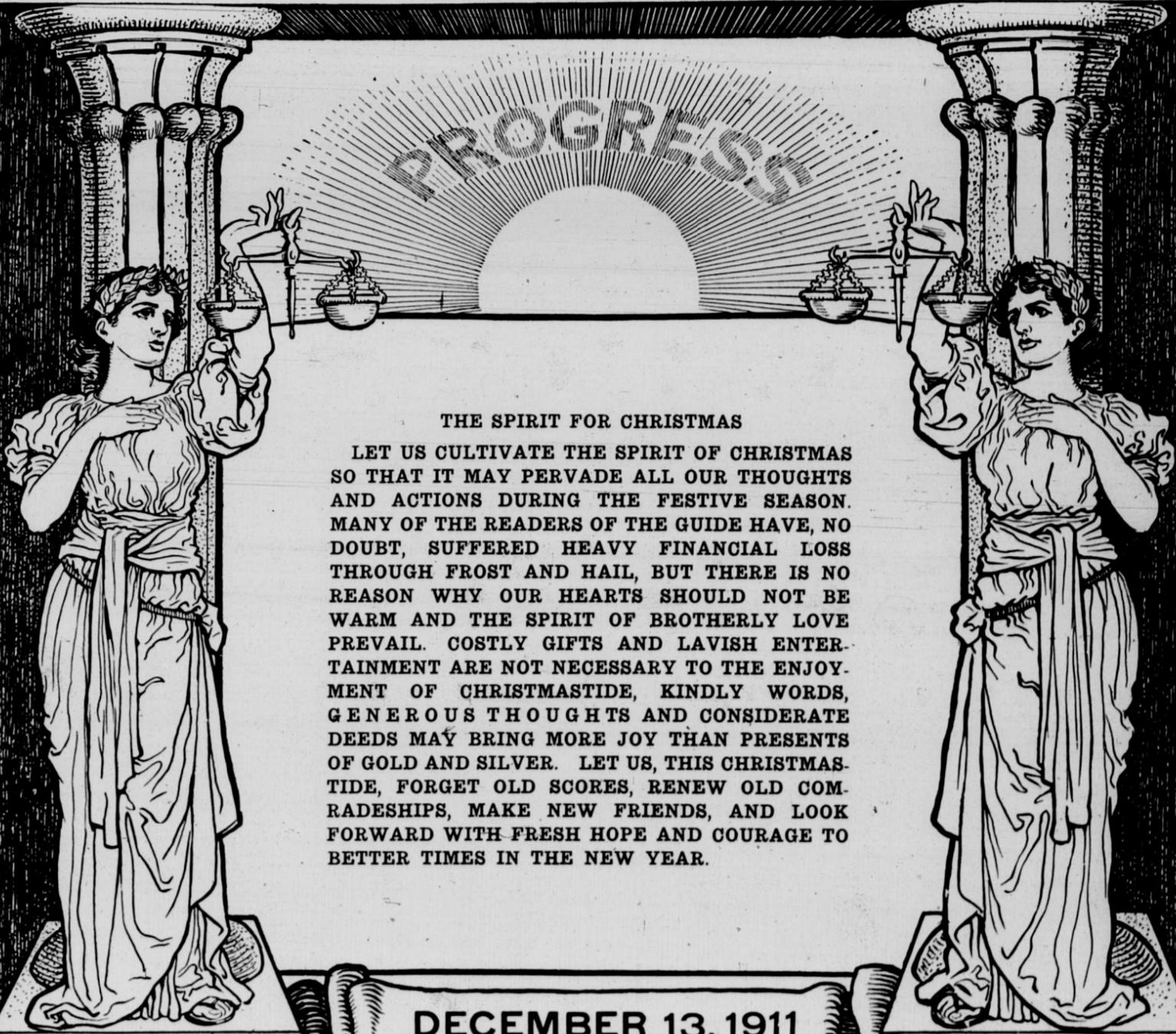


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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DECEMBER 13, 1911

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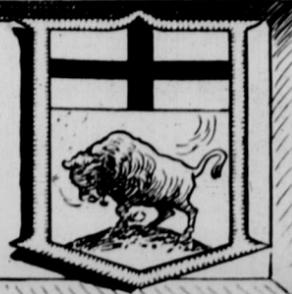
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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

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

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

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

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Volume IV. December 13th, 1911 Number 20



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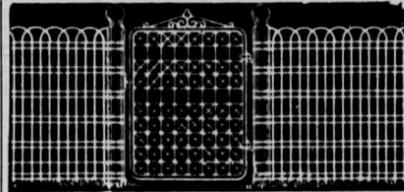
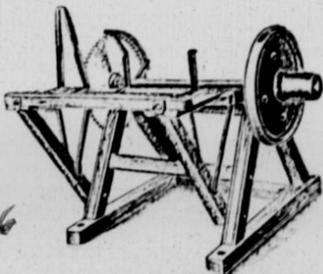
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BOX 84, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG HAS SINGLE TAX COUNCIL

Winnipeg civic elections were held on Friday last and Richard D. Waugh was elected mayor by a majority of 1,064 over F. W. Adams. The controllers elected were J. W. Cockburn, J. G. Harvey, A. A. McArthur and W. G. Douglas, and the aldermen A. L. Bond, F. O. Fowler, Geo. R. Crowe, J. J. Wallace, F. H. Davidson, Thos. Stefunck, R. J. Shore and Chas. Midwinter. Prior to the elections all the successful candidates announced themselves in favor of a reduction of taxation on buildings and improvements, and with exceptions declared for the single tax.

School children know a great deal more than they used to do. In fact, some of them, in their own opinions, at least, are quite capable of tutoring their tutors.

"Those kiddies I teach are as knowing as an encyclopaedia!" said an English teacher a week or two ago.

"In what way?" asked his friend.

"Well," replied the scholastic person, "the other day I set a problem in arithmetic:

"A rich man dies and leaves £1,000,000. One-fifth is to go to his wife, one-fifth to his son, one-eighth to his brother, and the rest to the hospitals. What does each get?"

"Yes?" queried the friend, not very interested.

"Back came the reply from the smallest boy in the class:

"A lawyer, sir!"

News from Ottawa

Cockshutt Plow Prices

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Parliament, which met on November 15 adjourned yesterday for a long Christmas recess. Business will not be resumed until Jan. 10, when it is expected the government will have its sessional bill of fare in readiness for the House which should be able to dispose of it sometime before April 1. Up to the time of adjournment the passage of the forty-eight millions of estimates left over when the last Parliament dissolved was the most important business attended to. The supply bill authorizing the expenditure of this money received the Royal Assent, as did a bill to renew the charter of the Grand Trunk Pacific and to extend the time for the completion of the contracts. All other legislation, either of a government or private character dealt with had not reached its final stages. The only legislation foreshadowed in the speech from the throne which has yet been introduced is the bill to consolidate the Manitoba Grain and Inspection Acts, or, in other words, the terminal elevators bill. It was introduced by resolution and as presented to the House is the same bill which passed the Senate last session.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, intimated that when consideration of the bill is taken up the government will have some amendments to move. Whatever these amendments may be they will be the measure of the advance which the government proposes to make over the bill of last session. It is understood that the principal change will be to enlarge the powers of the commissioners who will be named to take over the control of the elevators to lease and purchase the same on behalf of the government.

Cockshutt on Defensive

Western topics continued to engage the attention of the House during the week, but the discussion which will be of most interest to the farmers was one precipitated by W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., member for Brantford, and a stock holder in the Cockshutt Plow Company, who undertook to come to the rescue of the company in respect to the charge made by Hon. Frank Oliver and other members to the effect that, as stated by Mr. Oliver: "that after paying the fifteen per cent. tariff duty, they sell their plow at Peoria, Illinois, at \$525, and at Minneapolis at \$502. The same plow that is sold at Brantford at \$600 is sold at Minneapolis at \$502, at Winnipeg at \$680 and in Saskatchewan at \$705."

Challenges Oliver

Candor compels one to state that in the opinion of members of the House, irrespective of party, the member for Brantford did not score very heavily. Not only did he fail to refute the charges but he gave Western members an opportunity to quote fresh and conclusive proof of the truth of the statement made. Incidentally Mr. Cockshutt took a fling at Western farmers which will probably not be much appreciated. He said that when Mr. Oliver gave his figures to the House he failed to tell where he got his authority from. "It may be," said Mr. Cockshutt, "that he is following a blind guide, as did Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he followed the Grain Growers' association who came down here and led him astray before the country at the last election. It may be that the same blind guide has led the member for Edmonton to make a statement that the facts do not justify." Mr. Cockshutt then challenged Mr. Oliver to produce proof for his statements and declared that he had palpably designed to mislead the public by quoting a wholesale price against a retail one.

Claims Wholesale Prices

"If he is prepared to buy as many Cockshutt plows as one customer in the United States," he said, "he will be able to get the same price from the company also, but he cannot expect that we are going to sell a farmer a plow at the same price as we sell \$100,000 in one order. The Hon. gentleman did not take any precaution himself to find out these

facts and he sends out broadcast the statement that the Cockshutt Plow company are robbing the farmers of the West. I have here a sheet published in Winnipeg containing this statement, and it has been published in The Grain Growers' Guide as well. The Cockshutt Plow company have something else to do than to answer all the charges trumped up against them in regard to these matters in the West. But when such a charge has been as that which the hon. gentleman has made, that we are taking hundreds of dollars out of the farmers and giving the American farmer a plow at one hundred dollars less I think we are entitled to produce some facts and figures to controvert that charge."

Matter of Sympathy

Mr. Cockshutt then proceeded to argue that no man cultivating less than ten thousand acres would purchase one of these gang plows because it is operated by an engine costing \$4,000. It might be purchased by a farmer who proposed to take contracts from his neighbors. He has known of a case in the West where a man had plowed thirty acres per day at \$4.25 an acre, making in all \$138 per day. A man who would make that profit would probably have one hundred days in the season and after allowing \$53 for labor and working expenses he would have \$75 as a profit on his day's work. This would give a profit of \$7,500 for the operation of a plow for a season of one hundred days. He did not think that such a man was entitled to such an immense amount of sympathy.

After producing a telegram from Minneapolis to prove that the prices quoted by Mr. Oliver were wholesale prices, Mr. Cockshutt proceeded to sing the praises of the implement manufacturers. Farm implements, he said, are sold in free trade England at higher prices than in Canada. It is only the high protectionist United States that can beat Canada, "but give us time and they will not beat us. We are getting there. We want a little more time." The member for Brantford continued to elaborate his argument at considerable length.

Too Much Profit

The debate which followed was a miniature reproduction of the debate on the address insofar as reference to the defeat of reciprocity and the causes thereof were concerned, but incidentally Mr. Cockshutt and his plow figures came in for attention. Mr. Oliver accepted the statement that the figure of \$502 at Minneapolis was a wholesale price and proceeded to demonstrate that the spread is entirely too great to allow the Brantford factory to remain in a position to claim the need of protection in order to enable it to compete with American manufacturers. In elaborating this argument he said: "In order to land their plow at Minneapolis the Brantford manufacturers have to pay an American duty of fifteen per cent. If they have put in their plow at a fair valuation that duty will not be less than \$60; therefore their plow at Brantford stands them not more than \$442 against, not \$600 at Brantford, but against \$680 at Winnipeg, the point to which the same freight rate will prevail, or ought to prevail, as to Minneapolis, so that there is a spread as between the retail price at Winnipeg and the wholesale price of the difference between \$442 and \$680, or \$238 on an article that sells in Minneapolis for \$442."

Duty Should be Lowered

The conclusion is irresistible that the Canadian company must be able to compete within Canada against United States manufacturers at a lower rate of duty than that by which they are protected at present, and that when they say they cannot compete in Canada against United States manufacturers, the figures quoted by the member for Brantford are here on record showing that there is absolutely no warrant for the statement. After quoting an article

by R. McKenzie to show that in St. John, North Dakota, 163 bushels of barley will pay for an eight foot McCormick binder, while it takes 437 bushels at Brandon to pay for one, Mr. Oliver said, "These facts and these conditions are known only too well throughout Western Canada, by the people who are affected by them, and I take this opportunity of drawing to the attention of the people of Eastern Canada and the representatives of the people of Eastern Canada, and, if you like, the representatives of the manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada, to those conditions which prevail in the West, and ask them in the name of Canadian patriotism, in the name of loyalty to our country, to raise the heavy hand they have laid on this country and to allow the Western farmer fair and equal opportunity to secure the advantage proper to the conditions which surround him."

Dr. Neely Takes Hand

Then Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, took a turn at Mr. Cockshutt and piled up additional evidence to show that it is not all a case of retail and wholesale prices. He said that the member for Brantford had undertaken to give an explanation of the charges which have again and again been repeated in the columns of Western newspapers, and especially in the columns of The Grain Growers' Guide, that the Cockshutt Plow company was actually paying fifteen per cent. duty on plows which they were selling a great deal cheaper to American farmers than to Canadian farmers. It was a very strange thing that the company which has had this charge laid at its door for months past has not thought fit to refute it. Mr. Neely then produced two letters, one written by a farmer in Saskatchewan, the other by a Minnesota farmer giving quotations for Cockshutt plows on the two sides of the boundary. They made it clear that the plow under discussion costs \$705 cash at Saskatoon as against \$541 f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Massey-Harris and Elections

Dr. Neely then turned his attention to the Massey-Harris company. He produced copies of two letters sent out from the Saskatoon agency of that company to an agent whose name he was not at liberty to reveal. The first, which was dated Sept. 11, 1911, brought the price of binders, mowers and other farm machinery down to "rock bottom" prices. But these instructions did not remain in force long. On Sept. 23, two days after the election, a second letter was sent out cancelling the first. He had been informed that while the price of binders had not been increased since the defeat of reciprocity a large increase had taken place in the price of parts of the binder; that the prices for repairs have gone up from fifty to 150 per cent. This was an intolerable condition for the farmers of the West who have no quarrel with the manufacturers of the East except that they want a square deal. "Does the manufacturer not know," he queried, "that when the Western farmer prospers he must share in that prosperity? Does he not know that if the Western farmer gets more for his barley, his wheat and his live stock, he is going to have more money with which to purchase agricultural implements in the East, Cockshutt plows, and Massey-Harris binders if you please?"

Fresh Evidence

J. G. Turiff was also to give an illustration as to prices which rather upset the contentions of Mr. Cockshutt. He said he knew a farmer in his constituency who owns a Cockshutt plow which he bought in the United States for \$500. He came to Canada and settled near Weyburn, going into farming extensively. A year after his arrival he desired to buy another Cockshutt plow and made the discovery that he would have to pay more than \$700 for it in Canada.

J. A. M. Aikens, of Brandon, speaking late in the course of the debate, said that he had no doubt the administration, recognizing the failure of the recent administration to give relief to the farmers of the West, by the reduction of the duties on agricultural implements, will now do what they think should be done for the agriculturists, both East and West. He had confidence in the administration and believed that there will be a reduction of the duties on plows, harrows, rakes, mowers and reapers generally. A reasonable reduction of these duties, he thought, would create a greater confidence between the East and the West.

First Duty of Commission

In this connection it may be stated that the correspondent of The Guide hears that when the tariff commission is named one of the first duties of its members will be to inquire into the affairs of the implement manufacturing firms of the Dominion and to make a report of the same to the government, with whom will then rest the responsibility of reducing the duties or leaving them as they are.

Other debates of the week included an inconclusive discussion on the Manitoba boundary question, inaugurated with the idea of getting a definite statement from the government and a wrangle over the dismissal of public officials. Premier Borden declined to be drawn on the boundary question and was accused by Sir Wilfrid Laurier of withholding the details in order to help Sir James Whitney in his campaign in Ontario. Hon. Robt. Rogers, in his first set speech, said Manitoba had been placed on an equal footing with Alberta and Saskatchewan and that the increased subsidy which the province would receive would be worked out by actuaries.

Decapitation Goes On

The debate on the dismissal of public servants shows that there have been more decapitations in the Maritime provinces up to the present time than elsewhere. Premier Borden's statement as to the government policy was hardly as clear cut as might be expected from one who has been so closely identified with the question of civil service reform. He hoped that the time would come when the outside service would be placed under the Civil Service Act, but did not give the impression of one who was in any particular hurry about remedying existing evils. He said that the rules laid down by Parliament had been violated by the late administration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that his government had not dismissed public officials without giving them an inquiry, unless a member of Parliament was ready to give a written statement that an official was guilty of partizan conduct. This rule, he said, was not now being followed, but officials were being replaced without any one member of Parliament having the courage to charge them with being partizan.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier did not make any bones about his intention to restore to their former positions any persons dismissed in 1896. Which, of course, suggests the possibility; in some cases, of an official who has not been partizan being dismissed to make room for one rightfully dismissed for partizan conduct. There is no doubt that both parties are tarred with the same stick with regard to the dismissal of officials after a change of government, and the sooner the outside service is placed under a commission the better it will be for all concerned.

WANT REDUCTION ON SUGAR FREIGHTS

At a meeting of the board of railway commissioners to be held on December 14, the Dominion Sugar company of Wallaceburg, Ont., will apply for an order directing the railways to readjust their freight rates on sugar in carload lots from Wallaceburg to Winnipeg and other points.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 13th, 1911

COCKSHUTT'S REPLY

The price of Cockshutt engine gang plows in Canada and the United States has created considerable interest during the past week. On December 5 the House of Commons devoted half a day to the subject. By bringing this matter thus to the front we trust that the truth will be arrived at and that it will assist in lifting the burden off the farmers' back. We publish in this issue a reply from the Cockshutt company and also the result of our own investigation in Minneapolis. The company states that the price of \$502 quoted at Minneapolis was a wholesale price and the manager of the Avery Company at that point corroborates this statement. But the Cockshutt Company does not deny selling its plows cheaper in the United States than in Canada. In fact the agent at Minneapolis admitted that he had sold them as low as \$630, while the lowest price at Winnipeg is \$680, less 5 per cent., or \$646. Again there is a peculiar discrepancy in the \$502 price quoted at Minneapolis and \$525 quoted at Peoria, which is nearer to the factory. Again \$700 is claimed to be the retail price with from 5 to 10 per cent. off for cash, yet the Peoria office by letter quoted us \$770. There is certainly some room for explanation here.

It must also be remembered that the other eight furrow engine gang plows manufactured in United States are sold in Minneapolis at from \$530 to \$570 retail. At Winnipeg these same plows are sold in competition with Cockshutts at the same price. If the Cockshutt plow cannot command a higher price at home it is difficult to understand how it can do so in the United States.

Further the \$502 price at Minneapolis was based on the plow being shipped from Peoria. The freight charge was \$12. By the statement of W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., in the House of Commons on December 5 the freight from Brantford to Peoria would be 20½ cents per 100 pounds or \$11.27 on each plow. Thus the freight from Brantford to Minneapolis by this route would be \$23.27. Hon. Frank Oliver in the same debate said the duty would be \$60 going into United States. If this be so, and Mr. Oliver should know, then it would cost \$83.27 to get the plow from Brantford to Minneapolis. The wholesale price at Brantford then on the same basis would be \$502 less \$83.27 or \$418.73. The retail price at Brantford is \$600 less 5 per cent. or \$570. Then the profit to the wholesaler at Brantford must be \$570 less \$418.73 or \$151.27. This is a profit of over 36 per cent. This 36 per cent profit does not include the profit to the manufacturer so that it seems that the Cockshutt Plow company is doing fairly well. The need of protection is not evident. If the duty on 8 furrow engine gang plows were removed the price in Winnipeg would not be \$680 as it is today.

The freight on an 8 furrow engine gang from Minneapolis to Winnipeg is about \$19 as quoted by a shipper. The Winnipeg price should not be much more than \$20 over the Minneapolis price. As it is the importers have to pay the \$19 freight, and \$80 duty and then make a profit off these charges as well. Free trade in engine gang plows should make them at least \$100 cheaper in Winnipeg. This \$100 is just as good to a farmer as it is to a manufacturer. By what right is the Canadian manufacturer allowed to levy this tribute upon the farmers? It certainly does not make the farmer any more prosperous.

We have stated before that we have no quarrel with the Cockshutt Plow company. They are turning out a good line of implements. But we do have a quarrel with the protective tariff and when we can prove that our manufacturers sell more cheaply abroad than at home there is no further need for protection.

We want to do them full justice and believe we have done so. If not we will be glad of corrections.

SENATOR JONES MIGHT ANSWER

Last week a representative of The Guide, while in Minneapolis, secured the retail cash prices of a large number of farm implements in order to make comparisons with the prices in Winnipeg and see if the difference was not practically equal to the freight and duty. The result of the investigation on binders shows the following prices on binders that are also sold in Canada:

	Minneapolis	Winnipeg
8 ft. binder.....	\$145.00	\$170.00
6 ft. binder.....	\$125.00	\$150.00

These figures will be of interest to our Western farmers and will indicate to them just where the tariff pinches. But what will be more interesting is the fact that the Johnston Harvester company, Batavia, New York, sell their eight-foot binder in Minneapolis at \$140.00 and their six-foot binder \$120.00 retail. The Johnston harvesters in Minneapolis are sold by Lindsay Bros., who informed the representative of The Guide that the Johnston company was an independent concern and sold its binders at \$5.00 under the so-called "trust" prices. But it will be remembered that just a year ago the Johnston Harvester company was purchased by the Massey-Harris company, so that the Johnston binders are really Massey-Harris binders. The profits made by the Massey-Harris company in the protected Canadian field have been used to purchase a plant in the United States, where the Massey-Harris company is now bucking what it calls the "trust." This Johnston binder must be just as good as those the Massey-Harris make in Canada because the following is the announcement made on the first page of the Johnston catalog:

"When the name Johnston goes on any machine we manufacture, we are honor bound to give the users of our farm machinery a definite quality—a specified standard as to merit and trustworthiness. Otherwise, if this were not given, our name would be a detriment and we would be compelled to substitute other names.

"With the name Johnston on your farm machinery, you will have a sense of security that you have the best that money can procure. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you cannot and will not encounter a superior machine.

"You will carefully note on the following pages of the catalog the great simplicity and durable construction in all Johnston machines—both very essential. No improvements are added until they have been thoroughly tested and their value demonstrated. We never experiment at the expense of the farmer; yet you will notice all Johnston machines are of the most advanced construction.

"Of course, it is hardly necessary for us to mention the fact that we have no trust connections, as the name Johnston, when applied to farm machinery, is known the world over as the Independent Line—our independence is unquestioned. We have always believed in and maintained a competitive market for the farmer in which to buy his farm machinery."

Now if the Massey-Harris company is able to under-sell all the other companies in the United States by using its Canadian-made money, why cannot the Massey-Harris company under-sell these same firms in Canada, where all American concerns must operate under the handicap of the tariff? The American farmers must be well pleased to see a Canadian firm coming into their field and under-selling its big competitors right at home. The Canadian farmers are looking for just the same thing. Senator Jones and the Massey-Harris directors and shareholders are opposed to taking the tariff off of farm implements. But evidence goes to prove

that they put the amount of the tariff tax into their own pocket. There is \$30.00 difference between the price of the Johnston binders at Minneapolis and the Massey-Harris binders in Winnipeg. Will Senator Jones please tell the Western farmers why they should be plundered in this way?

THE CEMENT MERGER'S DEFENCE

F. P. Jones, manager of the Canada Cement Co., appeared before the Winnipeg Board of Trade last week and defended his company against some of the criticisms which have been directed upon it because of the high price and alleged inferior quality of the cement which it has supplied since the formation of the cement merger. In accordance with the practice of The Guide of giving both sides of a question, we present Mr. Jones' statement to our readers on another page in order that they may have the facts fairly before them. Moreover, we accept Mr. Jones' statement as a true exposition of the facts as far as it goes. Mr. Jones confirms in almost every detail the statements which have been made from time to time by The Guide in dealing with the matter. He stated that the price of cement in Minneapolis was \$1.10 a barrel, while in Winnipeg his company was charging \$2.05, having reduced the price from \$2.12 on December 1. The difference, he explained, was due to the freight rates charged by the Canadian railways, the rate from Chicago to Minneapolis, a distance of 420 miles, being eight cents a hundred pounds, or 28 cents a barrel, and from Fort William to Winnipeg, a distance of 419 miles, 20 cents a hundred pounds, or 70 cents a barrel. The Canadian freight rate is thus 150 per cent. higher than that charged by the United States railways for the same distance, and if the rate was the same in Canada as in the United States the Canada Cement Co. could sell cement in Winnipeg for \$1.63 a barrel instead of \$2.05. The cement sold in Minneapolis at \$1.10 a barrel, Mr. Jones further explained, was manufactured at Mason City, 157 miles away, and was carried at a charge of 5 cents a hundred pounds, or 17½ cents a barrel, netting the Mason City mills 92½ cents. The nearest mill of the Canada Cement company to Winnipeg was at Shallow Lake, from which point the freight was 29 cents a hundred pounds, or \$1.01½ cents a barrel, netting the Canada Cement company \$1.03½, or 11 cents more than the Mason City mills received. This extra charge of 11 cents Mr. Jones considered was justifiable because his company paid duty on bags which they bought in the United States and on the coal which they also purchased from Uncle Sam's domain, and because they pay higher wages than the United States firms, their average wage being 20 cents an hour against 13½ cents paid in the Lehigh Valley mills.

If these are the facts there is every reason why the Canada Cement company should join hands with the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the people of the West generally in demanding an immediate reduction of freight rates. Canada has given hundreds of millions of dollars to the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk railways, but still the government allows them to bleed the public with whose money they have built their lines. By a reduction of freight rates, the users of cement in Western Canada, according to Mr. Jones, could get cement for 38 cents a barrel less, without reducing the profits of the Canada Cement Co. one solitary nickel. With a lower price, the use of cement would increase enormously, and the cement company would be able to extend its plants and work them at the limit of their capacity. By the removal of the duty on coal and bags, the manufacturing cost would be reduced, and if wages are higher in Canada than in the States

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it must be because the purchasing power of money is less, otherwise the American workmen would leave their 13½ cent job in the Lehigh Valley to get the 20 cents paid by the Canada Cement company. The purchasing power of money in this country could be greatly increased and made much greater than it is even in the United States by the removal of duties from the necessities of life—clothing, food, building material, including cement itself. Then there would be no possible justification for the 11 cents which Mr. Jones himself admits his company receives over and above what the United States concerns are now charging at the mill.

But even if this reduction in the cost of manufacturing and transportation were made, what guarantee is there that the Canada Cement company would reduce the price of cement? The fact is that the price of cement is not based on the cost of production. The cost of production is only one factor in the price of any article. What really decides the price of a commodity is how much the seller can get for it—or in other words how badly the buyer wants it and at what price he can get it elsewhere. The price of cement, as Mr. Jones showed by figures, has fluctuated considerably during recent years. The cost of production and transportation have remained practically stationary, the freight charges being the largest item, but the price of cement at Winnipeg according to figures given by Mr. Jones was \$2.26 and \$2.35 in 1905; from \$2.35 to \$2.64½ in 1907; \$1.97 and \$1.77 in 1909; \$2.24 in 1910; \$2.20 in April, 1911, and \$2.05 at the present time. These fluctuations we submit, prove that the price of cement is not based on cost of production, but on what the company can get for it. The price of \$1.77 in July, 1909, was all that the cement companies could get, owing to competition among themselves which disappeared when the merger was formed. With internal competition eliminated the cement merger proceeded to justify the promises made in its prospectus of earning \$2,000,000 a year on an output of 4,000,000 barrels, and raised the price 47 cents a barrel. If they had gone any higher it would have been cheaper to buy cement in the United States, pay the duty and ship it into the country, and since the merger was formed the prices charged by the Canada Cement company have closely followed those prevailing in the United States with the duty of 51½ cents a barrel added. This duty works out to 55.67 per cent. on the United States mill price of 92½ cents per barrel, the highest duty, we hope and trust, in the Canadian customs tariff. Mr. Jones contends that the railways get practically all the benefit of this enormous protection, but whether this is so or not it is an extortionate duty and its continuance is an outrage which the Canadian people should not tolerate. The government can remove the injustice by repealing the cement duties and compelling the railway companies to reduce the freight charges, but to reduce the freights without removing the duties would simply be to hand over the plunder from the railway companies to the cement merger.

