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NOVEMBER 13, 1912

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

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

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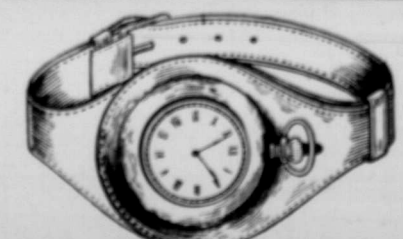
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# News from Ottawa

The Coming Session of Parliament—Will There Be a Redistribution Bill?

(By The Guide Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—After the excitement attending the retirement from the government of Hon. F. D. Monk and the appointment of his successor there has been a temporary lull in the political world. There is always a quiet period at the capital just before the House opens. The ministers devote all the time possible to the framing of the sessional program and the strictest secrecy is usually maintained as to the various items which will make up the Speech from the Throne, at least there is secrecy as to the details, the program being always at least partially revealed by the progress of public events. Such legislation as is called for by the proposed temporary naval policy, the revision of the Bank Act and the sanctioning of the trade agreement with the West Indies has been indicated clearly for weeks and months. One should be able to say as much in regard to the Redistribution bill, which is always supposed to be passed as soon after the taking of the decennial census as possible. Up to the present moment, however, it has been quite impossible to get any authoritative statement as to what the government proposes to do. That is still an open question. That there is a desire on the part of some of the ministers to leave it over because the sessional program is too heavy there is no doubt. It would not be fair to say that back of this desire is a wish to have another general election before the West gets its full measure of representation. They believe, and no doubt honestly, that there is no possibility of the government going to the country for a couple of years, and that no harm would be done by letting the bill stand over. As there is back of the proposed delay no such sinister purpose, it behooves those who think that the bill should be passed so that the country can have an election at any time, to make themselves heard, if the Redistribution bill is not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. A few determined members could serve notice that business would not be allowed to proceed until the government had given a promise to bring down a bill this session. Such a strike would produce the required promise within thirty-six hours. That such a course will be adopted there is little reason to doubt, and for that reason I would venture to predict that a bill will be brought down before the session is many months old. It is up to the Western members who are the most vitally concerned in the matter. If they are in earnest they can force the issue. The probabilities are, however, that between now and November 21, the government will see the point and will not be foolish enough to put such a good card in the hands of the opposition.

### No Fight In Hochelaga

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's request of the Liberals of Hochelaga division of Montreal to allow Hon. Louis Coderre, secretary of state, to be elected by acclamation did not come as much of a surprise to those who watch the trend of political events closely. It would have been better, perhaps, for the Liberals if they had asked their leader for his opinion as soon as Mr. Coderre was named instead of announcing that he would be opposed. When difficulty was experienced in getting a candidate who was prepared to go up against a minister in a bye-election Sir Wilfrid's opinion was sought. His decision that there should be no contest is in keeping with his general conduct in declining to more than generalize when speaking of the navy question, until the government has submitted its policy to the country. He realized that without this pronouncement there was no real issue on the question which led to the retirement of Mr. Monk from the cabinet and that to fight a bye-election battle in Hochelaga under such circumstances was to court almost certain defeat. The ministerialists are rather disappointed than otherwise that there is not to be a contest, because they saw that an election held under the present circum-

stances would in a measure force the Liberals and the Nationalists into the same camp, at least temporarily, and that would be to their advantage in the English-speaking provinces. The Liberal leader doubtless fully realized this and decided not to give his opponents this advantage they were counting on. Once the navy proposals are produced the air will be cleared and the three parties will be free to advocate their respective policies.

### Effect of U. S. Elections

The adherents of both political parties in government and political circles claim to be pleased with the result of the presidential election in the United States. Those who favor the policy of maintaining the Canadian tariff at the present, or a higher, level trot out the old argument that there was no necessity of a trade agreement with the United States because the Democrats will proceed to lower the American tariff walls, thereby giving Canadians access to the market to the south. The friends of reciprocity and wider markets generally are pleased because the Wilson win is a victory for the principle of tariff for revenue and a real tariff of that kind would mean a heavy cut in the present customs imposts. It means, they claim, that the United States with Wilson at the head of affairs will always stand ready to go in for an agreement for free trade in the natural products of the two countries, and that if Canadians do not want that sort of thing it is their own fault. The friends of a lower tariff and a wider market undoubtedly have the best of the argument, no matter how much comfort the protectionists may endeavor to extract out of the low tariff victory. They say, and there is sound logic back of their attitude, that no political party in the United States, no matter how friendly to Canada, is going to give us something for nothing, more particularly as we have rejected a friendly offer already made. As a matter of fact the shaving down of the United States general tariff would probably be of more benefit to the Canadian manufacturers than farmers, because on occasional items a new tariff might permit our manufacturers to seek a market in the United States; but that the American people would throw their market open to the produce of Canadian farms without a quid pro quo is not believed by anyone at the capital who has given serious thought to the matter. There are many however, who are disposed to believe that if the Borden government desires to live to a respectable age it will forget the arguments advanced during the campaign of 1911 and negotiate a fresh agreement with the United States. Such an agreement could no doubt include a number of new features which would save the face of those who hollered so loud about having truck with a nation from which we are now purchasing goods at the rate of one million dollars' worth a day.

### The Cement Duty

There is much curiosity and not a little speculation as to what the minister of finance proposes to do with the cement duties at the approaching session of the House. When the duty was cut from fifty-two to twenty-six cents per barrel to relieve the Western famine the cement merger made such a noise about it that Hon. W. T. White produced figures to show that when the railway rates are taken into consideration, the industry has practically a seventy-five per cent. tariff wall around it. It was remarked at the time that the department had made out such a strong case against the cement makers that it would be impossible to justify a return to the old duties. As already announced the full duties are now being collected again. For the time being no particular harm is being done, as not much cement is being used in the winter. But if the minister of finance desires to adopt a policy at all consistent with the facts and figures produced in support of the temporary remission of

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duty he will provide for a permanent reduction of the cement tariff in his budget speech. This is undoubtedly a matter which should be strongly pressed upon the government by Western members, irrespective of politics, as soon as the session opens. They can find a complete and unanswerable case against the cement octopus in the statements

prepared by the department of finance, and if the argument is strongly pressed it is hard to see how the minister could refuse a permanent reduction in the duties. It is more than likely that he personally is convinced that the duties should be lower and that it would not require much urging to bring about the desired result.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 13th, 1912

## DEFINITE TARIFF POLICY WANTED

Nothing must be allowed to overshadow the tariff question in parliament this winter. Naturally the government will take refuge in the enactment of legislation to provide a tariff commission. Tariff commissions on this continent have been in the past merely bulwarks of the protective system. It needs no commission to discover the iniquities of Canada's tariff laws. The government would be better advised to take hold of the evils of the tariff as they did so commendably in the case of the cement duty. But presumably the government is chary of offending the manufacturers and allied interests, whose influence caused the defeat of reciprocity. Aside from the Reciprocity Pact, which is a splendid measure of freedom as far as it goes, the Liberal party has no definite policy of tariff revision downward. The last official announcements came from Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King on the eve of the last election, and were positive declarations that the protective tariff would be maintained if the Liberal party was returned to power. These declarations were made to the manufacturers publicly, on behalf of the government. During the Macdonald election campaign several prominent Western Liberal members publicly advocated:—

Reciprocity with the United States.

Increase in the British Preference.

General tariff reduction on the necessities of life.

Free Agricultural Implements.

This is very close to the Farmers' Tariff Platform. If the Western Liberals intend to endorse and support this platform through thick and thin, then they are the men that the Western farmers are looking for. But the fact must not be overlooked that the present tariff was made by the Liberal party, and except for the reciprocity agreement, which does not materially affect the tariff on manufactured goods, the Liberal party is still officially committed to the present protective tariff. Acting on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," the organized farmers gave very strong support to the Liberal party in the last election because of their negotiation of the Reciprocity Agreement. The organized farmers have thus earned the right to ask the Western Liberals, and the Liberal party, for a definite and clear-cut statement of their attitude towards the Farmers' Tariff Platform. Prior to 1896 the Liberal party were near free traders, but abandoned their policy when elected to office. Prior to the election last year the majority of the Western Conservatives declared themselves unmistakably for very material tariff reductions, but in office they have forgotten their promises and allow their leaders to regulate their opinions. In view of these facts it is fitting that the Western Liberals should declare whether their endorsement of the Farmers' Tariff Platform is or is not subject to the approval of their party leaders. The Western people have been fed on pre-election promises and post-election forgetfulness for many years. What is needed now is men who will support the Farmers' Tariff Policy not only when in Opposition, but even more forcibly and effectively when in power, regardless of the attitude of the party with which they are affiliated. Is the Liberal party prepared to endorse the policy advocated by the Western Liberals during the past summer? If not, are the Western Liberals prepared to stand by the policy they have advocated, regardless of party? This is the question that thousands of farmers want answered.

## THE PAUPER LABOR HUMBUG

The manufacturers who benefit by the Protective Tariff must of course have arguments of some kind to defend the system which enables them to exact their toll from the long suffering public. If they told the truth and said they believed in Protection because it increased their dividends and made it possible for them to get real money for watered stock, the public might refuse to be robbed for such a purpose. Their arguments, however, are not usually such as will bear inspection. They say, for instance, that they cannot compete with their rivals in other countries because foreign manufacturers have the advantage of cheap labor. "We must have protection," they say, "or our market would be flooded with goods produced by the pauper labor of Europe and we should have to close our factories." And yet our Canadian manufacturers export their goods to Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia and sell them there in competition with goods made right on the ground by this so called "cheap labor," and often against the handicap of hostile tariffs. The fact is that low priced labor is not cheap labor at all. Low priced labor is always unintelligent labor, and consequently it is inefficient and uneconomical. There is an abundance of low priced labor in India and Egypt, and those countries both produce large quantities of raw cotton and use large quantities of manufactured cotton goods. If low priced labor was the cheapest labor the great cotton factories of the world would be in Egypt and India, but instead they are in England and the United States where wages are comparatively high. The countries and the industries which pay the highest wages attract and develop the most intelligent and highly skilled workers, and the result is that although wages are on a higher scale, so much more and better work is done that the cost of labor is actually lowest where wages are highest, provided, of course, that the natural conditions are suited to the industry. In an article on this subject published recently in the Public, and quoted in The Guide, Stoughton Cooley cites the testimony of Wm M. Evarts, a former United States secretary of state, who declared as the result of exhaustive enquiry that: "The average American workman performs from once and a half to twice as much work as the average European workman." The late James G. Blaine, another American authority, a Protectionist, by the way, like Mr. Evarts, after investigating the cost of manufacturing cotton cloth, came to the same conclusion and said: "Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor." Examples in support of this will readily occur to anyone who is familiar with methods of labor in Europe and in this country. Farm labor, for instance, is much more highly paid in Canada than in Britain, but the Canadian hired man, receiving the year round \$20 a month and board, worth altogether \$35 a month, does more than twice as much work as the English farm laborer whose wage is only half that amount. It is the same in other occupations. Low waged labor is always poor labor, and when our manufacturers talk about being unable to compete with the "pauper labor" of Europe, they are only talking humbug.

A considerable number of Canadian newspapers that live on the patronage of Special Privilege are greatly elated over letters that we publish in The Guide criticising our own policy. It seems to agitate these journals that we give our readers the privilege of express-

ing their views, no matter how much they are opposed to our own. We are conducting the Grain Growers' Guide for educational purposes, and for that reason we publish both sides of every question. We want our readers to see what their opponents think and from the multiplicity of advice decide upon the right. The subsidized press publishes only one side of the question and therefore sees only one side. But the day of the subsidized press is passing. The people are demanding the truth.

## RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

A self-contained community being a thing of the past, stagnation and death would speedily follow the stoppage of external and internal trade. England would starve in three weeks, if her food supply from overseas were cut off. In a country so far inland as the Prairie Provinces, our problem is with the railroads, that these arteries of our life do not get clogged up. It is only fair to note that sometimes the freight congestion is increased by causes for which the railroad companies are not responsible, such as the snow blockade or because consignees prefer to use box cars as store rooms, finding it cheaper to pay the demurrage charge of \$1.00 a day until these goods are wanted, than to provide other storage accommodation. No objection could be urged against making the demurrage so high that this practice of withdrawing freight cars from their proper use would not pay. But the onus of the grain congestion rests upon the railways more than upon anyone else. While they exact \$1.00 a day from the farmer who fails to get his car filled within twenty-four hours, however far he may be from the railway, the company may move it as slowly as it likes once the car is filled. Many farmers' grain took from six to ten weeks last winter to reach the head of the lakes. Thousands of bushels spoiled before reaching the terminals, yet the farmers had no remedy. As shown in a recent issue fourteen of the American States have enacted Reciprocal Demurrage laws. The railways are taxed up to five dollars per car per day for failure to move freight once it is loaded, and the car must be forwarded at least fifty or sixty miles per day or the railway is again taxed up to five dollars per car per day. This is simply justice, making both parties to a shipping contract equally responsible for needless delay. It is more than time that Canadian railways were brought under demurrage penalties. Why should the farmer be taxed for slight delays, delays for which there is very good excuse while the railway goes unpunished for a constant series of wearisome, wilful and damaging delays? The general opinion of Canada, perhaps fostered by railway influence, is that the Board of Railway Commissioners would be exceeding its powers in bringing the railways to time by means of reciprocal demurrage. But the 1908 amendment to the Canada Railway Act, clearly gives this power in the following section:—

"The Board may make regulations, applying generally or to any particular railways or any portion thereof, imposing charges for default or delays by any company in furnishing accommodation, appliances, or means as aforesaid or in receiving, loading, carrying, unloading or delivering traffic and may enforce payment of such charges by companies to any person injuriously affected by such faults or delay."

That is very plain, as laws go. They have the power. The need is urgent. It is up to the Railway Commission.

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### THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

The great political landslide in the United States which has elected Woodrow Wilson to the White House, supported by majorities in both Houses of Congress will be looked upon with much satisfaction throughout Western Canada. Woodrow Wilson is a democrat in more than the party sense, and his administration will be marked by persistent efforts to bring the Republic to the position which its fathers intended it to occupy. Steadily the president-elect has grown in the confidence of the American people. His clear-cut declarations of policy have appealed to the public as the utterances of a statesman who realizes the responsibility of public office, and at heart has the public welfare. Though steadfastly opposed to the reign of plutocracy, the president-elect possesses none of the qualities of the demagogue. Neither is he an untried man. His record as governor of New Jersey has stamped him as one who is capable of giving practical application to the theories that claim his support. His brilliant career as president of the Princeton University enabled him to study from an unbiased standpoint the problems of the world's greatest Republic, and his great constitutional work on the United States marked him as the most farseeing statesman of the Union. With Woodrow Wilson at the helm, the American ship of state, if manned by an able crew during the next four years, will make splendid progress towards the Port of Democracy. When accepting the nomination of the Democratic party Mr. Wilson declared in favor of the tariff for revenue only, as has been in force in Great Britain for the past sixty years. He will find tremendous opposition to this policy, but he is not the type of man to be deterred by difficulties. Canada has much interest in Mr. Wilson's career, because a movement towards Democracy in the United States will give great impetus to a similar movement in Canada.

### RAILWAY SUBTERFUGES

In another column we publish an article issued by the Railway Publicity Bureau to justify their extortionate freight rates in the West. The argument appears to be that if rates are reduced the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific will be put out of business. It is also contended by the railways that the huge profits of the C.P.R. are not due to extortion. It is rather difficult to understand where the profits of the C.P.R. come from, if not out of the pockets of the people. The railways at last realize that they are facing an enlightened and determined public opinion, and they are adopting every subterfuge that the human brain can concoct to prevent being forced to give the people a square deal. It is no argument to point out how much better conditions are today than fifty years ago. We all know that there has been an improvement and that there is going to be more improvement. Freight rates must come down in the West to the same level as in the East, and the railways of Canada must be taken out of the hands of the private corporations. There seems no other remedy for the desperate situation which the country now faces owing to the immense and unscrupulous power of the railways.

### LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

The Parliament of Canada has no mandate from the people to spend the public money on a navy. The people must pay the bill and should be consulted. The proper method by which to secure the opinion of the people is by a referendum. The government should put its proposals in the form of a referendum ballot, and let the people who pay the bill decide the matter. The attempt to secure the voice of the people on any one question

at a general election is only a political dodge. If the government calls an election and is defeated, it will not prove that the people are opposed to a navy. It will prove nothing in regard to matters of policy. The government is not endangering its life by a referendum, but the people will have a real voice in the affairs of the nation. The people of Canada are tired of the domination of a handful of politicians of either stripe. The Referendum must come and the naval question is a good one to begin on. Can Mr. Borden measure up to his pre-election pledges?

### COMBINE IN SHOE-MAKING EXPOSED

Most of us have wondered why Canadian-made boots and shoes were so much dearer than English makes of the same grade. We have also wondered what peculiarities there were in Canadian conditions that made it necessary for our footwear manufacturers to keep boosting their prices. Part of the explanation may be gleaned from the finding of the board of investigation appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the operations of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada. After an exhaustive inquiry the majority report, supported by the chairman, Judge Laurendeau, finds that this company is a combine, which unduly restricts and prevents the manufacture of shoes in Canada. An offshoot of the United Shoe Machinery company, of Boston, which has a monopoly grip on the factories throughout the United States, this Canadian combine adopted methods as original as effective. Instead of holding up the factories for excessive prices on the machinery sold to them, they simply leased the necessary machines at reasonable charges. One innocent little clause, however, was inserted in all their contracts, which turned out to mean a great deal, namely, that factories leasing machinery from them must not use machines made by any other firm. Now, as the United Machinery company controlled patents on machines which are absolutely needed by up-to-date shoe factories, this provision brought about as complete a monopoly as though other machinery companies had been got out of the way by means of dynamite. The member of the board of inquiry who could not agree with his colleagues was W. J. White, K.C., representing the combine, who contended that their leasing contracts did not "unduly" restrict trade. The guilty combine, as soon as the reports were made public, at once issued a statement that within six months they would be ready to change their business methods so as to comply with the law. Whether the Government should take at their word a trust which has fought every step of the investigation, even taking the Dominion law to the Privy Council in an effort to have it declared unconstitutional, may well be doubted. A better lesson to this and similar combines who treat the Canadian people as a vast private preserve for the cultivation of their own fortunes, would be to force it to dissolve, or else to cancel its patents. The leopard will not change its spots of its own accord.

### BEWARE OF BOGUS CO-OPERATION

The success of the Grain Growers' Grain company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, together with the general campaign being conducted by the farmers of the West in favor of co-operation brings in its wake large numbers of fraudulent co-operative schemes. Never in the history of this country were there ever so many concerns travelling under the guise of co-operation. Business concerns are realizing that it is a valuable asset to have a large number of farmer shareholders, and many of them put forward the plea of co-operation. The word "co-operation" is being terribly abused in this country. The two outstanding successful examples we have

mentioned above, are being quoted as proof of the benefits that are sure to follow the organization of any co-operative company. Undoubtedly there are attempts being made to form legitimate co-operative companies, but at the same time there are a large number that are only schemes employed to get the farmers' money without giving a dollar's worth for a dollar. Every farmer when approached to buy stock in a so-called "co-operative" company can well afford to exercise great care. There are thousands of farmers in the Prairie Provinces who know to their sorrow that everything is not "co-operation" that is advertised as such. When the farmers in any community get together to form a co-operative company, it is all in their own hands and they know it is safe. When it is some outside company that is endeavoring to sell stock they will be well advised to have a thorough investigation made by a reliable party before investing any money in the enterprise.

It is most distressing to see an intelligent business man like George Lane, of Calgary, selling Canadian cattle in Chicago, and imagining that he is making a profit by getting \$10.25 per hundredweight, instead of \$6.00 per hundredweight in Winnipeg. Mr. Lane does not seem to realize that he is losing money by this transaction, yet the fact is he is getting poorer every day, and if he ships those cattle to Chicago, and Chicago prices are sufficiently high, he must soon be bankrupt. We regard it as our bounden duty to warn Mr. Lane of his impending danger. Our authority for such a warning is the Winnipeg Telegram, the Toronto News, Sir Rodmond Roblin, J. A. M. Aikens, M.P., R. B. Bennett, M.P., Hon. Robert Rogers, and Hon. W. J. Roche. Poor Mr. Lane! We trust he is warned in time.

We are not publishing our Referendum questions in this issue, but they will be published again next week. It is only four weeks now until the ballot will be published and we hope that every reader is making preparation to mark his preference opposite to each of these eight important questions. Some of our readers are still mistaking the announcement for the ballot. But the ballot will be published only once and that on December 11. Watch for it, and mark it promptly.

"Well," said the politician canvassing an old supporter, "I hope I can depend upon having your vote again."

"Yes," said the voter. "As long as you do what's right you can always count on me."

"Oh, but that's no good," returned the politician. "There are plenty of people will support me when I'm right, but what I want is people who will support me when I'm wrong."

