

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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DECEMBER 6, 1911

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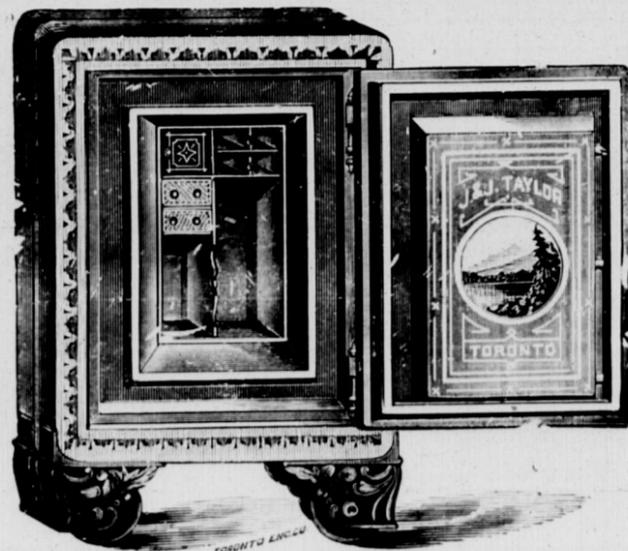
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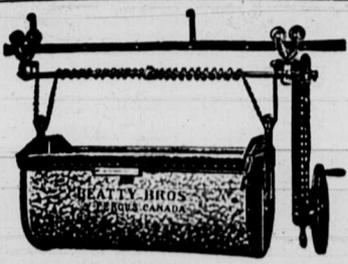
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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

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

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the 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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Farm Problems

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

FLAX WILT

J.K.L., Wynyard, Sask.—Would you mind giving me some detailed information regarding flax wilt. I have heard a lot regarding this disease during the last few weeks and some farmers in this vicinity seem to think our land is affected with it.

Answer.—The greatest expert on the North American continent in this disease is Dean H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural college, who discovered the true cause of the disease. His description is as follows:—

"Flax wilt is caused by a fungus which lives year after year in the soil. The plants are attacked at all ages and die early or late in the stage of the growth, according to the time and intensity of the attack. If the soil is much affected, that is to say, 'flax-sick,' most of the plants are killed before they get through the surface of the ground. Such areas appear in a field of flax as centres of disease, which enlarge throughout the summer as new plants sicken, wilt and die down around the margins of the spots, finally giving the whole field a spotted appearance. Young plants two or five inches in height wilt suddenly, dry up, and soon decay if the weather becomes moist. Older plants which are quite woody take on a sickly, weak yellowish appearance, wilt at the top, slowly die, turn brown and dry up. Nearly mature roots which are attacked but not yet dead, are easily pulled up, the roots breaking off easily at the level of the furrow slice.

"Upon examination, most of the smaller branch roots are found to be dead, as well as the tap root below the point at which it breaks off. These dead roots and the parts of the tap root already diseased have a very characteristic ashen grey color. Many nearly mature plants which are attacked late in life, show this dead grey down one side of the tap root only. The leaves, side branches, and a strip of the main stem above this portion are dead, giving a peculiar one-sided blighting, similar to the appearance of a tree struck by lightning.

"If the disease is sowed with the seed upon breaking but a few plants are attacked the first year; and, at flowering time, dead plants will be seen to be quite evenly distributed in the drills. If weather conditions are quite favorable, each new infection increases sufficiently in area to reach over and attack plants in two or three adjacent drills. These infection areas are nearly always circular in outline, and become much enlarged if flax is seeded there the following year. The first year these spots may reach a diameter of one to three or four feet. The second year these same areas are usually much more than doubled, so that it takes but three to five flax crops upon such lands to make the infection general."

Disease fields have not lost their fertility, as was formerly supposed, but can produce good crops of other plants, as corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. The disease seems to thrive on strong alkaline lands and often under conditions of drouth.

Land once infected by this disease remains infested for many years. The fungus is introduced to new lands chiefly by means of scaly chaffy disease seeds. The diseases may be carried to new land by dust, bloom, or washed from other diseased fields by farm implements, or introduced by manure made from diseased flax straw. For this reason all flax straw should be well composted before using.

Remedies.—Several methods have been offered for fighting this disease, but perhaps the most important are those offered by Dean Bolley himself, which are as follows:

1. Select only plump, bright colored flax seed for sowing purposes.
2. Fan and grade this seed until all light weight seeds and all bits of chaff and straw and dirt particles are re-



WE present our readers with a cut of the new HART-PARR CO.'s Branch House recently opened in Regina, Sask.

This is a very substantial building, containing the Offices, Repair Room, Sample Room and Repair Shop. This makes the fourth Branch House established in Canada by this Company, and the many customers of the Company will find this branch a great convenience to them. The rapid growth of the Company's business has made this a necessity, and the Company will now be able to care for their large trade in Saskatchewan in a much more satisfactory manner. A large stock of repairs and machinery will be carried at all times, and every customer in this territory can be assured of prompt and satisfactory attention. Mr. S. B. Clary is the newly appointed manager of this branch, and he will be ready to extend the glad hand to every customer who calls upon him.



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moved, for these carry the disease internally and cannot be sufficiently wet to destroy the parasites.

3. Place a measured quantity of seed, say 5, 10, 15 or 30 bushels, upon a canvas or tight floor.

4. Use formaldehyde solution at the rate of one pound to 40 gallons of water.

5. While one person rapidly rakes or shovels over the grain, put on the solution in the form of a fine misty spray. A compressed air sprayer is essential for this work. Dry flax seed when treated in this manner will easily absorb one-half of a gallon for each measured bushel. Indeed, if the shovelling and raking is sufficient, two-thirds of a gallon may be used without causing matting. When the work is sufficiently done the seed will look befogged or thoroughly moist.

6. Leave the grain piled, covered by blankets or canvas, from two to three hours, after which it may be shovelled over and then it is ready for seeding.

7. Seed such treated flax upon land that has not previously grown flax for a number of years, preferably five or six years.

8. Cease sowing flax consecutively upon the same land.

9. Introduce as long a series of rotations as possible, especially ones which include a cultivated crop, such as corn. This care with regard to rotation with reference to flax crop is essential, because the flax diseases are of such

nature that they propagate and spread through the soil after the manner characteristic of potato scab. These diseases especially develop upon the masses of flax stubble and roots. The aim of rotation is to allow this food material for the flax parasites to decompose and disappear; the chief aim of the treatment is to prevent the introduction by way of seed of new points of infection in the soil. It does this quite effectively and at the same time insures the treated crop against disease, provided the soil upon which the seeds are sown is not already diseased.

10. Those who have their entire farm flax-sick should practice growing their own seed, for, eventually, if what they save from such flax-sick soil is properly graded, the seed thus obtained will each year grow more and more resistant to wilt.

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT FROM COAL OIL

Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. M. Kerkow, McGill University Montreal, on the best oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give you **ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE** in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for cat. **AGENTS** Ball sold over 1000000 money back along a M. guarantee, not one returned. Burner sold \$500 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished. **RAYLE LAMP COMPANY, 1431 Aladdin Building,**

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 6th, 1911

Merry Christmas

The Grain Growers' Guide extends to all its readers the heartiest of wishes for a Merry, Merry Christmas. Let us all join hands to hasten the day when "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY

A reader of The Guide suggests that it would be well for every man who went to Ottawa as a member of the great farmers' delegation on December 16, 1910, to recognize the anniversary of that historic meeting in the House of Commons in some appropriate manner. The suggestion is that every farmer who was a member of that delegation should write or telegraph to Premier Borden, so that he will receive the message on December 16 this year, and ask him what he intends to do toward lifting the tariff burden off the people of Western Canada. We believe this is an excellent suggestion, and it would be wise for not only the delegates themselves to send such a message to Mr. Borden, but for every man in the West to do likewise. It would be wise to let the government realize that the farmers of the West are standing behind the policy laid down in the House of Commons on December 16, 1910. Let us hope that Premier Borden will be inundated with letters and telegrams on December 16, asking him to assist in lifting the burden off the backs of the people of the Prairie Provinces.

THE NEED OF REAL PROGRESS

In this issue of The Guide we have tried to keep to the front the spirit of progress. Other journals, in publishing Progress numbers, lay emphasis upon the rapid growth of population, the great development of cities and towns, and the expansion of railways and commercial industries. We would not in any way belittle the importance of these features of our national life, but we feel that there are other points deserving of first mention. The great question of the true progress of the West, to our mind, is "Are the conditions surrounding the men, women and children on the land conducive to the building up of happy, prosperous and permanent homes?" If this can truthfully be answered in the affirmative then all is well, but if not, then there is danger ahead. If it is not well with the people who live on our farms and till the soil, then these conditions are bound to reflect in every phase of our national life. There will not be found in this country this year even a handful of responsible persons who will contend that conditions are as they should be. Business men everywhere are complaining that they cannot collect accounts owing them by farmers. But those same business men as a majority, by their action on September 21, must bear a goodly share of the responsibility for the hard times among the farmers. Above all other years broader markets would have been a blessing to our farmers this year. "What can't be cured must be endured," but it is well for the business men to consider their own responsibility in the matter. These men can see the farmers selling their barley at 40 cents at the local elevators when the same barley in Minneapolis is worth a dollar. Many farmers in Manitoba are shipping their barley to Minneapolis and making a margin of from eight to ten cents profit over local prices, even after paying thirty cents a bushel duty. Wheat is also being

sold across the line at a profit after paying twenty-five cents a bushel duty. The same applies to oats, on which the American duty is 15 cents per bushel. The railway companies fought reciprocity because they wanted to keep traffic going "east and west." Now, where are the Canadian railways of the West today? Hopelessly inadequate. They cannot begin to handle the traffic. Farmers are being held up for weeks to get cars, and thus are forced to sell at low prices and otherwise subjected to heavy loss. The elevator combine fought reciprocity to fill their own pockets, and they are doing it with a vengeance. Had reciprocity been carried, there still would have been all the traffic the Canadian railways could handle and more; farmers would have had better prices all round for their grain; there would have been a sample market established very shortly; the elevator combine would not have been able to rob the farmers, as it has been doing, this fall, and the business men would have been able to collect their accounts more easily. By the defeat of reciprocity, the farmers of the prairie are out of pocket this year from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Who has got this money or will get it? The railways, the elevator combine and the flour milling companies will get the lion's share. When it is considered that the farmers have lost, through bad weather, at least another \$30,000,000, the magnitude of their handicap this year can be approximated. It is appalling; but it is true.

The purchasing power of the farmers of the West is this year reduced by man-made handicaps by far more than the above figures show. This is due to the protective tariff and, further, by the ravages of the land speculator. Now, in the face of these cold hard facts, how will it ever be possible to build up the West to what it should be? Reciprocity is down. But the benefits which it would have brought can be secured otherwise. This is by breaking down the tariff walls that are taxing the farmers to the breaking point; by the regulation of the grain trade to prevent the extortion of the middle men; by compelling the railway companies to give fair and just freight rates, and by the elimination of the land speculator through the taxation of land values. All these are vital problems. They must be solved by the people themselves. If these burdens are not lightened by the present generation they will bear heavier still upon their children and their children's children. It is too serious a problem to be made a political football. No farmer can afford to play the game of politics when there is so much at stake. Let us send up from a united West such a demand for redress and a square deal that nothing will dare withstand it. This is the progress that is needed. This is the work to be done if the people of this great Western country are to enjoy the full blessings of freemen. Here we have a land comprising an empire in extent that will one day be the home of 30,000,000 people. Are these people to be mere pawns in the political and financial world? Or are they to assert themselves and to get the just return for their labors? It is not a trifling matter. It is not to be solved by the politicians, nor by the "captains of industry," but by the great mass of the plain, common people.

In the two recent appointments to the Senate the government has adhered to the time-honored custom of making the Upper Chamber a retreat for broken-down war horses. On the question of Senate reform both parties think alike.

AND THIS A CIVILIZED COUNTRY!

It is quite evident that the people of the West do not realize how heavy is the unjust toll which the railways are levying upon them every year. We do not believe in attacking the railway companies without cause, but we do believe that the Canadian railways have no right to discriminate against the people of the West. To prove that they are doing so, it is only necessary to compare the freight rates in the West with those on the same railways in the East and with the American railways to the South. No one ever accused the railway companies of the United States of philanthropy in connection with their business. The figures we quote were published by the Free Press, and the proof of their accuracy is that none of the railways have ever dared to challenge them. For instance, let us look at the difference in the freight on carloads of lumber charged by the C.P.R. on its Eastern and Western lines. Our readers will see that the mileages are approximately the same, the company is the same, but there is discrimination against the West.

The following are the C.P.R. charges per 100 pounds on carloads of lumber East and West:

From—	Miles	Rate
Chapleau, Ont., to Markstay, Ont.	197	9½c.
Kenora, Ont., to Rathwell, Man.		
(37 per cent. higher)	196	13c.
Algoma, Ont., to Baxter, Ont.	299	12c.
Kenora, Ont., to Shoal Lake, Man.		
(50 per cent. higher)	296	18c.
Algoma, Ont., to Schaw, Ont.	400	13c.
Kenora, Ont., to Oakshela, Sask.		
(69 per cent. higher)	399	22c.
Algoma, Ont., to North Glencoe, Ont.	500	15c.
Kenora, Ont., to Cupar, Sask.		
(80 per cent. higher)	493	27c.
Chapleau, Ont., to N. Thamesville, Ont.	597	16½c.
Kenora, Ont., to Aitkow, Sask.		
(94 per cent. higher)	593	32c.
Chapleau, Ont., to Ste. Anne's, Que.	592	15c.
Kenora, Ont., to Sutherland, Sask.		
(87 per cent. higher)	600	28c.
Chapleau, Ont., to Magog, Que.	700	17c.
Kenora, Ont., to St. Alphege, Sask.		
(76 per cent. higher)	700	30c.
Chapleau, Ont., to Megantic, Que.	788	19c.
Port Arthur, Ont., to Pense, Sask.		
(63 per cent. higher)	797	31c.

As an example of how the above rates work out, let us take two identical 40,000 lbs. carloads of lumber, the first shipped from Chapleau to Ste. Anne's, Que., the other from Kenora to Sutherland, Sask. The freight bill on the first is \$60.00; the freight bill on the other is \$112.00.

Most of us have thought that the action of the lumber combine had put the price of lumber high enough but when the railways add another tribute like this it is easy to see where the consumer gets the heavy end of the load.

Now let us look at the rates in Manitoba as compared with North Dakota. There are a great many more special commodity rates in the adjoining States than there are in this country; the minimum weights for carload shipments are in many cases lower, and there are mixed-car and stop-in-transit privileges allowed by the railways in the adjoining States which are not allowed by the railways in this country. The difference thus made in freight rates may be illustrated by comparing the freight bills on mixed carload shipments of agricultural implements, gasoline engines and binder twine from Brandon, and from Fargo, for corresponding



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against disease, pro-
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mileages. Across the line the railways allow these articles to be reshipped out from local supply points at the remainder of the through rate from the original shipping points. Not so the railways in this country.

The following are the figures for mixed carload shipments, as mentioned above, each car carrying 15,000 pounds of implements, the same of binder twine, and 3,000 pounds of gasoline engines:

	Freight Miles	Bill
From Fargo to Fleming, N.D.	25	\$ 6.60
From Brandon to Souris, or Griswold	25	25.50
Rate from Brandon \$18.90 (or 286 per cent.) higher		
From Fargo to Absaraka, N.D.	31	6.60
From Brandon to Oak Lake, or Switzer Junction	33	29.40
Rate from Brandon \$22.80 (or 345 per cent.) higher		
From Fargo to Page, N.D.	46	9.90
From Brandon to Virden, or Lauder	50	40.20
Rate from Brandon \$30.30 (or 306 per cent.) higher		
From Fargo to Finley, N.D.	73	19.80
From Brandon to Kirkella, or Elva	74	54.30
Rate from Brandon \$34.40 (or 174 per cent.) higher		
From Fargo to McVille, N.D.	98	36.40
From Brandon to Carievale, or Red Jacket	98	69.30
Rate from Brandon \$42.90 (or 162 per cent.) higher		

Just consider what these figures mean. They enter into the cost of living of every man, woman and child in the country. Is there any wonder that the farmers of the West are not wealthy? Yet our governments make no effort to rectify this matter. The railway commission is apparently satisfied to allow this tribute to proceed. But are the people satisfied? Are the people willing to donate so much of their hard-earned money to a few railway magnates? This huge toll does not go to the employees. It goes into the pockets of the big shareholders and speculators. How long must the West remain as the milch cow to fatten the privileged few? How long?

POLITICAL PROGRESS

Noah Webster, a man of much wisdom, insists that the true definition of "Politics" is "the science of government." We wonder how he would define what is known as "politics" in Canada today. He would require a microscope of great strength to discover much science in our politics. With us it is the greatest game in the world. Every intelligent man in Canada knows that the chief legislation on our statute books is not in the interest of the people. The door of opportunity is partially closed to 95 per cent. of the population by laws enacted for the few. Yet we have representative government, so-called. Therefore these laws prevail by the consent of the people. These laws are skilfully designed to make an unequal distribution of wealth. They operate to the end that the greater part of the wealth created by all the people is gathered in by a few. This is no mere theory. It is an indisputable fact. Every man knows it. But, by keeping the people divided against themselves by appeals to prejudice or passion, Special Privilege remains continually in the ascendant. Suppose that a masked highwayman stood at the door of every store in the land, at every railway depot, at every market place, in every quarter section of land, and on every town lot, and, at the point of a woman and child to drop into his hat in cash the equal of 25 per cent. of their purchases or sales. How long would it be tolerated? But the highwayman is there just the same. He is unseen, but his toll is levied with unerring precision. Every man pays the

tribute, no matter whether he be a Conservative or a Liberal. And it is just because so many men are tied to party that this relentless highwayman is allowed to stalk through the land. If just for five years all men could forget that they ever belonged to a political party and would remember only that they were being plundered, the scene would change. No matter under which of the old political parties a man allows himself to be fooled, it costs him just as much. Every great reform has originated with the people and it will always be so. There is no use to look to our governments for relief until popular opinion is strong enough to compel action. Politicians always have their ear to the ground. Let us take care that they hear something from the West, and hear it plainly.

WHY NOT CHANGE IT?

The protected manufacturers, the railway magnates and all the Big Interests of Canada vie with each other in the emphasis with which they declare that the farmer is "the backbone of the country," that upon the prosperity of the farmer depends the prosperity of the nation, and that consequently everything should be done to promote the agricultural industry. We agree with them. At the same time we disagree with them when they maintain that a protective tariff is in the best interests of a "young country in the development stage." The pioneer of every country that is of any use is the farmer, then it is certainly advisable to encourage the farmers to come into the West and to remain here. If farmers really were encouraged in Canada the census returns would not be such sorry reading. What would be the result if the Canadian government could truthfully say to desirable people the world over:

"Welcome to Western Canada! There is vacant land in abundance. Select any land not in use that suits you. You will be asked to pay into the public treasury an annual tax upon the value of your land for public purposes, but no further taxes will be levied upon you. You are free to purchase your implements and the necessities of life in any part of the world where you can buy them cheapest; every assistance will be given to help you place your produce in the best markets under the sun. Your produce and your purchases will be transported to and from the world's markets at cost, and you will be assured of the full value of the product of your labor. Everything in reason will be done to assist you to a prosperous, contented and permanent home for yourself and your family, and it is hoped that you will freely exercise the full duties of citizenship and thus aid in building up the greatest and most prosperous nation the world has yet seen."

What an invitation that would be! What a rush there would be to the land! Homes would spring up everywhere and town and country would develop in proper proportion. But what are the facts? We want men and women on our land. We want them to stay there. How are we encouraging them? Is it not something like this:

"Welcome to Canada! You may have 160 acres of land free of charge—from 25 to 75 miles from the railway—if you have the courage and physique sufficient to remain there for three years. There are millions upon millions of acres of idle land much nearer to the railways, but this land is held out of use by speculators to be increased in value by your labors. You cannot have this land unless you pay the price set upon it by the speculators. You must buy all your implements and practically all the necessities of life in Canada and pay about 25 per cent. more than they are worth; if you purchase these in any other country the government will fine you 25 per cent. upon such purchases. This is what we call our 'protective tariff,' and we have it to make our people prosperous. The railways

in Western Canada will charge you higher rates than anywhere else in the world; forty per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada or in the Western States. The express companies will charge you sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada. The greater portion of what you buy or sell will be controlled by a combine that will prevent you from securing anything like the full value of what you produce. If any improvements are made in these conditions you must make them yourself. You must not complain, however, or you will be criticized. Aside from this everything is splendid. The land is fertile and rich and cheap and the air is absolutely pure and quite free so that you can use all of it you may wish. Of course you may not like these conditions, but if not you can move into the cities and do worse, or you can leave the country. Many others have been compelled to do this before now."

Isn't this about how the matter stands? Yet in the face of this truly absurd condition of affairs we are supposed to be building up a great and prosperous country. Just as long as Special Privilege is able to perpetuate this protective system, and all that it involves, just so long the farmer will have to be content with a mighty small portion of the true return for his labor. We would not by any means discourage farmers from taking up land in the West. We believe these conditions will be remedied. There is no better country in the world than the Prairie Provinces, but many unscrupulous human agencies have combined to withhold from man the bounties provided for him by Nature. Even despite all these burdens many farmers in the West are making good every year, but prosperity would be far more general if these unjust burdens were lifted. If anyone disputes the truth of the above statements, we shall be glad to have their corrections.

If the politicians in the House of Commons should, with one accord, devote their labors for only one session to legislating for the benefit of the common people, what a welcome change there would be. If the eternal sordid and disgusting struggle for personal aggrandizement could be replaced by a sincere regard for the welfare of the people, how quickly the millennium would approach. The curse of partyism overshadows all else. Egotism reigns supreme. If any other man but a politician—and even he must be a loyal party man—should go about the country boasting of his ability, the public would become nauseated. But this is what they expect from a politician.

If the farmers in the West were allowed to use the vacant land that is being held out of use by speculators, there would be no person living more than ten miles from a railway, whereas some are now one hundred miles away. This dog-in-the-manger land policy is making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Now watch the steel trust get another bounty from Ottawa. It would be cheaper to pension all their employees on full salary for life, but that's nothing. The steel barons want the graft and they probably know how to get it.

We have received from the Cockshutt Plow company a reply to our letter of October 24. It arrived too late for publication in this issue, but our readers may look forward to it for next week.

The fact that the railways are bleeding every consumer in Western Canada by extortionate charges has no effect upon our politicians at Ottawa. We wonder why!

The Star of Bethlehem

From Hurlbut's "Story of the Bible"

At the time when the story of the New Testament began, the land of Israel, called also the land of Judea, was ruled by a king named Herod. He was the first of several Herods, who at different times ruled either the whole of the land, or parts of it. But Herod was not the highest ruler. Many years before this time, the Romans, who came from the city of Rome in Italy, had won all the lands around the Great Sea, the sea which was called the Mediterranean; and above King Herod of Judea was the great king at Rome, who was called "Emperor," ruling over all the lands, and over the land of Judea among them. So Herod, though king of Judea, obeyed his over-lord, the emperor at Rome. At the time when this story began, the emperor at Rome was named Augustus Caesar.

At this time the land where the Jews lived was full of people. Jerusalem was its largest city, and in Jerusalem was standing the temple of the Lord, which King Herod had begun to build anew, taking the place of the old Temple built in the time of Zerubbabel, which had long needed repair. There were also many other large cities besides Jerusalem. In the south was Hebron, among the mountains; on the shore of the Great Sea was Gaza, and Joppa, and Casarea. In the middle of the land was Shechem and Samaria; and in the north were Nazareth and Cana; down by the shore of the Sea of Galilee were Tiberias, and Capernaum, and Bethsaida. Far up in the north, at the foot of snowy Mount Hebron, was another Casarea upon the sea-coast, this city was called Casarea-Philippi, or "Philip's Casarea," from the name of one of Herod's sons.

The Angel of the Altar

One day, an old priest named Zacharias was leading the service of worship in the Temple. He was standing in front of the altar of incense, in the Holy Place, and was holding in his hand a censer or cup full of burning coals and incense; while all the people were worshipping in the court of the Temple, outside the court of the priests, where the great altar of burnt-offering stood.

