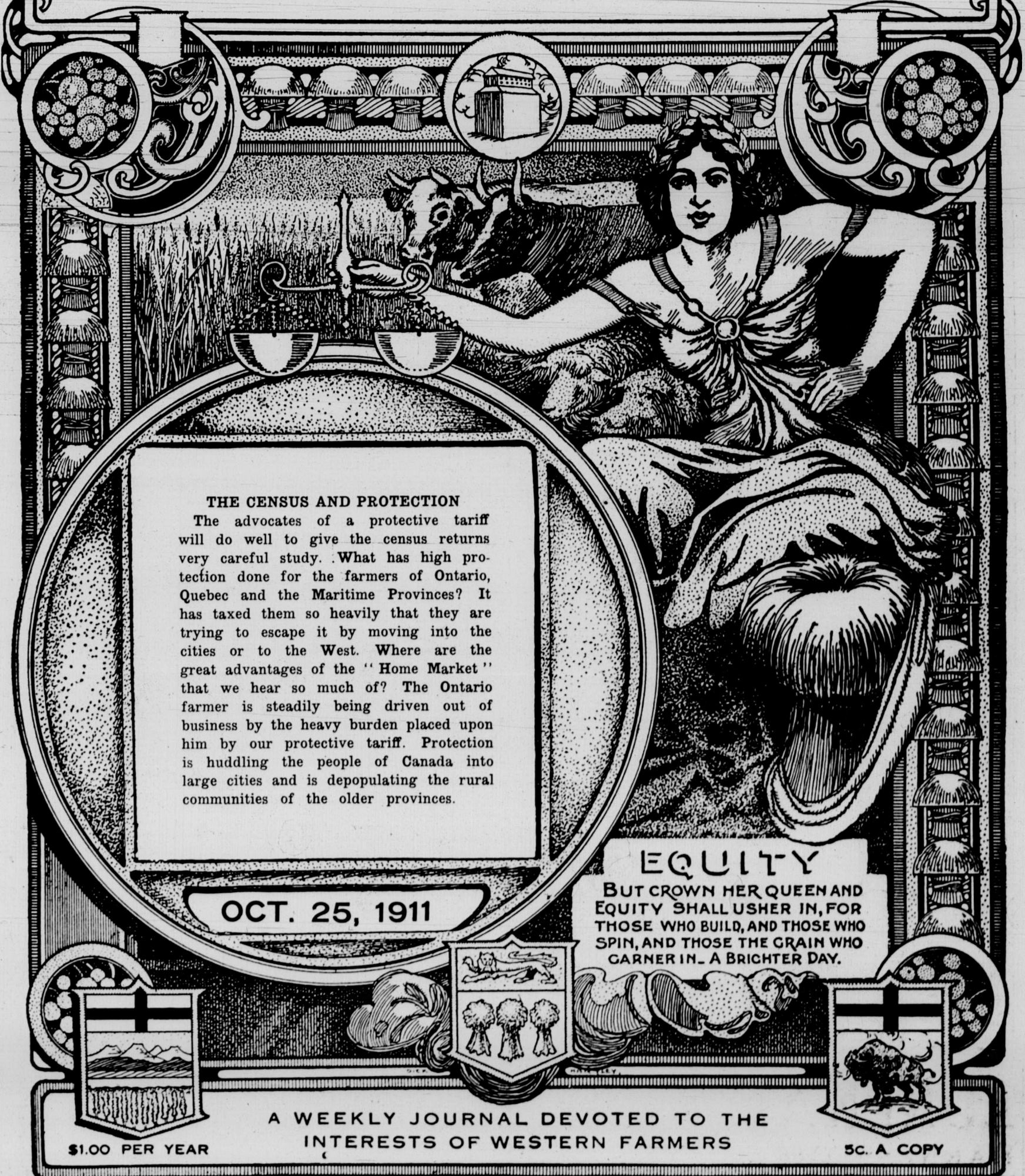


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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THE CENSUS AND PROTECTION

The advocates of a protective tariff will do well to give the census returns very careful study. What has high protection done for the farmers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces? It has taxed them so heavily that they are trying to escape it by moving into the cities or to the West. Where are the great advantages of the "Home Market" that we hear so much of? The Ontario farmer is steadily being driven out of business by the heavy burden placed upon him by our protective tariff. Protection is huddling the people of Canada into large cities and is depopulating the rural communities of the older provinces.

OCT. 25, 1911

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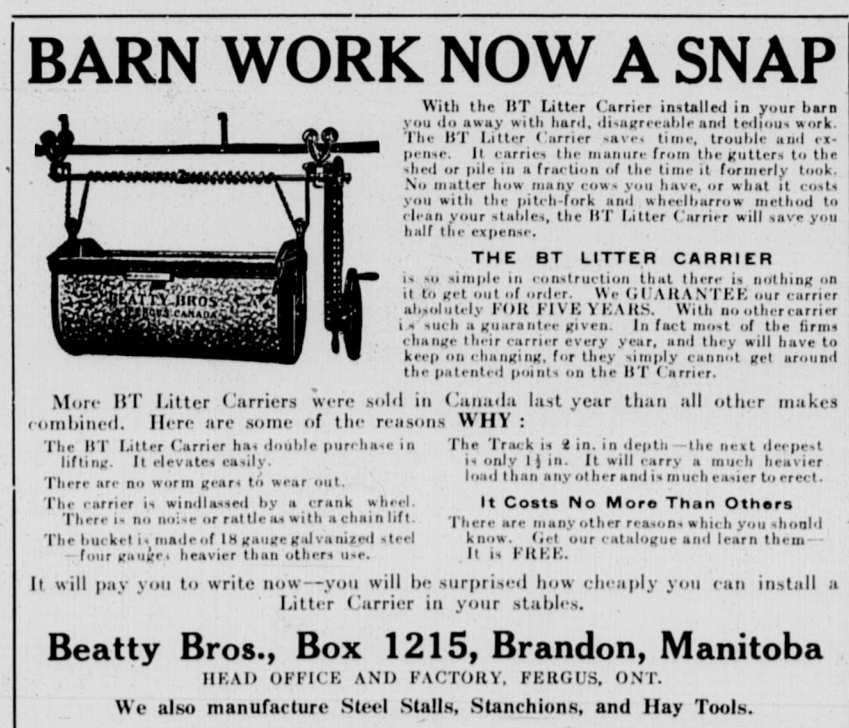
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Charles A. Bodie & Co., 614 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Demonstration Farms

By A. E. Chamberlain

The demonstration farm differs from the experiment station in that the purpose of it is to demonstrate on a larger scale the results of the experiments that have been conducted at experiment stations and found profitable and advisable for adoption by the ordinary farmer on his farms.

Several methods have been adopted of conducting demonstration farms. The method most generally in use in the United States is probably that of the state through professors and assistants actually doing the farming. That is very much better than it is not to have the farm at all.

However, it is open to one objection. For some reason or other, the farmers as a class will not, in many localities, take the interest they should in the work done at a demonstration farm conducted in this way. If the work is being done by the state there is generally more expense attached to it, more help kept, than the farmer would feel justified in keeping or expending in his operations. In fact, to be plain about it, there is more help kept and more expense incurred than the ordinary farmer can bear in his operations and long continue in the business of farming. In other words, it would break him to hire the amount of help and conduct his farm the way most demonstration farms are conducted when the work is actually carried on by professors and their assistants.

Another method of handling demonstration farms, and we think by far the preferable, is to arrange with one or more farmers in a locality to do certain lines of work on their farms under direction of a competent man furnished by the agricultural college. One farmer may undertake to grow a field of corn, preparing the seed bed, fertilizing, selecting the seed, planting and cultivating as directed. The field need not all be treated the same. For instance, different parts may be plowed at different depths. The corn may follow different crops as the demonstration progresses. Different fertilizers and different amounts may be used. Different varieties of corn may be planted. But the point of the matter is that the farmer does the work. When his neighbor farmers see a plain ordinary farmer doing his work and sees something good in it, they appreciate the fact and realize that it is for them to avail themselves of the information furnished them by the neighbor's experience in his own field. They have confidence in it that they can do it. They can go to the farmer himself and find out the amount of work and expense involved. In other words, when the demonstration is conducted in this way the neighbor farmers accept it as the work of a farmer while if it is done by the college itself they look at it as a work carried on by the state, possibly all right for a state to carry on but not for them. We believe demonstration farms conducted in this way will prove the greatest influence we will have in the next generation for the advancement of agriculture.

While the one farmer is growing corn another may be growing barley, another clover, another demonstrating the value of testing the dairy herd, another the value of pasture for hogs, etc. The field is unlimited. And we believe the work will be beneficial.

The farmers of Iowa have gotten a great deal of good out of this simple demonstration, although carried on by the college directly. A portion of a field is procured in a locality. It is prepared for corn. At planting time a man gets in his buggy and drives through that neighborhood from farm to farm getting a little seed corn out of each farmer's sack as he goes. It is put in a little paper bag and the name of the farmer written on the bag. When the samples have all been gathered in this way the corn is taken to the field and each man's corn planted in a row by itself. A stake is set at the end of the row with the farmer's name on it. The corn is all cultivated and cared for the same. In the fall a picnic is held near this field and all of the farmers are invited to attend. They then go through this corn field and see row by row who is growing the best variety of corn in that community. That is, they see whose seed corn planted the previous spring produced the best. That line of work has done wonders for the advancement of corn growing in the state of Iowa and

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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IS YOUR NAME SPELLED CORRECTLY ON YOUR LABEL?

Many times a day we ask the question—"What is your name, anyway?" We believe you would do worse than that if you got a string of names reported to you last year, as is indicated in the first column below, and then got the names of the same people reported as indicated in the second column; and then got a whole lot of letters saying:—"If I don't get my paper there will be trouble in the family."

Last Year
D. WRANDALL
AND. OLSON
BILL McCOY
MARTIN BRUETZMAN
W. M. RADTKE
C. M. McELMORE
J. A. FLOWERS
A. NAGLER
FRED SY

This Year
D. RANDALL
J. A. OLSON
WM. McCOY
M. BRANTZMAN
WM. RADKE
C. M. McLEMORE
J. A. FLENNIS
A. C. NAGLER
FRED. SEE

Many of you who read this will laugh at the errors made, as if you didn't make them yourselves. A greater number of these mistakes are made by people who don't think that they are making them. Adopt a certain way in which to write your name all the time. Be sure to write it that way yourself every time and see that others do the same when you give them your name to write. Secretaries of local associations should be very careful not to use the nicknames of members. Won't you help us to get our mailing list in first class condition for 1912 by being more careful about how names are written?

If the name on your label on The Grain Growers' Guide is not spelled correctly, please let us know by return mail.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

without any reflection whatever we believe more in the communities where it has been done than any other influence that has been exerted by the agricultural college of that state.

We believe that every county in our territory that is adapted to agriculture should have at least one of these demonstration farms. One director or superintendent can easily attend to or superintend the demonstrations in at least five counties if they are properly located and along a line of railway. That would give him one day at each place and that should be sufficient. The farmers would be more than anxious to do this line of work under proper direction. This is particularly true where there are some boys to be interested. The work would not be very expensive if conducted along these lines. The only expense necessarily attached to it would be the salary of the man and his traveling expenses and probably some seed which the state should furnish for certain lines of work. The farmers and the commercial clubs should co-operate to the extent of doing the work and furnishing the tools. And it would prove a most excellent investment for all of them provided only the right type of men were procured as instructors or superintendents.

THE LANDSLIDE IN CANADA (From the Literary Digest)

No, Uncle Sam is not Canada's affinity.—Chicago News.

Well, good-by, Canada! Take care of yourself.—Columbus Dispatch.

Let's spurn the Canadian dime and be revenged.—Chattanooga Times.

Well, who suggested reciprocity in the first place?—Detroit Free Press.

Possibly old King George III. is chuckling in his final sleep.—Chicago News.

Whisper "Reciprocity!" to Mr. Taft and watch him grow lean.—Chicago News.

Canada breathes freer now that it knows it is not to be annexed.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Sir Wilfrid and his lieutenants evidently didn't know it was loaded.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Uncle Sam's summer flirtation is ended. But there are other summers and other girls.—Columbus Dispatch.

It will be a shock to some Canadians to learn that the American eagle commonly nests in Canada.—Chicago News.

The way to get even with Canada is to wait until she wants to be annexed and then turn her down.—Toledo Blade.

And to think of all the breath that was wasted by congress on the subject of reciprocity.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Of course if "Our Lady of the Snows" should change her mind, let her remember next year is leap year.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The price of the gold pen with which President Taft signed the reciprocity resolution has fallen ten points.—Minneapolis Journal.

Canada has provided "Uncle Joe" Cannon with the first hearty laugh he has enjoyed for nearly two years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Instead of "Our Lady of the Snows" Canada seems to have laid claim to the title of "Our Lady of the Noes."—Denver Republican.

Well, if we can't get the tariff wall down on the North border, let us try letting it down a bit in the three other directions.—Detroit News.

Well, at all events Canada can't keep us from reducing our own tariffs when we finally make up our minds to quit cheating ourselves.—Chicago Record-Herald.

In England people say that Canada's rejection of reciprocity with the United States is Imperialism; in Canada that it is nationalism, and in some other places that it is provincialism.—New York World.

PATRIOTISM AND PLUNDER

"Economist," in Toronto Saturday Night: After all, you know, the flag-waver is generally the man with the coin or the man with the axe to grind. It was ever so. The kings and the princes through all the centuries have waved their flags and their banners and called upon their loyal supporters to fight the enemy. And the loyal supporters were just good enough or foolish enough to do it. Therefore the kings and princes continue to rule over them—and so they should. The financial kings and princes now wave the flag. The voter comes manfully forward and, with eyes blinded with patriotic tears, marks his little cross on the ballot for the "interests." Therefore the interests continue to rule over—and so they should.

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News from Ottawa

The New Government at Work

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, October 20.

The most important news development of the week has been the decision reached by the cabinet to call Parliament for the dispatch of business on Wednesday, November 15. The first session of a new Parliament always meets on a Wednesday; the remaining sittings of the term on Thursdays. The reason is that new presiding officers must be chosen both for the house of commons and the Senate and one sitting is given over to this business. If there was a contest over the election of a speaker it might delay the ceremonies in connection with the formal opening and the reading of the speech from the Throne. This is avoided by having the ceremonies on the second day. Not until the third day of the session is it customary to go on with the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. This debate should be of particular interest this year on account of the change of government and the inauguration of a new political era and because Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech will probably give the first public intimation as to the line of policy the Liberal opposition will pursue in reference to the tariff, naval and other questions.

One Session or Two

A great many people, the members-elect more particularly, are speculating as to whether there will be two sessions or only one. To the members of course it means the difference between one and or two sessional indemnities and that is the difference between \$5000 and \$2,500. A second session within a few months would enable many of them to pay off their election debts and would no doubt be welcome; but there are reasons for believing that instead of proroguing Parliament will simply adjourn over the Christmas holidays and the members will have to be satisfied with but a single indemnity. In 1896 when the Liberals came into office the two houses met in September for organization and to pass estimates for the current year which had not been voted. During the late winter months the house met again to deal with a fairly heavy program of business. The situation which exists to-day to a certain degree parallels that of 1896; but there is this rather important difference: Of late the regular sessions of the house have commenced in November and to have two sessions within the period usually allotted to one might not be satisfactory to the people who pay the bills.

Big Program Ahead

The question is one which will of course be settled by Parliament itself and if there is a second session Conservatives and Liberals will be jointly responsible because it is a matter which will be mutually agreed upon after the house meets. Much will depend upon the progress made with business and the preparedness, or otherwise, of the new government to submit a program of legislation which would necessitate remaining in session for several months. If it were decided to press through the Redistribution bill and the Bank Act within the next six months; or to draft legislation to give effect to the promises made by Premier Borden to the western grain growers, prorogation with a second session in February or March would be necessary, because the government would require at least a couple of months to outline its policy and prepare its legislation. If it is decided to leave over all heavy legislation until next Autumn Parliament will probably sit a month before Christmas, one or two months after the holidays, and then prorogue until November, 1912.

The New Speakers

The decision of the government, which has just been announced, to nominate Mr. T. S. Sproule, member for East Grey, as the Speaker of the house of commons was not unexpected. His name has been prominently mentioned from the first. Dr. Sproule has sat continuously in the

house since 1878. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. John Haggart, ex-minister of Railways, are the only members who have sat continuously for a longer time. Dr. Sproule is well versed in the rules and procedure of Parliament and should make an ideal presiding officer. Although a strong Conservative he has never allowed his views to interfere with his personal friendships and many Liberals from Sir Wilfrid Laurier down hold him in high regard. As a senior member of the Conservative party he frequently led the opposition in past sessions in the absence of Mr. Borden and did it well. Dr. Sproule succeeded the late Hon. N. Clark Wallace as Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Association of British North America and held the office until two years ago. It is practically settled that the post of deputy speaker, which must go to a French-Canadian when the speaker is English, will be assigned to Mr. P. E. Blondin, Nationalist member for Champlain, who achieved some prominence last session by making charges of graft against Mr. Lanctot, the member for Richelieu. He is a graduate in law of McGill university and a fluent speaker in both languages. The speakership of the Upper House will in all probability be assigned to Senator Landry, one of the most aggressive of the small Conservative minority in the red chamber.

Seats for Ministers

The cabinet council has been sitting with regularity all week but not a great deal has been given out as to its deliberations. Consideration of the difficulty arising out of the necessity of providing seats for the members of the cabinet who were not elected as members of Parliament on Sept. 21 no doubt occupied much of the time of the ministers. The announcement that Hon. Robt. Rogers would contest Winnipeg and not a Saskatchewan constituency did not cause much surprise. Neither did Hon. J. D. Hazen's decision to represent St. John city and county, Dr. Daniels retiring in his favor. In the case of Hon. Frank Cochrane it was only a matter of arrangement between himself and one of the members-elect for the northern Ontario district because his return by any one of these seats was a certainty. Care had to be exercised in finding a constituency for Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, and a former Liberal, because of the opposition to his inclusion in the cabinet from the rank and file of the Conservative party as well as from such a powerful party organ as the Toronto Telegram. Several seats were considered but at the time of writing no definite decision had been reached.

Investigating Departments

The members of the cabinet who have not returned to their constituencies pending their re-election have been busy getting acquainted with their departments. As is the habit of members of a new government they have also been taking a lively interest in the doings of their predecessors in office. Hon. F. D. Monk, it is asserted, has discovered that certain transactions in the Public Works Department, which was presided over by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, are not above suspicion. An announcement in the press to the effect that he had asked his colleagues to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the department is, however, denied by the minister. Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, sent out an order stopping work on certain National Transcontinental Railway contracts let subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament. In the course of a few days the order was countermanded on the recommendation of the chief engineer of the commission, who pointed out that the stopping of work on contracts for stations, roundhouses, etc., at this time of the year would entail a heavy loss, as much of the work, such as foundations, would have to be done over again in the spring. Having satisfied himself that the contract in every case had been let to the firm which had put in the lowest tender the minister countermanded his

previous order. He made an exception in the case of the contract for the N. T. R. terminals at Quebec entailing an expenditure of nearly one million dollars and which he says he proposes to look into. No work had been done at Quebec which would entail heavy loss because of delay. To what extent the new ministers will be able to blacken the reputation of the men who presided over the departments previous to October 6 time alone will show. While the bringing to light of any possible wrongdoing will doubtless be in the public interest there are those who express the hope that energy will not be unnecessarily wasted which might better be devoted to the framing of legislation and the solution of the important problems which confront the new ministry.

The Census Figures

That some kind of an inquiry will be instituted in regard to the taking of the census is certain, more particularly as the figures which give the Dominion of Canada a population of approximately 7,100,000 are disappointing. During the decade since the last census was taken 1,705,375 immigrants have arrived in Canada and this number just about represents the increase in the population. It would appear that either the immigration figures are wrong or that tens of thousands of Canadians have been missed by the census enumerators. As every immigrant coming into Canada has to pass a medical examination it is not likely that the count has been wrong. No account is kept of departures from the country and the disappearance of the whole of the natural increase of population must be put down to the outward flow and carelessness on the part of the enumerators. There is not much disposition to blame Mr. Archibald Blue, the Chief Census Commissioner, who is a capable and painstaking official. Owing to the good times which prevail and the fact that the majority of the enumerators were named because of their political leanings rather than for their ability to do the work, they were in many cases men poorly equipped for the task. The schedules, too, were the most difficult enumerators were ever asked to have filled in. The natural result in many cases was that they became discouraged and did their work in a slovenly manner. The United States immigration figures show that in the course of the past ten years 250,000 Canadians have entered that country. We on this side of the line have been disposed to discredit the American figures, but, in view of our own returns, will not be so critical in the future. The people who have been over-looked, particularly ignorant foreigners who are disinclined to give information to census takers, added to the departures make up for a large share of the missing natural increase. But more will be known about it when the inquiry has been held by Parliamentary committee, or otherwise.

Arrival of the Duke

The capital's reception to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who will be Governor-General for the next two years, was quite as warm as had been anticipated. Weather conditions were ideal and fully half the population lined the route of march or crowded on to Parliament hill where the presentation of addresses took place. The Duke and Duchess were heartily cheered all along the line but the reception which they got from the people was no more hearty than that given to Premier R. L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier who followed immediately behind in carriages. Which goes to show that we as Canadians are just as proud of our own great men as of those sent to us as governors-general from the Motherland. The Duke is of a most democratic disposition and both he and the Duchess created a favorable impression by their affable manner. It has been said of him that though born to the purple he has little taste for the formalities and ceremonies which, of necessity, have attended him throughout

his life. Once upon a time he is reported to have remarked to a soldier that "a little more pipe clay and a little less 'Royal Highness' would be better." The Duchess of Connaught, as many are no doubt aware, is the daughter of the celebrated "Red Prince" of Prussia, the great cavalry leader, who was a prominent figure in the Franco-Prussian war. Princess Victoria Patricia, who will join her parents in Ottawa in the course of a couple of months, is a young lady of very democratic tastes. It is said that she is the possessor of a very sunny disposition, and a frank manner, which makes her a favorite immediately wherever she goes. Apart from the \$50,000 a year which the Duke will draw as Governor-General he receives \$125,000 from the British exchequer. In addition he has large private means.

The first official act of the new Governor-General was to swear in Hon. Martin Burrell as minister of agriculture. He comes down to the Governor-General's office in the East Block almost every day to sign orders in council and has already commenced to take an active part in the social life of the capital. The week's program included visits to the Ottawa golf and hunt clubs and attendance at the theatre a couple of times.

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY

The ghost of Sir John A. Macdonald was evoked by some of Mr. Borden's campaigners in the reciprocity election with telling effect. Mr. Borden is now reverently referred to as "wearing the mantle of Sir John." So persistent have been some of the party in holding up the example of the great Canadian statesman to the Premier-elect, that they have recently presented him with the old arm chair, in which Sir John A., during the party's dark years between 1874 and 1878, sat up nights, studying his National policy. This chair stood in the law office of Macdonald & Marsh, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto.

When Sir John resigned from his firm, Mr. William Lount, K.C., his successor, also succeeded to the chair. He moved on to the Bench in 1900, and the chair passed to Mr. George A. Kingston, secretary of the Borden Club, of Toronto. Mr. Kingston's club, a few years ago, banquetted Mr. Borden, and afterwards Mr. Kingston asked Mr. Borden to accept the chair as a present when he should become Premier of Canada.

The following telegrams recently passed between Premier Borden and Mr. Kingston:

"Toronto, Sept. 21, 1911.

"R. L. Borden,

"Halifax, N.S.:

"Heartiest congratulations. Will have Sir John's old chair shipped to you at Ottawa at an early date.

"GEORGE A. KINGSTON."

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 29, 1911.

"George A. Kingston,

"Temple Building,

Toronto, Ont.:

"Warm thanks for congratulations. I shall expect the old arm chair without fail.

"R. L. BORDEN."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Cranbrook (B.C.) Herald, a Liberal paper, applauds Mr. Borden's choice of British Columbia's representative in the government. It says he picked the one man in the parliamentary delegation qualified for cabinet rank. Of the new minister of agriculture, the Herald says:

"Mr. Burrell is a very fine type of citizen, a man of the strictest probity, in many respects much the same type of man as his immediate predecessor in the agricultural department. Hon. Sydney Fisher brought special knowledge to bear upon his work as minister of agriculture, and devoted himself unsparingly and with pre-eminent success to the advancement of agricultural interests throughout the Dominion. Mr. Martin Burrell, we firmly believe, will make for himself an equally honorable record."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 25th, 1911

We hope our readers will give careful attention to our article on page 7, showing the price of Cockshutt plows in Canada and the United States. We will reserve further comment until we receive the answer from the Cockshutt Plow company explaining this remarkable situation.

AN IMPUDENT REQUEST

For impudent, brazen gall, the reasons given by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. as to why the bounties on wire rods should be renewed, would be hard to beat. The Financial Post of Canada says:

"In establishing a new industry such as is represented by the wire rod plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, there is a heavy expense over and above the capital expended in plants, machinery, etc. The organization of a selling force which requires time; the appointing of agencies, the introduction and popularization of the product and the many expenses which no one but a manufacturer realizes. It is for this purpose that the bounties were originally proposed and until they attained their ends it was unfortunate to have them cut off. This is the attitude of the Dominion Steel Corporation and a glance over the history of the company confirms this."

Almost any business man could make an equally valid claim for a bonus from the Dominion treasury. We might say, for instance: "In establishing a new journal, such as The Grain Growers' Guide, there is a heavy expense attached over and above the capital expended in plants, machinery, etc., the organizing of a circulation and advertising force, the appointing of agents, the introduction and popularization of the paper, and many other expenses which no one but a newspaper proprietor realizes."

If the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. is to get another grant from the Dominion treasury on these grounds, every man who starts a new business had better apply for assistance also.