VALUE OF UNITED ACTION

Now that the three provincial associations are preparing for the winter's work, it is of the utmost importance that so far as possible they should work in unison upon matters in common. There are a great many matters of federal jurisdiction, such as Manitoba Grain Act amendments, terminal elevator control, Hudson Bay railway, railway regulation, the tariff, and scores of others in which the three associations are equally interested. They are all moving for reform along these lines. By working together with the same end in view, the desired object will be accomplished in far less time and with greater ease. By working separately, there may be a lack of unanimity in some essential points and this would certainly militate against success in that issue. If through the efforts of the Western section

of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, all three associations could arrange to make a simultaneous and aggressive campaign upon even one or two vital matters, for instance, the tariff and railway and express rates, it would be possible to reach practically every farmer in the West in one winter. By a closer union between the three provinces, and a united front on matters of common interest, the full force of the great farmers' organization now reaching into every corner of the Prairie Provinces, could be devoted to a remedy of present unfair conditions. By this means there would be created a powerful public opinion, which would be a mighty force for good. All this good work has been going on for several years with splendid results, but even better results must assuredly follow united action by the three provinces. The manufacturers and other big interests realize the value of co-operation and the presentation of a united front. By so doing they have been enabled to keep the burden upon the farmers. Only by similar action will the farmers be able to lift that burden.

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMERS

The Farmers' Magazine, of Toronto, in its December issue, deals with an article published in The Guide of October 18, in which we pointed out why certain farm journals were supporting the protective tariff. After dealing with the attitude of The Guide, the Farmers' Magazine says:

"By inflammatory and misleading articles, we refer to those assertions that appear from time to time, to the effect that all the economic iniquities of our people would be forever eradicated, if the tariffs were removed from certain articles. Now, any student of unimpassioned authorities must come to the conclusion that tariffs are only an incident in economic disturbances, and the incidence of such forms of such taxation fall in many often unexpected places. The removal of tariffs altogether would not prepare for the consumer a mansion in his Utopia."

Now we do not think any person will ever say that The Guide looks upon the tariff as the only economic evil in the country. We have pointed out the other evils very clearly and the most of them are closely connected with the protected interests. Further on in the same article, the Farmers' Magazine says:

"There is nothing to be gained by bringing prejudice and indiscreet enthusiasm to one's aid. That there are evils in protection no one will attempt to deny. Farmers' Magazine believes in a moderate protection as a working policy for all classes in Canada at the present time; not for the good of the manufacturers solely, but as a national policy in which all our people are interested. It also believes in governmental supervision and adequate adjustments so as to bring about the greatest good to every class concerned. And there are some articles of consumption upon which the tariff should be completely removed. But even with the removal of the tariff the results would not be as great to the farmers as some of the advocates would lead them to believe. Our main strength lies in an efficient and fearless governmental control of organization of capital."

Thus we see that our critic believes in "moderate protection" for the benefit of all the people of Canada. This is what the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believes in, and it is what The Guide does not believe in. The Farmers' Magazine says that there are some articles of consumption upon which the tariff should be completely removed. This statement we agree with heartily and would be glad if our critic had the courage to mention just what these articles are. For instance, the Farmers' Magazine might discuss the tariff on agricultural implements. It is doing a good work in publishing articles of general information, but its tariff policy is certainly not in the interests of the farmers. We have yet to see how the farmer can be benefitted by paying 25 per cent. more than the market value of practically all that he buys. Will the Farmers' Magazine kindly show where this benefit is?

THE C.P.R. MELON

The Canadian Pacific Railway has announced a new stock issue. There will be \$18,000,000 issued at \$150 per \$100 share, each present shareholder being allowed to purchase one new share for every ten now held. These shares are worth \$240 each today on the market. Thus each shareholder gets \$90 for nothing. Thus for \$27,000,000 that goes into the treasury of the company \$16,200,000 will go into the private pockets of the shareholders. This is called a "melon" and it is certainly a juicy one. This stock cannot be issued unless by permission of the Dominion government. As long as the C.P.R. is allowed to charge its present rates the melons will continue to grow. Most of them are grown in the West. Mr. Aikens and Mr. Bennet should be pleased to see their old friend the C.P.R. piling up the burden on the Western people.

It seems strange that our Western Liberal members in the House of Commons have discovered the iniquity of the protective tariff while the Western Conservatives, who knew all about it last year, seem to have forgotten. If the Liberals had learned it several years ago it would have been better for them and for the country. If the Conservatives continue to forget they must be reminded.

It is announced at Ottawa that the first work of the tariff commission will be to investigate the farm implement industry and to advise tariff changes. We predict that the feeling of the farmers will have as much to do with the reduction recommended as will anything else. It will be wise for the farmers to let the government know that farm implement manufacturers need no protection whatever.

Has the Hudson Bay railway gone into cold storage? We have become so accustomed to seeing the "Road to the Bay" trotted in and out of its hiding place for election purposes that we are now becoming hardened. But nevertheless if the government intends business it will find the West in an appreciative mood.

If Arthur Meighen, M.P., would bring forward his resolution to reduce duties on agricultural implements at the present time he would get the support of the Liberal members, judging from appearances. Would it not be sublime to see both sides unite on a measure of real value to the common people.

If freight rates on implements in Canada are high it is not the farmers' fault. It is the fault of the manufacturers. If the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would devote as much energy and money towards reducing freight rates as they did to defeat reciprocity they would see the rates come down.

W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., in the House of Commons on December 5, said that the Grain Growers' Association was a "blind guide." That is a hint to the Western farmers to decide upon what they want and then go after it. Mighty little aid may be expected from Mr. Cockshutt.

Mr. Borden deserves the thanks of the Canadian people for refusing to hold two sessions this winter instead of one, and thus preventing a \$750,000 raid upon the public treasury.

If some of our poor manufacturers who are sacrificing themselves every year for the benefit of the farmers could only be induced to go into farming, everyone would be glad to see the huge profits they would make.

Senator Jones might explain to the Senate the little matter of the Johnston Harvester Co., and how he sells his implements cheaper in United States than in Canada. It should prove interesting.

Co-operation Among Farmers

Ethical Principles Involved

By E. M. TOUSLEY

An Address delivered before the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, Trenton, New Jersey, January 19-21, 1910

In co-operation, confidence, loyalty, unselfishness, self control, and mutual helpfulness are the parents of all progress. As another has said, "Co-operation is the coming redemption. Nothing else will save mankind from the selfishness, the immorality, and the extent of misery it suffers from. Nothing else will prevent a repetition of the decline and fall of nations of which history is full."

In any co-operative enterprise the participants therein must have faith and confidence in each other and in their neighbors. The family is the foundation of the nation. Without faith and confidence, any family circle will be broken up in less than twenty-four hours. If the husband loses faith in the wife or the wife in the husband, the home is destroyed and the children left to shift for themselves.

We cannot define faith.

I have never heard anyone define it satisfactorily. We can see the results of faith, but it cannot be defined. A contented and happy family circle is one of the finest examples of a display of faith and confidence to be found anywhere. Underneath all is love. If, then, the very existence of the family and of the nation depends upon confidence, faith, and love, how can we expect the co-operative society to be successful unless these same principles are found in it? We must cast out suspicion and extend to our fellow men our full confidence, believing that if we are willing to enter into a business arrangement wherein the principles of the Golden Rule are to be applied, they are willing to meet us half way on the same basis. If, then, confidence and faith in our fellow men has been laid as a foundation, we are ready to rear the superstructure.

We can now begin to build substantial walls upon this solid foundation, within which peace, happiness and plenty may finally dwell. One of these four walls is loyalty. So far as the individual is concerned, in defending one's country dollars do not count. If, while we are gathered here today, the president of the United States should flash over the wires the information that war had been declared against us by some powerful nation, and he should call for a million volunteers, we know they would be forthcoming very soon. Not a man in this audience, unless incapacitated by age or bodily infirmity, but would be willing to shoulder his rifle and, to the beating of drums and the waving of flags, march to the defense of his country. Would he first ask how much money there was in it for him? No!—We call this the spirit of patriotism; but, I want to say to you that it requires greater patriotism to intelligently organize and loyally support a co-operative business enterprise than it does to defend your country against a known common foe. Can the plain people be depended upon to display this loyalty? If an enemy of co-operation says to you that your co-operative store or society is going to fail and you will lose the money you have invested in it, will you, like a coward, turn your back

on your neighbors, turn traitor to your principles, and fly to the ranks of the enemy?

Out of the mouths of some of the best posted and influential statesmen of the day, I have heard the statement time and time again, and it is being published broadcast in reform papers and magazines that, 'this nation is in greater danger today than it was in the days of '61; that under the private profit-making and competitive systems, which knows only the heartless law of 'the survival of the fittest,' concentration of wealth has reached such a stage of advanced power that not even those captains of industry who control this accumulated wealth have any conception of where it will land them or the nation, or what will be the conditions existing among the common people, should this power be used to its limit.' If we were marching in battle array to repel an invading army, we should have the enemy in plain view so as to know

and infinitely greater profits to be eventually realized in his own brotherhood organization if he remains loyal.

Unselfishness

The second wall in our superstructure must be unselfishness. Trusts are selfish. Ownership of shares is unequal and unlimited. Voting power is in proportion to money invested, so that the richest always control. Profits are distributed in proportion to money invested, so that the already rich become increasingly richer off the earnings of labor, the unearned increment, and God's natural resources. Wm. Allen White said in his article, "The Partnership of Society," in the American Magazine for October, 1906:—

"The whole of high finance has been shaken in the five years last passed by exposures which show how men in frock coats would steal and cheat and swear falsely—not for bread and butter, not for

outlaws as they were who were cast upon the desert to perish. And a pressing duty upon every man who sees the wrongs of this partnership is to right them, in so far as he is able.

"It is true that the unhappiest men in the world are those who have smothered their natural desire to help their fellows. No man is happy who has killed his conscience. But while he is suffering, his wickedness is making others suffer; his stolen luxury takes comfort from hundreds. Every idler in our system, rich or poor, is a social cancer which burns in the vitals of civilization. And it is our duty to our suffering fellows to so change the social and financial system that the idler will have to serve. Soon all the world must come to realize that civilization is built for a purpose, and that purpose is the development of human souls through the development of the spirit of brotherhood. Certainly that is a practical end for a practical world. For the development of brotherhood should be humanity's chief end."

Brotherhood Principles

How, then, is this to be accomplished? I answer, by reforming the corporation. Substitute the brotherhood principles of the Rochdale system for those of the corporation principles. Much has been said and written about reforming the corporation. President Taft has submitted his remedy to Congress, which is that all large corporations must come under a national law. It matters little whether the corporation laws which grant these franchises to the trusts are national or state; the vital question is as to the principles involved in the law itself. I am but one of the poor laymen of society, almost unknown and unheard of. I make no pretense of superior wisdom, and would not for a moment think of comparing my business judgment or

legal knowledge with that of President Taft and his corporation advisors; but I want to say unqualifiedly that neither President Taft nor Mr. Roosevelt, nor Mr. Bryan, nor Mr. La Follette, nor any of the so-called insurgents of the House or Senate, have yet touched upon, spoken of, or written about the one vital principle in the reform of the corporation, which, if adopted, will genuinely reform it and largely, if not almost entirely, eliminate the evils which confront our nation, its business, and society generally.

The most beneficent law ever placed on our statute books was, and is, the homestead law, providing for the distribution among the common people of the tremendously valuable landed domain in this country. Fortunately, it had in it certain restrictions, among them these: That a man could acquire no more than 160 acres of land, that he must live upon the land and improve it for five years, at the end of which time he received his title from the government practically free of charge. As a result, a large proportion of the vast area of rich lands in the United States has become the homes of contented and happy families. With-

Continued on Page 18



THE HON. R. L. BORDEN and a portion of his Cabinet, from a photograph taken in the Privy Council Chamber. Commencing at the left and reading round the table the members of the Cabinet seen in the above picture are:—Hon. Martin Sorell, minister of agriculture; Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general; Hon. Senator Lougheed, minister without portfolio; Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior; Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce; Hon. R. L. Borden, prime minister and president of the council; Hon. G. H. Perley, minister without portfolio; Hon. F. D. Monk, minister of public works.

where to attack and shoot most effectively in our own defense. But the enemy that confronts us in the business world is a hidden foe, more powerful and more insidious than an army with banners. He invades our supreme courts, our halls of congress, our state law-making bodies, our tariff department, our weighers of sugar, our national resources, our forestry department, our postal department, our banks, our trust companies, our great corporations, our small corporations, our churches, our press and even our homes. He comes like a thief in the night and insidiously worms his way into all these institutions and into the minds of most formerly honorable men, and when he is discovered it is either too late or we tolerate the companionship of this monster called greed because of the financial advantage, or because the love of honor is lying latent within our breasts. He even invades the co-operative society, and often a supposed loyal co-operator will be inveigled into patronizing his private profit-making competitor, who is his own and his neighbors' business enemy, because he can buy a pound of cheese or a peck of potatoes two cents cheaper than he can in his own store, forgetting the ultimate benefits

the comforts of life, not even for the luxuries that money will bring—they might have had these things honestly—but for the lust of money. Society has moved far enough away from the jungle so that he who cripples and kills in the struggle for a mate is outlawed; but it is the problem of this generation and the next, and the next to civilize the conscienceless devil of malicious greed out of the hearts of men. As the ages have passed we have done some things to check this love of money in the hearts of men. In so much as the race has pulled up those roots, in just so much it has advanced.

"Our civilization must adjust itself so that its judgments will be fair between men, or it too will perish from the earth. Our partnership is a vast industrial organization; where the clan or the tribe of Isaac and of Jacob had ten men, we have ten thousand, yet essentially the basis of partnership is the same. It is the centripetal force of life. We live together now because we cannot live separately, just as the patriarchs gathered their tribesmen about them in the dawn of time. And we must serve our fellows in this vast industrial system, or we are

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Experiences of a Homesteader

By JOHN WILSON

Continued from Last Week

If I stayed home one day, without having a visitor, I went off visiting next day, travelling around the country on snow shoes and getting acquainted with my neighbors for miles around. Twice a week I went to the post office, six miles away, for mail, and on Sundays a few of the neighbors would gather at one of the houses for service in which singing and not preaching was the chief feature.

We Get a "School Marm"

Then I busied myself in connection with the organization of a new school district, of which I was one of the first trustees, and the erection of a schoolhouse and the engaging of a teacher. I succeeded in persuading my fellow trustees that we should not be doing justice to the children (not to speak of theachelors of the district) if we engaged a male teacher, and if the very charming young lady who came from Ontario to take charge of the school was as fond of male company as she appeared to be, she must have had a good time. She had at least ten proposals that summer, but turned them all down. In the busiest season someone was sure to have an errand that would take him past the schoolhouse about the time the children were dismissed, and then, of course, duty and pleasure alike required him to see her home. After the schoolhouse was built services were held there every Sunday, the Church of England and Presbyterian "missionaries" taking turns in conducting the services. Some of the first pupils at our school were Doukhobor children, and though the school cost considerable, both in time and money (the annual school tax comes to \$8 a quarter section), we were well repaid in seeing the little "Douks" learning English, playing baseball, and making a start towards becoming good Canadian citizens.

Schools for the Doukhobors

Since then schoolhouses have been built all through that section. The Doukhobors have shown themselves very anxious to have their children educated, and one school, which I had the pleasure of helping to organize, started off with an attendance of 23 children, only two of whom could speak English when the school opened.

The rest of the winter I spent quietly in my little shack, trying experiments in the cooking line, and reading Ruskin, Henry George, Dickens and the current farm and weekly papers.

Altogether I enjoyed the winter, but still I was not sorry when spring came and I was able to begin the work of improving and cultivating my homestead. The first thing was to dig a well, which I began before the snow was entirely gone. This necessitated picking through six feet of frozen ground, which seemed as hard as solid rock, but time was not of much value then and I took a week to dig the first six feet, working a few hours each day. Then I got assistance in hauling up the dirt and soon had the well finished, only having to go down about 16 feet for a good supply of pure water. I finished off the well with a square crib of lumber, and a good tight cover, and hung a pulley over it on a tripod of poplar trees.

A Yoke of Oxen

When the snow was gone I got a yoke of well-broken oxen from a Doukhobor, paying \$120 for the team and harness, and a walking plow, with breaker and stubble bottoms, for \$28. Before beginning to plow, however, I had to clear out some of the poplar bluffs and willow patches, which, though they did not cover a large area—probably not more than 10 acres of the 160—were scattered all over the quarter-section, so that it was impossible to plow a straight half mile furrow without taking some of them out. The poplars were easy to clear, and made good firewood when they had dried for a few weeks, but grubbing willows, some of which have roots a foot thick and a yard square, with branches going off in every direction underground, is slow, hard work.

I had built the shack in the south-

east corner of the homestead, facing the road allowance on the south, and with sheltering bluffs of young poplar on the north, east and west. Leaving these bluffs, and a few trees along the boundary lines, I first cleared and then broke ten acres near the shack.

Slow but Sure

Plowing with oxen is slow work at best, and until I got used to the brutes, and they got used to me, I worked just about as hard as they did. Often it took over an hour to make a round, turning over a strip twelve inches wide and a mile long, and I thought I was doing pretty well when I plowed over an acre in a day. The great advantage of oxen is that beside costing so much less than horses they require very little grain, and some people manage to keep them working on nothing but grass. As all the grass in that district had been



A homesteader's outfit—Three oxen and a pony

burned off the previous fall, however, I had to buy some hay, which I got from the "Douks"—who were universal providers for the district while we were making a start—and when the oxen were working I fed them a little chop, whole oats not doing them much good as they failed to chew and digest them.

When I had ten acres plowed, toward the end of May, I hired a man with horses and machinery to disk and seed it with flax, the cost being \$5 for disking, \$5 for seeding and \$5 for seed, flax then being worth only \$1 a bushel, and half a bushel to the acre being sown.

The Boys Arrive

At the end of May my brother and a cousin arrived to spend the summer with me. I walked the 35 miles to Duck Lake to meet them, wearing my best clothes and a rubber collar, the first I had had on for nearly six months. I think they were surprised at that collar, for I had always been something of a dandy at home, but they did not say anything. We went out with a hired team, and when we got "home," and they had looked around the little shack and seen me discard my collar and Sunday best and put on my old brown overalls, they looked at one another as much as

to say "What kind of a place have we been enticed to now?" However, when they had got well tanned by the sun and had torn their clothes in the bush they got into overalls too and soon looked as disreputable as I did. They turned in and worked too, though I couldn't pay them any wages, and I was glad both of their company and their help.

I Get a Cook

My brother and I took turns at plowing and grubbing, while our cousin—who was in search of health, and found it too—was installed as cook, housekeeper and milkmaid, a cook stove and a cow, the latter costing me only \$25, being added to the establishment when the boys arrived. In our spare time, or perhaps I should say when we were too tired to do anything else, we put in a few potatoes, onions, lettuce, radishes and other garden stuff, and though the gophers,

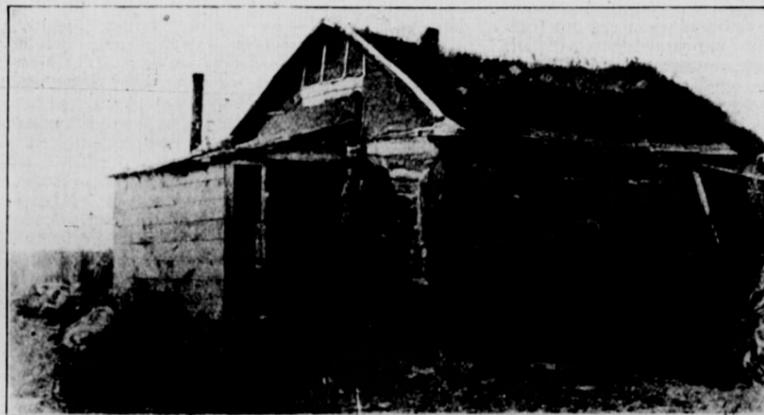
be mowed and raked and stacked like hay, a good deal being wasted in consequence. Then when threshing time came, my little crop had to wait till last, and finally the machine pulled out and left it. However, I was determined to get all there was in my first crop, so I spread it on the ground after the freeze-up, laying it out in a circle and driving the slow but faithful oxen over it, and then lifting off the straw and putting the flax and chaff through a fanning mill, borrowed of course. Finally I got twenty bushels of flax, which I sold to the local store-keeper for \$1 a bushel. This my first crop realized just \$5.00 more than it had cost me for seed, disking and seeding. My own labor of breaking and threshing and what I did in return for the cutting brought me only \$5.00, and what is more, the land that the flax grew on has produced very poor crops of wheat since. The chief reason for this failure probably was the dry summer, but I have learnt since that the best authorities do not recommend the sowing of flax the same year as the land is broken, except in very heavy land and then only when disking and seeding are done immediately after breaking before the sod has a chance to dry out.

Altogether I put in a strenuous summer. Grubbing willows is a back-breaking job and it was all we could do to get enough land cleared to keep ahead of the plowing, slow though the oxen were. The oxen did as well as could be expected, but I certainly had my troubles with them. On hot days the poor brutes were sometimes in such distress that I could not make them work. When they came to the end of the furrow nearest the house they would make straight for the well, and there was no getting them back again. Then when the mosquitoes were bad, they often became almost unmanageable, and once they bolted for a bluff dragging the plow on the dead run with me hanging on to the lines and shouting "Whoa." I might as well have tried to stop a locomotive. The mosquitoes tormented me too, and on more than one occasion I let the oxen go and put in the day grubbing in a smudge which they also came around and enjoyed.

Sport with the Ducks and Geese

Harvest, which is the busy time of the established farmer, was a holiday for us beginners, and in September we enjoyed good sport shooting ducks and geese, with prairie chickens for a change when October came. At the opening of the season the ducks and chickens were so tame it seemed a shame to kill them, but after a while they became very wild and it took considerable skill to get near enough for a shot. I remember one day when we were completely out of meat and I had no money to buy more, and only half a dozen cartridges were left, I started out with my gun, promising the boys I would not come back till I got something. Everybody was packing a gun wherever he went at that time, and the ducks and chickens were so scared that they seemed able to smell a hunter half a mile away. However, there was a large slough two miles from home where I had seen before a large flock of geese and without venturing to look to see if there were any there, I lay down flat about a quarter of a mile from the water and wriggled on my stomach through the long grass. As I got nearer I heard a "honk, honk" and when I parted the grass at the edge of the lake, I saw fully five hundred geese swimming around in the water and not one hundred yards away. It was a pretty sight, especially to a hungry man. I must confess, I was not sportsman enough to make them fly before I shot, but banged away into the middle of them and got three with my first shot, and two more with the second barrel as the geese rose and filled the air. I waded into the mud and water to get them and used the rest of my cartridges to put the finishing touch on some of the geese that were only wounded. And what a reception I got when I arrived home staggering under my burden! I have shot bigger bags before and since, but I never did another bit of shooting that gave me quite so much satisfaction.

Concluded Next Week



A Shack of logs and sod. Lumber is too dear for many homesteaders to buy.

Homesteads for Women

The following letters have been adjudged the best of those sent in favoring homesteads for women. It seems to me, that while homesteads are evidently desired by many women, there is not the heart whole desire that would be necessary to bring about this reform. Taking all the points advanced, I think that they speak more strongly for a greater freedom for the women than this homestead law would give. There is a very good suggestion contained in one of the letters to form organizations for the women of the West, so that each town would be represented on the petitions which would eventually be presented to Parliament. The writer goes on to say that the women of these organizations would have the interests of the fair sex at heart, and that they would be able to accomplish much good for the women. This is a very good idea, and I will ask the women readers to vote on this question, and also on which letter they consider deserves the prizes in their order of merit, first, second, third, fourth and fifth. I would like the women readers of the home page to take an active interest in awarding these prizes. Each reader will be entitled to five votes, and I hope that they will help me in deciding which is the best reason, or reasons, given in these letters for the granting of homesteads to women. The first and second will be very valuable prizes, and very helpful. The first prize will go to the writer who has received the largest number of votes, and the other prizes will be awarded according to the number of votes in each case. All letters to be addressed to Mary Ford, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

HISTORICAL REASONS

I have read with interest much of the discussion on Homesteads for Women in The Guide. Before stating my views on the subject let me say that I consider the Women's page in The Guide a unique one. It has none of the usual platitudes of a Women's Corner but is full of strong, sensible, helpful prose and poetry; every line worth reading.

Now to our question—"Why women should be granted homestead privileges." Why should they not? Not to allow them equal homesteading rights with men is an absurdity because:—

(1) Take it from a Biblical standpoint. God put both Adam and Eve into the Garden of Eden. Evidently Eve had as much right there and on the land as her husband. Then we hear of Deborah who judged Israel and other women, who had equal power with men and knew how to use it properly, too, for the welfare of those around them.

(2) Stepping into secular history, what about Boadicea? Does anyone doubt that she owned her land, and later still what about our own queens? We say King George owns his country. Did

not Elizabeth own England? Were not William and Mary equal in ownership because Mary desired it? How about Anne and Victoria? Did their consorts own or even wish to own their land? How much more then should not an ordinary woman, man's equal, often his superior in morals, intellect and education, own a quarter section.

(3) If women were granted homesteads instead of the land being held by railway companies and speculators the thrifty minds of the former would utilize that one hundred and sixty acres instead of letting it lie waste which it is a sin to do. They would find some way of tilling it or using it for pasture for—

(4) No one objects to a woman owning horses and cows, etc. Why can she not have the right to provide cheaply for that stock and not be compelled to buy feed or land to grow it on?

(5) As I said above if she had the land she would find the stock to use it and more and finer animals would be raised in this country.

(6) If the women are using the land they must drive to market. Women dislike rough roads more than men do, so

they would see that good roads were made.

(7) This would put up the value of all property if men had sense to see it.

(8) To have good roads we must pay taxes and this women would do as they have a greater respect for "law and order" than men. Consequently municipalities would be in better shape and not suffer from arrears of taxes.

(9) Many a school district too would be thankful to have women tax-payers and many a lady school teacher would be glad of the chance to have "her own home", i.e., "homestead" and yet conduct the affairs of school.

(10) How short-sighted the men must be who would not grant homesteads to women. They grumble at the expense and trouble of supporting them be they wife or sister. Yet all we ask is a chance to support ourselves. Then if we do so before marriage will our homestead yield us any less because we take a managing partner to look after one department for us while we look after another department for him?

(11) Lastly, if we had the land we would have a right to vote, then hurrah for "sweeter manners, purer laws."

BONNIEBRAE.

WOMEN'S INDEPENDENCE

There are two aspects to this question which must be considered before an unbiased solution can be arrived at. First, the state as the donor; secondly, woman as the would-be recipient. The state holds land, which in its wild state, is valueless, and as population, with its attendant energy is the only thing that can invest it with value, the government agrees to give every man who will improve the land, a quarter section of same, with the consequence that the males are enormously in the majority, and the result is, in at least 50 per cent. of cases, as soon as patent is secured it is sold to some speculator, who takes advantage of the owner's keen desire to sell, brought about by the misery of a lonely life, as much as by the fact that it is almost impossible for a man to attend to all the household duties, and make farming pay. It would therefore, be extremely profitable for the state to alter all this by extending the homestead privilege to women, and so equalizing the sexes, with the natural

consequence that the new parts of the country would soon become a land of contented, prosperous homes, instead of a region of vacant farms, with only the ruins of bachelors' shacks (monuments to a short-sighted policy), to break the monotony of the view. The space at my disposal will only allow of the mention of a few of the numerous reasons which can be brought forward by the women, as being at least equally necessary to the building up of a nation, and in proportion to their physical strength doing an equal share of work with the men. They are equally deserving of any thing the state has to offer in the way of inducement or reward. In the older parts of the country, "What shall we do with our girls" is becoming a burning question, as it is now more than ever necessary that a large majority of women have to earn their own livelihood, and most of the methods of doing so tend to lower their intellectual and physical condition. The factory with its oft-times unsanitary surroundings, the store, with its long hours and sedentary occupations, and many others equally undesirable, when there is land enough for all, and an opportunity to live a healthy open air life, and at the same time confer a benefit on the country at large, to say nothing of the probable happiness of some lonely bachelor. The effect of modern education is tending to instil into our women folk, a very laudable desire for a degree of independence, and apart from all sentiment, a woman is legally, little more than an unsalaried housekeeper to her husband. What a satisfaction it would be to most women to know that they have some property of their own, so that in the event of a financial calamity befalling their husbands, or, let us hope in the very rare case of a man knowingly squandering his substance to satisfy some selfish vice, she, and those dependent on her, would be above the humiliation of seeking charity.

F. B. SULMAN.

Blackfoot, Alta.

SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE

While reading your worthy weekly Guide, the item caught my eye, "Why Women Should be Granted Homestead Privileges." I am not writing for a prize, but from experience. First, I

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think the majority of women would appreciate a homestead as a home not as a means of speculation. Today, if I could only have had the right to take a homestead, I would have had a home. I have helped my husband to prove up on his, and now after all my toil for a home I will soon have none. I have got to see it go for mortgages placed on it for useless gasoline outfit which I could not help in any way. Why? Because I had no say. It was my husband who had the rights to the homestead. I think if women had the right to homestead that the community would be better settled and there would be less changing as soon as patents were granted. I would to God that the Dominion government will take this matter up and grant women the homestead privileges. The sooner it is done the sooner we will have homes.