Suddenly Zacharias saw an angel of the Lord, standing on the right side of the altar of incense. He felt a great fear when he saw this strange being, with shining face; but the angel said to him:

"Do not be afraid, Zacharias; for I have come from the Lord to bring you good news. Your wife Elizabeth shall have a son, and you shall name him John. You shall be made glad, for your son John shall bring joy and gladness to many. He shall be great in the sight of the Lord; and he shall never taste wine nor strong drink as long as he lives; but he shall be filled with God's Holy Spirit. He shall lead many of the people of Israel to the Lord, for he shall go before the Lord in the power of Elijah the prophet, as was promised by Malachi, the last of the old prophets. He shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and those who are disobeying the Lord to do His will."

As Zacharias heard these words, he was filled with wonder, and could hardly believe them true. He was now an old man, and his wife Elizabeth was also old; so that they could not expect to have a child. He said to the angel:

"How shall I know that your words are true, for I am an old man, and my wife is old?"

"I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God," said the angel, "and I was sent from the Lord to speak to you, and to bring you this good news. But because you did not believe my words, you shall become dumb, and shall not be able to speak until this which I have said comes to pass."

All this time, the people outside, in the court, were wondering why the priest stayed so long in the Temple. When at last he came out, they found that he could not speak a word; but he made signs to them, to tell them that he had seen a vision in the Temple.

Mary's Holy Visitor

After the days of his service were over, Zacharias went to his own home, which was near Hebron, a city of the priests

among the mountains in the south of Judea. When his wife Elizabeth found that God was soon to give her a child, she was very happy, and praised the Lord. About six months after Zacharias saw the vision in the Temple, the same angel Gabriel was sent from the Lord to a city in the part of the land called Galilee, which was in the north. The city to which the angel was sent was Nazareth. There the angel found a young girl named Mary, who was a cousin to Elizabeth. Mary was soon to be married to a good man who had sprung from the line of King David, though he was not himself a king or a rich man. He was carpenter or woodworker, living in Nazareth, and his name was Joseph. The angel came into the room where Mary was and said to her:

"Hail, woman favored by the Lord; the Lord is with you!"

Mary was surprised at the angel's words, and wondered what they could

and the holy child which you shall have will be called the Son of God."

Then the angel told Mary that her cousin Elizabeth was soon to have a child, through the power of the Lord. And when Mary heard all this she said, "I am the servant of the Lord, to do his will. Let it be to me as you have said."

Mary and Elizabeth

When the angel had given his message and had gone away, Mary rose up in haste, and made a journey to the home of Zacharias and Elizabeth, eighty miles away in the south country. When Elizabeth saw Mary, she was filled with the Spirit of the Lord, and said, "Blessed are you among women, and blessed among men shall be your son! And why is it that the mother of my Lord comes to visit me? Blessed is the woman who believed that the promise of the Lord to her shall be made true!"

Then Mary was filled with the Spirit

of the Lord, and she praised God, and he sang a song of thanks to God, in which he said:

"You, O child, shall be called a prophet of the Most High, to go before the Lord, and to make ready His ways."

When John was growing up, they sent him out into the desert on the south of the land, and there he stayed until the time came for him to preach to the people, for this child became the great prophet John the Baptist.

Joseph's Dream

Soon after the time when John the Baptist was born, Joseph, the carpenter of Nazareth, the husband of Mary, had a dream. In his dream he saw an angel of the Lord standing beside him. The angel said to him:

"Joseph, I have come to tell you, that Mary, the young woman whom you are to marry, will have a son, sent by the Lord God. You shall call his name Jesus, which means 'salvation,' because he shall save his people from their sins."

Joseph knew from this that this coming child was to be the King of Israel, of whom the prophets of the old Testament had spoken so many times.

Soon after Joseph and Mary were married in Nazareth, a command went forth from the emperor, Augustus Caesar, through all the lands of the Roman empire, for all the people to go to the cities and towns from which their families had come, and there to have their names written down upon a list, for the emperor wished a list to be made of all the people under his rule. As both Joseph and Mary had come from the family of David the King, they went together from Nazareth to Bethlehem, there to have their names written upon the list. For you remember that Bethlehem in Judea, six miles south of Jerusalem, was the place where David was born, and where his father's family had lived for many years.

It was a long journey from Nazareth to Bethlehem; down the mountains to the River Jordan, then following the Jordan almost to its end, and then climbing the mountains of Judah to the town of Bethlehem. When Joseph and Mary came to Bethlehem they found the city full of people who, like themselves, had come to have their names enrolled or written upon the list. The inn or hotel was full, and there was no room for them; for no one but themselves knew that this young woman was soon to be the mother of the Lord of all the earth. The best that they could do was to go to a stable, where the cattle were kept. There the little baby was born, and was laid in a manger, where the cattle were fed.

Peace on Earth

On that night some shepherds were tending their sheep in a field near Bethlehem. Suddenly a great light shone upon them, and they saw an angel of the Lord standing before them. They were filled with fear, as they saw how glorious the angel was. But the angel said to them:

"Be not afraid; for behold I bring you news of great joy which shall be to all the people, for there is born to you this day in Bethlehem, the city of David, a Saviour who is Christ the Lord, the anointed king. You may see him there; and may know him by this sign: He is a new-born baby, lying in a manger at the inn."

And they saw that the air around and the sky above them were filled with angels, praising God and singing:

"Glory to God in the highest. And on earth peace among men in whom God is well pleased."

While they looked with wonder, and listened the angels went out of sight as suddenly as they had come. Then the shepherds said, one to another:

"Let us go at once to Bethlehem, and see this wonderful thing that has come to pass, and which the Lord has made known to us."

The Manger Child

Then as quickly as they could go to Bethlehem they went, and found Joseph, the carpenter of Nazareth, and his young wife Mary, and the little baby lying in the manger.

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THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM

mean. Then the angel spoke again, and said:

"Do not be afraid, Mary. The Lord has given to you His favor, and has chosen you to be the mother of a son whose name shall be Jesus, which means 'salvation,' because He shall save His people from their sins. He shall be great; and shall be called the Son of God; and the Lord shall give to Him the throne of His father David. He shall be a king; and shall reign over the people of God forever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end."

But Mary could not see how all this was to come to pass. And the angel said to her:

"The Holy Spirit shall come upon you;

of the Lord, and broke out into a song of praise. She stayed with Elizabeth for nearly three months, and then went again to her home at Nazareth.

John the Baptist

As the angel had said, to the aged woman Elizabeth was given a son. They were going to name him Zacharias, after his father. But his mother said, "No, his name shall be John."

"Why," they said, "none of your family has ever been named John."

They asked his father Zacharias, by signs, what name he wished to be given to the child. He asked for something to write upon; and when they brought it he wrote, "His name is John."

What the Bible Means to Me

What Prayer Means to Me

By DR. GRENFELL

The Famous Labrador Missionary

For the past twenty-five years my life has been as much that of a sailor as a surgeon. While carrying on medical missionary work with a small floating hospital vessel, I have had to be in command largely because it saved me expense. The responsibility for the safety of the ship has rested upon myself, and the navigation has often been an anxious task. My apprenticeship in this work was served in the Irish Channel, where every summer during our long vacation we hired a sloop for cruising. I was younger then, and responsibility rested lightly on my shoulders. The realization of it was not perceptibly increased by the fact that my amateur crew, if possible, knew less of the art than I did myself. We were on pleasure bent; charts were good; ports were not very far apart.

But even on these fair weather cruises I can call to mind occasions on which the necessity for knowing our exact position accurately loomed up very large, where it became a matter of real importance to know at once which way to head our little craft to reach a "haven where we would be."

True Friends

At these times more than intuitive knowledge was called for, and in haste we had to haul out our neglected chart and puzzle over its reliable guide marks, to take down from its forgotten place the book of coast directions and try to gain hurriedly some help from its wise counsels. The compass now became a trusty friend, and log line and lead line were unearthed from their hiding places, and called on to assist us now that we were in difficulties. All the help we needed was to be had from these if we did our share in seeking it, and on the occasions I refer to we recognized that we needed it badly enough. Consulted, however, suddenly, they seemed reluctant to give their best clearly to us, and we found ourselves sincerely sorry we had not familiarized ourselves with them better while all went well with us.

Of late years, however, I have been cruising in the wider waters of the North Atlantic. Here the coast line is badly charted and the maps practically useless, though they are numerous and varied. It is almost devoid of any guiding lights, and there is not a single artificially improved anchorage. The book of directions is as out of date as the Apocrypha. Fogs frequent the coast all the year round, and as if that were not enough, a never-ending stream of Arctic ice, now in huge mountains and now in dangerous transparent level sheets, besets the whole of the seaboard. One might well be forgiven for saying, "Oh, there navigation as a science is impossible, safety is the sport of chance, success is as likely to come to the indifferent as to the worker."

No Human Aid

Every one, even the youngest, has to recognize at times that in these waters he has reached the limits of his own resources, and is face to face with the fact that he has no clew to his position or to the direction he ought to go.

How many times have I walked to and fro to the small chart-room trying in vain to make the miserably inefficient chart tally with the contour of the frowning cliffs that faced me, all to no purpose. Sorrowfully I have wound up by confessing that I was literally and hopelessly at sea.

What at such times would not any wise man give for a reliable chart and sailing directions, for a great lighthouse with four gleaming glass windows with whose friendly rays he was familiar! In the stygian darkness of the fog and night, what would such a thing mean to any soul that wasn't dead, or who believed that the reaching of the safety of a haven beyond was largely dependent on his own actions!

Since 1883 I have been consciously trying so to sail on the ocean of life as to keep ever heading towards that haven, which something within assures me exists beyond the bound of time and space. God knows it has not been all calm seas and sunny skies on the voyage; there have been head winds and fogs and ice. Yes, there have been also shoals and reefs and storms. All have had their share in forming the devious wake the years have left behind me. Think what the chart of life has meant, still means, must ever mean to me. It seems to me it must mean just the same to any man faring forth on the same venture. Its inconceivable value will only fade when I have crossed the last bar and met my Pilot face to face.

An Up-to-date Guide

The Bible is no mere epistle, or collection of epigrammatic truths, no mere book of irreproachable maxims and platitudes, no mythical chronicle of mar-

preachers and poets, priests and kings—a love so abounding it finds room for a murderous, adulterous king, a poor fallen, outcast harlot; a book that shows how lepers can be cleansed and lame men made to walk, and blind men made to see, and dead men quickened into life; how this new life makes unlearned men wise and cowards brave and sordid men unselfish. It is a book of infinite hope, a book that is satisfied with faith where my knowledge can't reach, a book from cover to cover soaked with and exuding God's abounding love to us His creatures, a book written so that all men may understand enough of it to learn to love it and find salvation in it, and yet a book so profound that it becomes more and more a veritable bottomless mine of wealth, and an unending spring of living water to him who by faith can take it for what it claims to be.

Bible Rebukes Him

I acknowledge that the Bible often

real meaning of Via Crucis. But I haven't a shadow of a doubt it is a further proof of the inspiration of this Book of Books.

And so it is all through. I love it more every day because I value it more as a lamp to my path and a light to my feet. Almost daily some fresh experience strengthens my conviction of its more than human wisdom. My love grows for it proportionately as I understand it better. I hope I may not be misunderstood when I confess I regard it as God speaking to me, though my head is so thick, or my heart so dull, I don't always catch His meaning. Yes, sometimes I do wake up to find some new version has left out of the Bible some portion I liked, as not being justified from all the various codices. It never disturbs me, for I find lots left. And even if John didn't write John, and Mark didn't write Mark, and Paul didn't write his letter to the Thessalonians, I simply take it some one else wrote it, who had God's inspirations, but who allowed, willingly or unwillingly, John, Mark and Paul to have the credit of it through the ages.

Filled with Admiration

The admiration for it comes exactly as does my admiration for the Marconi wireless installation on my little steamer; somehow from somewhere it brings news to me that I couldn't get otherwise, and I find by experience that news is always true news.—Who invented wireless telegraphy, whether Clerk Maxwell or Signor Marconi, doesn't trouble me, any more than how the engine a hundred miles away spells English to me at sea through fog and dark. The only person that is likely to mind should be Marconi. I suspect Clerk Maxwell doesn't know and I know I don't.

I own a beautiful little black spaniel, that goes everywhere I go. He is a regular little chum. He does everything but talk to me, and I can generally understand him without that. He is a real little optimist, and he cheers me up a hundred times. He is a truer and more valued friend than many on two legs that I have known, and who could talk only too much. He saved my life by his intelligence when out on an ice pan when I had no other chance left me. He was just as cheerful, facing death out there with me, as when he sits up by my knee for his breakfast. All I can say is I love the little fellow.

I've often thought my Bible means all this to me—with the further advantage of its being able to speak to me, of always being wise in its speech, and never leaving me sorry it had spoken. I can't understand all it says at the time, so I just go on trusting it as I do my spaniel, till it becomes plain.

Answering the Bible

I have always had a habit of scribbling on the margin of my Bible any helpful thought that comes to me from it as I read it, or hear some one else expound it. I love a Bible reading ten times better than any sermon, and always did. I've tramped many miles to hear Joseph Parker's Sunday morning Bible talk. The editor of the "People's Bible" had always something to say to the people. I wouldn't ride in trolleys on Sundays, but I was glad to walk a few miles for what he gave me. Writing in one's Bible feels like answering it. It seems to me to be keeping up a conversation. One's notes are often trivial and sometimes one feels ashamed of them on looking back after a lapse of time. But as a particular copy gets filled up and illegible, it is easy to purchase a new one. In these days even soft covered pocket editions are cheap.

I have no sentiment about one old copy, and the markings themselves generally are so far from satisfying me the next time I come to the same passage,

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ANGELS

[Painting by Reynolds]

vels that occurred in a musty past. It is a living, ever up-to-date guide-book, a storehouse of all necessary wisdom. It is written in the history of men's lives, who fought exactly the battles I have to fight, who faced the same difficulties, temptations and doubts that I have to face, who tried to overcome, but were often themselves vanquished exactly as I am conscious of having tried and failed.

But it is the one storehouse of practical truths that I want, for I see that the men God loved were only the prototypes of myself, weak men like Moses made strong, fainting men like Elijah made courageous, fallen men like David raised up, a book in which saints are ever made out of sinners; a book recording an abounding love forgiving sin, a love that accepts much of every kind, soldiers and sailors, rich men and poor, wise men and foolish, traders and mechanics,

seems to rebuke me. I sometimes find it a hard master, bidding me do things that at the time I hate to do, go to places I certainly should not seek myself, and leave undone things themselves innocent and that I by no means condemn in others. The Bible seems to me to have forestalled Lord Lister, who taught that scrupulous and apparently ridiculously unnecessary precautions for cleanliness were the only safe road when human life was at stake. Asepsis is ever an apparently expensive rule to follow. But my experience has been that the Bible has not taken any unnecessary position in calling for clean Christians as more important than orthodox ones, in calling for fidelity to a spotless Christ, in insisting on purity of heart as a prime essential for an acceptable servant, rather than on any correct intellectual apprehension.

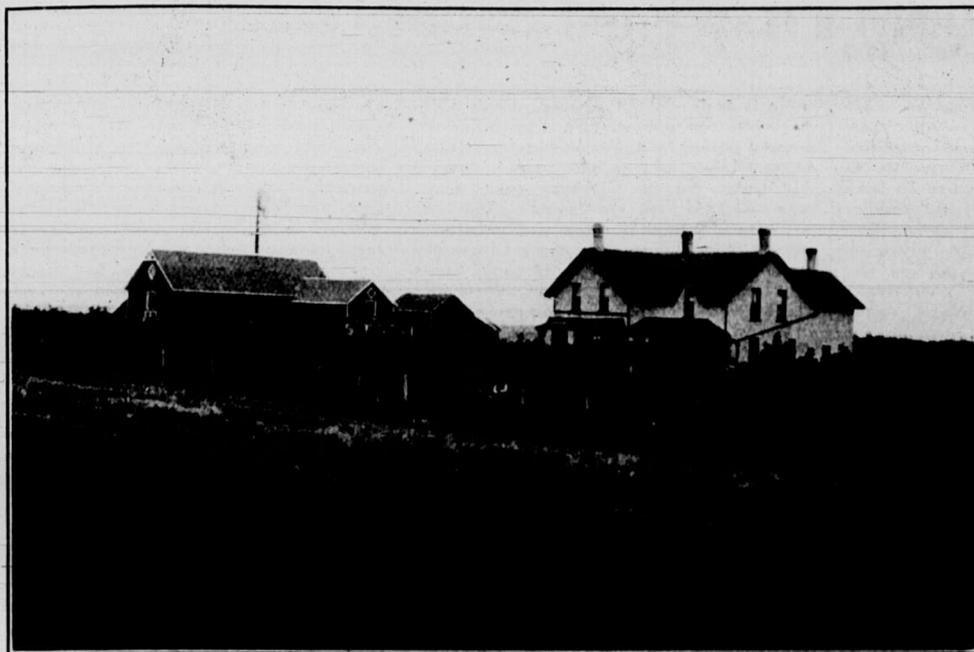
I know this is hard. It is to me the

De

Progress in Western Agriculture

By A. F. MANTLE

Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan



Farm home of A. E. Wilson, an old timer of the Indian Head district in Saskatchewan. Mr. Wilson is reeve of the Rural Municipality of Indian Head. Evidently some of his profits have been "crystallized" in improved home surroundings

man. Formerly it was generally regarded as an incubus on the work of summer season. Its plowing was left to the latest date possible, and it received little or no attention before or after. It was a fallow chiefly because there was no time to fix it up and sow seed on it, or because it was so absolutely foul with weeds and rubbish as to be incapable of sustaining any other crop. Now it is the principal item in the summer's work on our best farms. While producing no revenue that season, its possibilities for the next and the next again are seen to be so great as to demand first place for it in the season's work. Away back the fall before it is double disced or lightly plowed, and at the earliest possible date after seeding it is well and deeply plowed and harrowed, perhaps packed,

immediately. Thereafter it is harrowed, cultivated, disced and packed as the occasion seems to demand, at frequent intervals. The result is a guarantee for the next season against everything but hail and frost. Hail can be insured against and frost can usually be headed off in other ways. What a conception is this of the summer-fallow compared with that commonly held even a decade ago! What progress it reveals! Yet there is not as much progress as we should like. Too many practice the old method, if they do not profess the old theories. It may be due to bad management, but the result is the same.

We look eagerly for the day when still further progress shall have been made in respect to this question of the summer-fallow. We want to see it done away with altogether and in its place a three or five year rotation which will give us a crop of roots or corn or pease or alfalfa instead of the wasteful and costly fallow which must be handled thoroughly to give results in the immediate future but which, being handled well, is the more disastrous in the long run. If we must retain the fallow for moisture storing purposes, then we look for progress in its treatment by the introduction of the "golden hoof" during the late summer as a substitute for packer and disc and cultivator. This would mean less expense for cultivation, less drifting, less straw, earlier ripening, and profit from the stock fed on it—surely a five fold measure of progress greatly to be desired. But the fact that there are calls for science to lead the way to further developments need not blind us to the very evident progress that has been made. More men today than ever before understand and give effect to the principles underlying the summer-fallow.

The Seed Question

Progress in respect to the use of good seed must be apparent to the most casual observer, and should scarcely need to be more than mentioned. For lack of means to finance the purchase of better seed, many farmers each year use seed that they know to be inferior. From sheer laziness and indifference many others neglect to dress up grain that would make excellent seed, or to secure such seed when they can readily afford. Notwithstanding these facts, though, the increasing number and usefulness of the seed fairs, the full page advertisements of home grown seed grain, the numerous inquiries that reach the colleges and departments of agriculture all testify to the progress that is being made in the work of improving our grain through the seed.

Not only are we progressing along the line of improvement of seed by mechanical selection—the fanning mill—but we are coming to realize that

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Clydesdale stallion "Duke of Barceski," a Champion of many fairs. This horse illustrates the progress that is being made in an important branch of farming

We are making progress along three distinct lines of endeavor in our Western agriculture—production, marketing and home-making. And it is well that this is so, for increased production and improved products if not accompanied by better marketing facilities and larger markets, can only mean more grief for the producer and money in someone else's pockets. Then, again, if progress is being made in production and marketing, and the resulting profits are not being invested in the welfare of the family or crystallized in improved home surroundings, all our progress is in vain. It is progress in material things alone, and we are only in the position of the rich man in the parable who could make no better use of his means than to pull down his barns and build greater. But when the profits arising from progress in production are conserved by progress in marketing, and become the means of progress in physical, social, intellectual and spiritual well-being, then are we making progress indeed.

Now these are general statements and the man with a jaundiced outlook on life and agriculture will say "prove them!" He sees only spreading weeds, blowing fields and empty barns on our farms, grasping middlemen and crooked stock doctors off them, and rampant materialism in the home. True, all these exist and are much in evidence, but they are not the proofs that no progress is being made. On the other hand, they are the call to arms for true men, the argument for progress, and the surety that progress will be made—for we advance only by overcoming obstacles.

Improved Methods

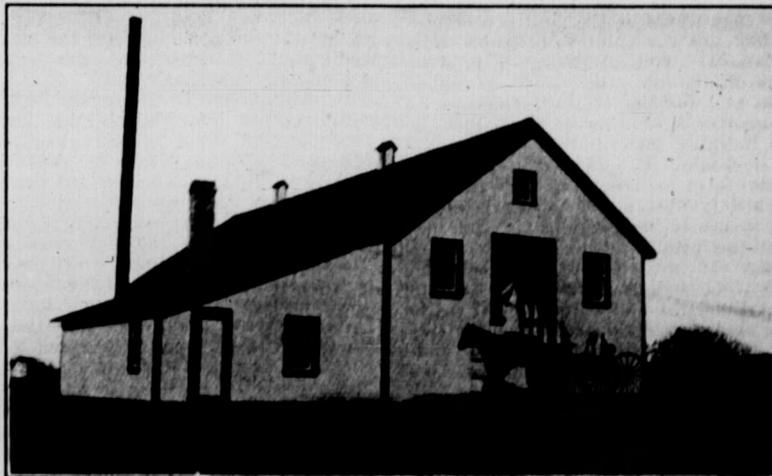
What, then, are the signs of progress in the realm of production? We shall name and discuss briefly only three—the widespread introduction of farm tractors, the great advance in the attitude toward and treatment of summer-fallows, and the demand for good seed of better varieties. Many others might be named, but these three are important and will serve for examples.

We do not relish the thought of horseless farms, but welcome the advent of the tractor that will relieve our horses of the slavish part of their work, permit us to reduce their numbers and take better care of those we retain, and enable us in the end, if not during the transition period, to plow our summer-fallows deeper and better. The horseless farm is neither desirable nor probable. The horse has been too good a friend to man for too long, and is too

useful as a source of power for certain kinds of work ever to lose his place on our farms. But that is no reason why we should not do by mechanical power those forms of farm work that can best be done that way. In threshing operations man was displaced by the horse, and has never regretted it (at least those of us who have ever swung the flail have no regret); the horse in turn was displaced by the steam traction engine, and neither the horse nor man regret it; now the steam is being largely displaced by the gasoline tractor, and no farmer regrets it; perhaps soon the tractor will give place to the electric motor. Why, then, need there be any sentimental regrets or doubts about displacing the horse as a source of power for breaking sod and plowing summer-fallow?

The Summer-Fallow

The summer fallow has passed from the place of last to that of first importance on the farm of the progressive



This co-operatively owned and government operated creamery is an illustration of improved market conditions

Co-operation for Western Farmers

By J. W. WARD

Of all the agencies which are at work to elevate those who labor with their hands, in physical condition, in social dignity, and in those moral and intellectual qualities on which both the others are ultimately dependent, there is none so promising as the co-operative movement.—John Stuart Mill

Country life will never be what it should, and the farmers of Canada will never hold their proper place in the world until the agricultural industry is organized to the same degree of perfection as the industries which are carried on in the towns and cities. The progress of science and invention during the past few decades has brought about an industrial revolution, in which the individual handicraftsman has given place to the manufacturer on a large scale, the small shop keeper has given way to the large department store, and the small local grist mill, driven by stream or wind, has been displaced by huge rolling mills, operated by steam or electric power and counting their product by thousands of barrels per day. Organization is the keynote of the age and is as essential to the success of the farmer as to any other commercial pursuit.

Years ago, when the average farmer provided largely for himself, the market was a very secondary consideration. He produced his own food and to a large extent his own clothes. He got out his own wood for fuel and did not patronize either the coal barons or the Standard Oil Company. He built his own house and was little concerned about the price of lumber. He often made his own nails or did not use any. He threshed his own grain and often ground his own flour. He was very apt to have dealings with Indians. Now he deals with bankers, commission men, and manufacturers' agents. They are organized; he is not. He produces for the market, and gets his supplies through trade in the commercial marts of the world.