THE CENSUS RETURNS

The census returns have been announced. Canada has seven million people instead of the eight million people we have fondly hoped were living within our borders. During the past ten years the population of Canada has increased by 1,700,000, of which more than a million has been west of the Great Lakes. In another column our readers will see the important figures of the census by provinces and cities. There is a lesson in these figures for every Canadian who is interested in the welfare of the country. The census figures are very disappointing. They do not indicate that Canada, as a whole, has made the progress that her magnificent climate and natural resources would warrant. The lure of the land has brought a tremendous immigration to Western Canada. There has also been a considerable immigration to Eastern Canada from the Old Country. But where have the people gone? They are not now in Canada. The total immigration to Canada from foreign countries in the past ten years, according to the official returns issued by the government, has been 1,811,500. The natural increase in the population would certainly not be estimated at less than ten per cent. The population of Canada in 1901 was 5,371,315, and ten per cent. of this would be 537,131. This is what the natural increase would evidently have been. Add to this the total immigration in the last ten years and we get 2,348,631. If this increase in population is what would be naturally expected, the population of Canada today should be 7,719,946. It is evident that

either the census figures are wrong, the immigration figures are wrong, or that there has been a very considerable exodus of the people from Canada to other countries. More than one half a million people are unaccounted for. Where are they? Where have they gone?

The census returns for Eastern Canada show that there is something radically wrong in conditions. The province of Prince Edward Island has actually lost 10,000 population, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have stood still. The rural population, both of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has very materially decreased. In Ontario the increase in population in 47 cities and towns amounts to 344,753, while the total increase in the population of the province amounts only to 336,955. As there are scores of other towns in Ontario that have increased in population, it is clearly indicated that rural Ontario has suffered a great decrease. In Quebec nearly all the increase has been in 21 cities and towns. What does this depopulation of rural Eastern Canada mean? Canada has adopted a policy of trade restriction in order to build up home industry. Eastern Canada is the home of practically all of these protected industries. They have resulted very differently from what the manufacturers have claimed. They have resulted in drawing the people from the farms into the cities and towns or in driving the people from the farms into other countries where taxes will be lighter. The protectionist system of Canada has worked out in the huddling together of the population in the cities. The outlook is very dangerous. The policy of restriction has handicapped the farmer of Ontario beyond endurance and he is quitting. And the same applies in all the other Eastern provinces. What the farmers of Canada need is markets, the very best markets of the world. They need to have all the unfair burdens taken off their shoulders. The policy of protection is working ruination to Eastern Canada and it is holding down the farmers of Western Canada. Cheap land that has brought the great immigration to the West, is bound to disappear within a very short time. Another very serious drawback to farming in Eastern Canada is the taxation methods adopted. In those provinces the system is to tax everything in sight. If a farmer paints his house, buys a cow, or makes any improvement about his place he is summarily fined. Naturally he will be chary about making improvements with such inevitable results facing him. In the West the boon of cheap land is offset, to a great extent, by other heavy burdens. Railway freight rates in the West are far higher than in the East and in express rates the Western people are compelled to pay two-thirds higher than in the East. Everything is higher in the West, so that the benefits of cheap land are practically discounted. The protected interests seem to hold Ontario by the throat. They have throttled that province into submission to their will and farming conditions in Ontario are tending toward conditions in Great Britain.

The chief hope from the census is that Western Canada will have a larger representation in the House of Commons at the next election. Western Canada is more democratic than any other part of the Dominion. Each of the Western provinces will gain five seats in the re-distribution which will take place at the coming session of Parliament. This will give the Prairie Provinces a representation of 42 seats, of which at least 38 seats will be controlled by the rural vote. If the Western people look

well to their interests, the voice of these 38 representatives will be for breaking down of the iniquitous protectionist system. The fires of democracy must be kept burning in the West. The future growth of representation will be west of the Great Lakes. If the educational campaign is continued, the democratic West, aided by the democratic minority of the East, will be able to free Canada from the incubus of protectionism.

How will the manufacturers explain the census returns in Eastern Canada?

THE NEW EXPRESS RATES

The Board of Railway Commissioners, while it has accomplished much good work in regard to matters such as fencing, crossings and the like, seems always to fail lamentably when it deals with the greatest of all railway questions—that of rates. Last year the board investigated the question of express charges, and on December 24 handed out a voluminous report in which the methods of the express companies were scathingly denounced. "The original principle upon which the express companies' tariffs are based," said Judge Mabee, the chairman of the commission, in that report, "is 'what are the heaviest tariffs we can obtain from the public for the least service we can give them?'" The express companies were ordered to file new tariffs forthwith, and then the decision was laid down by the Board of Railway Commissioners that in the new tariffs the charges in Western Canada should be made two-thirds higher than in Eastern Canada for the same service. What possible justification there can be for the doctrine that we in the West must pay \$5 for a service which the people in the East are to get for \$3 we are entirely at a loss to see. We cannot understand by what process of reasoning the Board of Railway Commissioners arrived at such a decision, unless they believe the Western country is a private preserve belonging to Eastern capitalists, where people must only be permitted to live on condition that they will consent to be plundered by manufacturers and railroad corporations. But this doctrine having been laid down by the board, it is not surprising to find that the new tariffs afford little or no relief to the people of the West from the exorbitant express rates which they are paying and which contribute appreciably to the ever increasing cost of living. The new tariffs were recently announced and are now in operation. They show a few trifling reductions and a greater number of increases, while many of the rates remain at the old figures. The rate per 100 pounds from Winnipeg to Edmonton, for instance, is reduced from \$5.00 to \$4.75, from Winnipeg to Davidson the rate is \$3.00 instead of \$3.25. Between Winnipeg and Brandon, however, the new rate is \$1.50 instead of \$1.25 per 100 pounds; between Winnipeg and Emerson it is \$1.00 instead of 75 cents; from Winnipeg to Miami it is \$1.25 instead of \$1.00; from Winnipeg to Neepawa the rate is increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

These rates are two-thirds higher than those charged by the same companies for similar distances in Eastern Canada, and unless the express companies, which are, of course, practically branches of the railway companies, are doing business at a loss in the East (which is not the kind of thing they are in the habit of doing) they must be making huge profits in the West. The fact that exceptionally large profits are being made by the express companies is proved by figures given by Judge Mabee in the report already referred to. They show that the Dominion Express Co. (a side line of the

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ICULTURE Herald, a r. Borden's representa- It says he rliamentary binet rank. ulture, the

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C.P.R.) with a capital of less than \$25,000, has paid the C.P.R. in the eight years covered by the enquiry made by the commission, no less than \$13,409,240. The Canadian Express Co., a Grand Trunk concern, with a paid-up capital of \$27,520, has handed over to that company an average of \$923,909 a year. The Canadian Northern Express Co., which is owned by Mackenzie and Mann and their associates, who have invested \$5,000 in the concern, has paid the Canadian Northern Railway Co., owned by the same gentlemen, \$353,126 in the six years it has been in operation. Parliament has delegated its powers in the regulation of the railway companies and their charges to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and if the board permits such imposition and extortion to be practised, it is the duty of Parliament to deal with the railway commission. Here is an opportunity for Hon. Francis Cochrane, the new minister of railways, to show his mettle, and it is the duty of Western members of Parliament, especially those on the government side, to bring the matter forcibly to his attention. When in opposition, some of the members from the West were active in denouncing injustices of this kind, and we trust that they will show equal zeal now that they are in a position where they can exercise more influence upon the government.

CO-OPERATION VS. COMBINES

The Canadian Co-operator, the organ of the Co-operative Union of Canada, finds considerable cause for satisfaction in the recent political campaign. Not that the Canadian Co-operator is a supporter of high tariffs, but it believes that the result of the election will work out to the advantage of the co-operative movement. Our contemporary says:

"The food combines which are oppressing producer and consumer alike have been enthroned. Nearly one-half of the democracy which essayed by political methods, to 'clip their wings' has been rendered hors de combat. Millions have been spent by the big trade interests in order to maintain the supremacy of the food combines over the consumers of Canada. The result has been a virtual benediction on combines and all their works by a majority of the consumers themselves. The latter can, therefore, have no just cause of complaint if the combines henceforth continue to increase in numbers, power and influence; they will, in fact, be called upon to stew in their own juice. . . .

"Nearly one-half of our fellow citizens are smarting under the exactions of the food combines, either as producers or consumers, or both, and in the discomfiture and chagrin of defeat they will be inclined to look around for some method other than political for relief. Now, therefore, is the time for co-operators to get busy and press co-operative principles home."

In other words the Canadian Co-operator believes that having failed to strike a blow at trusts and combines through the ballot box, the people will turn to co-operation as a means of escaping extortion and oppression. Our contemporary further points out that to secure the adjustment of economic inequalities by political action it is necessary to have a majority of the whole electorate, whereas by co-operation a comparatively small number of people can accomplish their object. This is illustrated by the overthrow of a \$100,000,000 soap combine in England by the Co-operative Wholesale Society a few years ago, and the Co-operator continues:

"Why need we go to Britain for an illustration? Young as our movement is in this country, we have already demonstrated the power of co-operation against trade combination here. The entry some two years ago of our fellow Co-operators at Guelph into the coal distributive business brought down the price 50 cents per ton, although the traders were continuing to pay the former wholesale price to the colliery proprietors. We take it that one-fifth of the householders of Guelph are Co-operators; yet, acting together in fraternal association, they not only helped themselves, but the remaining four-fifths of their fellow citizens, who were too indifferent or insufficiently instructed in the principles of the movement to become Co-operators."

"If one-fourth of the consumers of Canada organized their own demand, and a similar proportion of the farmers conducted—as in Denmark and other European countries—their own co-operative factories, for the conversion into table

commodities of their own productions, they would not need to await the good will of the majority, a great many of whom are at present incapable of thinking sanely on economic questions. They would, by their own self-help, smash every food combine in Canada to the advantage of the intelligent and the ignorant alike."

A committee appointed by the recent Canadian Co-operative Congress is at the present time making new investigations with a view to the establishment of a co-operative fruit and vegetable cannery to make co-operative stores independent of the Canners' combine, and another forward step which has been taken by the Co-operative Union is the appointment of a paid organizer to carry on educational work and assist in the formation of co-operative societies. The chief obstacle to the spread of co-operation in Canada is the lack of legislation facilitating the establishment of co-operative societies, but Premier Borden has pledged himself to pass such legislation and he will no doubt be pressed to carry out his promise during the coming session of the new Parliament. Canada is at present behind most other countries in the adoption of co-operative methods, but there is every prospect that the near future will see rapid development along this line.

BETTER TAXATION METHODS PROBABLE

The Taxation of Land Values promises to be one of the chief issues in the approaching civic elections in Winnipeg. The success of the system in Vancouver, which has been further demonstrated in a striking way by the census returns, has caused the members of the city council and many other leading citizens to take the question of exempting buildings and other improvements from taxation into very serious consideration, and a number of aldermen and members of the board of control who will be candidates for re-election in December have announced themselves as favorable to the adoption of the principle. Controller Waugh, who is a candidate for the mayor's chair, has stated that he is "entirely in accord with the general proposition of a reduction of the taxation of improvements, even to the ultimate goal of taxation of land values only," and Alderman Adams, another aspirant for the mayoralty, has informed a newspaper interviewer that he is considering the question but has not yet reached a final opinion. Other members of the city council have announced themselves either as definitely in favor of the Single Tax as a means of raising civic revenues or as favorably disposed toward the scheme and anxious to see it fully discussed. One-third of the value of buildings and improvements is at present exempt from taxation in Winnipeg, and it seems likely that if the Single Tax is adopted it will be by increasing the exemption from year to year until the whole of the civic revenues are raised by a tax on the unimproved value of land. So far, no opposition to the change has been advanced; indeed, it will be surprising if when the question is fully placed before them, the electors of Winnipeg do not endorse it with practical unanimity.

The cities and towns throughout Canada at the present time are engaged in a race for supremacy. They are all striving to attract manufacturing industries, to increase their population, to surpass their rivals in the number and value of new buildings erected, and to become the biggest and most prosperous cities in their respective provinces. To this end, they are spending large sums of money in maintaining publicity bureaus and in advertising to the world the resources and attractions of the territory in which they are situated. Yet when a manufacturer or an investor comes to look over the ground, he finds that before he can erect a factory or a building of any kind he must first pay an almost prohibitive price to some speculator to secure the land which he requires for his enterprise and then contribute heavy taxes each year to the city

upon his buildings. These two penalties are hindering the establishment of many productive industries, and inducing people instead to invest their money in vacant land, from which they can make profits without producing anything or doing anything useful. If taxation is removed from industry and from the homes of the people and placed on land values, industry and home building will be encouraged. The idle speculator, who will neither use his land nor allow anyone else to do so, will then be more heavily taxed, and legitimate business will be relieved of a good deal of the burden which it is now carrying. The raising of civic revenues by the Single Tax will not, however, effectively check the evils of real estate speculation, because, as in the case of Vancouver, the growth of the city which it will cause will tend to make land still more valuable. To make land cheap and put an end to real estate speculation, the National Single Tax would have to be adopted and the whole annual value of unimproved land taken by the state in the form of taxation. The public are evidently not yet ready for such a radical step, but the Municipal Single Tax is a step in the right direction and one which, if intelligently applied, cannot fail to bring good results.

When the redistribution takes place the basis of membership will be upon a population unit of 30,780. This will mean that in the new Parliament there will be 231 seats instead of 221 as at present. New Brunswick will lose two members, Nova Scotia three members, Ontario four members, Prince Edward Island one member. The Maritime Provinces are asking that their representation be fixed to remain as at present. If this request should be granted then it would mean that a large portion of the Western people would be disfranchised. If the people of the Maritime Provinces would devote their attention to breaking down the protectionist system they would do more to save their representation than in any other way.

In addition to Direct Legislation, a number of other amendments to the constitution of the state were endorsed by the people of California at the election held on October 9, these including Women's Suffrage, which in 2,944 precincts out of 3,121 received 121,166 votes to 118,668 against, a majority of 2,498. The victory for the suffragists is made the more notable by the fact that much of the opposition to the measure came from women themselves, who formed an Anti-suffrage League. The anti-suffragists, though unsuccessful in preventing their sisters from having votes, will at least have the satisfaction of being able to abstain from voting themselves.

It is reported that when the redistribution bill is passed, Parliament will also increase the number of senators from the western provinces, and already the newspapers are discussing the question of who are "entitled" to the new seats. The names of Conservative candidates who were defeated at the recent elections are prominently mentioned in this connection. No one is "entitled" to a seat in the Senate. If there must be a Senate, it should be composed of men who by their qualifications and attitude on public affairs are likely to render good service to the country, and not of men who are appointed because of service to their party.

Sir Max Aitken, M.P., says the cement merger was not over-capitalized. "When the merger was put through," he told the Toronto Globe, "the assets of the various concerns affected were \$16,250,000 and the capital \$15,000,000." The cement merger was capitalized at \$30,000,000, so that 50 per cent. water does not mean over-capitalization in the opinion of the great Canadian mergerer.

Plows and Protection

NOTE—In order to gather as much information as possible upon the agricultural implement tariff, we have secured the cash prices of Cockshutt 8-furrow engine gang plows in United States and Canada. We have placed these prices in the form of an open letter to the Cockshutt Plow Co., and mailed it to the head office of the company at Brantford, Ont. on Oct. 24 by registered post.—Ed.

AN OPEN LETTER

Oct. 24, 1911.

Messrs. The Cockshutt Plow Co.,
Brantford, Ontario.

Gentlemen:—

We understand that your company is strongly in support of a protective tariff for the "upbuilding of home industries" and for the protection of such home industries against destructive foreign competition. We also understand that advocates of a protective tariff agree that no protection should be afforded to any industry when it becomes sufficiently strong and well established to meet all competition. During the past two years The Grain Growers' Guide has advocated the abolition of the tariff upon farm implements because we have maintained that not only did they not need protection but, also, that the protection afforded was taken advantage of by the manufacturers to levy a special tribute from the farmers of Canada. We believe that farming is the basic industry of Canada and, as such, that no unnecessary burden should be placed upon those engaged in agriculture.

Export Prices and Profit

It is a very difficult matter to ascertain whether any industry is or is not paying extraordinary dividends without making a detailed examination of the books of the company. But in the case of an industry that exports its products to other countries, where they are sold in competition with the products of that country, there is another basis to work upon. It may be taken for granted we presume, that no Canadian manufacturer would seek to carry on export trade unless it was profitable. Taking this for granted it would seem reasonable that no manufacturer should sell his product in a foreign country more cheaply than at home. If he does such then it seems to us that an extra and unfair burden is being placed upon the shoulders of the home consumer under the shelter of a protective tariff. For this reason we have been making inquiries as to the prices at which the engine gang plows, manufactured in your factory at Brantford, are sold in Canada and the United States. We wish to place these facts before you and ask you to explain them for the benefit of the readers of the Grain Growers' Guide, who are the men engaged in building up Canada and also who are paying for the protection afforded to the manufacturers by the tariff. We are, therefore, writing this open letter to you and will publish the same in The Grain Growers' Guide in our issue of October 25. We should be very glad to have your reply for publication as soon as possible. If there are any errors in our letter we will be glad to correct them as we desire that nothing but the truth shall be set before our readers. Also you will note that this letter casts no reflection upon the quality of your plows. We believe that they must be of first class quality or they would not sell in competition with the others. The letter is simply dealing with tariff and prices.

Prices Quoted Direct

Our method of securing the information has simply been to have friends of ours ask for the prices of your 8-furrow engine gang plows at your factory and various points throughout Canada and the United States. We understand that your plows are handled in the United States by the Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois, with branch offices at Minneapolis, Minnesota. The letters which have been sent out from the various offices in Canada and from the offices of the Avery Company in the United States are in our possession; and upon the cash prices quoted in these letters we base the statements in this letter.

We find that you quote \$600.00 as the cash price of your 8-furrow engine gang plow f.o.b. your factory at Brantford. We find that your cash price for the same

plow at Winnipeg is \$680.00 and at Saskatoon \$705.00.

American Prices Lower

But to our great surprise we find that the same plow is sold by the Avery Company, f.o.b. Peoria, Illinois, at \$525.00, while at Minneapolis, Minnesota the price is \$502.00. Just how the price becomes lower the farther they go away from the factory we do not understand but you will no doubt explain that fully in your reply. There is 15 per cent. duty collectable upon plows going into the United States. We presume that your plow would not be appraised for customs purposes at less than \$300.00 and in that case you would pay \$45.00 duty on each plow to get it into the States. We estimate that the freight from Brantford to Peoria would be \$15.00 per plow. If these figures are correct then there would be \$60 extra expense in taking your plow from Brantford to Peoria. Now we find that the sale price in Peoria is \$75.00 less than at Brantford. To this we add the \$60.00 freight and duty and find that your 8-furrow engine gang plow is sold for the American trade at \$135.00 less than is paid by the Canadian farmers. If these figures are not correct we should like to have them corrected. If they are correct now we should like to have them explained.

Why Buy in Canada?

We understand that your company is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which organization maintains that it is a high, patriotic and national duty for the people to support a pro-

and we should be glad to have you inform our readers of them in your reply. We think we can speak for the Western farmers in stating that no one would ask you to sell your plows without a good working profit upon your business. If you will demonstrate that the present prices are reasonable then we believe that there will be no objection. If you do not demonstrate that fact then we presume you will agree with us that in the interests of the farmers of Canada that the duty upon engine gang plows should be completely abolished.

Authorities for Statements

Now we wish to give you our authorities for making the statements and using the figures we have used above. We will reproduce the letters we have in our possession. You will note that the letters are given in full so we presume you will not dispute their authenticity. First we reproduce two letters which were recently written from your head office to farmers in Ontario.

Brantford, Ont.

Sept. 12, '11.

Mr. E. J. Pierson,

Kintore, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

We have your favor re engine gang, and we are sending you under separate cover one of our engine gang catalogues which illustrates the many styles of these plows we manufacture. The 8-furrow plow you mention we would be pleased to supply you for \$600.00 fitted as you describe. Kindly advise

Mr. C. T. Watkins,
Langvale, Man.

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 4th inst just reached us today and we take pleasure in forwarding you under separate cover, our engine gang catalogue and would quote you an 8-furrow plow as follows,— 1-8 Furrow Engine Gang fitted with stubble bottoms \$680.00 cash f.o.b. Winnipeg. We have also requested our salesman to call on you at an early date and he will be pleased to give you any further particulars you may require.

Trusting to be favored with your order, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.
Per A. W. Williams.

You will note here that the cash price at Winnipeg is given as \$680.00.

\$705 in Saskatoon

Here is another letter sent from your Saskatoon office to a farmer in Saskatchewan:—

Saskatoon, Sask.

March 13, '11.

Mr. F. J. Sandmeyer,
Coblentz, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 8th inst addressed to our Winnipeg office has been referred to us for our attention, as your district comes under the supervision of this branch and as requested now wish to quote you on an 8-furrow engine gang fitted with breaker bottoms and fin cutters, and which would cost you f.o.b. Saskatoon, \$740.00 on the following terms:—
\$175.00 cash on delivery of plow,
\$200.00 payable July 1st next,
\$365.00 payable Oct. 1st next,
Or one cash payment of \$705.00 on delivery of plow.

You will note that we make a special inducement to our customers who pay cash. We are mailing you under separate cover, a copy of our engine gang catalogue in the event of your not being already supplied with one of these and will be pleased to hear from you further with regard to your requirements in an engine gang and also to receive your valued order for the same.

We may just add that we are represented in Coblentz by Mr. A. Bell who will no doubt be pleased to give you any further information you require and also receive your valued order which we will be glad to give prompt attention.

Thanking you in the meantime for the inquiry and trusting to be favored with your valued order.

Yours very truly,

THE COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.
Per JNO. ADAMS,
Mgr. Saskatoon Branch.

Thus we see that your cash price for the plow is \$705.00 at Saskatoon.

\$770 to Guide

Now we will reproduce copies of letters from the Avery Company to farmers in the United States. First, however, we will reproduce letters which we received direct from the offices of the Avery Company in response to our request for their prices. Here is the letter we received from their Minneapolis office:—

Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 30, '11.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Gentlemen:—
We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th in regard to the Cockshutt plow price f.o.b. Minneapolis, and as we understand it, you wish to ship the plow into Canada. We would prefer that our home office

Continued on Page 22

Cockshutt Plow Prices

8-furrow Engine Gang

Brantford, Ont. (factory)	\$600.00
Peoria, Illinois	\$525.00
Winnipeg	\$680.00
Minneapolis, Minn	\$502.00
Saskatoon	\$705.00

ective tariff for the upbuilding of home industries. If we are correct we should be glad to have you point out to our readers in your reply just how the farmers of Canada are assisting in the upbuilding of the nation by paying you \$135.00 more for your plows than they can be bought for in the United States. Do you think that it would be better business for the Western farmers to purchase your 8-furrow engine gang plow in Minneapolis where they are sold for \$502.00 than to purchase them in Winnipeg where they cost \$680.00? There would be no duty upon the plows coming back into Canada and the difference in cost would pay the extra freight and the farmers train fare to Minneapolis from any part of the West. In this we cannot see how it is helping to build up "Canada for Canadians" unless that phrase is interpreted by you as "Canada for the Canadians who enjoy tariff protection."

Free Trade Prices

Further we should like you to explain why the farmers of Canada should not be privileged to purchase your plows at the same price at which they are sold in the United States? If the duty on these plows were entirely abolished would you not then sell them at Brantford at \$465.00, and in Winnipeg at \$545.00, and in Saskatoon at \$570.00 or even less? And could you not do so and make a reasonable profit? These are things that you know far more about than we do

us if we will have our representative call on you.

Yours faithfully,

THE COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.
Per W. S. McFarlane.

Brantford, Ont.
Sept. 6, '11.

Mr. A. Gilford,
Meaford, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

We are in receipt of your favor and we are sending you under separate cover one of our engine gang catalogues. We will be pleased to supply you with one of our 8-furrow plows fitted with either breaker or stubble bottoms for \$600.00. This price is cash f.o.b. Brantford.

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Winnipeg, Man.

Sept. 21, '11.

The Borden Cabinet

Sketches of Premier Borden's colleagues at the Privy Council board of Canada

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Martin Burrell, of Yale Cariboo, the new minister of agriculture is an Englishman. He was born in Faringdon, Berkshire, fifty-three years ago, and was twenty-five years of age when he came to Canada. He went into fruit growing at Niagara and later at Grand Forks, B.C. In 1903 he was mayor of Grand Forks, and the next year was a member of the Board of Horticulture of the province. In 1904 he failed in his first attempt to be elected to Parliament, but in 1908 he was elected.

The new minister is the possessor of a fine brown moustache, well clipped and trimmed, like an English hedge, and of a beautiful English accent that is the despair of some of Ottawa's four hundred. Moreover he has views on Asiatic labor, being a true son of B. C. He is pleasant, courteous, refined, and a business-like little person, who will dig into the work of his department as he has done into his own orchards.

HEAD OF THE NAVY

The Hon. John Douglas Hazen, who resigned the premiership of New Brunswick to become minister of marine and fisheries and head of the naval department, is a Sunbury county man, who settled in Fredericton, was called to the bar there, and was prominent in municipal politics. Twenty-three years ago he was mayor of Fredericton. He then removed to St. John, and the next year, 1891, was elected to the Dominion Parliament, where he sat for five years. He lost his seat in 1896, and in 1899 was elected to the legislature for Sunbury, which he has represented ever since. In the year he entered the Assembly he was chosen leader of the opposition, and while holding that position he inflicted a crushing defeat on the Robinson government at the general election in 1908, Mr. Hazen's supporters numbering 31 as against 12 for the government. Mr. Hazen then became premier and attorney-general of the province.