Among the many abominations of Protection is the tariff on brides. The West wants wives for its bachelor farmers, but when they enter the country they have to pay duty on their trousseaus and wedding presents. A prospective bride who landed at Montreal recently with her railway ticket and \$10 in her purse had to hand half her money to a customs officer.

The lower duty on cement which was in force during the last five months brought more money into the Dominion treasury than the high rate in the corresponding period last year. The duty was halved and the imports more than doubled. Thus lower tariffs mean larger revenues as well as cheaper materials.

That journalistic Goliath, the Toronto News, seems to lack even the courage of its Biblical prototype.

# The Landlord's Tribute

Showing how the Land System of England stifles Progress, Robs the Workers and Develops Slum Districts that breed national dangers. The Taxation of Land Values would force the ducal landlord to free the people. Canadian cities are tending towards the same conditions and Canadian farms also. The Taxation of Land Values will force the Speculator to Loosen his Deadly Grip

Parts of a Report Upon Sheffield, England, in the London and Manchester Daily News of June 10, 1912, by R. L. Outhwaite.

During a century Sheffield has grown from a town of 30,000 inhabitants to be a mighty manufacturing centre of 454,653 people, with a world conquering industry based on the fashioning of steel to individual needs and national folly. But those who sowed have not garnered the harvest; that has gone to the ground landlords, and in particular to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. I owe it to Mr. Chas. Paul, author of "Forgotten Facts on the History of Sheffield" and "An Old English Village" (St. Catherine's Press, Price 6d.) that I was able to understand the evolution of this tragedy.

We left the centre of the city and in a few minutes were in Attercliffe, the dark realm of the clan of Tubal Cain. Black clouds of smoke hung low, poisoning the atmosphere, obliterating the sky; the begrimed streets, the toil stained workers, the squalor and overpowering evidences of the gigantic remorseless activities were suggestive of the grim brutality of industrialism. A century ago this was Attercliffe Common, a place of pleasant meadows on the crystal Don, a part of the 63,000 acres of common land which in 1767 lay within a twelve mile radius of the Sheffield parish church. The inclosure award dealing with Attercliffe Commons was made in 1820, in the childhood of men still living, and "the most noble Charles, Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor of Sheffield," secured an area here of over 60 acres. Within the last thirty years the population of Attercliffe has grown from 6,000 to 60,000, and large works are now massed on what was common land. Mr. Paul pointed out one crowded area of three acres, the site of which went to the Duke of Norfolk when the people were spoiled of Oaks Green.

We passed into Brightside division, another industrial territory under tribute to the Duke. A pleasing name is Salmon Pastures, recalling the once verdant river banks. It lay within the ancient demesne of the Duke of Norfolk. Industry has covered it with bricks and mortar and pays dearly for the privilege.

## The Price of Progress

The Duke has here, as elsewhere, low-lying land unfit for building purposes. The manufacturers have difficulty in getting rid of ashes and refuse. The Duke permits them to tip onto this land at the rate of 6d. or more a load until they have made it fit to provide him with ground rents as building land. In 1906 there was a vacant space here slightly over an acre in extent—an unconsidered trifle; it produced no income and so it paid no rates. Then the Sheffield education committee, purchased it and had to pay the price of progress—£2,231 and costs.

We pass one world-conquering firm after another. Here, for instance, are the works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, covering 100 acres and employing 6,000 men. From this point back to the Wicker, in the city is a distance of two miles and in one continuous row stretch the works of the mighty firms established on ducal land. On the hillside in the distance one saw the massed



THE LANDLORD'S CRIME

An interior view of the sleeping quarters of a city tenement home. Four children and their parents occupy this room, which is one of the best appointed in the tenement district of Chicago. The experience of this household is the experience of thousands of households on this continent, the picture having duplicates in every city of large proportions. It is to prevent such a condition of affairs, which cannot but prove injurious in the long run to the health of the occupants of such rooms, that the taxation of land values is advocated.

dwellings of the workers at Pittsmoor, who pay ground rent to the present Duke for occupation of land that his ancestor secured under the Brightside award. We pass the Rotterdam railway that in the days of its construction paid tribute to the ducal estate. So in the manufacturing quarter of Sheffield one saw on all sides how progress was fructified in ground rents for His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. Thanks to Mr. Paul's investigations I was able to trace the similar history of ducal property situated in more favored residential districts. Under an Enclosure award in 1791 the then Duke secured 1,393 acres, and villadom now occupies the site; under another 7,000 acres went to him for the benefit of his descendants.

## How Slums Grow

We passed into the Bailey Street area of back to back houses, of which Sheffield has 17,000, and inspected foul evil-smelling habitations. Here death reaps a full harvest at the rate of 40 per thousand comparable with the 8 per thousand amongst the villas of Fulwood suburb. From there we went to the Scotland street area, of which Councillor Bashforth remarked: "This area should be swept away, but it cannot be done under the present system owing to the cost, but under the land values tax it would clear itself for the site is of high value."

We passed out of these horrible areas into West Bar, a main thoroughfare, which, with streets leading thereto, has been improved by the Corporation at a cost of £13,926. Great hoardings along vacant lot frontages attest that the Corporation, as in the case of its slum clearances, has not been able to dispose of land purchased and that the ratepayers are bearing a heavy burden of loss. And right down onto these frontages come the slum areas within a stone's throw of the Town Hall. If rating had been on the basis of land value the slums would have been swept away and these improvements would have brought such an increased revenue to

the treasury that there would have been profit in place of loss. So whether it be a matter of slum clearances or street widening, one sees the present rating system wrecking municipal endeavor.

## The Ducal Tribute

We passed on to the New Street Improvement area lying near the Market Buildings. Here, the Corporation has taken the first steps towards a clearance, having purchased property at a cost of £145,987. The need was great because we went to one point down a narrow alley and struck a pest spot, a whiff from which sent us hurrying back. Here again the Duke of Norfolk levied a heavy toll. This area lies in the midst of the busiest business thoroughfares of the city, alongside the Great Central Railway Station. A land value tax would have swiftly swept it clean. Then we came to the Market Buildings and the evidence of ducal plunder again became the predominant feature of our investigation. The Duke of Norfolk owned the Market site and buildings, and as Lord of the Manor had sole right to maintain a market in Sheffield. The Corporation bought him out and paid £526,000 and £5,292 in transfer expenses. At the outside £100,000 would have covered the value of the buildings.

Then we turned into the Park territory—so called because it was once the park of the Duke of Norfolk's manor house. Councillor Bashforth pointed out a small corner shop. Mr. Unwin, a draper, had held it on a lease from the Duke at £5 1s per annum. When the lease had still 6½ years to run, the tenant approached the Duke for a renewal. He had to surrender the unexpired term and for a forty years' lease contract to pay £150 per annum and spend £1,000 on the property.

Round the corner in Duke Street we saw the Park Wesleyan church. The site, in area about a quarter of an acre was held in 99 years' lease, expiring in 1895, at an annual ground rent of £8 16s. In 1899 the Duke of Norfolk advertised

the site for public sale, but on representations from the chapel trustees he sold it to them privately for £2,800. A small frontage was reserved for the Duke and is now occupied by a butcher's shop. The Duke has been more generous to his co-religionists for whom he has erected a magnificent church at Arundel out of the wealth of Sheffield.

## How Castles are Supported

Then we went up the slope still on ducal territory, into a miserable congested area where inhabited hovels are mixed up with others untenanted and in ruins. We stopped at one tumble down cottage to talk with a miner and his wife. The whole abode of two little cribs above and two below only provided the space of a small room. There was a hole through the outer wall. The rent is 4s. 9d. per week and helps to maintain Arundel Castle. And just beyond this crowded area, within a mile of the centre of the city, stretch the green pasture fields of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. These fields block the extension of the city in this direction, they ring around the congested Park area preventing the spreading out of people. Councillor Bashforth informed

me that in Sheffield cottages are built on the average at the rate of 45 on an acre, at a ground rent of £1 10s. each and so one may attribute to this land a minimum value of £1,500 an acre and to the area of 63 acres a total value of about £100,000. This block is rated at £79 and as "agricultural" land will contribute £20 or so to the expenditure of the city and to the finance of education and poor relief, that is to say, about as much as five cottages letting at 6s. a week. A land values tax would unlock this area.

## Education is Stifled

I then took a penny tram to Osgathorpe and walked along Earl Marshal road, with pasture fields belonging to the Duke of Norfolk on each side, comprising an area of 61 acres. The Educational Committee in 1910 bought an acre of this land for an extension of the Ower Lane school. The price paid was £1,512 10s. and costs. The 61 acres of surrounding "agricultural" land are assessed at £90 and contribute a few pounds to the rates. During the last 38 years the Education Authority has spent £153,657 on sites for elementary schools. Of this sum £34,000 has been paid to the Duke for 20 acres. Eleven acres which cost £22,000 were derelict and went unratified. The other nine acres which cost £12,000 were assessed at from £1 10s. to £2 per acre and contributed about £5 to the rates. Under a land values tax there would be a different story to tell.

I called on Ald. Sir William Clegg, ex-Lord Mayor and leader of the Liberal party, who expressed himself as strongly in favor of the rating of land values, so that landowners benefiting from municipal expenditure, like the Duke of Norfolk through the tramways, should pay their fair contribution. The force of Sir William Clegg's argument is revealed in the abstract of accounts for the city under the head "Property and Permanent Works and Outlay of a Capital Nature." Total cost or outlay to March 25, 1910,

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# The Railway Defence

The average Western man takes it for granted that because the Canadian Pacific Railway is a highly prosperous undertaking, it has become such by charging exorbitant rates on Western produce. Hence he

is now demanding that there shall be a general revision of rates by the Railway Board; in particular that those in the Canadian West shall be reduced to the level of those in the Western States, where population is very much greater, notwithstanding that the American railways are at this moment pressing the Inter-State Commerce Commission for leave to increase their rates in order to keep up with the enhanced cost of operation.

This want of logic in his position appears in a clearer light when he tells us in the next breath that new railways must be built forthwith to serve the constantly growing needs of the West; as if the foreign investor, from whom we get all our money, was a stupid person who liked to witness the forcing down of rates by popular clamor, indeed, is encouraged thereby to open up more freely for Canadian enterprises.

## Greater Cost of Operation

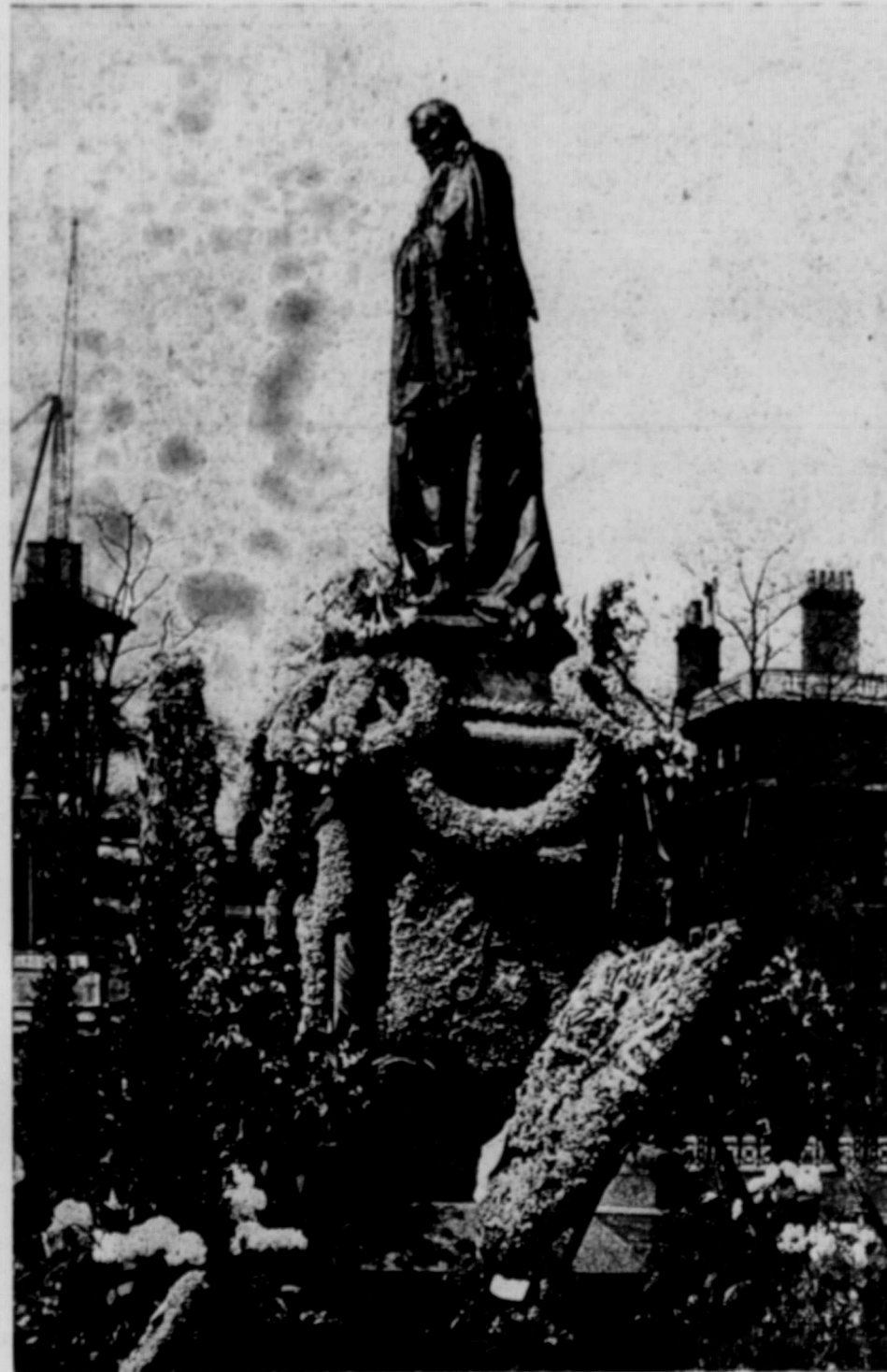
Canadian roads, including of course, the Canadian Pacific, are suffering just as acutely as the American ones from the increase in the cost of operation, arising from higher wages to employees, and the higher price of materials. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific are as yet only in course of construction and will need all the capital they can procure from England or France for many a day to come. The Dominion Government section of the Grand Trunk Pacific is costing four or five times more than the original estimate, while the three per cent. bonds which the Government guaranteed for the section between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert, are selling considerably below par. Meantime, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have guaranteed bonds of the face value of about \$80,000,000 for local lines and the railway promoter is as busy as he can be throughout Eastern Canada.

On top of this the West is straining every nerve to attract additional foreign capital to its lands and townsites as well as to local manufactures; for the prevailing inflation has reached the stage when no one cares to buy, because he has not the money to buy with, and equities are being eaten up by interest and taxes. Assuming, therefore, that the West could make out a good case for rate reduction, the question is whether this is an opportune time to reduce. That is a matter of public policy, however, with which Judge Drayton has nothing to do, although obviously of vital importance to all who wish to see the national credit preserved at home and abroad.

## Monopoly If Weaker Lines Go Bankrupt.

The Canadian Pacific is strong enough to withstand any attack, but other companies are not in that happy situation; besides which any injury it receives is bound to react in the London market upon Canadian securities in general. The Western man does not apparently know that the surest way to create railway monopoly, which he so much dreads, is to force the weaker lines into bankruptcy and thus leave them a prey to financial interests willing and able to consolidate them or turn them into alliances, under the control of a few men of large wealth. This has been the history of nearly all the vast railway aggregations in the United States, and it may repeat itself in Can-

The following article was given to the Press a few weeks ago by the Railway Press Bureau, and is published to create public sentiment to save the Railways from being Forced to Reduce their Rates to an equitable basis. It has been published quite generally in the Eastern Press



## THE DECORATION OF LORD BEACONSFIELD'S STATUE ON PRIMROSE DAY

This year's adornment of the Beaconsfield Statue in London had some new features. On the front panel facing St. Margaret's Church was a huge oval wreath of primroses, enclosing the cypher of the Primrose League, done in violets. The panel facing Victoria Street was entirely covered with primroses on which was an Earl's Coronet and the motto: "Imperium et Libertas," in violets. On the side towards the House of Parliament the same flowers were used for the words: "Peace with Honour."

ada if we allow the platform orator to play too big a role in the supervision of rates.

## C.P.R. Not "Merciless."

The notion that the Canadian Pacific has grown rich through being merciless to the settler is absurd on its face, and will be exploded once for all at the present inquiry. Its progress has been due primarily to the rapid development of the country it traverses, the development in turn being due in great part to its own immense energy; while among the secondary causes may be mentioned as highly capable yet at the same time economical management, and its foresight in keeping in its hands such

sources of revenue as the telegraph, express and sleeping car services, which nearly every other road in North America has turned over to outside companies.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the West, on which its own prosperity hinged, it adopted from the first the policy of granting the lowest rates it could possibly afford to grain, cattle and other commodities originating there, that they might be sold to the best advantage. The rates on merchandise entering the West are not so important to the farmer, the value of what he ships out being many times greater than the cost of what he brings in; but even in that case the tolls have always been reasonable.

This is merely the application on a conspicuous scale of the principle of charging what the traffic will bear, a process which the agitator construes as meaning that the railway charges the settler all he can pay

and live; when in reality it is but a form of the graduated taxation so popular in the West and brought to perfection in England by Lloyd George, whereby taxes are levied in such a manner as to relieve the poor by laying extra burdens on the rich. Such freight as dry goods or boots and shoes pays a higher rate than wheat for the same length of haul in order that wheat, a lower-priced commodity, may be carried to its distant market at a rate that leaves the grower a profit. Clearly if it were charged the same rate as merchandise, a car load would eat its head off long before it reached Liverpool from the Canadian harvest field.

The Canadian Pacific pays 10 per cent. per annum to its shareholders, but of this only 7 per cent. comes out of earnings, the remaining 3 per cent. being interest derived from investments and from deferred payments for land sales. Who would wish to return to the gloomy period when Canada was represented in London by a bankrupt Grand Trunk? Where is the Western farmer who is not netting more from his labor and capital, saying nothing of the increase in the value of his land, which the railway is the chief instrumentality in bringing about?

Since 1885 the Company has spent millions upon millions in improving its road, the benefits of which are shared to a considerable extent by the farmer, and in reducing rates, local and through, certainly for his benefit as much as for its own. Its outlays in promoting immigration have reached enormous proportions, and here again the settler has been a gainer.

## As Low As In Western States

There is no sense in comparing its rates with those in force between New York and Philadelphia, Montreal and Toronto or Chicago and Buffalo, but they compare favorably with those in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and are very much lower than the rates that prevailed in older States when they were of the same age and in the same stage of development as the Canadian West.

The truth is the Western argument is largely based on the exaggerations and misconceptions of the stump. Here is even so staid a body as the Winnipeg Board of Trade declaring in an official circular that there has been no reduction in rates from Winnipeg since the time, nearly 30 years ago, when Mr. Van Horne said that rates would naturally fall as the volume of traffic increased.

## Repeated Reductions

As a matter of fact, reductions have been made over and over again, and any of the older members of the Board could have learnt this by looking at their books and comparing the rates of 1886 with those of to-day. The story cannot be told in full in a newspaper, but taking wheat, an important article, the rate from Winnipeg to Fort William has been reduced in that period from 28 to 10 cents per 100 pounds, that is, from 16.8 cents to 6 cents a bushel; or, to put it in another way, the shipper can now send 2½ bushels and more for the same money it formerly cost to send one.

## West "Is Faring Well"

There have been equally striking reductions in the wheat rates from Brandon and other points on the main line

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## "WE DON'T BELIEVE IN WOMEN"

You will observe that the above remark is a quotation and will probably surmise that it was made by a member of the opposite sex. But, alas! no! It is the very brilliant speech of a woman who had strayed into a meeting of the Political League held in Winnipeg on October 31.

Now, what do you think of that—a woman to say that she does not believe in women? No wonder some of the men have their doubts about us when members of our own sex are going about inane declaring that we are no good. I dare say that in her own case the lack of faith is justified—she ought to know—but it was hardly decent to try to drag us all down to her level.

It might interest you to know that of the six people who spoke in favor of suffrage that evening only two were women. The executive of this Political Equality League is half men and half women, and I believe the membership is pretty evenly divided between the sexes. That much is encouraging, for you know we can never get the franchise until those who have it are willing to give it to us.

This organization, realizing that a great many men and women are not yet in favor of woman's enfranchisement, is entirely educational in its aims.

They are trying to bring the women who have good husbands and don't feel the need of the ballot personally to take some interest in the welfare of their fellow-women.

They are doing their best to stiffen the backbone of those young women who are afraid to declare themselves in favor of suffrage lest it make them unpopular with men.

Lastly, they are working on the hard shells of prejudice of those men who dispose of us in a single sentence: "Woman's place is the home."

What I have always hankered to know is who says it is our place. As nearly as I can find out it was by no divine revelation that this conclusion was reached. Some man said so and it was echoed around the world because most men felt so. They decided that woman's place was the home, because they wanted her to stay there. I never yet knew a man who had any fondness for washing dishes and scrubbing floors, so they think it is the ideal work for a woman. I wouldn't so much mind them saying we ought to do it, if they wouldn't insist that we like it.