Organized versus Unorganized

But while other industries have been brought to a high stage of organization, the farmers' business has remained to a large extent unorganized. When the farmer buys he buys from a well organized manufacturing company through organized wholesalers and organized retailers. When he sells, he sells as an individual to organized middlemen, and the unorganized are always at the mercy of the organized. If our Western farmers received the full value of what they produce, they would be the most prosperous, as they are the most industrious class in Canada. Agriculture would then be as profitable as other business enterprises and the life of the farmer would be equal in most respects to that of the city business man and in many ways far surpassing it. Then men would be on the farm to live there, and to bring up their families in the most wholesome and favorable surroundings. Now, men go on the farm to make as much money as they can in the shortest possible time, submitting themselves and their families to hardships and monotonous toil in the hope that it will not be long before they can retire to the city and enjoy the comforts which are impossible on the farm under present conditions. And in that most of them are disappointed.

But there is hope for better things. Organization and co-operation may yet be made the salvation of the agriculturist. Through co-operative marketing, the farmer may get more for his produce;

through co-operative buying, he may get his supplies more cheaply and at the same time the consumer of his produce will not be required to pay any more, nor the producer of his supplies to take less. The excessive profits of the middlemen, which are an unnecessary drain upon consumer and producer alike, must be eliminated. The producer must get the full value of his product and the consumer must be supplied at cost.

We Were "Stung"

For instance: I went to a butcher shop in Winnipeg the other day and bought a chicken which cost me 28 cents a pound rough plucked but not drawn. From the market page of The Guide I saw that the packers and dealers in the city were then paying 14 cents a pound, live weight, for spring chickens. Some farmer's wife, apparently, had put an egg under a hen and cared for the chick from the time it emerged into this wonderful world, fed it, caught it, put it in a box, sent her husband off to the station with it, and paid the express charges

poorest kind of front quarters to 25 cents a pound for porterhouse steak, and 65 cents a pound for tenderloin steak. Then take wheat and bread. On Nov. 6 Manitoba No. 2 Northern cash wheat was \$1.12 $\frac{3}{4}$ at Liverpool. At Fort William it was 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents and at interior points it was from ten cents to twenty cents less. That is from 27 to 37 cents less than in England. Bread, one would think, would be correspondingly cheaper in Western Canada than in England. But any one who thinks that, is wrong. Bread made from Canadian wheat, and flour made in Western Canada, are cheaper in England than in Western Canada. After studying comparative prices in Western Canada, in Great Britain, in the United States and other countries, one can come to no other conclusion than that the difference between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays is greater in Western Canada than in any other part of the Anglo-Saxon world. That difference in price goes to the middlemen and except so far as it pays the legitimate cost of distribution,

is subscribed. Meanwhile many farmers throughout the West are purchasing supplies co-operatively by clubbing together for the purchase of binder twine, lumber, binders, coal, flour, wire and the like, and the results of this co-operative action have been most satisfactory, large savings being effected and the best quality being secured. Co-operative dairying has been established in Saskatchewan with the assistance of the provincial government, and there are now nine co-operatively owned and government operated dairies in the province, which during the six months ending Oct. 31, 1911, produced 702,801 lbs of butter.

There are also a few co-operative stores in the West, organized, owing to the lack of co-operative legislation, as joint stock companies, and in Eastern Canada there are a number of these as well as co-operative fruit growers' associations and cheese factories and dairies. In the province of Saskatchewan we now also have the beginning of a co-operative elevator system, which will handle the farmers' grain at country points, and of which great things are expected.

Co-operation in Europe

Canada, however, is at present far behind the European countries in co-operative enterprise. In Great Britain two and a half million families purchase their supplies at cost through co-operative stores. Behind these retail stores are the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale. They have their own tea plantations, their own flour mills, their own shoe and furniture factories, they make their own soap, and produce many other necessities of life. The co-operators provide their own capital, but accept new members on a first payment of sixpence or one shilling and after paying interest at five per cent. on capital, the remaining profits

Courtesy G. T. P. Rly.



THE MAN WITH THE HOE
Strawberries on farm of S. C. Weeks, Kitsumkalum Valley, B.C.

to send it to town and then somebody, or several somebodies, for killing that chicken and removing a few of its feathers, got just exactly as much as she did out of it. It didn't seem right, so I called up two packing concerns and a firm of dealers and asked them to explain. They told me I had been "stung." Perhaps so, but the chicken was worth the money, and I think the farmer's wife was "stung" a good deal worse than I was.

In milk, there is the same disparity between the price which the farmer gets and that which the consumer pays. Many farmers in Manitoba ship their milk to Winnipeg and get 20 cents a gallon for it after paying express. The dealers deliver to the consumers in bottles at 10 cents a quart, just double the price. The same applies to almost every product of the farm, to a greater or lesser extent. The bulk of the fat cattle marketed in Winnipeg are at the present time yielding the farmer from three to three and a half cents per pound live weight, less freight and commission. Only the choicest animals bring five cents a pound, and they are not killed in Winnipeg but are exported to Great Britain.

But Beef is Dear

The price of beef in Winnipeg butcher shops is from 10 cents a pound for the

which accounts for only a fraction of it, it is an absolute waste. Co-operation will save this waste and keep it for the use of the producer and the consumer, and since the farmer is both producer and consumer it is particularly in his interests to organize co-operatively.

What Has Been Done

To some extent this is being done both in Eastern and Western Canada, the greatest co-operative marketing concern of this country, being the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which has a membership of over 12,000 Western farmers. The company is rapidly becoming a dominating factor in raising the price of grain on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, causing competition among grain buyers, which has kept prices several cents a bushel higher than they otherwise would have been. What the Grain Growers' Grain Company is doing for the farmers of Western Canada is told elsewhere in this number of The Guide, so that it is unnecessary to make further reference to it here except to note with satisfaction that the company has announced that it is prepared to extend the co-operative principle to the marketing of other products, and the supplying of necessities, such as coal, lumber, fruit, flour, etc., as soon as the necessary additional capital

are returned to the members according to the amount of their purchases. Sales are made at the same prices as are charged by other stores, and at the end of each quarter, the co-operators receive in addition to the interest on the capital they have invested a dividend of from five to twenty per cent. on the amount of their purchases. In Ireland the agricultural industry is being revived through the greater profits secured by co-operative production, marketing and purchase. The farmers of Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden and other countries are saving themselves immense sums annually, by the same methods, and Denmark, which a few years ago was practically a barren country, has been transformed into one of the most productive and progressive of European states, by the application of co-operative methods to almost every side of the agricultural industry, from the purchase of land and the securing of credit, to the supplying of machinery and the marketing of butter, eggs, bacon and other products on the English market. Without co-operation the Danish farmer could not exist. With its aid he prospers.

"Wherever agricultural co-operation has become established," says Mr. S. E. Todd, B.S.A., in a bulletin on agri-

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While many farmers are purchasing by dubbing to of binder twine, flour, wire and the of this co-operative most satisfactory, ected and the best d. Co-operative blished in Saskat- stance of the pro- and there are now wned and govern- in the province, months ending Oct. 801 lbs of butter. co-operative stores, owing to the lack ion, as joint stock tern Canada there se as well as co- s' associations and dairies. In the wan we now also of a co-operative h will handle the try points, and of hich great things e expected.

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An Engine of Democracy

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

By FRED W. GREEN, Secretary

From the time the prairie regions were opened to settlement in the year 1882, by the construction of the C.P.R., there was carried on a great agricultural experiment, with new discoveries of hidden possibilities, in each succeeding year. Saskatchewan, the once great, lone land, not thought to be fit for settlement, has proved to be a most magnificent national agricultural heritage. This is largely the result of a persistent tenacious struggle against adverse conditions on the part of the pioneer settlers, and has culminated in a skilled adaption of science to agricultural production, which in turn has caused development in transportation, storage systems, and mediums of exchange which has attracted world-wide attention.

The early settlers were mostly British born, from older parts of Canada and the British Isles, attracted by the possibilities in the laying of the steel of Canada's national confederating railway and the "Go West" spirit. They were distributed like a thin red line across the prairie, to take part in nationalizing the Canadian Dominion and to face the problems involved in the transition from pioneer conditions to modern civilization. Foundations of a new social fabric were to be laid. Old associations had been broken up, new ones were to be formed. Old homes were left behind, new ones to be constructed. Old organizations likewise left new ones an absolute necessity. Families, home-building, schools, churches, municipal and provincial institutions all had to be established. Associations, unions, corporations, and co-operation had to be instituted.

A Huge Combination

As soon as the prairie began to respond to settlers' efforts, the railways saw the necessity for grain storage facilities along their lines. To establish these, rather than build suitable warehouses themselves, they entered into an agreement with certain capitalists, the capitalists to erect elevators of a certain capacity, the railway company to refuse to give sites for warehouses of a smaller size, and permit no direct loading into cars, and thus force all grain to pass through this system. Capital was not slow to take advantage of this, and an elevator system was created. For a time space in these elevators was given to local merchants who competed with each other for the business. But very shortly the elevator owners formed an association and arrived at an agreement which put an end to all competition between dealers and elevator owners, resulting in short weights, lowering of grades, lowering of prices and every advantage possible being taken of the farmer's position. Angry protests began to be heard at every wayside inn and shipping point. Public meetings were held and a strong agitation went on to such an extent that the federal Parliament was induced, in 1900, to introduce legislation, and the Manitoba Grain Act was enacted, by which the whole grain trade of the West was brought under governmental control and supervision, and a warehouse commissioner appointed.

Immediately after this the grain dealers and elevator men, as a counter-move, undertook to more fully perfect their organization, and the North-west Elevator association came into being, and shortly after was still further strengthened by the formation of the North-west Grain Dealers' association, every member joining having to subscribe to their constitution and by-laws which provided several penal clauses. One result of this was the removal of street buyers from the interior, an agreement as to price to be paid at all shipping points wired out from a central office, receipts were pooled in the endeavor to reduce the grain trade of the entire West, to one huge monopoly. The

purpose of the Manitoba Grain Act was to free the farmer from these exactions by giving him the privilege to load cars through smaller warehouses, or by any other instrument he might choose to use, if perchance he might thus evade the dealers' exactions. Owing to the agreement the railways had with the capitalists for elevator construction, and because it evidently suited both

the grain growers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of their grain.

(c). To suggest to Parliament from time to time as it is found necessary, through duly appointed delegates, the passing of any new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

The membership fee should be not less than \$1.00, half of which should be sent to the central body.

In pursuance of this, the first three conventions were held at Indian Head, the fourth at Regina, with President W. R. Motherwell presiding, the next five at Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn and Prince Albert, respectively, presided over by E. N. Hopkins, of U.E.L. stock, and the tenth at Regina with F. M. Gates, an educated Englishman, in the chair.

Public Bins Looted

The storm centre at these conventions was the Grain Inspection Act and the elevator systems, both interior and terminal. The main idea of these systems was to make possible shipment of grain in bulk, with government guarantee of standard grades. Grain was taken from the farmer by the government and graded into public bins, but these bins were owned and operated by the combination above referred to (subject to whatever supervisory control the inspection department was able to exercise) from whose exactions the growers of grain were trying to escape. The growers claimed that these speculating owners and operators of these public bins into whose custody the grain was thus delivered, did mix and manipulate the grain while in their charge, making much money thereby at the expense of the grower. For a long time the inspection department denied the possibility of this, but recently, owing to revelations and evidence submitted by the organized efforts of the growers and assistance of the department of trade and commerce, most of the charges have been traced home, and now the inspection department are agreed the growers' contention is correct, inspection does not inspect, and that if the inspection system is to be maintained, nothing short of complete removal of dealers in



F. W. GREEN, Secretary

railways, grain dealers and bankers to maintain this monopoly system, all these legal enactments in favor of individual freedom of shipment have been vigorously opposed by them, in spirit, at least. Farmers have been in a continual warfare with them. No rugby game has been more strenuous. The valley of death through which the Light Brigade passed was not more real than the valley of tactics reverted to by this combination to keep the farmer from securing his rights in this privilege of freedom of shipment.

Farmers Awakening

Leading men in the province soon saw the absolute necessity for organized effort to combat this outrageous treatment meted out to farmers. Some gentlemen of Indian Head, led on by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, our present minister of agriculture, G. H. V. Bulyea, who was then minister of agriculture, and now lieutenant-governor of Alberta, R. S. Lake, then a member of the legislative assembly, undertook to assist in the formation of an organization. Notices were sent to all the agricultural societies in the province to send delegates to meet at Indian Head on December 2, 1901, and as a result, the present organization was formed.

A constitution was drafted which proposed that the organization was to be composed of local and central associations with executive officers for each. The locals to embody grain growers in the vicinity of each shipping point, to hold meetings at convenient periods, to discuss conditions, to act in self-defence at local points. They were also to appoint delegates in proportion to one per each ten members to attend the general convention once a year, out of which a central executive should be chosen, which should endeavor to secure what the convention should direct in matters of general interest.

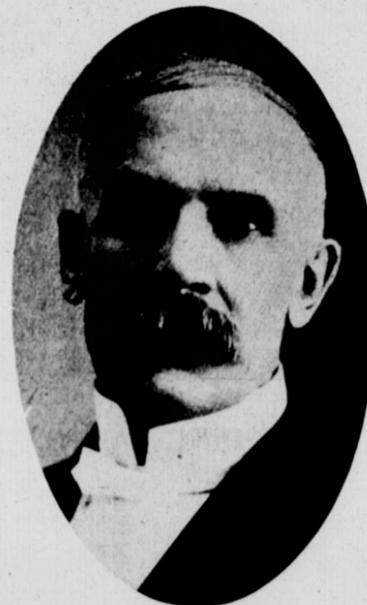
The constitution set forth that:

1. The name should be The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

2. The objects:

(a). To forward the interests of the grain growers in every honorable and legitimate way.

(b). To watch legislation relating to



E. N. HOPKINS, Hon. President

grain from operation of the public bins will enable the government to guarantee the integrity of the grades and adequately protect the grower, and this the growers claim can only be done by government ownership and operation of the public bins and equipment.

But perhaps the keenest debates have gathered around who shall own and operate "initial elevators." In the

conventions of 1904-5-6-7-8-9 and 10 debates took place on this matter, which attracted attention over the whole Dominion, and the Saskatchewan provincial government was at last persuaded to bring in a bill providing for a loan of 85 per cent. of the cost on all elevators to a co-operative company composed of Grain Growers formed at each shipping point, on the principle of the maximum amount of local control consistent with ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board. This company, which is now in operation in the experimental stage, has power by the Act to deal in all farm equipment and produce. The desire for co-operation so strongly pervades the minds of our members throughout, and so keen is their expressed desire to escape the ever-grasping propensities of traders that nothing short of this would satisfy.

During the trip of Sir Wilfrid Laurier through the West in 1910 large delegations of our members met him and presented memorials at every point at which he spoke, setting forth existing evils and remedies prayed for. Likewise during the trip of R. L. Borden, who also was met and to whom, also, were petitions presented. Most of these reforms are promised.

Life Membership

A life membership has been introduced, putting into the association some of the advantages of a company. This will provide a permanent income, the life fees going into a trust fund amply secured and invested, the income therefrom only to be used for carrying on the work of the association. The life fee will produce, at five per cent. interest, the same amount annually as is paid by the voluntary annual members to the central body, thus every man joining as a life member is a member for all time, the invested fee paying his dues.

Presentation to King

A delegate was sent to the coronation ceremonies to see and hear and bring word to the rank and file of the members some idea of the crowning of His Majesty the King, and the general display of power and loyalty, that the members might have their own view of its meaning and worth. He also carried with him from the association a splendid memento to His Majesty, emblematic of our industry, with a loyal address setting forth their appreciation of the Empire's ideals as well as the freedom and security guaranteed. This was presented to His Majesty the King by Lord Strathcona, and a gracious reply received.

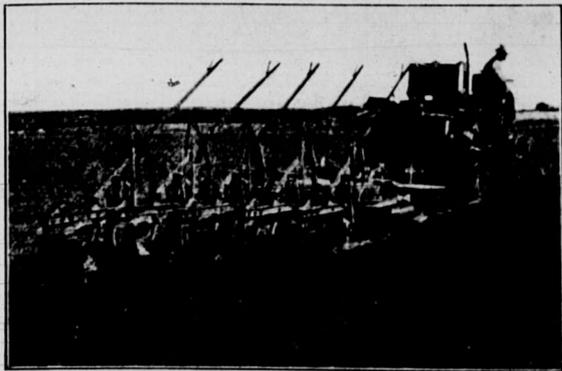
The Business of Grain Growing

At the second annual convention in 1902 the president, W. R. Motherwell, declared "There never was a greater need of organization amongst grain growers than at that time. The Manitoba Grain Act provided a measure of relief if enforced, but by reason of misconception, misinterpretation and a desire to completely ignore it on the part of our rivals, farmers are deprived of its benefit. Legislation will not bring relief unless enforced. Who is to enforce the law? As matters stand at present it would appear to devolve upon those who suffer most. The individual cannot, however, combat his organized rivals and this is where the necessity of our organization comes in."

He recommended in future work that more responsibility and opportunity for activity be placed in the hands of the local associations, and also recommended the appointment of a central corresponding secretary. In the development of this idea a central headquarters has been established and locals given a free hand. Regular meetings have been advocated and in many cases adopted. In consequence of this, know-

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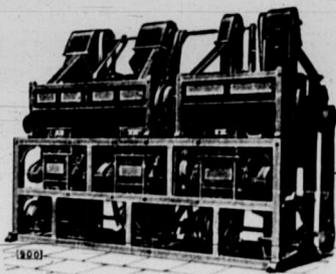
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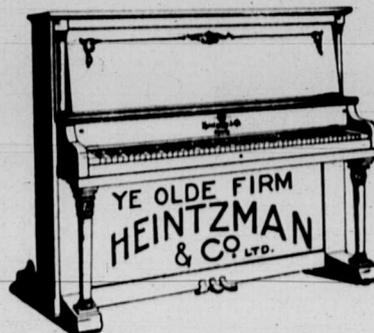
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Apple Growing in Manitoba

By A. P. STEVENSON

NOTE.—Those who believe that fruit cannot be grown on the prairies will be interested to know what Mr. Stevenson has accomplished on his farm at Dunston, Manitoba

The growing of apples in this province has been attempted from its earliest settlement, but the peculiar and, at times, severe climatic conditions prevailing with us have been the cause of much discouragement to the early pioneers of this work, consequently the belief became general that apples could not be grown anywhere in the West. We planted our first apple trees in Manitoba in 1874, of varieties usually grown in Eastern provinces. These were all lacking in hardiness and were found on the brush pile the year after planting.

The introduction of a large number of hardy Russian varieties of apple trees over twenty-five years ago, together with a better knowledge of horticulture, has been of great benefit to us, so much so that during the past ten or twelve years large numbers of these hardy and desirable fruit trees have been planted, and in some localities with very gratifying success.

A fair amount of success has attended our own efforts in the growing of these hardy apple trees and fruits during the past twenty years. This being so, a few notes on some of the varieties of apples and other fruits that have been bearing with us for a number of years, and also on their cultivation and management may perhaps be of value to some of your numerous readers and to intending planters.

Location

The best location for an orchard is land that is reasonably high, in order that the trees may have good "air drainage," and thus avoid the danger from late spring frosts. A close shelter belt should be grown on the south and west to prevent injury from sunscald and high winds in spring that injure the blossom, and later the fruit from the trees when it has attained to some size. On the north a shelter belt should be grown, but the orchard should be comparatively open on the east to admit a free circulation of air, the "air drainage" above referred to. Under no circumstances should fruit trees of any variety be planted among, or close to, forest trees; at least thirty feet of clear



A. P. STEVENSON

space should be left between the fruit trees and the shelter belt. It is important to bear this in mind. We have noticed many fruit trees ruined from this cause, being simply starved to death by the forest trees.



Harvest time with Mr. Stevenson, Dunston, Man.

The best slopes for an orchard are those that fall to the north and east, but we do not attach much importance to this. Our own orchard has a southern exposure, the land being level heavy black soil.

Soil

The best soil adapted for the growing of apples is a deep friable clay loam that is well drained, either naturally or by ditching, and that does not suffer from too much moisture. Trees can also be grown successfully on sandy loam with clay subsoil. A subsoil that is sandy, gravelly or shale is the least adapted for the successful growing of fruit trees in this country.

Size of Trees to Plant

All the apple trees in our orchard were planted out at one and two years old, the majority at one year. To this planting of small trees, together with suitable varieties, are we indebted in a large measure for our success in the growing of good crops of apples in Manitoba. But, notwithstanding, ninety-nine out of every hundred buyers will select the large trees every time. Experience has shown the idea to be wrong that time is gained in planting the large fruit tree; a year or two usually finds such trees on the brush pile.

Root Killing

Our Manitoba winters are sometimes very hard on apple trees. Occasionally we have a dry fall, light snowfall and extremely cold weather. If your trees are not grafted on hardy roots such as Siberian Crab, *Pyrus Baccata*, then conditions are right for root killing.

Planting

Soil should be prepared as for a first class crop of roots. The holes should be dug so that the roots can be evenly spread out, and the fine top soil worked in among the roots with the fingers and then tramped firmly; the surface soil should be left loose and saucer-shaped toward the tree. Plant trees on clay loam three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and on light soil at least six deeper than they grew in the nursery row. The best and only time to plant trees in this country is in spring; no success whatever has attended fall planting with us. Sometimes planters get their trees in the fall and heel in for the winter in a trench. This method gives fair results if done properly.

Plant in the spring as early as the ground is in good condition. We find it to be an advantage to lean the trees

south west, so as to shade the stems and help prevent injury by sunscald. The proper distance between the trees will depend somewhat on the varieties planted, as some are spreading growers and some are very upright in habit. We favor close planting as, in this way, they afford each other some protection from sunscald in spring. Sixteen feet apart each way give best results.

We give our orchard clean cultivation, that is, keeping a dust blanket on the land to protect from drouth. After trees have come into bearing, we mulch every winter with a liberal coating of well rotted manure. No mulch is given the young trees unless the winter gives promise of being one with light snow-fall.

Enemies to Watch

Low headed trees are the best for high latitudes. Trees should be branched a foot from the ground. Tall trunks suffer much from sunscald; this is one of the two most serious troubles we meet with in apple growing here. It is caused by alternate freezing and thawing of the trunk on the south-west side, especially during the month of March. This causes the bark to die and fall off on that side, allowing decay to take hold of the wood. We have always made a practice of protecting the trunks of our trees with burlap or paper and sometimes with boards, but never with tar paper, as the latter has an injurious effect on young trees. But in whatever manner given, it is essential to the vigor and vitality of the tree that the trunk be given some protection from the direct rays of the sun, especially in early spring. Our other trouble is "canker blight," or crotch blight, as it is sometimes called. The bark dies in the crotches of the limbs, the canker eventually eating its way around the limb like a cancer killing the limb. There is no known remedy, but if cut out in its early stages and well painted over, the disease is checked for some time. Very little pruning is necessary and is best done in June as the wounds will then heal over quickly. Eastern methods of pruning do not apply here. Go slow on pruning. Only the dead wood and limbs that rub or cross each other should be removed.

Up to the present time we have not found it necessary to spray any of our fruit trees, no evidence of any injury to the fruit from bugs, slugs or worms being noticed.

The following notes on some of the

varieties of the large apple that have been bearing with us for upwards of twelve years may be of some interest when we take into consideration the fact that a great many varieties of apple trees are hardy until they come into full bearing, when they quickly succumb as a result of the weakened condition caused by the heavy crop, especially if the following winter happens to be a severe one.

Our apple and crab orchard at the present time contains one thousand trees planted out in orchard form, the ages ranging from three to thirty-one years old. Four hundred trees are bearing. A considerable number of these are young trees, having carried two and three crops. Over eighty barrels of apples were harvested during the past season, half of these being crab apples. Following are the names with notes on some of our oldest bearing large apple trees:

Antonovka. Trees twenty years planted, height nineteen feet, first fruit ten years ago, fruit large, straw yellow, season October and November.

Charlamoff. Trees have been twenty years planted, height twenty feet, first fruit eleven years ago, fruit large, flesh white, blushed, season September to November.

Blushed Calville. Trees twenty years planted, height twenty-one feet, in bearing eleven years, fruit large, flesh white, pleasant, season August to October.

Simbrisk. Trees twenty years planted, height twenty-two feet, in bearing ten years, fruit medium size, red blush, tree upright grower, season September to November.