MINISTER OF LABOR

Thomas Wm. Crothers, B.A., the new minister of labor has served only one term in Parliament, as member for West Elgin, Ont. He has been a high school teacher and is a lawyer. Where his qualifications as head of the labor department lie remains to be seen, but he is a good all round business man. As a member of the opposition it was a pleasure to see him arise in his wrath and scold some member of the government who had displeased him.

COL. SAM HUGHES, MINISTER OF MILITIA

Col. Sam Hughes is a native of Durham county, but his father came from Tyrone, Ireland. He is the man who called the officials of The Grain Growers' association "Blacksmith-shop Politicians." He is 58 years of age and has always been prominently connected with the militia, being a volunteer at fourteen years. He served in the Fenian Raid of 1870 and in the Boer war, and sent home some vivid descriptions of his experiences in Africa. He is ardently in favor of the Dominions overseas taking a greater share of the burden of Imperial defence. He has for two years been president of the Dominion Rifle association.

GEO. H. PERLEY

George Halsey Perley, B.A., member for Argenteuil since 1904, and chief Conservative whip in the last Parliament, is a member of the cabinet without a portfolio. Mr. Perley was born in the United States, and is only the second man in the history of Canada to attain cabinet rank after overcoming that serious handicap. He was born at Lebanon, N.H., in 1857, but got his early education at the Ottawa Grammar School. Later on he went back to the United States, finishing up his later education at Concord, N.H., and Harvard.

He is one of the wealthy men of Ottawa, and has raked in much gold in the prosecution of his lumber business.

He is a great organizer and had much to do with the great victory of the Conservative party.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER

Hon. George Eulas Foster, B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P. for North Toronto, is minister of trade and commerce. As a young man he had a distinguished college career. He plunged into politics by winning King's County, N.B., in '82. The election was declared void on petition, but he tried again, and this time won for keeps. He has won many an election since then, and lost some others, but usually has been there or thereabouts when politics was in the wind. He has

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier, LL.D., the new head of the post office department, is new to federal politics. At 23 years old he was called to the bar, and commenced practice in Quebec city, where he still lives. There he became interested in journalism and founded La Justice in connection with Col. Amyot. He was called to the legislative council in 1888, but soon resigned, and was returned unopposed to the legislative assembly. He was Attorney-General of Quebec in the Flynn ministry, 1896-97. He retired from politics in 1904, but not permanently, for in 1908 he was defeated in a contest for the legislative assembly, and in October

He is something of a literary man and can turn out topical verses by the yard. Mr. White was born in Halton County, Ont., 45 years ago.

MR. KEMP OF TORONTO

A. E. Kemp, minister without portfolio, is a manufacturer on a large scale in Toronto. He was born in Clarenceville, Que., fifty-three years ago and in 1879 married Miss Wilson, of Montreal. He has been president of the Canadian Manufacturers' association and of the Toronto Board of Trade. He was first elected to the Commons in 1900, but in 1908 was defeated by Joe Russell, the Independent Conservative. During the last three years he cultivated his constituency with such effect that he rolled up a big majority over his three competitors.

CHARLES J. DOHERTY, MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., is one of the really fine types of the House, a man who was a tower of strength to the Conservatives last session, and in sessions before, a man who could be relied on to say something when he rose to speak, and who could be relied on equally to keep his seat till he had something to say.

Judge Doherty's father was named Marcus Doherty, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth O'Halloran, so there is no need to do any guessing as to his nationality. He was defeated for the Quebec legislature in 1881 and again in 1886, and was then appointed to the Supreme Court bench for the province. In 1906 he resigned and in 1908 was elected to the federal Parliament for the Ste. Anne division of Montreal by the narrow majority of 70 votes, and now he is regarded as practically unbeatable there.

Judge Doherty is one of the most kindly hearted men alive, but he can flay an opponent to a nicety when so disposed. He has a thorough command of English and a wide knowledge of law. He is thoroughly companionable, and loves to spend an evening in the company of congenial companions.

FRANK COCHRANE, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

Most people in old Ontario and everybody in new Ontario knows the Honorable Francis Cochrane. For six years now he has been doing the work of about six men in his endeavor to give Northern Ontario as much as possible of what she demands. He has not succeeded in giving her all. If he did there wouldn't be anything left for the rest of the province, but he digs in grimly and does his best.

He was born at Clarenceville, Quebec, in 1852, and was educated at the Separate school in St. Thomas' parish in that province. His parents were Methodists. The new country called him early in life, and after a while he was swinging an axe in Northern Ontario. After a while we find that he had a lot of people working for him, and finally he blossomed out as the biggest hardware merchant in Sudbury. He was flourishing there when Sir James Whitney swooped down on him, and seated him in the tallest chair in the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Frederick Debartzch Monk, the new minister of public works, is another of the distinguished lawyers of the House, but academic perhaps more than practical. For years he has been professor of constitutional law in the Montreal branch of Laval University. There is no man in the House, and perhaps no man in Canada, who has such a splendid command of both English and French as has Mr. Monk. His English he got from his father, who came from an old Devonshire family, and his French from his French mother.

What has hurt Mr. Monk more than all else in the eyes of the Conservative party has been his connection with the Nationalists of his own province. Today it is difficult to say just what he is, whether a straight Conservative or an out-and-out Nationalist. There is no doubt but that

Continued on Page 10

FARMERS ABSENT FROM NEW CABINET

Mr. Foster is the Oldest, Mr. White the Youngest—Anglicans and Barristers Predominate—Average Age is 55—Sixteen are native born Canadians—

Details About the New Ministers

Following are interesting particulars about the personnel of the new Cabinet, including age, religion, occupation, and years of service as M.P. Hon. George E. Foster has the honor of being the oldest member of the new government. He is 64. Mr. W. T. White, with his 44 years, is the youngest. The average age of the 18 ministers is 55.

The most striking thing about the religious beliefs is the entire absence of Presbyterians. There are seven Anglicans, six Methodists, four Roman Catholics, and one Baptist.

In occupations barristers as usual predominate, there being eight gentlemen presumably learned in the law. There are three merchants, two physicians, one horticulturist, one manufacturer, and three miscellaneous. There is not a single farmer with the possible exception of Mr. Burrell, of British Columbia.

It is not usual to classify a party Cabinet as to its political beliefs, but this might be done as follows: Liberal (1), Mr. White; Nationalists (3), Messrs. Monk, Pelletier, and Nantel; Conservatives (14).

Sixteen of the new Cabinet were born in Canada, a fact which indicates that Canada is growing up. Of the other two one was born in England, and one in the United States.

Here are the details:

Name	Age	Religion	Occupation	Years of Service as M.P.	Native of
R. L. Borden	57	Anglican	Barrister	15	Canada
Martin Burrell	52	Anglican	Horticulturist	3	England
Dr. J. D. Reid	52	Methodist	Physician	20	Canada
W. T. White	44	Anglican	Financier	..	Canada
W. B. Nantel	54	R. Catholic	Barrister	3	Canada
Robert Rogers	47	Anglican	Gen'l Merchant	..	Canada
Chas. J. Doherty	56	R. Catholic	Barrister	3	Canada
T. W. Crothers	61	Methodist	Barrister	3	Canada
J. D. Hazen	51	Anglican	Barrister	5	Canada
Sam Hughes	58	Methodist	Gentleman	19	Canada
L. P. Pelletier	54	R. Catholic	Barrister	..	Canada
F. D. Monk	55	R. Catholic	Barrister	15	Canada
Frank Cochrane	59	Methodist	Merchant	..	Canada
Dr. W. J. Roche	51	Anglican	Physician	15	Canada
Geo. E. Foster	64	Baptist	Gentleman	25	Canada
A. E. Kemp	53	Methodist	Manufacturer	8	..
Geo. E. Perley	54	Anglican	Lumber Mer't.	7	U. States
J. A. Lougheed	57	Methodist	Barrister	..	Canada

already held the portfolios of marine and fisheries, and finance, and it is as finance minister of the Macdonald, Abbott, Thompson, and Bowell Administrations that he is best remembered. It has been in Opposition, however, that Mr. Foster has been of greatest service to his party. In the long years of the Borden leadership Mr. Foster has been a tower of strength to his party.

DR. W. J. ROCHE

William James Roche, M.D., member for Marquette, Man., who is the new secretary of state, comes of fine old stock from the County Wexford. He was born at Clondeboye, Ont., fifty-three years ago, and was the first graduate in medicine from the Western University in London in the year 1883. Just the moment he got examination troubles of his mind Dr. Roche packed his carpet bag and made the long trek from London to Minnedosa, Manitoba. He has been there or thereabouts ever since, and is known all over the countryside as a mighty good doctor. He was one of the front benchers when his party was in opposition, and made himself conspicuous by talking only when he had something to talk about. He has represented Marquette since 1896.

of that year he ran for a federal seat in Lotbiniere, but failed to head the poll.

LEADER OF SENATE

Hon. James A. Lougheed, Senator from Calgary, enters the cabinet without a portfolio. He was born at Brampton but went to Toronto when very young and resided there until he was 28 years old. He was called to the bar at Osgoode Hall, and practiced in Toronto until he took up his residence in Calgary in 1883. Six years later the Dominion government created him a Queen's Counsel, and summoned him to the Senate, where he became so prominent in the councils of his party that, on the retirement of Sir Mackenzie Bowell from the leadership of the Conservative party in the Senate in 1907, Senator Lougheed was chosen for the vacancy.

MINISTER OF FINANCE

W. T. White, the minister of finance, was one of the eighteen Toronto Liberals who issued the manifesto against reciprocity. He was a newspaper reporter, a clerk in the Toronto assessment department, and an assessor while he studied law, but when he had been called to the bar he did not practice law but became general manager of the National Trust company.



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Porritt's Election Views

The causes which led to the defeat of Reciprocity and the overthrow of the Laurier government are discussed by Edward Porritt, author of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," in an article in the Independent, of New York. Mr. Porritt, an English Liberal, attributes Laurier's defeat not to the opposition of the people to freer trade, but to the fact that there has been no real Liberalism in the policy followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier since he went into power in 1896. "Laurier," he says, "used to be a democrat and a Liberal." From 1887 to 1896, when he was Leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, he was the hope of Liberalism in Canada and of Liberalism in England; and during those nine years there seemed abundant ground for the expectations which centered in the comely and eloquent French-Canadian lawyer, who in close association with Cartwright, Mills and Paterson, was continuously battling with the privileged New Feudalism, and with the then forces of reaction—political and ecclesiastical—long entrenched at Ottawa.

Liberalism was abandoned by Laurier as soon as he was in power. He and his colleagues—Cartwright, Fielding, Paterson, Mowat, Mulock and Sifton—in 1896 turned their backs on every principle that had been embodied in the Ottawa program of 1893. The big business interests from 1896 to 1911 fared even better with Laurier in power than during the eighteen years that the Conservatives were in control. Canadian manufacturers enjoyed a more generous protection in the tariff than from 1879 to 1896; while as regards bounties to the promoters of iron and steel companies, where the Conservatives had bestowed tens of thousands of dollars the Laurier Government lavished millions. It was the same with the promoters of railways, of steamship services, and of bridges and dry dock undertakings. The Roman Catholic Church in Quebec was as tenderly cared for by Laurier as it was by Macdonald or Tupper; and grafts on the Treasury and on the public domain have been as characteristic of Laurier rule at Ottawa as they were of the rule of any of the four Conservative Premiers who preceded him. There was not a gleam or spark of the old Liberalism at Ottawa from July, 1896, until January, 1911; and it was a peculiar combination of circumstances that led him in January last to revert to one of the old principles of Canadian Liberalism

The Grain Growers

These circumstances—which to-day account for the fact that Laurier is no longer Premier—were the revolt of the grain growers of the West against the Dominion tariff, and Mr. Taft's overtures for reciprocity. Had there been no revolt of the organized grain growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta against the high duties; had Laurier not been daunted by the humiliating experiences of his tour of the West in the summer of 1910, Mr. Taft's overtures would have been declined. To accept them meant for Laurier a break with the new feudalism, to which he and all his colleagues of the cabinets from 1897 had been continuously and almost subserviently loyal. But the grain growers were exigent in their demand for reciprocity, as well as for an increase in the British preference and for reductions all through the tariff. The grain-growing Provinces at this time returned twenty-seven members to the House of Commons. But all the increase in population in Canada during the last ten years has been in the Provinces west of Lake Superior; and it was expected that after the census of June, 1911, the reapportionment of electoral power would increase the number of members from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from twenty-seven to forty or forty-one. The expectation last winter also was that this redistribution would be made before the general election.

The New Feudalism

President Taft's offer seemed most opportune for Laurier. He promptly grasped it in the hope apparently that as he had been most careful in the negotiations for reciprocity to sacrifice none of the effective protection of any Canadian manufacturers, there would be no opposition from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association or the other big business interests.

But there is no gratitude in politics. The new feudalism uses a politician while he serves it; when he shows signs of desiring a little freedom it throws him over. This is what happened to Laurier. Hundreds of columns were printed in the Canadian newspapers explaining why the new feudalism objected to reciprocity; and thousands of speeches to the same end were made from platforms all over the Dominion. The most concise and illuminating explanation that has come to my attention is that of a Nova Scotia manufacturer of motors—Thomas Fraser, of New Glasgow—who was interviewed by the Halifax correspondent of the Globe, of Toronto, only five days before the election. "The worst feature I see in the reciprocity agreement," said Mr. Fraser, who was in favor of the agreement, "is that you are going to show the farmers and fishermen just how much power they have; and unless they will use that power moderately and wisely it is all up with the protective tariff."

The new feudalism in the campaign that ended on September 21 used all its powers to defeat the grain growers of the West—to end the movement of the farmers of the older Provinces and the grain growers of the newer Provinces for lower duties on British manufactures and a general reduction throughout the tariff. It was not so much a fight against reciprocity as a fight against a movement for lower duties. There would have been no reciprocity agreement had Laurier foreseen that the new feudalism would desert him so promptly and so completely, and carry its great power over to the Conservatives.

The Annexation Cry

It was the New Feudalism that raised the annexation cry, and infused into the campaign the rancor against the United States by which it was characterized. It was the New Feudalism, that since 1897 has persistently and successfully assailed the policy of lower duties on imports from England, Scotland and Ireland, that raised and worked the cry that the British connection was in peril. It was the New Feudalism that put pressure on factory workpeople all over the Dominion to vote against Laurier; and it was the New Feudalism—always stridently imperial—that joined forces with Bourassa and French-Canadian nationalism, while it was throwing all the weight of its resources into the campaign in Ontario, which vaunts itself on being the most loyal to the British connection of all the Provinces, and where party lines to-day are those which came into existence on issues settled three generations ago.

Advantage to Liberalism

In the face of these adverse conditions, due to the fact that the New Feudalism had ceased to have any use for Laurier, he failed to come back, failed to rekindle the enthusiasm for Liberalism and democracy which had carried him into power in 1896.

Apart from the disaster to reciprocity, it was just as well for Liberalism in Canada—and it is by no means extinct in the constituencies, though dead at Ottawa these fifteen years—that Fielding, Paterson, Fisher, Frederick Borden, Graham, King and Templeman should end their parliamentary careers with the defeat of the Laurier government. Fielding, Paterson, Fisher and Borden were all of the Ottawa convention, and parties to the betrayal of Liberalism in 1897. Graham, King and Templeman, the other members of the Laurier cabinet who last week lost their seats in the House of Commons, endorsed the betrayal of 1897. There must now be a new Liberalism in Canada, with some reversion to the principles that Liberals professed before 1896, and the closing of the disappointing chapter in the history of Liberalism that began with the general election of 1896 and ended with that of September, 1911, will be the easier if the new Liberalism is free of the men primarily responsible for the betrayal of 1897.

Because Mrs. John Goodpaster with a hatpin-thrust aroused her husband from a nap during a sermon at a Lawrenceburg, Ind., church, he struck her. The service was disrupted, and both Mrs. Goodpaster and her husband were fined \$5 and costs in the mayor's court next day. Neither could pay, and both went to jail.

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The Borden Cabinet

Continued from Page 8

Mr. Monk played Mr. Bourassa's game in the last House, and there is also no doubt of the honesty of his belief in some of the tenets of the Bourassa creed.

HON. ROBERT ROGERS, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Western people have different opinions as to the new minister of the interior. This is what the Toronto Star says about him:

Hon. Robert Rogers is another of those men whom you mustn't call by the name by which they were christened unless you are angry with them. If you speak of the Honorable Robert Rogers to a Winnipegger he will probably say, "Oh, you mean Bob Rogers? Wasn't sure whom you were speaking about at first."

The Honorable Bob is about as much of an institution about Winnipeg as any city of its youth can have. He has been there only a few years, as time is measured, but he has become so much a part of the local atmosphere that it is doubtful what Manitoba in general, and Winnipeg in particular, will do, now that he is gone. He was born in Argenteuil, Quebec, in 1864, and was engaged in business at Charlevoix for fifteen years before the Western fever got him, and he decided to go out there and grow up with the country. He went, and grew faster than the country. In 1896 he tried to get back to Ottawa to represent Lisgar, but it didn't work, and in '99 he got a seat in the Manitoba legislature for Manitou. The next year he was in the Roblin cabinet without portfolio, but two months after his admission he was made minister of public

works, and held that position until Mr. Borden found him.

Whenever Hon. Robert appears there is Greek fire, Roman candles, brass bands and joy. He is the original Mr. Mix of the Mixer Family. He pats everybody on the back, knows everybody by their first names, keeps open house, and generally leads the chorus in the grand sweet song of existence. A keen politician, his friendships are not confined within narrow party lines, and his heart is as open as his pocket book to any tale of want or suffering. His association with the strenuous politics of Manitoba has caused to be arrayed against him representatives of many classes of society, but they all like him personally. He has lost much money, but made more, for he is always willing to take a chance, and has a burning faith in the greatness of the West. Of his ability to "deliver the goods" there is no question; he has been doing it for some years in the support of his provincial chieftain. Last summer he got out and did it for Mr. Borden. It was uphill work, and it did not come out as well as he would have liked it to, but "never say die" is his motto.

NANTEL, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE

Wilfrid Bruno Nantel, K.C., LL.D., is of French ancestry, and was born at St. Jerome, Que., in 1857. He has taken a great deal of interest in the municipal affairs of his native town, and was mayor of it for several years. He was a candidate for Terrebonne in 1904, but was left at the foot of the poll. He was successful, however, at the general election three years ago. He is a Nationalist.

DR. REID OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Dr. J. D. Reid, the new minister of customs, is 52 years of age, having been born at Prescott, Ont., in 1859, of Irish parentage. He studied for medicine in Queen's and Trinity Universities and married Miss Ephie Labatt, of Hamilton. He is now regarded as one of the Old Guard, as he has sat in the Commons continuously for Grenville for twenty years. He is a good enough speaker and a hard worker.

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Canadian Northern
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WINNIPEG, CAN.

CHEW

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Up the "Fraser"

A trip to Fort George, and 100 miles out of civilization up the great Fraser River, is one to be envied, and I wish more people could take advantage of it. I have just returned, and I thought a few lines might interest the readers of The Guide. In taking this trip, you take the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ashcroft, B.C., two hundred miles this side of Vancouver. You then take the auto stage one hundred and seventy-eight miles more, to Soda Creek, on the Fraser. This is a very interesting part of the journey, and it is full of history from start to finish. As it is on the old Caribou trail where the miners of old made the trip through the mountains by pack trail when panning and washing for gold, in the fifties and sixties, and was the world wide attraction up the Fraser River to Fort George. The keepers of stopping places along this mountainous line of auto stage, who have been there for many years, tell many thrilling tales of murders and holdups. That 170 miles is not of much account as a producing part of British Columbia. There are small valleys that produce considerable crop with irrigation. I noted the apples apparently doing well, but upon enquiry from the old residents, they said the life of an apple tree was too short, and did not pay for the trouble of raising them. At Soda Creek we take the old Mississippi style of stern wheeled steamer 160 miles north to Fort George. There are two of these steamers plying between Soda Creek and Fort George, and they are certainly beautiful passenger boats, up-to-date in every respect.

Beautiful Scenery

This 160 miles of magnificent river, and beautiful scenery, is something long to be remembered. It is mountainous mostly all the way up, with many small fertile valleys, but heavily timbered, and would cost \$100 an acre and more to make it ready for crop. You can still see the remains of, and signs of, gold diggings of the old days all along the river, but everything in that line is at a standstill now, although there are very large operations at Barkerville, about thirty miles inward from the river. You take the trail for Barkerville at Quinsnell, a very nice little town about half way between Soda Creek and Fort George, situated on the banks of the Fraser. When we arrived at Fort George, we then had to paddle our own canoe up the River for about one hundred miles in a north-easterly direction. This portion of the trip was practically out of civilization, and is much the same kind of country as that between Soda Creek and Fort George, mountainous and heavily timbered, with small valleys of fairly good land, but very costly to get under cultivation. The Grand Trunk Pacific runs all the way down the Fraser from Yellow Head Pass to Fort George, a distance of about 200 miles, and then it strikes west to Prince Rupert, a distance of 300 miles or over. The Fraser at this point changes its course to the south towards Vancouver.

Fort George

Fort George is one of the greatest advertised towns in Canada. Visitors to Fort George would need a gun to keep the real estate men away from them. You reach South Fort George first, as this is the landing place of the boats. This village has a population of two or three hundred. About four miles north of this is Fort George, situated on the banks of the Nechacue River, which empties into the Fraser between South Fort George and Fort George. It has a population of about one hundred. The Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased the Indian Reserve that lies in between South Fort George and Fort George, and they are putting on a townsite on the reservation. I am at a loss to know what will build the three of them. Of course, it is believed by many that there is great mineral resources in that district, and a large quantity of merchantable timber. It is a lovely climate to live in, the winters as a rule being mild, and the summers pleasant. All garden stuffs do well wherever the ground is in good shape, and I believe fruit trees will do well there too. However, I would say to those who think of investing in that country, to go and see the horse they are putting their money on first, and if he looks good

to them, and even is a loser, they cannot blame anyone but themselves.

Calgary's Progress

I dropped off at Calgary, and that great growing city is surely worthy of mention. Talk about property doubling and trebling in a day and a night, that would not be in it with Calgary. They have their own street railway, which, I am assured, is paying handsomely, and the service is second to none. I hope more of our cities will have their own street railways. The day I was there, the C. P. R. confirmed the fact that their car shops were to come there. I visited a friend of mine, who has land part in the city limits, and part in the outskirts. This land he got nine years ago for \$5 and \$6 an acre, and now is selling it at \$1,500 per acre, and when he learned of the car shops coming in, he says, "Up goes the price." That is a common thing to learn in the city of Calgary, and I was informed on leaving Calgary, that Mr. P. Burns had just sold 4,000 acres adjoining the city for \$875 per acre, or \$3,500,000 for the lot, and some were of the opinion that he got this land in the early days for \$1 and \$2 per acre. This is the way things move in Calgary. Surely a great place for single tax to do effective work.

Henry George's Address

I had the pleasure of hearing the great exponent of single tax while in Calgary. Mr. Henry George, and I was much delighted with what he said. He told them they would get the selling price of land so high that it would be prohibitive to the prosperity of the city of Calgary at no late date, and, no doubt, he told them the truth, for this surely must be true that the unearned increment that is reaped by speculators on everything they get their hands on, would help the city to a much greater extent by having that great amount placed in the public treasury rather than in the pockets of speculators, for it was not the speculators that brought about that rise in land values. It was all the citizens who brought it about. Single tax properly applied will put it in the public treasury for them. Then that unearned increment will belong to all the people. Then lots will come down in value, and you will have more building and less idle lots waiting for unearned increment.

More Equitable Taxation

Single tax and absolute Free Trade will abolish speculation in land values, and keep the price of land within the reach of the poor as well as the rich. Land will not produce any more because it is selling at \$100 an acre, than it will when it is selling at \$1.00 per acre. Land producing, and in active use, means progress to any community. Idle land is a load on the community. High prices means much idle land. Single tax will keep the price of land down, which means much production. We can have single tax if the people will study the question. Collecting all our taxes from the selling price of the land means a fair deal to all, and special privilege to none. Single tax means a direct tax, and lets us know the amount of taxes we have to pay. The present taxing system is an indirect tax, and we do not know what it costs us. Our fight is direct legislation and single tax.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg, Man.

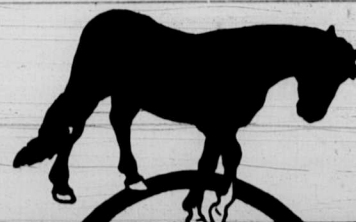
MANITOBA SHEEP SALES

The entries for the sheep sales to be held this month at Virden, Brandon and Portage la Prairie, October 28; Napinka, October 31; Minnedosa, November 2, and Carman, November 4, have been fairly well filled at the various points of sale by such well known breeders as F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.; A. A. Titus, Napinka, and W. L. Trann, Crystal City, affording intending purchasers a splendid opportunity to make their own selections, suitable for flocks. The offerings will consist of most of the popular breeds of sheep with a high quality of grade yearling ewes, range bred, selected for these sales, should make them more successful than those that were held last year. Catalogues have been distributed and will be mailed upon request to the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg.

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—When he develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown remedies—don't pay a big veterinary bill. Use **Kendall's Spavin Cure** and cure it quickly and safely without a scar or mark. Read what W. W. Rivers of Convent, Ala., writes—
"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. Thousands of other horse owners have had the same experience. For about 40 years Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the old reliable remedy. It has saved millions of dollars for horse owners. Go to your druggist—get a couple of bottles to keep on hand. Price \$1 per bottle—4 bottles for \$4. Ask him also for free book 'Treatise on the Horse'—or write direct to us.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Keosauqua Falls,
Vermont,
U.S.A.

READ

what a Great-West Policyholder says of his Company—

"I thank you for cheque representing profits on my policy in your Company. I carry about \$20,000 Life Insurance, divided mainly among the leading Canadian Companies, but this is the largest cheque of the kind I have ever received.