They declare that a woman feels differently about these things when it is her own home. Most of us know that this "own home" enthusiasm lasts anywhere from a week to a month, after which it is plain dish washing and scrubbing without any tucks and lace edging. But men choose to think differently, and there are enough girls going around with minds like blank gramophone records trying to catch the man's point of view and echo it to confirm them in their belief.

However, it is evident that women are not going to "stay put" much longer. There is a general upheaval among them, not only in England but in every country in the world, and it seems to me that this is proof positive that there is something fundamentally wrong with their present position. No movement spreads like an infection all over the world as this has done without there being at the bottom of it a great human need.

I wish all our readers would get Olive Schreiner's splendid book "Woman and Labor" and read what she has to say concerning the general unrest among women, for no man or woman could read this book without having a broader outlook upon life as a result. It is sold by the book department of The Guide for \$1.25. Read it. It will do you good.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and please accept this as a personal invitation to write to us on any of the questions that come up for discussion in this page or any others that are of interest to women.

## WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT ON THE CHILDREN?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I shall be much obliged if you will send the two booklets: "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and the one on Maternity, for which I enclose 10 cents. The former seems to me to be a subject on which too much care and thought cannot be taken. Can the children be told these truths and still retain the cleanness of thought and innocent purity we would wish them to? Of course, I agree that after 15 or 16 years of age they should know something, but when one hears of little tots of 6 and 7 being told, I cannot think it right, for how can they understand the gravity of it all? However, I am quite open to conviction. Many thanks for the many pleasant moments spent reading your pages in The Guide.

Yours truly,

SENGA.

As I have already said, if the children could be kept in ignorance I think it would be desirable, but when it becomes a question of their being told by some ignorant little child at school or by their parents there seems to me to be only one answer.—F.M.B.

## A TIGHT-WAD'S WIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Why should a wife have to ask for money? Has she not as good a right to it as her husband? When a woman marries a man who has always

they can't spare their wives one dollar to spend as they like.

I myself have driven seventeen miles to town, shopped all day and maybe with a baby nursing and done without my dinner to have the extra quarter to buy some thing I needed for the children, when I knew my husband to go down town and spend a couple of dollars with the boys, but never say to me, come and have some dinner, nor would he give me the money to pay for it, or what I'd buy in the store I could buy and sit and wait till he'd come around with the pocketbook to pay for it. My! but a woman would not need to have much pride when tied to a man like that. Still he is a good fellow; thinks I'm safe to be let buy it and him pay for it. As, of course, he makes all the money because he has the handling of it, he thinks it is all his hard earning. When a woman raises a family of children, does all the sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, baking, churning, scrubbing, sweeping, making beds, cleaning dishes, dusting, cleaning stoves, making quilts, putting up fruits and pickles, put in a garden, raise chickens, weed a garden, and take care of the vegetables in the fall, pack butter for winter and have a couple of hundred dollars' worth to sell, don't you think she is earning her board and a couple of print dresses in a year? He has got so used to her not asking for anything for herself that he thinks she does not want anything, when at the same time

## GREATNESS

By Arthur Wallace Peach.

Fame had no laurel wreaths for her to wear,  
In quiet ways her simple life was spent,  
In factions' strife and plots she had no share,  
Nor in the fevered cry of discontent.

No noble ends she served, so one might say  
Who knew not of the beauty of her heart,  
Or how her love had cheered life's hours gray,  
And soothed with gentle touch grief's searing smart.

In hearts who knew her love, her name recalls  
Sweet memories that brighter grow with years,  
And thoughts not of her place in storied halls,  
But how her kiss could banish childish tears!

been very generous before marriage and buys her all kinds of bon bons and presents, she little dreams of what is in store for her. He often soon forgets to bring her a treat when he goes to town, he never forgets to treat the boys or himself. He forgets the little woman who is raising his children, working not only ten hours a day, but oftener eighteen hours out of twenty-four to try and keep his home neat and clean and the children clothed and fed, working so hard and hungering for a word or look that will show he appreciates all her efforts to do all the work without hired help, and trying to do it without any conveniences at all. She makes butter to sell and he takes it to town when he goes (for she can't take time for that); he'll sell the butter and eggs, treat the fellows he meets, get his tobacco, and if money is scarce pays for his keep in town. If there is any left he puts it in his pocket, and if she asks him for the price of her butter he only laughs at her and asks her what she wants money for, she never goes anywhere to spend it! He forgets maybe she has not fit clothes to go anywhere, and has pride enough to stay at home if she can't go out looking as well dressed as the majority of women. When she asks for money to get some little wants for herself he'll grumble about spending so much money; it takes so much to keep the things running, when at the same time she has not had a new hat in eight years or a new coat. Now, don't laugh, reader, for I just know cases as bad as this. Men that spend more money in tobacco in the year than it takes to clothe their wives, and they never get too hard up to do without that, but

she loves nice clothes and would take care of them if she had them. Oh! it makes my heart ache when I think of so many sacrifices a woman makes and then is told he is the only one who is making a dollar when he has sons working on the farm, so that he has not had to hire a man for years, and when the boys ask for a few dollars he curses and asks what they want with money. At the same time he'll go to town and stay for a couple of days with his team in the livery barn and paying for his board in the hotel, but he thinks if his sons go to town they should go without any expense.

Now, I have asked for money when I did not get it. Maybe, if I asked a couple of times he'd pull out a little change and give it so grudgingly that my pride rose in my throat so that I could not speak, and I would rather do without it than ask it of him. I feel I have a perfect right to a share; I at least might have a hired girl's wages, for I know I work too hard to save every penny I can, and we are not poor. We own six quarters of land, and have good crops and plenty of stock and machinery, good buggies and covered cutters, but they are not for me to use, as I have too much work to do to take time to visit. If I want to go anywhere or for a drive, I'm told they are tired driving, they would rather lie on the couch and smoke and sleep, while I do my work. Now, thank God, every man is not like this. Maybe it is my fault, for I always felt I should be used like a helpmate in place of a slave.

Hope I have not written too much. I am a subscriber for The Grain Growers' Guide, but I have never had time to

write any for it, but would often like to when I read what others have to say. I should be patching the week's washing now in place of writing this, but please forgive me for forgetting myself and letting my thoughts run back over the past, which is not a pleasant thing to do sometimes, and I try and do my duty so that I will not be found wanting when I am weighed in the balance at that great day. It is by His grace that I have been able to put a smiling front on to the world and only God knows the heart aches and pains I have endured for my dear children's sake, and would do it over again if need be. "Bless His holy name."

## A NORTHWEST WOMAN.

I hope you will forgive me if I say that I think you are to blame for your condition, not because you feel you should be treated as a helpmate, but because you do not insist upon that kind of treatment. There is no virtue in submitting to any such indignity either for your own sake or your children's. It is time that husband of yours was jerked up short and made to right about face. You ought to go away to visit some of your friends for a few months, if you have any down East or out West and make a point of getting some fashionable clothes while you are away. In the meantime they will have an opportunity of learning how hard you work. If you are as well off as you say there must be some means by which you can secure the money. At any rate, if I were you I would institute a change today.—F.M.B.

## A MAN WHO IS A DISGRACE TO THE NAME

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read your letter in The Grain Growers' Guide with much interest about the poor wives of the well-to-do farmers. I would like to take the opportunity to express my experience about men. I have a friend who is mother of three boys. This woman is a hard working woman, has taken in work in the house from other people in order to keep up the house and the family, clothed herself, children and husband, so that the husband could pay for his land. When he could not get a man she took the place of one outside. He has always been mean to her, abusing her, and now when he is well-to-do tells her she has got no share in the place whatever. He even teaches the boys that she has carried under her own heart to tell her that she has no claim in the property whatever, as the farm is theirs and their father's; that all the right she has there is to work and say nothing. Even now when he is well fixed he will not clothe her, he will not buy her medicine when she needs it. She has to hustle it some way, her money for her own necessities by working for someone else, besides doing his work for nothing. I have even heard him refusing her to sell a dozen of eggs and a chicken. He will give the children lots of money and pay them for everything they do for him. There is lots more could be said about this man, but I am afraid I have taken up too much space already, but I think there is too much humiliation done to their wives by well-to-do husbands. Would like to write more some other time.

## A TRUE FRIEND OF UNHAPPY WIVES

I'm sorry for your friend, but nevertheless I think she is a simpleton to put up with it. When she can make money by working for others why doesn't she either bring her husband to his senses or leave him? We women are apt to spend a lot of perfectly good time making martyrs of ourselves when we should be getting busy at bettering our condition.—F.M.B.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, pure and good without the world being better for it; without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of this goodness.—Phillips Brooks.



## OFFICERS:

Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Scallion	
President:	Culross
R. C. Henders	
Vice-President:	Oakville
J. E. Wood	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

## SUPPLY OF FARM HELP

One of the outstanding difficulties the grain growers have to overcome is a supply of suitable farm labor, and domestic help in the home. The Executive of the Grain Growers' association has been for some time in communication with different parties with a view of devising a feasible scheme for securing desirable help for our members from the Old Country, and have now concluded arrangements, that promises to afford some relief if we get the hearty co-operation of our branches.

The negotiation commenced last summer, but was concluded too late to be of any service this season. We are now, however, in a position to secure help for farmers who make application on proper forms. These application forms will be supplied from this office on demand. The farm labor will be specially selected from the rural districts of the Old Country, and from a class of farm laborers who have been brought up upon farms, and who are not in a position to pay their fare.

In order to secure the best class of labor the plan adopted is on the advance fare basis. The railway company will advance the transportation in the Old Country and it will then have to be paid to them at this end, whenever the laborers are delivered in Winnipeg. The employees sign a contract that they will refund out of their wages the amount advanced and should it happen that those supplied are not rendering satisfactory service, they will be placed in other employment under condition that they return the amount advanced for their fare, so that the danger of the farmer losing the money advanced is reduced to a minimum.

As much as possible yearly engagements, and at any rate six months' engagement is most desirable. No employee will be furnished on a shorter engagement than six months.

The first party will arrive in Winnipeg about January 20, next around February 15 and March 1 and fortnightly thereafter.

Applications are to be filed in this office, and the labor supplied in the order in which the applications are received. Copies will be sent to the office of the Immigration Agency, in the Old Country, and selection made as nearly as possible of the kind of help wanted, and the man shipped direct to the applicant, so as to lessen the danger of them not reaching the proper party on arrival here. The fare will be about \$52.00 and a cheque for that amount should be sent to me with the application. The cheque will be retained here until the arrival of the help, and will not be used until the help is provided.

I would specially urge that anyone who desires a man for next year will send in his application as soon as possible, as the men will be hand-picked, it will take some time to secure in every case the kind of man required. There is a keen demand for the right kind of farm help all of which makes it the more necessary to have applications in as soon as possible.

Domestic servants will also be supplied on the same terms, to any farmer who makes application. If applicants state the kind of help they require special selection will be made, so as to meet their needs.

Any applications received before the end of November will be supplied out of the party that will arrive about January 20. An early application for either farm help, or domestic servants, so as to admit proper selection being made, will make it easier to supply the kind of help applied for.

Kindly bring this matter before the members of your association as soon as possible. This is a new enterprise on the part of the Grain Growers, and our Executive bespeak the sympathy and co-operation of our members in making this move helpful to farmers and their wives.

MAN. GRAIN GROWERS' ASS'N.  
R. McKenzie, Sec'y.

# Manitoba

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

## THE FARMERS' DUTY

To the Local Secretaries:—

Now that the strenuous efforts of raising the crop has passed for another season, grain growers will have an opportunity of once more giving some thought and attention to the work of organization and the study of public questions.

During the summer season the minds of all grain growers are so absorbed in the problem of producing crops that they unfortunately forget that there is another side of their operations which is just as deserving of their attention, that is the marketing, or the exchanging of products for commodities necessary in the business of production, and requisites for the farm and home. Here is where the urban population gets the advantage of the rural. The farmers are so absorbed in production that they leave the conduct of public business, the passing of legislation, the administration of laws, and questions of trade and economics to others.

Farmers foolishly neglect the economic side of their business, hence the urban population secure privileges that are oppressive to the rural classes. While farmers are devoting their whole thought and energy to the raising of crops, other interests are paying attention to organization, controlling legislation, and creating conditions that enable them to get an undue share of that crop, at the expense of not only the farmers, but the consumers of farm products as well. Hence the importance, yes, the absolute necessity of the farmers paying more attention to the work of organization, during the slack period of the winter months, if we are to enjoy equitable distribution of the wealth produced on the farm.

The Grain Growers' association, since its inception has accomplished much for the benefit of growers of grain. The abnormal spread that used to exist between street and track prices of grain has practically disappeared. Their right of equality with other shippers in securing cars for shipping their own grain is no longer questioned or denied. Railroads recognize that farmers who ship their own grain are just as much entitled to that privilege as the man who buys it from him on the primary markets. All this is the direct result of organization.

While much has been accomplished, there are yet greater things to be achieved. Though conditions surrounding the disposal of grain at primary points is much improved there remains much to be done in extending markets and safeguarding grain in transit to the consuming markets. Due to divided counsels our success in this direction is not so marked as we had reason to hope for. The conditions under which all other farm produce in Manitoba is marketed, is, if anything, worse than they were ten years ago, and so far have received no consideration from grain growers.

The people in Canada are confronted with a solution of many important questions such as the taxation of land values, the right of the public to the unearned increment, the operation and public ownership of public utilities, direct legislation including the Initiative and Referendum, the encroachment of corporations on the rights of the individual, protection, which in essence is the right of certain interests to levy a tax on all consumers of goods they manufacture, are questions which have become acute in Canada, and must be dealt with in a public way in the near future. No class of our population are so concerned or will be so vitally affected in the proper solution of those questions as the farmers. Interests who are beneficiaries of the existing fiscal and economic systems through organization, prepare themselves to advance the views of those questions that promote their interests, and spare neither time nor money to maintain conditions that are so advantageous to them.

The farmers on the other hand, have suffered in the past because they are not prepared to grapple with those ques-

tions in an effective way. If they are to make progress in securing reforms, they must learn to organize and act unitedly, they must familiarize themselves with the underlying principles of problems that are now before the public for solution and furthermore become trained in the art of public speaking and debate that they may be capable of intelligently placing before the public the viewpoint of farmers on questions affecting the welfare of the people. It is, to say the least, humiliating that the farming profession delegate to men trained in "commercialism" and in the atmosphere of "privilege" the advocacy of their needs, and the protection of their rights from the encroachment of "privilege."

The great need of Manitoba farmers today is co-operation, UNITED EFFORT, co-operation for better schools, better roads, better farming, more economical marketing, more economical purchasing of farm appliances and necessities for the farm home, a system of exchange that will enable the farmer to secure more of these necessities in exchange for his products. No man can co-operate by himself, no matter how influential. You cannot get the right kind of progress in your neighborhood pulling alone. You must sink your individualism and act in co-operation with others. You must have everybody lined up in the same endeavor, you must have the whole neighborhood interested in the same sort of thing.

What is there equal to a really live, wide-awake Grain Growers' association, whose first aim is to help the farmers forward and improve everything that makes for a better rural life so well adapted to meet this need or so potential in making farmers self-reliant? Experience in other countries has shown that there must be determined heading forward, pulling together, before that form of progress is found. There is also better schools, better roads, better marketing methods, co-operative buying, rural telephones and everything else that goes to help the individual community where organized effort exists. In short, you would find a neighborhood that is well organized, you find united effort at high tide.

Special effort should be made by the director of each branch to have a successful annual meeting so as to give an impetus to the work of the winter.

R. McKENZIE,  
Secretary.

## TO MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS

An appeal to the members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

The extreme pressure under which we have been laboring in the production and handling of the harvest of this year has made it well nigh impossible till now for us as grain growers to give much thought or study to the work of our association.

## Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Now that this pressure has somewhat subsided we will have opportunity to give both time and attention to our work of organization and also to the systematic study of economic questions which have a vital bearing on our relation to good citizenship. In order that the very best results might be obtained I have thought it advisable to ask the president and secretary of each local branch to call a meeting of their board of directors at as early a date as possible (say before the 20th inst.) for the purpose of devising the best ways and means of making their association a vital educational force in their community. At these meetings I think it would be profitable to deal with the following topics as well as any others that might suggest themselves and that would have a practical bearing on carrying out the work of our association.

1. What can we do as a board to secure the enthusiastic co-operation of all our members in the work of our association?

2. What do we consider the best method to adopt to secure the enrollment in membership of every eligible person in our community in the Grain Growers' association?

3. How can we, as a local branch, help the Central Association?

4. How can Central Association render more efficient service to the local branches?

5. What do we consider some of the most important matters to be dealt with at our next annual convention and how they should be disposed of?

6. What suggestions have you to offer as to topics to be discussed in a program of study, to be taken up systematically in all our local branches during the months of this fall and winter?

After you have called the above referred to meeting, I shall be glad to have the secretary of each local branch write me the result of your deliberations and will, through our space in the columns of The Guide, give publicity of the same for the benefit of all concerned.

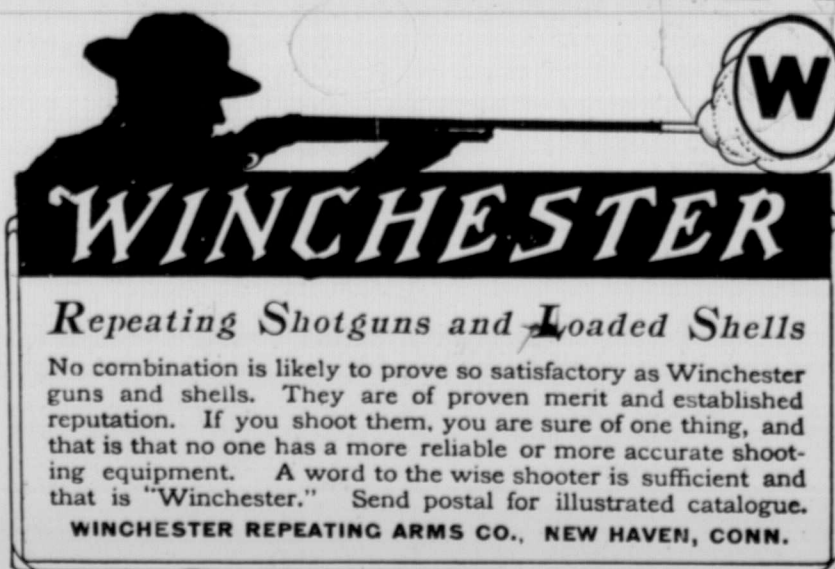
I would urgently ask all our local secretaries to act as promptly as possible in preparing and sending in their report. As it will be necessary for me to call a meeting of our central board of directors not later than the end of this month, it would be of great advantage to us to have these reports before us at that time as they will have a direct bearing on, and will materially assist in preparing our program of winter's work.

In furtherance of the above outlined work, I have asked our secretary at all points where district organizations exist to arrange at the earliest possible date for a meeting of such district organization and will, if it is thought desirable, provide that the president or secretary, or both, or some other members of the board of directors will be present at that meeting.

Yours truly,

R. C. HENDERS,

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.



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

TO THINK ABOUT

Western farmers as a rule do not charge the leaders of our political parties with all the evils practiced in our political system, but generally credit both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden with being an embodiment in a remarkable degree of the high noble type of ideal and aspiration, that has characterized the best of our British statesmen for the past 1000 years. But this mechanical industrial age has developed a peculiar situation. Not only as between nations, but between class and class within national boundaries. The congregation of the people into cities has put a new aspect on national questions as well as on individual and community relationships. The extension of the franchise has placed the destinies of the nation largely in the hands of city people, and the city has placed it in the hands of industrial life.

Industry would treat human life as a great machine, or at best, not more than an animal. Neither the law of mechanics nor of economics seems to make any allowance for human rights, sympathies, sentiment or affection. This in our two-party system of government has put each in competition with the other to secure the support of the greatest organized forces. Selfish, ambitious combinations with aggregations of special privilege are more easily organized and more powerfully bound together for concentrated action than are sentimental associations for the furtherance of moral or national reforms and are more easily accomplished in the city. In fact, the city is the home of such combines. One of the most powerful of these is the liquor interests. Another, banking and loaning institutions. Another, railway corporations. Then the great intermediary class called business interests, which finds its expression through the Manufacturers' association. Credit Men's association, Retail Dealers' association, Millers, Jobbers, Boards of Trade and Grain Exchanges, etc.

The condition we find ourselves in as a nation makes the duty and science of government extremely difficult and such men as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden deserve the sympathy of those who are interested in human well being; as their capacity for leading in reform or maintenance of best policies is limited to the organization of forces in their defence. Therefore a national or people's party is called for to save both political parties from control of special interests.