Ostrekoff. Trees twenty years planted, height eighteen feet, in bearing nine years, fruit medium size, flesh firm, sub-acid, season April.

Repka Kislaga. Trees twenty years planted, height eighteen feet, in bearing eleven years, fruit medium size, juicy,



A seven-year old "Blushed Calville" apple tree in Mr. Stevenson's orchard

yellow and very sweet, season August to September.

Anisette. Trees twenty years planted, height twenty-one feet, in bearing eleven years, fruit medium size, red

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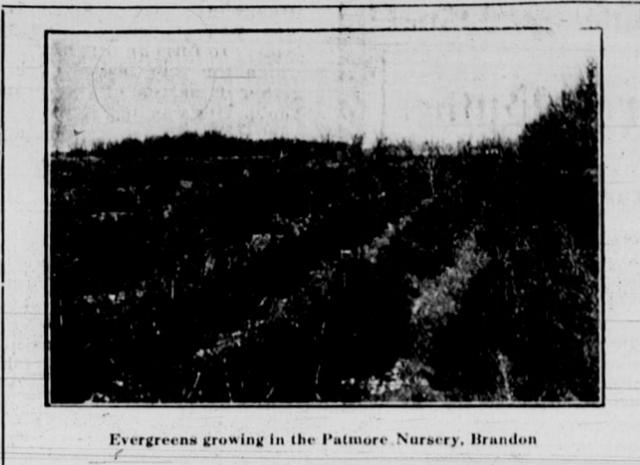
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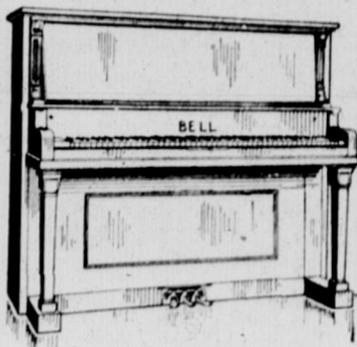
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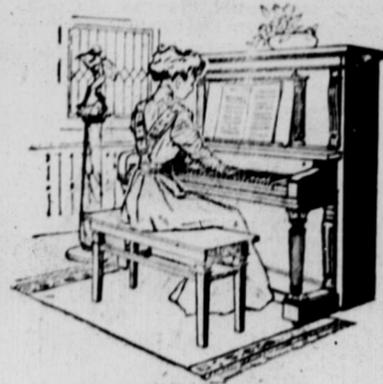
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Many thousands of farm homes throughout the prairie provinces are brightened every week by the arrival of The Grain Growers' Guide. Although The Guide is but a recent acquaintance of the Western people it has come by them to be regarded as an intimate and valued friend. They look to The Guide to give truthful reports of progressive happenings throughout the world, to which The Guide gives more attention than other journals. The farmers of the Western prairies and their families have extended a welcome to The Guide because it gives expression to the thoughts which they themselves have been thinking for many years. The new thought of progress is but a crystallization of old thought, which previously was without an opportunity of expression.

The founders of The Guide, who brought this journal into existence three and a half years ago, realized one of the greatest needs of the age, namely a journal free to speak the truth and conducted solely for the benefit of its readers. Those who have been associated with The Guide have had their hearts warmed by the friendly expressions of appreciation which have been extended by its readers. It will be gratifying to those who have stood by The Guide to know that it is making progress every day. The third year in the history of a journal is regarded by some as the supreme test. If there be any truth in this assertion, The Guide had passed the crucial stage and is now on the fair road to even greater success than has marked its progress in the past. Any journal that advocates democracy has an uphill fight because it is not regarded with favor by many business concerns, whose advertising revenue is necessary to make a journal self-supporting. Happily this feeling towards The Guide is being overcome by the fairness with which it handles every question. Year by year The Guide is approaching the point where it will pay for itself.

The growth of The Guide has been in keeping with the splendid progress made by the farmers' organizations in the Western field. One of the chief weaknesses of the farmers' organization is that all the farmers are not readers of The Guide. It is impossible for any farmer to keep in touch with the work of the organization until he is a reader of The Guide, because no other paper publishes the news of the organizations. The only way by

short space of time The Guide has extended to a circulation of over 20,000 copies weekly. It is estimated that on an average every copy of a farm journal is read by three different people, so that The Guide has an audience of over 60,000 people. Those who are interested in freeing the people of the West from the unjust exactions of the protected manufacturers, the railway and express companies, the land speculators, the elevator interests and all other forces that are opposed to democracy have rightly regarded The Guide as their champion.

It has required a great financial sacrifice for The Guide to maintain its fight for the rights of the farmers, but those who have made the sacrifice feel repaid by the warm support which The Guide has received. The future of The Guide



Where The Guide is Published in Winnipeg

should be far greater than its past. It has to-day one of the finest publishing plants in the West. There, not only is The Guide published, but a large amount of commercial printing is also done. There is every reason why The Guide should have a circulation of 100,000 copies at least, each week. If its readers desire it, it can be done. During the next year, there will be published in The Guide articles of vital interest to every man in Western Canada. Every member of the household will find something of interest in its pages. In the great struggle for democracy which is now going on throughout the West, the soldiers can find no better instrument to assist them in their battle than The Grain Growers' Guide.

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

It is frequently asked by not only farmers but by men in other walks of life, "What is the Canadian Council of Agriculture?" In order that the readers of The Guide may be in a position to explain the matter clearly, it is necessary to go into the history of it a little. A few years ago, as the farmers' organizations in the three Prairie Provinces grew in strength, and the Ontario

Grange was also making progress, the idea was conceived by some of the leaders to form an organization, through which the four bodies might work together in matters of federal importance. The matter was brought to a head at the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto, November, 1909. Delegates from Saskatchewan and Manitoba were present at that meeting, and a constitution was there drafted for the new organization, which was given the name of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The constitution was adopted by the Grange and subsequently at the annual conventions of each of the three Western farmers' organizations during the same winter. The membership of the Canadian Council of Agriculture comprises the executive officers of each of the four affiliated associations, provided that there cannot be more than five representatives from any one organization. It was under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that the great delegation to Ottawa, in December, 1910, carried out its work. At that time five hundred farmers from the three Prairie Provinces joined hands with three hundred farmers from Ontario and the Eastern provinces in

SEND PROGRESS NUMBER TO FRIENDS

Any reader of The Guide who is pleased with this issue of The Guide should send copies to his friends. Send 15 cents and the name and address of your friends in any part of the world, and a copy of The Progress Number will be sent direct. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

when we see them, as in the awful recent national blunder, an easy prey to the falsehoods, machinations and misrepresentations of party heeled, deliberately vote against their own interests, lessen their power with the government and strengthen the bonds of manufacturing combines and interests that are fattening on them, we are led to exclaim, "God help the country, for the farmer can never be depended upon to act at the polls with unbiased judgment or in his own best interests."

It is a sorry state of affairs, when the farming population includes over 60 per cent. of the whole of Canada, only about 7 per cent. of the representatives in Parliament are farmers.

What a curse is blind adherence to party!

And all this have I written to impress the necessity of organization in agriculture. We are prone to admire distant objects, and no one in Canada could help feeling a thrill when we heard of the monster delegation of farmers at Ottawa last winter. And we began to hope the day was near when the men of Canada's farms would be so organized as to make their power felt in our government. This is practical organization, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture has the great responsibility of bringing the agricultural and commercial millennium, and we hope before another decade has passed that this will be an active working organization influencing strongly the deliberations at Ottawa and having a membership reaching from Vancouver to Cape Breton.

Nova Scotia is greater in possibilities than actualities. There are two or three organizations of the rural population. The Fruit Growers' association, the Farmers' association and possibly the Maritime Stock Breeders. These associations are mainly educative in character, hold annual meetings at which addresses, educational and inspirational, are given and some local legislative work is done, such as efforts toward better transportation, road, fence, dog laws, etc., recommended.

From what I have read of the National Council of Agriculture I would sup-



G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor,
Grain Growers' Guide

which The Guide can become more widely circulated in the West is by the efforts of its readers. The Guide is a part of the great organized farmers' movement and one of the important parts. Three and one-half years ago, The Grain Growers' Guide made its first bow to the public in the form of a monthly journal. It was continued in this form for a year, after which it was published as a weekly as it has since been conducted. In this

Organized Agriculture In Nova Scotia

By R. J. MESSENGER

President, Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association

Some years ago the writer admired the Slavs and peasants of Russia, ignorant and oppressed as they were, in their efforts, successful insofar as they were able to make them, to get a representative national council. The Douma has had a chequered career, but the effort toward a voice in the government has resulted in bettering the conditions of these people. At the time I remember comparing the farmers of Canada with these people and pitying us, because in spite of our opportunities, our higher intelligence and vaunted independence, we were still, through want of organization, practically at the mercy, commercially, of agents, middlemen, manufac-

turing combines and political Shylocks, who were fattening on the profits that should go into the farmers' pockets.

When we see ignorant laborers in all the different industries protecting themselves and families by faithful adherence to unions, becoming more and more independent every year, and then compare these with the farmers of our country, upon the efforts of whom the world depends for a living, and who could be the rulers of every country; when we see these farmers in such a state of individual disorganization that they are forced, year after year, to take for their produce what shrewd market manipulators are willing to give them;



J. W. WARD, Associate Editor,
Grain Growers' Guide

pose it a campaign for better social, economic and political conditions among the rural population of Canada. This is not a political organization. It is above and beyond the plane of party politics and as such should have the support of every Canadian farmer. Such a council with a strong membership in every province of the Dominion and affiliated

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ISS NUMBER TO ENDS

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SPECIALS TAKEN FROM OUR CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE

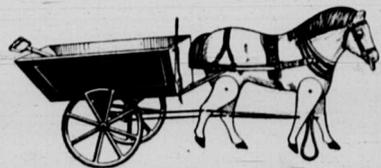
This page represents just a few items taken at random from the many pages of Toys and Games in our Christmas Catalogue. Order these articles by numbers



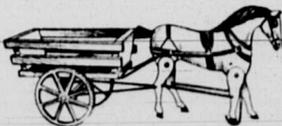
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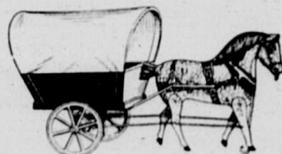
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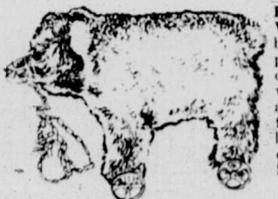
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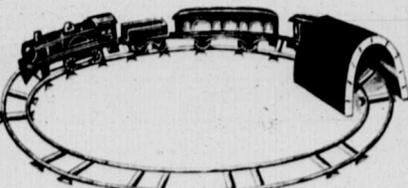
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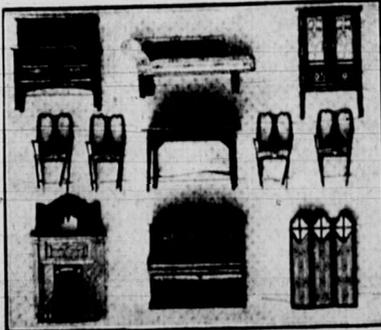
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The Lady of the Bay



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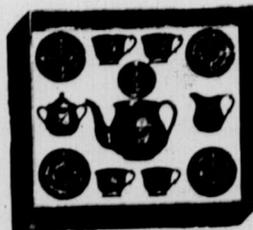


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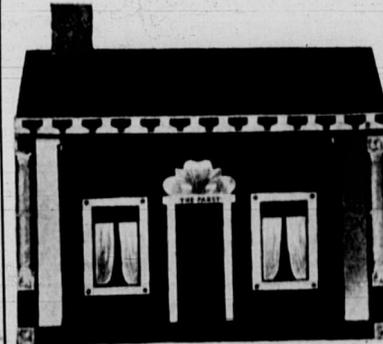


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CHILD'S TEA SET



T3-152—Tea Set, highly glazed, unbreakable granite tea set, with cups and saucers, sugar, cream and jug in box 12 1/2 x 11. Sp. 98c. Special price.



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T3-605—Turn Over, consists of long box, with built up playing board, at one end are a number of numbered holes and it is the object of the players to roll the turnovers into these holes. Size of box 7 3/4 x 20 3/4. Wood frame. Special price 25c.



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T3-71—Stock Farm, here is the finest stock farm ever offered, 19 1/2 inches long, 9 inches wide, 17 1/2 inches to top of cupola. The frame is made from 3/4 inch stock, front closed with two sliding doors, inside the barn 6 stalls with mangers and cut out circular windows and containing 14 animals. Two horses, two cows, two pigs, two mules, two sheep, two hens, two roosters. Special each \$1 00

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, Stores Commissioner

The Prize Pig

By John F. Cogswell and Hopkins Moorhouse

I.

Joe Dawes was not the kind of Westerner of whom Eastern folks delight to read. He didn't pack a gun, wear a wide Stetson, take pleasure in pursuing horse-thieves and Indians, or break "bad" horses. Neither did he hold up trains, shoot up towns, nor consume large quantities of liquor.

But when he saw the new school teacher at Happy Creek he felt that he could accomplish the bravest of brave deeds. When they met he wasn't astride a galloping horse. Nor did he rescue Molly Turner from almost certain death. He was on the way to town. His sorrel horse was bony and pulled dejectedly on a light democrat, the wobbly wheels of which squeaked protest at the dearth of axle grease. It had rained the night before and the wheels cut deep into the heavy road. Rivulets still coursed down the wagon ruts.

In the back of the rig was a wooden crate. In the crate was a hog, the sale of which was the object of the trip to town. When the road sloped down to the creek the horse was too lazy to hold back and the speed of the outfit increased. The wheels jumped clear off the road when they hit the end beam of the bridge; the tail board flew off the catch, the hog slid out, the rope broke. The hog started back home with Joe after it.

Molly Turner was carefully picking her way down the muddy road. Her eyes were on the ground and she did not see the approaching chase. Neither did the pursued or the pursuer notice the young lady. The hog brushed against her just hard enough to sit her down into the mud, splash. The animal turned sharply, and in an effort to intercept it, Dawes' feet slipped from under him and he also sat down. The two splashes occurred at nearly the same instant.

"Oh—er—we beg your pardon," attempted Joe.

"Oh, don't mention it," answered the young lady, and they broke into laughter.

How could they have stood upon ceremony after that? Before Joe had driven the school teacher half way back to the Hinton farm he knew her name and occupation. And she knew that Dawes farmed a couple of miles up the road and had come out from Ontario just two years before; in fact, she knew practically the story of his life. And Joe thought that Miss Turner was certainly an awfully nice little girl; she had sense enough to listen to a fellow talk and take an interest in what he was saying.

The Hinton's place, where the girl was staying, seemed a very short distance that morning. From the porch a very much flustered elderly lady greeted the bedraggled occupants of the muddy wagon.

"Why, Molly Turner, if you're not a sight! What have you been doing?"

"Mother, this is Mr. Dawes. He and I have been chasing a pig." And the pair laughed heartily.

Mrs. Turner's sense of humor was evidently suffering from a touch of frost. She had not been West very long and did not readily take to the idea of her daughter driving about with a man to whom she had never been introduced. When Mrs. Hinton appeared on the scene Mrs. Turner insisted upon a conventional introduction. As soon as the young lady had changed her muddy skirt, Joe drove her back to the school-house.

"And who is this Dawes man?" Mrs. Turner was meantime asking Mrs. Hinton.

"Oh, he farms up the road a way. Decent enough sort of a chap. No bad habits that I know of, except that he's plumb shiftless. He's only been here a couple of years. Last year the weed inspector cut part of his crop before it was ripe on account of the thistles mixed with the grain. But, shucks!

You know his place. It's right next to that quarter-section you bought. You and Molly'll have him for a neighbor when you get your chicken ranch to goin'."

"Well, if he's content to keep his house in the ramshackle condition it was in when we saw it—and no system about the arrangement of the place, I don't think he's a very desirable young man."

Nor was Mrs. Turner's hasty appraisal without some justification. Joe himself would have been the first to admit that his farm furnished grounds for criticism. He had secretly felt at times that many things were lacking to put his holdings upon the same plane of excellence cultivated by most of the others in the district. He was not unaware of the fact that "Joe Dawes' place" was an eyesore to many a hard-working, thrifty farmer in the surrounding parts.

But the improvements he periodically planned had never been carried out, somehow. He had always managed to find some plausible excuse for delaying definite action. The weather-stained barn would have been as good as the best of its neighbors if it had been painted, but it afforded just as good protection without it. The shack was even more unsightly than the day it was knocked together by the original owner when the district was first thrown open to homesteaders; but it had been

view of the valley with a fine appreciation of its picturesqueness. He came out of the trance with a start and realized that Lollapalooza was grunting impatient protest from the restriction of the crate which was still in the back of the democrat. With a broad smile he turned and proceeded to bestow attention which had surely been earned.

He had named the pig on his drive home. "Lollapalooza" seemed to fit to perfection in more ways than one. Of course, he did not intend to sell that pig now. Lollapalooza had struck luck for the rest of his life and, barring accidents, his life would extend to the full span allotted pigs.

Joe called on Molly Turner that very evening to find out, he said, if she had experienced any ill effects from her misadventure. Molly smiled. To tell the truth, she rather liked this big, good-natured farmer. Mrs. Turner, however, did not bestow many smiles upon him. She had seen enough of his method of farming to be prejudiced against him. That and nothing more. But it was enough.

And when subsequent evenings found Dawes on the Hinton porch, Mrs. Turner began to see in him a possible aspirant for the honor of becoming her son-in-law. She, as is a way with mothers, desired to postpone the inevitable day when Molly would cease to be hers

Why, there was not a man on earth good enough for Molly!

That did not, however, prevent Joe from proving a great help in tidying up their house that afternoon. Their hired man had not shown up yet and Dawes put away their horse, carried water and split wood. And before Mrs. Turner realized what was happening, Molly had asked their neighbor to stay to supper. Things were coming pretty fast for the older lady to handle. But she simply wasn't going to have any designing young man carry off Molly. And so soon after their arrival! Why, it was positively shocking!

The number of errands that Joe found to take him to the Turner farm was really wonderful. Every evening, when he and Molly were not out driving, he was on the Turner porch. Mrs. Turner entreated in vain. Joe Dawes was a nice young man, the daughter insisted, and there was no reason why he should not come around as often as he wished. She liked it, she said quite brazenly.

And at that Mrs. Turner made up her mind that it was time it should stop. Molly had gone over to pay a visit to Mrs. Hinton. The mother espied Dawes industriously pulling weeds in the garden. She approached the line fence. Joe saw her coming and met her, smiling.

"Why, good morning, Mrs. Turner. Anything I can do to help you?"

She was plainly embarrassed, but her mouth was set resolutely.

"Yes, Mr. Dawes," she answered grimly, "there is something you can do for me. I think you are coming to see Molly entirely too often. People will talk. I have spoken to Molly about it. I think she sees things as I do. And there are other things, too."

"What other things?" Joe demanded.

"Well—" Mrs. Turner hesitated. "You know, we come from the East. Well—er—there were young men back there."

No finesse about Dawes. He spoke bluntly. "Is Miss Turner engaged?"

"I—well, I wouldn't say she was exactly—er—what you would call engaged. But—"

"Very well, Mrs. Turner, I understand. I'll not poach."

The good woman fairly fled home. She scarcely knew whether to style herself a martyr to her daughter's foolishness, or just a plain every-day liar, for Molly had never thought seriously of a young man until she met Joe Dawes, and her mother knew it.

As for Joe, he sat in dejection on the fence of Lollapalooza's sty. He shook his head mournfully.

"Lollapalooza, I thought you were my mascot. But I've just about made up my mind you're a humbug."

Lollapalooza only grunted. His business was putting on fat.

Not for over a week did Dawes see Molly. Her greeting was rather cool, for she was piqued that he had neglected her for so long. Although Joe had intended questioning the young lady, her aloofness immediately put a wet blanket on any hopes he still cherished, and he passed with only a formal greeting.

He didn't sleep much that night, but he made up his mind that he would "show 'em."

II.

Everybody attended the Pleasant Valley fall fair. It was a pretty good sort of a fair as country shows go. The little town was in gala attire. Every place of business was closed during the two afternoons of the fair and every good citizen of the town and district holidayed at the grounds. Never had there been such a display of grains, vegetables and live stock. Each neat, white fair building was gay with bunting and flags. The long hitching rail was lined with rigs; none looked better than Joe Dawes' trim little mare

Continued on Page 19



"Oh—er—we beg your pardon," attempted Joe.

comfortable enough for a fellow living alone, and inside he had always kept things spotlessly clean. The weeds in what should have been the front yard were not as pretty as flowers, but Joe preferred to twang his old guitar of an evening to wasting time on a flower garden that nobody but himself would see.

The shock which the general air of dilapidation gave him as he drove up the lane after taking Molly Turner to her school was therefore somewhat unusual. In fact such a novelty did it prove that he spent considerable time in looking around the place, searching out prospective improvements.

He grew enthusiastic over the mental picture of the farm as it might be. The barn stood up bright and clean with red paint and topped by a tin rooster to point the vagaries of the wind. Strong new fences of the latest patent stretched on all sides. An old-fashioned flower garden lent bright color and fragrance to the immediate vicinity of the house and the house itself grew and grew until it assumed the proportions of a fine modern farm-house of red brick with tall colonial chimney which suggested a big fire place in which the flames leaped and shone on oak panelings and books and

At this point Joe filled his lungs with the clear Western air and took in the

alone. And she was filled with an unreasoning wrath against the young man.

In serene ignorance of this, Joe whistled and sang about his work. He was going in the right direction at last. When the Turners finally moved to their own farm they could hardly recognize the adjoining place. True, there was as yet no stately brick mansion shedding a glamor over the entire community, but the barn was painted, the weeds in the front yard were cut and that house! Surely that was not the dilapidated structure that had for two years sheltered Joe Dawes! A cosy verandah ran across the front. Black mellow beds below wire nettings held the seeds of quick growing vines. The front yard had been plowed, disced and harrowed. Already grass shoots pierced the loam. Several missing bricks had been restored to the chimney, which had been neatly "pointed" up. Two or three coats of glistening white paint covered the body of the house, while the trimmings showed just the right shade of green.

Mrs. Turner gasped. Before she had only had suspicions. Now she knew that Joe Dawes was endeavoring to make an impression on someone. And who could that someone be but her own Molly? She made herself believe that she actually hated the young man. The idea of his aspiring to her only child!

1912

ANOTHER DOHERTY YEAR

¶ The year just closing has been one of unequalled prosperity for the Doherty Piano and its makers. The demand for Doherty Instruments, both at home and abroad, has been beyond our rosiest dreams. ¶ The outlook for 1912, with our largely increased production and perfected machinery is very bright, and we wish our thousands of friends throughout the West a

Merry Christmas and Bright and Prosperous New Year

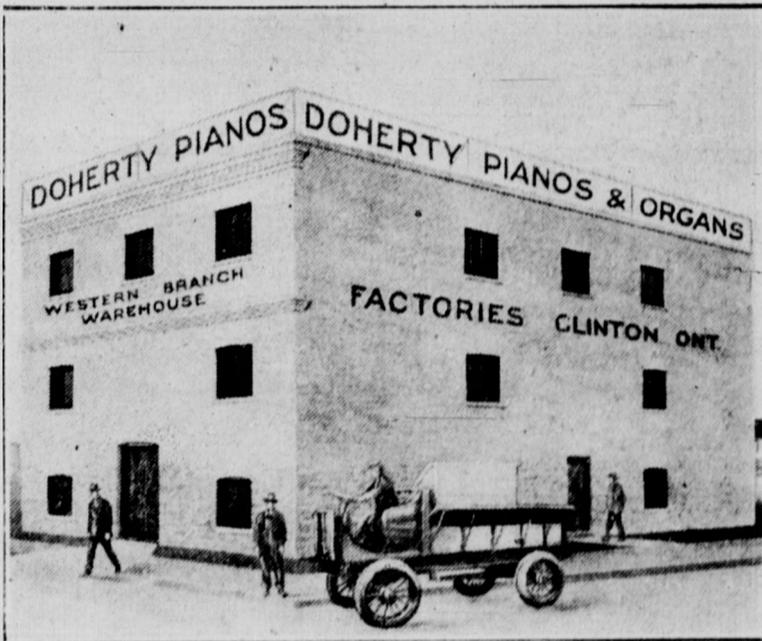
The New 1912 Designs of Doherty Pianos and Organs are now ready for delivery, and our New Winnipeg Warehouse, which is just completed, is filled to overflowing with Beautiful New Goods which will all go forth to gladden the hearts of hundreds of our friends and spread the Christmas cheer over the Broad West. As in the past, you can have

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The New Grange

By W. L. SMITH, Editor, Toronto Sun

In writing of the Grange it is necessary to state in the beginning that we have really had two organizations in Canada under this name. For purposes of distinction one may be called The Old and the other The New Grange. It is necessary also to refer to other organizations in order to make clear the story of the Grange itself.