The Great-West Life is a wonder, even in a country the growth and development of which is a wonder in itself."

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IF IT LEAKS

MENDETS
They mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water taps, tin, copper, brass, cooking stoves, etc. No heat, solder, cement or fire. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention. Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c. Complete pkg. asst. sizes, 25c postpaid. Agric. wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.

Johnnie's father, as well as his mother, had assiduously attempted to teach the small boy the due and proper courtesies. Johnnie was a quiet, sober, matter-of-fact youngster, not given to much speaking. "Please" and "Thank you" were among his sins of omission. One day at dinner, Father seeing Johnnie's plate empty inquired, "Johnnie, will you have some more potatoes?"
"No," answered Johnnie shortly.
"No what?" sternly demanded Father.
"No potatoes," promptly replied Johnnie.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

MR. KIRKHAM TO THE FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—The result of the election clearly proves that our Canadian plutocracy is a giant. It also demonstrates that these privileged interests have arbitrarily used their funds and their great powers to dictate where the farmers of this Dominion shall purchase their goods and sell their products. This action of theirs against reciprocal trade relationships in farm products with 93,000,000 people at our very doors is one of absolute selfishness, amounting to the tyranny of harsh despotism, by the business standards of the East in general and Toronto in particular, towards the Grain Growers of the West. In a nutshell it is, as it always has been, East against West.

The question confronting the Western farmer is, must we take our defeat lying down? Must we cease to dispute this Eastern imperious policy? Some other action must be adopted than awaiting any protective adjustment. The wall of cursed restriction to reciprocal markets must be tumbled over. The high tariff which has floated the trusts and monopolies in both countries is an abomination. The United States is tired of its cursed fetters and it is high time all patriotic Canadians were of the same way of thinking and voting. The craze among our politicians for government appointed tariff commissions, conferences, treaties and other diplomatic foolery—which are very costly to the public, and which nearly always leave us farmers where we were (in the hole) is only so many more jobs for party heelers, and is also an abominable subterfuge for a square deal. All that any government requires to do is to take down the barrier of duties on what the people want to buy or sell; then those said articles will freely flow into said countries' markets. This is the shortest road to trade and it, too, is obviously easy and simple. An ounce of action is worth a ton of promises of permanent tariff commissions, enquiries, treaties or negotiations.

The Guide editorial, 27th September, correctly states that "both parties prior to election announced themselves as irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the protective tariff." What an absurd condition of politics is it that we farmers—who are over 60 per cent. of the population—through lack of our own political organized party, are forced by our own neglect of political energy to vote for one of the dual parties (dual in name only) who are as you, sir, say "irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the protective tariff," a tariff that restricts instead of expanding our markets. If we refuse to vote for one of these two evils we have the alternative of staying from the polls. What an outrageous condition of things this is. Yet it is one that can be changed speedily if we choose to bestir ourselves as a class.

As both parties are committed to high tariff it is the farmers' duty to drop them and stand solidly together for reciprocal trade principles. This cannot be done without forming a new party by a complete organization of every rural constituency in the three grain raising provinces. Just as long as we endorse the two old parties—who will easily divide our votes—we shall never get a square deal. It is up to us to become politically wise by becoming partisan of our own party instead of partisan in the two protective camps. If we are willing to become united politically we can accomplish something worth while. If we act at once I am sure next election we will have quite an opposite story to tell. My personal opinion is the farmers are ready for this

new party. I hear them say on all hands, "I am no longer a party man." This is their common, every day statement. The time is ripe for this movement. I repeat, let us be politically wise and let each of us help all we can to consolidate the dormant political energies of our class throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta so that we shall have next election a fighting chance to elect farmer candidates who must be irrevocably pledged to reciprocal trade principles and Direct Legislation.

Our conventions and executives are pledged to Direct Legislation. The question is, shall we have a farmers' political party? Shall it be separate from The Grain Growers' association or not? Shall we assess ourselves yearly for the requisite campaign funds? What amount of funds per constituency is essential to victory? and so on. Let our executive take a referendum of this most momentous question that can possibly be laid before the locals. Let this ballot be taken at once after threshing is through, then the majority ballot will be the fundamental for convention discussion and future action.

Farmers, one and all, whether you are members of The Grain Growers' association or not, stand right up to your own political duty, sink the old parties by electing your own candidates. It is every man's duty to work for a square deal. Let us all become wise in our own class interests, for greater issues than even reciprocity, greater battles confront us, and heaven grant that our recent defeat will weld our determination to drop such parties as we have and stand solidly together. What a victory for us it will be when we, by holding the balance of power can politically demonstrate that the blood of brother farmers is thicker than old party leanings and feelings.

Now, men, say "I will" and then stick to it.

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.
Saltcoats, Sask.

GOING TO ENGLAND

Editor, Guide:—I desire to thank you very much for the copy of The Guide which you so kindly sent me. I hope to make good use of it in England this winter. I deeply regret the result of the elections but I am proud of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the way they stood solid for reciprocity. The time is fast coming when Ontario will no longer be able to rule the West. Then, privileged interests, beware!

J. W. DIMOND.
Grand Coulee, Sask.

CLOSER UNION NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—The Western farmers have failed in obtaining that which they desired above all, viz., reciprocity, but the Western farmers are not beaten, nay, they are not daunted. On the 21st of September the campaign ended in defeat at the polls and on the 22nd they started a new campaign of education in matters political, so that the next election may find them better qualified to assert themselves. To this end a closer organization is necessary and the U. F. A. and kindred societies will rapidly gain in strength and usefulness as a matter of course. Besides this there is another matter which needs very careful study and that is, knowing exactly amid all this conflict of the present day campaign who really are friends, and who are foes. This matter is not so difficult of solution as some would imagine, for every man is governed by his material interests.

The enclosed clipping will show our farmers what is happening in other places and will serve both as a suggestion and object lesson.

"North Yakima, September 25.—To unite solidly for a progressive state program and to defeat special interest candidates, that is the purpose of a convention which opened here today attended by delegates representing the State Grange, the Farmers' Union and the Labor Unions of Washington. It is the first time in the history of the state that the three organizations have got together, although they each separately endorsed and worked for the insurgent candidates last fall.

"Far-reaching results are expected from the conference now in session along political and economic lines. President Charles R. Case of the State Federation of Labor, Joe Smith, Councilman Hesketh and Editor McNamara of the Seattle Labor paper are the delegates here from Seattle."

Just allow me to add that it is not a strange coincidence nor a curious occurrence that the farmers in Uncle Sam's domain are setting themselves to settle the same questions that exercise our minds at present, but simply is it owing to the fact that the class which is swayed by a certain material interest is lining up against another class who oppose that material interest as inimical to their own. It happens, however, that about 90 per cent. of humanity are governed by the one aspect of this material interest while 10 per cent. are opposed to it. Yet, since the smaller number control the larger by special advantages and command of the "sinews of war", nevertheless education is beginning to open the eyes of the blind, who are learning Paul's great lesson that we are all members of one body and that in order to obtain a perfect entity the eye shall not belittle the toe nor the hand the ear.

Yours for a wider brotherhood,
DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.
Strathmore, Alta.

HOPES FOR LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—Sorry I did not send subscription before. Hope your work on behalf of better conditions for agriculturists and indirectly all other legitimate business will be rewarded by practical legislation very shortly. To my mind the bettering of conditions here, transportation, control of elevators, chilling plants, etc., will have a more beneficial effect than reciprocity. When there is an insistent demand for our products on the other side it will be a simple matter for them to lower or remove altogether their tariffs on what they want. We can do the same on those things we want, manufactures of implements, etc., which have been advocated by some of the Conservatives. If this present government could be induced to introduce financial legislation on behalf of the farmers similar to that which exists in Australian colonies it would be an immense boon to many struggling settlers.

H. M. BENNETT.
Conjuring Creek, Alta.

THRESHING AT WAWANESA

Editor, Guide:—Threshing has been at a standstill for some time now and only yesterday the machines started up. The stacks and stooks are not in the best condition yet, and never will be again. Grain is sprouting very badly in the stacks (as there has been so little wind to drive the air through them) and the stooks are not much better. There will be a lot of tough and sprouted grain threshed from now on.

There is still quite a bit to thresh here, my own crop included, and the threshers are having a bad time with their men. Nearly all the harvesters have gone back east, and men are wanted here to work at the threshers. Wages have been very high, \$2.25 to \$2.75 and in a few instances \$3.00 per day has been paid. There is no profit left, after paying such wages for the threshers.

OLIVER KING.
Wawanesa, Man., October 10, 1911.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY FUNDS

Editor, Guide:—We, the undersigned members of the Sintaluta Grain Growers' association, friends and neighbors of Mr. David Railton, and subscribers, for the more part, to the Hudson's Bay subscription fund, ignoring in this connection our political differences, desire to express our strong disapproval of the gratuitous insult offered to the organized Grain Growers in general, and to Mr. Railton

in particular, by an anonymous writer signing himself "Grain Grower, Indian Head," whose letter appeared in Sept. 27 issue of the "Daily Province."

For the purpose of making our comments intelligible we quote as follows from the letter:—

"Now the elections are over and reciprocity is killed for many years to come, by a large majority of the electors of Canada I would like to draw the attention of your readers to the way the Grain Growers' associations have ignored the old cry of the Hudson Bay Railway, and as we are likely to get the Hudson Bay Railway built and controlled by the new Conservative Government without the aid of Mr. David Railton of Sintaluta would it not be well if Mr. Railton published in your paper an account of the expenses in connection with the subscription he took up last winter to build this road, and return the balance of the money to the parties who paid the first call of ten dollars on their hundred dollar share and relieve them of further responsibility in this matter.

I have heard considerable comments from farmers and others, who paid ten dollars into this fund, wondering what has become of this money, as I understood over four thousand dollars was collected in cash by Mr. Railton for this subscription and held the parties who subscribed still responsible for \$36,000. It would only be fair for Mr. Railton to give an account of his stewardship and return the balance of the money to the parties who subscribed it.

I would also like, Mr. Editor, to draw attention to the way many of the Grain Growers' associations of this Province and Manitoba appear to have got into the hands of government heelers."

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association took no part as an organized body in the last elections, in fact the central executive publicly announced that the association was non-political in character, meaning thereby, probably, that it was non-partisan, as any body which largely exists to secure legislation deemed necessary to the best interests of its membership is surely political in character no matter how strictly it may avoid an official preference or opposition to a recognized political party.

Mr. Railton, like many others, not being able to declare for the reciprocity pact and for the Borden policy in respect to the Hudson's Bay Railway at the same time, apparently decided to support the pact. That was his privilege and no reasonable man would make it the occasion for an attack upon his consistency or his honor.

The association as a body had nothing to do with the proposal for the people to organize a company of small subscribers to build and operate the road to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Railton was one of a committee of three entrusted with the work of soliciting popular subscriptions, conducting a campaign of education and of organizing a company if the organization should later on be deemed possible and necessary, to build and operate a railway to Hudson's Bay. The crux of the whole matter was the need for action on one hand and the willingness of the public to give adequate support to the scheme on the other. Whatever the need, it has at least been demonstrated that the public were not sufficiently convinced of it, or doubted the practicability of the scheme. It was not supported by subscription to the extent of making it proper to proceed with the signing of articles of association or the formation of a company. Those who subscribed provisionally are therefore under no obligation to contribute further, and in fact each subscriber in due time will receive back the greater part of the ten dollars advanced by him, together with

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a statement of expenditure accounting for the remainder.

But what obligations Mr. Railton or the other members of the committee are under to give the facts to the public through the columns of the "Province" or otherwise, we fail to see.

Since the matter has received by this attack, publicity in quarters where Mr. Railton is unknown, however, it seems desirable for us to state that the unexpended money lies on deposit in a trust fund in the Home Bank, drawing interest, and only awaits the return to health of the treasurer of the fund, Mr. E. A. Partridge, who is just recovering from an illness which for six months has prostrated him, to be properly dealt with.

It is our opinion that the writer of the letter quoted above would be much better employed in championing some good cause over his proper signature, than in making unmerited attacks upon the reputation of either associations or of public spirited fellow-citizens, under the cowardly refuge of concealed identity.

T. S. MACLEOD,
W. E. HALL,
A. R. SMITH,
JAS. EWART,
W. H. CILNEY,
J. H. WILLOUGHBY.

ADVERTISING THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

Editor, Guide:—Last year a young man went out from Surrey, England, to Oregon in the Northwestern United States with five hundred pounds to buy a small tract of land on which to grow fruit and raise poultry. Going to one of the famous

fruit sections of the state, he found that he could get good unimproved land, near a good town, for forty pounds an acre. That scared him all the way back to England. The price was speculative and he knew it. "At that price for unimproved land," he said, "I would be paying about six or eight pounds an acre to bribe a speculator to get out of my way so that I could make a living. I can make better use of my money at home."

That sort of business is undesirable advertising for the West. Yet the young man looked at the matter from a common sense standpoint. As long as conditions in the West are such that settlers must pay more to speculators to get out of their way than they have to pay for land—as long as they must pay land-speculators for an opportunity to produce wealth, we maintain unjust economic conditions, and deter settlers from going out.

But in the above I refer to the Western United States, not to the west of Canada. A few weeks ago I was in Vancouver, B.C., which has abolished taxes on labor and labor products, on wealth and capital, and revenue is raised by taxation of land values. The new system went into effect January 1, 1910. Seattle has about twice the population of Vancouver but in the year 1910 the value of the buildings erected in Seattle did not exceed the value of the buildings erected in Vancouver. Now the people of Vancouver are just beginning an advertising campaign to let the world know that men can go to their city and engage in business without being fined by taxation for employing and producing wealth. Vancouver's new system of taxation of land values has so

affected Victoria, B.C., that in January a referendum was taken on the question of abolishing all taxes on improvements (personal property being exempt from taxation) and the adopting land value system of taxation. The new system was adopted by a vote of more than five to one, and the new municipal officers are pledged to put it into effect. Mr. Ernest McGaffey, who has charge of the advertising of Victoria, told me that as soon as the new system of taxation was put into effect a vast amount of literature would be sent out to tell the world why it should migrate to Victoria, where men may engage in business without being fined for producing wealth.

When I returned from the West, I was in eastern cities from Philadelphia to Minneapolis. The Eastern people often asked me about the West, for to them it is another world. One fact made an impression upon me. When I told them of the Californian oranges, and apples, prunes and cherries from Oregon, the reply was:

"Yes, we know the people out West grow fruit and have big trees. We buy oranges and peaches from California, and from Oregon our timber comes by freight. But what we want to know about and of what the advertising says not a word, is how the government is out there. What about the new system in Oregon? Oregonians didn't make the fruit lands nor the big trees, but they did make the improved system of government. We are interested in knowing what the men have done for themselves, not what the Lord has done for Oregon. Tell us this—What has been done in Oregon and

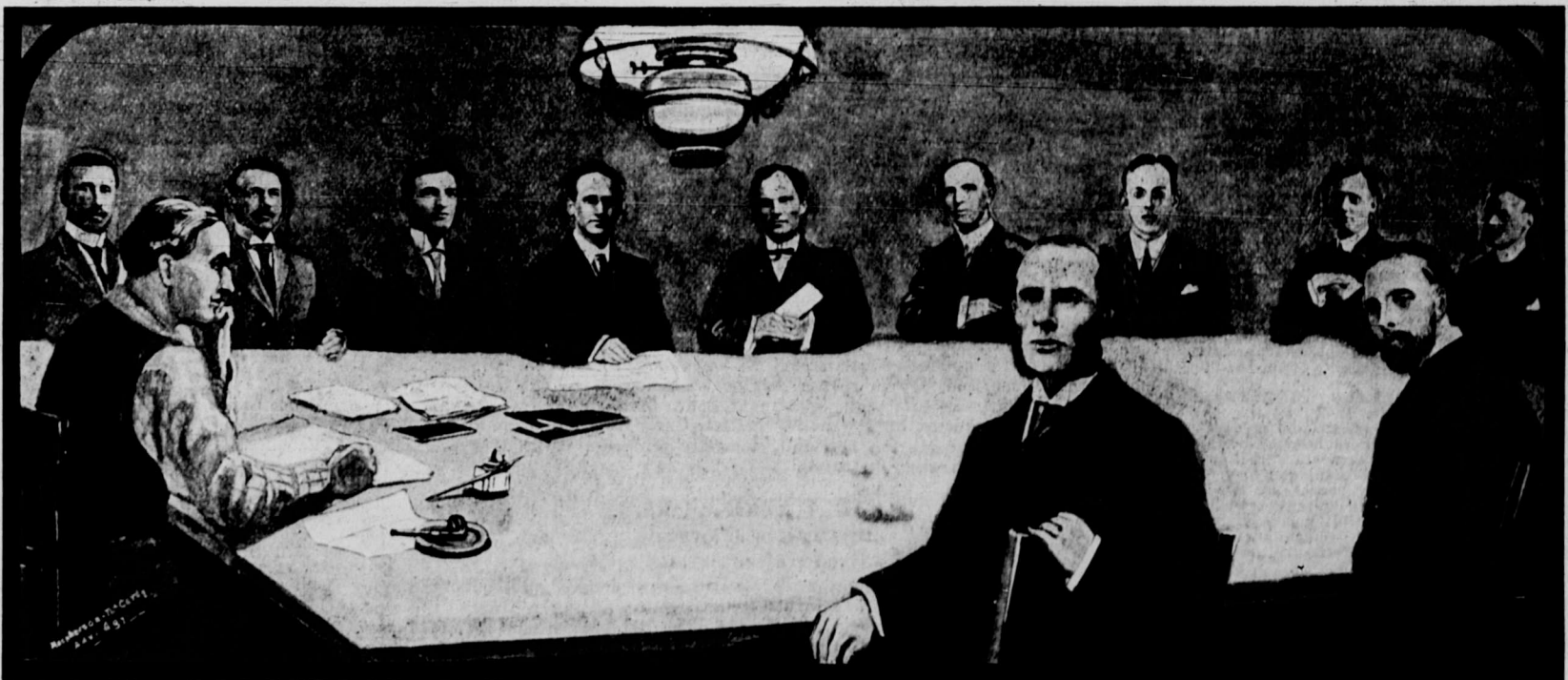
Vancouver to make it easier for a man to make a living?"

And I explained to them what has been done in Vancouver, and the wonderful results. I told them of Oregon, where with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall the power is in the hands of the people, as it is in no other state in the Union; of Oregon where this people's power is going to make it easier for a man to make a living by abolishing all taxes on improvements and personal property and raising all revenue by a tax on land values, which includes taxation of railroad and other franchises and rights of way.

When this is accomplished, as it will be in 1912, Oregon will have the greatest advertising feature that it is possible for any country or state to have—the fact that there wealth can be produced without being taxed; that there the people can get access to the natural opportunities without having to pay tribute to the monopolists. Our young men won't then return to Surrey disappointed.

JOSEPH FELS.

Sweden has just been holding a general election on a new system of proportional representation. This was adopted by the Conservative government against the opposition of the Liberals; but its effect has been to give power to the Liberals, who, in the new house, will outnumber the Conservatives 100 to 65. The principle of proportional representation is now recognized by several of the European countries, including Switzerland and Belgium; and is being considered by the Labor party in Australia.



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How would you like to sit down at your table in your own home and TALK THINGS OVER WITH THE EXPERTS—the real practical kind—not the mere theorists?

You would give hundreds of dollars to have one of these men with you for a single week. But to have a dozen—the pick of the whole North American Continent—not merely for a week but FOR THE WHOLE WINTER THROUGH, and as much longer as you want them, would, you will agree, unlock possibilities you never dreamt of.

The School of Scientific Farming, through its course of individual instruction, practically brings those men to your home; you talk things over and get their advice just as directly as if they SAT ON THE OTHER SIDE OF YOUR OWN TABLE. We leave out ALL BUT THE ESSENTIALS—and SAVE YOUR VALUABLE TIME—you get nothing but the REAL MEAT.

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Prof. Thos. Shaw, Minnesota Exp. Sta.
Prof. H. L. Bolley, Dean, North Dakota Agricultural College
Norman M. Ross, B.S.A., Chief of Forestry Div., Indian Head, Sask.
Jas. Murray, B.S.A., Wheatlands, Ltd.
R. D. Drennan, B.S.A., Pioneer Stock Farm, Canora, Sask.
W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge Ex. Farm
Prof. C. H. Lee, M.A., Manitoba Agricultural College
Prof. W. H. Day, B.A., Guelph Agri. College
A. Mitchell, Weed Expert, Coaldale, Alta.
Prof. C. I. Guinness, N.D., Agri. Coll.
Prof. R. M. Dolve, N.D. Agri. Coll.

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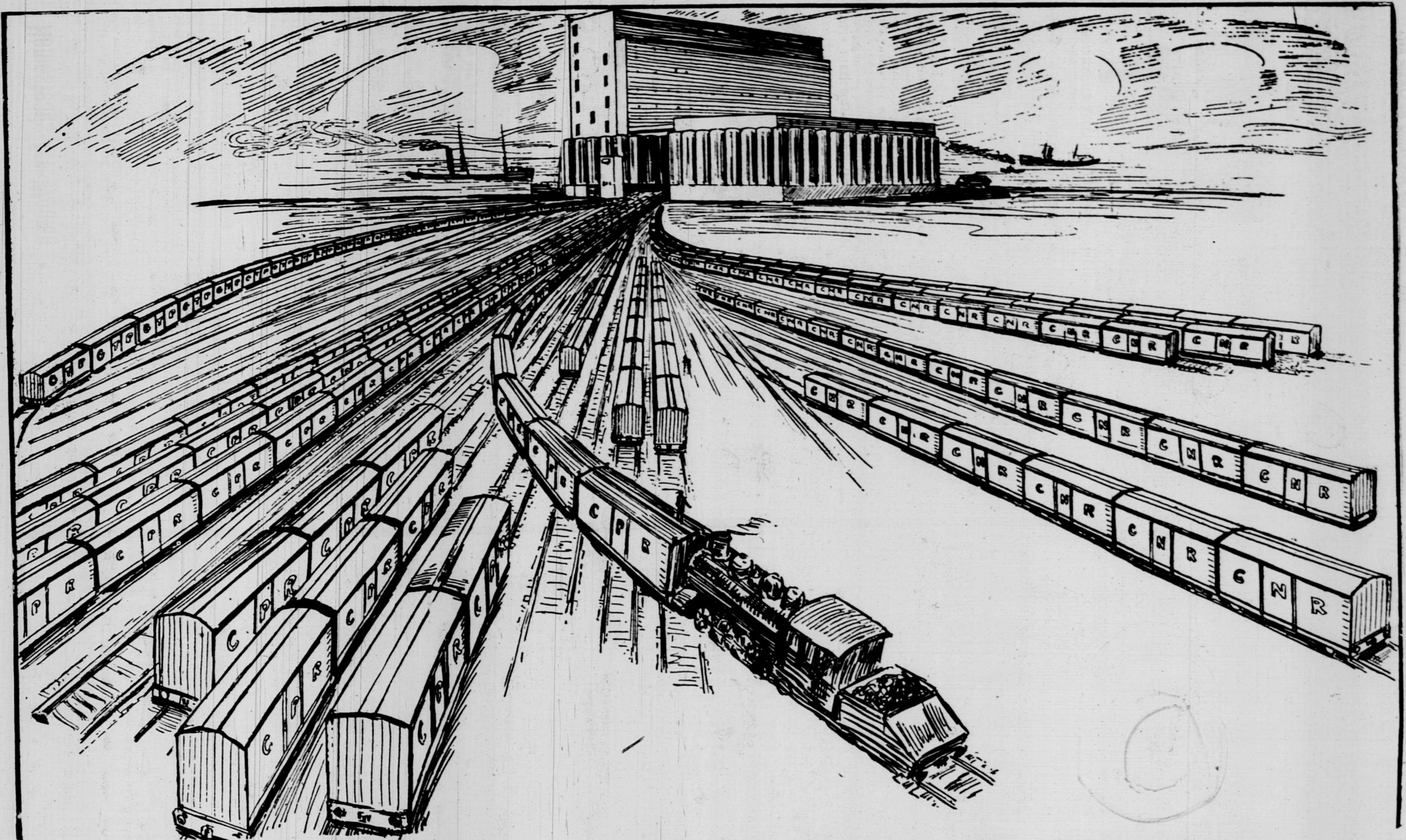
Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary.

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October 25, 1911

1911

T.D. IPEG

Homesteads for Women

By "ISOBEL"

It will be a message of good cheer to the many friends of the "Homesteads for Women" measure to hear that the movement is going ahead with a strong and steady and ever increasing interest. People are beginning to waken up to the vast conception and imperialistic importance of tendering free homesteads, as an inducement to women of strong moral force and high intellectual ability, to come to our beautiful West and lend their aid in establishing a Canadian colony, a new and clean colony that may, that will in no far-distant future, hold a shining lamp to shed a gleaming light of justice, of honor, of idealistic national purity, of home comfort, of brotherly love, to all the wide world.

There is work to do, a nation to build, and you and I must still be up and doing. The architect may view in luring prospect the splendid mansion of a summer dream, all naught unless achieved, and we must build against storm and stress of evil force, injustice, wrong and hate, a goodly structure across whose portals shall be writ "Good Will to Men."

It may mean little or much to the reader, according as he understands it, to know that the National Council of Women of Canada, are hand and heart in the homestead movement. The National Council is the largest, the most representative, the most worthily effective organization in Canada. It is affiliated with every similar organization of women in the world. When the National Council not merely

lends a hand, but puts a sturdy, steady shoulder to the load, the wheels are bound to move.

Gratifying reports are flowing in from various sources, anent the growing interest being taken by men high up in the business world. Among the number let me select a few:

Mr. Bury, 2nd vice-president of the C. P. R. signed the petition and "believes Homesteads for Women would be a great good to Canada."