The Grain Growers do not desire to continue the extension and bickering of party strife. For themselves they want only a fair field and no special favors. Many of our members are keenly interested in the struggle of Theodore Roosevelt and his third party and believe that the time has arrived when Grain Growers should develop a similar boldness and put into our legislative halls men of its own nomination to enunciate and stand by its principles, men who will dare to stand up in their defence. Doubtless universal peace and not strife between human kind is desirable. The world is not too large in which to put in operation that which is best for all. But we recognize there are forces of evil against which we ought to be at war. We can hate the wickedness and greed without wishing to destroy the wicked, but we should certainly restrain them. Our government should be able to curb the power of the extortioner, whether individual, corporate or national.

In view of this, we do not advocate at the present time the consignment of the British navy to a junk pile; neither would we dispose of it in a mighty conflagration or a colossal scuttling bee. We do not expect that Canada

# Saskatchewan

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

ought to exist either as a separate nation or as part of the mightiest Empire on earth without some sort of naval defence. We do not expect to evade our plain duty and responsibility in these matters. But we do believe that an honest attempt should be made to reach a trading agreement between nations. Also an international defence arrangement for safeguarding the peace-loving, law-abiding citizens of each from the avaricious licentiousness of plunderers on the high seas, whoever or wherever they may be. In this matter Canada has her part to play. Consequently Canadian farmers resident on the land, the great rural class representing the great interest of agriculture, should be able to focus in some way its own peculiar individuality into the enactments which are to become binding in a peculiar sense upon them.

Many think it is therefore necessary at this particular time that the farmers of the West should strengthen in every conceivable way the organization which has done so much for them up to the present. This winter should witness a general all around deepened interest in public questions, particularly a consideration of the advisability of planning to secure its own representation in our governmental institutions.

F. W. G.

### MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE MEETING

The Executive of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. met October 29, 1912, in the president's room, Saskatchewan Co-

operative Elevator Co., Regina. Present: President Maharg, Charles Dunning, Secretary Green, James Robinson and J. F. Reid.

Messrs. Dunning and Robinson moved that the President prepare report setting forth the attitude of the government regarding resolutions relating to provincial matters which were passed at our last convention and today presented to the government by the Executive, and further, that the President present such report at the forthcoming convention at Saskatoon. Carried.

Messrs. Robinson and Reid moved that the Forest Bank correspondence be placed on the table and so remain until the next Executive meeting. Carried.

Messrs. Reid and Dunning moved that the resignation of E. A. Partridge, as presented, be reluctantly and with regret accepted. Carried.

Messrs. Dunning and Reid moved that F. M. Gates be appointed director at large to fill the place of Mr. Partridge.

Messrs. Robinson and Reid moved that this Executive herewith extend their mutual and heartfelt sympathy with Mr. A. G. Hawkes in the loss of his eldest son, and the family in their sad bereavement.

Messrs. Dunning and Robinson moved that this Executive is not in favor of a monster delegation to Ottawa as per the communication received from E. J. Fream the coming winter, and further, that such leading men in our associa-

Directors:	
At Large:	E. A. Partridge, Hesteluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Ferris; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Waldale.
District:	No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Albreck, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Ureadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colony; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.

tion as would be required to effectively assist in organization work in Ontario cannot be spared, as they will be too busily engaged in their own province, and that the secretary notify Mr. Fream, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to that effect.

Messrs. Reid and Robinson moved that the Secretary be instructed to cooperate with the Chief Fire Inspector of the Board of Railway Commissioners as per communication to secure an efficient system of railway fire guards, and to that end to utilize local associations with a view to ascertain local conditions and securing them. Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to get a reprint of sufficient constitutions of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.

Messrs. Dunning and Robinson moved that the Board of Directors be called together as early as possible to discuss organization matters for the coming winter, and also to consider the effect of Mr. Green's appointment under the Grain Commission, and further, that the President and Secretary be appointed a committee to draft a plan to effectively pursue educational and organization work and that this draft plan be presented to the Board of Directors. Carried.

In accordance with the above resolution a meeting of the Executive of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. will be held in Saskatoon on Thursday, November 14, at 9.30 a.m.

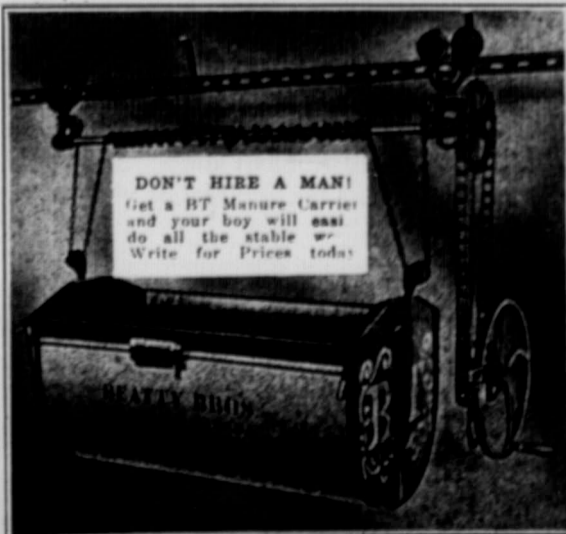
FRED W. GREEN, Secretary.

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## The BT Manure Carriers

You will be interested in the many features that make the BT Carriers so much superior to all others. Read about the BT Track, the BT Hangers, the BT Friction Brake, and the many other BT advantages—each of them worth all that is asked for other carriers.



### Now! Mail The Coupon

The BT Manure Carrier means so much to you that you cannot afford to ignore the facts. Get your BT Carrier up NOW while the work is slack. Have it ready for the winter weather. Don't be a slave to that WHEELBARROW all the winter long. There's no reason for delay. Your Manure Carrier will pay for itself.

Send coupon for our Carrier Book—it gives complete instructions for putting up your Outfit. It tells you all about the BT Track and Track Hangers, and all the special features on the BT that place it YEARS ahead of all others. Don't wait. Mail coupon now. Address

### BEATTY BROS.

312 Pacific Avenue Brandon, Man.

HORSE STABLE FITTINGS, WATER BOWLS, ETC.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR ALL THE FACTS BEATTY BROS. 312 Pacific Ave., Brandon, Man. Please send me your free book on Manure Carriers and give me an estimate on a complete outfit for my barn. I will need about \_\_\_\_\_ feet of track.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Town \_\_\_\_\_  
 Province \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS, Fred. W. Green

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THE FAILURE OF MILITARISM

The fossils who believe that international war is one of the unchanging laws of the universe are now assuming an air of owl's wisdom, and declaring that they must be right because Turkey and Montenegro and other nations in south-eastern Europe are at war. What is really demonstrated in Europe today is not the failure of those who are working for peace but the failure of European militarism. Europe is supposed to be dominated by the "Great Powers," but in what does their greatness or their power consist? They stand helpless while the southeastern part of the continent is in a state of anarchy. They have millions of men under arms, but these men are unable to do the little bit of police work that is required in the Balkans. The result of nearly two thousand years of military civilization is that a large part of Europe is as destitute of law and order as the most remote and lawless mining camp that ever existed. The situation is the same as if burglary and rioting were allowed to go unchecked in Toronto because of quarrels and jealousies in the police force. Every "great power" is afraid to move for fear of starting a general conflagration. Surely this is not an occasion for jeering at the advocates of peace. They are not responsible for the condition of Europe. That condition is due to two thousand years of the supremacy of military, feudal, aristocratic ideas. The militarists have had everything their own way, and they have made a mess of it.—Toronto Star.

The following is a letter of gratitude received by a woman doctor in western India:

"Dear She,  
"My wife has returned from your hospital cured. Provided males are allowed at your bungalow, I would like to do you the honor of presenting myself there this afternoon. But I will not try to repay you; vengeance belongeth unto God.

"Yours noticeably,  
"

The Pioneer

By GERALD J. LIVELY

I've been visiting the country where some twenty years ago I homesteaded, and tried to build a home. Where we broke the virgin prairie there are league-wide fields of grain. And a steam tractor is turning up the loam. I found a brand new country, a great man-hungry plain. All watching and a-waiting for the plough; But the little lonely siding, where we used to ship our grain is a city with its elevators now.

The countryside is changing since we wrought the first great change. Where our fences ran, there runs the trolley wire; The meadow's subdivided where our cattle used to range, And they're building where we fought the prairie fire. The corner-lot I traded for provisions at the store, Is worth a hundred thousand right today. When I think of what I might have been, it makes me rather sore, The chances that I've had and thrown away.

I can hardly find my way about, the place has altered so, There are greater changes coming so they say; Our little country creamery's been closed down long ago, They're shipping cream two hundred miles away. A roller mill is standing where our feed mill used to stand, 'Twould drive you nearly crazy with its row, And a lot of clever guys are making money out of land, Who never touched the handles of a plough.

I was there before the chain-gang, I was there before the grade, I was raising crops before they laid the steel. I know I lost by shifting, I know I should have stayed, And yet there's something in me makes me feel, That though the later comers may think it's something good They haven't got to brush and break the sod. 'Twas I who found the valley, and found the axe-ripe wood, And took my farm straight from the hands of God.

They say the place is booming as it never boomed before, Still, there is just one little thing I'll name, Though you may be hoarse with boosting to make the town lots soar, There's a mortgage on the farm lands just the same, And the farmer's still forgotten when the rulers give a feast, He's not consulted if he'd come or not; For though he wins an empire from the savage and the beast, His payment's still the lowest of the lot.

We've been fleeing from conditions as our fathers used to flee, Our breed has bred the rebels through the past, Now we've struck the last lone valleys 'twixt the mountains and the sea, And you've got our backs against the wall at last. But the Armageddon's coming, of the Workers of the World, The warning's written plain for all to read, In that last great battle picture when the last war bolts are hurled, You'll find the pioneers still in the lead.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE IN A CLASS ALL BY THEMSELVES As much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems The De Laval Separator Co. Winnipeg Montreal

C.N.R. IMPROVEMENTS The Railway Commission has given leave to the C.N.R. to construct a cut-off which will enable through freight to pass Winnipeg without entering the railway yards in the city. The cut-off will pass through River Park, and the residents of that locality made strenuous objection to the proposal on the ground that it would depreciate the value of their property, especially if the company were allowed to convert the park into railway yards. The order of the Railway Commission provides that the company shall compensate property owners within a certain area who suffer loss, and that no sidings shall be constructed in the park. It also requires the company to construct subways under the line at two of the principal highways crossed. It is announced that the C.N.R. will lay out new yards east of Winnipeg, in the vicinity of Transcona and the new stock-yards.

It is said that the expenditure of the idle rich provides work. Of course, it does; but the thief and the drunkard provide work for the police, but they are not therefore socially desirable.—Philip Snowden, M.P.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE SKIDDED ENGINE SPECIAL OFFER For 60 Days An opportunity to buy a genuine Fairbanks-Morse Engine at the price of the average Mail-Order Machine Every engine we sell at these special prices will be of the well-known FAIRBANKS-MORSE quality—BUILT TO LAST. No engine that did not measure up to our standard has ever left our hands, nor ever will. This offer means that for the price of an ordinary engine you get a famous make, an engine built by a firm with a reputation to uphold. Particulars of terms, equipment, etc., on any of the lines offered will be mailed on request. SEND THE COUPON. DEALERS! WE NEED GOOD, LIVE, RELIABLE AGENTS IN OPEN TERRITORY. WRITE FOR OUR PROPOSITION. FAIRBANKS-MORSE SPECIAL PRICES FOR SIXTY DAYS HOPPER COOLED ENGINES 2 H.P. Vertical Engine, \$146. 4 H.P. Vertical Engine, \$192. 6 H.P. Vertical Engine, \$277. 4 H.P. Horizontal SkidDED Engine, \$197. 6 H.P. Horizontal SkidDED Engine, \$306. "ECLIPSE" Pumper, with 1 1/2 H.P. Engine and Pump-Jack Complete, \$64.50. (All the above f.o.b. Winnipeg) The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary COUPON G.G.G. 11-12 Send particulars of Name Address

USE L BATH and benefits those hither- It is used L. Cascade plane for this

HOTEL Winnipeg NG STREETS ER DAY TRAINS BAIRD, Prop.

Paid for Poultry Ave., Winnipeg

ADVERTISERS THE GUIDE

Principles of govern- forms impossible mere legislation, common sense re- a support of our compromising our ce and win back and we must re- with constitution-

Position most specific refer- and in his speech he said: exchange we make n such a way as the normal and merce and manu- be an immediate d be downward, adily downward.



Its depend- ble cost. It harvesting, of belt and made in every 5-H.P. sizes, eral purpose y, and on the and full infor-

Illustration of a person holding a staff, with a logo below it.

Send your Raw  
**FURS** to  
John Hallam

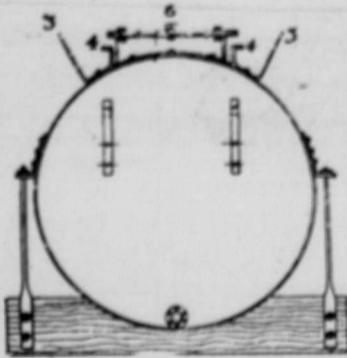
Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

**FREE** Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the last Edition of **HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**, a book of 96 pages, mailed **FREE**.

Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept. 41 TORONTO, 111 Front St. E.

**Oil Tanks**

For Gasoline  
Kerosene or  
Machine Oils



All Sizes and Capacity  
Stock Sizes and to Order  
Special Tank for Farm Use

Size—3 ft. x 10 ft. long.  
Capacity—10 barrels or  
420 imperial gallons.  
Weight—900 lbs., steel  
gauge No. 11. Equipped  
ready for setting on wagon.  
\$80 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg

**Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG - - MAN.

**Spectres of the Night**

This 187 page book is described by Will Carleton, the famous poet, as "interestingly revolutionary." It is a Saskatchewan Grain Grower's startling view of some of the riddles of creation. He holds the earth to be a hollow sphere and the interior of the earth is the laboratory of life, where all life is originated and later spreads to the surface through the openings at the poles. If Cook and Peary had continued they would have reached a "Garden of Eden" beyond the frozen north.

50 CENTS POSTPAID

Address: J. E. PAYNTER, Tantallon, Sask.

**CURE THAT SPAVIN**

or that Curb, Spinal, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Hugh McKinnon of Alameda, Ont., writes this about Kendall's Spavin Cure: "I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say—safe and sure." Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your druggists \$1.00 a bottle. 4 for \$3.50. Ask for "Treadles on the horse" form, or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

**Freight Enquiry  
Postponed**

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The Railway Commission this morning formally adjourned until January 5 the hearing of the Western freight rates case. The matter involves the charge that freight rates west of Fort William are so high as compared with Eastern rates that they constitute an undue discrimination against that section of Canada. At a former sitting of the board the railways submitted much evidence, and an array of facts and figures to prove that when the difference in conditions is considered the Western rates are fair and reasonable.

When the board met today Chairman Drayton announced that M. K. Cowan, counsel for the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, had applied for an adjournment of the case. He had hoped that some progress might be made now or in the near future but Mr. Cowan had pointed out that the railways had submitted 169 exhibits, and over 23,000 cases of freight comparison.

Mr. Drayton expressed the hope that during the long adjournment until January 5, which he would grant, good work would be done. The board, he said, had a genuine desire to make headway with this important matter. He would be in the West for five or six weeks and would avail himself of this opportunity to study the question at close range, and get into personal touch with Western conditions.

**STRATHCONA'S RULES FOR  
LONG LIFE**

London, Nov. 10.—At the special request of Queen Alexandra, Lord Strathcona recently laid the foundation stone of the Alexandra wing of the Streatham Home for Incurables. Lady Strathcona was also present.

On his return to town, Lord Strathcona was asked his opinion of Frederic Harrison's five golden rules of life, namely, abstaining from tobacco, not eating too much and rising with an appetite, walking two hours a day, sleeping eight hours, and, lastly, being contented and taking everything quietly. Lord Strathcona thought them excellent.

"Personally," he said, "I haven't smoked within the past seventy years, and do not believe in it. I certainly think people eat too much. For many years I have only had two meals a day, breakfast and dinner. Doctors will tell you that is not enough, but it has been enough for me. I eat a diet that agrees with me, with practically no meat. Exercise is decidedly a most important factor toward good health and longevity, but, like Mr. Harrison, I have a great deal of correspondence to go through, and cannot always find time for strolls and walks. As for sleep, I make a point of not sleeping longer than six hours a day, as against Harrison's eight. Six are enough for me, but that applies only to me personally. Speaking in general terms, I should not hesitate to accept Mr. Harrison's estimate, for the advice he gives is excellent."

**PEOPLE SHOULD FIRST BE HEARD**

The building of a Canadian navy would, since Canada has never had a naval force, involve an entirely new departure on the part of this country. The imposition of a special tax on the Canadian people, in order to provide a vast sum to be expended by the British government on the maintenance of the British navy, would be a still greater departure from the line of political development which has been followed ever since Canada had a beginning. Either one or other of these things would mean an almost immediate swelling of the national expenditure of the Dominion by a sum equal to the entire amount we are now spending on our militia. Either one of them involves questions of policy of vastly greater importance than can be measured by any monetary standard. Neither the building of a Canadian navy nor the taxing of the Canadian people for the purpose of aiding to maintain a navy which is intended to be used in the settlement of old world quarrels should be finally decided upon until the people of Canada have had an opportunity of clearly pronouncing thereupon.—Toronto Sun.

**500 Prizes  
for - -  
letters**

EVERY year the farmers in the Prairie Provinces are spending \$150,000 or more in advertising their seed grain, second-hand farm machinery, poultry, stock, farm lands and other things that they wish to buy or sell. We believe that it would pay the farmers to spend a greater part of this money by advertising in The Guide. The Guide reaches more farmers than any other farm paper in the Prairie Provinces and for that reason is a better medium in which to advertise.

Some farmers spend too much money in advertising.

They are not wise.

We publish in The Guide every week a list of classified advertisements where various articles are listed so that they can be referred to instantly. The farmers who have advertised in our classified columns tell us that they have had remarkably good results. Also it must be remembered that the farmer who advertises in a paper gives his financial support to that paper. If the farmers of the West would spend their money by advertising in The Guide they would help to make a greater success of The Guide. Some protected manufacturers and those who fatten on special privilege are trying to kill off The Guide by refusing to advertise in it.

We do not accept advertisements for patent medicine frauds, fake mining or real estate propositions or liquor. In this way we lose a large revenue but if the farmers will stand behind us and give us their moral support we can continue to publish the truth.

**Price Must Go Up**

Our price for classified advertising is very low, in fact, it is below what it must be to pay us, and we are increasing our price on December 1st to 4 cents per word. This will give us a price at which it will be profitable to publish this classified advertising and will also be a profitable investment for any farmer who has anything to sell.

We want 500 letters before December 31st giving us the best possible arguments in favor of the farmers doing their own advertising in The Grain Growers' Guide. In other words, why should the farmers patronize the paper that protects them? There is no limit to the length of the letters but length will not win a prize alone. We believe that the farmers could give better reasons than anyone else for giving their advertising support to The Guide. We are going to distribute a large number of prizes to the writers of these letters. The competition is open to men and women and the letters must be received at The Guide office not later than December 31st.

The prizes for the best letters received will be as follows:

- 1st Prize..... \$10.00 cash
- 2nd Prize..... 5.00 cash
- 3rd Prize..... 3.00 cash
- Next 10 Prizes—Each..... 1.00 cash
- Next 10 Prizes—Each..... 1 Copy Dry Farming
- Next 10 Prizes—Each..... 1 Copy Taxation of Land Values
- Next 500 Prizes—Each—Choice of any one of the following valuable booklets:

- "Story of the C.P.R."
- "Cheap Money for Farmers."
- "Co-operative Stores."
- "Proportional Representation."

It will be seen that there are prizes for 533 letters. We hope that every farmer who reads this announcement will immediately send us his opinion on this important question and give us the best suggestions that he can towards making The Guide valuable as a medium for the farmers to advertise in.

Address your letters, and be sure that they reach us by December 31st, to "Prize Editor,"

**The Grain Growers' Guide  
Winnipeg - Man.**

Don't write about anything else in the same letter

You Church passion and ru thing, almost for it, sleeps him pr for hit in En of indu ment l his ex him, many He wa of Lor come th ge great He toi of the at nigh ism h speed what asked some



# Portraits of Politicians

## Mr. Winston Churchill First Lord of the Admiralty

You will not understand Mr. Winston Churchill unless you understand that the passion or the over-mastering impulse and rule of his life is to be doing something. His power of work is prodigious, almost commensurate with his passion for it. Whether he ever rests or ever sleeps I do not know. But I have seen him pretty often in circumstances which for most men would be a holiday, and for him were none. Country-house life in England is supposed to be a life of indolence, or of that energetic amusement by which the Englishman recruits his exhausted energies. Not so with him. Dunrobin, where there is sport of many kinds, may furnish an instance. He was at that time writing that "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill," which, by common consent of the judicious and of the general, is reckoned among the few great biographies in English literature. He toiled at it all the morning and part of the afternoon, and, for aught I know, at night also. His experience in journalism had taught him to work at full speed at all times and in no matter what surroundings. Occasionally he asked me to his bedroom to talk over some subject I knew about. Like his

father, he wanted ample room for his materials, and his hostess had provided him with a large writing table. This was covered with papers, loose and in docketed bundles, but all in exact order for ready reference. Now and then he gave me a chapter to read. He did not want compliments, but criticisms, or perhaps an opinion on a doubtful point. Into this life he was putting all that was best in himself; and in it shine forth qualities not always conspicuous in his party speeches; judgment, broad views, patient accuracy, and a strict sense of proportion; which, perhaps, are not to be expected in party speeches. If you queried a statement, he always had a fact or a considered opinion to support it. His task was the more delicate because Lord Randolph and Winston had not always agreed on matters which concerned them both; nor did Winston think his father's political course at the most critical moment of his career judicious or even defensible, as every reader of his book may see. But he was on every point the most conscientious of biographers, and whatever view he may have taken of this or that incident, his Life is a notable tribute to his father.—Geo. W. Smalley.