The parent body of the Old Grange originated in the United States, the time of origin being shortly after the close of the Civil War. A few years later, early in the 'seventies, the organization was carried into Canada. At first there was an organic union between the Grange in the two countries but in a short time this was severed and in 1878 a Dominion charter was secured for the Canadian branch of the organization. Since then the only actual bond uniting the Grange in the United States with that in Canada has been the use of a common password. The late Jabel Robinson, up to the time of his death a few years ago, and while head of the Dominion body, made it a practice to attend the annual meeting of the national body of the United States, but since his death this practice has not been followed by his successors.

Influence For Good

When first introduced in Canada the Old Grange was almost wholly a trading organization. At that time the custom in stores in this Province was to give long credits and to charge long prices. To the Old Grange, which introduced the system of co-operative buying for cash, farmers owe the better business system in vogue to-day. While keeping clear of ordinary political questions the organization took up purely farmers' questions and to its efforts we owe the abolition of the barbarous custom of charging market fees on produce taken to town by farmers for sale.

To the same influence was due the abolition of assessments upon farm stock. Years ago great injustice was suffered by farmers in many counties of Ontario, such as Lambton and Essex, where land speculators in many cases held more than half the land in a school section. These speculators paid taxes only on the value of their unimproved land while actual settlers were taxed not only upon land but on improvements and stock as well. The actual settlers, who were opening up the country, and giving value to all land in their neighborhood, were thus forced to bear an unfair portion of the tax burdens from which land speculators as well as land tillers profited. A partial measure of justice was done when, at the request of the Grange of the old days, taxation of farm stock was abolished.

Another reform effected was in the matter of apportioning the cost of maintaining public schools. The area and assessed value of school sections in many townships is very unequal and thus, if each section was left to provide wholly for itself, the burden of taxation for educational purposes would not be fairly divided. In order to equalize this the Old Grange asked the Government of that day to provide for raising, on the assessment of whole townships, \$200 for one teacher in each section and \$100 for each additional teacher. The government went so far as to provide for a special levy of \$100 and \$50 respectively, and since then a further movement has been made in the same direction.

Years ago, at the time of municipal nominations, it was a common thing for an outgoing council to give a very glowing account of finances, and equally common for new men seeking office to show that the finances were in bad shape. In order that voters might know the exact condition of things the Old Grange asked that an audit be made and presented at time of nomination. The Government did not go so far as asked for in this particular, but it did enact legislation requiring the reeve and treasurer of a municipality to give a detailed and printed statement on nomination day.

The Old Grange was, too, the means of organizing a salt company. Later on competitors tried to put this company

out of business by reducing the price per barrel and, in order to avoid loss in so doing, at the same time cut the weight per barrel. That people might know just what they were getting in buying salt, the Old Grange secured a change in the law providing for a standard size in salt barrels.

The Age of Decline

At first the Old Grange grew in strength at a prodigious rate and in a short time it had, circumstances considered, a larger membership than any farmers' organization that has since existed in Ontario. Then decay set in. Various causes have been assigned for the decline: Extravagance on the part of the heads of the organization; people growing weary of co-operative buying after co-operative buying had forced country stores to reduce prices to a more reasonable basis; misfortunes and dissatisfaction attendant upon the attempt to sell barley in a co-

On September 9, 1902, another new farmers' organization was formed—The Farmers' Association, with C. A. Mallory as first President. This was frankly political. Its purpose as stated in its formal declaration was,

"That, while deeming it inadvisable to establish a political party, we believe it is for the welfare of the country that there should be an organization ready to bring its influence to bear to secure and promote the interests of the farm in matters of legislation and otherwise."

The Farmers' Association spread rapidly and from the first took an active part in what might be called farmers' politics. It declared against the increase in the tariff which the Manufacturers' Association was then demanding; it demanded the enactment of a law which would compel railways to pay for injuries to cattle which got upon tracks owing to defects in railway cattle guards; it called for the enactment of a law under which railway companies would be placed in the same position as private owners in regard to drainage across their property; it called for the taxation of railway lands on the same basis as farm lands. The changes called for in relation to drainage and cattle guards were secured. Some concessions were obtained in the matter of railway taxation, the present Provincial tax on railways in Ontario—the tax being

a case in which a reduction in freight rates on cattle, fruit and grain was asked for. Much of what was asked for was secured and the farmers of all Ontario have had the benefit ever since of reductions in rates then obtained.

Still later the Association and Grange united their forces for a third time in presenting a case for the farmers of Ontario before the Tariff Commission of 1905 and it was undoubtedly as a result of the presentation then made, backed subsequently by the Grain Growers of the West, that the revision of 1907 was in a downward rather than upward direction, as the Manufacturers' Association had asked for.

The New Grange

In 1907, the useless waste in maintaining two organizations to serve the same purpose became clearly manifest and largely through the efforts of James McEwing, President of the Farmers' Association, and J. G. Lethbridge, Master of the Grange, the two bodies were amalgamated under the name of the latter. That was the birth of the New Grange. In 1909-1910, E. C. Drury then being head of the united body, a further step forward was taken when the Grange was, through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, affiliated with the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The greatest work ever attempted by the Grange was when it formed the medium through which the Ontario end of the great farmers' deputation which went to Ottawa in 1910 was organized—a deputation which asked for a sweeping reduction in duties on British goods entering Canada with free trade with the mother land as the ultimate goal, and reciprocity with the United States. That the subsequent offer by the Government of part of what was then asked for (reciprocity) has been rejected, and rejected in part by the votes of Ontario farmers, is a bitter disappointment to those who have labored for years for the placing of agriculture in the position it should occupy in this country. At present it looks, so far as Ontario is concerned, as if The Interests, through which many farmers were misled, are in the saddle and the non-favored many prostrate. But other great causes have seemed more hopeless in the past and we can but hope that here, too, Truth, though stricken to earth, shall rise again.

W. L. SMITH

PARLIAMENT CLASSIFIED

Lawyers, as usual, predominate in Canada's new parliament. The following table shows the calling or occupation of the members of the new as well as the old House:

	1911	1908
Merchants	27	31
Capitalists	2	7
Lawyers	75	75
Farmers	32	31
Doctors	18	22
Journalists	10	10
Manufacturers	13	12
Agents	8	8
Brokers	5	2
Students	1	..
Druggists	1	..
Surveyors	1	..
Labor Employees	1	..
Contractors	9	2
Notaries	7	4
Lumbermen	11	7

Organized Agriculture

Continued from Page 16

with the farmers' organizations already existing could effect great improvements in the conditions of the rural people. For instance, there is one need that all farmers, no matter what party they work or vote for, will agree to, and that is a larger representation of farmers in Parliament. This could be one educational feature of the council to awaken such a feeling of responsibility that our sixty per cent. vote will send at least 150 farmers to Ottawa. Without a desire, at this time, to express an opinion on the advisability of the following suggested lines of effort, it would seem that the proper work of the Canadian Council would be to educate and discuss with the people such important principles as taxation, municipal and government control of rail ways, public utilities, etc. We can only keep hammering, and the signs are hopeful.



Punch Bowl Falls, Jasper Park, Alta.

Courtesy G.T.P. Rly.

operative way, etc. At all events the Old Grange gradually declined and towards the end decline was hastened by the incoming of the Patrons of Industry. This latter was mainly a farmers' political organization, and it swept over Ontario like a prairie fire. But the fall of the Patrons was almost as rapid as their rise and after this organization had gone wholly to pieces the Old Grange was found to be still in existence, although in a very weak way. That it remained alive at all was mainly due to the dogged perseverance, coupled with unbounded public confidence in his integrity, of one man. That man was the late Jabel Robinson, of Middlemarch. In the early 'nineties, notwithstanding his efforts, the Old Grange, feeble in numbers, was mainly a social organization which formed a common meeting ground in various localities for farmers and their families, with an annual gathering at some central place where the heads of the organization came together.

shared in by municipalities—being the outcome.

Union is Strength

The creation of the Farmers' Association, instead of overshadowing or injuring the Grange, seemed to put fresh life into the latter and in all the matters just enumerated the two bodies acted together. The two bodies acted together also in calling for the appointment of a Railway Commission and it was as a result of this action that a joint deputation representing the Farmers' Association, the Grange, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and Ontario Fruit Growers' Association went to Ottawa to ask for the creation of a Railway Commission. What was then asked for was secured at the next session of Parliament. Immediately after the appointment of the Commission the Farmers' Association, Grange, and Fruit Growers' Association joined together again in presenting before the Commission one of the first cases heard by that body—

The Farmers' Triumph

The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

By T. A. CRERAR, President

The story of the organization and rise of the Grain Growers' Grain company is a story full of intense interest not alone to those who have become intimately associated with it, but also to every farmer on our Western prairies and to all of those who wish him well. It is quite impossible in the compass of a short article to go into any detailed story of the company's experience. Its ups and downs, so to speak, the days and even nights of anxious thought and care resting upon those more intimately connected with its development, are closely interwoven with the span of the last five years in the lives of not a few men.

The interest excited by the rise and development of this great co-operative organization, owned, controlled and managed directly by farmers, is not confined alone to the agricultural classes of our community. The eyes of thoughtful professional men, merchants and artisans are watching with interest its progress. They recognize that the prosperity of the agricultural peoples in our Prairie Provinces is the basis of their own prosperity. They have long recognized that when crops are good, "times are good." They are seeing a bit further, however, that not only are good crops necessary to insure "good times," but also that good prices are necessary. In other words, when the highest return possible in money value goes direct to the producer of agricultural commodities, that is the time when business is most buoyant and when factories and industries of all kinds are working at their greatest capacity. The money return the producer of grain gets depends to a very considerable extent on the cost of getting his product to the markets of the world's consumers.

The Middle Men

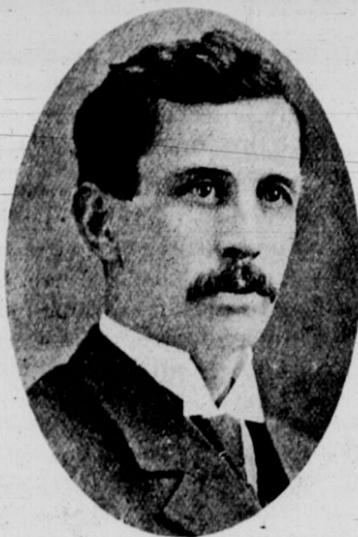
It is perhaps because the Grain Growers' Grain company is an organization of farmers whose aim is to get their products to the markets of the world in the best possible condition and at the lowest possible cost, that it has received the sympathy of many who are not directly connected with it, or who are not even bound by ties of common interest to those who compose its membership. There are possibly many others belonging to the commercial and business life of the country, who, while they are inwardly sympathetic with the purpose of the grain grower in securing a higher price for his grain, yet refrain from giving open expression to it. They have perhaps a lurking fear that the rapid development of the company and the growth of the co-operative idea generated by its success may induce the Grain Growers to embark in other fields of co-operative effort than the handling of grain. Such a development might soon clash with the particular business they might be engaged in. The development of the co-operative spirit the world over has always found its most strenuous opponents amongst the members of that business class in the community that have not inaptly been termed the "middlemen." The members of the body termed "middlemen" have very frequently formed close organizations that have not only held up the manufacturer who was desirous of finding buyers for his manufactured product, but also the consumer whose comfort and often existence itself is dependent upon what he receives at the hands of others.

In the early dawn of civilization man could almost live by himself. He could, with his own hands, produce from Nature's lavish bounty practically all his requirements. But with the development of civilization has come an increasing complexity in the sources from which he draws even his simplest necessities; one person manufactures boots, another coats, another hats, another flour, another groceries, and so on through all the varying articles that

enter into our daily comfort and need. In the same way the farmer cannot, himself, except in very, very rare cases, sell his produce direct to the consumer or user. It was perhaps unavoidable, with human nature constituted as it is, that many of those who control the agencies existing between producers and consumers should not have used the opportunity placed within their power to exact as heavy a toll as possible on the produce, whether it be grain or groceries, passing through their hands.

Result of Elevator Extortion

It was the heavy toll exacted from our grain six to twelve years ago by the elevator companies who practically controlled the handling and distribution of it, that drove a group of progressive farmers into open revolt against the



T. A. CRERAR, President

conditions thus imposed upon them, and suggested to them a possibility of organizing a purely farmers' company for the marketing of farmers' grain. The organization and the early efforts of the company in a business way was the subject of almost contemptuous amusement on the part of the entrenched elevator interests. Later on it was regarded as something that must be crushed, and still later on as a power that was to be feared, or if not feared at least respected.

The early days of the company's history were particularly days of great anxiety and often nights of sleepless toil for those closely associated with it, and if some day the history of the company is written in detail there will be no more interesting chapter than that dealing with the first six months of its organized existence.

"The Public Be Damned"

In the early years of the present century, now eleven years old, the possibility of escaping from the intolerable conditions surrounding the marketing of his grain was a subject of thought by every thoughtful farmer. He could voice his protests against the unfair grading of local elevators, against the heavy dockage taken off each wagon load of grain delivered, against the big spreads in the prices that existed, against his inability to get cars should he wish to ship his own grain, against these and many other things, but his protest was in vain. He had to sell his grain. The wife and children at home had to be provided for; the payments on machinery, on lumber, on land, on a score of other things had to be met—and the only way to meet them was to sell his product, get what he might for it. I well remember a personal experience of my own, now some ten years ago. Previous to this I had followed for a few years the peaceful existence of a country school teacher. With

what I had been able to save I purchased a quarter section of land and had a large portion of it broken for crop. The first crop produced of this was wheat which graded No. 1 Northern. When I wished to market, I took it to my local market town. I could not get a car, and even if I had, conditions were such that I could not have availed myself of it. I was by force of circumstances, over which I had no immediate control, compelled to sell to the grain dealers in the town, the representatives of the elevator companies. My grain was clean, off good land, but nevertheless I was docked two out of every hundred bushels, on scales that were afterwards discovered to have been what is popularly called "fixed" or "loaded." No question could be raised as to the quality of the grain—it was clean and harvested under ideal conditions—nevertheless the price was absurdly low. I enquired what the freight rate from my market to Fort William was and found that it was nine cents per bushel. I was selling my grain at 19 cents per bushel under Fort William price. I protested with considerable vigor against selling under these conditions and was informed that they were not particularly anxious to buy grain at that time and that was the best they could do, and if I did not care to take it I could take my grain home. Of course, I had to sell. Experiences such as this, duplicated that year and in other years too, in thousands of cases over the Canadian West, laid the foundation for the development of the Grain Growers' Grain company.

In the Beginning

The proposition to organize a company among the farmers of Western Canada for the purpose of carrying on their own grain business was first submitted to the Manitoba Grain Growers' association in their convention at Brandon in 1905. The convention deemed the matter of sufficient importance to prepare and present at the next annual convention a practical plan for organizing farmers as sellers



E. A. PARTRIDGE

of their grain through their own agency. This committee not only prepared a plan, but launched it.

It was also definitely placed before the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention in 1906 by E. A. Partridge, who was chairman of the committee appointed at the previous convention already referred to. After discussion, it was deemed advisable, and wisely so, to carry out the suggestion independent of the Grain Growers' association.

The first tangible step toward the

formation of the company occurred at Sinaluta, Saskatchewan, in mass meeting assembled, heartily recommending the formation of a joint stock company, wholly composed of farmers, to be known as the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, with shares at \$25 each (no person to hold more than four shares and these not transferable except by vote at annual meeting) with a large enough issue of shares to include within its membership all Western grain growers desirous of becoming members.

That the committee take energetic measures to secure subscriptions by wide advertisement, correspondence and the sending of circulars outlining the scheme and asking for subscriptions from each prospective shareholder of ten per cent. of the par value of shares proposed to be taken; that is to say, two dollars and fifty cents on each share proposed to be taken, said subscription to be sent to the treasurer of the committee and deposited in the Union Bank, Sinaluta, to the credit of the organization committee for proposed Grain Growers' Grain company and subject to the order of the secretary, countersigned by the chairman, for the meeting of all necessary expenses up to time of the meeting in Brandon.

That the proposed company, while applying for more extended powers under its charter, shall have for its immediate object the carrying on of a grain commission business or a combined grain commission and track-buying business with headquarters at Winnipeg and a seat on the Grain Exchange.

That in furtherance of the above object, the following gentlemen be named a committee to take charge of the preliminary work of organization until relieved by the election of a board of provisional directors at an organization meeting of subscribers (being bona fide grain growers) to be assembled at Brandon on or about March 1, 1906, for that purpose, and for the preparation of and assent to articles of incorporation and by-laws of the company.

Jas. Halford, Jas. Ewart, A. J. Quigley, D. Raiton, Sr., J. O. Partridge, Wm. E. Hall, Wm. J. Bonnor, Thos. S. McLeod, E. A. Partridge, W. Malhiot, H. O. Partridge, C. K. Grass, Harold Bird, H. T. Smith, George Hill, all of Sinaluta, Sask.

Mr. Partridge's Work

From this committee E. A. Partridge, who had been the moving spirit in setting the ball rolling, was selected chairman, A. J. Quigley, secretary, and Mr. W. E. Hall, one of the veteran farmers of Sinaluta, treasurer. The committee got actively to work under the energetic leadership of Mr. Partridge. The project was placed by address and letter before the various other farmers' organizations throughout the country, who were asked to co-operate. The appeal found ready response. The grain growers recognized that if relief was to come from the conditions then prevailing it must come through their own efforts.

A larger and more representative committee of Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers was formed, embracing such prominent men as D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association at that time, J. Smith Wood and T. W. Knowles, directors in the same, John Kennedy, of Swan River, Man., one of the most prominent grain growers in northern Manitoba, W. A. Robinson, of Elva, John Spencer, Emer-

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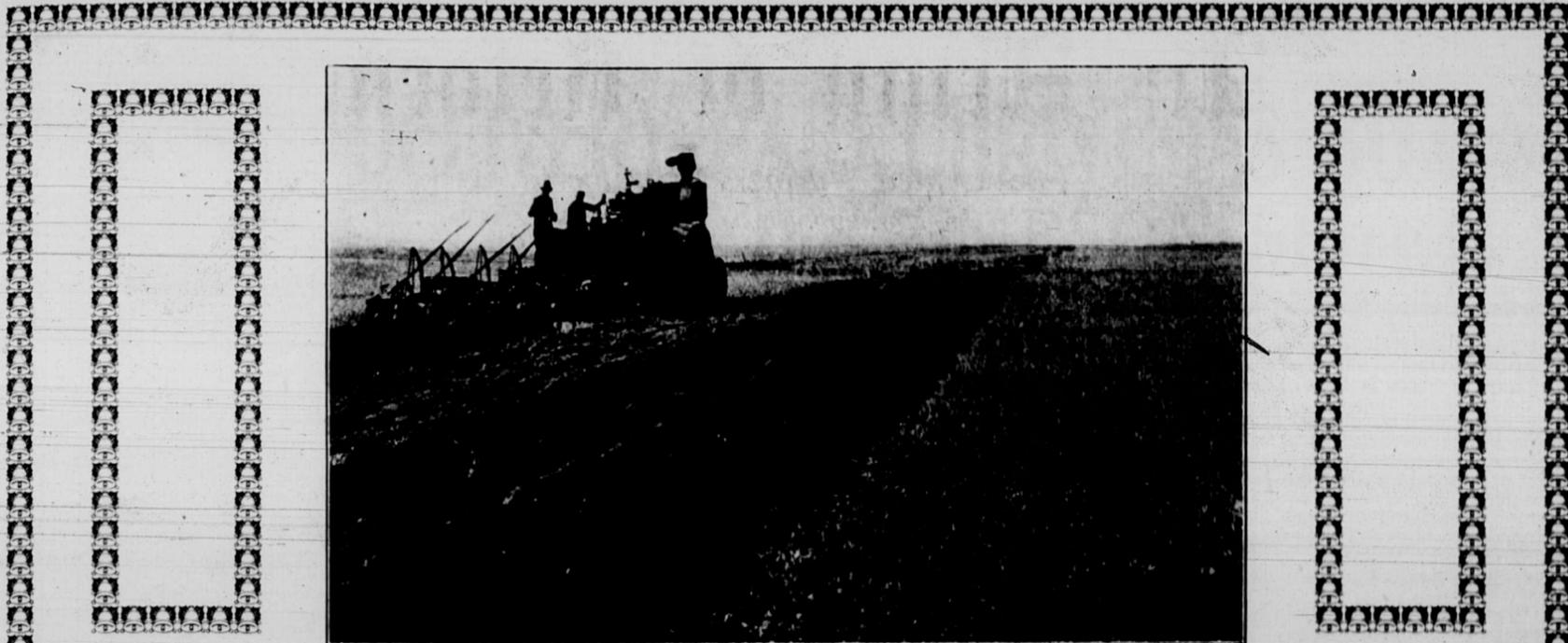
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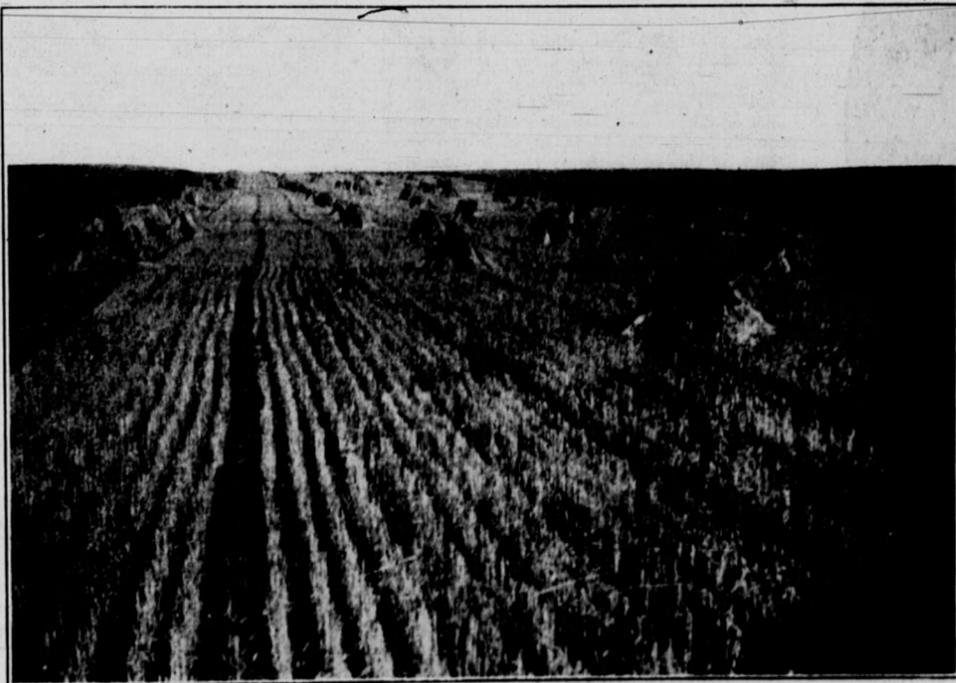
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SCENE ON WESTERN CANADA CATTLE RANCH

An Army of Reform

The United Farmers of Alberta

By EDWARD J. FREAM, Secretary

When the history of the economic movement and the desire for better government is written it will be found that the farmers' organizations of Western Canada, founded in the early years of the twentieth century, will have played no small part as a factor in this accomplishment, the establishment upon a permanent basis of a new democracy founded upon the old thought of equal rights for all and special privilege for none.

Right in the fore part of this movement will be found the work of the United Farmers of Alberta, the association which, in the prairie province lying in the shadows of the great Rocky Mountains, has been playing a prominent part in the economic issues of the day.

The United Farmers of Alberta is, as the name implies, a united body, formed by the amalgamation of two societies, each organized for the one purpose, but each handicapped in the work it was trying to accomplish by the presence of the other, the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Canadian Society of Equity.

The Alberta Farmers' Association can trace its parentage to the old Territorial Grain Growers' Association and was brought into being as a separate organization shortly after the Province of Alberta had been organized. Its home was in the neighborhood of Strathcona and Edmonton, where the farmers, realizing the need of such a movement, combined together in an effort to secure what was recognized as needful for the betterment of social, economic and political conditions.