A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE.

WOULD MRS. GRUNDY OBJECT?

This interesting discussion will doubtless raise varied comment from members of the male gender. To those who are of a negative opinion let them know that the reign of woman is at hand. She is becoming a greater factor in the affairs of the world every day. One may as well endeavor to stem the tide of progress as to deny woman her right of equality with man; it is a sign of the times; such being the case it is evident that woman has a perfect right to benefit under the Homestead Regulation Act as men as she is equally qualified to perform the necessary duties appertaining thereto. It may be agreed that the solitary life of bachelordom is not suitable to women in general and that Mrs. Grundy would not countenance such a condition of affairs. As to that question, it would not always be necessary to live alone, and when it was the ingenuity of the right kind of woman or girl would find means to overcome the difficulty. What a great boon it would be to women already resident on the prairie to know that they had the option of taking a homestead and thereby being of greater importance in their community. An emigrant arriving in this country with a family of girls, is at a disadvantage to the one with sons, but if the homestead law made the daughters equally eligible with the sons it would benefit the whole family as the daughters could perform their resident duties under the parental roof. Then the mother with grown-up sons, who would probably marry in time, what a help it would be to her to know that she was independent and had a place she could call her own, a form of old age insurance. The great cry of the West is for more women; the eligibility to homestead would be just the inducement to bring them out. They would benefit the social life in the different localities, create an atmosphere of civilization and help in the bettering of conditions in general. Then the marriageable bachelor if asked which he'd prefer, "a wife or another homestead," would invariably say, "a wife;" but if the wife had or was eligible for a homestead also, so much the better for himself and the country in general. There seems no reasonable objection why women are not allowed the homestead privilege, but to attain that desired end she, especially, must agitate in the right quarters, sign petitions, write and talk on the matter, and generally advertise her grievance so that in the near future she will be recognized and allowed the privilege.

E. J. EVANS.

Bangor, Sask.

WIVES FOR HOMESTEADERS

Women are not inferior to men either by nature or through practice. We should be given the same rights that men have in acquiring property. We do not vote but we should have votes. The fact that we are denied the right to vote should not hinder us from acquiring homesteads on the same footing as men. This will not tend to break up the home but will establish it on a firmer basis. Very few women wilfully and deliberately forsake home life. The love of home is stronger in us than in the other sex. Reluctance to marry on the part of woman is often caused by the fact that in marriage she does not have the property rights that she should have. If a woman fulfills her homestead duties why should she not have a homestead? If both husband and wife have homesteads so much the better for the family so long as the land belongs to actual settlers. If two homesteads is too much for one family let either husband or wife take out a patent; or cut off the "masculine gender" for a while from the

privilege and let the women have a chance.

I do not believe that many married women would take up homesteads if homestead privileges were granted to women. They would be taken mainly by single women and married women whose husbands are shiftless; and these last surely need assistance. If a woman has a taste for farming why should she not indulge it? All women are not busy with the rearing of children and why should those who earn a living in some other way not have the same chance in agriculture that men have? Their capacity for work of that kind has been abundantly proved. Women farmers are needed. Would a girl make a worse farmer's wife for having the chance to manage a farm of her own for a few years before marriage? Let women in the West have the same opportunities that their brothers have in acquiring land and one result would be that the bachelors would be spurred to greater effort to improve both themselves and their homesteads. I fancy that the ladies would put many of them to shame. Another result, I believe, would be a greater number of happy and comfortable homes. Would not the passage of such a law help to solve the problem of "Wives for the homesteaders?" Would it not bring about a greater influx of just such women as this Western country needs?

AGNES DANARD.

Wapella, Sask.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER

To my mind one of the many reasons why women should be granted homestead privileges is that so many women have to make their own way in the world unaided and sometimes the way is a very hard one or uncongenial. Take for instance a girl who has been brought up on a farm. She is interested in all farm life and work, the animals she knows each one, knows their names and their habits and understands just how they should be treated to get the best from them and make the most out of them, and she knows to a nicety just how the work on a farm should be done and when it is right done. In case this girl is left alone, what in all the world could suit her better than the privilege of homesteading? If you tie her down to dressmaking, stenography, or even the popular school teaching would not all her soul call aloud for the prairie, for the grating of the plow, for the swish of the binder, and the hum of the threshing machine, never to mention old Brindle or Bess, or the little colt she had raised by hand or the many other things that had filled her life and made it interesting? And no doubt there are many such girls and women. I say let those who like it go into offices, but the ones who do not like it, in the name of common sense and common humanity give them a chance to farm and live the life they love and are suited for, when there are so many wide acre-lying waste.

MRS. JAS. ROBINSON.

Walpole, Sask.

TREAT MEN AND WOMEN EQUALLY

I take this opportunity of expressing my ideas, why women should be granted homestead privileges.

1st—Because women have as much right to be independent as men.

2nd—Because women do as much toward advancement of the country as men.

3rd—Because the majority of the women in the northwest have endured as many hardships as the men.

4th—Because the majority of women if they were allowed to vote would use as good a judgment toward the advancement of the country as the average man.

5th—Because the majority of the women of today do as much of the homestead duties as the men and then have no claim on the land.

6th—Because there is no encouragement whatever for girls to stay at home on the farm.

7th—Because the women with money have had the privilege of scrip, whereas the women without money have had no opportunities.

8th—Because the women who are willing to homestead must be grit to the backbone, therefore they will make good citizens.

9th—Because there are many hard working women throughout the West who work hard helping their husbands to do the homestead duties, and when they get their patent the husband sells or mortgages the land and the poor women have no say and nothing to show for all their labor.

10th—Because the man who has

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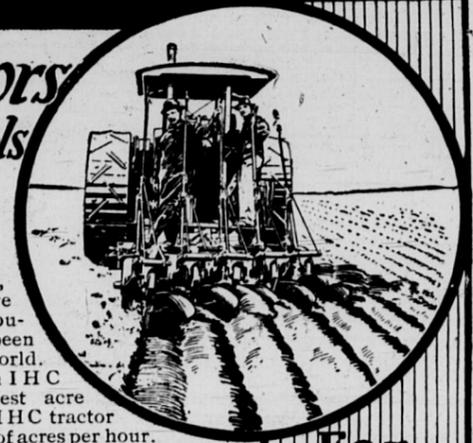
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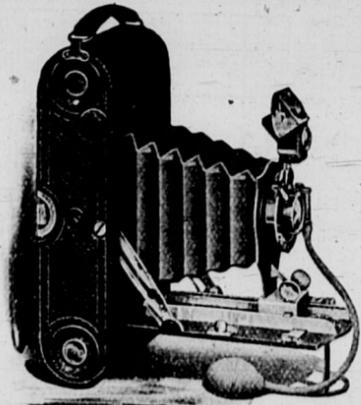
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family of sons can have a homestead for himself and each son, where the man who has a family of daughters can only have one homestead, therefore the daughters have to leave home to earn their living.

11th—Because the average thinking men of today are in favor of women having homesteads.

These are my main reasons for thinking that women should have homestead privileges.

MRS. J. W. MOORE.

Ernfold, Sask.

THE SPINSTER'S RETREAT

In my opinion women should have the right to homestead. I can think of many reasons why women should be allowed to homestead, but of no plausible reason why they should not. Possibly one reason that might be given as to why they should not homestead is that they are not able to do the necessary plowing. Well, I know of many men who secured homesteads by hiring this done and the girl can do some work, which she is able to do, and it is an incentive to her to save the money she earns (with visions of a steam plow going up and down her own land), instead of spending her money in useless trinkets to attract some man to provide a home. Then, both being equally independent, marriages will be made from more worthy motives.

How many spinsters whose lot or choice it is to remain unmarried might plan for themselves a home had they the homestead privilege, and into the improving of this home they might put their life's earnings, so that when they feel that they are too old to go out and earn wages, they can enjoy their little home, and put in a pleasant, hearty old age, raising flowers, vegetables and poultry, happily independent, instead of sitting in somebody's corner or in a public institution.

Granted the homestead privilege, take, for instance, a lady school teacher, who, devoted to her work and none too strong, is tired and pale after six months teaching. Having saved her money she hies to a homestead, builds up a little home, and, when her residence duties are done for the year, goes back, after her out door life, with vim and energy, and her nature study lessons will mean something to the children, being not from a dry book, but from the very heart of nature herself.

Give men all due credit for it, they laud their mothers and sisters and women in general to the skies; why not, when the granting is in their own hands, make the women independent and happy, by this gift of a bit of God's earth, of which, I believe, in His sight, we have a common heritage.

Many fathers, I am sure, would be glad to see women granted the homestead privilege. You see men come from the older provinces or countries to this new land. Some, as frequently happens, have a large family of girls, others are equally blest in the matter of boys. The latter family extend their holdings over a whole settlement, the man with the daughters struggles along on his little "quarter." The girls, you say, marry through time. Yes, but sometimes, not until worn out with the struggle, the father does not live to enjoy those better times, but falls heir to that still smaller plot, which is denied to neither men nor women. Then, I say, before this great land is all settled up, let Canada, Miss Canada, give to the women of the world a chance to be independent, and inheriting thrift and health from both mothers and fathers, there shall be built up in this fair land a race, the like of which the world has never seen.

ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG.
Lake Frances, Man.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE NATION

Most high minded and cultured men have great respect for the members of the opposite sex, especially when it comes to outside appearance, such as manners, adhering to the rules of etiquette, etc., but why this true feeling should not be extended to more practical things is, to my mind, a problem which cannot be backed by unbiased reasoning. Women are born with as much freedom as men, and yet they are restricted by the law to such an extent that under the oppression of such judgment they are compelled to break forth and strive to attain their just rights.

The present agitation for "Homesteads for Women" is just such an outbreak and if dealt with in the right

manner it should, if the majority of the women in the West are unanimous on this question, make the government take definite steps to rectify the present state of affairs along this line. It is to the interests of the people of Canada as a nation that the fairer members of the population should have homestead privileges if they desire them. That such privileges will be used cannot be doubted if the past and present agitation count for anything, and that they will not be abused can only be proved by experience.

To note a few advantages that this change would make, I will suggest the following:—

1. It will satisfy the women who want homesteads.

2. It will make the woman a land-owner, who can either work, sell, rent out the land or give it to her husband, son or daughter.

3. It will give women an interest in outside affairs, which they do not get so much when confined to the house with no land of their own to think about.

4. It will be better for the farmers, who will be adding to their land when they get married.

5. It will create a more social feeling between men and women when they have equal rights with regard to homesteading.

These are only a few of the many changes it would make, especially in the sphere of women's life. I do not think that the rules regarding the duties should be exactly the same for women as for men, but a modification of them would, I believe, be well pleasing to all.

The signing of petitions, as is now going on, is, I think, a good idea and good results should follow. As a suggestion I should say that an organization of the women of the West would help a great deal on questions of this nature in drawing up petitions and presenting them before Parliament. This organization would have the interests of the fair sex at heart and should accomplish much good.

H. HUDSON.

Winnipeg.

FAMILY NEEDS HALF SECTION

Regarding homesteads for women, I consider it only right that a woman of age should have a homestead. Take, for instance, a married couple. The man gets his homestead, but that is not enough to raise a family on and live. He has to keep so many acres for pasture and so many for hay. Now were the wife to have a homestead the money to be paid for another quarter section could go into stock and implements to work the whole. In that way they could get ahead. At present we see so many struggling to pay for land and have to starve to do so. I have a case of the kind in my mind at present and there are hundreds more. The one quarter is a curse to them, for they have to do things to make ends meet that are not desirable. I read recently of one of the presidents of our fairs surprised to see so few pure bred animals from the West. The reasons are no one has the capital to buy such stock and cannot grow enough feed. The land broken it takes it all to keep them in existence. I am convinced that by giving a woman a homestead the country would improve in numerous ways. The wife or sister would have a home of her own, come what may she could still hold it. Our bachelors would be more encouraged as so many would have one sister, at least, who could keep house and he could manage the outdoor work and do it better. There are all kinds of benefits.

MRS. WM. HAY.

Spy Hill, Sask.

A SURE SETTLER

An indignant maid was detailing her woes to her mistress, who was trying to appear as sympathetic as possible. "And to think of the airs and graces of that Mrs. Scraggs, mum!" said Sarah. "Her as was kitchen drudge when I was parlor-maid! She writes a-saying as 'ow she's got a conservatory now. I'll lay all the conservatory she's got, or is ever likely to get, is a couple of cracked flower pots with geraniums in 'em!" "You shouldn't let such trifles trouble you, Sarah," said the mistress. "Well, mum, anyhow, I'm goin' to ask you a favor, mum." "And what is that, Sarah?" "I was thinkin', mum, if I hired a motor-car, would you mind the master and me 'aving our photos took in it? That would be a settler for Eliza Scraggs!"

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Are as much superior to other separators as other separators are to the old-fashioned "Setting" method. Why go but "Halfway" when buying a Separator? Why not ensure satisfaction by getting a De Laval?

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To Hunters and Trappers

Having large orders to fill and considering the advance in market prices, we are now paying from 20 to 25 per cent. above the quotations given in our November price list for Raccoon, Skunk and Rats. Ship your furs to us and get the full benefit of the advance.

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The largest Raw Fur Dealers in Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

In Savannah, Georgia, some visitors chartered an old sea-going hack driven by a negro. The driver was a knowing old fellow, and pointed out all the places of interest along the route. A squirrel appeared in the road. "George," said one, after all had noticed the squirrel, "do you have any big game around here?" "Yas, indeed, sah," replied the negro. "We has baseball."

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GUIDE



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

NO CARS AT AYLESBURY

A correspondent from Aylesbury, Saskatchewan, writes on November 26: "I ordered a car six weeks ago and have not got one yet. Last week there were three cars left at Aylesbury for a week. When I ordered a car I was first on the list, and on Saturday I was sixth; and there were 142 names behind me, so I do not expect to get another car this winter. The elevators are full and when they do buy they only pay about half the market price for wheat and flax."

THE NEW HAND OF MR. BORDEN—PREMIER

Editor, Guide:—During the late campaign Mr. Borden and his supporters (the privileged capitalists and their tools, the self-seeking politicians) continuously told us that our farm interests and their interests are all the same; that both are the interests of Canada; that therefore we must pull together in unison. Well, while the farmers of the West are convinced of the truth of this everlasting axiom, it evidently, in the West, did not engender a feeling of security that Mr. Borden and his followers would act in accord with that great fact of mutual interests. Then we were also told that Mr. Borden is a man we can trust. Yet in the selection of his cabinet the outspoken, the governing, as well as the murderous, press of both parties have severely attacked him. Now, if our interests are the same—and we must bear well in mind that farming is the chief interest—is it to the interests of Canada that in forming his instrument of a government it includes at least a trio of the capitalists' attendants; a trio of nationalists and two trios of obsequious party politicians? But in this new-hand conciliation, where is the trio or even unit of the chief interest of Canada? In this, Mr. Borden's first act, he has thrown the national producers to the dogs. His cabinet is not a duly consorted junction of the chief interests of Canada. Wherein is the fulfilment of his loyalty to his own or his satellites' statements that ours and their interests are the same—the mutual interests of Canada? Mr. Borden would have covered himself with glory had he honorably taken a trio of genuine trusty farmers into his executive. It could then have been considered a cabinet in lieu of what looks more like turning out to be a cabal of the plutocrats. However, time will soon show whether Mr. Borden has made a bad or good beginning.

At the same time, the undersigned recognizes that Premier Borden is the pivot of the machinery of the whole cabinet providing he is the man we have so repeatedly been told we can trust. But what can the pivot, upon which the whole machinery turns, do against the soulless resistance and machination of a cabal that truly represents plutocratic and political exploitation of Canada's chief interest? If half that has been written of this new hand cabinet is true, then Mr. Borden has made a total surrender to the cursed game of class interests, sessional pelf and party plunder.

With Mr. Borden, plutocratically and politically discreet in the late campaign, it is no rare coincidence that the privileged interests stood loyally by him, hence the great relationship of

the cabinet to the privileged classes and partisan politicians. Mr. Borden must be judged by the choice of his associates, perforce of the eternal fact that men do not gather figs of thistles, nor grapes of brambles. Mr. Borden is at the "parting of the ways," and will be known through right or wrong, by either an exploiting instrument of self-speaking colleagues or by the men who will force a square deal.

However, there is in the speech from the throne some evidence of Mr. Borden's zeal to aid agriculture—both in production and in distribution—but no evidence that he will reduce the cost of living to the consumer by a zealous control of trusts and mergers. I regret that there has been no foreshadowing of some such significant industrial legislation. During the campaign it was Mr. Borden's policy to obtain the industrial vote. He certainly did obtain the workers' ballots all over the Dominion. Therefore he should give aid to cheapen food and clothing. He would thereby have earned the confidence of the consumers in a remarkable degree. The curbing of the trusts would be giving fair play to national industry, and it would have shown us he was moving in the right direction. However, we must hope that the establishment of a permanent tariff commission will accomplish what hitherto all tariff commissions have failed to achieve—the lessening of the peoples' burdens.

Yours in the cause of all workers,
FREDERIC KIRKHAM,
Salteoats, Sask.

November 21, 1911.

CALLS SINGLE TAXERS FOOLS

Editor, Guide:—We have enough trouble. Leave the single tax alone. All you can do is to assert this, that or the other. A poor man has a lot in the business part of the city; a wealthy man has another of equal value. The wealthy man, by the erection of a commodious house, augments his original area five times over. Neither can do business on a lot of itself. The wealthy man is doing a good business because of his ability to erect a large house. The poor man can do business under the canopy of heaven. And this is what you fools call "equity of taxation"! If you continue to advise this course I, for one, will drop out. I am not a fool. You find fault with Sir James Whitney because he governs, and governs wisely. The three-fifths vote on the liquor traffic is some protection to decent people against anti-liquor fanatics.

Okanagan, B.C.

WHY BUY AN ENGINE?

Editor, Guide:—The subject of power, whether on a farm or in a factory, or any plant requiring power, is the most important branch of the concern. The Guide gives large space in the issue of November 15 to James A. King, in which he sets forth the superiority of traction power over horses on the farm, as he sees it. At the outset let me say this question has two sides to it, especially when we consider that in some localities only will the machine power work, on account of wet footing. There are very few districts but what are held up for this reason at some period of the year. The idea advanced by the selling agents that an engine will travel

and draw a load anywhere that horses can go was too absurd to be continued. Only last spring, which was considered a very favorable season, I witnessed two tractors idle for five days on account of rain; on adjoining land the horses went to work the day after the rain stopped, in the usual way. How much might be lost in those five days by those two engines to the owner, I leave Mr. King to figure. Mr. King says the engine must not only do more and better work than horses for one year to be a better investment, but must do it for a number of years, and here he conveniently stops, where he should say that at the end of that number of years—not a very large number of years, either—you may buy a new engine.

The reader will agree with me if he has had practical experience, that a judicious investment in horses has no depreciation on capital account, because a man who buys four horses, say two of them mares, will, with ordinary management and breeding, reproduce their numbers, or more, in the natural life time of the four. This is no supposition on my part. I have seen it done repeatedly; in fact, most of my neighbors have done this very thing, eliminating entirely any chance for depreciation, and therefore no need of a re-investment for power in a few years, as is the case with a tractor.

There are some advantages which the tractor has over the horses, such as working long days or all night; the rest are of a trivial nature. The cost of fuel and oils and repairs amounts to more than the cost of horse feed and so forth, in Manitoba. The greatest difference in doing good work is generally in favor of the horse. For instance, the horse power provide no heavy wheels to overpack the land in strips up and down the field. These strips, generally from two to three feet in width, pack the land so hard (if it contains the least bit of a clay tendency) that the seeder will not penetrate far enough to cover the seed sufficiently; then, if there should be a heavy rain, the water often remains on this hard portion of the field and does serious damage to the young grain. Last year in this vicinity the grain was at least one foot shorter on every track made by an engine than it was between the tracks, and the yield was consequently cut down.

Mr. King then admits that he has not told us all the facts about this business—a very truthful statement. He did not show us how it would affect us economically, if we were all to take his advice and buy traction engines and discard the horses. Mr. King knows that the horse is the only opposition in the field against machine power. Now what would happen if the horse were discarded for farm work? It means that the whole supply of farm power would be thrown into the hands of manufacturers. I need not ask what has been the farmers' experience in regard to manufacturing combinations; look at the way the Cockshutt Plow Co. treat us, as the editor ably shows in November 15 issue. Where would the prices of engines go in the hands of a manufacturers' association, whose motto is to collect all the traffic will bear, with the horse gone and no alternative left to the farmers of this country? To anyone who thinks they might deal kindly and reasonably with us, I have but to refer them to the prices of repairs of any machine at the present time; those prices bear absolutely no relation to the cost of production whatever.

Farmers will certainly make a sad mistake and play into hostile hands when they exchange their mode of power, giving up the horse industry and thereby depriving themselves of creating their own power, as well as losing one of the most profitable branches of farming.

I was surprised when I got to the end of Mr. King's letter that it was not marked advertising as the editor is very watchful in this regard. However, Mr. King's letter leaves the reader with the impression that he is in some way connected with the selling of engines and will go to any length in statement to make a case for the Big Business interests.

Sincerely,

A. J. BOUGHEN.

Dauphin.

RAILWAY CHARGES

Editor, Guide:—In your last issue I see that the Winnipeg board of trade demands the removal of the cement duty and a large reduction in our Western freight rates, so that the freights in the Western provinces shall not exceed those charged in Ontario and Quebec. I think it would be wise for the Winnipeg board of trade to include in this resolution, "as cheap express rates as they have in the East, more rolling stock on the C.N.R., and the improvement of the road-bed." If the C.N.R. would bring the road-bed up to a good level grade they could have three times as many cars on a great portion of their railway lines and handle their freight business much faster and give to the public a much better and quicker service than we ever have got. Early last fall I interviewed our member, Mr. G. E. McCraney, in regard to him doing all he could to get the rest of our Western members to assist him in getting a reduction of freight rates, express rates and a proper railway service at the same rates as the Eastern provinces had, and in answer he said it would give him much pleasure to take the matter up with the rest of our Western members, for it was time the Western people had cheaper express and freight rates, also better railway service. To make this movement effective, every board of trade in Western Canada, every Grain Growers' organization, should assist by taking this matter up and sending in strong resolutions to our Western members and the government, demanding of our government to give to Western Canada as cheap express rates, as cheap freight rates as they have in the Eastern provinces; also a good railway service. The past six years has proven to the people of the West that the railways have had a much larger freight business than they could deliver in any reasonable time. I have done a lot of shipping and it was very slowly handled on account of the amount of work the railways had to do. These high transportation charges and poor railway service take millions of money from the Western farmers that ought to be left with them to improve their farms, which would improve the whole Western country.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Hanley, Sask.

SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—Being interested in this financial conundrum of the age, and more interested in the expressions of opinion in its evolution, and to gratify the many inquirers, we are constrained to simply give our opinion on the subject of "Single Tax," not because we have much experience or are qualified to write up the subject, but because of a few very pertinent cases where an unearned increment has been filched out of our neighbors and our hard work and industry, and gone to make fat a few extortionate speculators. From our knowledge of the prime promoters of the single tax, we do not assume for a moment that they thought that it would do away with all barriers to prosperity, but that the present land system is one of the most persistent interferences to equity to all classes of legitimate industry. Henry George refers to land in the city of New York being held at \$15,000,000 per acre, and another writer says that there is land in the heart of London worth just as much, and that these lands have no improvements upon them. Just think of such circumstances! For hundreds of years these blocks of land, lying idle, adding nothing to the progress of the city or state, veritable clogs to the economic progress, a sort of vagabond land as far as public benefit is concerned. It would have been far better for those cities if that land, as valuable as it is, had been buried under the glaciers of Greenland. Those lands for generations have been in the way and costing the citizens immensely to carry on business about them. Take the adjoining acre of those lands worth \$15,000,000 for land. From time to time up-to-date improvements have been placed upon it until today there is \$15,000,000 worth, making a total of \$30,000,000 invested in such a way as to be a public benefaction to the city or state, and this has been going on for generations. It pays its quota of taxes and helps bear the burden of the city's

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expenditure and improvements. We would like to know how its idle fellow can be excused from bearing its share of taxes for public improvements instead of being idle and in the way, a veritable nuisance to the public who actually create an unearned increment for a line of extortionate speculators. We cannot but think and give it as our opinion that land value taxation is along equitable lines to the betterment of all men. We are at present living under rural single tax in this province and still there are conspicuous cases everywhere of unearned increment passing entirely out of the vicinity in which it was made, leaving those who earned it to fight and pay for roads, telephones and public improvements. A few years ago we struck this township. We were soon followed by two other progressive farmers. We work an average of ten hours per day for three hundred days per annum and five hours every Sunday as we all keep a liberal amount of live stock. The triumvirate own three and a half sections of land, which we have improved. We are the progressive element and exercise an influence on land value over about nine sections as our share or quota of the progressionist farmers of the township. The value of these lands has been, and is being increased by our industry and improvements. We are so situated that our farms are adjoining idle sections three sides, half of which was purchased by a speculator who never saw it, for six dollars an acre. In four years it changed hands with another speculator in possession at ten dollars per acre. In another two years it was sold to one of the trio of farmers at sixteen dollars per acre. These speculators paid for local improvement and schpols less than one hundred dollars and carried the balance, three thousand one hundred dollars of profit on unearned increment, clear out of the province. Who earned it? Yes, who? These three farmers solemnly think and declare that they made the profit, morally and legally extortionate, as far as the investments in each transaction is concerned. We further solemnly think that it would have been nothing but fair and right if these speculators had been compelled to do one of two things: that seventy per cent. of the three thousand one hundred dollars should have been put in improvements on that half section, or that the seventy per cent. should have been expended in public improvements for the benefit of the nine sections. We claim that we earned it and claim that it ought to be invested for our benefit. Had it not been for us or some other trio of progressive farmers, that piece of land would have remained on the speculators' hands until Doomsday. No wonder the white slaves of Canada and the United States are looking for a single or some improved system of taxation. No wonder the single tax boom is raging. Wherever we have been in these Western provinces we find the above state of affairs in evidence. Speculators' land is a curse and nuisance to any community and should in this progressive age be done away with at any cost. Every day our opinion grows stronger in favor of single tax. Not that it will remedy all ills, but that it is the best system yet suggested and that it will lead to a right and equitable adjustment of taxation.
Moosomin, Sask. J. E. FRITH.

WHEAT MARKET AT THE BORDER
Editor, Guide:—Replying to your inquiry re the prices of wheat on both sides of the line, I may say that on October 26 I hauled 56 bushels of wheat to Sarles, N.D., 8 miles to the bonded elevator. They offered me 62 cents per bushel. I pulled down off the elevator and went to an American. He offered me 96 cents for it and graded it No. 2 Northern. After paying the duty (25 cents per bushel) I received 72 cents—9 cents above the Canadian price. I may state here that grain was thrashed a little damp. Two days after, I hauled the same amount to Crystal City, 11 miles, and received 75 cents per bushel from the Young Grain company. I continued at this four days and was stopped because the elevator was full. The Grain Growers' Grain company had a man here and he was paying 10 cents a bushel less. Of course, he did not get

We Insure Warm Feet

Wear **LUMBERSOLES**. If they don't keep your feet warm we refund your money. They have 3/4-inch-thick wood soles, make to keep out cold. Uppers of strong leather lined with thick, warm felt. **Lumbersoles** are light-weight. They wear like iron. Try a sample pair or two—the cost is trivial and you're sure to be delighted with them. If boot size is not known, place foot on piece of paper, draw round with pencil, and send sketch to us.



Special Offer to place Lumbersoles in Every Canadian Home

We have made up some special packages as under, giving as high as 20 per cent. over value in some. One of these parcels makes a splendid Christmas gift. Lumbersoles keep feet warm all winter and dry in spring. Ideal for all working in cold or damp.

SEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE OF WINTER GOODS

Don't Forget, we pay all Delivery Charges. Where possible, order goods sent by express. Cut out the special parcels you wish and mail to us with amount. Be sure to give sizes wanted. All goods of best British make and splendid for presents. Sent at once when we receive your order.

READ WHAT WEARERS SAY

These are two letters out of hundreds received
Dear Sirs:— Westmoor, Sask.
I am very pleased with the Lumbersole boots. My feet have been warm all winter. They are good boots for the West. I like the Old Country goods. E. E. RICHARDSON.

Dear Sirs:— Russell, Man.
I have just received Lumbersoles and am very satisfied both in appearance and warmth. I don't know if it is the first order from Russell, but I know it won't be the last, for a number of the farmers around here have fallen in love with them.
EDWARD M. KING.

WE PAY DELIVERY BY POST OR EXPRESS ANYWHERE IN CANADA OR U.S.