# The Landlord's Tribute

Continued from Page 7

has amounted to £11,941,349. This vast expenditure, over £26 per head of the population has gone in the main to directly enhance land values.

### A Century of Progress.

This, then, is the lesson that Sheffield conveys so that he who runs may read. Within the space of less than a century and in particular during its last quarter, meadow land and waste fields have been turned into crowded residential areas and factory sites. Industry has marched forward from victory to victory, but the spoils of conquest have been filched from the victors by those who own the city site and in particular by one leviathan monopolist. The burden of civic endeavor and national obligation grievously penalizes industry and cruelly taxes the struggling worker, whose wretched abode is made subject to it, whilst the ducal tax collector, with the Strand and the mines also under tribute to him, can hold 20,000 Sussex acres as an appanage to the castle on which he spent £750,000 and a territory in Scotland for the preservation of grouse. It is estimated that of the occupied area of Sheffield the Duke of Norfolk holds 4,000 acres. Put the average value as low as £1,500 per acre and this gives a total land value of £6,000,000. In 1815 the rental of the Sheffield estates

was £18,000. Here we see what a century of progress has done for the Duke of Norfolk.

### A Veritable Tragedy

It is not so much what monopoly takes from the citizens as what it absolutely withholds that makes reality fall so tragically short of possibility. In the City Engineer's report the following passage occurs: "The area of the city, which is one of the largest in the United Kingdom, is 23,662 acres and the proportion of land at present undeveloped exceptionally large. Of the total area of the city, 5,000 acres may be taken as being densely populated, 2,500 acres sparsely built upon and 11,500 acres as land available for further development, the remainder being moorland, reservoirs, parks, recreation grounds, precipitous grounds, etc. unavailable for building."

When we exclude from the 5,000 acres the business sites, the great areas occupied by the engineering yards, the roadways and the other non-residential areas, the spectacle is presented of all but a few of 454,653 human beings jammed together, skimped of light and air and garden space, whilst around them lies a great territory that the monopolist withholds till his price be obtained. A land values tax would lift the ban.

# MEERSCHAUM

## SMOKING TOBACCO



## MEERSCHAUM

### AN ABSOLUTELY PURE SMOKING TOBACCO

10c. PER PACKAGE.

*The Immigrants' Impression of Fort William.*

**Andrew** (*frae Fifeshire*)—"So yon are the wheat elevators of Fort William."

**Thomas** (*Yorkshire*)—"Aye, Andrew, wouldn't they be lovely to paint signs on for Meerschaum Tobacco? Something like this—MEERSCHAUM CUT PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO—A BLEND OF CHOICEST VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCOS—THE NATURAL LEAF, UNFLAVORED—10c. A PACKAGE."

**Andrew** (*frae Fifeshire*)—"T'would be grand, mon, 't'would be grand."



**THE CENTRAL CANADA  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
*INCORPORATED IN CANADA*

**INSURANCE  
AGENCIES  
LIMITED**  
*General Agents*  
**Jos. Cornell**  
*Manager*

**THE SASKATCHEWAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
*INCORPORATED IN CANADA*

**THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
*INCORPORATED IN CANADA*

Fire Live Stock and Hail Insurance

Best Service at lowest possible cost

**Unexpected Losses Will Occur To Any Man**

Insurance against fire, live stock losses and hail, means quick recovery from sudden adversity. Our strong organization operates throughout Western Canada, giving policy-holders the best service in these classes of insurance, at lowest possible cost. The soundness of our system and the fairness of our methods, being the same men to insure with us year after year. Write any of the Companies for information and lowest rates, or address:

**INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED**  
*General Agents*  
Brandon Winnipeg Regina  
Nassatoon Edmonton Calgary  
*Or consult any one of our 126 local Agents*

**Labour at Half Price**

is insured to those who install Louden litter carriers, the modern time and labour savers. They last a life-time and should appeal to those desirous of securing clean stable and yard conditions at the least possible outlay of time and energy.

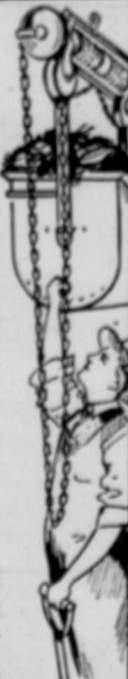
**The LOUDEN Carrier**

is the Boy's carrier, because it is equipped with easy running trolleys, powerful hoisting device, and endless chain for raising and lowering the bucket. No brake to set or release.

Ask your dealer about Louden litter carriers, track, switches, and swing-pole fittings.

Our book on litter carriers, hay carriers, steel stable equipment and barn door hangers is free. Write for it.

**The Louden Hardware Specialty Co.**  
511 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG 4



**Fall Killing**

Is now on, so don't give your cattle Hides away but ship them direct to us by freight. We will pay until further notice 12c Per Pound, less 5 lbs. tare per hide, for all cattle Hides grading No. 1; and One Cent less for cut or scored hides. Address all shipments and letters to DEPT. D.

**Northwest Hide and Fur Co.**  
278 Rupert St., Winnipeg

P.S.—Drop us a line and we will mail our new price list free, post paid.

**Make a Perfectly Legal Will Yourself**

You can easily secure strict privacy, save lawyers' fees and make an absolutely binding will for 35c. Send to-day for the famous Bax Legal Will Form, tested and found unbreakable by the courts. Send 35c. stamps or coin for Bax Will Form, specimen will and full directions. Bax Will Form Co., Room 151, 280 College St., Toronto, Ont. For sale by all druggists and stationers, or may be obtained from the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg.

**HERO OF "JAMESON RAID" RETIRES**

London, Nov. 2.—Sir Leander Starr Jameson, the hero of the Jameson Raid of 1895, who resigned from the leadership of the South African Unionist party some time ago, has announced his complete retirement from public life on account of ill-health. He has resigned his seat in the Union Parliament, having represented Grahamstown for some years.

"Dr. Jim," as he was known throughout the Empire, is one of the outstanding figures in modern colonial history. He was born in Edinburgh in 1853, and after having studied medicine in his native city and London, he began practising in Kimberley, Cape Colony, at the age of twenty-five. For thirteen years he stuck to his profession, but after 1891, when he met Cecil Rhodes, then premier of the Cape, he became associated with that master Imperialist in most of his daring enterprises.

**Some Famous Treks**

In his early South African days he performed amazing feats of trekking, journeying three times from Kimberley to treat with Lobengula and back, a distance of 1,400 miles each time in one year. In the following year he trekked from Kimberley to Fort Salisbury and back three times, covering 1,600 miles on each journey.

His administration of the vast territories of the Chartered company was an equally amazing feat of endurance of a different kind. He took on the trammels of trained officialdom, created a civil service, organized departments, and under exceptional circumstances carried through drastic economies.

**The Historic Raid**

The picturesque enterprise which has gone into history as the "Jameson Raid" was when he led a force, in his capacity as administrator of Rhodesia for the South African company, across the Transvaal frontier on December 29, 1895. His little band was defeated by the Boers at Krugersdorp on January 1, 1896, and again at Vlakkfontein on the following day, when he and his men unconditionally surrendered. At the request of the British government Jameson and his officers were handed over by the Transvaal government to Sir Hercules Robinson and sent to England to stand trial for offences under the Foreign Enlistment Act. Jameson was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without hard labor. Ill-health, however, secured his release after serving six months.

**Premier of the Cape**

Returning to South Africa, he was elected to the Cape Legislative Assembly as member for Kimberley, and on the death of Cecil Rhodes in 1901, he was elected leader of the Unionist party. From 1904 to 1908 he served as premier. Of late years he has been more the colonial statesman than the impetuous adventurer, but his zeal for England's glory will ever stand to his credit. His loyalty to friends, his Elizabethan daring, his fiery impetuosity, and, above all, his frank honesty, have endeared him not only to his countrymen, but to many who counted themselves his most vigorous adversaries.

**JAPANESE SCARE IN AUSTRALIA**

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 2.—Once more the Japanese invasion scare has struck the commonwealth, although this time Germany is also dragged into the scare. Allegations were made in the House of Representatives today that German and Japanese spies were investigating the strategical points of the commonwealth defences.

Although the cabinet ministers do not believe that there is any truth in the allegations, the fact remains that several times in the course of the last ten years Japanese warships have been known to take soundings and photographs of the bays and points around the Australian coast line.

A man passes for what he is worth. What he is engraves itself on his face, on his form, on his fortune, in letters of light which all men may read but himself. Concealment avails nothing.—Emerson.



**GETTING THE PROFIT ONLY SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators Can Pay**

Mr. John B. Cosing, whose prosperous farm home at Snelgrove, Ont., is shown above, recently discarded his disk-filled cream separator and bought the simple Sharples Dairy Tubular. He prefers a separator with double skimming force and without inside contrivances.

Mr. Smale, expert buttermaker on the great Canadian Pacific Railway Demonstration Farm, covering thousands of acres at Strathmore, Alberta, is the gentleman in the lower picture. The complicated cream separator formerly used on this great farm has been discarded for the remarkably simple, marvelously durable Sharples Dairy Tubular.

The Holy Angels Convent, at Athabasca Landing, Alberta, recently purchased a Sharples Dairy Tubular, in Edmonton. The Convent is one hundred miles from a railroad and the Tubular was carried to the Convent on a pack-horse. The Tubular was chosen by the Convent because it is the only separator so simple, durable and perfect that it can be relied upon in places where repairs are hard to get.

Those Using Tubulars get an extra profit no other separator can make. No wonder Tubulars are replacing others everywhere. Write directly to us, being sure to ask for Catalog 342. You will receive prompt and courteous attention.

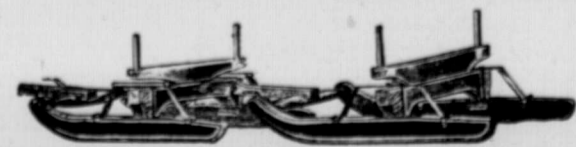
**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



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# Queen Victoria's Diary

London, Nov. 8.—Queen Victoria's diary, written during her girlhood, telling how she met Prince Albert, fell in love with him, proposed to him and married him, was published yesterday by authority of King George.

Many legends have been printed concerning this strange proposal of marriage by a girl to her cousin. The following entry made in the diary October 13, 1839, disposes of these legends for all time and tells of the royal romance in the young queen's own words:

### How She Proposed

"At about half past 12 I sent for Albert. He came to the closet where I was alone, and after a few minutes I said to him that I thought he must be aware why I wished him to come here and it would make me too happy if he would consent to what I wished—to marry me. We embraced each other and he was so kind and affectionate.

"I told him that I was quite unworthy of him. He said he would be very happy dies leben mit der suzubringen and was so kind and seemed so happy that I really felt it was the happiest, brightest moment in my life. I told him it was a great sacrifice which he would not allow.

"I then told him of the necessity of keeping it a secret, except to his father and uncle, Leopold and Stockmar, to whom he said he would send a courier the next day, and also that it was to be as early as the beginning of February. I then told him to fetch Ernest, which he did, and he congratulated us both and seemed very happy.

"I feel the happiest of human beings." Queen Victoria made up her mind to marry Prince Albert after six months of deep thought and many tete-a-tetes with her mentor, Lord Melbourne. Finally Prince Albert came on a visit. This all-important moment had arrived. This is how the queen made known her decision:

"After a little pause I said to Lord M. that I had made up my mind about marrying dearest Albert.

"You have," he said; "Well, then, about the time?"

### An Early Wedding

"Not for a year," I thought, which he said was too long; that Parliament must be assembled in order to make a provision for him and that if it was settled 'I shouldn't be talked about,' said Lord M.; 'It prevents any objection; that it had better be in January or February after Parliament met; no later; upon which I observed: 'So soon?'

"You are rather alarmed when it comes to be put in this way," he said, laughing, which I assured him I was not.

"Then I asked if I had not better tell Albert of my decision soon, to which the Lord M. agreed."

Following is the queen's own story of the wedding:

"Lord Melbourne stood close to me with the sword of state. The ceremony was very imposing and fine and simple, and I think ought to make an everlasting impression on everyone who promises at the altar to keep what he or she promises.

"Dearest Albert repeated everything very distinctly. I felt so happy when the ring was put on my hand by Albert. I went and sat on the sofa in my drawing room with Albert and we talked together there from ten minutes to two till twenty minutes past two. Then we went downstairs. Albert and I drank a glass of wine with Lord Melbourne, who seemed much affected by the whole.

"I shook hands with him and he pressed my hand, talked of how well everything went off. I pressed his hand once more and he said, 'God bless you, ma'am, most kindly,' with such a kind look.

"Dearest Albert came up and fetched me downstairs, where we took leave of mamma and drove off at near four, I and Albert alone."

### The Bed-Chamber Conspiracy

Nearly a whole chapter in the book is occupied by the queen's story of the famous "bed-chamber conspiracy," in which the young, newly married sovereign set her foot down and fought for power to have around her such women as she wished, and won out. About this time she wrote:

"At nine came Lord Melbourne, who I saw in my room, and, of course, quite

alone, as I shall always do all my ministers."

The words "quite alone" and "always" were underscored; the word "alone" was doubly underscored.

The diary covers only the years 1832 and 1840, but it fills two large volumes. It is edited by Viscount Escher and published by Murray. It contains drawings of courtiers made by Victoria herself.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE GAINS

New York, Nov. 9.—A by-phase of the general election that became known today was the success of Woman's suffrage in four of the five states where constitutional amendments were submitted to the people. The victory of the women was complete in Kansas, Arizona and Michigan; late returns from Oregon indicated they had succeeded there also; while from Wisconsin came returns showing the decisive defeat of the equal suffrage proposal.

### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

London, Nov. 8.—Once more the situation in the Balkans is obscured. There has been heavy fighting, in which both the Turks and the Bulgarians have lost heavily. That much only is clear. The rest is so far from certain, that the widest field is left open to speculation.

It is generally believed that the Bulgarians succeeded in part in their plan, and effected an entrance into the Tchatalja lines at their eastern end, but the fact that no news of their complete victory has been received is taken to indicate that the Turkish resistance has been attended with greater success than might have been thought possible after the crushing defeat of Lule Burgas.

The ultimate triumph of Gen. Savoff's forces is considered beyond doubt. In fact, at the moment of writing this dispatch a telegram from Sofia intimates that this is already attained, and that the Bulgarians are in full possession of the Tchatalja lines.

Another dispatch of a more surprising character, is that sent by Charles E. Hands to the Daily Mail, reporting the fall of Adrianople. Mr. Hands, who was stationed at Sofia, journeyed to Bucharest, in order to send off his telegram without the interference of the censorship, and though the reasons he gives for the unwillingness of the Bulgarian authorities to permit the news to become known are somewhat unconvincing, it must be assumed that he has not sent the report without good reason.

On the whole, the dispatch of the occupation of the Tchatalja lines appears more likely to be true at the present moment than the report of the surrender of Adrianople. Both are eventual certainties.

The past twenty-four hours, which brought little definite news of the progress of the war, were prolific with reports, some of which, like that of the Turkish abandonment of Monastir and Salonika, are of dubious character.

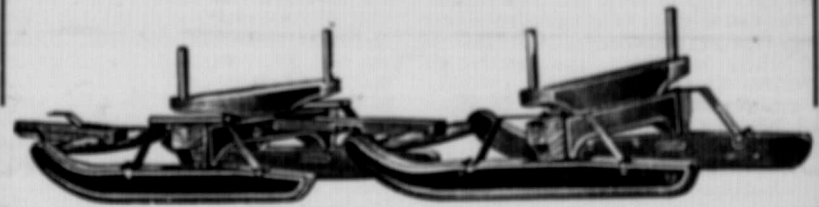
Another report, which appears based on more accurate information, is that Austria has definitely vetoed the opening of a port on the Adriatic to Servia. The Servian premier has declared that his country wants three Adriatic ports—San Giovanni Di Midui, Alsio and Durazzo. The question of an Adriatic port was, with the freeing of Old Servia from the Turkish yoke, the chief object of Servia's going to war, and Russian sympathy is entirely with the Slav kingdom in this particular.

Austria's objections, which, according to Vienna dispatches, are definite and final, are likely to prove a stumbling block in the settlement of the territorial questions, which will keep Europe on tenterhooks long after the last shot has been fired in the present war.

A prominent Republican was asked if he was for a certain candidate for governor, and he answered:

"No; I don't want to waste him. The sitting is like an event in a Dublin theatre. Some fellow had made a disturbance in the gallery, and the cry was raised, 'Throw him over! Throw him over!' Thereupon a solemn-looking man rose from his seat and impressively shouted: 'Hold on! Don't waste him! Kill a fiddler wid him.'"

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Our sleighs are built specially for us by expert builders. They are built to suit this Western country. This ensures that you will get the right kind when you order from us.

The runners are made of choice white oak, 7 feet long and 5 inches deep. They are shod with 2½ inch steel. The bearing surface is 4 feet, 6 inches.

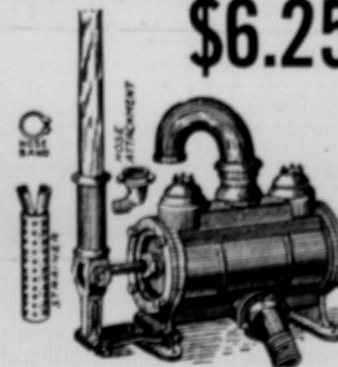
The benches are made of rock elm, the tongues and rollers of well seasoned white oak and the bolsters of white maple.

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Every pump has the EATON guarantee behind it. This insures that it is an article which is thorough and dependable.

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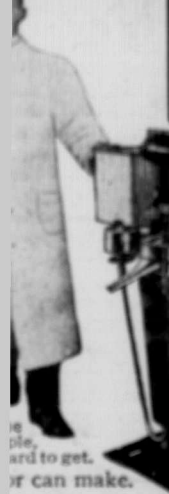
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## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

and ask him to say if he thinks that such performances contribute to the dignity of British government and British laws. Such conditions are only possible because the contests wage around the motives and ambitions of men instead of around the merits of measures.

If the dignity of any statesmen should happen to stand in the way of the exercise of the will of the people, then that dignity must go. The dignity of the nation must have precedence over the pride of individuals. But that is not likely to occur. The position of directors of a large railroad company is not any the less honorable or dignified because their actions are subject to the instruction and revision of the shareholders.

Proportional Representation is a very desirable reform, and we should have it, but it does not place the lawmaking power in the control of the people, and out of the control of private interests, and that is what is most needed in Canada.

Regarding details of bills, it is only necessary to say that the Referendum should be applicable to parts of measures as well as to entire acts. If a bill is satisfactory except for one or two clauses, these alone need be submitted to a vote. If a bill is so full of defect as to need entire revision, it should and most probably would be rejected.

SEYMOUR J. FARMER.  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

### SOMEWHAT TWISTED

Editor, Guide:—As I understand the matter now, it is a question of the National Policy versus Reciprocity, plus Direct Taxation, your paper favoring the latter, with correspondents divided about equally and Mr. Robertson favoring the former. There is no use telling Mr. Robertson that he pays \$200 in tariff when he states he does not, and I would suggest that some of your correspondents should make a specific statement of their tariff payments and not a general statement, your "If" article having apparently misled someone and they believing that if they spend about \$400 per annum pay about \$200 tariff and figuring out an expenditure on machinery at a per annum rate of their first year's outlay instead of spreading it over the life of the machines.