Mr. Rowley, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Winnipeg, "thinks homesteads for women would be an incalculable good to the empire. One such woman homesteader as the petition describes would be a far greater asset to Canada than any other ten immigrants who are now coming in." Mr. Rowley is considering heading a forcible men's organization favoring this movement in order to hurry it up.

Mr. Roland, of the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau, is so strongly imbued with the magnitude of derivable benefits from free homesteads to women, that he has a many sheeted petition in his office to gain signatures, and is bringing the matter before the annual meeting of the Development and Industrial Bureau which takes place today. He has kindly offered to report progress.

Lack of space in this issue of The Guide crowds out a very comprehensive and most interesting tabulation of possibilities and probabilities in the mixed farming, gardening, dairy and poultry lines, that are peculiarly attractive to women.

Much remains to be done. Many are still uncanvassed who would willingly sign petitions if chance offered. Who will lend a hand? Shall it be you?

Remember "the widow's mite."

ISOBEL.

READY TO HELP

Dear Isobel:—Would you please send me one copy of the petition, "Homesteads for Women" for men to sign, and one for women also.

MRS. C. CADMAN.

Sedalia, Alta.

Note.—I forwarded the petition immediately upon receipt of your letter, and am very sorry that your canvass could not have been finished before the cold weather. I thank you for your proffered aid, and hope you will be very successful.

ISOBEL.

TORONTO AFTER PETITIONS

Dear Isobel:—The question of "Homesteads for Women" was brought up at the last meeting of our council and I have been requested to ask you to send to the Toronto Local Council, any information you may have on the subject; also some copies of the petition.

(MRS.) M. L. IRVINE.

Cor. Sec'y of Toronto Local Council.

A WORKING INTEREST

Dear Isobel:—My husband takes The Guide, and I am greatly interested in "Homesteads for Women." I will secure as many signatures as possible and return same to you.

MRS. R. PARKINSON.

Oldbury, Sask.

Note.—Petition was sent immediately on receipt of same.

A STRONG ALLY

Dear Isobel:—Enclosed find petition "Homesteads for Women" well filed with signatures of real farmers and with a sprinkling of the "trades" thrown in for good measure. With the pressure of harvest work against one's time and on top an election campaign, you will understand why the petition has not been forwarded sooner. Let us hope the change of government will not handicap our efforts and that Mr. Borden's government will, with the natural expectations of a new set of servants or "masters" show their good will by granting the prayer of the petitioners.

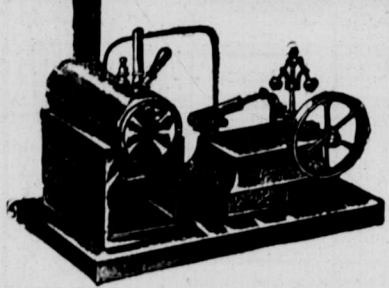
What should be the next "case" to give our attention to is equal suffrage or "votes for women." If women had had a vote in our last election perhaps a different story might be told of reciprocity. Women all like to trade freely, so it is said, and are great hands at getting "bargains." The prospect of buying supplies for their families (even if purchased from those horrid Yankees) cheaper by some 20 per cent., would have had a great "influence" with the women.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

Note.—I sincerely thank Mr. King for his kind efforts on behalf of woman's cause.—Isobel.

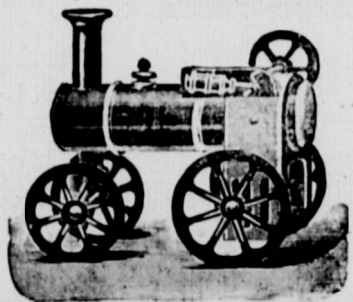
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This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our dainty Xmas booklets at different prices. We send you a fine assortment of these and at our low price you will find no trouble selling them. Write now for \$4.00 worth of Booklets and when sold send us the money, and we will send engine by return. Any you cannot sell we will take back.

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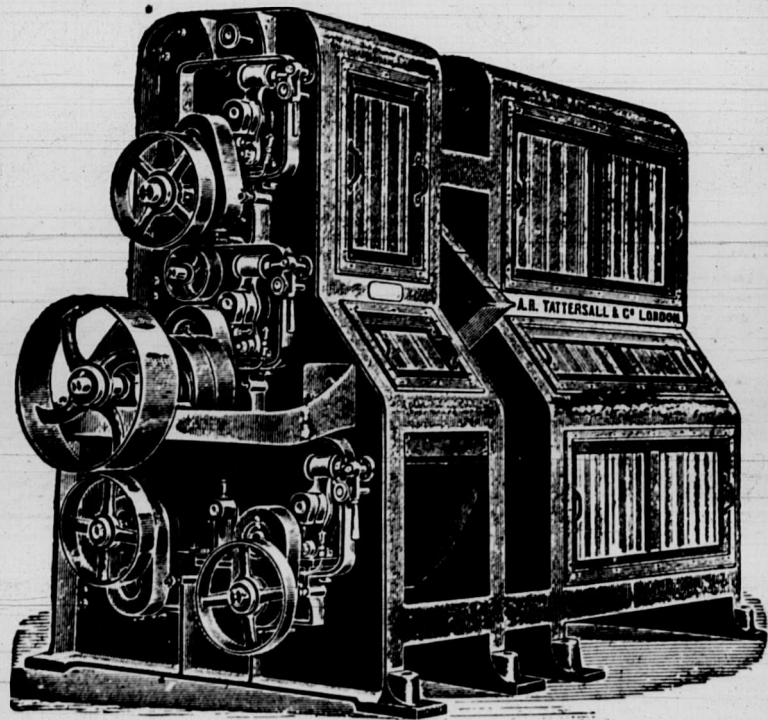


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BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines free. This is a great chance to get an instructive and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling only \$3.50 worth of our high grade postcards at 6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years, Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when sold send us the \$2.50 and we will send engine post free to your address.

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Winnipeg Dept. Canada

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A COMPLETE AUTOMATIC FLOUR MILL IN ONE FRAME. DRIVEN BY ONE BELT. OPERATED BY ONE MAN.

THE MIDGET makes 24 bbls. of high grade flour in 24 hours.

THE MIDGET reduces initial outlay required for a 25 bbl. mill to less than half that heretofore required, and reduces working expenses 70%

MIDGETS ARE NOW AT WORK THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

Upon request we will send you full particulars, and tell you nearest point where you can see one in operation.

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SECTION OF LAND FOR SALE.—Suitable for mixed farming, 375 acres cultivated, grows good crops of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, &c. Good pasture, lots of fuel, shelter for stock, watered by Souris River. Snap to purchaser with a fair amount of Cash. Address, Box 6, Lauder.

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

FOR SALE, RED RIVER LANDS—640 ACRES unimproved, twenty miles from Winnipeg. Station on this section. Guaranteed steam plow land. Soil the very best. Price \$32.00 per acre, very easy terms.

320 acres guaranteed first class land. 200 acres newly broken, and has only grown one crop. Balance all open prairie. New house and barn. \$27.00 per acre, easy terms.

640 acres near Sperling, Manitoba. First quality land. Price \$22.00 per acre.—Dangerfield and Doolittle, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

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FOR SALE—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, ready for work. One No. 3000 Minneapolis Compound Traction Engine, and Nichols & Sheppard Separator, 36 x 56, with blower, self-feeder and high-bagger, caboose, tanks, cable, etc. This outfit is in working shape and is good value at \$1,800.00, but having sold my farm, I have no use for it and will sell at \$1,200, \$200 cash, balance two annuals, interest 6 per cent., or would sell without cash to reliable parties. Outfit is fitted for starting work, and can be shipped without delay. This is a splendid chance for a farmer to get a cheap machine and do his own threshing, or for a few to join and save the price of the outfit in one season. Phone or write John D. Hunt c/o. Hunt & Noble, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR MORE interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

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

TWO YOUNG MEN SEEK SITUATIONS with Pedigree Cattle, have been used to Pedigree Cattle in England, good references if required, apply—A. Austin, c/o A. J. Harding, Creekfield P.O., Saskatoon, Sask.

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.

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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.

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

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

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STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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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.

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes for sale. 1—13

FOR SALE—PURE BRED LEICESTER RAMS, \$25 each; Grade Leicester Rams, \$20 each. C. Oakes, Carlyle, Sask. 9-13

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

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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—17

FINE PURE BRED S.C.W. LEGHORN Cockerels from prize winning stock, \$3.00 and \$1.50 each.—Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 12—6

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

OATS, POTATOES, HAY, POULTRY. When looking for a market for any of the above, write, wire or phone us. Satisfaction assured you by our good prices, prompt payment and fair dealing.—Wilton Goodman & Co., 236-238 King St., Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

WANTED—CARLOAD OF SEED OATS, Write, stating price.—Herbert Fogal, Blue Lake, Ontario. 13-2

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

HONEY FOR SALE—WHY NOT BUY THIS delicious and healthful food from the man who keeps the bees? Co-operate in your G. G. branch or with neighbors and save freight. Write B. Brewster, Apiarist, Dominion City, Man. 8-6

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO- ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, l.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE—SIX SHARES IN THE G.G.G. Co. \$27.50 each.—J. W. Darman, Lashburn, Sask. 12-6

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WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang.—Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-17

NOTICE OF MEETING

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

ASK FOR

HEWSON'S

Unshrinkable

UNDERWEAR

aforsaid, with proper hinges or fastenings; (2) cattle guards on each side of the highway at every highway crossing, at rail level; the railway company to be liable to a penalty of \$25 a day for every day after the said 1st of July, 1912, it shall fail to comply with the requirements of this order.

(SGD.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Asst. Chief Commissioner.

VETERAN WARRANTS CHEAPER

Those who bought South African warrants at prices around \$1,000 in the belief that there were only about 215 of the scrip unlocated, as was shown by the return issued by the Ottawa government, got a hard bump on October 12, when a revised statement was received showing that there were still 404 unlocated warrants in existence. The price immediately slumped to \$900, and at the close of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange on Thursday \$875 was bid and \$915 asked. On Friday warrants were sold as low as \$800, on Saturday they recovered to \$840, and on Monday \$875 was paid.

The chief difference in the figures issued on Thursday and those of the previous week, was in the number of substitutes registered but not located, the figures being 790 on September 30 and 554 on October 7. This added 236 to the number of warrants available, and as warrants must be located by December 31, the fact that there is a larger number available than was shown by previous reports naturally made buyers less willing to pay the high price which the supposed scarcity had caused.

The total number of certificates issued was 7215, of which 618 were located by volunteers and 5639 by substitutes, 554 substitutes registered but not located leaving 404 to be disposed of according to the figures issued by the government on Thursday last for the week ending Oct. 7.

No explanation as to why the previous reports were inaccurate has yet been made public.

RAILWAY MUST FENCE

The board of railway commissioners have made an order in the matter of the complaint of Oliver King, of Wawanesa, alleging that the Canadian Northern Railway company has not fenced its right of way in the Wawanesa sub-division. The order is as follows:

"Upon the report of an Inspector of the Board—It is ordered—That, on or before the first day of July, 1912, the railway company erect and maintain, on each side of its right of way on its Wawanesa sub-division, (1) fences of a minimum height of four feet six inches, with swing gates at farm crossings with minimum height

DAUPHIN M.P. HAS GOOD CROP

Heavy crops are reported from the Dauphin district.

Robert Cruise, the new M.P. for Dauphin, had 4,900 bushels of wheat from 150 acres, or an average of 33 1-3 bushels to the acre. From another quarter he had 5,000 bushels.

Wallace Black had an average of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre for 60 acres.

W. C. Lockwood from 120 acres of wheat had an average of 35 bushels to the acre, a total of 4,200. On another strip of 40 acres the wheat averaged 42 1/2 bushels to the acre.

HILL



FRAME MAN.

high grade

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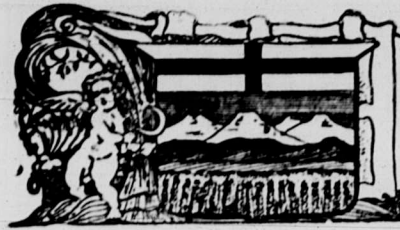
Morse

Calgary

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dermist, PEG, Man.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

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Vice-President:
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AS TO FARM HELP.

This week I received a call from Mr. Thos. Howell, General Immigration Agent for the Canadian Northern Railway Co., and he introduced the question of bringing out experienced farm help from the Old Country.

Mr. Howell suggested that in cases where steady help was required it would be quite possible, in fact comparatively easy, to secure reliable first class farm help consisting of men who had been used to farming operations all their lives, and who would probably not think it was their bounden duty to hunt up a homestead before they had been in the country for three weeks, who would be prepared to come to Canada and engage with reliable farmers if their passage money could be assured. Mr. Howell suggested that possibly arrangements could be made whereby the farmer on this side requiring help could advance a certain amount of the passage money, say not less than \$30, and that the local government could advance the balance, the whole transaction being handled through the Department of Agriculture, and the work of choosing the employees and completing the terms of the engagement being undertaken by Mr. Howell.

The same proposition would doubtless apply to the securing of domestic servants, and would doubtless work equally well. Of course, there are at the present time, certain plans which enable those who desire to secure help to do so upon advancing the whole of the passage money, but the proposition here outlined is one meant to appeal to those who would not be in a position to go to this expense.

What do you think of this scheme? Is it workable and would it be advisable to recommend to the government the adoption of same?

The question is presented to you and any suggestions which can be made regarding same will be acceptable.

E. J. F.

MEASURING HAY

Two or three enquiries have been received lately as to the best method of measuring hay in the stack.

Digging around, and asking others has elicited the information that there are several methods, but the following seems to be the one most frequently adopted.

To measure hay that has stood from thirty days to one year after it has settled, allow 512 cubic feet per ton of timothy or good wild hay.

The cubic contents of the stack may be estimated fairly correctly by multiplying the height in feet by two-thirds the width at the bottom, and this product by the length of the stack. Then divide the total obtained by 512 and the result will be the approximate number of tons in the stack.

E. J. F.

MORE ABOUT HAIL INSURANCE

I was glad to see your article in The Guide of September 27th re hail insurance, and I agree with you that the Treasury Department runs the insurance in a very slipshod manner.

We wait too long before the insurance is accepted. The inspectors are too slow in getting around after damage has been reported (in 1910 I waited, I believe, between eight and ten weeks and then had to refuse the first offer made) and after the damage is estimated the cheque is too slow in arriving.

Then some inspectors give far too much for damage sustained.

The \$4.00 indemnity is so small that a few years of hailed crops would put a grain farmer out of business.

Inspectors waste too much time driving to and from town. It would be better to stay in a district till all damaged crops were inspected.

As improvements let me suggest: Let us have the \$4, \$6 and \$8 insurance, the Treasury Department to charge a premium high enough to cover all expenses. Premiums should not be very high if everything was done in a business like way.

Let the insurance start 24 hours from the time the premium is paid (provided

there is no reason for the insurance not being inspected).

A local inspector to each township, or set of townships, the inspector to be elected by vote of the ratepayers in district.

In case an inspector's crop was hailed the nearest inspector could adjust damage.

G. TREVERTON JONES.

THE SASKATCHEWAN RURAL MUNICIPALITIES ACT

Anyone who will carefully study the Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities Act from the ratepayer's point of view can logically arrive at but one conclusion, that is that it is distinctly bad. It would take up considerable space to fully analyse the Act, but a few reasons for the above statement are offered for consideration.

The principal reason against it is perhaps, that it leaves us, the ratepayers, exactly where we were before, powerless to control our own business and expenditure of money, as the Act only delegates the authority from one set of officers to another, and for this doubtful privilege we are to lay ourselves open to a considerably heavier taxation. Those who have studied and taken an intelligent interest in their respective road districts will no doubt agree that the source of trouble, when such exists, is more often caused by the infractions of some councillor rather than from any arbitrariness at the head office. The delegating to these local men of more authority is therefore only taking matters from bad to worse.

Another point is the number of officials. In a municipality consisting of nine or sixteen townships, as the case may be, each township would presumably be counted as a division, which would mean that the ratepayers would have to pay for nine or sixteen councillors as well as for a Reeve, a Secretary-Treasurer, Assessor and one or more weed inspectors. The salary of the three latter would mean quite an item in the levying of the tax rate. But this is not the greatest drawback. The worst is that they are too many and that they are to have absolute power irrespective of the ratepayers' wishes.

In progressive municipalities it has been found that the commission form of government has worked and answered the best, when under public control. The fewer parts a machine has and the less complicated it is the better and cheaper it runs and the more easily it is kept under control.

"To lay out, construct, repair and maintain bridges."

"To instal and operate any ferry."

We have our general secretary's assurance that it is not the intention of the government to "step out of the burden" and "to turn everything over to the municipalities," although the Saskatchewan Act very much reads to that effect, and no doubt he speaks from knowledge, and if he was the one on whom the ultimate decision rested we could with confidence let it go at that, but as long as the two above quoted bylaws are inserted in our pact with the powers that be it is to the word and goodwill of the politician that we have to look for the fulfillment of this intention, or in other words to their goodwill to relieve us ratepayers from "constructing, maintaining and repairing bridges and to instal and operate any ferry."

It is a trite saying that politicians are opportunists, and what a nice field to explore do we not open up for them in this instance; what a green sward to revel on about election time!

A sentiment seems to prevail amongst a good many, and at the head of which the different governments generally stand, that the people (and may be more so the farmers being supposedly the most ignorant) should be taxed as much as can be got out of them, and pay cheerfully, under the plea of developing the country. A less accepted but more equitable idea is that the people should be taxed as lightly as possible and that the natural resources of the country should be made to pay for the development of the country.

It may be equity that the farmers, who use the roads the most, should build and maintain the same, but beyond that they should certainly not be required to go.

We United Farmers are striving for an ideal government. Why not start now with the municipalities, when a new order of things is to be inaugurated?

Why not stand out for a publicly ruled municipality where the ratepayers will have the say as to how their money will be spent, through the Initiative, or controlled, by the Referendum, and if any Commissioner, Reeve or Secretary-Treasurer prove himself unworthy, to be able to recall him; or them, before too much damage has been done?

N. H. NATHORST.

Pincher, Alta.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The farmers in the neighborhood of Claresholm have an abundance of potatoes and would like to see some arrangements completed whereby it would be possible to secure a good market. We are too busy to hold meetings just at present as threshing is in full swing, but we will be on hand again soon with something doing. We have not lost sight of the value of co-operation and are looking after our members' interests by handling coal, flour, fruit and lumber. We are getting two carloads of apples from Oshawa, Ont.

ROBERT K. PECK, Sec'y.
Claresholm, Alta.

Daily Creek Union now has 32 members upon its roll and all are actively interested in the work of the U. F. A. We have during the past summer secured our own twine and have brought in two carloads of coal, while two more are now on order. To show the spirit which animates our members, our vice-president stated you could not kick them out of the Union once they saw the benefits which were derived by uniting. We have also completed arrangements which allows our members to get their flour and coal oil at a reduced rate. Each member has a card which he shows when making a purchase, and this plan is working splendidly. We also made an innovation as to the time of holding our meetings during the busy season. We decided to meet on Sunday afternoons and the result was we always had a good attendance. What do you think of this plan?

GEORGE S. SHEFFIELD, Sec'y.
Macleod, Alta.

Tepee Lake Union held a regular meeting at R. C. Campbell's on September 30, with fifteen members present. A vote was taken on the question of direct legislation, with the result that the members are almost unanimous on the question as presented in Circular No. 8. Our Library Committee is making good progress and hope to have a good number of books soon.

HARRY KING, Sec'y.
Earlie, Alta.

At the last meeting of Redlow Union the question of cutting a road from our settlement to Lake Saskatoon, a distance of eleven miles, came up for discussion and a committee of three was appointed to look after the letting of the contract. The farmers of this settlement intend to pay for the making of the road as we find it is not much use asking our present government for anything. Committees were also appointed for drafting bylaws for our Union. We have decided to meet on the second Saturday of each month until further notice. We are a long way from the railways but we do not intend to be forgotten.

D. C. CRANSTON, Sec'y.
Redlow, Grand Prairie, Alta.

The following amendment to the constitution has been submitted by East Clover Bar Union for the consideration of the committee appointed to deal with the matter. It is desirable for coping with organization work and other reasons that the number of Directors shall be increased as soon as redistribution takes

place, that is assuming that the present method of dividing the province is adhered to by our Association. But redistribution of parliamentary representation may be announced too late for the requisite sixty days notice to be given before the convention in January. The clause dealing with the election of officers has therefore been redrafted, omitting the exact number of directors, so that if the newly arranged constituencies are known before our convention we can make our own redistribution forthwith without waiting twelve months to comply with the sixty days requirement. The amendment as proposed will, if adopted, make our constitution read "The Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, three Directors to be elected by the convention at large and one director for each federal constituency of Alberta."

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec'y.
East Clover Bar, Alta.

Brunetta Union has been discussing the subject of qualification to membership in the United Farmers of Alberta, and has come to the conclusion that whereas the United Farmers of Alberta are organized for the sole purpose of bettering the condition of the farmers, especially as it concerns the profits of the middlemen, that membership should not be allowed to any person other than bona fide farmers.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

The writer was in the Calgary office of The Grain Growers Grain Co. a few days ago just looking around a little, and the surprising thing to him was that so many samples of grain are being received on which there is not the slightest trace of name of sender or even the place where mailed. The staff of the company are but human and Mr. Swift, well known to many members of the U. F. A., assured me that neither he nor the other officials under him had yet had an opportunity to study thought reading or any of the other so called mysteries of the day, and for that reason hardly a day occurred but what samples had to be put to one side unanswered for the reason above stated. In the majority of instances the post mark is blurred on the grain sacks, so that slender clue is of no avail. A little precaution and carefulness at the time of mailing the sample will ensure a prompt answer as to your proper grade of grain and the approximate price.

The last meeting of Wheatland Center Union, held on October 14, was one of the best this year, and more business was transacted than has been done for a long time. We seem to be getting ready for a big fall's work. It was decided to try and arrange for a big rally about the middle of November, and to have the General Secretary on hand to give a boost to the work, and we will do all in our power to have a good attendance at that meeting.

J. QUINSEY, Sec'y.
Noble, Alta.

There was not enough members present at the last regularly called meeting of Laurier Union for the meeting to materialize, everyone being too busy with the harvesting and threshing, but we will be heard from soon. We are greatly handicapped here on account of lack of railway facilities. We are 70 miles from any station and we feel that something should be done to help us out, as the country is developing very rapidly. Two more members have joined us since the last report.

G. T. HYDE, Sec'y.
Stoppington, Alta.

Any answer them a tons a assist their la out cha School

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W H P

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming.

PLOW DIFFICULTY
A.K.B., Churchbridge, Sask.—I have a gang plow, bought last year, which does not scour on the front plow. What can be done to remedy this defect? Would it be possible to buy a new mould board and would such a mould board fit?

Answer.—If one of your plows in the gang scours and the other does not, it probably means the plow not scouring is not properly adjusted. It is barely possible, of course, that the mould board of one is not finished quite so hard as the other and in that case it would not scour as readily. A new mould board bought from the same company would fit. When ordering, give the number of the plow and make, and state your trouble with the last.

CANADA THISTLE
T.F.C., Treherne, Man.—I have been watching with interest the query column in your paper and think that it is doing a good work. I should like very much to ask your advice regarding the handling of a thistle which is called by some in this neighborhood Canada thistle. It is unmistakably a thistle with very prickly leaves and the flowers are sometimes of a purple or lilac color, as well as white. The color of the plant is dark green and the surface of the stems and leaves when examined closely are covered with down. Is this Canada thistle, and if so would you point out the best method of exterminating it?

Answer.—From your description the thistle is undoubtedly Canada thistle, and it is recognized as being one of the worst pests in the Canadian West today. It is extremely hard to eradicate as it spreads both by seed and root. It is a perennial and consequently harder to fight. A deep well-worked summer fallow is the only means by which this weed can be eradicated. At the present time two very good plans are suggested by different experts which give exceptionally good results. A black summer fallow all the season, with the plowing done as soon the weeds make their appearance in the spring, followed with the harrows and later with the cultivators when the ground becomes harder is adopted on the Portage plains and very good results are being obtained. It is essential that no leaves at all should be allowed above the ground after the plowing is once done. The other plan is to allow the flowers to come into bloom, mow, rake and burn them, and then

plow down the green growth as soon as it appears. The broad-bladed cultivator must be used frequently throughout the summer to cut down any new stems as they come up, and a deep fall plowing will help by exposing the roots to the action of the frost. As in the first case, after the first plowing is done a black summer fallow must be maintained. Small patches are easily killed by leaving them alone till just in flower and then spudding the plants about two inches under the surface of the soil. The patch should then be plowed and as any young plant appears it should be at once destroyed. When plowing is not practicable, after being spudded the place should be buried deep in straw or manure, which will have the effect of smothering the plants. Tar paper has even been used to cover the ground, with good results.

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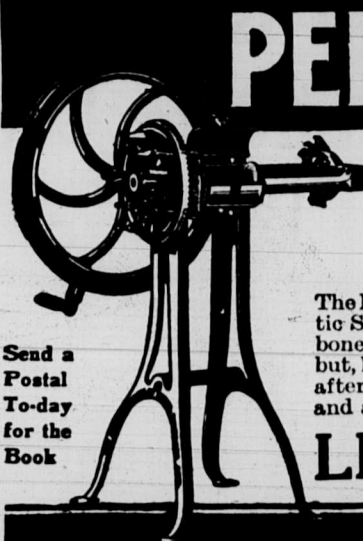
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plow down the green growth as soon as it appears. The broad-bladed cultivator must be used frequently throughout the summer to cut down any new stems as they come up, and a deep fall plowing will help by exposing the roots to the action of the frost. As in the first case, after the first plowing is done a black summer fallow must be maintained. Small patches are easily killed by leaving them alone till just in flower and then spudding the plants about two inches under the surface of the soil. The patch should then be plowed and as any young plant appears it should be at once destroyed. When plowing is not practicable, after being spudded the place should be buried deep in straw or manure, which will have the effect of smothering the plants. Tar paper has even been used to cover the ground, with good results.