Special Parcel No. 1 FOR MEN
Complete Winter Outfit
Pair best quality Lumbersoles, size 6 to 12.
Pair real English Mole-skin Pants. Ideal for rough winter wear.
Any waist size, 32-42.
Two pairs pure wool Scots hand-knit Socks.
Pair pure wool Scots hand-knit Mitts.
\$5.00
Delivered Free

Special Parcel No. 2 FOR WOMEN AND GROWN GIRLS
Pair Lumbersoles, any size, 3 to 8.
Pair fine felt House Slippers.
Three pairs English Worsted Stockings.
\$3.50
Delivered Free

Special Parcel No. 3 FOR MEN OR YOUTHS
Pair Lumbersoles, any size, 3 to 12.
Pair pure wool Scots knit Mitts
4 pairs pure wool Scots knit Socks.
\$3.00
Delivered Free

Special Parcel No. 4 FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Pair fine lacing Lumbersoles, any size from 6 to 2 (fit ages 3 to 10)
Pair English House Slippers
\$2.00
Delivered Free

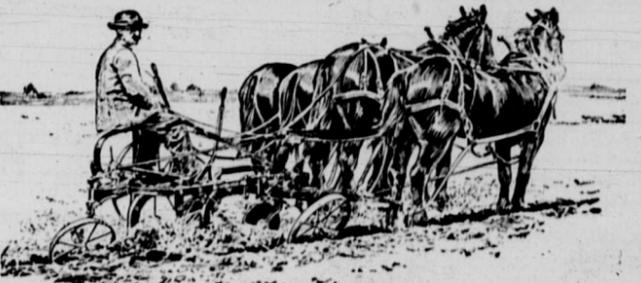
- 2 Buckle style, fit all ages, \$1.75
- Sizes 6-12, for both sexes
- Fine lacing style, fleece lined, 2.25
- both sexes, all ages, 3-12
- Children's 2 buckle, sizes 6-2, 1.35
- fit ages from 3 to 10
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- sizes 6-2, fit ages 3 to 10
- 16 other styles for all purposes
- 3 Pairs Pure Wool Scottish Genuine Hand-Knit Socks 1.25
- All Prices include Free Delivery
- Ask your dealer for Lumbersoles

DEALERS—Write in for our special offer on One Dozen Sample Pairs. This is worth investigating. Will make money for you.

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
134 1/2 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

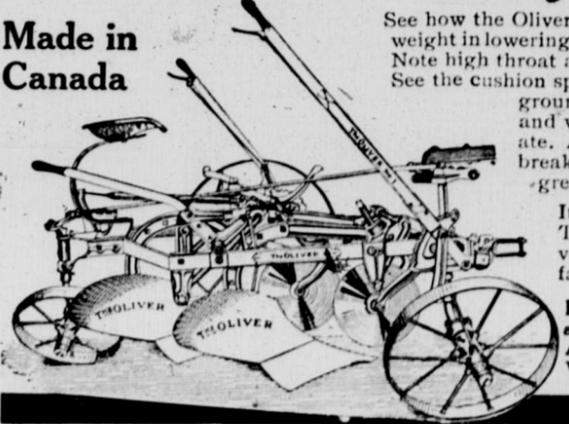
See These Great Features on This Canadian-Built Plow

THE experience of over 50 years of plow-making is embodied in the construction of this plow especially built for Canadian soil. Investigation will prove the advantages of the patented Oliver center draft which eliminates all side pressure. The plow base is directly behind the center of draft utilizing the power of all four horses with no horse walking on plowed ground. Long, easy curve to shares and mouldboards; extra high wheels with dust and sand-proof adjustable hubs; caster wheel with proper slant; extra wide tires on all wheels; land wheel rolls parallel with frame. These features mean light running, long wear, better work, and more work. Get all the facts. See the I H C local agent. Let him tell you all about



Oliver Sulky and Gang Plows

Made in Canada



See how the Oliver foot lever is placed so that the operator can use his entire weight in lowering bottoms, easily penetrating hard ground or heavy vegetation. Note high throat and wide clearance between bottoms which prevents choking. See the cushion spring on land wheel which insures a level furrow on uneven ground; also the perfect oiling arrangement which saves work, oil, and wear on parts. See how all levers are easy to reach and to operate. Ask the agent about the automatic safety trip which prevents breakage if bottom strikes rocks. Oliver rolled frog stands much greater strain than right-angle kind.

It's to your interest to see Oliver Plows for horse or tractor use. They are sold in Canada exclusively by the International Harvester Company of America. I H C local agent will tell you all facts, or, write nearest branch house for information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
at Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sar Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

very much more than car lots. We have five large elevators in Crystal City, one independent and the other four government elevators. The independent man applied to the elevator commission for more elevator room, but they could not give it to him, the Grain Growers' Grain company man having the option of the other four. I was in Crystal City on November 18 and the independent elevator was still full, owing to car shortage. The Grain Company man had got orders to buy no more loads on the street, only for car lots. There was a good deal of talk of loyalty to England who did not want our wheat, and the people of Canada who voted against reciprocity, and a market. There is great dissatis-

faction here at the present state of affairs. The people of this country who voted against reciprocity for fear of the American trusts and combines have not a greater combine to fight in the world today than exists in Winnipeg, viz., the Grain Exchange, the C.P.R., and some think the Grain Growers' Grain company. South and west of Clearwater our average crop was less than 7 bushels per acre last year (1910). This year about 10 bushels. What would we do if we were to get 20 bushels to the acre if this goes on? We must have a market. It appears there is not any demand from England, and we voted against trading with the United States. What are we going to do? We would like to hear something

from this Grain Growers' association. There are only two ways open:—Firstly, the Borden government to have free trade with England; or, Secondly, annexation to the United States, which is bound to come if there is not a change soon.

J. T. JAQUES.
Clearwater, Man.

Some good luck had come to him in business that day and he felt as if he wanted to share it with others. So when he reached her house and dismissed the station hack with its two sorry horses, he joyously handed the driver two dollars. The driver looked at the money, then at the man, and then at his horses, and finally said: "All right, sir, which horse do you want?"



ALBERTA SECTION

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

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

ABOUT A LINE FENCE

The case started by an Alberta farmer about a line fence interests me, and although I cannot speak from experience, I am disposed to comment on the legal aspects of the situation. I do so, however, knowing how easy it is to miss the mark when one has not the entire act pertaining to fences before him, and again by being ignorant of other statutes which may affect the situation.

But here goes, anyway. In the first place I see nothing in the sections of the law given which says the land owner to receive compensation must build a legal or lawful fence on the boundary line. I believe any fence not forbidden by law is lawful to build. The term lawful as used in the act I take it to mean that if one wishes to build a fence which would entitle him to collect damages from owners of stock running at large, that it shall be built in one of the ways prescribed. But it cannot be denied that a fence built in some other way would be of advantage to the owner, in fact, it might be greatly superior to those described and yet not be a lawful fence as defined in the statutes.

It does not appear that the speculator received any advantage from Alberta Farmer's fence. Then he would be under no obligation to pay for any portion nor for its repair. Alberta Farmer was sole owner of it and by what process of law Speculator believes he owned half of said fence I am unable to understand. It certainly does not arise by not being a lawful fence, unless there is something in the statute not given in The Guide, which would confer ownership by him in it.

The facts show Speculator destroyed Alberta Farmer's fence. The material as left, but in a different form. The measure of damages, I believe, would be the expense of restoring the fence and damage, if any, to the material.

If Alberta Farmer made no use of Speculator's fence he would be under no obligation to pay for any portion. The new fence was erected without concert of action between the adjoining owners, and Alberta Farmer is only liable to pay for what would be a just proportion depending upon the relative advantage and benefit to be derived therefrom and against such an obligation he could counter claim, as an offset, his damages for the destruction of his own fence.

FAIR PLAY.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Good Hope Union is busy after the harvest season, and at the first meeting held for the fall work a very animated discussion arose on the question of Municipal Legislation. Every member present pronounced in favor of rural municipalities of nine townships and the taxation of land values. Several members expressed their appreciation of the work done by the central office in keeping all posted on the various matters brought forward from time to time. The secretary received instructions to write the proper authorities asking for dates during the coming year for lectures and institute meetings. The bulletin on Direct Legislation was held over as the members are very desirous of studying the matter further, so it will come up again at the next meeting. We are badly handicapped in our mail service and cannot even get a reply from Edmonton under two weeks time. We have only a weekly mail service, and to make matters worse the outward mail leaves three hours before the incoming mail is due. We were pleased to have several ladies present and taking part in this meeting.

P. T. HORNER, Sec'y.
Nakamun, Alta.

At the last meeting of Strome Union it was decided to request the assistance of the central office for a member of the union who had a carload of horses burnt upon the track. The member is a new comer to the country and the help of the association will be appreciated. It was decided to leave the hail insurance

business in the hands of Mr. McCulloch. WM. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
Strome, Alta.

Tofield-Kingman Union has presented the following amendment to the constitution for consideration at the annual convention. Resolved that clause two be expunged from the constitution of the association whereas it reads, "This association is not a political party organization; nor does it purpose endorsing the policy of any political party nor the candidature of any politician." There is no reason whatever why the U. F. A. should bind itself to stay out of politics if necessity demands the employment of such methods to secure the just rights of the farmers.

J. FLETCHER, Sec'y.
Kingman, Alta.

In reply to circular No. 11, Wolf Hill Union endorses the resolution submitted by Wheatland Centre Union in regard to the coal question. The following resolution is also submitted by the union for consideration. "Whereas we consider that the arrangement for raising educational taxes is unjust; and whereas we think all land should be taxed alike for educational purposes. Therefore, be it resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association make a test case in the court as to the constitutionality of the present law." The idea is this, taxes are paid on pre-emptions and scrip lands, while those holding just homesteads are exempt from the tax, while all derive the same benefit from such taxes.

GEO. G. GRAVES, Sec'y.
Hartshorn, Alta.

At a meeting of the Edmonton District Association of the U. F. A., held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Edmonton, November 18, the following resolutions were passed:

"That the secretary write The Grain Growers' Guide, the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and the Central Association of the U. F. A., asking for a donation of \$10.00 each towards the expenses of a tent at the Edmonton Fair."

"That the secretary write the Provincial Minister of Public Works in reference to telephones, answering his letter and asking him to fix a convenient date to meet the executive of the Edmonton District Association and other interests."

In reference to the Edmonton Exhibition Association it was moved, "That no animal owned by the Provincial or Dominion government be allowed to compete with private individuals. That we recommend that the Dominion and Provincial experimental and demonstration farms be requested to exhibit stock and produce in competition among themselves. We recommend that the judges be required to use score cards in the ring and same be exhibited with the awards, and that a committee consisting of Messrs Rice Sheppard and J. H. Melick be appointed to bring our views before the Exhibition Association's meeting."

F. C. CLARE, Sec'y.
Edmonton, Alta.

The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by Sullivan Lake Union: "Resolved that we the members of the Sullivan Lake Union, No. 312, are in favor of Direct Legislation as submitted in the petition." "Resolved that we are not in favor of rural municipalities, but still prefer the present system of local improvement and further asking for better government supervision, and also in favor of a surtax on unoccupied lands.

The November meeting of Saltaux Union was held in the Scotstown school-house, but owing to the severe weather there was only a fair attendance. However, those present discussed the proposed rural municipalities legislation for Alberta and it was decided to support the suggestion of Blindman Union and to oppose the Municipal Bill as proposed, our idea being that the present districts should

be retained and be given power to borrow money on debentures, the money so raised to be expended by contract labor. The subject of Direct Legislation also came in for discussion, all present being in favor of same. Instructions were also issued to the secretary to write the member of Parliament for this constituency asking him to do his utmost to prevent the extension of time asked for by the Canadian Northern Railway Co. for the construction of their Lashburn branch being granted. The original charter calls for the branch to be started in 1912, and we would like to see this carried out.

F. HINTON, Sec'y.
Saltaux, Alta.

Farmers to the number of fourteen have decided to organize a local of the U. F. A. near High River, and an effort will be made to have this union one of the strongest in the district.

W. A. LIND, Sec'y.
High River, Alta.

At the last meeting of West Lethbridge Union it was decided to ask the general secretary for particulars in regard to a rumor now in circulation to the effect that the government will be petitioned to supply some system for obtaining water for settlers. One of the main road allowances is being closed and the assistance of the association will be asked to prevent this taking place. The secretary presented a report as to prices on flour obtainable at the mills. These were found to be very satisfactory, and it was decided to send a list of the members to the milling company with which arrangements have been made. It was decided that at the election of officers for the ensuing year, which will be at the next meeting, all elected will be under the jurisdiction of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and an effort to have the constitution amended to that effect will be made. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a social and dance at an early date.

R. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

The members of Wheatland Center Local No. 109 held a mass meeting on Friday evening, Nov. 24.

Preparations had been made for a large attendance, but as there was good threshing weather and many of the members were busily engaged in this work, there was not as large a turn out as was anticipated. However, there was no lack of interest or enthusiasm at the meeting.

The Barons Band and the Misses Lyon very kindly furnished the music for the occasion.

Mr. E. J. Fream, general secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, and Mr. T. L. Swift, manager of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., were the speakers of the evening.

Mr. Quinsey, chairman of the meeting, after a few very appropriate remarks introduced the speakers.

Mr. Fream briefly related the struggles of the U. F. A. in completing its present organization. He mentioned some of the things the central office has done and is doing for the farmers, citing many instances where the whole strength of the organization was used to help the farmers, when their cause was just and they were satisfied they were in the right, with the result that their efforts resulted to the advantage of the farmers. He also made it plain that the association would not lend its support or influence to any members unless it could be clearly shown that they were in the right. He stated that among the things which the association was now working for was the securing of lower freight and express rates. That they had found that these rates were much higher in the west than in the east, and were trying to get them equalized. The government ownership of elevators and the obtaining of agricultural implements at lower prices were also matters receiving attention. Mr. Fream's speech was very interesting throughout and the many things the

central office is doing for the farmers of Alberta was a great surprise to all.

Mr. Swift spoke of the benefit the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has been to the farmers in enabling them to secure higher prices for their wheat as well as a larger market, of the hard fight the company had in getting established and the many obstacles the elevator interests put in their way to prevent their making a success. These, however, were overcome and the business of the company has grown from 2,500,000 bushels handled in 1906 to 19,000,000 bushels handled last year. He strongly advised that the farmers co-operate in handling their own products and manufacture their own flour, instead of doing as now, i.e., selling their wheat at \$20.00 a ton and buying flour at \$70.00 a ton. Mr. Swift is a very entertaining speaker and has so much to say that it was nearly one o'clock when he finished his address.

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

NOTE

A letter has been received at the central office of the U. F. A. addressed to the editor of The Guide, which has no signature and no post office address. This letter deals with the machinery question, and if the writer will forward his name and address to the undersigned he will have an immediate answer.

E. J. FREAM.

Daily Creek Union is working steadily in the interest of the farmers, and among some of the work which has been undertaken lately has been the securing of a carload of twine at a big saving to the members, five carloads of coal, and a large quantity of oil and apples.

BERT NICHOLLS,
Granum, Alta. Treasurer.

Chauvin Union has nominated vice-president A. S. Campbell as delegate to the annual convention, and expects that as a result of the information he will secure there will be a big boom in U.F.A. work in this district during the next few months.

JAS. SEMPLE, Sec'y.
Chauvin, Alta.

At the semi-monthly meeting of Berry Creek Union it was decided to secure all information possible on municipal legislation as this is a subject in which we are interested. Our union is doing good work and has already been the means of obtaining a good bridge in a bad spot that settlers have been trying to get fixed for the past sixteen months.

We have also been the means of bringing in a new thrasher. Another matter which is occupying our attention is that of the granting of new charters to railway companies for the building of railroads on paper. We have waited for two years for the Goose Lake branch of the C.N.R. to be completed, and it is out of all reason and beyond the limits of our patience that new charters should be granted to this company until they build on their existing charters.

TOM H. SMITH, Sec'y.
Berry Creek, Alta.

Hardisty Union was organized at a very busy time and so far there has not been much opportunity for work. This will be remedied in the near future, however, and one of the first questions which is coming up is that of Direct Legislation.

J. G. TURGEON, Sec'y.
Hardisty, Alta.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, CANADA

SALE!

Commences January 1st and continues until February 29th



NEVER before have such values or money-saving opportunities been open to the public as those offered in our January and February Sale Catalogue. Everything is greatly

reduced and nothing is quoted at our regular prices—all are real good values—and every article is guaranteed by us.

¶ This list is overflowing with illustrations and brief descriptions, and will be in the hands of all our customers by the 1st of January. Should you not receive your copy we will be pleased to send you one on request.

¶ **NOTE.**---Sale prices will only hold good from January 1st until February 29th.

¶ **OUR GUARANTEE.**---Your goods will be quickly despatched and if for any reason they are unsatisfactory return them and we will either exchange for other goods or refund your money together with transportation charges both ways.

RIGHT NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

WINNIPEG

HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, Stores Commissioner

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Use The Guide's Little Business Getters

CLASSIFIED ADS. WILL SELL WHAT YOU HAVE OR GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One Week	2c
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Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

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

WOULD EXCHANGE FRUIT FARM IN Ontario peninsular for Western lands; Alberta preferred. E. Bertrand, Grimsby, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—2,000 BUSHELS ABUNDANCE oats for seed, free from noxious weeds; 45 cents per bushel, sample on request. M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, Man.

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

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

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

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

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

SCRIP

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

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—6 CLYDE IMPORTED MARES expected in foal, from 3 to 4 years. Will stand at W. I. Elder's Kelly livery or Club stables, Brandon, from December 12. Jas. G. & A. Kennedy, importers.

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

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTONS and S.C.W. Leghorns, \$1.50 each. Write to Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowsman River, Man. 15-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

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

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE to stop with me this winter on my farm. \$25.00 a month. If satisfactory, all year round. L. A. Coupal, Box 90, Sedley, Sask. 16-3

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

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

MUST SELL.—HAVE NO ROOM FOR OUR 4 roller feed mill, belts, pulleys and feed elevator. Only used short time. Large capacity and just what you want to chop feed profitably. No toy. Cost us \$500. Will take \$300. Farmers' Grain and Supply Company, Wauchope, Sask.

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

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—WOLF HOUND PUPPIES, from good killing stock. J. Ward, Hilton, Man.

NOTICE OF MEETING

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

Attention !!

Have you anything of value on the farm for which you no longer have use? :: ::

An ad. on this page may sell it.

Have you any seed grain which you can guarantee and want to sell at better than market price? :: :: :: ::

A small ad. here will sell it.

Would you like to sell some of your horses, cattle, sheep or other stock this winter? ::

Now is the time to put an ad. on this page. It will do the work.

Do you want to rent your farm? :: ::

An ad. here will find a renter or a buyer.

Do you want to sell it? :: :: ::

Remember an ad. here tells your story to 20,000 of the best farmers in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The cost is small and the amount of business to be done is large.

WALL PLASTER

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

Use Plaster Board and avoid troubles caused by poor lath

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

☞ The present quarter of our business year will be closing on December 31st, and all money paid on stock before that date will bear dividends since October 1st of this year :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock

☞ Offers a Safe, Sure Investment, and a Good Interest on your Money

☞ NOW is the time to buy your shares when you can get three months extra dividend. No person is allowed to hold more than 40 shares.

Send in your application to-day and secure the full number at once.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Cockshutt's Reply

The following letter has been received from the Cockshutt Plow Co. in reply to the open letter to that company, a copy of which appeared in The Guide of Oct. 25.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited,
 Winnipeg, Man.,
 Dec. 4, 1911.

Grain Growers' Guide,
 Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs:—

Your open letter addressed to our company, as contained in your issue of October 25, was not replied to as our company had no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy. The letter you addressed to us was printed and published by you before your communication was received, so that our company had no opportunity to make a reply or investigate the statements printed in your paper before you saw fit to make this public attack.

We have decided, however, to ask you to publish the following information in connection with this matter:—

The price quoted and published by you, on a Cockshutt 8-Furrow Engine Gang, in the United States, is a net wholesale, cash with order, price to a dealer.

The letter from the Avery Co., Minneapolis, dated March 14, 1911, published in The Grain Growers' Guide, was written in reply to a letter received by the Avery Co., from Sandmeyer & Dettwiler, by F. B. Sandmeyer, who held a 1911 agent's contract with the Avery Co., and who have also signed an agent's contract for 1912 with the same company.

This Minneapolis price quoted by Grain Growers' Guide is therefore not in any sense a retail price. You make a comparison between this price and the retail price at Winnipeg and Saskatoon. The retail prices you have quoted would be subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash with order.

There is also a difference of \$40.00 in the equipment as at the Minneapolis price quoted, neither extra breaker shares with breaker bottoms, nor rolling cutters

with stubble bottoms, nor fin cutters, are included.

The freight rate from Brantford to Minneapolis is 36 cents per hundred, as compared with 64 cents per hundred to Winnipeg and \$1.01 per hundred to Saskatoon. The cost for freight to Minneapolis would be about half the cost to Winnipeg and about one-third of the cost to Saskatoon.

The freight rate to Peoria, Illinois, from our Brantford factory is one-third of the rate to Winnipeg, and about one-fifth of the rate to Saskatoon. Three of these engine gang outfits comprise a carload shipment.

There are eight different makes of engine gang plows of somewhat similar construction to the Cockshutt Engine Gang, six of these being manufactured in the United States. The Cockshutt Plow Company have to meet the active open competition of these eight plow manufacturers in the Canadian market, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other standard make of plows.

The prices which have been obtained and published by Grain Growers' Guide on "Cockshutt-Avery Plows" in the United States, are wholesale, cash with order prices. You have made a comparison of these prices with retail prices in Western Canada on plows on which the equipment is not the same, on different terms of sale, and with from two to five times the cost for freight.

Respectfully yours,
 COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.
 E. A. Mott,
 Western General Manager.

FED BY BABOONS

What is described as one of the best traveller's tales ever brought to New York has recently been told. Midshipman Griggs, of the Kasenga, and Clarence Horne had shore leave one night when the Kasenga was lying at Mombassa. They entered the jungle for a moonlight stroll and had gone only a few hundred yards when baboons surrounded them. Horne ran and the baboons laid hands on

Mr. Griggs and led him far into the jungle, where they sat and grimaced at him for three days, he declares.

All this time their pickets prevented him from getting away. In the end his shipmates rescued him. The baboons offered him no violence, but on the contrary fed him with bananas and pine apples. One of the baboons handed him a lemon.

Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

RE MARGINS

L. M., Brookdale, Man.—Will you please answer in The Guide the following question?

If a farmer sells grain for October delivery, but cannot deliver the grain, how would the margin he has to pay be calculated? Would the price of the grain for October delivery on the last day of October be the price according to which the margin had to be calculated?

Ans.—If a farmer sells grain for October delivery, he contracts to deliver at the Lake terminals certain grain, so that his documents covering same can get back to Winnipeg, and be delivered before 12 o'clock on October 31. If he fails, by reason of not having the proper grade of grain, or by reason of delay in shipment, to get his delivery made, the party to whom he has sold the grain has the right to go into the open market, and buy in that grain at the market price, so as to get the trade out of the way before 12 o'clock on October 31. Any loss sustained by reason of the purchase having to be made at a higher price to get the deal out of the

way by October 31, would naturally be deducted out of the margin. If on October 31 the sale can be bought back at a profit, that profit less 1-8 cent per bushel brokerage, should go to the contracting party. A margin is merely a pledge of good faith protecting the purchaser on his contract, and helping to ensure a performance of same.

He stepped from the stairs leading to the cells into the dock as though to the manner born. Did he want the gaoler to show him where to stand? Not he! He gazed up at the familiar face of the magistrate and half smiled. But his worship's face wore a frown. "This is the seventeenth time I've seen you in this dock," said the cad sternly. This was not the sort of reception he had expected. He was hurt. "Well, yer worship," he said slowly. "I've seen you sittin' in that chair for eight years, but I've never thought of complainin'!"

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Co-operation Among Farmers

Continued from Page 7

out such a restrictive law, every reader of history knows that these lands would have been concentrated in the hands of a few lords of the realm or lords of finance, and the same conditions would have existed in the United States as now largely obtain in Russia, where the lands are owned by the nobility and occupied by a tenant peasantry.

Prior to the creation of corporation laws and the formation of trusts and combines thereunder, nothing was heard about "predatory wealth," "concentration of wealth," or about the danger to the government on account thereof. Why do we hear it now? Every thinking man must concede that the corporation laws which grant to any three or more men a privilege or franchise from the nation or state, to operate under its provisions a financial institution to exploit the people, is a very valuable concession. Such a franchise is many times more valuable than the landed domain of the nation ever was, because a corporation, even though honestly managed, should it become rich enough, can purchase or control, directly or indirectly, not only all the land, but in addition thereto all the products of the land, and of labor as well. This control has already practically been accomplished, by reason of railroad and other corporations dictating prices of farm and other commodities.

The Rochdale plan of conducting business as outlined in my paper of yesterday, with the restrictions mentioned, enacted into a national law and honestly applied, will forever stop the cry of "predatory wealth" and "danger to the nation." In short it provides for the equitable redistribution of the wealth created by land and labor in proportion to individual effort, co-operatively applied. It completely abolishes the private profit-making system. Everyone is a free man. He can benefit only by doing something and by giving the same opportunity to everyone else. There is no class about it and no special privilege.

A Simple Illustration

By a simple illustration I will in figures show the difference between trust corporation and Rochdale co-operation. I will apply the figures to the store business, as it will be more easily understood, but the same principles apply in any way and every commercial transaction.

We will say that a corporation is formed to operate a general merchandise store. We ask Jones to take stock in it, as we represent to him that it will be a profitable investment as he has a family of eight children, has hard work to get along, and is extremely anxious to reduce the high cost of living. The amount of each share is \$25.00, so Jones is induced to take one share with the expectation of reducing his living expenses.

Mr. Brown is a man of some wealth and has money for investment purposes. He cares nothing about the store or what it sells; in fact, he lives in a distant city, but on account of friends is induced to invest \$300.00, twelve shares.

Under the corporation laws, Brown is entitled to 12 votes, while Jones has but one, which, of course, is unjust and is but another factor in the control of wealth; but that is not the worst of it. During the year Jones buys \$325.00 worth of the goods to supply his family needs. Brown buys nothing. At the end of the fiscal year the accounts of the corporation are figured up, and it is found that Jones' purchases have created sufficient profit to pay a reasonable interest on the capital invested, say 6 per cent. This will give him a return on his \$25.00 share of \$1.50. It will also give Brown a return of 6 per cent. on his \$300.00 invested, or \$18.00. Thus far, the division is equitable, because if the use of Jones' \$25.00 is worth 6 per cent., the use of Brown's \$300.00 is worth the same; but the amount of business transacted by Jones will create a greater profit, over and above cost of the goods and expense of running the business, than \$19.50. We will estimate that it created 10 per cent additional profit.

This may not be exactly accurate, but it will show the principle involved.

As it is the principle of corporations to divide all profits in proportion to capital invested, this will give Jones 10 per cent. more on his \$25.00, or \$2.50, and Brown 10 per cent. more on his \$300.00, or \$30.00. In concrete figures, the following result is attained:

Jones' Patronage	\$325.00		
Jones' Investment	\$25.00 X 6%	\$1.50	
	\$25.00 X 10%	2.50	

Total Returns	\$ 4.00
---------------	---------

Brown's Investment	\$300.00 X 6%	\$18.00
	\$300.00 X 10%	30.00

Total Returns	\$48.00
Difference in favor of Brown	\$44.00

It will be noticed that Jones created all the profit of \$52.00, aside from contributing his share to pay the running expenses of the business, yet he gets back only fifty cents apiece for his eight kids. You will notice that Brown, the rich man, created absolutely nothing. He simply invested his money; and yet, at the end of the year he drew twelve-times as much as the man who had to work and earn the money to create all the profit by the purchase of the necessities of life. Stop and think a moment. This is not an extreme illustration. I have only represented the rich man to have invested twelve times as much as the poor man, while we know in actuality this difference can be multiplied by hundreds and thousands. Can any thinking man for one instant wonder why wealth has become concentrated in this country until it endangers the very government itself? This process has been going on ever since the first corporation laws were placed upon our statute books. These laws were placed there by the consent of the people. The masses of the voters of this country may not have realized what this meant, but this simple illustration shows the tremendous value of these franchises granted to the privileged few by the laws of our land; and everyone, from the highest to the lowest, concedes that "Something must be done to reform the corporation."