For instance, the life of a concrete wall of a cow house, 70x26x8x1½ feet, cost me \$99 for Portland cement and has an indefinite length of life, perhaps 100 or 200 years, and the duty which you and others claim is so bad for us all, if spread over 100 years would amount to 33 cents a year, and it is the same with the balance of that article. The Guide or its correspondents should show how they pay that \$200 or quit worrying about it. It is a statement which was probably made originally by an advocate of the single tax and it is questionable whether it was ever defined with any attempt at accuracy, but supposing it was, what have we on the other hand?—something equally vague—direct taxation. Will some of its adherents and supporters define this theory in dollars and cents. The only definition I have is from one of its supporters, who is also a director of the G.G.G. Co., and he told me it would mean a tax of \$168 per quarter section (over a dollar an acre), but he certainly did not explain how to save on the \$200 if one had only an average farm of half a section. There being admittedly something wrong all over the world, in that there is no country

in which the price of living is not on the increase, whether they have a tariff or free trade system, with little or no advantage to the producer of food stuffs, would it not be more in our line to make a better enquiry into the advantage the middleman gets and ascertain positively whether he is at the bottom of the trouble, and at the same time be honest about ourselves and not rant so much against the maker of machinery? We are told that the manufacturer is generally satisfied if he makes an annual profit of 10 per cent, and we are told that the middleman is also satisfied if he makes a profit of from 35 to 150 per cent. per article, regardless of duplication of turnover, while the farmer would require a profit of 7. Honest Indian, now, how much would satisfy the farmer if he ever got the opportunity of putting on the price? Would he not be exactly the same as the others? Mr. Robertson is, I think, nearer correct regarding the state of affairs in England than you or your correspondents give him credit for, and he is quite right to make a comparison with that country, or why should the advocates of free trade quote "as they have it in England" while in all their arguments for free trade as it is in England they omit to state the amount per half section in England of the rates and taxes, or whether they are more than \$200, but I am under the impression that if one had an average farm there as good as a prairie farm in Saskatchewan one would have to pay from \$3 to \$4 an acre for rates and taxes. Is this what we are howling for? Ireland can not be said to be a manufacturing country, but they would have a tariff next day were they given the chance. The rejection of the whole ministry a year ago next week should be evidence that reciprocity is not what is wanted in Canada, although it might be, and I believe is, a fact that a reduction in tariff is required, and I cannot see why I should not ask you to explain if you can, why, if Senator Edwards voted for reciprocity he should kick on a reduction of tariff on cement, and stave off a further reduction by his remarkable affair in his Senate Committee. Mr. Green and some of the other farmers who were called to Ottawa by the Senator, might tell us whether he was only in favor of reciprocity in order to keep the tariff on cement at the highest point allowed by the late government or not. One of your correspondents mentions the "Siege of Ottawa," but I cannot agree with the action of the delegates as I do not think they did as was agreed on in convention of Grain Growers, besides which the platform put forward was so selfish and had so little regard for the interests of the Grain Grower on the other side, and cared so little for the damage to be done him, the less it is quoted the better, and the more we may hope it will be forgotten. You know how easily the wheat market is affected, and had we had reciprocity as asked for, we would have lowered the price in the States, which would have the effect of lowering the Liverpool market and still lowering our own export wheat, one would have reacted on the other, and there can be no question about it either.

G. D. FITZGERALD.

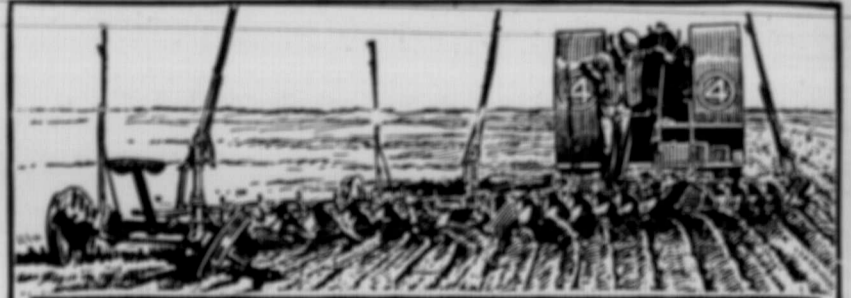
Grenfell, Sask.

Note.—If Mr. Fitzgerald is in favor of tariff reduction he takes a peculiar way of showing it. Will he kindly send us another letter telling us where he would reduce the tariff, how much and why? Or would he wait until the government takes some action and then agree with it.—Ed.

### Of Much Interest to the Alberta and Western Saskatchewan Grain Growers

We find that a company has been formed in British Columbia calling themselves the "Grain Growers' British Columbia Agency, Ltd." Our name seems to be very popular with new firms starting out in the West, as this is the second occasion we have had this year to draw attention to a name which had been chosen similar to our own, and, on account of this name being confused with the name of our Company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, these people have been getting business on this understanding. We, therefore, want the farmers who are interested to take special note of the fact that the "Grain Growers' British Columbia Agency, Limited" is not connected with our Company, either financially or any other way.

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When the manufacturer can afford to sell a farm tractor on approval, there's one thing certain—that he comes pretty near knowing that it will give satisfaction. He could give no more positive proof of his confidence. THE BIG FOUR "4" is the only tractor ever sold on approval. You give it a thorough trial in your own field and do not pay a cent for it until you have satisfied yourself that it will do all that is claimed for it. That's a pretty good way to buy a tractor.



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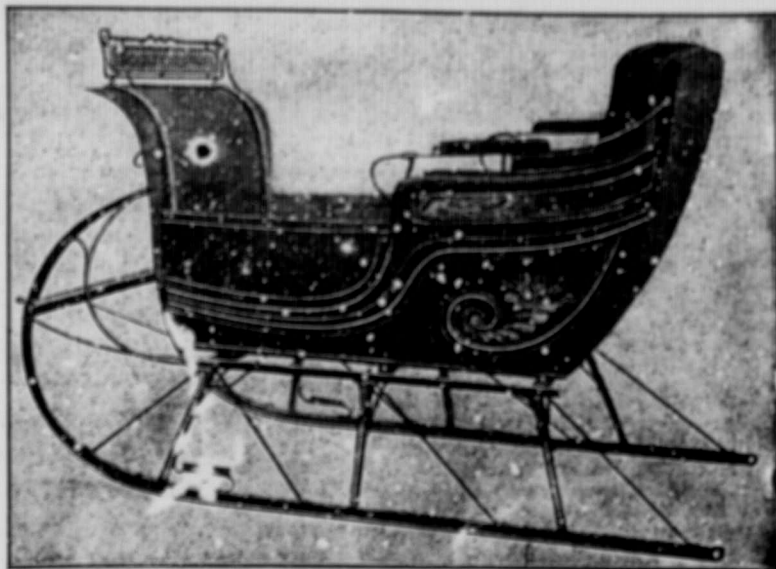
### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

This booklet explains clearly and concisely the advantages of this reform; how it would do away with bribery, bossism, gerrymanders and blind party worship. The author, Robert Tyson, is a life-long student of this subject, and he tells the various forms in which Proportional Representation is being adopted by progressive communities the world over.

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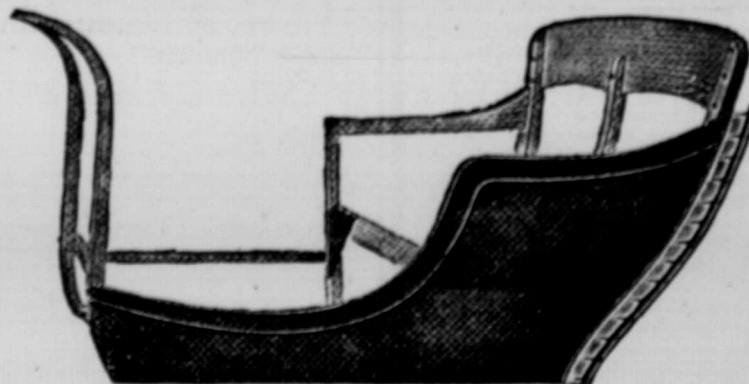
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BROCKVILLE CUTTERS have always been recognized as the most stylish, comfortable and serviceable winter vehicles used in North America. When an improvement of any sort can be affected, it always comes out first on the "BROCKVILLE" line. STEEL FORE DOORS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

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

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



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

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

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Quality and Service

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# Express Rates Advance

New Tariff on Cream, as Approved by the Railway Commission, Hits the Creamery Companies as Well as the Individual Farmer.

Every farmer or housewife in the Prairie Provinces who has got into the habit of sending sweet or sour cream to the nearest creamery will find themselves hard hit by the new rates which all the express companies have put into force, beginning with October 15. The general advance, according to the creamery men, will be equal to about 40 per cent., although in some cases the new schedule will mean all the way up to 100 per cent. higher than the old. The Manitoba Dairy association, backed by all the creameries of the province, has been vigorously opposing the new tariff ever since last October, when the express companies filed the new rates with the Railway Commission. The Commission has seen fit, however, to allow the schedule to be adopted substantially as the express companies requested. The new rates on cream, whether sweet or sour, are as follows:—

**New Rates on all Cream**

Miles	5-Gal. Cans.	8-Gal. Cans.	10-Gal. Cans.
25.....	20 cts.	25 cts.	30 cts.
50.....	23 cts.	31 cts.	36 cts.
75.....	27 cts.	36 cts.	41 cts.
100.....	31 cts.	41 cts.	46 cts.
150.....	39 cts.	51 cts.	56 cts.
200.....	47 cts.	61 cts.	66 cts.
250.....	55 cts.	71 cts.	76 cts.
300.....	63 cts.	81 cts.	86 cts.

The above charges include the delivery of filled cans and the collection of empties for the dealer at the points where the express company furnishes a collection and delivery service for other goods. In places where a delivery service is not maintained by the company the charges are 5 cents less per can than the above rates. Returned empty cans are charged at the rate of 5 cents each for the return carriage.

**Express Companies' Explanation**

How does this compare with the old rates? In the first place the express companies claim that it is much better all round. "All cream is on the same basis now," as one of the Dominion Express officials put it, "and that is what the creamery men were kicking for. There is now no opportunity for the disputes as to whether the cream is sweet or sour. The new rates are somewhere between the former rates on sweet and on sour cream. We could not profitably reduce it all to the old rates on sour, so we had to fix it somewhere between that and the higher rates on the sweet. But having the one uniform tariff is a great advantage."

"It certainly is an advantage," the dairy men are saying, "but it is all one-sided. The express companies as usual come out of the big end of the horn."

While the former tariff was not reduced to any concise table such as the new one has been, Mr. Carruthers, manager of the Crescent Creamery company, of Winnipeg, was able to furnish The Guide with an authentic comparison by compiling the actual charges formerly in force with various points of shipment, and reducing all these to their respective mileage zones. The schedule of rates on sour cream up to October 15 ran as follows:—

**Former Rates on Sour Cream**

Miles	5-Gal. Cans.	8-Gal. Cans.	10-Gal. Cans.
25.....	14 cts.	19 cts.	24 cts.
35.....	16 cts.	20 cts.	25 cts.
50.....	17 cts.	22 cts.	26 cts.
60.....	18 cts.	23 cts.	28 cts.
70.....	20 cts.	25 cts.	30 cts.
80.....	23 cts.	28 cts.	32 cts.
90.....	25 cts.	30 cts.	35 cts.
100.....	28 cts.	32 cts.	38 cts.
110.....	31 cts.	36 cts.	41 cts.
150.....	40 cts.	44 cts.	49 cts.
175.....	46 cts.	50 cts.	53 cts.
200.....	54 cts.	59 cts.	63 cts.
225.....	61 cts.	66 cts.	71 cts.
250.....	68 cts.	73 cts.	78 cts.
275.....	73 cts.	78 cts.	83 cts.
300.....	78 cts.	83 cts.	88 cts.

These charges included the free return of empty cans.

The former rates on sweet cream were the same as those for fruit, butter, eggs and other perishable goods.

It will be seen that the new tariff for a distance of 25 miles, the minimum, is exactly the same as that formerly charged for a distance of 70 miles. And

when one bears in mind that the great bulk of shipping to the nearest creamery is from comparatively short distances, it is apparent that the "revised rates" will pinch the great majority. The old minimum charge of 14 cents has been raised to 20 cents, a boost of 43 per cent. Again, creamery firms report a large proportion of their patrons as shipping from distances of around 100 and 120 miles. They suspect that the express companies had noticed this average haul, for the new tariff here again makes a 40 per cent. jump. Under the former arrangement, rates varied every ten miles as a rule, whereas now they mount up by 25 or 50-mile increases. A shipper must pay as much if he lives 101 miles from the creamery as the one 150 miles distant, and all in these wide zones must pay the high rates of the most distant.

Fixing the new tariff "somewhere between the old high rate on the sweet

and the low rate on the sour cream" sounds very well until the dairy men give the actual proportions of each carried. The quantity of sweet cream shipped, they state, is not five per cent. of the quantity of sour. The creamery company, pure and simple, which devotes all its time to making butter—and such concerns comprise the great majority—gain nothing but lose a great deal by the change. Those creameries which handle quantities of sweet cream for retailing to their customers and the making of ice cream—a very few firms comparatively—gain slightly in the lower charges on the sweet cream, but their gain is more than swallowed up by their loss through the heavier charges on the butter-making cream.

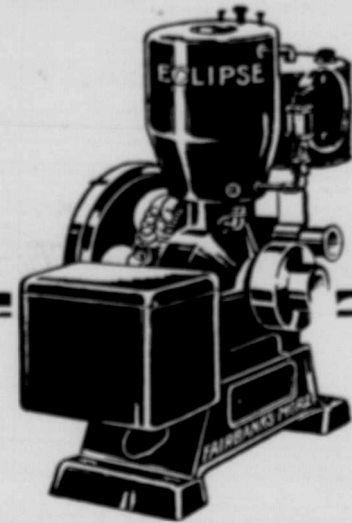
**Poor Inducement to "Mixed Farming"**

There the matter now stands, and as the new schedule has the sanction of the Railway Commission, those who are complaining of this fresh injustice at the hands of the express companies are not very hopeful of speedy redress. The worst of it is that the farmer who has been enterprising enough to pay attention to the dairying end of the farm is seriously discouraged by these higher charges, for the weight falls on him.

The creameries must suffer, too, but in a different way. The farmer must pay the shipping costs, but if these are raised to the point where the scant profits left over are not sufficient inducement for the extra work involved, the farmer will soon realize that this particular attempt at "mixed farming" is not worth while. It goes without saying that a general attitude of this kind would wipe out the existing creameries, and this in turn would undoubtedly react unfavorably on that bugbear of the poor consumer, "the cost of living."

**Profits of Express Companies**

"Meanwhile our arguments before the Railway Commission stand valid," say the dairy men. "The express companies adopted their old rates of their own accord some years ago, when the business was not one-twentieth of what it is today. That the old rates were profitable, the evidence of the express earnings before the Commission abundantly prove. Why, then, must they still further raise them, especially when so many farmers have on the strength of those rates gone more or less into dairying? If the old rates were so exceedingly profitable, what must the new rates be?"



## This Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engine Free—

to the farmer who suggests the greatest number of practical uses for it on his farm—or any other farm.

IT will pump water, saw wood, make electricity, grind feed, cut ensilage, shell corn, pull stumps, run a churn and separator and washing machine and operate a spray-pump.

What else will it do? The engine is offered as a prize for the most complete answer.

This contest is open to every farmer in Canada. You do not have to own an engine, or to buy anything from us, to enter it. There is no entry fee or other condition. All you have to do is to tell us what you could do with the engine if you had it on your farm.

We're writing a book—"Uses For a Farm Engine."

Its purpose is to show how our engines can be used to save labor and increase profits. We will do this by describing as many practicable uses as possible. We know already of many different uses for the engine, but we feel sure that you can tell us of others. So we're asking you to help us get information for the book.

## We'll give this engine to the farmer who gives us the greatest number of practical suggestions.

Mr. C. B. A. Iardyce, Editor of "The Family Herald and Weekly Star," will act as judge and award the prize.

Now think what you would do with the engine if you had it on your farm. Think of every possible way in which you could use it to do work that now takes the time of expensive hired help. Think how it could make your wife's work easier. Then sit down and write us.

We have listed above, some of the uses we know about. You ought to be able to think of many others. As soon as all replies to this advertisement are received, we'll go ahead with the book, and will send one of the first

copies to every farmer who enters the contest.

Your answer must be mailed not later than Dec. 15, when the contest closes. The engine will be shipped to the winner as soon as possible thereafter, so that he will have it in time to use all winter.

Do not bother about the form of your answer—we want ideas, and practical suggestions, not pretty writing.

When your letter is written, cut out the number 1 seal in the corner of this advertisement and pin it to your answer.

Address—Farm Engine Booklet Editor

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

444 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Remember the Contest Closes December Fifteenth



**WALTHAM**  
Colonial Series  
Exquisite beauty, accuracy and lasting reliability make the Waltham Colonial an ideal Holiday Gift. Full jewelled and made in thin models—as thin as it is safe to make a reliable watch. Ask your Jeweller. Write for Description Booklet. "It's Time You Owned a Waltham"  
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**DOMINION EXPRESS**  
Money Orders  
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all over the World.

They may be sent in payment of produce, tax, gas and electric light bills, interest on notes and mortgages, insurance premiums, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and in fact in payment of all kinds of accounts, whether in or out of town.

We give you a receipt and if the remittance goes astray in the mails, we refund your money or issue a new order free of charge.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED MONEY SENT BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

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RATES FOR MONEY ORDERS:  
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**GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Plans and Specifications Submitted  
Correspondence Solicited

513 GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY  
ALBERTA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**SKINNING CANADIANS FOR THE BENEFIT OF FOREIGNERS**

The Financial Post admits that, at first blush, the C.P.R. melon seems to be a big one. The stock having been allotted to the fortunate stockholders at 175. The Post observes that:—

"As the market value of the shares today is about \$275, it looks to those unfamiliar with the financing of large undertakings like a very generous bonus to the shareholders."

But to those familiar with high finance the melon is modest indeed. Of the 25,000 shareholders of the C.P.R. some 23,000 are foreigners and The Post says:—

"To get future money readily it is advisable for the company to retain a reputation for fair and even generous treatment of its foreign shareholders. Such a reputation has made it easier for other Canadian corporations seeking foreign funds."

Many a man stints his wife and children and neglects his home in order to get the reputation of being a good fellow in spending money lavishly abroad. But is this ideal desirable? Generosity should begin at home, and it is high time that the Canadian Pacific Railway company acquired the reputation of dealing fairly, if not generously, with the people with whom and upon whom it lives.

For one of the wealthiest companies in the world, in a time of unbounded prosperity, to pay a bonus of \$60,000,000 in order to raise \$105,000,000 shocks common sense and common humanity. This \$150,000,000 could be borrowed in the markets of the world at four per cent., or an annual charge but slightly in excess of four million dollars. In order to maintain its reputation among its foreign stockholders for generosity the company issues \$60,000,000 of ten per cent. stock, thus creating an annual charge of six million dollars.

The Western Canadian farmers and their children, and their grandchildren after them, must pay an additional two million dollars per year in freight rates to pay for this generosity to the foreign shareholders.

If Canadian corporations must pay a bonus of \$60,000,000 for \$105,000,000 of Dutch, German and English money they had better get money from some other source or do without. The absentee landlords of Ireland never rack-rented their tenants as do the Dutch, German and English landlords of the C.P.R. oppress and plunder the yeomanry of Western Canada and of all Western Canada for that matter. — Toronto World.

**IMPERIAL TARIFF CAUSES HOSTILITY**

London, Nov. 2.—That England must abandon her project to establish a tariff barrier with British dominions against foreign powers in order to re-establish friendly relations with Europe, was the contention made by Sir Harry Johnston today, while speaking at the Anglo-German conference.

Sir Harry's declaration was made while discussing the existing naval rivalry between Germany and England. He thought that much of the sentiment which was prompting the German naval increase, was aroused solely on account of the avowed intention of the Conservatives to build up an empire tariff wall to shut out foreign countries from trade with the British dominions.

Herr Paul Arnst, of the German delegates, declared that whenever his country desired to expand, it found itself up against England in every direction. He hoped that England would no longer block Teutonic extension when an effort was made to purchase colonies from any nation unable to turn these colonies to profitable account themselves.

The Grain Growers' Guide is in receipt of a letter from Mr. William Davis, Sr., secretary of the Springside Grain Growers' association, under date of November 1, stating that a car of wheat, No. 38602, is side-tracked at Springside, the front end of the car having been burst open, causing the loss of a large quantity of wheat. He also states that the wheat is being transferred to Car No. 73332. The letter does not state which road the car belongs to.

**Get These Hose!**  
**Six Pairs Guaranteed**  
**Six Months Save Money!**

Holeproof Hose are the world's finest. They are worn every day by more than a million MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. They cost 25c to 50c a pair in boxes of six pairs, guaranteed six months. Everybody can now buy their hose by the year instead of by the pair.

Every stitch, every thread of "Holeproof" is protected, not just the heels and toes. If a thread "runs" or breaks anywhere, you get a new pair free. The lightest weights in the cotton hose are guaranteed the full six months. The silk "Holeproof" for men and women now make silk hose an actual economy, for they last longer than common hose made from inferior cotton. Three pairs of silk are guaranteed three months. Three pairs of men's cost \$2, women's \$3.

**End Darning Now!**

You women who darn are wasting your time since there are hose like these. You men who are wearing darned hose are undergoing needless discomfort. Here are hose that are soft, lightweight and close-fitting, made with the costliest yarn produced. We pay an average price for it of 70 cents per pound. Common yarn sells for 30 cents. But our yarn is long fibre, soft but strong. That's why we can guarantee the hose. We can sell these hose at the prices of common kinds because we make so many pairs.

**FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery**  
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

**Send Trial Order**

Send the coupon below with a trial order for six pairs of cotton hose today. Mark plainly the color, size, weight and grade. Send the money in any convenient way. Money back, always, if not satisfied. We have sent out, in this way, millions of pairs. You are perfectly safe in ordering from this advertisement. Our 13 years of selling "Holeproof" and our 39 years' experience in the hosiery business are a guarantee in themselves. We are known the world over. (379)

**Are Your Hose Insured?**

**Trial Box Order Coupon**  
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.  
80 Bond St., London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children). Weight..... (medium or light). Size..... Color..... (check the color in list below). Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and one size.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... Province.....

**LIST OF COLORS**  
For Men and Women—Black, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Pearl, Lavender, Navy Blue, Light Blue.  
For Children—Black and Tan only; medium wt. only.

**CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS**

This little booklet will give the farmer information on the methods employed in Germany, Australia and New Zealand to secure money for farmers' use at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. Credit for farmers in the Canadian West can be secured for 5 per cent. also. This booklet tells how.

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

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

**Wonderful 184-Page Drill Book** explains all processes of drilling. Describes most desirable, latest and most economical drilling machinery made. Armstrong Gilmer and Steam Hoists, traction and non-traction, walking beam, spreading rams, rotaries and combination units, also famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever at drilling end. Everything guaranteed. Send 12c for postage and get valuable book by return mail.

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Factory—Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A. (15)

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## GETTING THE CHILDREN OFF TO SCHOOL

The winter is the real test of the country parent's interest in education. The houses are often so cold that nothing but very strenuous measures will dislodge the small folk from their beds. Father and mother find it equally unpleasant to turn out and are apt to listen to the small voice that whispers that it is too cold for the children to go to school today.

So every very frosty or stormy morning finds the teacher facing many empty seats. The lesson in decimal fractions she takes so much pains to explain has to be explained all over again when the rest of the class come back. The children, missing so much, lose interest in their work and the teacher is apt to be blamed because they do not make greater progress.

So I want to say again that we owe it to the children and to the country to give them a good education. It is the only way that we can lay the foundation of a great nation with high ideals of morality and the determination to live up to them.

Therefore I beg of you not to keep the young folk at home from school because it is a little cold. If necessary have them driven and see that they get there on time. There is no better way of showing your loyalty to your country and your affection for your family.

Certainly it involves sacrifice but no one should enter upon the responsibilities of parenthood without being willing to make sacrifices—and great ones.

## WHO WANTS BOYS' CLOTHING?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader, both of the Homemakers' page and Sunshine, and have been ever since The Guide was published. I read a great deal of The Guide besides these two pages though and like to see it stand up for the people's rights.

What I am writing today about is that I have some clothing to give to anyone wanting it. It is mostly boy's, of the size to fit a ten or twelve year old. There are coats, vests and pants and a few other things. The weather is getting cold and they might help out somebody whose crop is poor this winter. I live in Manitoba, about fifty miles from the western boundary, on the C. N. railroad.

Hoping to hear from someone and wishing Sunshine good luck, I remain,  
FRIEND NO. 2.

If some mother who finds it hard to keep her boys clothed warmly and neatly and would like a little help will write to me I will be glad to send her address to Friend No. 2.

## WITH A GOOD WORD FOR ALL

Dear Miss Beynon:—We take The Guide and I do enjoy reading the Homemakers' and Sunshine pages so much, and as you gave all a hearty welcome I thought I would like to join the merry circle.

Your chats are very interesting.

Urgent's letter seems to have started a lively discussion. I think there are enough institutions for fallen girls without taking them into the home, still I can say like Aida that I've met with lots who made a misstep and went no further, who loved and trusted too much and were betrayed and then cast aside, and it certainly would be wrong to condemn them entirely, when they're not bad at heart; they've learnt a bitter lesson and are wiser women.

To Lasea I would say, remember Lorna Doone was a sick woman at the time she had that girl and she worried too much about her to think of trying to win her love, which isn't easy to do with a girl as those girls oftentimes become very sceptical, being betrayed once.

To Aida I would say some girls try harder to get a reserved-acting man, as it pleases their vanity if they should succeed.

In answer to your letter paying the price by proxy, I would say, the disgraceful conduct carried on at some

weddings is the cause of so many run-away matches. To throw rice is a pagan custom coming from the Japanese. One day last month a newly married couple, starting on their honeymoon trip were met at the depot by a crowd of young men and women and their conduct was disgraceful. They took the baggage and marked it with lamp black and threw pounds of rice in every direction, and shrieked like maniacs and thought they were having fun. The bride would have collapsed only a commercial man escorted her to the train and then rescued her husband from the clutches of the crowd. Not long ago in the East a young couple went away leaving a home ready for their return. A crowd entered the house, picked up the furniture and did a lot of damage. A relative hearing about it, had the guilty party brought to court to pay damages. A few cases like this might stop such pagan jokes, and bring about a little decent reverence for the holy bonds of matrimony.

I hope Lonesome Margaret found a good home for her boy.

To see the name Kew Gardens signed to one of the letters certainly made me think of dear old England, as I was born and raised in London.

Please find enclosed 5 cents for the booklet "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

I think the sisters write fine letters. I hope I haven't taken up too much space, but if this escapes the W. B. I may come again sometime. Wishing you and the sisters every success (also The Guide), I will sign myself

MELANIE.



667—Design for Embroidering a Boy's Russian Suit.



685—Design for Embroidering a Blouse Front Collar and Sleeves.

A bride of my acquaintance is making her comfortables in a novel style. She is tacking the cotton batting into mosquito netting, first, then slipping the "foundation" into its pretty silkoline cover where it is tied occasionally with short lengths of baby ribbon. When necessary to wash the case it will be a very simple matter to loosen the thread at the end, pull out the ribbons and slip off the cover, and only a trifle more difficult to put the whole together again.

## 50 Second-Hand Organs That Must Be Sold At Once!

This is an opportunity made possible only by the extent of the business done by The House of McLean, and every item in the list will be found fully up to the McLean standard of value-giving.

These organs have all been thoroughly overhauled and are in first-class condition. Many have cost double—some three times—what is now asked for them. The list printed is merely representative of the stock. At certain figures there are several makes or styles, but all are as nearly as possible equal in value. We suggest that in ordering, you state the price you wish to pay and let us choose for you what we believe to be the best instrument still unsold.

### Glance Over The List

5	Octave Bell, in walnut case, with 7 stops, at	\$20 00
5	" Dominion, walnut case, 9 stops, grand organ and knee swell	25 00
5	" Thomas, " " 9 " " "	30 00
5	" Uxbridge " " 12 " " "	35 00
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5	" Doherty " " 11 " " "	45 00
5	" Eaty " " 11 " " "	50 00
6	" Doherty " " 12 " " "	60 00
6	" Thomas, ebony case, 12 " " "	65 00
6	" Stopless Doherty, in beautiful walnut case, grand organ and knee-swell	70 00
6	" Bell, 11 stops, grand organ and knee-swell	75 00
6	" Thomas, 11 " " " "	80 00
6	" Practically new piano-case Dominion, 11 stops, grand organ and knee-swell, beautiful walnut finish	95 00
7	" Dominion, same as above	100 00

Stool included with each Organ

These bargains are for our mail-order customers. To take full advantage of them, order at once. Besides the above, we have, as usual a complete line of Second-hand Pianos. We are sole agents for the famous Heintzman and Co. Pianos.



"Winnipeg's Greatest Piano House"

Portage Ave. and Hargrave St.

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Sole Owners

MAIL THIS ENQUIRY TO:  
J. J. H. McLEAN & CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, G.G.  
Dear Sirs,—Kindly send particulars of all Organs second hand & easy-payment plan for same. In price, and your NAME ADDRESS DO IT NOW.



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**"MOORE" SELF-HEATING GASOLINE IRONS**  
IRON IN THE NEW WAY  
"A SAVING OF TIME, MONEY, STRENGTH, HEALTH, BEAUTY & LABOR."  
Does the Work in HALF the time.  
HOT ALL THE TIME.  
Easily Heated. Heat can be regulated. No COOLING OF BASE. Endorsed by housewives & laundresses everywhere.  
Is A Household Treasure. SAVE YOUR WIFE THE DRUDGERY OF IRONING. Sold by the Leading Hardware Stores. FULL PARTICULARS FROM  
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Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

**R.K. Lamp**  
gives better light than gas, electricity, acetylene or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For homes, stores, halls, etc.  
COSTS ONE CENT PER NIGHT  
Guaranteed 5 years.  
No wick, no chimney. No odor. No dirt. No smoke. Colored post card free. Write for circular D and free card.  
**RICE-KNIGHT Ltd.**  
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**Harness Catalogue**  
WRITE FOR IT  
**Thos. McKnight**  
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When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## GETTING READY FOR WINTER

Did any of you who live in wooded parts get a peep at old Bruin's tail as he disappeared into his hole for the long winter sleep that helps him to pass the cold days pleasantly? Are you watching the bunnies to see what happens their soft brown coats when snow time comes?

You see I want you to write me a good story telling me how some plant or animal or bird prepares for Jack Frost. It should be a true story and should be told as well as ever you can.

Everyone who has ever sent us a story is invited to write again, and as many more as care to try. All the best stories will be printed on this page, the writers of the three best will get prizes of interesting story books.

You must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the age given is correct and that the story is your own work.

And do hurry them along. I want a great pile of good stories to come tumbling into my office before the competition closes on November 30.

We will send upon request a Young Canada Club button to any boy or girl who sends or has sent us a story or a picture for our competitions.

DIXIE PATTON.

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

## MY UNLUCKY DAY

Talking about unlucky days reminds me of my experience a few days ago. First of all, in the morning I was milking a cow, and she kicked and sent me and my pail together into a corner. As the pail was full of milk, you can imagine what a pretty looking specimen I was when I got up.

I got along not too bad till about twelve o'clock, when I was pouring the water off the boiled potatoes for dinner. I looked up for a minute and out into the sand rolled every one of those potatoes. Needless to say "boiled potatoes" were not on the menu for dinner that day.

About four o'clock I got the four fresh horses out of the stable to take to the field and change for the four that were on the binder. I had been told to take some balls of twine with me, so I put them on the top of the horses' hames, so I wouldn't have to carry them. I had entirely forgotten how to hitch four horses together, so I had to lead two and get my little five-year-old brother to lead the other two. We started off and I noticed one that I was leading was acting rather crazy. The horse was fright-

ened at the harmless ball of twine on his hames, as some horses are frightened of a buggy top which they are pulling, and so try to get away from it. Anyway, I had to carry the twine.

Well, we got started again, and I was just going to put up a gate which we had gone through when an automobile came along. I took the horses from my little brother and gave him the twine, as I was afraid they might get away on him. Holding four horses by the halter shanks is no fun, and one of them was frightened and got away on me, going back to the stable. Well, I tied the three to fence posts, and went back for number four. I got him and we started once more, I leading them all myself. The way to the binder led for half a mile through a field of grain. I forgot to put their bits into their mouths, so they were stopping to eat grain all the way across the field. I had no whip, so I had to pull them every step of the way across the field.

At last I got there, hot and wanting a drink of water awfully badly. It was so late when I got there that my father decided not to change horses at all. All that work for nothing, and I had it all to do over again coming back, and, horrors! I'd forgotten to shut the gate after me and the colts were all in the grain. Such a time as I had to get them out. I was very glad when I got to bed that night, and so ended my most unlucky day.

EVA M. FAHRNER (17).

## HAZEL PECK'S UNLUCKY DAY A Prize Story

Dear Dixie—I saw in The Grain Growers' Guide where you wanted all the boys and girls to write a story about An Unlucky Day, so here is mine.

My unlucky day was this week when I ate too many cucumbers and had to stay home from school and got down in my class; for I am very fond of school and don't like to miss a day. We were going into the fifth book and part two Speller last Thursday, but I wasn't able to go because I was sick. This was my Unlucky Day.

HAZEL PECK.

Age 8½ years.

## MY UNLUCKY DAY

Two years ago, in the last week of June, I invited a friend down to spend a few days with me.

On the first of July I suggested going for a long horse-back ride. So, as we only had one saddle, I went over to a neighbor's and borrowed a side-saddle.

Then I got some lunch ready in a basket, for we intended having our lunch when we got up on the hills. When we got there we tied our horses up and wandered around a bit.

When we got back to where the horses were we found it was about half-past one and that it looked very much like a storm. So we ate our dinner in a great hurry and started for home.

We were about half way home when it started to rain streams. So we made our horses go very fast, and all of a sudden my horse got frightened at something and pitched me off the saddle and broke my ankle.

As I could not get on my saddle again, my friend was going to help me on when I fainted and she rode over to the nearest place, which was about half a mile away, and they took me home.

When I came around again my foot was all bandaged up and was aching terribly. The doctor said it was only the small bone and would heal up sooner than the large bone, so it was only three weeks before I was around again, but even then my ankle was not nearly strong.

My friend had been with me all the time I was sick, and people were very kind to me.

My ankle is strong again, and I was able to do a lot of skating last winter although at times it seemed weak.

I. M. DYE, Age 16.

## Woman and Labor

By OLIVE SCHREINER

A Book in a thousand. It sets forth so brilliantly and convincingly the reasons for the general unrest among women that no intelligent man or woman can afford to miss reading it. The London Daily News says in unstinted praise of it:

"It is one of those books which are sunrises, and give us spacious and natural horizons. Like Mazzini's essays, it is logic touched with emotion, politics on fire. One may begin to doubt the cause of woman's rights when the opponents of sex equality produce an equally glowing, earnest and prophetic book."

Postpaid - \$1.25

Order it from the Book Dept.  
Grain Growers' Guide  
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**A TRIAL SACK-**  
7lb. size-will prove the possibilities of **PURITY FLOUR**

Weight for weight it yields more than any other flour milled

Because of its strength and quality you can add more water and get more loaves

**PURITY FLOUR**

More bread and better bread


155



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Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Mayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on **10 Days Trial** Experience unnecessary. Every home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 on money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$200 worth in 18 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 212 Aladdin Bldg. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.**



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

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

**Pen-Angle**  
Full-Fashioned Seamless Hosiery

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

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HT Ltd. Regina

WRITE FOR IT

McKnight Winnipeg

n The Guide

### Use of Flax Fibre

During a recent visit to Ottawa, Mr. W. J. Robinson, a British subject at Chicago, and an authority on the growth and manipulation of flax, was good enough to furnish this office for publication in the Census and Statistics Monthly with a statement respecting a newly-discovered process, which, it is claimed, renders possible the utilization of the flax straw now annually wasted and the establishment in Canada of an important linen manufacturing industry.

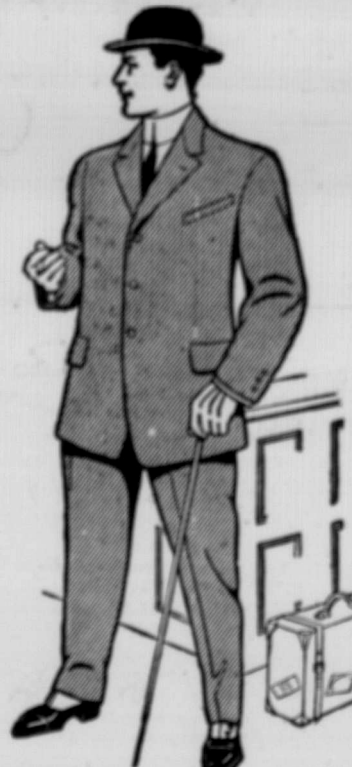
"The only obstacle," Mr. Robinson said, "in the way of producing good spinning and weaving fibre from the flax grown in Canada and the United States for seed alone lies in the question of a proper method of retting the flax, in order to get away from the deleterious gums, which make it impossible of use by the cordage and linen manufacturer. Many attempts have been made at different periods of history to accomplish this result by other methods in use; but every succeeding attempt has proved more discouraging than the last. It has remained for a prominent American chemist, viz., Dr. R. R. Roberts, of Washington D.C., who has devoted 30 years of his life to the solution of this problem, to invent a very simple chemical process and one that is reasonably inexpensive, by which the flax straw grown in America and Canada can be converted into a commercially spinnable and weavable fibre, and by which is put within the pale of certainty the development of the linen business in Canada and the United States. The time consumed under the water or dew retting process varies from ten days to several weeks according to temperature and weather conditions, and frequently the entire crop is lost; but this chemical retting process does the entire work in a little less than five hours and is under such control that it is impossible for the flax fibre to suffer during its manipulation.

"The process has been under investigation for two years at enormous outlay by some of the most prominent financial and business interests in the United States. The fibre has been shipped to Ireland and spun into yarns and woven into cloth with the result that Irish spinners have pronounced this fibre produced from Canadian flax grown in the Province of Ontario, to be as good as the best Russian flax that they have been able to obtain and to be capable of being manufactured into table linens, napkins, towels, dress goods, underwear and all forms of linen textile and cordage. They are not only anxious to have the fibre shipped to Europe for their use there, but are looking to Canada to find locations for linen mills where they can come out and found an industry which is probably more important from an agricultural and commercial standpoint than any other industry which could come to this country. Canada is absolutely dependent upon the few southern States which grow cotton for all its vegetable fibre textiles, and the inauguration of this industry would make it possible for linen mills to spring up all over the Dominion and bring to Canada a type of immigration from the north of Ireland and from Scotland which the country has never been able to obtain before, because these people who have been trained in the linen business and knowing nothing else were afraid to come to Canada where the industry to which they had been trained from their youth was unknown.

"Canada in 1911 grew 1,500,000 tons of flax straw, which straw would have yielded under manipulation 300,000 tons of commercially spinnable flax fibre. This fibre at Canadian prices would have yielded last year \$60,000,000 in Canadian exports. The seed alone on the flax grown yielded only \$11,855,000, while the entire value of rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax in 1911 was only \$33,948,000.

"It is hoped that the government will make a close investigation into these statements and these figures and try to obtain for Canada the results possible under the inauguration of a flax and linen industry in the Dominion, which would affect every part of the country, because, as has been proved, flax for seed and fibre can be grown in every part of the Dominion of Canada that has been broken to agriculture from the Atlantic to the Pacific."—Census and Statistics Monthly.

## Clothes Make The Man



—or at least give him a good start over his fellow-worker.  
Dress never meant so much in life as it does now.

All Successful Men are careful to be well Dressed

And hundreds of these same successful men buy their clothes from Catesby in London, because

They can buy better clothes direct from London for half of what the same quality goods would cost them in Canada

The reason is that they buy on the successful Catesby "made-to-measure" plan.

The "Burlington" English Model. This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in England. Prices are as follows: \$18.50, \$18.50, \$21.50 Duty Free and Carriage Paid right to your door.

### Read This Unconditional Free Offer

Send us your name and address, and we will mail you, absolutely free of cost, a package containing 72 patterns of the finest West of England and Yorkshire suitings and overcoatings that you ever saw.

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

Read it, and you'll understand why hundreds of shrewd, well-dressed Canadians buy their clothes direct from London, and save half of what they would otherwise have to pay their local tailor.

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

Remember, every price quoted in the booklet includes the payment of all carriage and duty charges by us. And that every suit and every overcoat is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Your order will be shipped five days after we receive it in London.

Address our nearest Canadian office.

**CATESBYS** Ltd. 119 W. Wellington St. Dept. Toronto; Coronation "K" Building, Montreal; or 140 Princess Street, Winnipeg. Or write direct to CATESBYS Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, England.

#### HERE'S A GREAT TEST

When you get your patterns, take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such an imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby!

## Don't Drive a Spavined Horse!

Drive the spavin away instead with  
**Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure**

For curing spavin without blistering, it is the quickest and most powerful remedy you can use. In spavin cases of long standing, use Dr. Clark's Fire Blister together with Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure, and free your horse from this troublesome, unsightly growth.

**DR. CLARK'S FAMOUS AND RELIABLE VET. REMEDIES**  
ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS 52

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State the Course you are interested in and write us for free book

**Central Business College**  
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WM. HAWKINS - Principal

## The Latest Columbia Hornless Graphophone

The \$45 value Machine for \$26

**\$26**  
Walnut - \$26.00  
Mahogany \$32.50

Here is the newest musical instrument in the field—a hornless Columbia Graphophone offered at \$26 to those who want the latest improvement in Graphophones, and yet who believe \$26 is enough to pay. We will supply on very easy terms if desired. Write for full particulars.

No "hornless talking machine" of any make so far offered at anything like this price, has the Columbia features of the continuous tone-chamber, the improved Columbia reproducer, the Columbia tapered tone-arm, the tone-control shutters, the faultless and noiseless Columbia motor, nor the musical tone-quality that those Columbia features unite to produce.

The Columbia hornless Graphophone "Eclipse" is 15½ in. square, beautifully quartered oak; plays any disc record—all the recorded voices of the world's great artists without exception are at your command. Certainly price need no longer deprive you of the endless enjoyment that only a Columbia can bring. The "Eclipse" can be supplied in Mahogany Cabinet at \$32.50.