FEEDING SHEAF OATS
Subscriber, Mannville, Alta.—Kindly let me know through your paper: 1st, if green sheaf oats are safe for feeding work horses, brood mares and colts. The oats were just beginning to turn when cut but the straw was very green and the oats are frosted badly. What kind of food would this make for milch cows?

2nd. Also how long wheat should stand in the stack that was thoroughly dry before stacking?

Answer.—Oat sheaves make exceptionally good feed for all classes of live stock. It would not be advisable to immediately feed any animal a large quantity at the start, but the amount of food given to the stock should be gradually increased so that in time the complete change would be made. The important point in changing of feeds is to get the animal accustomed to the crop thoroughly. Avoid violent or sudden changes. Sheaf oats also make good feed for milch cows; decidedly better than the ordinary wild hay secured on the prairies. It may be advisable to feed a grain ration as well, but the amount should be regulated in comparison to the yield the cow is giving. A good way is for the feeder to test the cow himself. Weigh the milk carefully every morning for a week, then increase the grain ration; in another week weigh the milk again. If the increase in milk is worth more than the increased cost of the ration, then it might be advisable to increase it. Many mistakes are made with milch cows in not feeding them enough protein and milk-producing foods.

2.—Wheat can stand for almost any period in the stacks such as you suggested without danger, providing moisture is kept out and the stack has been properly built. When wheat has been properly stacked for a few weeks the sample is brightened and the grade improved. For convenience sake it would be advisable to thresh before snow arrives to any extent as it is then almost a matter of impossibility to prevent the grain from becoming wet when threshing. Cases are known, however, where many stacks have been left till late in the fall before threshing and no danger has resulted. It would be advisable, however, to thresh as soon as possible after the second week in November.

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 only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

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

CLEANING BARLEY
J. C. Miller, Neudorf, Sask.—In your issue of September 20 you state that malted barley is cleaned out of feed barley. Would you please explain how this is done. It would be of immense value to growers of barley to know how to separate malted barley from feed barley.

Ans.—The barley must of course be heavy enough and of good enough quality to be high grade or malting barley, but if it contains wild oats or other grains, or a sufficient quantity of light kernels, to make it grade as feed the higher grade may be secured by cleaning out the poorer stuff. This can be done with any ordinary good fanning mill, and is strongly recommended. If you send a sample to The Grain Growers' Grain Co., they will tell you just what to do with your barley in order to market it to the best advantage.

ARREARS OF TAXES
W. R., Sask.—I bought a quarter section of unoccupied school land on the 26th of June, 1910. I got no notice of any taxes against me for 1910. This year they sent me the assessment for 1911, also arrears for 1910. Can the municipality collect these taxes or any portion of them for 1910 as I did not own the land till after the assessments

MY RHODE ISLAND REDS
ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB
THE BEST FOR THE WEST
THE FARMERS' FRIEND -
THE EARLIERS' DELIGHT
-EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON-
GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
R.W. BOWELL, ABERNETHY,
SASKATCHEWAN

were made and the road labor done for that year? The taxes in question are for municipal and supplementary revenue purposes.

Ans.—Yes.

A PROTESTED CHECK
D. R. W., Alta.—I ask your advice as to how I should proceed to obtain \$107 due me for oats delivered last fall, under the following circumstances. I delivered about 300 bus. of oats to a subcontractor to a construction company. He gave me a check for the amount on the Union Bank, Alix, dated Nov. 4, which I cashed in the Merchants Bank, Stettler, Nov. 11. The check was protested at Alix Nov. 19 and I was forced to sign a note agreeing to refund the amount to the Merchants Bank. By the time I was notified of what had taken place it was late in December and my bird had flown. Since then my efforts have been untiring in trying to find his whereabouts in order to bring a civil action against him. The construction company could easily give me information about him but will not. If you could give me a little advice I should be very much obliged.

Ans.—Your only remedy is action against debtor to be brought when you are able to locate him. You cannot compel construction company to give you the information.

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The Waltham is the pioneer watch of America and has won its great reputation through the durability of its construction and sound time-keeping qualities. The beauty of the Waltham models satisfies every artistic demand.

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D. W. War Noble.
George Long, E. Cars, Strathmore, E. Ostrander.

the present ice is adhered redistribution tion may be the requisite en before the e clause dealers has thereing the exact if the newly known before ake our own (thout waiting with the sixty mendment as l, make our ociation shall /ice-President, d by the con- director for of Alberta." MAN, Sec'y.

en discussing n to members of Alberta, inclusion that ers of Alberta de purpose of f the farmers, the profits of ership should son other than MITH, Sec'y.

Calgary office ain Co. a few round a nittle, him was that ain are being ot the slightest even the place of the company rift, well known l. F. A., assured e other officials an opportunity or any of the of the day, and a day occurred e put to one e reason above y of instances y on the grain e is of no avail. e carefulness at nple will ensure ur proper grade mate price.

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members present alled meeting of eting to material-) busy with the ng, but we will e are greatly ount of lack of re 70 miles from l that something p us out, as the t very rapidly. e joined us since T. HYDE, Sec'y.

Plows and Protection

Continued from Page 7

quote you the price. We have referred your letter to them this day.
Yours very truly,

THE AVERY COMPANY,
J. M. Orton,
Mgr.

You will see that this letter does not contain very much information. The following letter is from the head office of the Avery Company, Peoria:

Peoria, Ill.

Oct. 2, 1911.

The 'Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Gentlemen:

Your favor of the 28th addressed to the Avery Company at Minneapolis is at hand. Our price on an 8-bottom Cockshutt engine gang plow, either stubble or breaker, f.o.b. Peoria, not Minneapolis would be \$770.00. We do not handle Canada, that territory being reserved by the Cockshutt Company for themselves, but of course if you wish to purchase a plow from us, we can make you the above mentioned price.

Yours truly,
AVERY COMPANY,
C. E. Braumer,
Sales Manager.

\$525 to Farmer in U. S.

In this you will see that the price they quote us is \$770.00. But here is a letter written from the same office just two days later in which the price is somewhat lower.

Peoria, Ill. Oct. 4, '11.

Mr. James E. Jackson,
Plano, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 2nd inst, we are pleased to herewith enclose you price list on Cockshutt-Avery engine gang, which will give you the list prices on the plows, also list prices on extra shares, coulters, etc., which you may require, from which prices we are pleased to quote you a discount of 25% on terms net cash, f.o.b. Peoria.

We also wish to advise that we are manufacturing a Power Lift plow, which is built on the same principle as the Cockshutt with the exception that it has only one lever to which a cord can be attached and tied conveniently to the engine so that when you come to the end of the field, by simply pulling the rope and throwing the clutch in the gear, it throws the plow in and out of the ground automatically and leaves the plowed ground perfectly square where the plow goes in and out of the ground. This is without doubt one of the greatest improvements that has ever been gotten out to enable one man to operate the engine and plows, and is simply the saving of one man.

The list prices on our Avery Automatic Power Lift plow and extras are identically the same as on the Cockshutt, from which the same discount will apply. We are now shipping a great number of our Avery Power Lift plows throughout the entire country and wherever a customer has an opportunity of seeing the Power Lift plow, they will in every instance purchase this plow in place of the Cockshutt-Avery.

We will be glad to receive your order, which we will give our best attention.

Yours very truly,
AVERY COMPANY,
L. C. Grunert,
Assistant Sales Manager.

1910 Price List of Cockshutt-Avery Engine Gang Plows, Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois

Ratifier, \$500.00. 5-furrow engine gang with stubble bottoms.
Ratil, \$500.00. 5-furrow engine gang with breaker bottoms.
Ration, \$575.00. 6-furrow engine gang with stubble bottoms.
Rational, \$575.00. 6-furrow engine gang with breaker bottoms.
Rattan, \$700.00. 8-furrow engine gang with stubble bottoms.
Ratter, \$700.00. 8-furrow engine gang with breaker bottoms.
Rattling, \$860.00. 10-furrow engine gang with stubble bottoms.
Rattle, \$860.00. 10-furrow engine gang with breaker bottoms.
Ravage, \$940.00. 12-furrow engine gang with stubble bottoms.

Rave, \$940.00. 12-furrow engine gang with breaker bottoms.

Raveler, \$40.00. Stubble bottom with beam.

Ravelin, \$40.00. Breaker bottom with beam.

Raven, \$20.00. Stubble bottom less beam.

Ravener, \$20.00. Breaker bottom less beam.

Ravine, \$4.50. Stubble share.

Ravish, \$4.50. Breaker share.

Rawly, \$2.50. Rolling Coulters.

Rayon, \$0.50. Fin cutter.

Whose Money is Good?

We note here that the cash price of the 8-furrow engine gang plow is \$700.00, less 25 per cent., or \$525.00. Now just why our money is not as good as Mr. Jackson's we cannot see unless it is that the Avery Company wished to hide the prices at which they were selling your plow. If they are hiding this why should they do so. Surely there is no reason why there should be anything to hide in the retail price of a plow. No doubt you will explain this fully in your letter.

\$502 at Minneapolis

Finally we quote a letter from the Minneapolis office of the Avery Company to a farmer in Minnesota. You will note here that the price for the same plow that is quoted in the other letters is \$700.00, less 30 per cent., with the freight from Peoria added making the cash price \$502.00.

Minneapolis, Minn. March 14, '11.

Mr. F. B. Sandmeyer,
St. James, Minn.

Dear Sir:

We have received yours of March 13 in regard to the Cockshutt plow, and are mailing you the Cockshutt plow price list herewith. We wish to call your further attention that on the inside of the contract, you will find the Cockshutt plows listed. If you will take the discount mentioned in the contract, you can very easily figure up any combination that you want. We are afraid that you have not looked the contract over to get the prices on these goods.

Now, an 8-bottom gang, either stubble or breaker, is listed at \$700.00. If you want extra lays with either one, they are \$4.50 apiece. If you want rolling coulters with either one, they are \$2.50 apiece. The fin cutters, are 50 cents apiece. Now, take it on an 8-bottom either stubble or breaker the list is \$700.00. Eight extra breaker shares if the party wanted them, would be \$36.00 more. If he wanted rolling coulters, it would be \$20.00. Or \$756.00 in all. At 30% off the list for cash, it would be \$529.20, plus Peoria freight to Minneapolis in carload lots, which would be about \$12.00. Add the \$12.00 and it would be \$541.20 for that kind of a plow f.o.b. Minneapolis. We believe that with this price list before you, you would be able to figure out any combination.

Now, we are not selling these plows to anyone, unless we are getting cash right down for them, or one half cash and the balance June 1; for the reason that we are unable to get them fast enough to take care of the orders. We have three coming which will undoubtedly be here inside of the next two weeks. If you want one you will place your order at once, or we would be unable to get it for you. It isn't a matter of selling them. It is simply a matter of getting them from the factory. It does seem as though everybody wanted Cockshutt plows. When they can't get them, then they turn to some other kind as 2nd or 3rd choice.

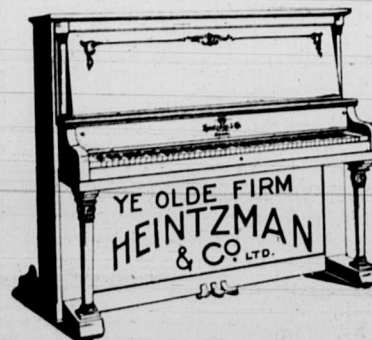
Yours truly,
AVERY COMPANY,
J. M. Orton,
Mgr.

Reply is Requested

Now, gentlemen, we believe that the letters reproduced will be of great value to all farmers who use agricultural implements as well to every Canadian who is interested in the tariff question. We know that as Canadians who are interested in securing for Canada a "well rounded development" that you will be glad to assist in unraveling the puzzle presented by the above letters. We should also be glad to have your opinion on this matter. Do you consider that

It Is Part Of Your Home Life to Entertain Friends!

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The Heintzman & Co. Piano has been the choice of the most cultured homes for the last fifty and sixty years. It is just as easy for you to own a Heintzman & Co. Piano as it is a cheap inferior. The best should be your choice. Write for our catalog and full particulars about our new Mail Order System and Easy Payment Plan. Write today:—

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WINNIPEG'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE

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These Keep Your Feet Warm in 50 Below

We don't merely say it, we guarantee it. And you get your money back if you find it's not so. The reason we're so positive about it is that we have hundreds of letters from pleased wearers of Lumbersoles that tell us we have the only effective footwear for Canadian Winter. One man—John Barton, Balcarres, Sask., tested Lumbersoles in 52 BELOW ZERO and wrote us that they kept his feet warm even in that intense cold. * Lumbersoles have 3/4 inch thick soles of specially treated wood. It is this sole that defies the severest cold.



Leather or steel soles let cold in; rubbers draw the feet, ruin eyesight and are not warm anyway. Lumbersoles keep the natural warmth of the foot INSIDE the boot and keep cold OUT. They are fine, dry, warm footwear for man, woman or child. Cut shows our neat Lacing Style. It looks well, fits well, wears well. Remember our guarantee on this boot. We have been selling Lumbersoles for four years and have sold over 20,000 pairs all over Canada, but never had to refund the money yet. We make Lumbersoles in all sizes and shapes for men, women and children. Send for catalogue or order a pair for trial. Responsible dealers wanted where not represented. Remember, delivered free to you.

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

134 PRINCESS WINNIPEG, Man.

any Canadian Manufacturer who can face competition in foreign markets should be given protection in the home markets? If so why?

Now, gentlemen, we trust that you will give this letter your most careful consideration and will answer it as promptly as possible. We shall be glad to give you room in The Guide for a reply as long or even longer than this letter because we believe it will be for the benefit of the country. There is nothing better than publicity for national problems. By the time your reply is received by us our readers will have read this letter and will be looking forward in eager anticipation to your reply. This is a problem vital to this Western country and we solicit your co-operation in its solution.

Awaiting your reply,

We are,

Yours very truly,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

THE PENSION GRAFT

The number of persons on the pension roll of the United States for the past fiscal year is 892,098, the total of their pensions amounting to \$159,842,287. This means a tax of \$1.50 for every man, woman and child in the United States and its possessions. The pension expenditure is one of the strongholds of the high tariff system of the United States, as neither political party dares to propose any cutting down of pensions, and the high tariff supporters are always ready to raise the cry that tariff reduction will cut away the revenue that provides the pensions. The advocacy of pensions is organized. The opposition to pensions is unorganized. Politicians do not trouble themselves greatly over unorganized sentiment. The actual survivors of the Civil War on the pension roll number 529,844. The last pensioner on account of the Revolutionary War died in April of this year.—Free Press

The Home

Conducted by "MARY FORD"

In the effort to appreciate various forms of greatness, let us not underestimate the value of a simple, good life. Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirit always sweet and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an ideal as noble as it is difficult.—Edward Howard Griggs.

EUGENICS—WELL BORN

Three years ago this word was quite unknown, even to people of culture. Today it is familiar enough. It teaches that the future will one day be the present, and that to serve it is to serve no fiction or phantom, but a reality as real as the present generation. It teaches the responsibility of the noblest and most sacred of all professions, which is parenthood, and it makes a sober and dignified appeal to be regarded as a constituent of the religion of the future.

Rightly taught it gives a new conception of all human institutions and achievements, it enables the pupils to understand the very foundation of all motives, moral and religious. Nothing has opened to the school master such a wealth of matter and method.

Properly applied it is a mine of interest and it now rests with the parents and the school master to work it for all it is worth.

Properly applied it is a lump large enough to leaven the whole human society. Our grandparents did not dream of it, our parents only knew that men were working along certain lines, vaguely promising. No blame attaches to the men and women of the world of yesterday, that they did not know and therefore could not practice. But blame will attach to the men and women of today. Blame will arise like a heavy mist, enclose and darken us and cut us off from any praise, any love, respect or reverence from the world of tomorrow, if, knowing as we do know today, as we increasingly know ourselves, we yet behave ourselves as indolent cowards, giving no help to that future which we might so strongly help! We talk as through all the ages we have talked of "betraying a cause," of "dishonoring a flag," of deserters, traitors, cowards!

Now there is a banner, and it is somewhat greater than that of any kingdom, country or cause. It is the great banner of human species. Men and women who see how that banner can be advanced, how disasters which have befallen it may be retrieved, how it may be lifted higher into a morning light, held more strongly, carried upward more vigorously—men and women who see things and yet lie still or sit idle and silent amid the wayside weeds—what would the Great Commander call them. There is today an army of men and women, who have it passionately at heart, that the child which each one of us has been, shall be left no longer to grow in blindness as to the meaning of his being, and his place among the generations, as to the debt he owes to the future, as to necessity of cleanliness of body and soul, as to the sacredness of that which he is too often taught to believe vulgar and vile, as to inferiority, weakness and vulgarity of that which he too often comes to consider manly and spirited, as to the office of parenthood, the clean true fact of birth, growth and reproduction, as to the necessity of self-control and the honorableness of practicing it, as to the sacred trust he has in hand—the word of his life given him by all the resounding past and by him in turn to be given to the unuttered millions of the future, that future may well be imagined as waiting in breathless anxiety for the present's decision in this matter.

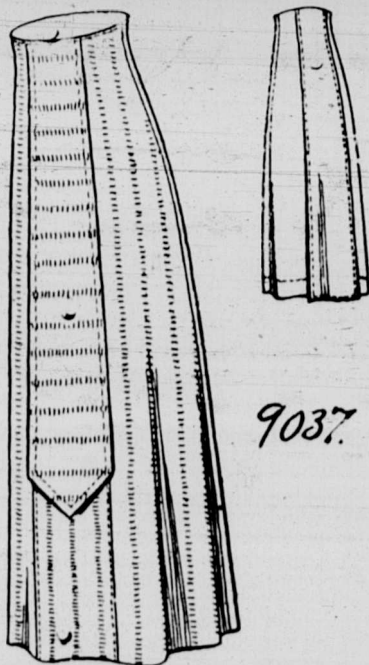
To the future, believe me—however lightly we may take it—to the future, it is a matter of life and death. We cannot aid the past, but we can aid the future. The past will have nothing to say to our efforts, but the future will have much to say. This army, of which I am a unit, wishes to see the beginning of an era of proper instructions to children and the foundation of facts of all life. We do not ask that all manner of detailed information, proper only for the adult mind be given, but we do ask that there be given enough of clean knowledge and right training to insure to the child

and to the youth, into whom the child grows—to insure, or greatly to assist in insuring to every age, perfect moral health. Moral health equals vigorous and efficient living, and right acceptance of responsibility. It means zest and perfume where else would be evil taste and foul odor; it means high and noble aims in the nature of the world today, in the nature of the human being. Each generation should give to the next every instruction in order to fit them for a truly noble life.

Then comes an outcry "contaminate the child's mind," and "sully native innocence" which so long as we tell it nothing knows nothing. Teach it vulgar things about life!—People, people! It is being taught vulgar things about life every day but not by those whose aim is purity.

ARMENIAN WEDDING REGULATIONS

A very salutary measure has been ordered by the Armenian patriarch of Constantinople. If this measure be strictly



9037. A Stylish Up-to-date Skirt Model. Ladies Six Gore Skirt, with or without Trimming Panel, and with High or Regulation Waistline. This effective model may be made with the trimming panel of contrasting material. The skirt is cut on straight lines, and fits gracefully over the hips. The Pattern suitable for all dress fabrics, is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 4 yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.

carried out, it will prove of the utmost benefit to the whole Armenian population of the Ottoman empire. Henceforth every pair intending to contract a marriage will have to bring the authorities a medical certificate of a fully qualified doctor testifying that both the bride and the groom are in a state of perfect health. It is assured by a well informed source that without such a certificate no marriage can be possible in any Armenian community. Where, nowadays, is the centre of civilization?—Purity Education.

SELFISHNESS IS HADES

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in a recent newspaper article, tells the story from the Hindoo of one Kandata, a great robber, who died and went into torment, where cried for mercy. The allegory illustrates such a practical truth that we give it here in full:—

When the Lord heard the cry of the robber he said, "Kandata, did you ever perform one kind act? If so, it will now return and help you to rise again. But you cannot be rescued unless this intense suffering has dispelled the conceit of self-hood and purified your soul from lust, envy and vanity."

Kandata remained silent for a time, trying to think of one good deed in his very selfish, wicked life. Finally he said, "Once upon a time I saw a spider crawling on the ground, and I stepped aside so not to crush its life."

"Very well," replied the Lord, who

straightway sent down a spider on a cobweb and bade Kandata take hold of the web and climb up. The web was so strong that the poor sinner was enabled to climb out of the flames, higher and higher. But suddenly he looked below him and saw a vast throng of his fellow sufferers also hanging to the thread. "How can this thread hold the weight of so many?" he thought, and straightway cried out, "Let go the web; it is mine." At once the web broke, and he fell back into Hades. The illusion of self was still upon Kandata. He did not know the miraculous power of an unselfish desire to rise upward. It is thin like cobweb, and yet it will carry millions of people. The more who climb, the easier will be the efforts of all. But as soon as in a heart the thought arises, "This is mine—let no one else partake of it," the thread breaks and he falls back into the old self-hood; and selfhood is hell.

Hell is only selfishness and egotism. Thousands of years have elapsed since that little story was first conceived in the brain of a wise student of the philosophy of right living. But it holds the whole essence of unselfishness and truth for everyone of us in this workaday era.

DOCTOR AT HOME

Salt and water, used as a gargle for sore throat, is equal to chlorate of potash, and is entirely safe. It may be used as often as desired, and if a little is swallowed each time it will have a beneficial effect on the throat by cleansing it and allaying irritation. In doses of one to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint to a pint of tepid water it acts promptly as an emetic, and in cases of poisoning is always on hand. It is an excellent remedy for bites and stings of insects. It is a good astringent in hemorrhages, particularly for bleeding after extracting of teeth.

Mustard is another valuable remedy. No family should be without it. Two or three teaspoonfuls of ground mustard stirred into half a pint of water acts very promptly as an emetic, and is milder and easier to take than salt and water. Equal parts of ground mustard and flour of meal made into a paste with warm water, and spread on a thin piece of muslin, with another piece of muslin laid over it, forms the indispensable "mustard plaster." It is almost a specific for colic when applied for a few minutes over the "pit of the stomach." For all internal pains and congestions there is no remedy of such general utility. It acts as a counter-irritant by drawing the blood to the surface; hence in severe cases of croup a small mustard plaster should be applied to the back of the child's neck. The same treatment will relieve almost any case of headache. A mustard plaster should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster acts as well when at a distance from the affected part. An excellent substitute for mustard plaster is that known as mustard leaves. They



9042. A Popular and Becoming Model. Ladies' "Norfolk" Jacket with Sailor Collar and Shield. Blue serge was used for this model, with facings of blue and white shepherd check. The plaits are stitched to position over seams, which extend to the shoulders. The shield may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4 yards of 44 inch material for the 36 inch size, with 5-8 yard of contrasting material for the collar and cuffs.

come a dozen in a box, and are about 4 or 5 inches long. They are perfectly dry, and will keep for a long time. For use, it is only necessary to dip one end in a dish of water for a minute and then apply it.

Common baking soda is the best of all remedies in cases of scalds and burns. It may be used on the surface of the burned place either dry or wet. When applied promptly the sense of relief is magical. It seems to withdraw the heat, and with it the pain, and the healing process soon commences. Fuller's earth mixed to a paste with water soothes the inflammation when the skin is irritated. Glycerine, warmed and dropped on cotton wool, soon relieves the ear ache from which children so often suffer, while turpentine slightly sprinkled on flannel wrung out of very hot water makes a compress which soothes "growing pains," neural and rheumatism. Poppyheads and camomiles boiled together in water make a cheap good lotion for sprains and bruises, weak ankles, weak eyes, and many similar ailments. Camphorated oil rubbed in and covered with a flannel will relieve hoarseness and a cold on the chest. Salt, sand, or bran heated in a flannel bag makes a quick, good relief by dry heat to pains and aches.

Value of Lemons.—Lemons are very useful in health and sickness. Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for an incipient cold. It is also excellent in case of biliousness. For malaria, the "Roman cure" is prepared by cutting the rind and pulp of a lemon into a pint of water, then boiling until there is only half a pint. One teaspoonful is taken before each meal. This has cured obstinate cases when quinine failed. Lemon syrup made by baking a lemon twenty minutes and then squeezing the juice upon half a cupful of sugar is excellent for hoarseness and to break up a cold.

Sleeplessness.—A warm bath just before going to bed tends to allay the nervous irritability which prevents sleep in children, whether caused by temper or work, and it does so probably by dilating the blood vessels on the surface of the body, and so relieving the brain. A warm mustard foot-bath is also beneficial.

Cold Feet.—Take a piece of cotton wool, wrap it round the ankle, and then pull on the stocking. This simple method prevents the cold that enters at the top of the boot from reaching the bloodvessels of the ankle. (b) Sprinkle dry mustard in your boots over which put two layers of brown paper cut as socks.

Onion Poultices.—An onion poultice beats all others for easing neuralgic or rheumatic pains, sore throats, etc.

Chapped Lips.—Chapped lips, fever blisters and the like, come often from bad digestion. Chronic sore mouth may be rubbed with oil or rosewater and glycerine, or with camphorated ice. Citron ointment is reliable and very efficacious for this difficulty.

LESSON FOR A BOY

I had overheard a conversation between Karl and his mother. She had work for him to do, which interfered with some of his plans for enjoyment, and though Karl obeyed her, it was not without a good deal of grumbling. He had much to say about never being allowed to do as he pleased; that it would be time enough for him to settle down to work when he was older. While the sense of injury was strong upon him, I came out on the piazza beside him, and said: "Karl, why do you try to break that colt of yours?"

The boy looked up in surprise. "Why, I want him to be good for something."

"But he likes his own way," I objected. "Why shouldn't he have it?"