The Co-operation Plan

Rochdale co-operation reforms this principle, cuts out private profit-making, and redistributes the wealth created equitably among those who create it, in proportion to their individual effort, as follows:

Jones' Investment	\$25.00 X 6%	\$ 1.50
Jones' Patronage	325.00 X 10%	32.50
Total returns		\$34.00

Brown's Investment	\$300.00 X 6%	\$18.00
Difference in favor of Jones		16.00

In this latter case, both Jones and Brown draw but 6 per cent on capital invested, and if it be conceded that the use of the money is worth 6 per cent., that is all either of them should be allowed to draw on the investment. The balance of the profits represents merely a surplus over and above the cost of the goods and the expense of running the business, paid in by Jones at the time he bought the goods, and therefore as this surplus of \$32.50 belonged to Jones when he worked and earned it, it still belongs to him when he deposits it in his own co-operative society, and at the end of the fiscal year the society simply hands him back his own money. Can anything be more simple, just or equitable? Some such principle as this must be enacted into law by our national and state governments before any real reform in corporations, society, or politics is possible.

Self-Control

The third wall I would erect is that of self-control. Self-control naturally follows confidence, loyalty and unselfishness. If by reason of education and full knowledge of the conditions existing in his co-operative company self-control is established, no man or group of men will go into panic on hearing false rumors of disaster from their enemies or even when they know there have been actual losses. There are many losses in individual effort. If you lose a crop or some of the stock on your farm, you do not quit farming or go into a panic about it. I had a brother who once invested a large amount of money in thoroughbred hogs. At the end of the first season thereafter he and I leaned over the fence and contemplated one lone representative, all the rest having died of cholera. I asked

him if he was now going to quit raising hogs. He said, "No, why should I?" I said, "You do not mean to tell me that after this experience of losing \$700.00 in hogs, you are going on in that business?" He replied that hogs paid the farmer as well or better than anything else he could raise, and that he should continue, notwithstanding the loss. That is the principle to follow in co-operation as well as in hog raising.

Self-control means ability for self-government. Are the American people capable of self-government to the extent of successfully managing the volume of business created by their own needs and which their honest toil should supply? Did you ever stop to think of your purchasing power? It is the greatest asset you have. It matters not whether you have a bumper crop or a total crop failure, your purchasing power must be kept up. If necessary, you would sell the last animal on the place, the last tool or machine, and even the home itself, to keep up your purchasing power. Women sell their virtue and men their honor to supply money with which to keep up their purchasing power; for it means life or death. No trust was ever formed with any other object in view than to secure, or take advantage of, the purchasing power of the people. The corporation, the retail merchant, the wholesale merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer, the doctor, and the catalogue house, are all after your purchasing power. In co-operation you can control this power yourself. Without co-operation, the other fellow controls it. What are you going to do about it?

In the Northwest a great deal is heard about the catalogue house or mail order business. Let us consider it for a moment. Private dealers' associations have been formed all over the country, both retail and wholesale. In our development the mail order method has had its uses. Ask the farmers of any audience in the West what would have happened had it not been for the catalogue houses, and they will instantly tell you that the retail dealers' associations would have formed ironclad combines on prices and skinned the farmer to a finish. The catalogue houses spoiled this program. We are told that the mail order business of Chicago alone has grown to nearly \$200,000,000.00 a year, and that it is rapidly increasing. What does it mean? Two wrongs never yet made a right. Because it is wrong for the retail dealers' associations to combine on prices and the catalogue houses broke up that system, it does not follow that the catalogue house system is any nearer right than were the country store merchants. This vast amount of business going to one city is tremendously increasing both the wealth and population of that city. A note of warning is being sounded all over our land against the concentration of population in the large cities, to such an extent that we are told there are not enough farmers left to raise sufficient food to feed the people. Why continue to concentrate population and wealth in large cities by means of the mail order business?

The remedy is for the people to establish their own co-operative elevators, creameries, stores, and factories all over the broad prairies, on the Rochdale plan, and thus distribute both the population and the wealth. Some captain of industry may tell you that these scattered industries would not be as economical as his big private profit-making plant in Chicago or some other large city. He cannot prove his statement. If five millions of people are to be concentrated at Chicago for the purpose of manufacturing the goods and supplying the needs of the people of the northwest, it does not require an expert mathematician to figure out that all the food supplies of those five millions must be shipped over long lines of railroad at exorbitant freight rates, increasing the cost of living of the operatives and decreasing the profits of the farmers. In return, the manufactured products of the factories and other industries operated by the five millions of people in Chicago must be shipped over long lines of railroad at exorbitant prices to supply the needs of the rural communities. These rural communities will never increase in population so long as the wealth and the industries are being concentrated in large cities. For this reason I consider the catalogue house one of the worst evils of the land. Time is all too short for me to enter into the phases of the evils of the poor people in the cities, occasioned by such concentration; the sweat shop problem, the tenement house problem, the

great white plague, the immorality and the abject servitude of large numbers of factory operatives and others.

In the fight the two giants are waging, suppose the catalogue house wins out; the old-style, wasteful, country-store-merchant system will be abolished forever. Suppose the private dealers' associations win out and the catalogue houses are put out of business, will the consumers profit thereby? In either event, the hungry family gets no part of the Christmas turkey.

Mutual Helpfulness

The last wall I would rear to complete this co-operative building of peace and plenty, is that of mutual helpfulness. As a matter of fact, the average man thinks more of his fellow men and the square deal than he does of the almighty dollar. No man wears his heart on his sleeve. No man in his everyday life shows to the world his real self. I have great faith in humanity. I believe the great majority of people are more than willing to meet their neighbors half way on an equitable proposition. Our system of society has made us cynical, pessimistic and hard-hearted, but when you break through the outer shell that most men wear you will find that they have hearts loving, tender and true. There is not a man before, but who, upon going out onto the street, if he saw a child about to be run over by a street car or team, would risk his own life to rescue it. In the St. Paul mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., twenty men were imprisoned within a drift. They knew not when they would be rescued, if ever. There was no food excepting a very small quantity which a few of the men had remaining from their noonday lunch. Did any of these few selfishly sit down in a corner and say to their companions, "If succor does not come within a certain number of days, I have food enough to keep me alive until rescued, but as you have none you may starve to death?" O no! No such thought entered their heads. They gathered all the food together, and placing it in the keeping of their noble leader, asked him to parcel it out to all equally. That was self-government. It was loyalty. It was unselfishness. It was self-control. It was mutual helpfulness. It was co-operation.

I think I can prove to all here, in just a moment, that down deep in your hearts you think more of your fellows than you do of money. Suppose that after you have retired some night and are sleeping soundly, your neighbor comes pounding at your door at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, saying, "Neighbor, Neighbor, wake up and go for the doctor; my wife is dying!" Will you roll over in your bed and say with a yawn "How much is there in it for me?" O no! I think not. I think you will arise instantly dress as fast as you can, hitch up the best horse or team and drive at top speed and hurry back with the doctor. If necessary to get him to your neighbor's in time, you will even kill the team, never stopping to inquire whether your neighbor is going to pay you for your trouble or team. Why? There are two reasons why: First, because you have in your breast a spark of the divine nature—for God is love. The second reason is that you do not know but that tomorrow night you will have to go to your neighbor's house and as loudly pound on his door, saying, "Neighbor, Neighbor, wake up and go for the doctor, my wife is dying." And you would not expect him to ask what there was in it for him. This is the real man. A spark of the divine nature is in every man's breast and it may be found in a large majority of cases. We can only find it by exemplifying and practicing confidence, loyalty, unselfishness, self-control and mutual helpfulness in the spirit of true co-operation. This will bring the co-operative commonwealth. This will bring the industrial democracy. This will bring "Peace on earth, good will toward men." This alone will answer the prayer Jesus taught:—"Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth—as it is in heaven." Then and then only, shall we realize and know the length and breadth, the height and depth of the meaning of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Thus our structure is completed with a roof of love, fulfilling all the law.

"The captain told me they kept you alive for eight days on brandy and milk."

"Just my luck! I was unconscious all the time."—M. A. P.



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MANUFACTURERS

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Cockshutt Plow Prices

In connection with the price of Cockshutt engine gang plows in United States a representative of The Guide visited the office of the Avery Company in Minneapolis on December 8. The Avery Company, with a head office at Peoria, Ill., are general agents for the Cockshutt plows in U. S. A. The manager stated to The Guide representative that he had read the article on Cockshutt plows, published in The Guide of October 25, which contained a letter from himself to F. B. Sandmeyer, St. James, Minnesota, dated March 14, quoting an eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang plow at \$502 f.o.b. Minneapolis. The manager said this was a wholesale cash price and he produced a contract showing that Mr. Sandmeyer was a regular agent of the Avery Company. The manager declared that the retail list price of the eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang plow f.o.b. Minneapolis was \$700, but he said he allowed 5% off this for cash. During the course of the conversation, however, he intimated that he sometimes gave 10% discount. This would make the retail price either \$665 or \$630 f.o.b. Minneapolis. The Guide representative asked the manager for copies of letters to prove that he had quoted \$700 as a retail price, but although he said he had them he did not produce them. The manager stated that he had sold about thirty Cockshutt engine gang plows during the past year, nearly all of them being in connection with the sale of the traction engines. The main business of the company, he explained, was selling tractors, while the sale of the Cockshutt engine gang plows was more of a side issue. He also intimated, that as his tractor brought a higher price than his competitors—on account of its superior quality, that it really didn't matter if they did sell the Cockshutt plows at a low price. It was impossible under the circumstances for The Guide representative to secure definite information as to the lowest cash retail price at which the Cockshutt plows were sold in the United States. However, even with the information secured, it was at once seen that the retail price in Minneapolis was lower than in Winnipeg. To secure further information on the subject, The Guide representative obtained the retail cash price at Minneapolis of two lines of eight furrow engine gang plows which are sold in Winnipeg. One of these was quoted at \$600 and the other \$500.00, both subject to 5% discount for cash with order. These two concerns do the bulk of the engine gang business in their territory and afford very keen competition. The Cockshutt engine gang does not undersell either one of them at Winnipeg, and just how it could be sold at a higher price than they are sold in Minneapolis the representative of The Guide was not able to ascertain.

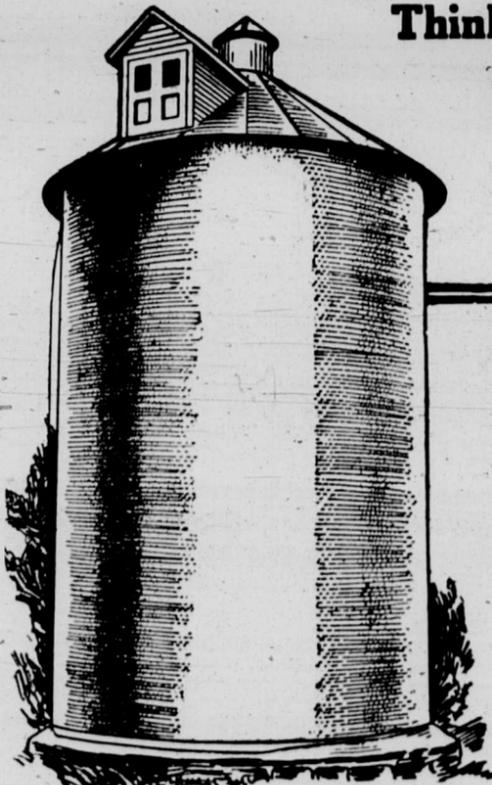
PREMIER AT NEW YORK

Robert L. Borden, the new prime minister of Canada, James Bryce, Brit-

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FREE BAIT FURS

ish ambassador to the United States, Governor Dix, of New York, and Robert C. Smith, K.C., of Montreal, were the principal speakers at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Canadian society of New York last Friday night. Mr. Borden said that Canadians were not insensible to the danger that their great natural resources might pass into the hands of an oligarchy of wealth and be used for the oppression of the people. "In this and other respects," he said, "we hope to profit by your experience." The speaker ventured the guess that

his hearers had heard something of the recent reciprocity campaign. "Permit me to assure you that the result is not due in any sense to a spirit of unfriendliness to this great country," he said. He pointed to Canada's long standing offer to the United States of reciprocity in natural products and how, in 1896, a reciprocity proposal was denounced when Canada felt almost completely dependent upon American markets. "That feeling has long since passed away," he said, "and will never return.

For thirty years we have pursued certain national ideas and policies which we firmly intend to pursue. "We have reached the conclusion that the recent proposals were inconsistent with those proposals and policies. "Moreover, we entirely disbelieve in the framing of tariffs by diplomatic methods." Ambassador Bryce spoke of his delight in seeing how quickly the new governor-general, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duchess had endeared themselves to the Canadian people.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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THE HERD LAW

The following has been received from the Ellisboro Branch of the G. G. A., signed by J. W. Berry, secretary, and R. E. E. Oliver, president. A copy has also been sent to the minister of agriculture, the point in which we think is well taken. If local associations think as the members of the Ellisboro branch, they would do well to pass resolutions and send them at once to the minister of agriculture, Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have been requested to communicate with you on the following matter. As you are no doubt aware, threshing operations are not nearly completed. Could the government by an order-in-council or by some other procedure, enact that for this year at least, the owners of horses, cattle, etc., should be compelled to keep their stock from running at large. Unless this be done, those who have the misfortune to have their stooks still in the fields, are bound to have in addition, the exasperation of having their grain destroyed by wandering bands of horses and cattle. The loss will, of course, fall most heavily on those who have flax still to thresh. Wheat might be stacked, but there seems nothing for it, except to leave the flax as it was cut. As the herd law runs out in the beginning of November, you will see that this matter is urgent. There are already bitter complaints in this neighborhood of damage done. In Wolseley municipality there is herd law all the year, but across the river, in the districts of Newdrop and Abernethy, this does not obtain. I have no doubt that there are many in like case, and there seems to be no remedy except by the special legislation above suggested.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. W. BERRY.

OUR REPLY

Nov. 15, 1911.

J. W. Berry, Esq.,
Ellisboro, Sask.

Dear Sir:—
Yours of the 14th inst. to hand. I am sending copy of same to the executive. I think your ground is well taken. It is a serious matter, however. Many having stock have been used for years to allowing them to run as soon as possible after harvest and they also will find it some considerable hardship, doubtless, to keep them up. However, I feel sure our local associations throughout the province, will handle this matter in the best interests of each other. True, stock men will doubtless say to Grain Growers "Why don't you stack and fence your stuff?" Grain Growers will doubtless say "Why don't you keep your stock off my property?" It is possibly as reasonable to expect the stock man to fence his stock in, as it is to expect the grain producer to fence the stock out. This is an old vexed question, and our local association meeting is a splendid place to get to a mutual understanding which shall be in the best interests of all parties. Grain must be protected; stock must be fed; justice and fair play must prevail; always, of course, considering conditions in pioneer life, whilst in the transition stage from sparse settlements to private ownership and cultivation of all the land.

Yours truly,
F. W. GREEN.

ASSOCIATION INFORMATION

Asquith—Now McTavish

A report from Asquith Branch shows they have discovered that the town is not the best place to hold its meetings, so a new meeting place has been selected and a new name given to the association; it is now called McTavish. Many of the other associations have found this out; others are finding it out; there is no doubt the country school house is the best place for regular meetings.

Lion's Head

Lion's Head writes and asks if it is in order to hold annual meetings previous to December 20, and if officers and members in good standing on that date, are eligible as office-holders for the following

year. We think, yes, that is the proper time for annual meetings, so that the reports may reach the central office before the end of the calendar year. If the annual meeting is not held until the first of the New Year, you would have no eligible members except those who paid their dues on the spot for the new year. Of course, the beginning of the year is the time to pay membership dues, but for various reasons they are not always collected at that time, and new members are continually coming in. Some locals make their members paid up for one year from date of receipt of the fee, others only for the calendar year in which the fee is received. Each local association interprets the constitution for itself, and says when its financial year shall end.

We think an endeavor should be made to secure every farmer as a member, and that he should pay at least \$1.00 per year into the funds. We think, of course, more than that, every one should be a life member. No farmer can afford to allow this association to weaken and become inefficient for lack of support. A life member's fee of \$12.00 is only 1 cent per bushel on a car of wheat approximately and is a small portion of the value of the association to every farmer. There is no question that every farmer who ships grain, is receiving more benefit on every car shipped, from the efforts of this association, yet many of them act like the cuckoo, they lay their eggs in another bird's nest and leave them to be hatched and cared for by a smaller bird; when the young bird has grown a bit, it pushes the legitimate birds out of their home, and works its foster mother to death to provide it with sustenance. Preach this gospel to all the creatures until they do their duty.

GREENWOOD

F. W. Green, Esq.,
Secretary S. G. G. Assn.
Moose Jaw.

Dear Sir:—
Enclosed please find \$8.60 for membership fees and 1 dozen Convention Reports.
Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEORGE PENSOM, Sec'y.

"Greenwood is not deadwood.

Nor the Greenwood of Robin Hood, but is a moving association near Lloydminster."

NEW OTTAWA

New Ottawa association reports holding several meetings during the summer. Rufus Collins has resigned as secretary-treasurer, Chester Miner being appointed to the office. He encloses \$6.00 membership fees. New Ottawa is just west of Redberry Lake, close to where the Redberry member is working on new plans, for a New Ottawa demonstration.

NO PLACE FOR MEETINGS

F. W. Green, Esq.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—
Last winter we had regular meetings every month. Our last meeting was in July. Since then we did not have any more meetings for this reason. Our meetings were held in a vacant private house. This house is now occupied and we have not another place to hold a meeting. Without meetings we cannot obtain members and there is danger that our local will die out. However, I will try and devise some way of keeping a-going.

This association must not be allowed to die. We need them; they need us. We hope to hear something from them in reply to our circulars.

CAR SHORTAGE AT LAMPMAN

Mr. F. W. Green.

Dear Sir:—
At our meeting, November 18, a resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to write to the central asking them to see if anything can be done to relieve the car shortage at Lampman on the C.N.R.

We understand the C.P.R. is furnishing plenty of cars both on the Arcola and

Souris branches. There is car-after car being loaded at Forget, Kisbey and Bienfait that should and would be loaded at Lampman if cars could be procured. One of the local board of managers of our elevator just loaded a car in Forget. Winter is on and people have no money to buy clothes, provisions or coal. When the shortage first was felt the agent said the cars were being used for coal. Then when we wanted some coal we had to go to the mines for it as did the people of Lampman. There are very few cars go down from Lampman for coal. There are several trains through here every day.

The Glasston Grain Growers' association, Lampman, Sask., is just closing its third year. During the last year we, with the aid of the village of Lampman, succeeded in getting a branch of the Bank of B.N.A. established in our new town. The association handled a car of twine and a barrel of formaldehyde this year. The members of the executive worked hard to secure an elevator at Lampman which would be doing big business had we cars to handle the grain.

We expect to hold a seed fair during the winter. We are holding our annual meeting and election of officers, on December 2, at 1.30 p.m. in the Glasston School.

GEO. E. NOGGLE, Sec.-Treas.
Lampman, Sask.

MR. HAWKES' BUSY

F. W. Green, Esq.

Dear Sir:—
I am sorry to say that I cannot undertake the organization work at present and I fear our farmers are too busy just yet. I am still threshing and do not expect to be through for a couple of weeks, for farmers are begging to be threshed and we have three machines in district shut down on account of weather and bad moving, etc. You know all about it. I am prepared to give quite a bit of time before our convention. I should like if you will put a notice in The Guide that those associations wishing a meeting to please communicate with me as soon as possible and I will lay out a plan.

A. G. HAWKES.

FULL OF IDEAS

Mr. F. W. Green,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—
As we have had no meetings of the Sequin association this summer and as there is little chance of having one for some time to come owing to the backward season, I take it on myself to answer the questions on enclosed circular.

We had some good meetings during the past winter and have about 45 members at present. We formed a competition to increase our membership. The meeting choosing two captains who in turn chose sides from the members already joined, the side having most members winning. The new members pitch in and work for their side. We have no life members here yet though I hope to enroll a few this fall in spite of hard times. We organized a Grain Growers' picnic last summer with this object in view but failed to get speakers owing to the demand, which caused it to fall a little flat.

The car shortage is keenly felt at this point: the names on the car order book at present will reach in the hundreds. When I ordered first there were fourteen names ahead of me mostly ordered by elevator men. I had to wait two weeks for my car and in the meantime the drop in price of grain (flax) and loss of time means a loss of at least two hundred dollars to me, my tax to the C.P.R. I have one ordered now which I expect to use in midwinter some time.

There is about 25 per cent. threshing to do around here yet and crop is poor grade in a good many places. Kindly send me a list of questions likely to be brought before the convention.

Sincerely yours,
D. H. McNAUGHTON,
Creelman, Sask. Sec.-Sequin Ass'n.

F. W. Green, Esq.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—
Will you please send me a copy of the Grain Act, also a copy of Mr. Paynton's Hail Insurance proposition, and oblige,

Yours truly,
C. W. AYRES, Sec. G. G. Ass'n.
Fairlight, Sask.

Of course we sent them both. But why not read The Guide. Mr. Paynton's paper was in October 18 issue, Saskatchewan Section. Several have already sent for this paper and of course we send them The Guide.

RELIEF NOW IN SIGHT

Mr. Fred W. Green,
Moose Jaw.

Dear Sir:—
Enclosed please find answer to your list of questions which was submitted to a meeting of the View Hill G. G. A. on November 24.

Our annual meeting will be held on December 15, a report of which will be sent you; it was also voted to hold a basket social the same evening after the business meeting.

In regard to your questions as to reducing the representation from 1 in 10 to 1 in 25, our association was in favor of reducing the representation to 1 in 25, provided that associations having less than 25 members should be entitled to one delegate. As to the crop district, federal, provincial, or organization districts being used as the unit for the election of directors the secretary was instructed to inquire of the secretary of the central association as to the advantages of the different districts.

As to the Life Membership plan the association considered it a good proposition but no one seemed inclined to produce the necessary twelve "bucks."

The Hail Insurance proposition was laid over to some future meeting till the members could acquaint themselves more thoroughly with Mr. Paynton's plan.

The farmers of this district have suffered considerably this fall at the hands of the local elevators on account of the Farmers' elevator remaining closed, and on account of the car shortage the local elevators were soon filled up or rather they had bins for only No. 4, 5, 6 and feed wheat, and large quantities of No. 2 and No. 3 wheat have been sold for these lower grades. However, it is now reported that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has purchased the Farmers' elevator at this point and it is earnestly hoped that conditions will be improved.

Yours very truly,
L. A. GOUD.
Estevan, Sask.

They were trying an Irishman, charged with a petty offence, in an Oklahoma town, when the judge asked: "Have you any one in court who will vouch for your good character?" "Yis, Your Honor," quickly responded the Celt, "there's the sheriff there." Whereupon the sheriff evinced signs of great amazement. "Why, Your Honor," declared he, "I don't even know the man." "Observe, Your Honor," said the Irishman, triumphantly, "observe that I've lived in the country for over twelve years, and the sheriff doesn't know me yit! Ain't that a character for ye?"

Get Ready to Move

Where Snow never falls
Where today Oranges are Ripe

Move to the

San Joaquin Valley

California

You may begin the work of developing your place the day that you arrive. There you never will find any frozen ground to make plowing impossible. There you never will see a heavy blanket of snow covering the landscape making it necessary to work overtime getting the stock under cover and feeding them out of the profits of the summer. Your house need not be frost-proof, and heavy fuel bills are not counted a necessary expense. Move to the San Joaquin Valley today, by April your place will be taking on the air of a finished farm. Your alfalfa will be up and threatening to bloom. Your garden will be supplying your table with the finest of vegetables and more than likely you will have some to sell. You will be busy planning for the future, preparing to set out the orchard or the vineyard—for by that time you will have learned from your neighbors how very profitable fruit growing is, or perhaps your first move will be to arrange with the manager of the local creamery to supply you with a few dairy cows, taking his pay from half the cream produced. But whatever you may be doing you will be happy and well satisfied that at last you have found the country where a man can get all that he earns, and can if he wishes work out of doors every day. And by that time you will begin to realize what a tremendous opportunity California offers the man who will work hard and intelligently, and you will wonder why you never thought of going there before.

As I told you last week the Santa Fe has no land for sale, but I know those who have. I know where the best of it is located, and what it should sell for. I know what crops are best adapted for the several sections and the different types of soil. I know what the general social conditions are in the eight counties that make up the part of the valley traversed by the Santa Fe. I know where you will find the best alfalfa land, the best section for dairying, poultry and bee keeping; where the citrus fruits are certain to succeed and where it is more profitable to plant deciduous orchards and where to grow the wonderful wine, raisin and table grapes. I have gone into all of these subjects with care. The Santa Fe has paid me to do it. Every bit of this accumulated information is yours for the asking. I would rather see you a successful farmer in the country served by our railroad than to see a million acre sold to mere speculators. We want the man of action on these fertile acres and my most earnest endeavor is to get into touch with such men and do what I can to help them select a little farm where they can make a good living for their families and roll up a bank account that will insure them against all future care.

Are you a man of action? Do you want to live where you are certain of a good profit for your year's work, where your wife may have near neighbors, where your children may enjoy the advantages of the best educational organization in America? Where you can have intimate friends who in common with you and yours are making an independence from the unequalled soil of California?

If you are such a man I want to get into touch with you at once. I know that I can show you how to find the country of unequalled chances; by doing this I will be doing you a great good and by getting you to help develop the latent richness of the great San Joaquin Valley I will be helping the railroad that employs me.

If you did not accept my invitation of last week to write for our new book-folder on the San Joaquin Valley, I urge you to do it today. A post card will do the work. Act now.

C. L. SEAGRAVES

General Colonization Agent
A. T. & S. F. Railway

2283 RAILWAY EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

*This is No. 2 of a series of
announcements. If you missed
the first get last week's paper
and read what I had to say*

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Manitoba Section

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

BOARD OF TRADE AND CAR SHORTAGES

At the meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade on Thursday last the following resolution, proposed by Alex. Macdonald, and seconded by R. L. Richardson, was unanimously passed:—"That in view of the great spread in grain prices, amounting on barley in many instances, to \$500 per car, the hardship entailed on our producers by excessive local rates and the car shortage resulting in blockades at many points in the country, the losses therefrom estimated in millions of dollars, the council of this board be requested to inquire into the market, freight rates, and car shortage questions, and report to a meeting of this board to be called by the council."

It was announced that as the result of an interview between representatives of the board and the three railway companies the latter had promised to increase the local transfer facilities and also to increase the available yardage before the movement of the next crop.

It was mentioned that the question of telegraph tolls will be taken up by the railway commission on January 8 next.

A report from the committee sent to Ottawa on Red River improvements reported to the meeting that Hon. Robert Rogers would look after the bill incorporating the board's wishes.

ELMBANK MEETING

A meeting of the Elmbank branch of the M.G.G.A. was held in the Elmbank schoolhouse the 2nd of December. A large number of the members were present. There was one resolution passed to be sent to W. D. Staples, M.P.

"That we, the members of the Elmbank branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association do unanimously believe in a sample market at Winnipeg and therefore ask our member, W. D. Staples, M.P., to give us hearty support for same at Ottawa."

Also the members discussed co-operation in buying a carload of flour. After discussing the matter for a short time it was unanimously decided to subscribe

for a car right there. Two hundred and forty sacks were subscribed at that meeting and it was then left to me, being the secretary of this branch, to get subscribed enough to get the balance that was required to fill the car which with very little difficulty I got in less than two days, 332 sacks of flour and 96 sacks of bran subscribed for. I was also authorized to go to Gladstone and investigate this flour which I did and found this milling company to have a very good mill with a lot of up-to-date machinery and making a good-quality of flour, and as they gave us a guarantee with their flour I do not think that the branches will make any mistake in ordering their flour there, as I found we could purchase our flour from 15 to 25 cents per 98 pounds cheaper in car lots and from 35 to 45 cents cheaper per 98 pounds in ton lots. Then we could buy it from either the Ogilvie's, or the Western Milling company at Winnipeg or our local dealers.

The next meeting of the Elmbank branch will be held on the first Saturday of January, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Wishing that all the members will try to be present and any members of the neighboring branches are cordially invited to attend, and wishing that 1912 may be a still more prosperous year for The Grain Growers' association than the past, I remain,

A. T. RICE.

Starbuck, Man.

DUNREA ASSOCIATION

At the last meeting of the Dunrea Grain Growers' association we elected the following officers for the next year. President, A. Parent; vice-president, Wm. Coulthard; secretary, C. T. Watkins, Directors, Wm. McLeod, F. Sperill, A. Arnott, R. Booth, Wm. Fliggs, C. Graham and Geo. Rae.

The following resolution was signed by forty-two persons:

"Whereas at this point the elevators are all full, 61 names on the car order book, no empty cars left off at this point since November 14, and navigation is now closed causing a loss to all of us who have wheat stored, some for six or eight weeks and the extra storage we will have to pay meaning a total loss of from 6 to 8 cents per bushel, we consider it is high time something was done to relieve that very serious situation. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the railway commission also to the Manitoba Elevator Commission, R. L. Borden, R. P. Roblin and Dr. Schaffner. A resolution was also drafted to the Manitoba Elevator Commission asking that no extra storage be charged us while the car shortage continues as it is certainly not our fault that the wheat does not go forward.