The Canadian Society of Equity could trace its parentage to the American Society, but unfortunately the early records of this body have not been handed down and the early struggles of the organization are therefore lost. Enough is known, however, to realize that in the main the two bodies were working for the same end, and that with two in the field, dividing the forces and naturally creating a rivalry between the two interests, the result must be that neither could gain the strength which was necessary if good work was to be done.

Realizing the futility of thus working several efforts for amalgamation were made and those seeking same were finally successful in September, 1908, when a draft agreement was prepared by the executives of the two bodies. This agreement was ratified by both associations at annual conventions held in January, 1909, and the United Farmers of Alberta was brought into being under what has been described as a most auspicious star.

From that time the march onward has been steady and the growth has shown the wisdom of the amalgamation, for today the United Farmers of Alberta will be found in all parts of the province, and from the United States boundary to the Grand Prairie Country, nearly 300 miles north of the birthplace of the United Association, Edmonton, branches will be found with the members active in behalf of their order and sincere in the aims and accomplishments.

A Few Misconceptions

From the communications received at various times it would appear that there is a great misconception as to the workings of an association such as the United Farmers of Alberta. Many think it is a secret society with rituals and secret signs and signals for the carrying on of business and the recognition of its members. Others think it is a great co-operative concern where all the members are combined together to secure their supplies at wholesale prices and to dispose of their produce, while another idea is that it is a political machine trying to capture the control of the government, and to dictate the legislation.

These ideas are all wide of the mark, and it may safely be said that the farmers' associations are working mainly with the idea of securing the greatest good for the greatest number, and the breaking down of all the class distinctions which are now found to be such a great barrier

in the public life of the present generation. With the motto of **Equity** always before the members, it is reasonable to suppose that they are keeping in mind the needs of all, and that if they try to better just themselves alone a condition of affairs would eventually arise which might call for even a stronger protest against themselves as a class than they are now making against the interests which are today dominating every branch of public life, be it commercial, political or social.

The Aim in View

The work of a farmers' association, if it is to be successful, must be based upon a broad policy, having the idea of education at all times in the foreground, for it is by this educational work that the members can be made to realize the value of organization, and the founders of the Farmers'

have attained in the shape of one small article, but it may safely be said that right from their inception they have justified their existence and that the work they have accomplished has resulted in good.

The association has its strength and its weakness, and to many the greatness, weakness, and at the same time a great source of strength, is found in the fact that the questions taken up are of such a public nature that not only the members of the association, but all others, are benefitted by the material results gained. This has been demonstrated time and again and will be so demonstrated till the end of the chapter.

The history of organizations of any kind is generally that they are first started for mutual protection, probably to withstand the aggrandizement of other interests, and that as the object is gained the first thought is lost sight of and instead of retaining their first ideas they also adopt a repressing attitude to the weaker ranks in the chain of society and become oppressors instead of protectors.

No Danger of Tyranny

The farmers' organizations have not yet reached that stage and from the broad lines along which they are working it may safely be assumed they never will. They have, however, reached a prominence which makes them factors to be contended with in each province, and by this prominence they are working in the interests of the common weal. This has been the policy of the United Farmers of Alberta since its inception and the result of this is shown by the respect which the organization now commands in all parts of Western Canada. In Alberta this can be shown by quoting the words of one well known man, who on being asked what was being done, stated, "whenever I want some assistance along public lines and on subjects which will be to the interests of all concerned, I can find more live wires in the United Farmers of Alberta than



E. J. FREAM, Secretary, U.F.A.

Association of Alberta had this in mind. The original constitution was framed along very broad lines, defining the work of the association on a progressive basis, and the idea has been incorporated into the work of the association from the start.

The object, then, is by working along these broad lines to suggest to the parliaments of the day certain measures which will be for the benefit of all concerned, to spread the idea of co-operation, to endeavor to instill into the members a spirit of unity and good fellowship which will mean much in the future and generally to break down that reserve which has, unfortunately, through the very nature of the farmer's business, sprung up around him, to make him realize that his place is in the foreground assisting in solving the many questions which are being confronted at all times.

At a no very distant date there was a feeling that the profession of the farmer was the lowest rung in the ladder of life, and that no matter what labor was undertaken by the youth when he reached the age that it was necessary for him to start out for himself, if it was away from the land it was a step in advance. Now, this idea is being lost sight of and those who were deserting the calling a few years ago are now once more getting back to the land or are pointing, apparently with pride, to the fact that they were born and bred upon the farm. A large amount of the credit for this change in sentiment can be traced to the work of the farmers' organizations and any further increase in same will probably be traceable to the same source. This is as it should be and is evidence of the fact that not only among their own members but among those away from them a new spirit had been created.

What Have They Done?

The question is often asked, what have the farmers' associations done and what are they trying to do? It would be impossible to point to all that they



JAMES BOWER, President, U.F.A.

in all the other organizations in the province."

Always prominently connected with every public movement, this association has been successful in relieving conditions and improving the farming industry, and for this reason it will not be necessary to detail what has been done. Suffice it to say that the policy has been never to admit of failure, and that once a question is taken up it is not dropped until it is brought to a successful issue. In the prominent public questions of the day, in the settlement of matters of interest to individual farmers or to groups this tendency has been displayed and the results shown have on the whole given satisfaction.

As to the future, the hands of time

alone can portray the answer, but it may safely be stated that as far as the farmers' organizations are concerned the work is only in its infancy, and that the questions which have to be faced will be larger and of vaster importance than any which have been undertaken in the past.

This work will include the spreading of the co-operative idea, the building up of a more sympathetic community, taking a greater interest in the local and national affairs of the day and generally, through a fair, public spirited policy, bringing the farmers right into the forefront of all the public issues.

First and foremost in this policy will be the great question of Direct Legislation. The United Farmers of Alberta are committed in favor of this measure and the members are in the foreground in carrying on the fight, as it is recognized that if the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall is secured that many of the problems now being faced, and apparently not nearing completion, would be quickly solved if the solution remained in the hands of the people.

Then in the fight to secure a more equitable system of raising revenue the farmers will be in the front. More and more they are realizing the necessity of the taxation of land values for the solution of this question and the ranks of the single taxers are being rapidly increased by the educative work which is being carried on.

In the other public issues; securing of more equitable rates from the railways; taking up the problem of equal rights for all, especially in so far as the railway interests are concerned, and in the matter of plowing fireguards and the style of cattle guards, the Farmers' Association will be prominent.

In the economic questions, dealing more with the cost of living, there will be found many problems which the farmers will help to solve, and this work will probably at first take the shape of securing data, which will show the comparative costs between different countries.

Practical Problems

There is another problem to be faced in the handling of the grain trade. Press despatches would tend to show that in the matter of terminal facilities the farmers have at last successfully won out on their long fight and relief is in sight. Much work remains to be done in the matter, however, especially in securing the best kind of line elevators, and this work has to be faced boldly and squarely.

In the meat industry will be found another problem which will command considerable attention. The farmers realize that present conditions are, to say the least, unfair to them, and as a result many are going out of the business altogether. The solution seems to be an up-to-date public owned system of stockyards and abattoirs, connected with an efficient cold storage plant, so that the present wasteful method of shipping can be abolished and the most economical system brought into effect.

In connection with questions such as these it will not be amiss to mention the fact that the farmers as a whole are opposed to the idea of granting franchises, guaranteeing bonds or giving bounties to any private enterprise, as it seems that if a government is called upon to this extent it would be an easy matter to go a few steps further and secure government ownership outright. Another thought in this connection is that the farmers are not in favor of political ownership. They want all public enterprises handled by independent commissions, composed of men of sterling character and ability and in whom every confidence as to their intentions and integrity can be placed.

Parcels Post Needed

Still another question of national importance to which the farmers are committed is that of a parcels post system. To say the least it is incomprehensible

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DELIVERY-PAID CHRISTMAS BOXES

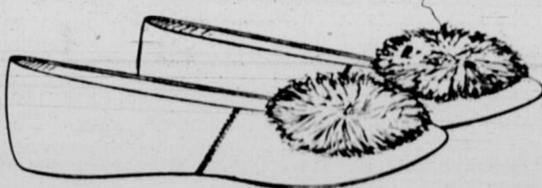
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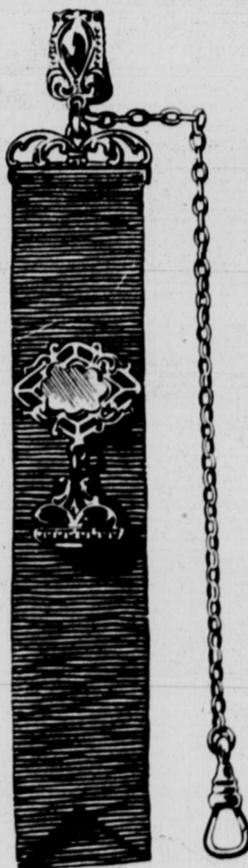
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Including a long Gold-Filled Chain

BS-9685. Give her this Waltham watch and as this perfect little timekeeper ticks off the minutes of the years to come she'll look back with pleasant memories of the Christmas Day it arrived. You may choose a hand-engraved, plain or engine-turned, heavy gold-filled hunting case. In it will be fitted an 0 size Waltham movement, running on 13 burnished-set jewels, a brequet hairspring with a compensated balance adjusted to climatic extremes, and exposed winding wheels. Placed in any position, this watch will keep accurate time. **NOTE:** No extra charge for engraving on case a script monogram. With each watch will be sent a long, dainty gold filled chain with jewel-set side. **Price, delivered .. 15.25**



Buckskin Moccasin of best quality and Indian trimmed. **Prices, delivered—**
L-9677. Men's sizes, 6 to 11..... **1.25**
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L-9680. Misses' sizes, 11 to 2..... **.75**
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L-9682. Infants' sizes, 3 to 6..... **.50**



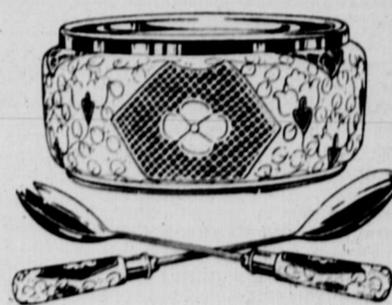
B-9674. Women's Watch Fob made from splendid black silk ribbon, adorned with handsome gold-filled signet mount and charm. Safety pin attachment. **Price, delivered98**



B-9673. Give one of these gold-filled, pearl-set pendants, with fine curl necklet, 6 inches long. No gift will be received with more pleasure. **Price, delivered .. .98**



B-9675. Here's 10Kt. Gold Rings in a variety of styles; signet for monogram; set with a single whole pearl; single stone birthday rings for any month. Order by letter. Your choice, each **.98**



BS-9683. This beautiful Salad Bowl and Servers will give lasting pleasure—a pleasure lingering long after the memory of Christmas Day has faded. The pattern is a correct imitation of Crown Derby, with a silver-plated rim. Silver-plated spoon and fork with handles to match. **Price, delivered 3.98**

We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES

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Direct Legislation in Manitoba

By SEYMOUR J. FARMER

The Initiative and Referendum as necessary adjuncts to our present representative system had formed the subject of academic discussion and had been a plank in the platforms of Canadian labor organizations for twenty years before the question became a live issue in Canadian politics. But this was the educative period, the beneficial results of which are now evidenced by the remarkable amount of interest taken in the subject throughout the Canadian West.

In the year 1899 Arthur W. Puttee contested the Winnipeg constituency in a federal by-election and emerged the victor. This was probably the first occasion in Canada on which Direct Legislation was publicly advocated on election platforms, and Mr. Puttee kept it well to the front throughout his campaign. In 1902, when the notorious Canadian Northern railway contracts were being pushed through by the local government, the farmers and townspeople of Manitoba joined hands in a strenuous endeavor to have the matter referred to a referendum of the people. Mr. Puttee and Mr. R. L. Richardson, in the Dominion House, tried to get the federal Parliament to hold up the contracts until such a referendum could be taken. Having no power to enforce their wishes on either government, the people failed in their attempt to secure opportunity to pass judgment on the deal.

Temperance Referendum

In the same year the local government, after passing a prohibition bill in accordance with pre-election promises, called a referendum upon the measure. Unfortunately for the temperance people, they divided on the question of voting on the referendum, the official decision being to abstain from voting in order to show their opinion of the government's action in not passing the bill into law as promised. As a result, it was defeated. Apart from the merits of this particular measure, the efficacy of the Referendum as a means of ascertaining the will of the people can scarcely be said to have been fairly tested in this instance.

League Organized

Be that as it may, the people of Manitoba have gradually been finding out the weaknesses of the present system, and the necessity of supplementing it with provisions for the more ready and accurate enforcement of their will in legislation. In 1908 the Winnipeg Federation for Direct Legislation was formed, confining its energies principally to propaganda work. Then, in December, 1910, when the demand for the reform had become general throughout the province, the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation came into existence, establishing a permanent organization which gives every promise of accomplishing the desired results. The once-styled visionaries are coming into their own.

The Federation is composed of an affiliation of four organizations: The Manitoba Grain Growers' association; the Royal Templars of Temperance; the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council; and the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values. Membership is also open to individuals, and the list of these has steadily grown since the inception of the movement.

F. J. Dixon is the permanent organizer and lecturer for the Federation. During the past year he has addressed over two hundred meetings in the province, and the interest of the people in the movement is shown by the demands for literature and information on the subject.

Bill Already Drawn

The Federation has recently prepared a bill for the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum in Manitoba. This bill will shortly be printed and distributed through the province. The bill provides for the compulsory enactment of all measures proposed by eight

per cent. of the electors, unless disapproved by the people should a referendum be called upon them. It provides for the mandatory referendum upon petition of five per cent. of the electors on any Act of the legislature, and safeguards the will of the people by debarring the legislature from putting into effect measures disapproved by the people. The bill makes provision for the passage of emergency measures without leaving loophole for any franchise or subsidy deal under the clause; limits the number of referendum elections, and provides the necessary machinery.

Fels the Reformer

The work of the Federation is sustained by voluntary contributions to its funds. Members pay an annual subscription of one dollar or more, and these subscriptions have been supplemented by donations of various amounts. Mr. Joseph Fels, the millionaire soap manufacturer, who prefers to distribute his wealth to movements for the abolition of social inequality rather than to charitable and other organizations which at the best can only ameliorate conditions, rendered generous assistance to the Federation last year by doubling the total amount of the subscriptions, and he has promised to do the same this year.

Thus the work progresses; and it does not require the prophetic eye to foresee that Direct Legislation will be the question at the next provincial elections. Nor will Manitoba stand alone in her demand for this extension of people's power. The sister provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are as fully awake to the benefits of this reform, and though no separate organizations have been formed for the purpose, a widespread agitation for Direct Legislation is being carried on in both provinces.

California's Example

The recent victories in the state of California were a source of rejoicing and encouragement to Direct Legislation advocates everywhere. A majority of over three to one for the Initiative and Referendum, and a still larger majority for the Recall! It was a magnificent victory of the people over Special Privilege, in which the forces of the latter, though organized and entrenched as only Special Privilege can be, were utterly routed.

Opposition? Yes, one would expect opposition, particularly to a reform such as this, which cuts right at the root of political abuses. To the party-

before-everything man, the operation is like drawing teeth. But the time will come when these very men will realize that no party whose platform is founded on principles of justice and equity can suffer by the infusion of methods which only remove the abuses. Special Privilege and reason-impervious reactionaries are of course opposed. Their objections are never difficult to answer. Distrust of the people and fear of the "mob" have lost their force as arguments against progressive democracy since their failure to correctly prophesy the outcome of the extension of the franchise to the "common people." That the people make mistakes is true. Until human nature attains the heights of angelic infallibility the people will continue to make mistakes. But the one outstanding demonstration of history is this—that wherever the masses have come into conflict with the ruling "classes" (aristocratic, plutocratic or delegated) the masses have been right ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

Will Educate People

But the people cannot vote intelligently on measures until they are better educated, some say. True, and the only way to educate them on public questions is to enable them to vote on measures disentangled from each other, and freed from prejudice of every kind. Some of our apprehensive friends would educate the "common people" as the fond mother would teach her daughter to swim.

"Mother, may I learn to swim?"

"Yes, my darling daughter;

Kick your legs and wave your arms,
But don't go near the water."

Under Direct Legislation errors of judgment on the part of the electors can be easily rectified, and, what is more important, like errors and worse than errors on the part of their representatives are securely guarded against.

People Will be Supreme

Then we are accused of assailing the dignity and undermining the responsibility of our legislators. Is the position of a railroad manager any less exalted, or his responsibility any less defined or felt because the directors reserve the right to reverse his decisions when, in their opinion, occasion warrants? Or are the directors any the less honored or in any way relieved of responsibility because they, in turn, are subject to the will of the shareholders? In all commercial affairs the reverse is the case, and so will it be when the people

are able to control the actions of their representatives.

Then there is another stock objection. We will not get "good" men to go into the legislature if their every action is to be subject to the scrutiny and expressed opinion of the electorate. This, again, is utterly inconsistent with parallel cases in every-day business. This, however, will happen; under Direct Legislation a man's fitness as a representative will be established to the degree that the people find it unnecessary to exercise their power of revision. Good men, forsooth! Do we get the best men under the present system? Is it not a fact that our really best citizens as a rule refuse to enter public life because of the odium which attaches to "politics"?

He writes from out of Denver, and the story's mighty short;

I just can't tell his mother—it'll crush her pore ole heart!

And so I reckon, parson, you might break the news to her—

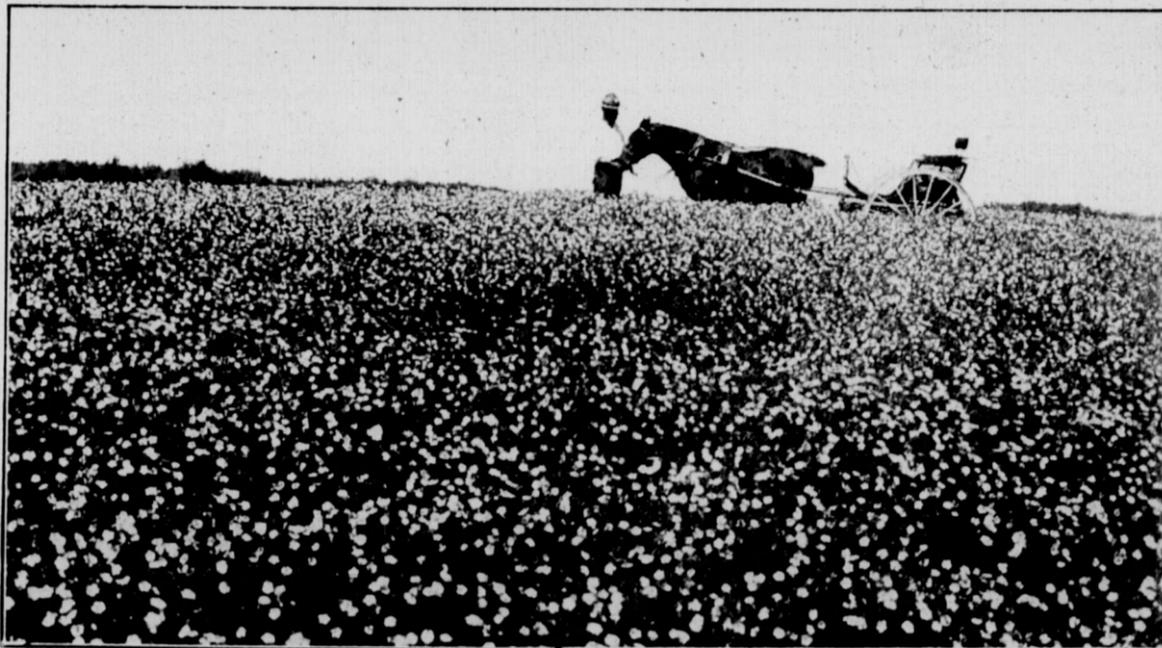
Bill's in the legislature!—but he doesn't say what fur.

Will Eliminate Graft

As our public business is lifted out of the mire into which it has been dragged by machine politics, as it will be lifted by a system of Direct Legislation; as the tone of our public press is elevated by the separation of public affairs from private interests; as "mud-slinging," which is now so much a part of the average politician's stock-in-trade, falls into disuse by reason of its utter inability to becloud issues when the merits of measures and not the motives of men are the points discussed; as the subterranean activities of the lobby are rendered abortive by being exposed to the searching rays of an active democracy; then will politics and graft cease to be almost synonymous terms, and the services of the best men in the community be available for public office.

Objections such as those we have reviewed are all of one type and will not long survive an application of common sense; they will be yet shorter lived when put to the test of actual practice.

Some well-intentioned objections to Direct Legislation are much less weighty than they are amusing. Such an objection is made in a letter I received some months ago from, I regret to say, the secretary of a Grain Growers' association in Manitoba. Here it is: "The object of your federation is a very debatable one, and many of us prefer legislation enacted in public by elected representatives rather than legis-



A field of Flax on farm of McDonald and Harrison, near Fort Qu'Appelle

Courtesy G. T. P. Rip.

lation concocted in camera by a few professional wire-pullers."

Without enlarging upon the lobby, the party caucus, and other like excesses of our present system, which Direct Legislation seeks to remove, it would be somewhat interesting to be informed how legislation "concocted in camera" could possibly survive the ordeal of the Referendum. Such legislation might, and too frequently does, get through a legislature of some forty members, unnoticed by the general public—but never when the people can intercept it.

Yes, the movement toward "more democracy" grows, and whatever opposition it has provoked only serves to mark its progress.

Manitoba will yet be the most democratic community within the Empire—unless Saskatchewan or Alberta gets there first.

DETAILS OF THE VOTE

The returns of the votes cast in the Dominion constituencies on September 21 last in the election of the new House of Commons, with the exception of Yukon, have been received from the returning officers by the Clerk of the Crown-in-Chancery at Ottawa, and, as made public by that official, present several interesting features. The totals, compared with the totals in the preceding Dominion elections, held on October 26, 1908, are as follows:

	1908	1911
Liberal voters	596,533	616,948
Conservative voters	579,562	660,331

1,176,095 1,277,279

When the returns by Provinces are studied, it is seen that while the Liberals made gains in every province except three, the Conservatives made gains in every province without exception. The total Liberal gains were 20,415, and the total Conservative gains, 80,769, to which Ontario contributed 27,468, and Quebec, 27,959. It was in Ontario that the Liberal party suffered the heaviest loss. In the other two provinces in which there were Liberal losses in the total vote, as compared with the total vote in 1908, the losses were only in hundreds; but in Ontario the Liberal loss on September 21 was 26,328. In Quebec the figures show a Liberal gain of 10,053, as against the already-noted Conservative gain of 27,959 in that province.

The totals of Liberal votes cast, by provinces, are as follows:

	1908	1911
Ontario	224,821	198,483
Quebec	158,393	168,446
Nova Scotia	56,558	57,303
New Brunswick	40,716	40,194
P. E. Island	14,496	13,998
Manitoba	30,915	37,512
British Columbia	13,412	16,350
Alberta	23,777	37,076
Saskatchewan	33,415	47,586

596,533 616,948

The totals of Conservative votes cast, by provinces, are as follows:

	1908	1911
Ontario	236,919	264,387
Quebec	129,634	157,593
Nova Scotia	54,500	55,268
New Brunswick	34,945	38,880
P. E. Island	14,286	14,638
Manitoba	37,140	44,346
British Columbia	23,956	25,622
Alberta	22,185	29,653
Saskatchewan	25,997	30,944

579,562 660,331

The comparisons between the totals of 1908 and 1911 for each party have been noted above for Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia the voting this year shows a Liberal gain of 745, and a Conservative gain of 768. In New Brunswick, a Liberal loss of 522, and a Conservative gain of 3,935. In Prince Edward Island, a Liberal loss of 498, and a Conservative gain of 352. West of the Great Lakes both parties made gains in every province, and in every province the Liberal gains exceeded the Conservative gains, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Manitoba the total Liberal gains were 6,597, as against total Conservative gains amounting to 6,206. In Saskatchewan the gains were 14,171 for the Liberals, and 4,947 for the Conservatives; and in Alberta the figures were 13,299 and 7,468 respectively, while in British Columbia the Liberal gains were 3,038 and the Conservative gains, 1,666.—Winnipeg Free Press.