By this time Karl was staring at me in perplexity. "I'd like to know the good of

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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year.—Free Press

You Needn't Catch Cold

if you use ordinary precaution—that means you must keep your vitality high.

You can do this by the daily use of BOVRIL, for it is the condensed nourishment of Beef.

BOVRIL

MAKES RICH, RED BLOOD

a horse that always had his own way!" he said, as if rather indignant at my lack of common sense.

"And as for working," I went on, "I should think there was time enough for that when he gets to be an old horse."

"Why, don't you see, if he doesn't learn when he's a colt—" Karl began. Then he stopped, blushed, and looked at me rather appealingly. I heard no more complaints from him that day.

NO OCCUPATION

She rose before daylight made crimson the east

For duties that never diminished,
And never the sun when he sank in the west

Looked down upon work that was finished.

She cooked an unending procession of meals,

Preserving and canning and baking,
She swept and she dusted, she washed
and she scrubbed

With never a rest from it taking.

A family of children she brought in the world

And raised them and trained them and taught them,

She made all the clothes, and patched,
mended and darned

Till miracles seemed to have wrought them.

She watched by the bedside of sickness and pain,

Her hand cooled the raging of fever,
She carpentered, painted, upholstered and scraped,

And worked just as hard as a beaver.

And yet as a lady of leisure, it seems,

The Government looks on her station;
For now by the rules of the census report
It enters her: "No occupation."

—McLanburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

WELL, WELL!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

No Chance of Mistakes. Simple and Clean. Send for Free Color Card and Booklet 181.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.

Hewson's

Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear

PURE WOOL
HEWSON
AMHERST
GUARANTEED

GENERAL HINTS

Dressmaking

1. Always use the best cotton only.
2. For the edge of a cloth skirt line the hem with tailor's canvas.
3. For the edge of a satin skirt face the hem with cloth or cashmere to match.
4. To take a pattern, use white lino and mark the seams with pencil.
5. To shrink the machine band, put on a few drops of machine oil, and revolve rapidly.
6. To sharpen a machine needle, rub on a piece of sandpaper.

Underclothing and Mending

1. To soften longcloth, rub with common soap.
2. In making buttonholes, work the corners closely for strength.
3. To mend a large hole in a tablecloth, tack a piece of an old cloth at the back, and darn over it.
4. To hem table linen, double back the hem, crease fold with the nail, and oversew.
5. To soften heavy linen for work, dip the fingers occasionally in a tumbler of warm water.
6. To mend a large hole in a stocking, cover first with a piece of black tulle, and darn over.
7. To mend the seams of a silk petticoat, stitch Prussian binding to match down each seam on the right side of skirt.
8. To sew on trouser buttons, first place a match under the button, and then sew; remove the match before twisting the thread around.
9. To darn a hole in tweed or serge, tack a piece of notepaper on the right side of the material. Use a very long darning, and darn at the back with ravelings of the same, or similar material.

WOMAN ON FORTY ACRES

"Four years ago I possessed just \$1,608. Today I have been offered \$10,000 for my property, all made from investing my sixteen hundred." The speaker was a woman in the middle thirties, who until a few years ago supported her mother and herself by teaching music.

"My investment was a tract of forty-six acres of the land reclaimed by irrigation in Montana. I had been teaching music for more than ten years and was getting \$600 a year with room and board for nine months. Not being a concert performer, I was considered to be doing very well.

"It required a lot of self denial for my mother and me to save \$150 a year out of my small salary, with every expense to pay for three months out of the twelve. I think we had both made up our minds to jog along to the end of our days on my salary when I was inspired to become a homeseeker and take my chances with a farm.

"I was visiting a pupil in Montana and hearing so much talk about the reclaimed land I became interested. I was afraid mother would object, but wrote her my intentions and then set out to join the homeseekers. The day after I received my allotment and had all the papers in my possession, I received her answer to that letter and she sternly forbade my wasting our hard earned savings in such a mad scheme. It was a year before she would consent to come out and join me.

"Though I was lonely, I don't know but this happened for the best. It was a rough life at first, though my health improved by it. Beginning in the summer I had time to have a small house built and get my land cleared before the next planting time. It was covered with sage brush, which is harder to clear than one would suppose. I set out ten acres in apple trees and put thirty-three in wheat and oats. With the three acres about the house reserved for gardens and out-houses, this was the entire tract.

"That wheat produced fifty bushels to the acre and the oats sixty. Between my apple trees I set out 5,000 strawberry plants and the rest of the apple land was planted in sugar beets and garden vegetables. I cleared something over \$200 on the strawberries and as much more on the beets. The vegetables did well, but being green in the business I had not chosen wisely as to variety.

"Had it not been that the owner of a nearby tract was inspired to put up dill pickles I believe my cucumbers would have been a dead loss. He bought all that I



The Handy Heater

PERFECTION

SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

You often need some heat in early Fall, when you have not yet started the furnace.

In whatever part of the house you want it, you can get it best and quickest with a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

The Perfection is the most reliable heater on the market, and you can move it wherever you please.

Start it in bedroom or bathroom, and you dress in comfort on the coldest morning. Take it to the dining-room, and early breakfast becomes a pleasant, cozy meal. A touch of a match at dusk, and all is snug for the evening.

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is beautifully finished—an ornament anywhere. Drums of plain steel or enamelled in blue; nickel trimmings. A special automatic device makes smoking impossible. Burner body cannot become wedged. All parts easily cleaned. Damper top. Cool handle.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

could give him at two cents a pound. That may not sound like much but it is a lot more than the cost of production.

"The second year I planted my wheat and oats tract in sugar beets. The average yield was twelve tons an acre and the average selling price \$5 a ton. My strawberries gave me a better profit the second year, and so did the vegetables between my apple trees. The apple trees are growing beautifully and have borne a light crop which sold to advantage, though of course the amount is insignificant when taken alone.

"Of course I have had to work hard, and both early and late. I was careful at first to be as economical as possible. To avoid debt I could only afford to build a house of two rooms with a loft overhead, which was the sleeping place that first year of my only companion.

"He was 14 when he came out to me soon after I became a settler. His mother had been my laundress for a number of years, so the boy and I were very well acquainted. When my mother decided to remain with the friends with whom she had always boarded I wrote for the boy. He had gone to work that summer for the first time on a delivery wagon. His mother allowed me to have him with the understanding that half his wages should be sent to her each month.

"I couldn't have wanted a better assistant than he proved himself to be. He didn't go to school that year, but the next as soon as a school opened near us I insisted that he attend. He kept up with his class and at the same time managed to help me so much he fully earned his wages.

"When planting time came, he left school of his own accord and only returned when the press of work had passed. He had managed to keep up in his studies by working after dark. My mother came during the second year, so of course that made it somewhat easier for both the boy and me.

"We now have a comfortable house of six rooms built in front of the first structure which we use as a kitchen and laundry. Where at first my stable only housed one horse, it now accommodates six, and three cows. We have several dozen hens, as many turkeys and almost as many geese and ducks. The poultry

is my mother's particular care and she makes them pay for their keep. During the last year they have yielded her a handsome profit. If my apples yield as those of other orchards in my neighborhood do, I expect to have my present income increased by at least \$3,000 a year. It is because of the fine condition of my apple trees that I am getting so many offers from buyers.

"Persons who heard my mother's objections to coming to Montana have been hoping that I would give up and sell out. Now that the apple trees are just beginning to bear they think it time to hold out inducements. Unfortunately for their pains, my mother is as devoted to the farm as I am. She realizes what a stroke of luck I had in getting it and giving up teaching music.

"Though our home is not elegantly furnished, it has all the necessities and many comforts. Though neither the boy nor I had had any experience at living in the country we managed to learn how to make many things that would have cost much money had I had to buy them.

"I haven't the slightest doubt but the boy who has proved such a help to me, would, if he had remained in the middle west, have continued on that delivery wagon. Now he is preparing to enter college and is looking around for a farm. He wants to be a farmer but an educated one.

"Do I advise eastern women to become homeseekers? If they have \$1,500 capital and are willing to work I certainly do. I know of dozens of women who have made greater successes than I have, one of them on less capital.

"She was a widow with four children, the youngest 3, the oldest 16. She had less than \$1,000 and today her farm is worth more than mine. She began with sugar beets and has gradually increased her acreage of apples and other fruits. Besides she is a fine cook, and even while she was living in a tent she ran a restaurant, and had more regular customers than she could provide for. She has more than enough money in the bank to pay for her farm, but like the rest of us, because the government allows us ten years to pay for the land, we use the money where we can get a high rate of interest."—N. Y. Sun.

"Young Folks Circle"

During this coming winter we are going to have a corner of The Guide for our young folks for their very own. Into this corner the older folks will not be allowed to come. In this corner our boys and girls are going to meet with each other and have a real good time. They may never see each other but they will enjoy writing letters not only to this page but to each other. We will tell each other about our school, about our home, our holidays, our pleasures and our friends. Then every week when The Guide comes and father and mother have finished reading it we will sit down and read what our friends are doing. We are going to talk about the things we are doing now and the things we hope to do when we grow up. We can help each other to be better boys and girls and tell stories that will make each other feel a lot better. We are going to start off with a letter on "When I grow up." We want to know what our boys and girls under 15 years of age are planning for the future. Are they going to be farmers and try to make the farm life the most pleasant in the world? Are they going to be lawyers, doctors or storekeepers, dress-makers, milliners, teachers or something else? What are they going to try to do to make the world better and happier? Tell us what you want to do and how you are trying to do it. Every boy and girl likes to know what other boys and girls are going to do. Here are some of the very best books that boys and girls ever read. They are interesting stories of other boys and girls and of horses and dogs.

- Black Beauty—a talking horse.
- Beautiful Joe—a talking dog.
- Little Lord Fauntleroy.
- Robinson Crusoe.
- Swiss Family Robinson.
- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
- Gulliver's Travels.
- Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

For the best letter we get from a boy entitled "When I Grow Up" we will give any three of these books he selects as a prize. For the second best we will give any two books and for the third best one book. For the best letter on the same subject from a girl we will let her choose any three of these books; for the second best two books and for the third best one book. Here are six prizes for our boys and girls. Don't make your letter more than 200 words long nor less than 150 words. We have decided to extend the time for receiving these letters till Nov. 15. Address your letters, "Young Folks Corner, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

COUSIN ALICE'S GAME

By Willametta Preston

"No, I don't want to."
"You never want to do anything I want to."

Back and forth it went, Daisy and Ruth and Alfred "spatting" as they had a bad habit of doing.

"Let's try a new game," called Cousin Alice, from the "sky parlor," as they called the upper porch.

Up they ran, all differences forgotten. Cousin Alice knew just the nicest things to do!

"This is a game that will take a whole week to play," laughed Cousin Alice, making room for them in the hammock beside her. Part of it is to be a secret just between you and me. Ruth and Alfred, you run to the other side until I say 'three,' then your turn will come."

That the secret was a fine one was shown in the bright faces. Then Cousin Alice proposed that they play "travelers." To-day they would go down the lane and see the little calf. The next day they would go to the garden, then to the pasture and the berry field and the road to grandma's, and the very last day Cousin Alice would take them to the woods. At the end of each day they were to write all they had seen.

Was there ever such a nice game to play? Cousin Alice did think of the nicest kind of games.

Down the lane were flowers, lots of them, and a hollow log that they rolled over to find a colony of ants underneath, and a vacant bird's nest. They found a woodchuck hole in the pasture, and picked a whole pail of berries, and picked the sage in the garden, and—such a lot of things—besides the little calf.

Then, in the woods, eating their picnic dinner, they asked Cousin Alice if the good times or the secret had been her new game.

"What was the secret?" she asked, smiling.

"Do something nice for somebody, and do it quick!" they chorused.

A CRITIQUE

Emma and Rachel (two blind children), going home from Summit, N.J., where they had witnessed the burning of the mortgage papers on the Arthur Home for the Blind, were commenting upon what they had seen and heard.

Emma said, "I can't see why they always speak of the blind as if there was no pleasure in life for us. I am sure I have lots of fun. I wish they wouldn't say you poor child! It makes me feel queer all over."

"Oh," said Rachel, "what they said at Summit was not half so bad as what they said at our Annual at Plymouth Church. Why one minister got up and preached, 'You poor little blind wafers.' That's the worstest name, I think, we ever got."

"Mamma, I'm sorry I dis'beyed you!"

"I'm glad to know it, Flossie."

"Mamma, I'm drefful sorry."

"Yes, little dear."

"Mamma, I'm just as sorry as I can be."

"That's enough of 'sorry,' dear. You needn't heap it up."

"Well, mamma, maybe some of it will do for next time I dis'bey."

WHICH ARE YOU?

"I love you, mother," said little Will, Then off he ran to slide down hill, Forgetting there were errands to do, And coal to bring, and water too.

"I love you, mother," said little Nell, "Let me dust—I'll do it well, And then I'll make the beds for you, And set the dinner table too."

A little boy had lived for some time with a penurious old uncle, who took good care that the child's health should not be injured by over-feeding. The uncle was one day walking out, the child at his side, when a friend accosted him, accompanied by a greyhound. While the elders were talking, the little fellow, never having seen a dog of so slim and slight a texture, clasped the creature around the neck with the impassioned cry, "Oh, doggie, and did ye live wi' your uncle too, that ye are so thin?"

DRESS

"I like those little plain collars and bows you wear; they seem just right for a school girl," said an elderly friend to Helen, noting the neat, pretty dress and lack of all showy ornament.

The girl smiled. "Our school seemed all running to dress for a while," she



E. J. O'Sullivan, M.A., Pres.

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THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

said, "and the girls—a good many of them—wore too many rings and bracelets and things of that sort. I don't think the teachers liked it, but they couldn't just interfere about dress, you know. Then, too, there were some of the girls, good students and nice to have in the societies, who couldn't keep up with the style of the others, and it made them uncomfortable. So some of us just stopped it, and"—with a little laugh—"the new fashion is spreading. It is more sensible and pleasanter all around."

AN EARLY FROST

In this North Country we are pretty sure to get a frost early in the fall. Some clear night in October the temperature creeps down below freezing point and the frost king marches through the land. We awake in the morning to find ice particles glistening in the sunlight like purest diamonds. What havoc it makes among the leaves and flowers which have been

so attractive and beautiful during the summer months. The geraniums, asters, dahlias, and balsams are cut down in a night, and the fronded ferns shrivelled and withered as if a poisonous breath had passed over them. The more tender, delicate and beautiful things are, the greater their susceptibility to adverse influences which mar and destroy them. Sometimes the bloom and beauty of a young life is blasted and destroyed by a single transgression. Health, vigor, and happiness abound and there is every promise of a useful and beautiful life, but in an unguarded moment, led by wicked companions, a sin is committed which mars the beauty of the character and shadows the whole life.—Selected.

An old lady, travelling on the train for the first time, was upset in a collision. As she crawled out of the window she asked innocently, "Do you always stop this way?"

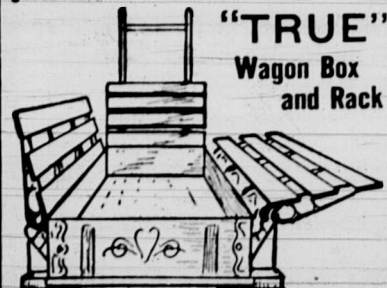
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THE GUIDE

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four children, 16. She had her farm is he began with ally increased l other fruits. and even while can a restaur- lar customers for. She has in the bank like the rest ment allows us id, we use the a high rate of

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

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



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

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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

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

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

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. G1

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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FREE BUS

GRAIN GROWERS' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "MARGARET SHIELDS"
Head Office:
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 give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



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

MOTTO FOR THE CHILDREN
A little ray of Sunshine
Darting here and there,
To chase away the shadows,
And drive away dull care;
Willing little workers,
All along the line,
Blithesome, gay and happy,
Singing all the time.

Mrs. Hamlanstein.
Note.—This poetry was written by one of our first Sunshiners, and sent in response to the charming letters and gifts of flowers sent in by the children of the St. Charles circle during her time of suffering.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE
A bazaar will be held in aid of the sick children early in November, and Margaret has promised that her Sunshine children will make a large quantity of paper roses and chrysanthemums for the decoration of the various booths. Now children I want you to get to work, and send in just as many boxes full of these flowers as you can possibly make. If the children would ask the teachers to help them in this work, I feel sure that many Sunshine circles would be the result. When we think of all the poor wee mites who suffer, and would be unable to have the doctor or any help, but for the loving thought of Mrs. Bond and her co-workers in founding this great work, we will, I know, be only too glad and anxious to help to make this Bazaar a huge success, and our part will be to aid in the decorations, so that the hearts of the people may be made glad and generous by the beauty of the decorations which will surround them. I commend this beautiful work to the willing fingers and loving hearts of our Sunshine chicks.

MARGARET.

NUTTING SONG
Who has no sunshine in his heart
May call the Autumn sober,
But who with pulses leaping wild
Should love the brown October.
Along the glade and on the hill
The ruddy oaks are glowing,
And merry winds are out by night
Through all the forests blowing.

The yellow moon is clear and bright,
The silent upland lighting,
The meadow grass is crisp and white,
The frosts are keen and biting;
A shining moon, a frosty sky,
A gusty morn to follow,
To drive the withered leaves about
And keep them in the hollow.

Hurrah! the nuts are dropping ripe
In all the forest bowers;
We'll climb as high as squirrels go,
We'll shake them down in showers.
When heads are gray and eyes are dim
We'll call the Autumn sober;
But now, with life in every limb,
We love the brown October.

—Selected.
HELPING ONE ANOTHER
The basket of blocks was on the ground,

and three rather cross little faces looked down at it.

"It's too heavy for me," said Jimmy.
"Well, you're as big as I am, 'cause we're twins," said Nellie.

"I can't carry it!" said their little cousin with a pout.

Mamma looked from her open window and saw the trouble.

"One day, I saw a picture of three birds," she said. "They wanted a long stick carried somewhere, but it was too large for any one of them to carry. What do you think they did? They all took hold of it together, and then they could fly with it."

The children laughed and looked at each other, and they all took hold of the basket together, and found it was easy to carry.

"The way to do all hard things in this world," said mamma, "is for everyone to help a little. No one can do them all, but every one can help."—Christian Leader.

WHERE SUNSHINE IS NEEDED

Will our Sunshiners send letters and post cards to these shut ins?

Miss Ethel Chase, Greenwich, King's Co., Nova Scotia.
Master Cline Bartlett, Cherry St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man.

Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon St., Winnipeg, Man.

Margaret's Letter Box

Dear Margaret:—Have been an interested reader of your page for some time, and I feel I should like to help your good cause along. Could I not have the address of "A sad case" published in the Guild of Oct. 4. I would willingly help a little. I also am making a few little things for some little children. My little boy seven years old is helping, and is quite interested. Please send him a button. I will forward the parcel as soon as possible. Do I have to be a member before I may carry on the work? I will send a stamped envelope for a reply. Does each one have to send one dollar for to become a member? I am enclosing seven cents, five for child's button and two for postage. Hoping to hear from you. I remain your friend.

A. R. Maricapolis, Man.

Dear Friend:—Your kindly interest in the work is deeply appreciated. It is not necessary to be a member to scatter Sunshine. If you wish to form a branch of Sunshine or to take an active part in the work it would be necessary to send the \$1.00 for associate membership fee. The sad case mentioned has been sent to the nearest Sunshine member, and on her report, I will let you know just what is best to send. God bless you for your loving desire to help. I will forward button and membership card for your dear boy. There are several cases in Winnipeg where a few comforts will help. I am always glad to receive children's clothing, etc.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—I saw your answer in the Guild, so will send the coats as soon as possible and will pay freight at this end, and hope they will help to keep some one warm. I also read about "A sad case" and I think it is very pitiful when they have worked so hard. I am enclosing one dollar to get some things for them, and I do hope it will prove of some use to them. If I should hear of any one having clothes, etc., to give away, I will send them to you, to help in any way it may be decided. I think that your Sunshine page certainly helps a lot, also your good work in spreading Sunshine, for it is always needed. I hope you will receive the coats safely.

E. C. Souris, Man.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

Name

Age

Address

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James Mason, General Manager

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426 MAIN STREET
W. A. Machaffie, Manager

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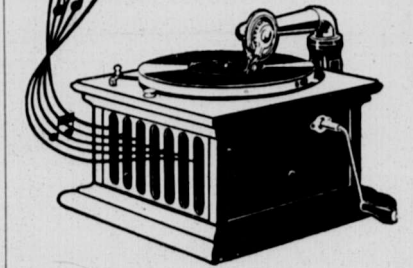
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Here is the FIRST

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Grafonola
At a moderate price

COLUMBIA
\$39.80

including 8 double records (16 selections) of your own choice
Pay \$7.80 down and \$4.00 Monthly



with strong double spring motor and latest watch case reproducer. Astonishing tone and value. Light and compact, no loose parts.
Other outfits at \$29, \$38, \$50, etc. Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Nordica, Bonci, Mary Garden, Alice Neilson, Kubelik, Cavaliere, Bispham, etc., sing and play for the Columbia Disc Graphophone 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 its a Columbia.

Double disc records, two different selections 85c. 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. Gold moulded cylinder records. Two minutes, 25c.; four minutes, 45c. Columbia indestructible cylinder records, two minutes, 45c.; four minutes, 65c.

We have all makes of second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade. Forty styles of pianos; 30,000 records.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Canada's Population 7,081,869

The population of Canada on June last was slightly in excess of 7,100,000, an increase of 1,730,000 in round numbers or 32 per cent. during the decade. The first official census bulletin of the chief census commissioner, Archibald Blue, was handed out on Oct. 17 by the minister of agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell. The chief feature of the figures is, of course, the disappointingly small total compared with the general expectation even in official quarters, that the returns would show a population of approximately eight millions.

The increase is over three times as great as the increase during the preceding decade when the growth in population was only 538,076 but it is still at least half a million less than the estimates of the census bureau justified in view of a total immigration on over one million during the past ten years.

Moreover, the exodus, especially from the eastern provinces, has undoubtedly been larger than was estimated. The immigration department is now endeavoring to keep track of the people who leave Canada as well as of those who enter, and thereafter more reliable yearly estimates of increase in population will be possible.

Figures not Quite Complete

The returns as given below are not quite complete and in a note to the minister of agriculture, Mr. Blue notes that full returns will show a population of a little over 7,100,000. Four electoral districts have not yet made complete returns, viz., Cumberland, in Nova Scotia; Regina and Battleford, in Saskatchewan; and Yale-Caribou, in British Columbia,

1901 (subject to final revision):

Cities and towns: 1911	1901	Inc.
In Manitoba—		
Brandon	13,837	5,620 8,217
P. la Prairie	5,885	3,901 1,984
St. Boniface	7,717	2,019 5,698
Winnipeg	135,430	42,340 93,090
In Saskatchewan—		
Moose Jaw	13,825	1,588 12,266
Prince Albert	6,254	1,785 4,469
Regina	30,210	2,249 27,961
Saskatoon	12,002	113 11,889
In Alberta—		
Calgary	43,736	4,097 39,639
Edmonton	24,882	2,626 22,256
Lethbridge	8,048	2,072 5,976
Medicine Hat	5,572	1,570 4,002
Strathcona	5,580	550 5,030
In British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	8,305	6,130 2,175
Decrease		
Nelson	4,474	5,273 799
New Westminster	13,394	6,499 6,895
Prince Rupert	4,771	— 4,771
Point Grey	4,319	— 4,319
Vancouver	100,333	27,010 73,343
Vancouver, N.	7,781	— 7,781
Vancouver, S.	16,021	— 16,021
Victoria	31,630	20,816 10,804
In New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	7,208	7,117 91
Moncton	11,329	9,026 2,303
St. John	42,363	40,711 1,652
In Nova Scotia—		
Dartmouth	5,058	4,906 252
Glace Bay	16,561	6,945 9,616
Halifax	46,081	40,832 5,249
North Sydney	5,418	4,646 772
Sydney Mines	7,464	3,191 4,273

HOW CANADA STANDS

This table shows the population of Canada by provinces 10 years ago and now.

	1911	1901	Increase
Alberta	372,919	73,022	299,897
British Columbia	362,768	178,657	184,111
Manitoba	454,691	255,211	199,480
New Brunswick	351,815	331,120	20,695
Nova Scotia	461,847	459,574	2,273
Ontario	2,529,902	2,182,947	336,955
Prince Edward Island	93,722	103,259	-9,537
Quebec	2,000,697	1,648,898	351,799
Saskatchewan	453,508	91,279	362,229
Population	7,081,869	5,371,315	1,711,554

which are estimated to give a population of 70,000. Final revision may change slightly the figures given below, but for all practical purposes the figures may be accepted as correct.

The principal growth has, of course, been in western Canada, where the total increase has been in round figures 1,008,000 compared with an increase of 622,000 for eastern Canada.

Prince Edward Island shows a decrease of 19,537.

The three maritime provinces show an average increase of only some 12,000. Winnipeg's population is 135,430.

West to Gain Twenty Seats

The new unit of representation in the commons will be on the basis of 65 seats for Quebec as fixed by the British North America Act, which gives one seat to each unit of 30,780 of population. On this basis Nova Scotia will lose three members, New Brunswick two, Prince Edward Island one and Ontario four. Manitoba will gain five members, Saskatchewan five, Alberta five, and British Columbia five. The east will, therefore, lose ten members and the west will gain twenty members.

The total members of the new house will be 232 and will compare with 221 as at present.

In regard to the growth Calgary shows the largest percentage of increase and Montreal the largest aggregate increase. Montreal with its suburbs passed the half million mark.