Another very strong petition was got up to send to the elevator commission to have the grain elevators at this point put in proper shape, in fact to have them fixed according to the original plan, that is, for special binning, a good, up-to-date cleaner installed and a machine for weighing, and I might say in order to get anything like a fair price for wheat we have got to draw to Minto on the G. N. R. as well as the C. N. R. as we get from 13 cents to 14 cents more for street wheat at Minto than we can get at our own point.

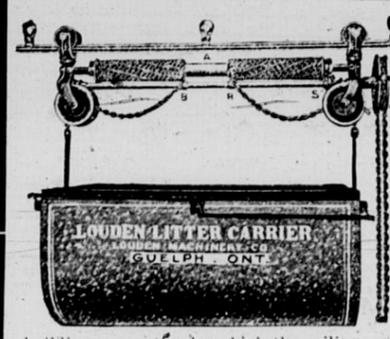
Does it not seem a shame that a man has got to punish himself and his horses by having to draw so much farther in order to get justice? They told us reciprocity would not increase the price of our wheat, any way the extra price at Minto is due to the fact of the G.N.R. being there and the G.N.R. takes all the wheat it can get into the States and you can bet it gets the most of it.

C. T. WATKINS, Sec.

HUSTON BRANCH

A meeting of the Huston Grain Growers' association was held at Huston on Friday evening on December 1. The meeting was addressed by D. D. McArthur, of Lauder, Man., our representative on the board of directors of the M.G.G.A. Mr. McArthur explained the work of the board throughout the year and outlined their work for the future.

He said that the future hope of the country lay in the rural districts and showed the need of union and co-operation among the farmers. He stated that the railroads, the grain men and the farmers



Louden's Litter Carrier
THE SIMPLEST AND BEST

Just so long as you use
LOUDEN'S LITTER CARRIER
SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED

[Louden Quality means higher Quality—WHY?]

Simply because we use nothing but the best material and the sanest and simplest mechanical ideas in the whole make-up of goods.

Our worm gearing is the only practical gearing for a Litter Carrier. It does away with all cranks, sprockets, springs, latches or brakes, and gives the greatest possible lifting power with the longest life. It permits of the carrier being used in any building, no matter how high the ceiling, and lifts so easily a boy can clean your stables as well as a man. You need to see Louden's Litter Carrier to appreciate its simplicity, strength and ease of operation. To be sure of getting the best value for money you must know about Louden's Litter Carrier before you buy. A postcard will bring our Free Catalogue. Just say you are interested in Litter Carriers and the next mail will carry you the desired information.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co., 513 Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
All kinds of Barn or Stable Equipments, Gates, etc.

all favored the establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg, and gave a splendid explanation of the advantages of such a market. Mr. McArthur is a lucid and entertaining speaker, his long experience in the West and the aid he has given the farmers' movement adds weight to his utterances. His address was much appreciated by the large audience present and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him at the close of his address.

The following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, that the Huston Grain Growers' association approves the proposal for the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg and the revision of the Manitoba Grain Act along the lines of the Minnesota Inspection laws particularly in regard to the grading of the wheat."

"That we urge the adoption of these proposals at the present session of the Dominion Parliament."

An interesting feature of the meeting was the School Children's Seed Corn Contest. Prizes were given for the best entry of ears of yellow flint field corn. The fine ears shown in the contest prove that field corn will successfully mature in Manitoba. The winners were 1, Robert Turnbull; 2, Seth Ried; 3, Fred Misner.

The Huston Grain Growers' association is not a has been; we intend to keep on with the good work.

GORDON McLAREN, Sec.

SALEM BRANCH

The Salem branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening, November 29, 1911.

The evening was spent in the election of officers and forming plans to make our meetings interesting as well as instructive. The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be co-operative buying.

They passed a resolution drawing Mr. Meighen's attention to the existing combines in lumber and cement and urging him to continue his fight to reduce the duties on agricultural implements.

B. N. THOMAS, Sec'y.

BIRTLE MEETING

An enthusiastic meeting of the Birtle branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held on Saturday, December 2, when the following office bearers were elected for year 1912. President, R. M. Cherry; vice-president, William Patterson; directors, C. Wood, Arch. McDonald, A. Quelch, P. Sutcliffe, H. Cartmell and R. Thornton.

A committee of five was appointed to canvas for new members in their respective districts. It was unanimously resolved that the branch endorses the Farmers' platform as presented at Ottawa in December, 1910, and urges the central association to keep on pressing the farmer's demands. C. Burdette, the director of the central association for this district attended the meeting. We decided to order a car of flour and feed. We are looking forward to having a very successful year.

JOHN SPAULDING, Sec.

KENTON MEETING

A very enthusiastic annual meeting of the Kenton Grain Growers was held in the Municipal Hall on Saturday afternoon last, December 2, 1911. The president, Mr. Butchard, was in the chair, who gave a sketch of the past year's business. Among other things was no-

ticed the large increase of new members to the association. Great credit is due to the officers for their untiring efforts in making the membership list as large as possible. The financial report was then given showing there was a substantial balance on the secy-treas. books to the good.

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

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

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

DUNCAN ROBERTSON,

Secy.-Treas.

R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, waited upon W. B. Lanigan, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., on December 9 in regard to the freight rates on grain from various Manitoba points to Minneapolis. They pointed out to Mr. Lanigan the need of better facilities for reaching the southern market as there was a considerable demand from that point for Canadian barley and low grade wheat. Mr. Lanigan intimated that the matter had already come before his attention and he had been considering it. As a result of the interview Messrs. Henders and McKenzie were assured that within a month possibly facilities would be offered by which the Manitoba farmers could take advantage of the Minneapolis market.

CO-OPERATE WITH BOARD OF TRADE

"We note with pleasure the position taken by the Winnipeg Board of Trade as expressed in the resolution, re the car shortage, the spread in grain prices and excessive local railway freight rates, moved by Ex-Mayor Alex. McDonald," said R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in an interview on Dec. 9. "This resolution fully covers the position taken by the farmers on these points. We are today seriously handicapped by the lack of outlet for the products of the farms. The opening of the market to the South of us would have been a boon to the producers of the West during the present season. The failure to secure that market, the present car shortage and the heavy freight rates have curtailed the progress of the farms to a very large extent. The very serious complaints which are now being made by the wholesale houses and retailers generally would not have been made had this obstruction been removed. We have pleasure in saying we will co-operate as far as possible with the Winnipeg Board of Trade in trying to bring about such conditions as are said to be secured by the resolution."

The Lord Selkirk association has decided to hold a grand reunion next July to celebrate the Selkirk centenary.

SEND ME YOUR
Strictly New Laid Eggs
I always pay from five to eight cents more than anyone else, and also pay express charges. I also want
FARMER DRESSED HOGS AND BUSH RABBITS
References
Grain Growers' Guide—Bank of Toronto
A. G. E. LOWMAN
29 Lillian Street, Norwood

A TREATISE
on the
Horse—FREE!

We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely at small expense. Read what Leo Dalgan, of Ennesbury, Ont., says: "I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks, time."

And Mr. Frank French, of Blanche, Que., writes: "Please send me your valuable Treatise on the Horse. I have used three bottles of your Spavin Cure this season with great success and find it a sure cure for Spavin, Sprains and all kinds of sores on horses."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

KENDALL'S IS HORSE INSURANCE
DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Ennesbury Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

FOR ONE DAY

Anyone can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. Anyone can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means.

MYSELF AND NEIGHBOR

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE PSALM OF THE SICK

The doctor is my shepherd, he shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in lean pastures; he leadeth me beside the fierce waters.

He oppresseth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of sickness for his game's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will find no healing; for the doctor is with me; his rod and his chaff they distress me.

He prepareth a table before me in the presence of my visitors; he filleth my body with drugs; my bill runneth over.

Surely illness and graft shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the sick forever.

—Alice Thompson.

THE WOMAN WHO PLEASURES

"She knows just how to talk to all kinds and conditions of men," was the recommendation given for a bright woman who makes her living as much by her ability to please as by her actual labors.

"Seeing that woman afterward and observing her closely, one could not but be impressed with the truth of what had been said. She was gay with the gay, silent when anyone else wanted to talk, talkative with the shy, always good tempered, never too animated and never, never visibly in pain or tears. She was always charming, bright, sympathetic and sweet. She was witty, too, but not terribly so. She kept her wit to illumine conversation and to lighten dull spirits, not to burn hearts nor scorch sensitive feelings. Everybody went from her presence feeling comfortable in spirit and with reasonably satisfied hearts.

She was a peacemaker and a courage strengthener. There are two or three dozen such women in the world, and when you find one she will tell you that it is almost impossible for her to get an evening to herself because so many dear, kind friends are apt to drop in of an evening. And she will add: "I am glad it is so, for I should not be able to get through the day without the prospect of these pleasant evenings. I wish the day might be all evenings with a time table that never crept beyond the limits of eight to eleven p.m."—The Ram's Horn.

HOW TO TEACH THE TRUTH TO CHILDREN

For answers to this question, write to Mary Ford, enclosing five cents for pamphlet, and to cover postage.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE ODDMENTS

Washington Pie.—This is excellent in addition to using up remains of cold meat, it also helps to make stale bread appetizing.

One pound of any mixture of cooked meat, one tablespoonful of chopped onion, one tablespoonful of flour, half a pound of mushrooms, two tomatoes, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, half a pint of stock or water, four tablespoonfuls of chopped suet, one egg, two breakfast-cupfuls of dice of stale bread, salt and pepper.

After trimming off all skin and rough bits from the meat, cut it into large squares. Mix together the flour, parsley, onion, and a seasoning of salt and pepper, and toss the pieces of meat in this mixture. Stalk, peel and examine the mushrooms carefully, and line the sides and bottom of a pie dish with them.

Then put in the meat with the rest of the flour, parsley, etc., lay the tomatoes, cut in slices on the top, and pour in enough stock to moisten the pie. Soak the bread in the milk until it is soft, beat it finely with a fork, then squeeze out the milk.

Next add to the bread the chopped suet, beaten egg, and salt and pepper to taste. Put this mixture over the top of the pie, using it in the place of pastry.

Put a few small pieces of butter here and there on the top, and bake the pie in a quick oven until the surface is browned. Serve very hot.

SAVOURY STEW

When chilly days come, I find a savoury stew is always warmly welcomed. Either cold beef, mutton or veal are excellent cooked in this way.

About three-quarters of a pound of cold beef, veal or mutton, three Spanish onions, two ounces of good dripping, two or three slices of cooked ham, two large tomatoes, one ounce of flour, one teaspoonful of powdered sage and thyme mixed, two tablespoonfuls of Worcester sauce

or ketchup, half a pint of stock or water, salt and pepper.

Cut the meat into fairly thick slices. Mix together a tablespoonful of flour, one of salt, and half a teaspoonful of pepper.

Dip each slice of meat in this seasoned flour. Heat the dripping in a frying-pan, put in the beef and ham, cut it in large dice, brown them slightly, then take them out of the pan.

Peel and slice the onions, fry them carefully, then drain them from the fat and keep them hot.

Sprinkle the rest of the flour into the pan and brown it carefully, then add the tomatoes cut in slices and cook for twenty minutes.

SIMPLE RECIPES

Roasted Sirloin of Beef.—Place the meat in a baking-tin in a very hot part of the oven for five minutes to harden the outside and keep in the gravy. Baste it as soon as the fat melts, then remove it to a cooler part; place beside it a basin of hot water to keep the air in the oven moist without cooling it. Baste the meat frequently and see that every part in turn gets an equal share of the heat. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound of meat and a quarter over. Do not "try" the meat with a fork or the gravy will run out. For the extra gravy have ready a tablespoonful of flour smoothly mixed with water. Pour the fat off the brown residue, and to the latter add the flour and water, stirring it well until the gravy boils. Add salt to taste.

Yorkshire Pudding.—Quarter of a pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, one pint of milk, two eggs. Put the salt into the flour. Beat the eggs to a froth and put them in the flour. Mix it to a paste, carefully smoothing out all the lumps. Add the rest of the milk gradually, beating the batter all the time. Grease a shallow baking-dish and pour in the batter. Bake for three-quarters of an hour in a quick oven. When baked, cut the pudding into equal-sized pieces, and serve on a hot dish with roast beef.

Suet Dumplings.—Half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of suet, about two gills of cold water, pinch of salt. Carefully remove all skin from the suet, and chop it very fine. Add it with the salt

to the flour. Mix all well together, adding the water gradually. Take a small piece of the dough and roll it on a floured board into a ball. When all the dough is made into dumplings put them into boiling water, and let them boil for three-quarters of an hour; if large, for an hour. Serve hot with jam, syrup or castor sugar.

Jam Roll.—Half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of beef suet, cold water, pinch of salt, jam. Shred the suet into very thin flakes. Mix the salt in the flour and rub the shredded suet well into the flour. Mix all to a stiff paste with cold water. Flour the pasteboard lightly. Turn the paste on to it, and work it with the right hand on the board for three or four minutes. Flour the rolling pin, and press it on the dough to flatten it out. Then roll the dough out, rolling always one way. Fold the dough in three the roll it out again. Repeat this once more, then roll the crust to the size required in an oblong shape. Spread the jam to within half an inch of the edges of the crust. Roll it up, pressing the edges of the sides together as you roll it. Slightly wet the top edge, and press the crust lightly so as to close it. Flour a pudding cloth which has been dipped in boiling water. Put the pudding in it, roll it tightly up, and tie the edges with a string or tape. When one edge is tied, pass the string along the pudding and tie the other edge. Put a plate or drainer at the bottom of the saucepan. Put in the jam roll and boil it for one hour. The water in the pan must be boiling before the pudding is put in, and must continue to boil the whole hour.

RECIPE FOR BREAD

Dear Miss Ford:—Enclosed is a recipe for making bread which may perhaps be useful to other farmers' wives. It was given to me by a neighbor and I have used it with good success, making excellent bread. Formerly on cold winter's nights it was difficult to keep the bread mixture warm, having no furnace, but with the enclosed recipe there is no difficulty.

Trusting it may be useful to other bread makers as it has to myself.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
A READER.

Peel, cook and mash four medium sized potatoes with the water they are cooked in, stir into that one cup flour, one-fourth cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of salt, then add enough luke warm water to make three quarts. Soak one yeast cake in a little warm water and when above mixture is luke warm add yeast cake to it. Set in a warm place until it works and it is ready to use next day. Next day warm yeast and flour to be used and mix all yeast with flour and make into a stiff dough, when it rises make into loaves. It will make about seven or eight loaves.

Dear Mary Ford:—I trust you will excuse a man for "butting in," but as I am a bachelor homesteader I have a home to take care of and I always read your page with great interest. Many other bachelors are also among your readers, I know, in fact I believe your talks are the only sermons some of us get most Sundays. Now one of the great trials of the bachelor's life is the problem



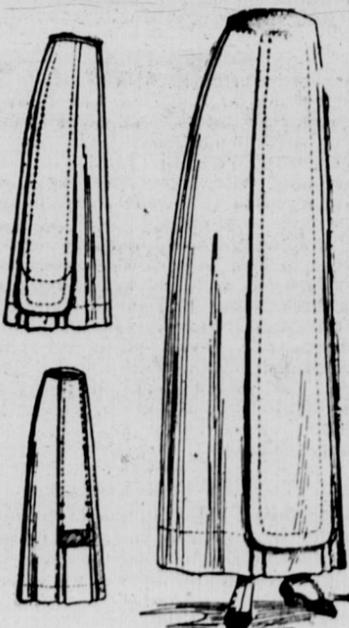
7213. Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Five Gored Skirt, Low or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves.

The all-in-one dress, or one that can be slipped on easily, the skirt and blouse being attached in semi-princess style, is the most satisfactory possible. This one is designed for young girls and small women and is trimmed to give a tunic effect. In reality, however, the skirt is a plain one and the blouse is made all in one piece. The tucks over the shoulders provide becoming fullness and the sleeves can be made with or without under-sleeves, the neck round or high, as the yoke and collar are used or omitted. In the illustration crepe meteorite is trimmed with heavy lace and the effect is as dainty and attractive as can be, but dresses such as this one can be made from any of the fashionable thin and soft materials. Marquisette is much in vogue and is beautiful. Bordered crepe de Chine is one of the novelties. Chiffon is always charming; and, if a simpler frock is wanted, adapted to day-time wear wool voile or any pretty light weight material can be used with equal success.

The dress consists of blouse and skirt. The blouse is made over a fitted lining, and this lining can be cut high or low, as liked. When made high it is faced to form the round yoke and the stock collar is joined to the neck edge. The under-sleeves are inserted in the lining. The skirt is five gored and is gathered at the upper edge. The trimming on both blouse and skirt is applied on indistinct lines.

For the 16 year size will be required 5 1/4 yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 36, 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 2 yards 18 inches wide for trimming portions, 1/2 yard of ruffling for sleeves, 1 1/2 yards 18 inches wide for yoke and under-sleeves to make as shown in the back view, the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/4 yards.

The pattern No. 7213, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



7187. Six-Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

With or Without Panels, with High or Natural Waist Line, with Plaited Sections at Front and Back.

The straight narrow skirt that includes plaited portions which provide flare while walking is one of the latest and best liked. This one is designed for small women as well as for young girls and is made in the favorite six-gored style, but the front and back gores are made in sections and the lower sections are plaited. The separate panels can be longer or shorter and used or not as liked, consequently this skirt fills many needs. It will be found adapted to almost all the reasonable materials, for simple styles of this sort are liked for materials of medium weight as well as for the heavier ones.

The skirt is made in six gores, the lower portions of the front gores are separate, plaited and seamed to the upper, and when the panels are omitted the seams can be covered with any preferred trimming. The panels are finished separately and attached at the upper edge only. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the back.

For the 16 year size will be required 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide for the skirt and 1 yard of any width for the panels, the width at the lower edge is 2 yards when plaited are laid.

The pattern, No. 7187, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

NEW PATTERN SERVICE

We are giving our readers a new and improved pattern service beginning with this issue. For this reason we ask our lady readers to state the date of the paper in which the pattern appears, so that there will be no confusion. This will only be necessary for a few weeks. To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide. Our new patterns will surely delight the women on our Western farms.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large poolrooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

of cooking, and I should be very grateful if you would sometimes give advice and publish recipes especially for bachelors, remembering we do not keep a very varied pantry, and that our tastes run more to something solid and satisfying than to dishes that merely tickle the palate. Can you give me a recipe for making bread without leaving the yeast or sponge overnight? I can make fairly good bread in warm weather by following the directions on the yeast cake box, but in winter everything freezes up in my shack at night, and this spoils my bread-making. Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, and with best wishes for your work.

Saskatchewan. BACHELOR.

Dear Bachelor Friend:—You are heartily welcome to the Home Circle. I always have a warm corner in my heart for the bachelors, feeling that out there alone in their shack they are some mother's sons, and who knows perhaps some day, not very far distant, my own boy will be homesteading, and if I can help in any way to mitigate your loneliness, I will be pleased indeed, or to help to give you a more varied menu, I am yours to command.

Now in wondering what recipe I could give you after thinking it over, and also talking it over with a few girl friends, we all came to the conclusion, that the best recipe would be to marry a nice little girl. In the meantime I will give you a recipe for breadmaking as you desire. You will also find a very good recipe sent in by a reader. If you can make arrangements with your dealer to obtain Fleischman's Yeast Cakes, you can make your bread in the early morning, and it would be ready by four o'clock in the afternoon for putting in the oven. You will find full directions given with the cake of yeast.

MARY FORD.

CHRISTMAS CAKES

Beat to a cream three cups of butter, two cups of brown sugar, eight eggs well beaten, black strap half a cup, three cups of raisins and currants, one cup minced citron, quarter cup of lemon, half cup orange peel, one cup blanched almonds, chopped fine; ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace and allspice, one teaspoonful each; two large apples grated fine, or put through food chopper. Mix all the dry parts together with one cup of flour, do not make too stiff.

Ingredients: Pound and a half of flour, one pound of brown sugar, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one pound of raisins, two pounds of currants, four ounces of ground almonds, one pound of candied peel, one small nutmeg, six eggs, and half a pint of milk, or three eggs and one pint of milk. Put the flour in a bowl, add the salt and baking powder, and mix well. Next cut up the butter into small cubes and rub it thoroughly into the flour. Add the currants, raisins, candied peel (cut small), almonds and nutmeg. Beat the eggs with part of the sugar for ten minutes; pour this into the dry ingredients, and mix all well together with milk. Grease the tin well, and half fill them with the mixture. Bake the cake in a slow oven for over two hours or two hours and a half. To test the oven's readiness for the cakes, place in it a piece of writing paper. If this curls up in about a minute, the heat is sufficient. Maintain the same heat while the cakes are baking, and keep the oven door shut until close on the time when they should be ready.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING RECIPE

Take two pounds of best white suet, finely minced, two pounds of bread-crumbs, one pound of flour, half a pound of apples, peeled and sliced; half a pound of raisins, half a pound of currants, half a pound of sultanas, two ounces each of crystallised orange and citron peel cut into cubes, two ounces of ginger, two ounces of split almonds, half a pound of Demerara sugar, and the juice from half a lemon and half an orange, half an ounce of mixed spice and three eggs.

Mix all these ingredients in the usual way, and fill a basin, which should be covered with a muslin cloth and cook in steam or boiling water for six hours.

A PLAIN PLUM PUDDING

Take one pound of beef suet, half a pound of flour, half a pound of bread crumbs, one egg, quarter of a pound of Demerara sugar, half a pound of currants, half a pound of raisins, one teaspoonful of allspice, a pint and a half of milk. This is a good family pudding, very suitable in homes where many are used during the Christmas season.

AN EXCELLENT MINCEMEAT

Mince-meat gains in flavor by being kept, but when made several weeks beforehand it is well to leave the apples out until a week or two before the mince-meat is used.

Ingredients: Two pounds of raisins, two pounds of sultanas, two pounds of currants, three pounds of apples, two pounds of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of candied peel, two nutmegs, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one pound and a half of white suet. The small fruit must be carefully stoned, and the peel well shredded. The suet must be chopped very fine, and the apples when added cut into tiny pieces. Some cooks, after mixing the ingredients well together, put all through a mincing machine before putting the mince-meat into jars. If some member of the family is known to find mince-meat rather indigestible, it will be advisable to boil the suet—before chopping it—gently for an hour. Allow it to become quite hard and cold again, and then chop it in the usual way.

A BOILED HAM

A large ham makes a good standby dish for the festive season, and no housewife who has to cater for a large family during the holidays will be without one. As a breakfast dish it is invaluable and it also helps out other dishes wonderfully when unexpected guests arrive, which they have a habit of doing about Christmas time. Choose either the knuckle or gammon end weighing up to eight pounds, and let it soak in warm water for twelve hours if it is rather salt and dry. Then put it in a pan of cold water and bring it to the boil slowly, allowing it to simmer gently for four hours. Take off the scum as it rises and keep on the pan lid the whole time it is boiling. When ready take the ham out and drain it well, then rub over with raspings or bread-crumbs.

MINCE PIES

Ingredients for the rough puff pastry: One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, a squeeze of lemon juice, and a little water and mince-meat.

Method: Work the butter into the flour, and when it crumbles like bread-crumbs put in the lemon juice and mix to a paste with water. Flour the board and rolling pin well, and roll out the pastry to half an inch thickness. Fold in three, roll and fold again, repeating this three times. Roll out the third time to thickness required. Line some little mince-pie-tins, which have been well greased, and put into each a little mince-meat. Cut out a round of pastry for the top, wet the edges and press them together. Bake in a hot oven over twenty minutes.

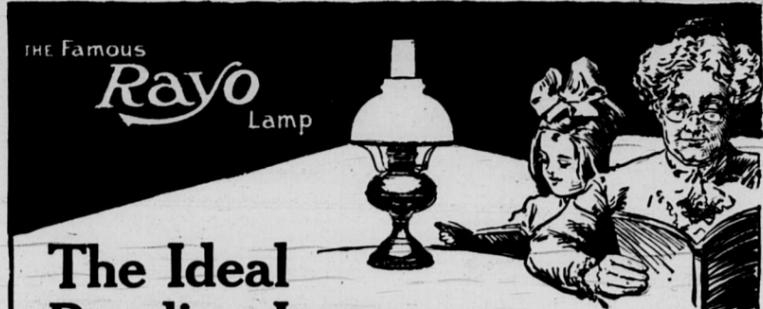
TURKEY FORCEMEAT

Ingredients: Half a pound of bread-crumbs, six ounces of suet, two dessert-spoonfuls of mixed chopped parsley, two dessert-spoonfuls of herbs, two lemons, two eggs, and seasoning.

Method: Chop the suet finely, and mix with the crumbs, herbs, and the grated rind of one lemon. Add the seasoning, squeeze in the lemon juice, and bind all together with the beaten eggs.

STUFFING FOR ROAST GOOSE

Three large onions, a few sage leaves, three ounces of breadcrumbs, one and a half ounces of butter, half a teaspoonful of pepper, some salt. Parboil the onions, and scald the sage leaves. Chop both fine, and add the other ingredients, mixing well together. Stuff the goose the same way as a turkey. Serve with



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It gives a strong, yet soft, white light; and it never flickers. It preserves the eyesight of the young; it helps and quickens that of the old.

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apple sauce, which is made by stewing apples in a jar with sugar and a little lemon flavoring and finally beating them up with a fork into a fine mesh.

WHAT TO READ

If you have the blues, read the 27th Psalm.

If your pocket-book is empty, read the 37th Psalm.

If people seem unkind, read the 15th chapter of John.

If you are discouraged about your work read the 126th Psalm.

If you are all out of sorts, read the 12th chapter of Hebrews.

If you can't have your own way in everything, keep silent and read the third chapter of James.

If you are losing confidence in men, read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

HOSPITALITY VERSUS VICTUALS

When you go to your friends' houses you go for the hospitality, the friendship, the conversation you find there, and not for the beefsteak or pudding or cake you will be given, don't you?

Why, then, can't you give your friends credit for as lofty motives? And yet apparently few women can.

At a home where I was visiting the other day, a young man happened to drop in on an errand. He was at once invited to stay to lunch, and when he politely refused, heartily urged until he accepted. The meal happened to be rather frugal. It was simply bread and butter and tea and fruit. But it was served with the sauce of lively conversation and hospitality, and the young man was evidently sincere when he told the hostess what a really jolly time he had had.

"After he had gone the lady of the house said to me: "Do you know why Mr. Ames enjoyed that so much? Simply because he never gets anything like that at home. His mother never has 'company' for tea unless she has three kinds of cake and two kinds of preserves, and everything to match. She would never dream of informally inviting us to a simple meal, as I did this noon. And the boy is just starved for that sort of thing."

The other day I heard some of our neighbors trying to commiserate a young married woman whose big brother with one or two of his college chums, sometimes descends on her quite unannounced.

"Oh, I don't mind," she said cheerfully. "You can always make things stretch over two or three more, somehow or other, and I always have something we can fill up on in case of need."

"But doesn't the extra work seem awfully hard to you when you are tired?" said one of her neighbors, a typical Martha.

"Why, if I'm tired, I always let them help get the meal, or maybe do up the dishes," said the sensible matron promptly.

At that Martha's home those boys, if they came unexpectedly, would have received punctilious serving and a cold welcome. At the other home they received informality and friendliness. And

I don't think there is room for doubt which they would like the better. You do not like to feel that you are causing anyone inconvenience, do you? Can't you realize, then that other people do not like to feel that they are causing you inconvenience? Can't you realize that it is far greater hospitality to bring tea and toast and a thorough welcome to your guest than three kinds of cakes and preserves, and a worn-out body and harassed spirit?

In short, if you want yours to be the home where people love to come, do as you would be done by, trying not to make a fuss over company; to make it a rule to give what you can give freely and easily, and not to insult your friends by giving more.

—Ruth Cameron's "Evening Chit-Chats."

CULINARY CATASTROPHE

A distracted-looking woman entered a 'bus with a small boy whose head was completely hidden in a saucepan, which was tightly fixed. Sympathetic inquiries elicited the fact that the two were on the way to a hospital to have the unusual headgear removed. "How did it get on his head?" asked a passenger. "He was playing at being Lord Roberts and wanted a 'helmet,'" explained the mother. "Now he can't get it off agen." "It may be a bad job for him," said another passenger. "It's a wuss one for me!" retorted the mother. "It's the only sorsepan I've got, and my breakfast had to be cooked in it!"