WAINWRIGHT'S PROGRESS

There is scarcely any doubt but that in the next year, Wainwright will become a more important railway centre than it is even at present. Enough has already been assured to convince us that both the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. intend making developments that will eventually make the town one of the most important in the West. Although at this time it is problematic as to the C. P. R. entering with the others, every indication points to the fact that they will eventually tap this portion of the province also.

During the past, the G. T. P. railway company has come in for a great deal of criticism, due to the fact that the town lost the Calgary branch and the line from Battleford was more or less in doubt. Statements have been made by the officials of this road to the effect that further announcements were forthcoming and that the town will benefit in a great many other ways in regard to railways. This has now been proven with the assurance of the Battleford line and the strong indication that the branch will continue on to Calgary, tapping the branch line to that point from Edmonton at the newly formed town of Mirror.

Regarding the Canadian Northern line from Vermilion there is hardly any doubt but that it will pass through Wainwright. The charter calls for a direct route from Vermilion to Medicine

Hat in a straight southerly direction. From the map, it is certain that the road could not help but strike here.

The line from Moose Jaw, part of which has already been constructed, is in a direct line to Wainwright and the probability is that it will continue on to Athabaska Landing, thus tapping the Alberta and Great Waterways railway and opening up the rich and fertile lands in the intervening country.

Another line has been started out of Swift Current and is in a direction that points to the fact that Wainwright will be the terminal. In view of the fact that the C. P. R. has not as yet entered the northern portion of the province, there is every likelihood that Wainwright will be a favored point.

As to those who have been suspicious of the fact as to whether or not the town will receive other lines of railway, the assurance is given that, like other divisional points on the C. P. R. in the southern part of Alberta, this point will also become of importance as a railway centre. In practically a new section of the West, where immense possibilities are offered for agricultural enterprises, there is no reason to believe that the case will be otherwise. From the experience of other divisional points, it would appear obvious that the railways of Canada will likewise tap a country where the assurance is given that lines of railway will flourish as well as in those already opened up.—Ex.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 30.—When twelve bells signaled the midnight hour tonight, the curtain was rung down on the greatest season of navigation in the history of Fort William. The receipts of coal, package freight, and steel rails will show 100 per cent. increase over last season, while the shipments of grain will be doubled.

Shipping will be carried on for three weeks, as vessels are chartered to trade until December 12, the Harmonic, of the Northern Navigation company, being billed to arrive on that date with merchandise from Sarnia.

There is a fleet of 15 vessels discharging coal cargoes, which will load grain, the majority of which will endeavor to clear before December 3. All are of the large American type and will find difficulty in getting under the elevator spouts should the weather turn colder. Ice is jamming as every craft wends its way up the river, and in front of some of the elevators it is piled almost as high as the dock.

Fifteen vessels loaded during the past 24 hours. The cargoes aggregated 3,095,000 bushels, the largest amount of grain ever shipped from Fort William or any other port in a day.

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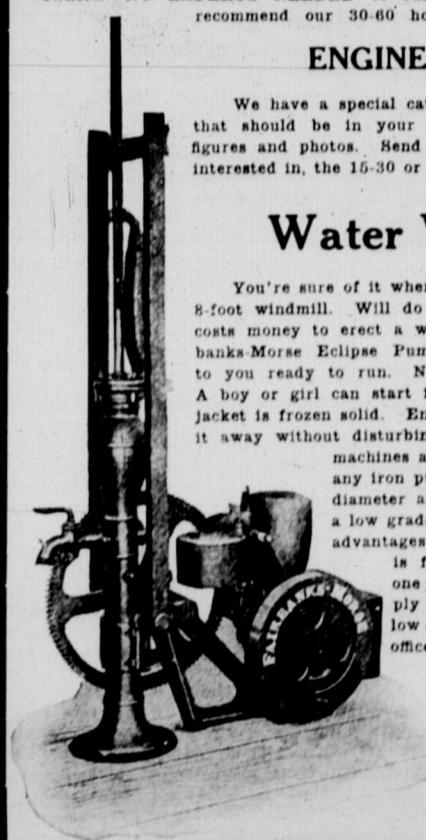
Built to run on kerosene or lower grade distillates, or will use gasoline to advantage. The difference in the cost of these oils makes this feature a BIG MONEY SAVER in some localities. The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor is not an experiment. The principle covering the use of heavy oils is fully covered by patents. Driver has lots of room, a clear view ahead and all operating devices within easy reach. Powerful brake on differential shaft for use on hills. Another brake on belt-drive pulley prevents it turning when clutch is out. Both brakes operate by foot pedals. Forward or reverse motion and belt pulley SINGLE LEVER CONTROL protected by our own patents. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors are comparatively light and will not pack the land. This is made possible by our employing exclusively high grade STEEL in trucks, transmission and all vital parts. Fewer small working parts than any other tractor on the market. Fairbanks-Morse Tractors are operated by their owners. NO EXPERTS NEEDED to run them. Our 15-30 is adapted to moderate sized farms. For large tracts we recommend our 30-60 horse power machine.

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You're sure of it when you have a FAIRBANKS-MORSE ECLIPSE PUMPER. Costs some \$20 less than an 8-foot windmill. Will do more work than a 10 or 12-foot windmill in a 20-mile wind. Then, again, it costs money to erect a windmill; it may blow down in a gale; and it only does one job, anyway. A Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Pumper will run your churn or cream separator and pump at the same time. Comes to you ready to run. No special foundation necessary; just needs to be screwed solid to a heavy plank. A boy or girl can start it without difficulty. ABSOLUTELY FROSTPROOF—can be started even if water in jacket is frozen solid. Engine can be employed for other odd jobs. Simply loosen four nuts and you can take it away without disturbing pump. Equipped with two driving pulleys to enable you to pump and run other machines at the same time. Adaptable to any iron pump standard not over 5 inches diameter at base. Remember, this is not a low grade air-cooled engine. It has the advantages of a water-cooled engine and yet is frostproof. GUARANTEED for one year against defect. We can supply hand or power pumps for shallow or deep well work. Write nearest office for catalogue and particulars.



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te Graft ss is lifted out of has been dragged s it will be lifted t Legislation; as, press is elevated ublic affairs from "mud-slinging," h a part of the ock-in-trade, falls of its utter ins when the merits e motives of men ed; as the sub- f the lobby are being exposed to a active democra- draft cease to terms, and the en in the com- r public office. hose we have re- pe and will not ation of common et shorter lived f actual practice. d objections to uch less weighty g. Such an ob- letter I received I regret to say, in Growers' as- e. Here it is: federation is a nd many of us ed in public by ather than legis-



G. T. P. Ry.

Co-operation in Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company

By CHAS. A. DUNNING, Manager

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company is the result of long continued agitation on the part of the farmers of the province for a system of initial elevators from which they could be certain of receiving a "square deal." The complaints of the Grain Growers of all the Western provinces against the old system of line elevators were, that they gave unsatisfactory weights, maintained too high a rate of dockage and shrinkage, graded purchased grain too low, took spreads between the prices of street grain and the actual market value out of all proportion to the risks taken; further, the elevators themselves seldom had cleaning apparatus and never adequate provision for the special binning of the farmers' stored grain, thereby making it impossible for the farmer using the elevator for storage purposes to be certain of the identity of his grain. These charges were used by the Grain Growers as a basis for the demand that the government should take a hand in the elevator business with a view to improving conditions. The agitation finally forced the government of the province to take action, and they appointed a commission to investigate conditions, looking to the creation of a system of elevators free from the above abuses and disadvantages.

This commission conducted a most searching inquiry into the conditions surrounding the grain business; local, provincial, and world-wide conditions being examined in a most thorough manner. The report of the commission, including a summary of the evidence taken, conclusions reached, and a recommendation as to the best method of dealing with the problem, was handed to the government on October 31, 1910.

Recommendations of Commission

The commission were unanimous in holding that the only solution that would be satisfactory to the farmers must give them full control of the system, and therefore recommended that special legislation be enacted providing for the creation of a co-operative organization of the farmers, assisted in the matter of finance by a government loan, the managing body of which should be wholly



GEO. LANGLEY, M.L.A., Vice-President

elected by the shareholders themselves without any government interference. The capitalizing of the system, the commission held, should be provided for by the farmers tributary to the point where an elevator was needed, subscribing stock to the total amount of the cost of the proposed elevator, and paying in cash fifteen per cent., of the subscribed capital. It was also recommended that the total crop acreage of the shareholders should be not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels capacity of the proposed elevator. Upon these conditions being fulfilled, the government, it was stated,

should advance 85 per cent. of the subscribed capital, in the form of a loan, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest. The commission also thought that the responsibility of preliminary organization should be thrown upon the farmers themselves by appointing the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association provisional directors of the company.

A Great Debate

At the session of the legislature immediately following the presentation of the report, the government introduced a bill embodying the recommendations of the elevator commission, and after one of the keenest discussions ever held in the province, the bill became law. During the time the legislature were discussing the project, the Grain Growers' annual convention was held in Regina and the recommendations of the commission thoroughly discussed by the five hundred delegates present, the result being that the convention unanimously endorsed the scheme, and showed a willingness that the association should take its share of responsibility for its initiation. The provisional board of directors immediately commenced organization work, it being necessary under the act that twenty-five "locals" should be organized before the calling of the first general meeting of the company and the commencement of the actual business of providing elevators. The farmers responded to the efforts of the organizers so well that by June 16 the provisional directorate were enabled to call the first general meeting for July 6, and between the time of calling the meeting and the meeting itself, twenty-one more "locals" were organized, bringing the total up to forty-six, which were all represented by delegates at the first general meeting. These delegates discussed the future of the company and adopted by-laws which provided for the management of its business, the most important being the provision for a uniform system of management, together with central control as recommended by the commission. The co-operative principle of distribution of profits received the most emphatic endorsement, and the spirit of loyalty generated at the meeting augured well for the success of the institution. Directors were elected to manage the company's business, and immediately after the close of the meeting the board of directors met and elected a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, these three forming the executive committee of the company. Work of deciding upon plans for new elevators and negotiating for the purchase of existing ones was undertaken at once.

Types of Elevators

A large number of designs for the type of elevator the company's shareholders desired was submitted by various firms, and the executive finally decided upon a standard type of elevator for the first season's building operations, of 30,000 bushels and 40,000 bushels capacity. The 36,000 bushels standard contains fourteen carload bins, two bins of two carload capacity and two large bins for street wheat. The 40,000 bushel standard contains sixteen carload bins, four two carload bins and two large bins for street wheat. The equipment of both sizes is the same, consisting of a No. 8 Monitor Cleaner with a capacity

of 1,250 to 2,500 bushels per hour according to arrangement of screens; two elevator legs with a capacity of 2,000 bushels per hour, six ton sixteen foot dump scale, 200 bushel hopper scale and a 15 H.P. gasoline engine. Special attention has been paid to the securing of an easy gradient of approach to the elevators, the rise being only three-quarters of an inch to the foot in a total rise of not more than four feet. In short an attempt is being made to build a style of elevator which will suit the farmers' requirements in every way.

The company had some difficulty in securing contractors of sufficient financial standing able to undertake the building of so large a number of elevators so late in the season, but finally the work of building forty elevators was divided between five firms. The type of house the company decided upon takes a greater length of time to erect than the ordinary line house and this fact, together with the difficulty of getting material forward on lines of railway under construction, combined to make a large number of the company's elevators late in coming into operation. These houses will certainly not handle the quantity of grain this year that would have passed

through them had they been opened at the commencement of the grain season and the effect will be a reduction in the quantity of grain the company might reasonably expect to handle this season. Arrangements are being made to ensure that the building program of the company in the future shall be completed in time for the opening of the grain season, by completing organization of "locals" during the previous winter, leaving all the summer months for building.

Fair to the Farmers

In respect to the method of operating the business, care has been taken that the complaints of the farmers against the old line companies shall not apply to their own concern. So far as efficient supervision can ensure, fair weights are given, a fair dockage taken for dirt, and the lowest proportion of shrinkage consistent with safety on special binned grain. All agents have instructions to grade purchased grain fairly, and the prices paid for street grain are figured at the closest possible margin consistent with safety. Any farmer using the elevator for storage purposes is at perfect liberty to ship to whatever firm he wishes, and by special binning can be sure of receiving his own grain out of the elevator into the car. If the farmer's grain requires cleaning, the best machinery for the purpose is there, and in addition to this, the hopper scale can be used for weighing the farmer's grain from the bin into the car, thereby forming a basis for claim against the Railway Company in case of leakage or accident.

The policy of the company in reference to elevator charges for this year is to make the standard charges for receiving, cleaning, storing fifteen days and insuring grain, with a view to finding from actual test during the first year of operation the cost of handling grain in this way. Competing line companies have, in some cases, cut charges below the rate charged by the Co-operative elevator, but the farmers have stayed loyally with their own institution, being convinced that the slight loss on handling charges is more than made up in other ways.

As to the future of this organization

of farmers, there is undoubtedly a wide field in the province for the establishment of a business of large proportions, especially when the powers of the company are taken into consideration. The Act of Incorporation gives power to "construct, acquire, maintain, and operate grain elevators within the province of Saskatchewan, to buy and sell grain, and generally to do all things incidental to the production, storing and marketing of grain." This feature of the act admits of development along the lines of co-operative trading in those commodities which the farmer can purchase in wholesale quantities and should be the means of saving considerable money for the farmers of the province as the company grows. The numerous demands for organization from localities desiring to participate in the benefits of the scheme indicates in no uncertain manner that the agriculturists of Saskatchewan see in it the solution of many of the problems which affect their industry.

The Farmers' Triumph

Continued from Page 22

son, Francis Graham, and about a score of others.

An aggressive campaign was carried on. Meetings were held throughout the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and by the time of the Winnipeg exhibition in July of that year sufficient encouragement had been received to formally proceed with the organization of a company. There are yet many farmers in the West who remember the little tent on the exhibition ground that year, that was the headquarters of the embryo company.

Handling Grain

A provisional board of directors, consisting of E. A. Partridge, John Spencer, Francis Graham, W. A. Robinson and John Kennedy, were selected. The first office of the proposed company was



CHAS. A. DUNNING, Manager

one room in the Tribune block in the city of Winnipeg. The intention at first was to secure a Dominion charter. Difficulties arose in the way of this and, recognizing the importance of getting in shape to do business when the movement of grain started in a few months, it was decided to facilitate matters by getting a Manitoba charter. This was secured and the company formally opened its doors for business about the middle of September, 1906, with E. A. Partridge, president, John Kennedy, vice-president, and John

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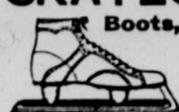
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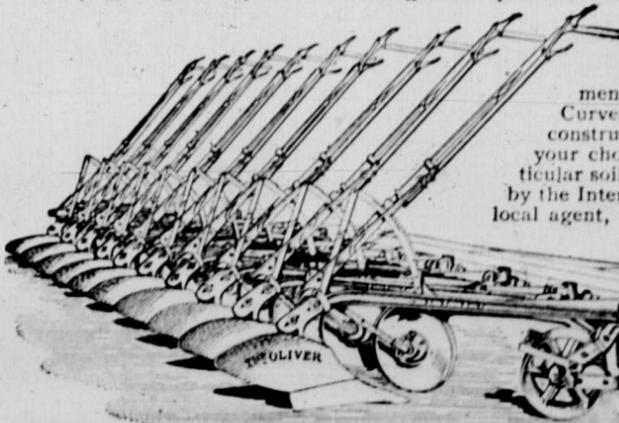
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The Oliver Tractor Gang Plow

has a strong 18-inch, roller coulters, so attached that when it meets an obstruction it lifts entire plow base, preventing breakage. Coulters fitted with cushion springs. Trucks swiveled to allow for short turn and have extra wide face for carrying weight easily even over soft ground—placed scientifically to roll land level, producing best job of plowing.



Lever easy to operate whether plows are in or out of ground—have double latch, making it convenient to operate them with either or both hands, in any position. Easy regulation of plowing depth. Beam adjustment to change spacing between bases as found necessary. Curved, heavy steel frog stands greater strain than right angle construction. Oliver Tractor Gang Plows can be equipped with your choice of four different styles of bottoms to meet your particular soil condition. Oliver Plows are sold exclusively in Canada by the International Harvester Company of America. See the IHC local agent, or, write at once to nearest branch house for full particulars on both horse and tractor-drawn plows.

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International Harvester Company of America
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NING, Manager ibune block in the The intention at Dominion charter. the way of this he importance of do business when grain started in a leecided to facilitate Manitoba charter, and the company doors for business f September, 1906, ge, president, John ident, and John

Spencer, secretary-treasurer. The first car of grain came to hand on September 21, and by the middle of the next month the company was receiving about one hundred cars per week.

Elevator Combine Opens War

The banking of the company was done with the Bank of British North America, the manager of which at that time was W. A. Machaffie, now manager of the Home Bank. A membership had been secured in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and the new company registered for trading purposes under that membership. Trouble soon began to develop with the Exchange. This body was at that time largely under the influence of the combined elevator interests. The methods employed by elevator companies had been the subject of severe criticism during the period of organization of the new company, and no doubt stung largely by this, the elevator influence in the Exchange declared war on the company. During the period of the organization of the new company it was proposed publicly by those in charge of the organization work, and also recorded in the literature sent out by those in charge of it, to divide the profits co-operatively, that is, after necessary expenses were paid and interest on capital invested, the balance of profit remaining, if any, would be divided according to the amount of grain contributed by the patrons of the company. This was only a suggestion—it had not been put into effect, as the very law under which the company was incorporated prevented it. It was seized upon, however, by some members of the Grain Exchange as a pretext upon which the company could be expelled from its registration under the Exchange, with the consequent annulment of its trading privileges. This was done and the real fight was on.

The Combine Beaten

It is not the purpose of this article to trace the exciting history of the weeks that followed; of how the company was embarrassed in disposing of the grain sent to its care, since no recognized dealer in the trade belonging to the Exchange could buy from an expelled company under penalty of finding himself in the same position; of the efforts made to institute a boycott amongst those outside of the Exchange and who bought grain in the Winnipeg market; of how the Manitoba Grain Growers' association took up the fight for the company; of how an action was entered by D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, against members of the Exchange for conspiracy to restrain trade and the long fight that followed through the courts; of how the Manitoba government were requested by the association to compel the Grain Exchange working under a Manitoba charter to give the company back its trading privileges or else amend the charter of the Exchange; of how, in the spring of 1907, Premier Roblin informed the Grain Exchange that if the company was not re-instated in all the privileges of the Exchange, that a special session of the Manitoba legislature would be called to cancel its charter. This history is still fresh in the memory of those who had to do with it. There is no doubt whatever that this struggle fixed attention on the work of the company and gave it an advertisement and a standing that it otherwise would have taken years to secure.

Year's Profits

When the annual meeting was held in July, 1907 (a regular organization meeting had been held in Brandon in February of the same year at the time of the Grain Growers' convention), it was found that the company had handled 2,300,000 bushels of grain; had sold \$46,325.00 worth of stock, of which \$11,795.00 had been paid in (the greater part of this, by the way, had been spent in organization) and had, despite the struggle of the preceding months, earned a profit of \$790.00.

At that meeting I had the honor of being elected a director and was subsequently elected president, Mr. Partridge declining to remain in the presidency, although strongly urged by the shareholders to do so. Mr. Kennedy remained as vice-president. The profit of \$790 was sufficient to pay a seven per cent. dividend on the stock paid in and

it was disbursed by express order in this way.

From that time the business of the company has steadily and rapidly expanded. Our paid-up capital is now over half a million dollars, and we expect to reach three quarters of a million before the end of our next business year. The grain receipts have also grown and we have very frequently handled more in a month in recent years than we did during the whole of our first year. Altogether the company has handled, up to June 30 last, since it commenced business, over fifty million bushels of grain, and has earned profits aggregating a quarter of a million dollars.

An office has also been opened at Calgary for the handling of Alberta grain westward, and an export business in grain has also been conducted during the past three years for the purpose of insuring to the farmer that the highest values in the world's markets will be received for his grain.

Dangers of Prosperity

The company also actively assisted the three Western Grain Growers' associations in establishing their official organ and have, in addition, given substantial grants to the associations for the purpose of enabling them to more aggressively carry on their organization work. Altogether it has doubtless been one of the most powerful agencies in improving the conditions surrounding the marketing of our Western Canadian grain, and in addition, by the striking demonstration it affords of the fact that a farmers' business organization conducted on proper lines can succeed, is giving encouragement and impetus to the idea of co-operation along other channels. The company and the Grain Growers' associations, (naturally associated with it) are, at the present time it seems to me, perhaps passing through the most critical stage in their history. The old days of short weights and big spreads in prices have largely disappeared, at least from the general sense in which they were ten years ago practiced. The farmer is no longer told that if he is not satisfied he can take his grain home. It was perhaps true and to be expected that once these striking abuses were in a large measure changed into better conditions that the consciousness of the need of continued united effort should wane.

To a very large extent the enthusiasm and fever that carried the company through the first and trying years of its existence, are being displaced by the more sober thought that co-operative effort in the marketing of grain, and

therefore also in other channels of commerce affecting farmers, is a practical thing comparatively easy in realization, that farmers can work together to do their business cheaper and more effectively than when, through lack of unity, it is delegated to others. They are learning that co-operation is not only a sane thing in the practical application they have had of it through the success of their own company, but that it is eminently a Christian thing, drawing men together by the thought that they are working in harmony, helping to bear each others' burdens. It is bringing home the idea in a new light that the real success and happiness of the individual is bound up in the success and happiness of those around him, and perhaps the really most valuable work that the Grain Growers' associations and the grain company have achieved lies not in the material success that has attended their efforts but rather in the moulding and developing of an enlightened public opinion. The people are thinking today as they have never thought before. There is an awakening of the people's consciousness and a striving toward a higher ideal in private and public citizenship; and when, at some future time, the history of the new democracy in Canada is written, a goodly share of the honor in achieving it will very properly be given to the humble efforts of the organized grain growers of Western Canada.

EXPORT METHODS "SINFULLY WASTEFUL"

The annual report of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, veterinary director-general and livestock commissioner, just issued, contains a severe criticism of the manner in which the western live stock export trade is conducted. He says "Export trade in western range cattle, as hitherto carried on, has been sinfully wasteful, unbusiness-like, and unprofitable to the producer. Cattle, wild, excitable, and soft off grass, are driven to the railway, held sometimes for days on poor pasture, waiting for cars and finally after more or less unavoidably rough handling are forced on board. Once in the cars they are not infrequently run through to Winnipeg without being unloaded for feed or water.

"It is 840 miles from Calgary to Winnipeg, and as many shipments originate beyond the first named point it may be readily seen what this means, even when the run is a good one.

"Some shippers unload at Moose Jaw, 440 miles west of Winnipeg, but others claim that it is alike more humane and more profitable to run through as the cattle being still wild, excited, and unaccustomed to handling, not only refuse

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both feed and water, but suffer much more in unloading and reloading than they do when left in the cars.

Hungry, Thirsty and Exhausted

On arriving at Winnipeg they are always unloaded, fed and watered, being by this time hungry, thirsty and fairly quiet from exhaustion. After being rested, they are inspected, culled and reloaded, the next stop being as a rule at White River, 678 miles further east. There they are again fed and watered, and after another stage of 755 miles arrive at Montreal. Here the most of them land, the journey ends, although when navigation is closed at that point it extends to Portland and Boston or St. John, New Brunswick, as the case may be, and very rarely to Halifax. At Montreal, however, all are unloaded, fed, watered, rested and carefully inspected by veterinary officers of this department, whether they are to be shipped by water from there or from some other port. If the latter, they are on arrival rested and again inspected before going on board the steamer.

"While the facilities for loading cattle on the ship at St. John are excellent, those at Montreal are not of the best, and this necessitates more and somewhat rougher handling than would otherwise be the case."

Dr. Rutherford expresses the view that no wild, grass finished cattle should be shipped for export. In a country like Western Canada, which one year with another is full of all kinds of material for winter feeding, there is no excuse for sending forward for immediate export, animals which owing to their lack of domestication and the nature of their food, cannot under ordinary circumstances reach their destination on the British market without a woeful depreciation in both quantity and quality of flesh.

United States Methods

"Our friends in the United States," says the report, "long ago realized the folly of shipping to Europe, alive, steers direct from the range. Their range cattle are brought to the middle west, dehorned, if this has not been earlier done, fed for at least sixty days on a ration comprising a liberal allowance of grain, then to market, generally in Chicago, and carefully inspected and culled. Those deemed fit for export are then taken to the seaboard by fast trains, and in cars specially fitted for feeding and watering en route. They are loaded on these cars under careful supervision, no overcrowding or rough handling being permitted. The men in charge are almost invariably regular salaried employees of shipping firms, and the same is true of the foremen on the ships and of those working under them."