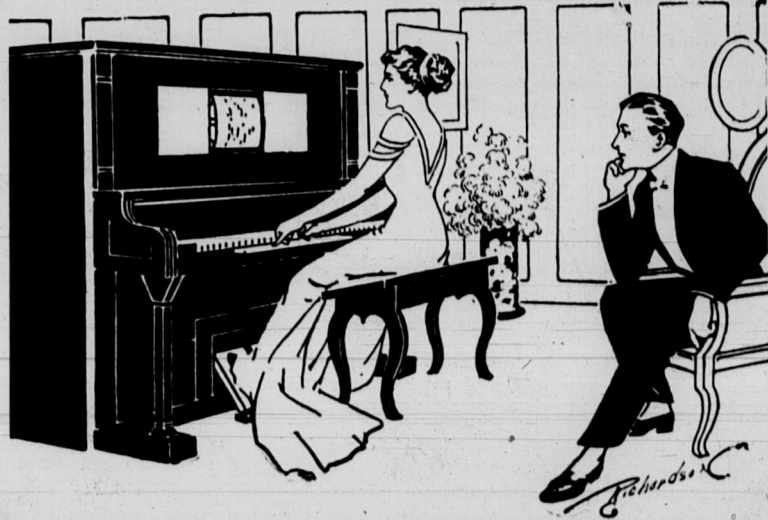
Later bulletins will give the figures by sexes, religions, etc., and also a comprehensive statement as to growth of the various industries.

The disappointment in regard to the population figures will be to a considerable extent compensated for by the phenomenal growth in industrial and agricultural output of the Dominion during the decade.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES

Population of principal cities and towns in Canada compared for 1911 and

Sydney Town ..	17,617	9,909	7,708
Truro	6,015	5,993	22
Yarmouth	6,571	6,430	141
In Quebec—			
Chicoutimi	5,880	3,826	2,054
Fraserville	6,846	4,569	2,273
Granby	4,750	3,773	977
Grand Mere	4,783	2,511	2,272
Hull	17,585	13,993	3,592
Joliette	6,346	4,220	2,126
Lachine	10,778	5,561	5,217
Levis	7,448	7,783	-335
Longueuil	4,016	2,835	1,181
Maisonneuve	18,674	3,958	14,716
Montreal	466,197	267,730	198,467
Quebec	78,067	68,840	9,227
St. Hyacinthe	9,797	9,210	587
St. Jean	5,903	4,030	1,873
Sherbrooke	16,405	11,765	4,640
Sorel	8,419	7,057	1,362
Thedford Mines	7,262	3,250	4,006
Three Rivers	14,441	9,981	4,460
Valley Field	9,447	11,055	-1,608
Verdun	11,622	1,898	9,724
Westmount	14,318	3,856	5,462
In Ontario—			
Arnprior	4,395	4,152	243
Barrie	6,428	5,949	479
Belleville	9,850	9,117	733
Berlin	15,192	9,747	5,445
Brantford	23,046	16,619	6,427
Brockville	9,372	8,940	432
Chatham	10,760	9,068	1,692
Cobalt	5,629	5,029	600
Cobourg	5,073	4,239	834
Collingwood	7,077	5,755	1,322
Cornwall	6,598	6,704	-106
Dundas	4,297	3,173	1,124
Fort William	16,498	3,633	12,865
Galt	10,299	7,866	2,433
Goderich	4,522	4,158	364
Guelph	15,148	11,496	3,652
Hamilton	81,879	52,634	29,245
Hawkesbury	4,391	4,150	241
Ingersoll	4,757	4,573	184
Kenora	6,152	5,202	950
Kingston	18,815	17,961	854
Lindsay	6,956	7,003	-47
London	46,177	37,976	8,201
Midland	4,660	3,174	1,488



Why Are The Young Folks Leaving The Farm?

Because they find city life more alluring than country life. Country life would be the ideal life, and can be, if a little thought is given to the development of the better elements.

There is only one way to prevent this movement from the farm to the city, and that is by taking the wholesome city attractions to the country home.

The NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER-PIANO is one of the most important inventions of this century, because it can bring to every home all the uplifting and entertaining influences of Music.

One of the professors of Manitoba University made the statement "that only 25 per cent. of the graduates of a large eastern agricultural college return to the farm after graduating." His explanation of the cause was that the young people at college get a taste of the broader culture and the diversity of city life.

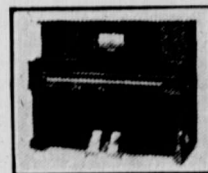
Keep the young people contented at home. Provide a cheerful and elevating atmosphere that will outweigh all the attractions of the town or city.

We cannot hope to convey to you, in this space, even a faint idea of what the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO really is (every member of the family can play it). But if you drop us a card we will send you a descriptive booklet, and if you wish it we will explain our educational plan of payment, which may enable you to break the monotony of those long evenings this winter.

The NEW SCALE WILLIAMS is used by more world-famous artists than any other Canadian instrument.



Cross, Goulding & Skinner Limited
323 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg



Niagara Falls ..	9,245	4,244	5,001	Sudbury	4,140	2,027	2,118
North Bay	7,719	2,530	5,188	Toronto	376,240	208,040	168,200
North Toronto ..	5,362	1,852	3,510	Waterloo	4,360	3,537	823
Orillia	6,835	4,907	1,928	Welland	5,311	1,863	3,448
Oshawa	7,433	4,394	3,039	Windsor	17,819	12,153	5,666
Ottawa	80,340	59,928	20,412	Woodstock	9,321	8,833	488
Owen Sound	12,555	8,776	3,779	In Prince Edward Island—			
Pembroke	5,624	5,156	468	Charlottetown ..	11,198	12,080	-882
Peterboro	18,312	11,239	7,073	SASKATCHEWAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE			
Port Arthur	11,216	3,214	8,002	W. J. Rutherford, dean of the Saskatchew- an agriculture college, has notified intending students that owing to the failure of the contractors to complete the College buildings by November first of this year, it is impossible to open the			
Port Hope	5,089	4,188	901				
St. Catharines ..	12,460	9,946	2,514				
St. Thomas	14,050	11,485	2,565				
Sarnia	9,936	8,176	1,760				
Sault St. Marie ..	10,179	7,169	3,010				
Smith's Falls	6,361	5,155	1,206				
Stratford	12,929	9,959	2,970				

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College on that date. It was thought at one time that temporary accommodation could be made so as to hold a three months' course beginning January 3 and ending the last of March, but at best the accommodation would be unsatisfactory and only a small number of those who have already signified their intention to attend the College of Agriculture this winter could be admitted.

With these facts in view, the Executive of the Board of Governors of the University thinks it wiser to hold a number of agricultural short courses throughout the province during the winter months, and has decided not to open the College for students until November, 1912, when all the buildings now under construction should be completed and fully equipped for residence and class-work. These short courses will take the form of four-day conventions and will be held at a number of central points in the province. In addition to these, the College authorities will hold the Agricultural Societies' Convention at Saskatoon, as well as two other short courses—one for the purpose of helping live stock and other judges, and the other to give special help to steam and gasoline stationary and traction engineers. It is likely that two or three short courses for engineers will be held at different points during the winter. These will be held previous to the one that will be held at the College.

Students who find it impossible to wait another year to take up their work in the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, are advised to write to Winnipeg, Guelph, or Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue, for admission this year. The last two colleges have already opened; the Manitoba Agricultural College opens on Oct. 26.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

The immigration from other countries into Canada during the past ten years, according to government figures, has been as follows:—

Fiscal Year 1901-2	67,379
" 1902-3	128,364
" 1903-4	130,331
" 1904-5	146,266
" 1905-6	189,064
(Nine Months) 1906-7	124,667
Fiscal Year 1907-8	262,469
" 1908-9	146,908
" 1909-10	208,794
" 1910-11	311,084
April and May, 1911	95,711
Total	1,811,500

TO FIGHT CEMENT TRUST

Controller Waugh is preparing to make the cement question a vital one in Winnipeg. He has been working on the idea for some time, gathering facts and figures, and proposes to embody them in a recommendation to council in the near future.

According to the figures already collected, he is prepared to show that the duty of 52 cents a barrel charged on cement being brought into the city from outside of Canada has meant a loss of about \$100,000 to Winnipeg since the cement industry in Canada was taken over by the merger. As the amount used by Winnipeg is only a small proportion of that used by the West as a whole the total revenue derived by the trust from the protection enjoyed can be imagined.

The controller is also getting figures to show that there has been an unwarranted advance in the selling price of cement since the merger, as he has the prices as shown by the contracts with the city both before and after the combine was formed. He is prepared to argue that present prices are far in advance of what manufacturing cost warrants.

The data being secured will be made the basis of a recommendation to council along the line that the city and other bodies interested should take the matter up at Ottawa. The idea is either to secure a reduction in duties on the finished product or compel the Canadian manufacturers to make a better selling price. The latter, with a reduction on the exorbitant freight rates on western lines would give great relief.

HOME RULE BILL

London, Oct. 23.—Serious differences have arisen between the government and the Irish Nationalists over the financial provisions of the Home Rule bill. On all other points there is practically agreement.

The Irish parliament is to consist of two elected chambers, and Irish represent-

ation, largely reduced, is to be maintained at Westminster. The Irish government is to have control of the police administration, on which the Nationalists propose a saving of \$2,500,000 annually.

LETHBRIDGE GETS 1912 CONGRESS

Lethbridge, Alberta, is to be the meeting place of the International Dry Farming Congress for 1912. This was decided at the Congress held at Colorado Springs, Col., last week, and is the result of a strenuous campaign put up by a big delegation from Lethbridge backed up by the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments, and also by the splendid exhibit made by Alberta farmers, who captured eight out of the twenty special cups offered for competition at the exposition. Six of these were won by Arthur Perry, a farmer of the Lethbridge district, one by the City of Lethbridge, and one by the Province of Alberta, while John Baxter, of Edmonton, carried off a sweep-stake.

Phoenix, Arizona, and Salt Lake City, Utah, were the other candidates for next year's congress, but after the Australian and Uruguay delegates had moved and seconded that the congress should go to Canada and Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, had pictured the reception which the delegates would be accorded and the wonderful crops they would see in Sunny Alberta, Arizona and Utah withdrew and Lethbridge won the day.

OGILVIE'S EARNINGS

The tenth annual meeting of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. was held in Montreal on October 13, when the financial statement and the president's report were unanimously adopted by the shareholders. An analysis of the earnings of the year shows net profits of over 11 per cent. on the common (or water) stock. Net profits for the year amount to \$481,309, to which must be added the amount carried forward from last year of \$432,742. After paying dividends and interest on bonds, amounting to \$445,000, property reserve account \$25,000, and officers' pension fund \$10,000, the balance carried forward to next year's account amounts to \$434,051. The assets of the company upon a conservative valuation shows over eight and a half million dollars.

Several very important matters were announced at the meeting, and will be of interest to the shareholders and the public at large. One was the statement by Mr. Hosmer that the company's oatmeal plant at Winnipeg, which had been enlarged had been completed, and that all the various mills, plants, etc., of the company were being maintained at the highest state of efficiency.

It was reported that in view of crop conditions the company was carrying over a large supply of last year's high grade wheat in order to ensure the maintenance of the high standard of the company's various brands. Generous reductions, on account of depreciation, good will, trade mark, etc., have been made, notwithstanding the fact that the large holdings in real estate in connection with the company's properties at Montreal, Fort William and Winnipeg, have very greatly appreciated in value.

The old directors were re-elected, and in addition two new ones were named. Charles Chaput, of Chaput Fils & Cie., and George E. Drummond, of Drummond, McCall & Co., who is known all over Canada, being a director of many of the country's leading financial institutions, are the two new directors. W. A. Black has had his jurisdiction increased from being in charge west of Fort William to manager of the whole company, under the direction of Mr. Thompson, the managing director.

THE GREAT PROBLEM

Joseph Fels, replying to a critic in the London Daily News, writes:

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. Wilkins for his courteous criticism of my letter. There does not seem to be a great difference of opinion between myself and Mr. Wilkins. I would have him understand that I do not advocate the taxation of land values as the absolute "cure-all" for our social disorders. What I do say is that until we break down land monopoly, until we make this land free, all our efforts for social emancipation will be more or less futile. We may become a more sober, educated, and enlightened nation, but who, under present circumstances, would reap the benefit? It is hardly necessary to say it would be the owners of the soil, for all such economies crystallise into higher land

GRAIN GROWERS

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The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

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values. I do not say that reforms that increase the intelligence or improve the habits of the masses are even in this view useless. The diffusion of intelligence tends to make men discontented with a life of poverty in the midst of wealth, and the diminution of intemperance fits them to revolt against such a lot.

I am in full agreement with the last paragraph of Mr. Wilkins' letter. But the land question is the problem of our whole existence, and should therefore take first place in our minds. When we have the taxation and rating of land values brought into operation, the numerous schemes advocated by Mr. Wilkins and others would die a natural death; they would not be wanted. I am only sorry that Mr. Wilkins with his acknowledged interest in social reform has not devoted more space in his little book to the benefits that would accrue from the opening up of land to labor.

JOSEPH FELS.

London, Sept. 28.

FREE PRESS CROP ESTIMATE

The Manitoba Free Press, which on September 4 estimated the total wheat

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

crop of the three western provinces at 178,650,000 bushels, has issued a supplementary estimate in which allowance is made for the effect of the unusually bad weather which has been experienced since the harvest. The total wheat crop is now estimated by the Free Press at 169,725,000 bushels, the oat crop which was estimated at 223,550,000 bushels on September 4 is now given at 185,570,000 bushels, and the flax crop is placed at 6,620,000 instead of 7,820,000. No change is made in the estimate of the barley crop, which is expected to yield 33,300,000 bushels.

Hampton's Magazine, one of the very leading of the democratic periodicals of the United States, is reported to have gone to the wall financially and to have ceased publication.

CHICAGO BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Mating barley closed at \$1 to \$1.25. Receipts were 123 cars.



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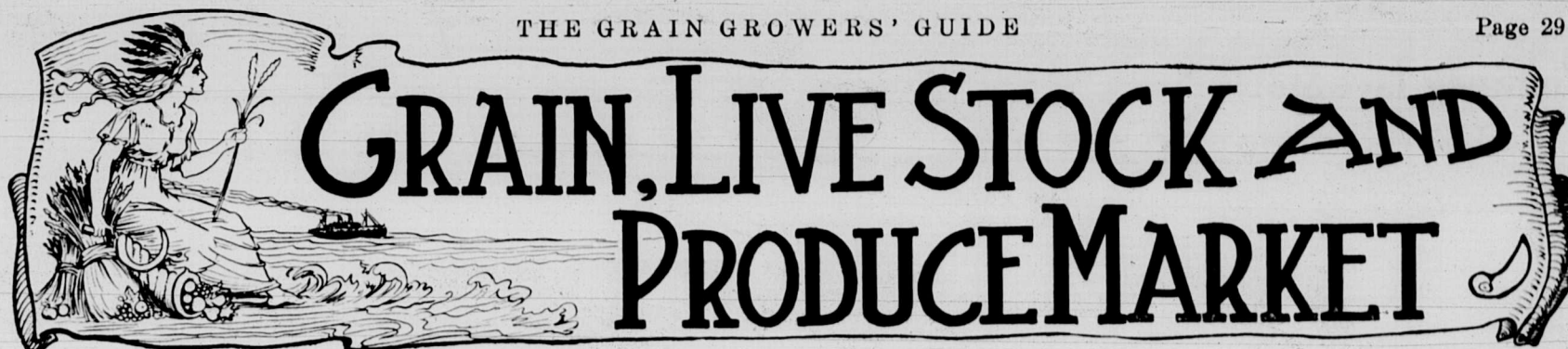
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WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 23)

Wheat.—For the past week we have seen very good values in wheat, the high point of the crop so far both on this side and on the other side of the line. Export enquiry has been very good, and exporters have been busy moving wheat East before the advance in the "at and East" rate, that is, the rate from Buffalo to the Atlantic Seaboard. The percentage of No. 1 and 2 Northern is steadily decreasing, and the receipts are showing more and more tough and low grade grain. During the week the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur served notice on the Trade that they would not assume any responsibility in regard to the condition of tough grain held in store in their terminals. This had the effect of making exporters of tough grain more anxious to get a bigger working margin, and so tough grain has declined a little. We feel that farmers will not with safety hold tough grain in store at the terminals, and such should be sold promptly on arrival. The same remarks apply to feed wheat. Bigger quantities of feed wheat especially are yet to come ahead, and unless all signs fail, the demand will lessen.

A severe car shortage is now being felt at many points throughout the West, and farmers can assist their case very materially by wiring or writing promptly to the Warehouse Commissioner, at Winnipeg, laying full particulars before him. Farmers should also see that the provisions of the "Grain Act" as regards the distribution of cars are strictly adhered to.

While it may be maintained with some reason that prices recently have been held up by the squeeze in the October option, it must be remembered that the new crop is not nearly up to that of other years as regards grade, and very good values will likely be maintained for the next three to six weeks. The prices for early November are ranging from 1 3/4c. to 2 1/4c. under present "Spot" values. However, we expect the spreads will widen for lower grades. The Grain Standards Board will meet on October 24, and their findings will be received with intense interest throughout the West.

Oats.—Oats have moved steadily upward, as the squeeze in the October option became more rigid. We should not be surprised to see oats decline any time now, especially after the October deal is out of the way. The new oats are not grading as well now as they were a fortnight ago or so.

Barley.—Barley has at last wakened up again, and there is a very good demand, and this should continue now the malting season has nicely opened in the United States.

Flax.—Flax has worked up somewhat, being wanted to fill last half October contracts, and as the new flax coming ahead is not nearly up to expectations, much being condemned or rejected, we look for quite high prices in flax to continue.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Table with columns for Wheat, Oats, and Flax, showing prices for various grades and months (Oct, Nov, Dec, May) from Oct 18 to Oct 24.

The quotations for May wheat in the first column are for future delivery under the old style contract, in which No. 2 Northern may be delivered at 3 cents and No. 3 at 10 cents below the contract price. The second column gives the quotations under new style contracts, which may be fulfilled by delivery of No. 3 at 8 cents below contract price.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Table showing cash sales for various grades of wheat (No. 1, 2, 3, 4) and their prices per bushel.

Large table listing various grain types (wheat, barley, oats, flax) and their prices per bushel or car, including rejected and no-grade items.

Table listing Canadian visible grain stocks for Wheat, Oats, and Barley, with columns for 'Tl visible', 'Last week', 'Last year', and 'Pt. William'.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Table showing Canadian visible stocks for Oct. 20, 1911, with columns for Wheat, Oats, and Barley, and sub-columns for 'Tl visible', 'Last week', 'Last year', 'Pt. William', 'Pt. Arthur', 'Depot Har.', 'Meaford', 'Mid. Tiffin', 'Owen Sd.', 'Goderich', 'Sarnia', 'Pt. Ed.', 'Pt. Colb'ne', 'Kingston', 'Prescott', 'Quebec', 'Vic. Harbor'.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on Oct. 20 was 5,898,110.50, as against 5,790,971.50 last week, and 8,143,760.30 last year. Total shipments for the week 285,775.10, last year 4,342,291. The amount of each grade was:

Table showing terminal stocks for various grades of wheat, barley, and other grades, with columns for 1911 and 1910.

Table showing stocks of oats, with columns for 'Ex. 1 C.W.', 'No. 1 White', 'No. 2', 'No. 3 White', 'Mixed', 'Other grades', and 'Barley'.

Total world's shipments were 10,160,000 against 8,488,000 last week and 13,856,000 last year.

Table showing world's shipments by region, with columns for 'This Week' and 'Last Week'.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from OCT. 18 to OCT. 24, INCLUSIVE

Large table with columns for DATE, WHEAT (1-6, Feed, Rej. 1-2, Rej. 2-2, Seeds), OATS (2cw, 3cw), BARLEY (3, 4, Rej., Feed), and FLAX (1NW, 1Man, Re).

The announcement of the terminal elevator companies regarding tough grain, will not interfere in the least with farmers shipping any kind of grain they like. All grain shipped will be received at the terminals and if wet will be dried before it goes into storage. As there is a wide spread in prices in low grade wheat at the line elevators farmers will be well advised to consider well the secondary markets.

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Lake Champlain	Thur. " 26
Empress of Britain	Fri. Nov. 3
Lake Manitoba	Thur. " 9
Empress of Ireland	Fri. " 17
Lake Champlain	Thur. " 23

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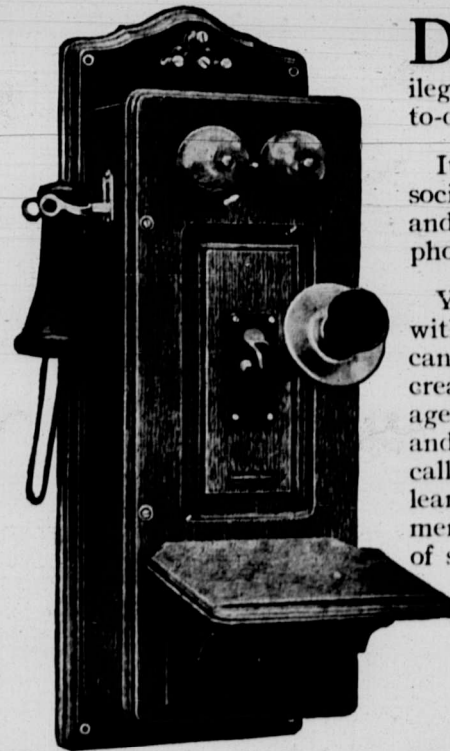
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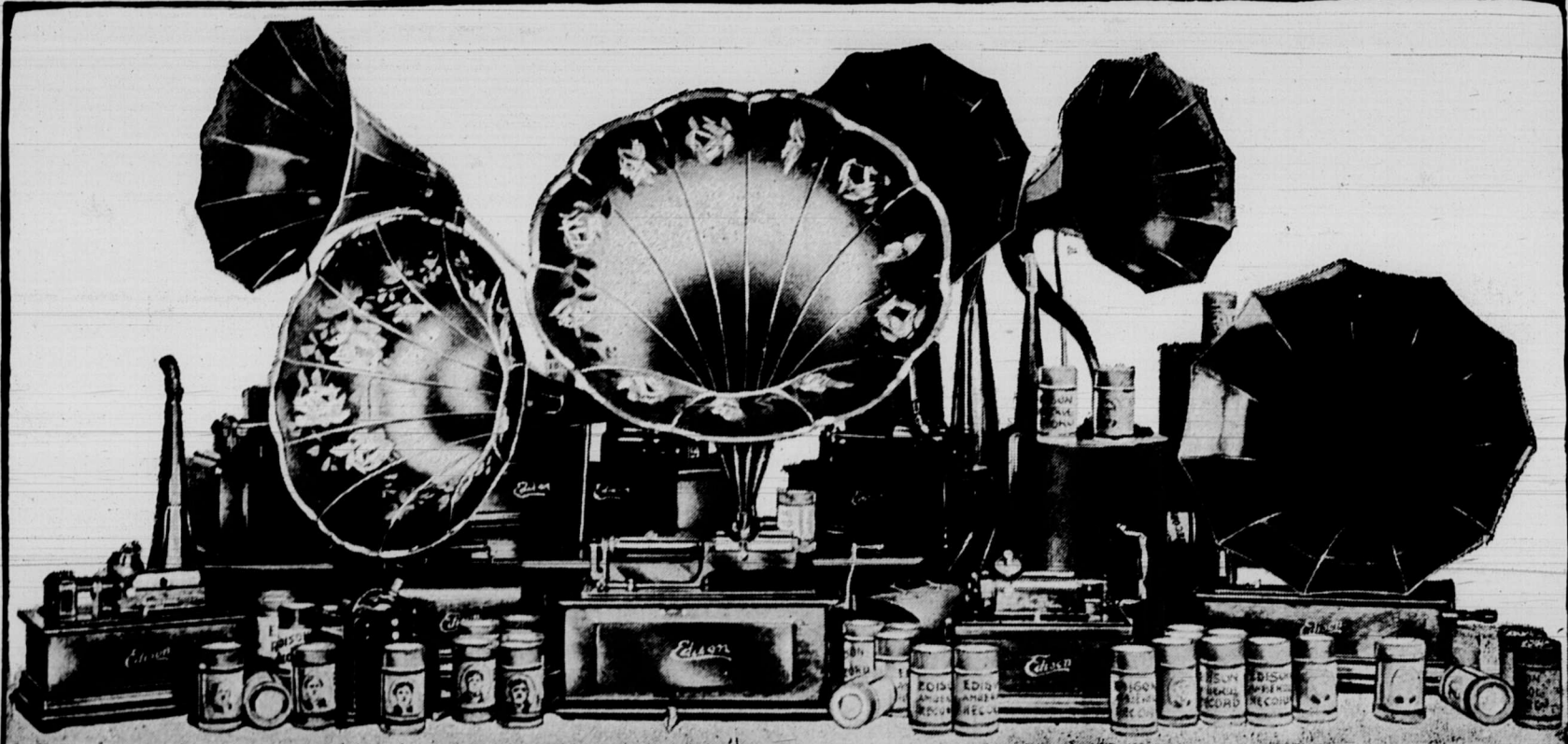
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Get any of the outfits shown above—your choice of records, too. **Simply get the phonograph and the records and use them free just as though they were your own.** Entertain yourself, your family and your friends, too, if you wish, with everything, from the catchiest, newest popular songs, side-splitting minstrels and vaudeville monologues to the famous grand operas, **Amberola** and other records sung by the world's greatest artists. Hear all this to perfection on the Edison Phonograph. After you have had all this entertainment absolutely free, then you may simply send the outfit right back **at our expense.** Now if one of your friends wishes to get such an outfit tell him that he can get the rock-bottom price, on easy payments, too; even as low as **\$2.00 a month without interest.** But that's not what we ask of you. We just want to send you your choice of the latest style Edison Phonograph **free**—your choice of records, too, **all free**—then we'll convince you of the magnificent superiority of the new style Edison. It will cost us a little in express charges to get the phonograph back from you—that is true—but we'll feel amply repaid for that, knowing that we have made you a friend and a walking advertisement of the new style Edison Phonograph.

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