Joy in Knocking Himself

Dr. O. M. Leiser recently told this story of an experience in an English asylum for the insane:

"I saw one of the inmates sitting on a stool with a hammer in his hand. Every minute or so he would pound his head viciously with it. I finally said to him: 'Will you tell me why you are doing that?'"

"'Why, of course,' he replied, seeming surprised that I did not know without asking. 'It feels so good when I stop.'"

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"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

MOTTO:

MY CREED
Harriet A. Drew

I believe in myself.
I believe in my neighbor.
I believe in the innate goodness of every one.
I believe the one universal law is love.
I believe that my health, prosperity, and happiness depend on my use of this universal law.
Therefore, I agree to abstain from all criticism and look only for the good.
I meditate upon this, my creed, at least five times a day.
I will never take a mean advantage of any other member of our Young Folks Circle.

ONE WITH ALMIGHTINESS

Shout the glad tidings—exultantly sing.
"One with Almightiness!" Our ruler and king:
Love is His sceptre, truth is His sword;
Heirs to His kingdom—we live by the Word.

"One with Almightiness," join in our song—
Catch up the echoes—waft them along!
Life in His presence for you and me,
Life pure and holy, unfettered and free.

"One with Almightiness"—the only power,
Whisper it low—make sacred the hour:
"Father, I love Thee"—Thy kingdom is come—
I yield Thee obedience—Let Thy will be done.

L. G. W.

Well, Nephews and Nieces, how are you all to-day. Jolly and bright, I hope, all preparing for Christmas. Now, boys have a very great idea that they are bigger and better than their sisters, and in order to do justice to our girls I am going to give you a few hard nuts to crack, and ask you to show just how you think the boy is better than the girl.

"A CURED MAN"

HIS INDIGESTION BANISHED
THANKS TO
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

For over ten years Mr. C. R. Williamson has been the postmaster at Rowena, Victoria Co., New Brunswick, and his word should carry weight when he says he has been cured of indigestion—after a quarter of a century's suffering—by Mother Seigel's Syrup.

A few months ago Mr. Williamson wrote us as follows:—"For the past twenty-five years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion. I could not sleep at night, and would rise in the morning with a nasty taste in my mouth, feeling more dead than alive. The pain after eating was terrible, and many times I have vomited before I could get relief. I lost about twenty-five pounds in weight, and at times had to give up my business. I tried various remedies but nothing seemed to do me any good.

"Some two years ago I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I did, and with wonderful good results. I felt relief after taking two or three doses. The pains in my stomach left me and I felt my food was doing me good. In all I took two bottles, and am now a cured man and feel that I owe the result to nothing but Mother Seigel's Syrup."

It is not an uncommon thing, but it is a terrible thing, all the same, to suffer for twenty-five years from the tortures of indigestion! But when, in addition to this complaint, you have headaches, bilious attacks and constipation, when you can't sleep and your "nerve" has gone, you may as well look anywhere and everywhere for relief.

But you won't look far, if you look first to Mother Seigel's Syrup to help you. The herbal extracts contained in the Syrup tone and strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and bowels, aid digestion, expel the evil products of indigestion from the system, and thus restore your lost health.

Now for the nuts. I hope they won't be too hard for you boys to crack.

1. Brothers, are you worth more than your sisters?
 2. Sisters, are you worth as much as your brothers?
- These are puzzling questions. We feel as if we had a hard sum to work out. Let us work it out on the page step by step.
- Things which a boy can do better than a girl:
1. Throw stones.
 2. Run races.
 3. Strike balls.
 4. Make ugly faces.
 5. Carry loads.
 6. Fight.

Things a girl can do better than a boy:

1. Nurse the baby.
2. Make the bed.
3. Lay the table for tea.
4. Skip.
5. Keep her shoes clean.
6. Sit still.

This sum makes my head ache. After all, I believe some boys can nurse babies as well as some girls. And then I do not quite see the use of making ugly faces, even if it is done better than girls can do it. Never mind, let us go the third step.

Things which can be done well by both boys and girls:

1. Speaking kindly to each other.
2. Speaking kindly about each other.
3. Amusing each other.
4. Helping each other, in trouble.
5. Helping each other to do right.
6. Helping father and mother.

It seems to me that for every useful thing a boy can do, we can find a useful thing a girl can do, and if there are things at which girls are not very useful there are also things at which boys are not very useful. Well, perhaps you will agree to our putting down this answer to the sum:—Answer:

- A girl is as good as a boy.
- A boy is as good as a girl.
- A sister is as good as a brother.
- A brother is as good as a sister.

So we see that we must treat all people with justice, whether they are young or old, boy or girl, man or woman.

My Dear Uncle West:—I received my book on the 2nd of this month and also your letter of the 21st inst. I enjoy my book very much and I think that the boys were very brave.

We have such good times at school with our football. We generally have pretty fair sides and there are not many quarrels. When school is dismissed we have to do our chores, or we go over on a large pond which is in the middle of the town and have lots of fun. I will keep the rest for another time.

ELFORD BURBANK.

Solsgrith, Man.

Dear Friend:—When I am grown up I want a good all round education to enable me to fulfill the duties of a good man.

I intend to be a lawyer and one of the very best and will not be satisfied with anything less. Some of you may ask why I want to be a lawyer and I will tell you. We are now living on the farm, and I see papa and mamma working from fifteen to eighteen hours a day all summer long, and when fall comes and the expense bills are paid there is little or nothing left to pay them for their constant labor. For these reasons I am determined to try something else. I have no dread for work, but I dislike drudgery. Then again, I have often heard papa say that lawyers, doctors, merchants, and manufacturers, and preachers fill all the honored and responsible places, including Parliaments, legislatures, and judges of the courts.

A farmer begins a farmer and most always ends a farmer. This would not be so bad if he had an equal chance with other men in other occupations. I am ten years old.

Your friend,
O. MARVIN NORWOOD.
Maryfield, Sask.

WALTHAM Watch

No gift is quite so eloquent of friendship as a fine watch. No watch graces the sentiment so perfectly as a high grade Waltham.

The Waltham Colonial is the ideal watch for business, professional and social life. It combines great beauty with reliability.

Though of very thin model, it is as reliable as the thicker and larger watches. Adjusted and cased at the factory.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

Send for descriptive booklet of various Waltham movements.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,

Montreal, Canada

THE TWO WORKERS

Two workers in one field
Toiled on from day to day.
Both had the same hard labor,
Both had the same small pay.
With the same blue sky above,
The same green grass below,
One soul was full of love,
The other full of woe.

One leap'd up with the light,
With the soaring of the lark;
One felt it ever night,
For his soul was ever dark.
One heart was hard as stone,
One heart was ever gay;
One worked with many a groan,
One whistled all the day.

One had a flower-clad cot
Beside a merry mill;
Wife and children near the spot
Made it sweeter, fairer still;
One a wretched hovel had,
Full of discord, dirt and din—
No wonder he seemed mad,
Wife and children starved within.

Still they worked in the same field,
Toiled on from day to day;
Both had the same hard labor,
Both had the same small pay.
But they worked not with one will,
The reason let me tell—
Lo! the one drank at the still,
And the other at the well.
—National Advocate.

THE DANGER LINE

The river gleams in the white moonlight
Where the happy skaters wheel,
While the woodland echoes the merry shout
And the music of ringing steel.
Just out where the smooth ice tempts the feet
You may see a warning sign
That calls to all who stop to hear—
"Keep away from the danger line!"

And just so it is through life, dear heart,
No matter how smooth and fair
The surface may be, you'll find it true
That the danger points are there.
There's the first wrong thought, the first wrong deed,
There are card-rooms, cigars and wine,
To lure your feet, but, remember, dear,
"Keep away from the danger line!"

Don't try how near you may venture, lad,
Nor circle with daring feet;
Just right about face nor look behind,
For honor oft lies in retreat.
Don't stop to parley with danger, dear,
Or scoff at the friendly sign,
For wise are they who will heed the cry—
"Keep away from the danger line!"
FLORENCE JONES HADLEY.

WHY MR. DOG CHASES BRER RABBIT

Old Brer Rabbit was obliged to go to town after something for his family, and he was ashamed to go because his shoes were teetotally worn out. Yet at last he put as good a face on it as he could, and he took down his walking-cane and set out.

Well, old Brer Rabbit went down the big road till he came to a place where

some folks had been camping out the night before; and he sat down by the fire, he did, to warm his feet, because it was a cold winter morning.

It wasn't long before he heard something trotting down the road, and he took and looked up, and there was Mr. Dog smelling and snuffing round to see if there were any scraps left by the campfire. Mr. Dog was all dressed up in his Sunday clothes, and he had on a pair of bran new shoes.

When Brer Rabbit saw the shoes he felt mighty bad, but he bowed to Mr. Dog, mighty polite, and Mr. Dog, he bowed back.

"Mr. Dog where are you going, all fixed up like this?" says Brer Rabbit, says he.

"I'm going to town," says Mr. Dog. "Where are you going, Brer Rabbit?" "I thought of going to town myself," says Brer Rabbit, says he, "to get me a new pair of shoes. My old ones are worn out. They're mighty nice shoes that you've got on, Mr. Dog. Where did you get them?" says Brer Rabbit.

"Down in town," says Mr. Dog. "Those shoes fit you mighty slick, Mr. Dog," says Brer Rabbit. "I wish you'd be so good as to let me try one of them on," says he. "They're the prettiest pair of shoes I ever set eyes on."

Brer Rabbit he talked so mighty sweet that Mr. Dog sat right flat on the ground, and took off one of the behind shoes and lent it to Brer Rabbit. Brer Rabbit he loped off down the road, he did, and then he came back. And he told Mr. Dog that the shoe fitted mighty nice, but that with only one of them on, it made him trot sort of one-sided.

Then Mr. Dog he pulled off the other behind shoe, and Brer Rabbit trotted off and tried it. But he came back, he did, and he says, says he:

"They're mighty nice shoes, Mr. Dog, mighty nice. But they sort of rear me up behind, and I dunno exactly how they feel when you've got them all four on."

This made Mr. Dog feel that he wanted to be monstrous polite; so at last he took off his two front shoes, and Brer Rabbit he put them on, he did, and he stamped his feet and went gavorting down the road.

"Now these do feel like shoes!" says Brer Rabbit, says he. "They're just the shoes I feel I want." He raced off down the road, and when he got where he ought to turn round, he just laid back his ears and kept on going and going.

Mr. Dog he hollered, and told him to come back; but Brer Rabbit he kept on going. Mr. Dog he hollered like mad, and Brer Rabbit he still kept on going. Down to this day Mr. Dog has been chasing Brer Rabbit for his shoes; and if you'll just get out into the woods with any dog, you'll see that as soon as he scents the track of the rabbit he'll holler and holler after him to come back.

SKATES PRICED FROM 50c. to \$5.00
Boots, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Etc.
Our Catalogue is free. Write to-day and get your order in early.
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with strong double spring motor, acoustic tone walls, ten inch turn table, tapering tone arm, and latest watch case reproducer. Magnificent tone and value.

Light and compact, no loose parts.

Other outfits at \$29, \$58, \$80, etc. Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold last year when we were selling all makes, 954 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Be sure its a Columbia.

Double disc records, two different selections 85c. Imported English, Irish, Scotch Records now ready. Once try the new Columbia Records you'll never buy other makes: Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed. Gold moulded cylinder records. Two minutes, 25c.; four minutes, 45c. Columbia indestructible cylinder records, two minutes, 45c.; four minutes, 65c.

We have all makes of second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade. Forty styles of pianos; 30,000 records.

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GRAIN GROWERS'



Sunshine Guild

Conducted by
MARGARET SHIELDS

Head Office:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee \$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')35
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S. G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS:

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



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

MOTTO:

TWO TRAVELLERS

Little Miss Selfish and Lend-a-hand
Went journeying up and down the land.
On Lend-a-hand the sunshine smiled;
The wild flowers bloomed for the happy child;
Birds greeted her from many a tree;
But Selfish said: "No one loves me."

Little Miss Selfish and Lend-a-hand
Went journeying home across the land.
Miss Selfish met with trouble and loss—
The weather was bad, the folks were cross;
Lend-a-hand said when the journey was over,
"I never had such a good time before."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Troubles? Sure I've lots of them,
Got 'em heaped up by the score;
Got 'em baled and bundled up,
Got 'em hid behind the door,
Got 'em young, and got 'em old,
Got 'em big and little, too,
Don't care to discuss 'em now,
Rather tell my joys to you.

Got the finest home there is,
Got the finest pair of boys,
An' the sweetest little girl—
Reg'lar livin', breathin' joys,
Got the finest wife in town,
Got a little garden, too;
Troubles? Sure I've got 'em, but
Rather tell my joys to you.

Got a bunch of friends I love,
Friends I know are staunch and true;
Visit 'em, they visit me,
Just the way good friends should do;
Got my health and got a job,
That's enough to see me through;
Troubles? Sure I've got 'em, but
Rather tell my joys to you.
—"Detroit Free Press."

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Wanted for Christmas Cheer and the Toy Mission.

Toys Dolls Toys Dolls.

Toys, dolls, candies, chickens, mince pies, cakes, books suitable for boys and girls, also all kinds of games. Toques, gaiters, boots, rubbers, scarfs, mitts, stockings, underclothing, material for making into good warm garments, handkerchiefs for sick children, night dresses, picture books, used and unused post cards, blankets, quilts, pillows, feathers. Last year several calls came in from women out on the prairie, who had neither a bed to lie on or clothes to cover them, and as they were outside the limits the Associated Charities were unable to help them, and Margaret was then deeply grateful for the loving friends who had made it possible for her to render prompt aid to those in need.

Yours lovingly

In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET SHIELDS.

SUNSHINE CHATS

Mrs. Scott, Underhill, Man.—Many thanks for letter. All parcels must be addressed to Margaret, Grain Growers' Guide, Sherbrooke St.—Money orders, etc., to Mr. J. T. Middleton. The post cards can be used or unused as they are for the picture books.

Dorothy Stow, Glendinning, Man.—Your good wishes are always a joy to me, and also to hear that you enjoy the page. Dear child, never say you have not very much to send, God will multiply your offering a hundredfold. Send your offering and say to yourself God will multiply it and it will come to pass. God bless you and all my loving friends.

Dear Margaret:—I am sending a card, and some money to give to the children in the Emergency Fund. I am well and hope you are well too. We have some snow and can go with the sleighs. I hope you can make good use of this money I am sending to you. I will try and raise some more money for you after a while. I remain ever your true friend,
JESSIE CRISS.

Spruce Grove, Alta.
P.S. Please send me another Emergency Fund Card. J. C.

Emergency Fund	
Papa Criss	25c.
P. O'Connor	25c.
Leroy Criss	5c.
Jessie Criss	10c.
Cecil Criss	5c.
Emil Fisher	25c.
Elnor Guennett	10c.
David Sutherland	10c.
Harvey Brownlee	10c.
E. S. Harold	10c.
Mama Criss	25c.
Ada Criss	10c.
Johnnie Criss	5c.
Phyllis Criss	5c.
Phillip Criss	5c.
Ivonne Gurnett	25c.
Walter Kuhl	10c.
Herman Tesh	5c.
Don Harrold	5c.
Total	\$2 30

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you to-day a box of clothing and toys for your Sunshine Guild, by freight, charges prepaid. The neighbors and I have clubbed together, and made up this box of goods, hoping it will help you to provide for the poor girls and children and be just what is needed. Wishing you success in your noble work. Kindly let me know through The Guide if you receive box safely.

Your sincere friend,

Mrs. G. JARDINE.

Valley River, Man.

Dear Mrs. Jardine:—Your letter was received with great joy. I glory in hearing of the co-operation of your neighbors in making up this box of clothing, toys, etc. It is wonderful the work that can be done when a few warm hearted people come together. I would like the names of all those neighbors who so kindly helped you, and I will forward membership cards at an early date.

God bless your loving heart,

MARGARET.

Six Little Sisters, Oak River, Man.—We are indeed grateful for the help of \$1.00 sent in to buy blue serge for the children. Your kind wishes for a happy Christmas and bright New Year are greatly appreciated. I would like the six little sisters to send their names, so that I might send membership cards and buttons. Won't you try and form a branch of Sunshine among your school friends. Take The Grain Growers' Guide to your teacher, and try and interest her in the work.

Willa Boyes, Carman, Man.—Your sweet letter and kindly messages cheer me up and make me feel that the Sunshine work is good. Yes, the doll's hat will give some child great pleasure. I will write to Mrs. Stewart to-day.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

Name
Age
Address

The "BACON" Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Bear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.



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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.

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\$ 5. AND UNDER 5 CENTS	OVER 5 TO \$10.	10 "	20 "	30 "	40 "	50 "	60 "	70 "	80 "	90 "	100 "
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advice on such vital questions. Our system gathers results. All legitimate claims turned into cash. Write for particulars. Our References: Dun and Bradstreet Agencies

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Canadian Freight Claims Bureau, 715 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Cement Merger's Explanations

Mr. F. P. Jones, of Montreal, manager of the Canada Cement Co., appeared before the Winnipeg board of trade on Thursday last and made a statement in reply to charges made by members of the board to the effect that since the formation of the merger in 1909 competition had been eliminated, prices raised and an inferior quality of cement supplied. Mr. Jones denied these charges, but admitted that the price charged by his company in Winnipeg was nearly double the price in Minneapolis, stating that the difference was chiefly due to high freight rates charged by Canadian railways and the duty on bags, the mill price of the Canada Cement Co. being only \$1.03½ a barrel compared with the American price at the mill of 92½ cents.

Mr. Jones said there were 16 cement companies doing business in Canada, of which 15 were absolutely independent of the Canada Cement company. Their competitors accused them of selling cement in Winnipeg at prices with which they could not compete, and he read an extract from a letter to the press by Thomas L. Dates, of the Sun Portland Cement company, Owen Sound, stating that his company could not compete with the price of \$2.05 a barrel at which the Canada Cement company was selling cement in Winnipeg since Nov. 1, 1911. "We cannot be guilty of driving these people out and charging too high a price at the same time," said Mr. Jones.

With regard to comparative prices, Mr. Jones said he noticed that the comparison was made between prices ruling this year and last year, generally last year, and the prices ruling in 1908 and 1909. It was not fair to pick a year in which, as everybody knew, conditions were abnormal. He had obtained figures as to the Winnipeg price of cement and had found them to be as follows:—1905 and 1906, \$2.35 and \$2.26; 1907, \$2.64½, \$2.61, \$2.74, \$2.40 and \$2.35; 1908, \$2.30 in June and \$2.05 in September; 1909, \$1.97 in February and \$1.77 in July; 1910, \$2.24 in April and June; 1911, \$2.20 in April and \$2.21 in August. A good proportion of the cement supplied in 1907 had been furnished by companies which were now independent. Leaving out abnormal years, it would be seen that the present price of cement in Winnipeg was lower than ever before.

The cheapening of prices, declared Mr. Jones, had been the object of the cement consolidation.

Freight Rates 150 per cent. Higher

Again, said the speaker, it was sought to compare Winnipeg and Minneapolis prices. He submitted that that was not a fair comparison. Conditions in Winnipeg and Minneapolis were entirely different. Minneapolis was 157 miles from Mason City, from which to Minneapolis the rate of freight was 5 cents a 100 lbs., or 17½ cents a barrel, reducing the American barrel to the Canadian barrel. The freight rate on cement from Chicago to Minneapolis was 8 cents a 100 lbs., or 28 cents a barrel. From the nearest station of the Canada Cement company, which was Shallow Lake, to Winnipeg, the freight was 29 cents a 100 lbs., or \$1.01½ a barrel. From Fort William to Winnipeg was 419 miles, and the rate on cement was 20 cents a

100 lbs., or 70 cents a barrel. That rate was 150 per cent. higher than the rate from Chicago to Minneapolis, although the distance was only one mile less. If the Canada Cement company had the same rate per ton-mile from Fort William to Winnipeg as obtained from Chicago to Minneapolis its Winnipeg price for cement would be to-day \$1.63 a barrel instead of \$2.05 a barrel.

It was quite true, continued Mr. Jones, that cement was selling in Minneapolis for \$1.10 a barrel. That price would give the Mason City mill supplying Minneapolis a price at the mill of 92½ cents a barrel. The price of \$2.05 which the Canada Cement company charged for cement in Winnipeg netted the company \$1.03½ at the mill. In other words, it got eleven cents a barrel more for the cement it sold in Winnipeg than its competitors got for supplying Minneapolis, but he contended that \$1.03½ was about the average price at which cement sold at the mill in the United States under normal conditions.

The Cement Duties

Mr. Jones contended that it was unfair to represent the Canadian duty as being 51 cents on imports. From the States the duty was 12½ cents a 100 pounds, which was equal to 43½ cents a barrel. From Great Britain the duty was 8 cents a 100 pounds, equal to 28 cents a barrel. On cloth sacks the duty from the States was 20 per cent., equal to 8 cents a barrel. The duty on paper bags was 27½ per cent. Mr. Jones contended that the duty on cloth and paper sacks was no protection to his firm, because his firm had to import such sacks and had to pay the duty on them.

Mr. Jones admitted that all the cement made in their various mills was sold under one brand, but contended that there was greater uniformity of product under that system than when each mill had its own brand. Cement was bought under specification and tested. He noticed a proposal to have all the cement used in Winnipeg tested under a by-law. If that were possible it would be a very good thing, and his company would gladly co-operate.

Got After J. H. Ashdown

Mr. Jones referred to the report of the speech by James H. Ashdown at the previous meeting of the board. The Canada Cement company, he said, had done business with Mr. Ashdown's firm in both 1910 and 1911. It was true that it had had complaints from Mr. Ashdown's firm, but not on the score of quality. Mr. Ashdown had complained that the Canada Cement company was selling too cheaply to small jobbers and to people in the country.

In conclusion Mr. Jones stated that his company had not deviated from the policy laid down in the report for the year ending December 31, 1910. That policy was to cheapen the price of cement by effecting a saving in the cost of production and distribution. Since then two reductions in price had taken place. The company hoped to still further reduce its price in Winnipeg, when the plant under construction near the city had been completed.

Contractor's Opinions

Mr. Kelly asked Mr. Jones: "Is it the custom for responsible institutions to send bags abroad, get foreign cement put into the bags and then sell it as Canadian product?"

Mr. Jones replied that his company had on one occasion bought 160,000 barrels of cement in the United States and sold it in its own sacks. That had been done owing to a car shortage in the east. That cement had been sold in Winnipeg at a loss of 10½ cents a barrel.

In answer to Alex Macdonald, Mr. Jones said his company had got very prompt delivery from the United States during the car shortage.

Gordon Mackenzie said his firm could not depend on one mill of the Canada Cement company turning out the same quality of cement as another. His firm was buying better cement at Duluth for 25 cents a barrel less than the Canada Cement Co. charged at Fort William, and after paying freight and duty it cost only 7 cents a barrel more at Winnipeg.

Mr. Ashdown declared that he was

prepared to stand by all he had said at the former meeting. He said that contractors had objected to some of the cement that his firm had handled. As many as three different qualities had been found in the one shipment. W. H. Carter said it was all right for users like the city of Winnipeg to buy cement on specification. Where, however, it had to be shipped it was often inconvenient to test it. He preferred to have his cement all from one mill.

John Gunn stated that the cement manufactured by the Canada Cement company was excellent in quality. He had never known a barrel of it to be turned down yet.

Mr. Cass said the people of Western Canada should insure themselves against excessive prices for cement and against inferior qualities. The most practical way to do that would be to reduce the duty. At present the duty was from 55 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the cost of manufacture and that was out of all reason. (Cheers.) He was aware of the reductions made by the company, but

Winnipeg's Greatest Music House

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Many people just now are at their wits' end to know what to give for Christmas. If you are one of these, Western Canada's Greatest Music House will quickly help you solve the problem. We have hundreds upon hundreds of the best gift things in music for men, women and children. And what so elevating or so instructive than something musical. Most everyone sings or plays, be it for their own enjoyment or the enjoyment of others. Above all, you cannot possibly make a mistake in giving something musical to one who is fond of music. Our stock represents the greatest collection of everything musical to be found in the West.

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Violins from \$1 00 to \$150 00 including case.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN
Mandolins . . . 5 00 to 50 00 including case.	Toy Bag Pipes \$1 00
Guitars 5 00 to 45 00 including case.	Concertinas 1 00
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Accordeons . . . 2 00 to 35 00 with case.	Mouth Organs, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1 00 up to \$3 00
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Piccolos 3 00 up with case.	Trumpet Mouth Organs 2 00
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Any Four of these Popular Pieces 4 for 25c.

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| When You and I were Young—(Song). | Someday—(Song). |
| My Dixie Dream—(Song). | Moonlight in Junetime—(Song). |
| I Love It—(Song). | Comet Rag. |
| There's a Mother Old and Grey Who Needs Me Now—(Song). | Hearts of Gold—(March). |
| Dawn of Xmas Day. | The Horse Laugh—(Rag Time). |
| Santa Claus March and Two Step. | Tipperary Nora—(Song). |
| Love's Golden Dream—(Reverie). | Hot Chestnut Rag. |
| Twilight I Wait for You—(Song). | Hay Makers—(Barn Dance). |
| Blue Heads—(Song). | Sweetness—(Song). |
| When Mandy Said Good-bye—(Song). | Think of the Girl Down Home—(Song). |
| Sweetest Story Ever Told—(Song). | Cherry—(Intermezzo Two-Step). |
| Let Us Be Sweethearts Again—(Song). | Playmates—(Beautiful Waltz Song). |
| Pat O'Leary—(Song). | Honey I Will Long for You—(Song). |
| The Whole Dam Family—(Song). | Down Among the Sugar Cane—(Song). |
| | Becky Stay in Your Own Back Yard—(Song). |

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Prize List, Entry Forms and Information
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E. L. RICHARDSON

Secretary and Managing Director
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY

he also knew by comparing them with the prices ruling in Minneapolis, etc., that they had been very timely reductions. If they got a reduction of the cement duty they could be sure that the price of cement would be fair.

No resolution was proposed, the chairman remarking that the facts brought out by the discussion would be of great assistance to the council of the board of trade which already has in hand the framing of a memorial to the Dominion government asking for the removal of the cement duty.

KING REPORTED KILLED

A false report that King George V. had been assassinated in India caused a sensation all over the world on Friday evening. The report first reached Winnipeg in a message from a New York stock broker, and is said to have originated in Montreal, a financial man in that city starting the rumor as a "joke." Inquiries as to the truth of the report were immediately flashed to India, and inside of three hours word came back from Delhi that His Majesty was safe and sound and that there was no ground for the rumor.

HOMESTEADERS PERISH IN WELL

Two homesteaders near Keithville met their deaths by being overcome by gas while trying to remove a rock from a well which they were boring. The auger had reached a depth of 70 feet, when a rock too large to get into the bucket was encountered. Dynamite was used to break the stone so that it could be removed in pieces. After the dynamite had exploded Roy Keller, one of the men helping with the machine, went down into the well with the intention of removing the pieces of broken stone, but being unable to see on account of the smoke, he was drawn to the surface, where he procured a candle and again was lowered into the well. After being down a short time he called to be drawn up, but when about fifty feet from the bottom he evidently became overcome by gas and fell from the bar on which he was sitting.

Heroic Efforts

John Augustine volunteered to go down and fasten a rope to Keller so that he could be taken out. Being unable to get Keller he came to the surface for more rope. He was overcome with gas on entering the well the second time, and as the men at the surface could get no reply, Len Wilcox, a neighbor, was lowered into the well and found both men dead.

Not having a sufficient amount of rope to attach to the bodies, Wilcox called to be drawn up, and on reaching the surface was overcome, and did not regain consciousness for a couple of hours. The bodies of the men were removed the following day, Mr. Wilcox entering the well a second time and attaching ropes to the bodies so that they could be taken up.

Wilcox made heroic efforts in attempting to rescue his friends, and insisted on entering the well immediately after being drawn up the second time.

The body of Keller was shipped to Gableville, Mich., and that of Augustine to Ohio, where his people reside.

MELITA FARMER DEAD

A prominent farmer of the Melita district died suddenly at his house near Elva on Friday last, in the person of Edward Armstrong. He was about 62 years of age, and in good health up till about three hours before his death, which resulted from heart failure. He leaves a widow and two sons, Charles at home, and Harold at the Agricultural college in Winnipeg. Other relatives are one brother, George L. Armstrong, of Melita, and two sisters, Miss A. R. Armstrong, of Napanee, and Mrs. Cahill, of Essex, Ont.

HONOR FOR DR. ROCHE, M.P.

Hon. W. J. Roche, secretary of state and M.P. for Marquette, Man., has been selected as the first recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of laws under the new constitution of Western university of London, Ont. Dr. Roche was one of the first graduates of Western university in the faculty of medicine. Hon. Dr. Roche has resided at Minnedosa Man., for 28 years, and has been M.P. for Marquette since 1896.