We have other Columbia models at all prices from \$20 to \$650. Complete illustrated list sent free on application. Old machines of any make taken in exchange.

The Columbia has no old fashioned sharp sapphire point to wear out your records.

**Columbia Records** Absolutely the best, perfect reproduction, longest wear, will play on any make of disc machine. Insist on having them. 30,000 records always in stock. Double side records, two different selections, 85 cents. Specially imported English, Irish, Scotch records. All your old favorite songs. Complete lists sent free. Get the Special Columbia Demonstration Record, it will only cost you 10 cents. It is a most perfect record—a speaking and singing catalogue. Important: always use our perfect needles,—do not wear the records.

You should hear the following artists on the Columbia Hornless Graphophones:—Caruso, Nordica, Melba, Neilsen, Tetrazzini, Harry Lauder, Bispham, Borci, McCormack, Amato, Kubelik, Scharwenka, and many others. The Columbia gives you the living voice of the artist.

Cut out and Mail this Coupon for our new Illustrated Machine Catalogue and interesting history of the Graphophone. I assume no obligation, and all you send is to be mailed free.

**WONNIPEG PIANO CO.** 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

THE ECLIPSE No. 66  
WINNIPEG PIANO CO., 295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

# FLORIDA Book Free

We want every General and Mixed Farmer, Dairyman, Stock Raiser, Truckee and Fruit Grower to know all about the excellent opportunities open at Santa Rosa, Florida. The soil is a deep, black, sandy loam—the best in the State. You can raise two and three crops on the same land in the same year. There is plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation or crop failures are unheard of. You can raise the finest and highest priced oranges in Florida. You can raise and fatten hogs at 1 cent per pound. You can pasture stock the year 'round. Irrigating will pay bigger profits than in the North. One of the finest and healthiest climates in the United States. Sunstroke and fruitcrops are unknown. Lumber at wholesale prices. All kinds of forage and hay crops. You can raise all semi-tropical crops and almost all Northern crops. It's the ideal place to live, and farm where you can make three dollars where you make one up North.



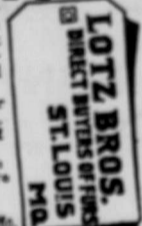
Send today for our large illustrated book, a free sample of soil, and make us prove these statements. This book is written after 3 years' actual experience on the ground and will prove a revelation to you. It's all mailed Free, postage prepaid.

Address: SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO. 510-208 N. 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

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



## The "Gregg" Malleable Knee Sleigh

Will stand more hard knocks than any other sleigh made. Write for descriptive matter. Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

# CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY  
Manufactured by  
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.  
Quebec, Winnipeg

**AGROUND IN ST. LAWRENCE**  
Quebec, Nov. 8.—The steamer Royal George, stranded Wednesday evening on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence River, is still hard on the rocks today. Rough weather held off the rescue tugs during the forenoon, but the 500 steerage passengers remaining were rescued later. A message received here from the captain of the Royal George reads as follows: "Unsuccessful attempt made to float Royal George."

## The Railway Defence

Continued from Page 8  
and branches; while the rates for cement, lumber, apples, coal oil, implements and other commodities imported by the farmer have also been greatly cut. One wonders what the Western orator would have said and done had he lived in Upper Canada in its pioneer days, when modern transportation was in its infancy and the forest had to be got rid of before the crop could be sown.  
If there are any anomalies in the Canadian Pacific tariffs that unduly burden the settler, by all means let them be eliminated. But Judge Drayton and his colleagues will be more likely to discover that the West is on the whole faring exceedingly well at the hands of the railways; in other words, that those who are complaining have either not gone to the trouble to ascertain the truth or have added embellishments of their own that disfigure its fair face out of all recognition.

**U.S. CROPS WORTH \$5,000,000,000**  
Washington, Nov. 9.—A corn crop of 3,169,137,000 bushels, or 281,921,000 bushels more than the greatest crop of corn ever grown, is the feature of the country's most remarkable agricultural year, according to the November crop report of the United States department of agriculture issued yesterday. The report completed the government's preliminary estimates of the nation's principal farm crops.  
This great crop of corn was worth on November 1 to the farmers \$1,850,776,000.  
The sum of \$4,171,134,000 represented the farm value on November 1 of the United States crops of corn, hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, flaxseed, rye and buckwheat. With the value of the growing cotton crop and the crops of tobacco, rice and apples, the aggregate value of these principal farm products will mount well beyond \$5,000,000,000.  
Upon the preliminary estimates of production and prices announced yesterday, the value of the crops figure out as follows:—

Corn	\$1,850,776,000
Hay	854,615,000
Wheat	603,639,000
Oats	476,169,000
Potatoes	188,591,000
Barley	120,845,000
Flaxseed	39,693,000
Rye	24,370,000
Buckwheat	12,526,000

This is an increase of \$515,057,000 over the value of last year's crops.

**WILL USE SOUTHERN ROUTE**  
Toronto, Nov. 8.—Sir William Mackenzie, who returned tonight after a three weeks' trip in Western Canada, stated that reports received by the Canadian Northern showed that there is now more grain in the elevators than was stored at this time last year.

Although the railways are handling the grain as rapidly as it has been recently, Sir William would not say that congestion would be eliminated this season. He believed that it would be impossible to prevent a slight congestion, no matter how rapidly the railways handled the grain, as there would be a certain amount of grain that could not be handled after the elevators had been filled.

"We hope to have the elevators almost clear of the grain when navigation closes," said Sir William. "Then we will be in a position to rush grain into storage until we can take it away; also our new elevator, capable of handling 2,500,000 bushels, will be completed when the others are filled, and that will relieve the situation. If it is necessary we will also rush the grain over our Duluth line and store on the other side of the border."

**RAILWAY COMMISSION MATTERS**  
Ottawa, Nov. 8.—A very large number of cases are down for hearing at the various points in the West at which sittings of the railway commission will be held during the next few weeks. No less than 23 cases will be heard at Winnipeg alone on November 11.  
Among the matters to come up is the application of the Grain Growers' association of Balduf, Man., for an order requiring the C.N.R. to provide the siding for grain landing purposes at a point between Balduf and Belmont.

# BEFORE NAVIGATION CLOSES

Markets should show a good bulge, with improved demand. To catch these better prices Farmers should get their grain shipped quickly. Bad freight congestion and a big drop in prices are sure to follow the close of navigation.

These strenuous days of big receipts and heavy marketing are the days our efficient selling and good service can tell to your advantage. No danger of your car being overlooked and left unsold till after the drop if you ship to us.

Have you any barley? We are handling big quantities these days and getting good premiums for shippers. Now seems a good time to ship. But get in touch with us first for billing directions as we can get you, for special shipment, better than Terminal prices.

## BLACKBURN & MILLS

A. M. BLACKBURN D. K. MILLS  
531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG  
Telephone Main 46 Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada  
LICENSED BONDED

## OUR EXPERIENCE

And the PERSONAL ATTENTION we devote to your business, gets the results you want—TRY US!  
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange  
**THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY**  
Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, Man. M. K. SMITH Manager

# GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To  
**SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man**  
Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.  
206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
References: Royal and Union Banks P.O. Drawer 1746

**PRODUCERS' GRAIN COMMISSION COMPANY, LTD.**  
Managers  
ROBERT D. SMITH  
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**Here is the Answer:**  
A Grain Commission Company which gets the best results for the farmer  
**Ship Your Grain To Us!**  
LICENSED BONDED  
Reference: Royal Bank of Canada

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



**GOOD, STEADY, DEPENDABLE FARM POWER**

Be sure you have reliable, economical power with which to work the farm. The thrifty, progressive farmer—the kind that increases his earnings each year—is providing himself with sufficient power with which to work the farm in a scientific and economical manner. The Aultman-Taylor "30" is unquestionably the best tractor for all around serviceability. See what it accomplished at the World's International Motor Contest at Winnipeg.

—Won Gold Medal in large gasoline class by 44 points over our next nearest competitor and won Silver Medal in large kerosene class and delivered a greater horse power draw bar than any kerosene or gasoline tractor of any other make. Write for further information or call our nearest branch.

**The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio**  
Branches: CALGARY, ALTA., REGINA, SASK., Canada

**ENGLAND WILL SUPPORT ALLIES.**  
London, Eng., Nov. 10.—The Guildhall banquet, held last evening, was, as usual, a brilliant function. The Rt. Hon. Herbert Asquith, the prime minister, made an important pronouncement upon foreign affairs, in responding to the toast of his majesty's ministers.

"We are living in anxious times and are spectators of great and moving events," he said. "The Balkan armies are in effective possession of Macedonia and Thrace. Salonika, the gateway through which Christianity first entered Europe, is occupied by the Greeks, and we may any moment hear of the fall of Constantinople itself. It is a satisfaction to be able to assure you that so far as this country is concerned, its relations with other powers, without a single exception, were never more friendly and cordial.

**Powers in Full Accord**

"The great powers are working together with a closeness of touch and a frankness and freedom of communication and discussion which are remarkable. The powers have been blamed in some quarters because they did not succeed in averting the war. They sought, and sought honestly and earnestly, by diplomatic pressure and without resort to force, to secure conditions of order and good government in the European provinces of the Ottoman empire.

"But forces were at work beyond the control of any diplomatic manipulation. The Balkan states having matured their plans, perfected their equipment, and coordinated their reciprocal action, decided that force was the only effectual remedy, and that they and they alone were prepared to use it. They took the matter in their own hands.

**Victors not to be Robbed**

"Things can never be again as they were, and it is the business of statesmen everywhere to recognize and accept the accomplished fact. When Pitt, mortally stricken by the news of Austerlitz, came home to die, he told those about him to roll up the map of Europe which was on the wall. But even the campaign of Austerlitz did not produce changes so sudden and so startlingly and overwhelmingly complete as those which during the last month have been wrought by the Balkan confederacy.

"The map of eastern Europe has been recast, and in the process it may be that ideas, preconceptions and policies, which were accepted in what is now a bygone era, will have to be modified, reconstructed, or even go altogether by the board. Upon one thing, I believe, the general opinion of Europe to be unanimous, namely, that the victors are not to be robbed of the fruits which cost them so dear." (Loud cheers.)

**Churchill Announces Sixth Squadron**

Hardly less pregnant were the utterances of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, who in responding to the toast of the naval forces, said: "This year has witnessed important naval developments. The fleet has been reorganized upon a complete and symmetrical plan and an entire new squadron of very powerful ships has been placed in full commission. We have recruited the largest number of sailors and stokers of any year in modern times, and nearly three times as many men have been recruited in each month on the average for the present financial year than was

the case for the same period a year ago. Before the end of the present session I shall submit to Parliament proposals for improving the pay of officers and men of the royal navy. This, it may be hoped, will further stimulate our already buoyant recruiting. (Cheers.)

**Increase Britain's Margin**

"We had not proposed last year to create the sixth battle squadron until 1915, but by various administrative arrangements it will be possible to bring that squadron into existence next year, and when I say bring it into existence, I mean bring it into existence fully manned, on a mobilization basis of active service ratings. This will increase the margin of security to which I have several times referred in the House of Commons." (Cheers.)

**STORAGE AT DULUTH**

The Grain Growers' Guide is in receipt of the following statement from C. F. Staples, railway and warehouse commissioner, of Minnesota:—

"I know of nothing that is causing so much complaint and loss to the farmers of this section of the country as the shortage of cars at this time, and, undoubtedly, this condition will continue for many weeks to come. This to my mind makes it clear that the companies will not permit their cars to go off their lines for traffic, except on condition that they receive an equal number of cars.

"The rates given to Port Arthur and Duluth ports have been put in by the companies, which undoubtedly mean that Canadian road equipment can be provided. The grain can and will move through these channels.

"I have caused the question of storage facilities to be gone into very carefully, and feel it is safe to say that there will be little or no storage available at Minneapolis, but at Duluth there will undoubtedly be means provided for caring for a large amount of grain. One elevator indicates that it will be able to care for 4,000,000 bushels and others indicate that they will have room for a considerable amount of grain. Arrangements have been made besides for storing large amounts of grain in boats which will be made available for that purpose. This means millions of bushels in addition to what the elevator capacity will afford. It will also be possible to provide arrangements with eastern lines for taking bonded grain from Duluth to the east. Last year some five or six million bushels were moved that way, and we believe that it is possible to double that the coming year. This all means that through Duluth, by means of shipment and warehousing, it may be possible to take care of anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five million bushels of Canadian grain during the coming winter. This information is based upon the most reliable data obtainable."

Teacher, to a roomful of pupils: "And just think! one of you may be president some day. All of you who would like to be president, please rise."

All rose except little Willie.  
"Well, Willie, what's the matter? Wouldn't you like to be president?"  
"Y-yes'm," stammered Willie, "b-but I ca-ca-can't."  
"Why not?" asked teacher, astonished.  
"Because—because I'm a R-r-republican," said Willie, bursting into tears.

**Ship Your Grain To Us!**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**McBEAN BROS., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG**  
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1884 AND STILL AT IT.



**MANY LARGE FARMERS**

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

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

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

We would like to hear from you today.

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

**Saskatchewan Cattle Sales**

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association there will be held at the following points an Auction Sale of high grade milking females of Holstein, Ayrshire and Short-horn Breeding, all of them due to freshen before April 1st, 1913. These cattle will be offered at an upset of their cost price at point of sale.

- Moosomin - - - November 21
- Melfort - - - November 26
- Lloydminster - - November 28
- North Battleford - November 30
- Kindersley - - - December 3

The sale in every case will start at 1.30 p.m. At Moosomin, a car of pure bred will also be offered. About fifty head will be put up for sale at each point. Sales cash.

For further information write to the  
SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION  
Department of Agriculture, Regina.





# Ideas of a Plain Man

*"Life consists in eating your environment;  
Death consists in being eaten by your environment*

*A gamboling dog, gay in the sunshine, is alive because he is breathing air, absorbing cosmic heat and drinking water; he is laying hold of these elements and making dog of them. A dead dog by the roadside is dead because the air, heat and moisture of the universe are triumphing over his spent life force. He has ceased to eat and is being eaten."*—Vide Frank Crane.

Even so in the realm of business; the farmers of the West are no longer the dead dog,--- they are beginning to absorb some of the heat and moisture

which produce social life. They are building up their own institution and developing their own profession, and are thus becoming a figure among figures.

LAST WEEK WAS THE BANNER WEEK OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., AND YESTERDAY WE HAD THE LARGEST DAY'S BUSINESS IN OUR HISTORY

A few years of such expansion will place the Company in a position to improve other lines of business as they are doing the *Grain Trade*, and it is an evident fact that the farmer

who is developing his own profession will thereby develop his own personality.

Moral and financial support are the two great needs of your organization.

*Take Stock and Ship your Grain to*

## The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

(Alberta Farmers address Calgary office)

Calgary, Alta.

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NICE QUALITY  
Send us your address  
and full instructions  
poultry to sell on  
Produce Company.  
13-4f

S AND DRESSED  
Poultry to  
and feet off. In re-  
cess: Poultry, 271  
Wipeg. 16-2

CKERELS, GOOD  
ize Turkey Tomes,  
Holmes, Hardman  
14-4

C. WHITE LEG-  
ach; prize winners,  
r, Boissevain, Man.  
14-4

MB BROWN LEG-  
two dollars each;  
dollar each. Wm.  
chen, Alta. 15-2

H BRONZE TUB-  
a, \$5.00 each; hens,  
O. G. W. Booker,  
16-3

00 EACH. MRS.  
n River, Man. 16-4

LE

N BULL CALVES  
ducers; sire Vronka  
er to World's Rec-  
ed collie pups from  
each. Neil Wilson,  
an. 15-3

AND SHETLAND  
herds of the West,  
s, saddles. J. F.  
arm, Hartney, Man.  
15-3

ILLS, READY FOR  
nd heifers. J. C.  
ich, Cowley, Alta.  
15-3

UDORF, SASK. —  
Angus Cattle. Stock  
15-3

— FOUR YOUNG  
males. Clendenning  
47-26

GARY, BREEDER  
in Fresian Cattle.  
15-3

NE

BOARS AND SOWS,  
while they last. Two  
00 each. Only two  
ate now, \$80.00 and  
nce. Walter James  
2-4f

VERGREEN FARM,  
ome nice Yorkshire  
at \$20.00 each, if  
furnished. 16-4

P. BREEDER OF  
ans, Man. 4-14

BERKSHIRES FOR  
Vadena, Sask. 16-6

ANEOUS

GREGOR, IS HOLD-  
k sale at his farm,  
les southeast of Mac-  
November 19, at one  
nd 450 sheep will be  
attle are pure bred  
t breeding and type;  
Springers or fresh;  
s are a splendid lot,  
the big Spanish and  
sed with Shropshire  
time permits a num-  
ered Clyde mares and  
and drivers, and a  
o pure bred Yorkshire  
ill be offered. Horses  
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# The Most Exquisite New Ideas in Watch Cases



Take your choice of these superb new style watches sent without a cent down—on approval (<sup>Payable at</sup> \$2.50 a Month)

# A Bomb!

## for the Watch Trust

**The Burlington Offer**—Our startling and smashing direct offer is overwhelming the watch trust. The superb Burlington Special at the anti-trust rock-bottom price—the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay—is paralyzing competition. Such a **smashing and overwhelming** offer has never before been heard of in the entire history of the watch industry. Just think of it! You may secure one of these superb time-pieces—a watch of the very latest model, the popular new thin design, adjusted to the second—19 jewels—the most perfect product of the most expert watch manufacturers in the world, at the rock bottom price, direct from us—the identical price that even the **wholesale** jeweler must pay. And you may pay this rock-bottom price at the rate of \$2.50 a month. Yes—only \$2.50 a month and all the time you are carrying this most superb time-piece. No wonder competition is paralyzed. No wonder everyone says that this is the greatest watch offer of the age.



### Adjusted to Temperature

A watch to be adjusted to temperature is put into a refrigerator and run for 24 hours, then it is put into an oven of 100 degrees temperature and run for 24 hours, then it is run in normal temperature for 24 hours. This process is continued until the watch runs the same in all temperatures.

### Adjusted to Isochronism

A careful adjustment, so that the speed of a watch, when it is fully wound up, is the same when it is almost run down.

### Adjusted to Positions

Adjusting a watch to positions is adjusting it so it runs the same in various positions.

**The Jewels** used are the finest grade of selected genuine imported **ruby and sapphire jewels**, absolutely flawless. Nineteen of these chosen gems protect every point. *It is well understood in the railroad business that nineteen jewels is the proper number for maximum efficiency.* Nineteen Jewels is regarded by experts as the best number for a perfect watch.

**Factory Fitted** Every Burlington Special movement is fitted into the case right at the factory where the movement was made—into a case made for this watch. No looseness or wearing of parts against the sides of the case. No rattle or jar.

**Our Direct Guarantee** means that we will make good on any just complaint either as to workmanship or material, in either watch or case, at any time without red tape or formality. Note: we do not say within ten or twenty years, but at anytime. Our guarantee does not include cleaning or breakage caused by carelessness or accidents, or tinkering with the watch, but, if anything is found wrong with the watch in any way, we will replace the part complained of, or we will repair the watch free of charge, or we will give you a new watch absolutely free as you may elect. Note: this guarantee is good for 25 years! Yes and longer than 25 years, for any length of time if anything is found wrong with material—absolutely without restriction.



Don't miss this liberal offer — send this Free coupon TODAY!

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Burlington Watch Co.

289 Carlton St., WINNIPEG, CANADA  
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Please send me absolutely free and prepaid one of your new watch books explaining about your anti-trust fight, and giving the *inside facts* about the watch industry. Also give full particulars of how I may obtain a fully adjusted 19-jewel gold strata genuine Burlington Special, on approval, at the rock-bottom price, on terms of \$2.50 a month. No obligations on me.

Name.....

Address.....

## The Fight on the Trust Is Explained in This Great Watch Book

Get this wonderful new watch book. It is free and prepaid. No obligations whatever. It will tell you about our gigantic fight against the trust and trust methods. It will tell you of quiet agreements which the giant factories have with dealers which enable them to uphold prices. That is the reason why we say that the great watch factories are a trust. It is because they have contracts and agreements with dealers everywhere which enable them to control trade and to uphold prices. It is not an illegal trust; but its methods are unfair to us — unfair to the public who must pay the price. We want you to get this watch book at once. Find out the inside facts of the watch industry. This book will also tell you about the superb Burlington Special and how it is manufactured for quality, not quantity. Just put your name and address on the coupon and send it to us today. We will send you the book prepaid — no obligations on you whatever. Better write now.

## Since the \$1,000 Challenge

was made to the giant factories four years ago, why have they not answered? Why have not these factories produced a watch equal to the Burlington? And this challenge did not ask our competitors to produce a watch better than the Burlington. NO. If they should produce a watch equal to the Burlington we should be the losers. Our \$1,000 still lies in the bank for competitors to cover.

## No Money Down

We ship the watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of ladies' or gentlemen's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent unless you want the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch. Send the free coupon today.

**Burlington Watch Co.** 289 Carlton St., WINNIPEG, CANADA  
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