HAULTAIN TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE

Ottawa, December 11.—F. W. G. Haultain, former premier of the Northwest Territories, will retire from political life early next year and will be made the chief justice of Saskatchewan, succeeding Chief Justice Wetmore, according to the report current here.

The retirement of Judge Wetmore is anticipated during the month of February next. The chief justice entered the service of the federal government as puisne judge of the supreme court, N. W. T., on February 18, 1887. He will consequently be able to retire on full pay on the corresponding date of 1912.

KING IN INDIA

Delhi, Dec. 11.—All is in readiness for the great Durbar ceremony tomorrow, and Delhi is like a scene from the Arabian Nights. The streets are gorgeously decorated and the population has swelled from two hundred thousand to nearly half a million. Hotels are reaping a great harvest. The prices at the leading hotels average a hundred dollars a day but special rates of eighty dollars are made to guests staying three weeks. The king and queen this morning reviewed the troops and presented new colors to three British and two native regiments. In the afternoon their majesties attended the final game of the polo tournament. The state banquet is to be held this evening.

It is stated that the boon that King George will announce on the occasion of the Durbar tomorrow will be administrative reform, which will affect the whole of British India. This will give the visit of the Emperor of India unequalled importance.

PROHIBITION FIGHT IN NEW ZEALAND

Wellington, N.Z., Dec. 11.—The hottest campaign in the history of New Zealand was brought to a close today, and both the wets and drys are predicting a victory tomorrow when the people vote on the question of nation wide prohibition. Under the terms of the licensing bill passed last year, the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED ?

ARE YOU CONVINCED ?

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

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the
Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

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Winnipeg

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

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Wheat, Oats

Car
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Option
Trading

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

For Sixteen Straight Years

We have been selling consigned grain for satisfied shippers. We have the experience, the energy and the ability to sell it at top-notch values. YOU can have that service, the same as other successful shippers. The time to begin is NOW.

Write to-day for our Bills of Lading

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Winnipeg

will be forbidden if sixty per cent. of the voters declare for it.

97,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN MOVED

Western Canada's crop is fast being removed by the railway companies to the head of the lakes. This year there has been marketed at points along the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern lines no less than 97,578,000 bushels of grain, this amount being far in excess of last year.

On Saturday 388,000 bushels of grain was marketed at points along the Canadian Northern lines, making the total marketed to date at the different points 34,352,000 bushels.

At points on the Canadian Pacific lines on Saturday there was marketed 409,000 bushels of wheat and 119,000 bushels of other grains. The total marketed to date along the company's lines is 51,916,000 bushels of wheat and 11,110,000 bushels of other grain.

ONTARIO CONSERVATIVES VICTORIOUS

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The Ontario provincial elections to-day resulted very much as was expected, in the return of the administration of Sir James Whitney, with a slightly reduced but still preponderating majority of the members of the legislature.

The standing of the parties, which in the last house was 87 Conservatives, 18 Liberals and 1 Independent, will in the next legislature be 83 Conservatives, 22 Liberals and 1 independent, giving Sir James a safe majority of 59 over his Liberal and independent opponents in a total of 106 seats, as compared with a majority of 68 in the last house.

The premier and the members of his cabinet were all returned either by acclamation or handsome majorities.

Both N. W. Rowell, K.C., the new leader of the Liberal party, and Hon.

A. G. Mackay, the former leader, were elected by substantial majorities in their respective ridings of North Oxford, and North Grey.

PARTY DIFFERENCES SETTLED

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 11.—At the close of the afternoon and evening sittings in the legislature today at midnight, a vote was reached in the debate on reply to speech from the throne. The amendment of the leader of the opposition, regretting that more specific information as not given on the railway policy was defeated by a straight party vote of 32 to 6. Both Rutherford and Cross, as well as their followers, voted with the Sifton government, showing that the breach between the factions of the party had been healed. The debate today brought out little news. The principal speaker was Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, who answered insinuations that he had been connected with corruption in Ontario. At the close of his extended remarks, he said that if any one could prove that he had been connected with Ontario elections in which there had been any charge of ballot-box stuffing, he would resign from the government and from politics in Alberta.

BAD FIRE AT NINGA

A destructive fire occurred at Ninga, Man., on Monday, which completely gutted the Union Bank building, the International Harvester building and a butcher shop. The Boissevain fire brigade turned out, but were not able to extinguish the flames until the damage had been done. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

Italy may leave the Triple Alliance, in which case she would side with Britain, France and Russia.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 12.)

Wheat.—During the past week our wheat has held comparatively steady, with a gradual improvement in enquiry for the lower grades, such as No. 4, 5 and 6 wheat. Great Britain and the continent have been waiting and watching the harvesting of the Argentine crop, apparently pinning their faith to that crop for the time being, in the expectation that it will be marketed in a rush, as it always is, and offerings will be free. There have been some reports of rust damage on that crop, as well as damage by storms, and it may yet be that their policy of living from hand to mouth was not a wise one, and they will yet have to come after our wheat more readily than they have been doing. A very deterring factor in the export trade at the present time is the excessive freight rate all rail from Fort William to Montreal, and by steamer thence to Great Britain or the continent, for while a year ago that freight rate was from 22 cents to 25 cents per 100, this year it is from 32 cents to 35 cents per 100. All of which tells against the price received by the producer for his grain. Nevertheless, we understand considerable freight has been taken, and if the winter be at all open, considerable grain will be moved all rail. It is to be sincerely hoped that a large quantity can be moved, else these terminals may easily be filled before February 15, and then another blockade follow the terminals for eight or nine weeks until navigation would open. At the rate the grain is pouring past Winnipeg at the present time, the terminal elevators will easily be filled before February 15, but of course stormy weather may be expected at any time, with greatly damaged receipts. Stocks of wheat in terminals are smaller than they were a year ago. The destruction by fire of the C. P. R. elevators at Owen Sound, with the loss of about one million bushels of grain is something of a bullish factor. Farmers should lay their plans to get their tough and off grade wheat marketed if possible in the next sixty days, for while prices may rule somewhat low, it must be remembered that after April 15 tough grain will not be much wanted by exporters, as they will fear to ship it, and tough grain will likely in the latter months of the winter have to be dried, which is always an expensive operation for the producer. The open weather has meant big receipts all rail in the three leading markets, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, and Chicago.

Oats.—Following the decline at the end of November, our oats have held steady with a very fair enquiry, and with the stocks of contract oats at terminals only one-fifth what they were a year ago, it looks as if farmers may safely hold back their high grade oats and ship their low grade oats first. Farmers should not lose sight of the fact that the seed demand for Ontario and Quebec commences after January 15, when No. 1 C.W. oats will likely bring, as in other years, a premium over No. 2 C.W. Tough oats bring from 2c. to 2½c. less than straight grade, so that farmers will not lose such a spread on tough oats as they will on tough wheat at the present time.

Barley.—As we predicted, barley on the Winnipeg market has been exceedingly dull and hard to sell, with no demand whatever since a few days before the close of navigation. However, a demand will likely come again shortly after the New Year. Farmers having high class barley in every point of Manitoba, will do well to make full enquiries about shipping to Minneapolis, as in many instances, farmers report they are doing better by sending their high grade barley to that market. We shall be glad to answer all enquiries.

Flax.—This grain has looked up again somewhat, with a much better enquiry. There are reports from time to time of damage to the Argentine flax crop, but the full extent is not known yet.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec.	Old May	New May
Wheat—			
Dec. 6.....	94½	98½	97½
Dec. 7.....	94	97½	97
Dec. 8.....	94½	98	97½
Dec. 9.....	94½	98½	98½
Dec. 11.....	94½	98½	98½
Dec. 12.....	95	99	98½
Oats—			
Dec. 6.....	37½	40½	40
Dec. 7.....	37½	40½	40
Dec. 8.....	37½	40½	40
Dec. 9.....	37½	40½	40
Dec. 11.....	37½	40½	40
Dec. 12.....	37½	40½	40
Flax—			
Dec. 6.....	168½	175	178
Dec. 7.....	171	178	179½
Dec. 8.....	173	181	181
Dec. 9.....	175	181	181
Dec. 11.....	175	181	181
Dec. 12.....	176	181½	181

TOUGH WHEAT

Tough wheat quotations Tuesday, December 12, were: No. 2, 82 cents; No. 3, 77½ cents; No. 4, 71 cents; No. 5, 61 cents; No. 6, 54 cents; feed, 52 cents.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, December 8)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	\$0.99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, Montana	99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, king heads	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	97½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	96½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 29 cars	97½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	97½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	97½
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	94½
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	92
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	94
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	93
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	95½
No. 4 wheat, 8 cars	90
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	90½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	90½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	90½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	91
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	92

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Friday last, December 8. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	94½c.	\$1.00
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	91½c.	98c.
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	84½c.	94c. to 95c.
December wheat	94½c.	99½
May wheat	98½c.	\$1.04
No. 3 White oats	35c.	45c. to 45½c.
Barley	45c. to 60c.	65c. to \$1.18

Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	80	No grade barley, 1 car, burnt, seedy	75
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	80	No grade barley, 1 car	83
Rejected wheat, 1 car, stained	85	No grade barley, 1 car, tough	85
Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	88	Sample barley, 1 car, wheaty	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car	78	Sample barley, 1 car	92
Rejected wheat, 1 car	75	Sample barley, 2 cars	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost, stained	76	Sample barley, 1 car	1.10
No grade wheat, 2 cars	91	No. 1 flax, 800 bu. to arr.	2.01
No grade wheat, 7 cars	90	No. 1 flax, 4,500 bu. to arr.	2.02
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost	80	No. 1 flax, 1,400 bu. to arr.	2.02½
No grade wheat, 1 car	86	No. 1 flax, 692 bu. to arr.	2.01½
No grade wheat, 4 cars	89	No. 1 flax, 3,400 bu. to arr.	2.03
No grade wheat, part car	72	No. 1 flax, 68 sacks	2.00
No grade wheat, 1 car	75	No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.02
No grade wheat, 1 car	91½	No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.96
No grade wheat, 1 car	87	No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.98
No grade wheat, 1 car	92	No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.95
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car	80	No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.88
No grade Durum wheat, 1 car	80	No grade flax, 1 car	1.95
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	96½	No grade flax, part car	1.84
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	94½	No grade flax, 1 car	1.91
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	94	No grade flax, 1 car	1.88
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.00½	Sample flax, 1 car	1.80
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 7 cars	1.01		
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	93½		
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	93½		
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	90½		
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	97½		
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	96		
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car	88		
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	60		
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	59½		
No grade corn, 1 car	50		
No. 2 white oats, 4 cars, Montana	48		
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	45½		
No. 3 white oats, 7 cars	45½		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	45½		
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	44½		
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	45		
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	44½		
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	44		
No. 3 oats, 1 car	43½		
No. 3 oats, 1 car, seedy	41		
No. 3 oats, 2 cars, seedy	42½		
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	87		
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu. to arr.	87		
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.08		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.00		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	91		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	95		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	94		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	93		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.00		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	90		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	85		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.01		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.04		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	88		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	84		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, thin	80		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	95		

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 11.—Quotations for Manitoba spot wheat today were: Manitoba No. 1 northern Exhausted; Manitoba No. 2 northern \$1.12½; Manitoba No. 3 northern 1.09½. Futures closed as follows: December \$1.05½; March 1.04½; May 1.02½.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Dec. 11.—Receipts at the Montreal stock yards west end market to-day were 1,100 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs and 100 calves; for the week 1,800 cattle, 1,150 sheep and lambs, 2,400 hogs and 250 calves. Cattle prices were slow to-day and prices easier. Choice cattle were scarce and common cattle were not wanted. The bulk of the good stock of steers sold at \$5 to \$5.90; medium, steers, \$5.25; common, \$4.25; best cows, \$4.75; fair, \$4.25; medium, \$3.25; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.

Sheep were easy at \$3.50 and lambs at \$5.50.

Hogs were barely steady, and sold at from \$6.25 to \$6.90, and sows at \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Grass calves brought 2½ cents a lb., and good calves sold at from \$5 to \$12.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11.—Close—Cattle receipts 29,000 strong for good grades. Beeves, \$4.70 to \$9.15; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.75; western steers, \$4.40 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$5.90; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25.

Hogs—Receipts 44,000, market more active, strong at opening prices; Light, \$5.55 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.75 to \$6.30; heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.40; rough, \$5.85 to \$6.05; good to choice, heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.40; pigs, \$4 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$6 to \$6.30.

Sheep—Receipts 43,000, weak. Native, \$2.65 to \$4.15; western, \$2.75 to \$4.10; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$6.10; western, \$4.25 to \$6.10.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from DEC. 6 to DEC. 12, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT							OATS		BARLEY			FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1N W 1 Man. Rc
Nov. 6	94½	91½	84½	78	68	60½	57½							35				
7	94	91	84	78	68	60	57							37½				
8	94½	91½	84½	78	68½	59½	57½							37½				
9	94½	91½	84½	78	68½	59½	57½							37½				
11	94½	91½	84½	78	68½	59½	57½							37½				
12	94½	91½	84½	78½	68½	60	57½							37½				

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Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	1814	1441	715
C. N. R.	376	793	10
G. T. P.	82	51	
Total last week	2272	2285	725
Total prev. week	2791	2670	709
Total year ago	4272	3383	374

Disposition

Butchers east	193
Feeders west	77
Butchers held over	150
Local consumption	1852
Sheep shipped west	295

Cattle

The cattle trade has been very slow this week, the receipts being small and the demand poor. There has been no export stuff on sale, and only about 200 head of butcher cattle went east last week. Half a dozen cars of prime Christmas beef were sold to Winnipeg buyers on Monday at \$5.25 a cwt., but these were the only choice cattle seen at the yards for a week. The rest of the cattle coming in have hardly been good enough to ship east, and as few are now required for local consumption, it is not wise to ship anything but well finished animals.

Hogs

The packers have hammered hog prices back to \$7.50 again, and are making big cuts on rough and heavy sows and stags. There are still more hogs coming from the east than from the west.

Sheep and Lambs

Very few sheep have been on sale this week, most of those seen at the yards having been bought by the packers in the west. They apparently have all they need at present, and prices of the few that have been sold have been from \$4.25 to \$4.50 for the best sheep and from \$5.25 to \$5.50 for the best lambs.

Country Produce

Butter

There is no change in the price of butter since last week. There is very little Manitoba butter reaching Winnipeg, but supplies are coming from the East and South. There is lots of low grade butter on hand, but not very much No. 1 or fancy dairy. Most of the dairy farmers are finding local markets, and even country points are consuming con-

siderable quantities of imported butter, which shows that there is lots of room for winter dairying and good money in it.

Eggs

The egg situation is unchanged. Winnipeg is practically without fresh eggs and dealers would pay 50 cents a dozen for them if they could get them. Held stock fit for boiling are fetching about 28 cents, but practically all the eggs now being sold in Winnipeg are from cold storage, and are being brought from the South and East at lower prices.

Potatoes

Potatoes are quoted at 70 cents a bushel, with very few moving at the present time.

Milk and Cream

The source of Winnipeg's milk supply was revealed a few days ago, when it was discovered that much of the milk sold by the large dairies was manufactured by the mixture of a powder known as "milk stock" with water. The city health department has had some of the "milk" analysed, and reports that it is not injurious, and it has been decided to permit its sale provided it is put up in specially labelled bottles. Hitherto it has been sold as the genuine article, and it is somewhat surprising that the city has not prosecuted the dairymen who have admitted the practice. A carload of milk stock was imported from the United States a couple of weeks ago, some of it going to dairies in Winnipeg, Brandon and Moose Jaw, and the balance to bakers and wholesale grocers.

No satisfactory method of manufacturing cream appears to have been discovered, however, and the city creameries have advanced the price of sweet cream from 35 cents to 40 cents per pound of butter fat. For sour cream they are paying 32 cents and for cow's milk \$2.00 per 100 pounds.

Live and Dressed Poultry

The demand for dressed poultry is not being filled and there is a large market for all classes of well fed birds. Prices, however, are the same as last week. Turkeys are bringing 14 cents live weight and from 18 to 21 cents dressed. Chickens are worth 12 cents live weight and 15 cents dressed, ducks 15 cents and 12 cents, geese 15 cents and 10 cents, fowl 12 cents and 9 cents.

Dressed Pork

Dressed pork is in good demand, but apparently very few hogs have been raised in the West this year. Ten and a half cents is being paid by butchers for hogs dressing 125 to 150 pounds; heavier weights bringing from 8 1/2 to 10 cents.

Hay

The hay market is still over-supplied

and prices are low, though slightly better than a week ago. No. 1 wild is worth from \$8 to \$9; No. 2 from \$7 to \$8, and No. Timothy from \$12 to \$13.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Dec. 11.—The *Tribune* says: Heavy marketing the first part of the crop year has reversed speculative calculations as to the amount of wheat in the country, if it has not upset the actual demand and supply position for the full season.

While it is true that the excessive farm movement has been in a way, a forced marketing to primaries where conditions have invited a minimum consumptive absorption, prices have yielded reluctantly because the cash interests in the wheat market have been themselves impressed with the theory of a shortage in supplies before the new harvest.

Millers have accumulated wheat in anticipation of higher prices and elevators have looked forward to strong cash wheat premiums between now and next summer.

Immediate conditions, however, have forced trade recognition and speculation is now directed towards discounting the present rather than its usual function of anticipating the future. As fluctuations are the life of the pit, a strong swing one way is, of course, preparation for a later swing in the other direction.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Wheat prices suffered a moderate reaction to-day. The fact that Liverpool did not reflect Saturday's sharp advance at Buenos Ayres made the trade skeptical. The continued large receipts in the Northwest and weakness of Minneapolis market was to the liking of the local professional element and they sold freely. Around bottom prices considerable commission houses absorbed the offerings and that with buying by one or two of the prominent floor traders steadied the market. Later prices rallied some on smaller increase in the visible supply than expected. Foreign statistics were comparatively bullish. Cable advices from Argentina to-day on the crop development rather contradictory, but it certainly looks as though the brilliant prospects of a few weeks ago will not materialize. This, in our opinion, was noticed in the Antwerp market where prices were very strong to-day. We believe that the visible has now about reached a maximum and believe that all that is bearish in the situation is well discounted in present prices.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Receipts 233 cars with 3,492 head of cattle, 63 calves, 2,078

hogs, 3,166 sheep and lambs and 28 horses. Interest in ordinary market transactions to-day were over shadowed in the deeper interest evinced in the annual Christmas fat stock show which is being held to-day and to-morrow. While there were some very fine individual cattle in the show it is doubtful if, on the whole, the quality of exhibits came up to last year's show, but even at that the exhibit is a revelation as to what Ontario can produce. In the butchers' market business was very slow. Prices were generally steady at last week's quotations for ordinary and medium choice butchers. Choice Christmas sold at from \$6.25 up to \$6.75. Common to good mixed butchers ranged all from \$3.50 to \$5.50 and canners \$2.00 to \$3.00. Sheep and lambs steady and unchanged. Hogs steady and unchanged at \$6.15 f.o.b. and \$6.50 to \$6.60 fed and watered.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange) December 8, 1911.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Tl visible	10,832,430	4,688,055	881,735
Last week	9,286,792	4,930,434	764,876
Last year	15,120,920	7,834,910	403,665
(Including grain afloat in Canadian harbors and at Buffalo and Duluth).			
Pt. William	3,091,020	759,912	198,446
Pt. Arthur	1,362,708	541,481	279,328
Depot Har.	43,158	159,319	
Meaford	21,334	82,305	
Mid., Tiffin	2,999,766	187,012	134,765
Collingwood	147,770		
Owen Sound	115,244	610,195	81,724
Goderich	601,569	428,643	26,759
Sarnia Pt. Ed.	132,375	190,863	15,000
Pt. Colborne	400,331	240,722	
Kingston	76,000	58,000	37,000
Prescott	246,055	314,131	
Montreal	885,309	836,084	106,598
Quebec	5,079	161,150	2,115
Victoria Har.	1,304,712	118,238	

Note.—At Midland Tiffin there are 1,149,791 bushels U. S. oats (in bond); afloat Pt. Colborne 450,000 wheat; Collingwood 107,000 wheat; total 557,000 wheat.

ARGENTINE CROP ESTIMATE

Snow's cable from Argentina: "Crop going backward in some sections, but splendid in others. Some have prospect of 25 bushels to the acre. He estimates crop same as 1907-8, when it was 192,500,000. Oat harvest begun under favorable conditions and promises large yield.

C.P.R. MELON

Canadian Pacific Railway directors met on Monday at Montreal and announced a new stock issue of \$18,000,000 at 150. Holders of ten shares will have the right to one share of new stock at the issue price. C.P.R. stock sold at Montreal the same day at 240.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	* c. § c.	§ c. § c.	§ c. § c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	94 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	Choice export steers	4.85-5.00	4.85-5.00	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c	28c	25c-27c
No. 2 Nor.	91 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	Good export steers	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.75	No. 1 dairy	26c	26c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.50-5.25	4.50-5.00	4.65-4.75	Good round lots	23c	23c	21c-22c
No. 4	78 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	4.25-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	68 1/2	68 1/2	..	Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.75	Strictly Fresh	50c	50c	40c
No. 6	60 1/2	56 1/2	..	Best fat cows	3.85-4.15	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.40	Subject to candling	28c	28c	28c
Feed	57 1/2	57 1/2	..	Medium Cows	3.50-3.75	3.40-3.75	3.65-3.85	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Canners	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.25	Per bushel	70c	70c	80c-85c
No. 2 C.W.	37 1/2	37	32 1/2	Best bulls	2.25-3.50	2.25-3.50	3.40-3.75	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	40c	35c	..
No. 3	..	66	46 1/2	Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.25-4.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	..
Cash Flax				Light stockers	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	..
No. 1 N.W.	209 1/2	Choice veal calves	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Live Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.25-4.50	Chickens	12c	12c	11c
December	95 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$55	..	Fowl	9c	9c	8c
May (old style)	99 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	..	Old Roosters	9c	9c	5c
May (new style)	98 1/2	98	..	Hogs				Ducks	12c	12c	12c
Oats Futures				Choice hogs	\$7.50	7.75	8.00-8.25	Geese	10c	10c	10c
December	37 1/2	37 1/2	32 1/2	Rough sows	5.75-7.50	5.75-7.50	6.50-7.50	Turkeys	14c	14c	16c
May	40 1/2	40 1/2	36 1/2	Stags	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Wild	\$8 to \$9	\$8	\$13-\$14
December	176	174	209 1/2	Choice lambs	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.25-6.00	No. 2 Wild	\$7 to \$8	\$7	\$12-\$13
May	181 1/2	..	218	Best killing sheep	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$12 to \$13	\$12	\$14

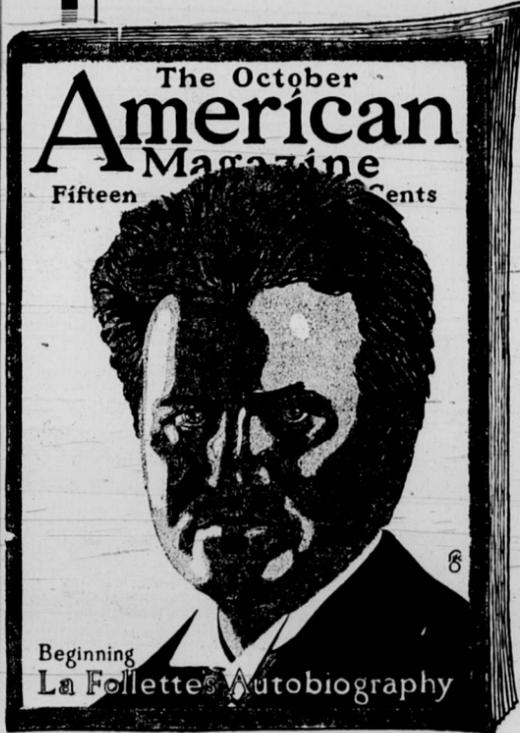


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"It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill." Time is short. Information is earnestly desired, but it is wanted in compact form. We want real knowledge, and withal gracefully delivered. It is to meet these requirements that The Grain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

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

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

The American Magazine

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

The Woman's Home Companion

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

The Grain Growers' Guide

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

The Grain



Growers' Guide

The Family Herald and Weekly Star

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

"Home Again" Absolutely Free.

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

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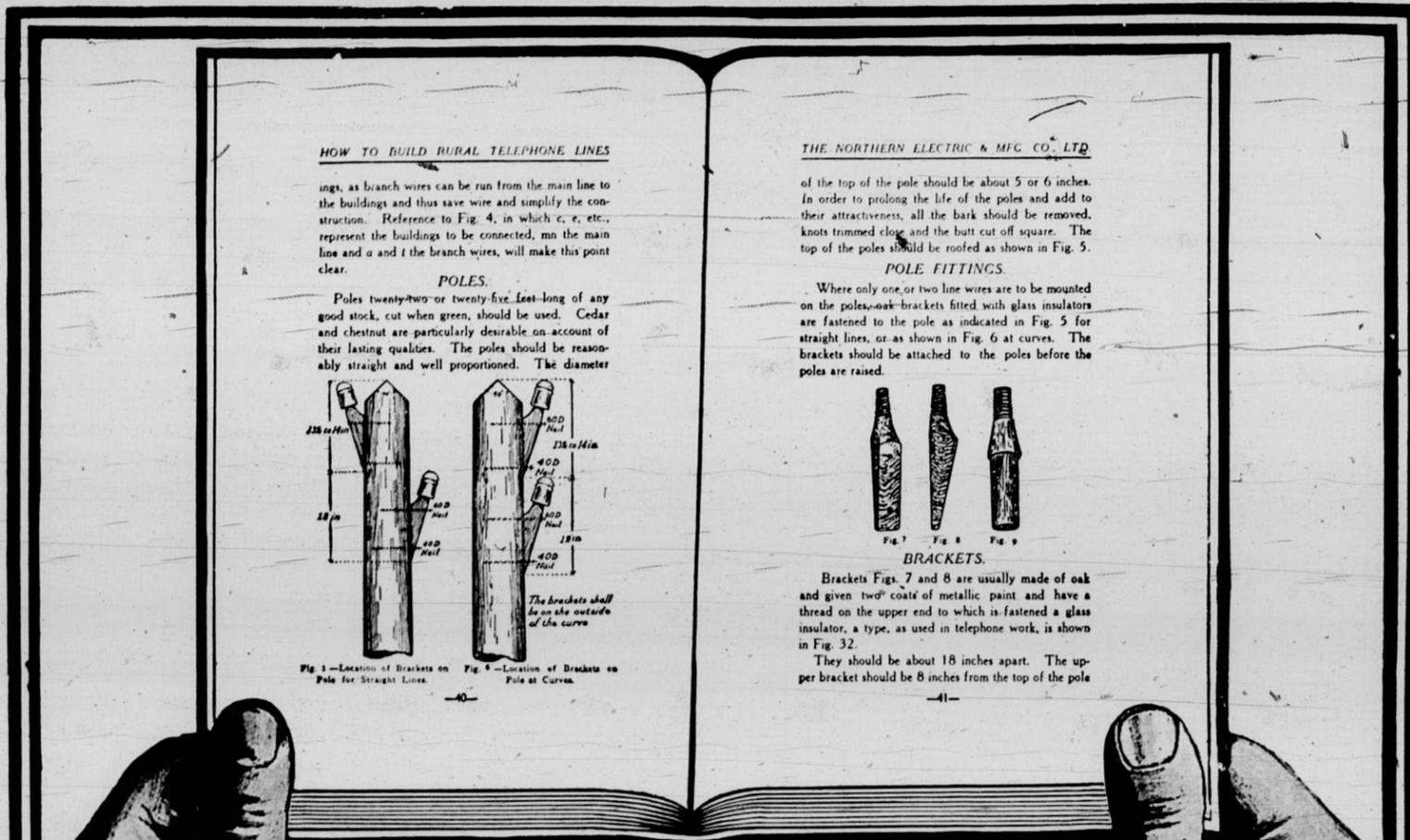
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HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES

ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, mn the main line and a and t the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

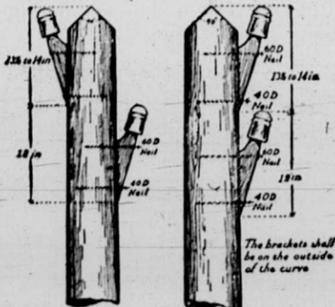


Fig. 3—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines. Fig. 4—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curve.

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of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.



Fig. 7 Fig. 8 Fig. 9

BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

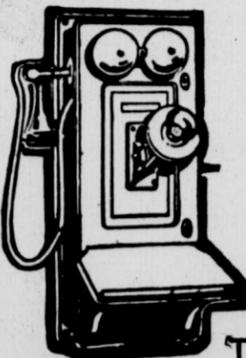
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