Reference is made to the prevalence of tuberculosis in Canadian herds. The report says: "The position of Canada in this matter is no worse and in fact is somewhat better than that of many communities, which have hitherto tried to solve the problem, inasmuch as of many attempts at legislation which have been made in different countries, the majority have utterly failed of the object, while in the others the benefits derived have been less of a practical than of an educational nature.

Disease Among Cattle

"Disease exists to a greater or less extent among the cattle of Canada, particularly among those reared under highly artificial conditions, and returns of the meat inspection division also indicate its prevalence among swine, especially in districts where these animals are closely associated with cattle or fed on the by-product of the dairy.

"If, however, the cattle of the country were once free from the disease, our swine would immediately share in immunity, as in them it is almost invariably of bovine origin."

The report notes that the prevalence of mange in horses has been greatly diminished, and there is every reason to believe that in the near future it will be entirely eradicated.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association



R. C. HENDERS, President



R. MCKENZIE, Secretary

The story of the rise and growth of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association and the work it has accomplished is much the same as that of the associations in Saskatchewan and Alberta, published in this issue.

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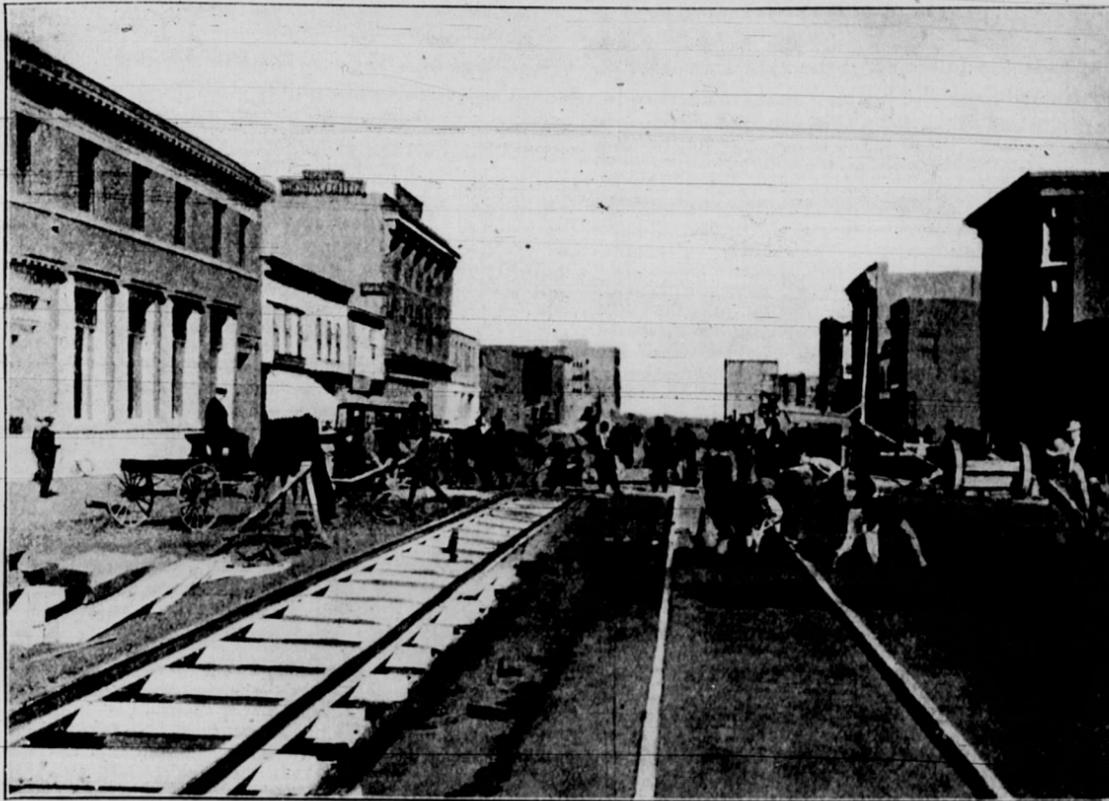
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SASKATOON IS "CELEBRATING"



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—not in a pandemonium of hysterics —but with pick-axes and power machinery of all kinds in one continuous day-and-night procession of progress. The picture is that of the laying of the FIRST STREET CAR RAILS in SASKATOON — 12th October, 1911.

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Watered Stock

By FRED W. FIELD

NOTE—Mr. Field is the editor of the Monetary Times, the leading financial journal in Canada, and his remarks upon this most important subject are deserving of very careful attention.

One of the old time colleagues of the Western farmer is popularly supposed to be responsible for the term "watered stock." The story tells of his beast being taken to market, watered at frequent intervals and finally sold as solid flesh. The trouble was instead of buying weight in cattle, the purchaser also bought gallons of water. The same principle applies in finance. When the capital stock of a company is increased in amount without a corresponding increase in assets, the increase is watered stock. Mr. Montgomery Rollins, a well known financial writer, puts it in another way. When the face value of the stock issued, he says, is greater than the property value represented by it at the time of its issue, there is watered stock. To illustrate: A certain amount of water may be put into a quart of pure milk, and a greater bulk of what appears to be milk will result, but the amount of food matter has not been increased by the process. No more will it increase the property value of a corporation to increase its stock, unless the same is exchanged for real value.

The exception to this may be when a corporation has accumulated a surplus over and above all debts and the face value of outstanding stock; then an additional stock issue is sometimes properly made not greater than the cash value of the surplus. Strictly speaking, this latter should be termed a "stock dividend," and is in no sense "watered stock."

It is useless to attempt to defend the issue of watered stock. Obviously it is the creation of false value. We may trace some of the reasons for its

issue: Heavy capitalization in the case of an industrial amalgamation, for instance, can cover past financial sins of some of the companies absorbed, or prevent the ultimate failure of others. It may replace what has been lost foolishly or otherwise, and in that way would be working against the law of the survival of the fittest. The issue of watered stock gives an opportunity for promoters and others to make easy money. It creates a heavy burden for the company, which has to strain in order to pay dividends on large capitalization. To perform an unnatural task, unnatural means must be adopted. These would include the undue raising of prices to the consumer and the creation of unnecessary expenses in management and operation. In other words, to pay the public dividends on their watered stock it is sometimes necessary to squeeze from the same public the money for that purpose.

A Case in Point

Watered stock arguments, whether rightly or wrongly, have been used in the discussions relating to the absorption by the Montreal Tramways company of other companies. The lawyers for the tramways company contend that the city of Montreal, which is opposing the amalgamation, is insisting that stock costing \$230 in the open market should be regarded as worth only \$100. Commenting upon this statement, the Montreal Herald said recently: "We take it that the city's argument instead of being this, is that common stock representing but \$100 of cash invested should not be converted into mortgage

securities representing \$250, on which the citizens of this community will for all time have to pay interest.

"If the street railway company desires to realize for its shareholders all the value legitimately available for distribution, let it increase its dividends. The profits it is making belong to it. Let them be divided. That will leave the company's securities precisely as they are, and will entail no additional burdens on the community. Then, when the time comes to make a new contract, we will be dealing with a company capitalized at \$10,000,000, not with one capitalized at \$27,000,000."

Evils of Over-Capitalization

A company with large capitalization pleads the necessity of paying dividends thereon. Consequently this must affect the company's scale of charges to the public. A board of directors will probably hesitate at paying 20 per cent. in dividends on capital of half a million dollars, but would prefer to add half a million dollars of watered stock and distribute 10 per cent. on a million dollars of stock.

That over-capitalization is harmful to the companies themselves, has been proved time and again during the past few years. Stock watering has brought some companies to grief and in certain cases, where too much capital was involved, it has been extremely difficult to meet even the bond interest. In Canada we are coming to the time when greater and more extended confidence of the small investor from coast to coast is required. The only way to gain that confidence is to give full publicity to matters of incorporation, financing, operation, profits, etc. Such a course is in the interests of the companies, of the people and of the country. It should tend to make opposing parties more reasonable, check ultra-socialistic tendencies and prevent corporation evils.

It is interesting to know that this view is held by prominent financiers and company directors. For instance,

one of these gentlemen tells me that altogether too little information is given the shareholders as to the progress of his company's business and that this state of affairs will be changed. Another is placing the question of greater publicity before his fellow directors as he believes the public will be willing to approve of fair average profits for industrial concerns. Several others have spoken along similar lines. There is no moral right to over-capitalize and to issue watered stock. It can bring only ultimate disaster to the country's best interests. With that position, I think all unbiased financial and economic authorities in Canada will agree.

MORDEN WANTS EXPERIMENTAL FARM

A largely signed petition will be sent to the Dominion government, asking that an experimental farm, at which fruit growing will be a feature, be established in the Morden district. It is expected that the member for Lisgar, W. H. Sharpe, will present a bill regarding the same at the present session of Parliament.

WILL INVESTIGATE HANDLING OF CATTLE

An enquiry into the handling of cattle at points along railway lines, and their shipment, will be taken up by the board of railway commissioners at its meeting in Ottawa on December 19.

ASSOCIATION OFFICE

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has opened a permanent office in Winnipeg. All communications of a business nature should be addressed to R. McKenzie, secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Keewayden Building, Portage East, Winnipeg. All matter for publication in The Guide should be addressed R. C. Henders, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Farmer's Burden

By J. A. STEVENSON

NOTE—In this article Mr. Stevenson exposes the fallacies of the selfish protectionists and lays bare the real facts of the tariff problem. The western farmers can easily see the burden that protection is placing upon their shoulders. So long as the iniquitous system of protection continues, so long must the farmer toil for a master who exacts a heavy tribute from the product of his labor.—Ed.

Reciprocity has been defeated at the polls by a triumph of popular stupidity, but the problem of the tariff is still with us and is unlikely to disappear. The prairie provinces of Western Canada showed a distinct majority in favor of free trade and there still remains a vast and ever growing sentiment of revolt against the existing economic system of the Dominion. Even the vote at the recent election was scarcely a test of its strength. In the cities and towns the British born electors, who are very numerous, became possessed of the idea (erroneously in the writer's opinion) that the mother country would be hurt by reciprocity; they remembered only the "dim shieling on the misty island" or "the fair meads of England" and casting every economic consideration to the winds, refused to support a measure which seemed in any way to impair the British connection. Once again the sentiment of loyalty was skilfully utilized to thwart the progress of sound economics and it is no avail to bemoan the result. The economic truths remain, and on another occasion the loyalty cry may not be available for their opponents. It is the duty of those who believe in the economic truths bound up with the doctrine of free trade to carry on their campaign and spare no effort to inculcate them firmly in the minds of doubting fellow citizens.

Consider the People

The first consideration of the Dominion government in deciding its fiscal policy should be the welfare of the inhabitants of Canada as a whole. The great wealth producing industry of Canada is agriculture; mining and lumbering are two other great natural industries, but their extent is subordinate. It is customary to point with great pride to the number of people engaged in manufacturing, but it should be remembered that in a purely agricultural country there would be a very large population engaged in what might be described as manufacturing; under such head we include blacksmith shops, machine shops, aerated water factories and a hundred other enterprises which cater to the ordinary wants of every community. This type of industry would exist either with or without tariff. There then remains the element of a community which is engaged in what might be called staple manufacturing, e.g., the manufacturing of woollens, cotton, and steel. The population which is engaged in these lines in Canada is in proportion extremely small, but the Manufacturers' Association, which is the organized mouthpiece of this brand of manufactures, has acquired a political power in Canada out of all proportion to its merits. The policy which they have succeeded in inducing each successive government to impose and continue has placed a hopelessly heavy burden upon the natural industries of the country; it has made the necessities of life dear and lowered the standard of comfort for the farming classes. It is calculated that the tariff taxation on a homesteader's equipment is \$213.00 and if every homesteader had to pay this in direct taxation, bitter and widespread would be the outcry. It would surely have been a sane policy for a new community to put fewer barriers in the way of the organization of a thickly settled prosperous farming community, instead of huddling their people in cities and hastening on the slum conditions of the crowded centres of Europe.

The census returns form illuminating reading; they show that Canada is in process of becoming industrialized and that the population, as in Australia, will soon be congregated into cities. There is only one inevitable

result to this policy, the growth of socialism and the eventual attainment to power of a Labor party. The C. P. R. magnates and financiers, who are so devoted to the protective system, would do well to look ahead and read the lessons of other countries under a protective system. The injustice of this method of tariff taxation is most patent and it is peculiarly unfair to the married man with a family. If a single man has to pay \$60.00 in the way of tariff taxation per annum, the married man with a wife and several children may have to pay anything from \$100 to \$150 per annum; the man with the family is penalized and the bachelor is favored. Could there be a more foolish or a more iniquitous feature of taxation for a new country in need of a large population. There has been a consistent effort carried on by immigration agents of every description to relieve the problem of unemployment in England and transform British industrialists into Canadian farmers. It is a hard task at the best and could only have succeeded

whole world, but these are on the other hand many products of nature, such as cotton and rubber, which can never come to maturity in a semi-northern latitude like this. It would be possible by a vast expenditure of money in the erection of elaborate hothouses to grow grapes and produce wine on the spot, but the process would be wasteful alike of material and human energy. As a result the whole community finds it better to buy its wines from France and Spain and to pay for them with wheat and lumber. There are even more subtle differences; the character of the water, the dampness or dryness of the air, give certain places material advantage in regard to the articles which it produces. Furthermore, when an industry has flourished for a time in a district the inhabitants acquire special aptitudes and can be more profitably employed in this industry than in any other. For instance, the mill girls of Paisley, in Scotland, have, it is claimed, an inherited industrial instinct for the spinning of cotton thread which

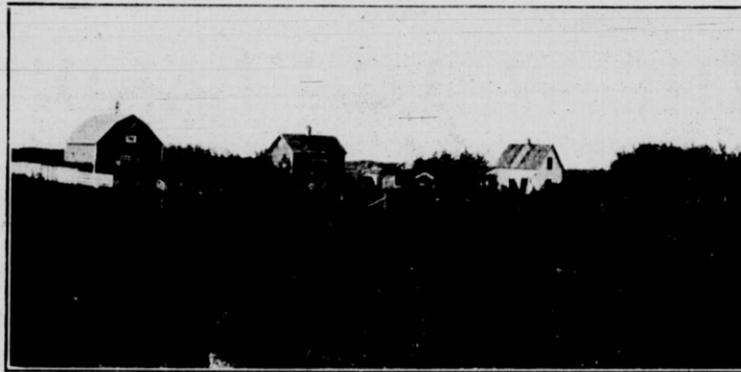
would be ridiculed. Yet in allowing a high tariff on cottons and woollens, only to take two chief examples, which thereby places extortionate and unjustifiable burdens on every consumer, to be continued by successive Dominion governments for the sake of a combine of selfish manufacturing establishments, the people of Canada are guilty of folly no less great than if they gave bounties to vineyards in Northern Manitoba.

By this short sighted policy the government has deprived, and as long as it lasts will deprive, their own people of many comforts and make their life less pleasant and more expensive for them. Adam Smith and his fellow economists did not condemn all import duties, but only the most inconvenient, such as those on food and those which pressed heavily on the poor, like the present woollen schedules and "differential" duties, which tend to hamper the consumer without benefitting the revenue to any appreciable extent. Under this latter head may be placed a certain large proportion of our existing tariff levies in Canada. The truth, which is lost sight of too frequently, is that the importation of goods which can be produced at home does not in general displace labor but only changes the direction of employment. The abolition of the woollen schedules might hurt a few hothouse factories in the East, but it would lead to a vast expansion of the ready made clothing industry; a factory for the latter business would arise in every Western town.

Of course any violent change is an evil, but the main argument holds true for Canada that it would be more profitable for her in her present stage of development to import certain numerous lines of goods which are now produced at home at extravagant expense and sold at artificial prices; these goods could be secured from abroad at less cost of labor and capital by way of exchange and the result would be an increase in the total efficiency of production and in the aggregate of products from which all incomes are drawn. A tariff tax which puts obstacles in the way of the importation of things which consumers would prefer to buy from abroad, does not enlarge employment or increase wages. It is not really in the interest of either consumers or producers. It is certainly in the interests of capitalist producers on a large scale, who produce much more than they consume, but they only constitute an infinitesimal proportion of the total number of producers.

As far as wages are concerned, it is idle to recapitulate the arguments which prove that wages are in inverse ratio to the price of land. Cheap land means high wages. The comparatively low wages of European countries are largely due to land monopoly and if land monopoly is not checked here wages will decrease. Tariffs have little effect on wages and that effect is adverse; wages in Protectionist Germany are lower than in Free Trade England.

The protective policy may also be in the interests of landlords and other owners of natural sources of production, but in Western Canada at any rate the reverse doctrine is the case. The benefit which a tariff may confer on a favored group is incomparably less than the injury it inflicts on the people of the community; its sole and ultimate effect, however long it may be temporarily obscured by the free and rapid influx of capital and labor during an era of phenomenal development of a virgin country, is to lessen the aggregate flow of desirable things available as a basis of employment and for distribution among the various classes of the nation. The United States is slowly and surely awakening to the stern realities of this truth and the people of Canada must sooner or later learn this same economic lesson. The recent defeat of reciprocity will hasten the process of education.



Farm home of S. C. Stevenson, Gilbert Plains, Man.

under exceptionally favorable conditions. If the homesteader could purchase his equipment and material at the lowest possible cost his advancement to prosperity would be accelerated, but if he is unjustly taxed in the early stage of his career as a farmer he becomes discouraged and either leaves the country or retraces his steps to the cities. The census shows that this experiment has largely been a failure and the blame for the comparative smallness in the increase of our rural population must be laid at the door of the tariff. One of the great needs of the British Empire is that its life blood should be revived by the increase of its rural population and much time has been spent devising schemes for restoring people to the land. We are now told that the problems of the Empire must be treated as a whole, and from this point of view alone the maintenance of a high tariff policy by the new dominions is an unfortunate policy. Whatever burden is laid on imports for the sake of development of manufactures must in the end be borne mainly by the farmers, miners, lumbermen and others, such as government, railway and municipal employees, whose occupation cannot be protected by any possibility, the tariff means high prices for everything the farmers and the miners buy, but it means no equivalent increase in the selling price of the products of the farm or of the mine which is based on the price for exports and over which no control can be secured in Canada.

The world has been arranged by Providence so that different countries have different soils, climate, plants and animals. Western Canada grows a quality of wheat unequalled in the

makes their labor worth fifty per cent. more than any other people in the world for this particular industry. Just as the people of Yorkshire are preeminent in woollen manufactures so are the people of Nova Scotia the most successful of apple growers.

Differences like these have formed the ground work and constitute the advantage of commerce. The products of one country are exchanged for those of another; each uses its own goods to pay for those of its neighbor which it needs. A certain expense, which is a drawback, is involved in transference and it is obvious that goods will not be sent from one country to another unless the difference in price, due to better capacity for production by the selling country, is not less than the cost of the transport. For this reason trade has been constantly furthered and aided by the improvement of the means of communication, by the construction of roads, railways and harbors. Such improvement ought to be idle folly from the Protectionist's point of view. Bad roads, ill equipped railways, dangerous coasts and ill lighted harbors ought to be regarded as assets sent by Providence to keep out hateful foreign goods, but no one dares to resist expenditure for the removal of these defects.

The Protectionist claims that the great benefit of his policy is that it creates employment. If this was the case the more unsuited a particular object was to our soil and climate the greater would be the advantage of growing it. Attempts should be made to create vineyards on the northern shores of Lake Winnipeg in order to provide a maximum of employment and attract the maximum number of settlers. But such a project

This article appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press, December 2, 1911, Financial Column

WINNIPEGGERS AND LUCKY JIM BOARD

The large number of Winnipeg people who have become interested in the stock of the Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, will be interested to know that two prominent Winnipeggers have accepted positions on the board of directors—Hon. Hugh Armstrong, the provincial treasurer, and W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is also learned that it is the intention of the company to immediately commence ore shipping by means of sleigh transport from the mines to Three Forks. This can more easily be done in the winter time than in the summer time. At the time that the last shipments of ore were made before the fire in the Kootenay district 50 per cent. zinc spelter was selling at 5 cents a pound. Today the price has risen to 7 cents a pound, and it is figured that this increase in price will more than pay the cost of shipping.

All of the party who recently visited the mine expressed themselves as satisfied with the property, which they state is the best property of its kind which they have ever seen, and Mr. Lanigan states that the reports of the zinc experts and engineers engaged by the Canadian Pacific railway previous to building the road were of an exceptionally high character.

Quorum of Directors in Winnipeg

With the addition of the above gentlemen to the board and taking an active interest in the mine's affairs it is anticipated that the Winnipeg and Western Canadian shareholders will feel much more confidence in the stock. With the presence in Winnipeg of the managing director, G. W. Loper, a quorum of the directors can be got together in the city at any time, and as soon as they have had an opportunity of settling themselves fully in their new positions announcements may be looked for from them which will be of a very interesting character in respect to the present standing of the company, as well as its future prospects.

The American Metal Market and Daily Iron and Steel report of New York state has the following respecting spelter:

"The market is very strong, but there is less excitement. Buyers apparently have been able to provide for their requirements over the next few weeks, and are now in no hurry to buy into the future at present record high prices. The market continues extremely difficult to locate. The sheet zinc manufacturers evidently expect prices now to hold, as after keeping their prices unchanged up to a week ago, they have since then made two advances of quarter cent per pound each. This is a conservative interest that has nothing to do with manipulated tactics and their action during the past week has done more to make for confidence in the actual trade situation of spelter than pages of bull reports and scores of statements by selling agents and producers that they are sold up and have no stock."

The following gentlemen visited Lucky Jim Mines a short time ago and were pleased with the property:—

Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier, Manitoba; Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Provincial Treasurer, Manitoba; Mr. Lendrum McMeans, M.P.P., Winnipeg; Captain H. J. Cairns, Winnipeg; Judge Marshall, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Hugo Ross, Winnipeg; R. L. Richardson, Editor Winnipeg Tribune; W. A. Cousins, Medicine Hat, Alta.; J. C. C. Bremmer, Clover Bar, Alta.; W. J. Clubb, Winnipeg; Charles H. Forrester, Winnipeg; Oswald Montgomery, Winnipeg; A. P. Cameron, Winnipeg; Henry Bryant, Winnipeg; M. J. Rodney, Winnipeg; L. S. Vaughn, Selkirk, Man.; C. Weaver Loper, Winnipeg; J. Acheson, Spokane, and Joseph H. Morris, Edmonton, Alta.

Insure Your Future Independence by Purchasing

Lucky Jim Shares At 40c per Share

The average man remains poor through lack of initiative.

If you have a few dollars in hand and invest it wisely in one of the staples required in manufacturing, you will then be on the road to wealth.

Take zinc, for example, which is used in galvanizing, brass making, sheet zinc, lead desilverization and several other purposes. The consumption of zinc is rapidly increasing over the output, and in the last two years the price of zinc has advanced 50 per cent.

Zinc ore will always be in demand, for no other metal can be substituted for the purposes for which it is required.

The shrewd investors who put their money in good zinc stocks insure their future independence through large dividends and material advances in the value of their holdings.

Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited

has such immense deposits of ore that it is now recognized as the largest independent zinc mine on the American continent.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have recognized its importance by the construction of a line to haul out the ore. This road will cost over \$100,000.

BUY NOW BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE

I will sell a limited number of shares in the **Lucky Jim** at 40 cents per share, payable 20 cents per share with order, balance in sixty days. A dividend should be paid of 12% on a par value of \$1.00 per share. You will therefore receive a return of 30 cents per annum on every dollar invested.

Immediate delivery of stock guaranteed when cash accompanies order, less 5%.

Call, phone or wire reservations at my expense.

Full information promptly furnished.

KARL K. ALBERT

INVESTMENTS

708 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Canada

P.O. Box 56 Phone Main 7323 Open Evenings from 7.30 to 9.30

NOTHING MAKES 10

THIS is an old saying but a very true saying, as every one of every hundred men who are making money to-day are making it has a few good investments need have no worry for the future. Here and now is your opportunity. Invest your money while they can be purchased at the present price. \$30.00 a share. Decide that this is a good investment. Read the following facts.

WHY THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY STOCK IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET

1st Because you are sure of an 8 to 10 per cent. cash dividend on your money every year. Since the first year this Company has never paid less than a 10 per cent. dividend.

2nd Because your stock is increasing in value. Stock that sold for \$25.00 last year cannot be bought for less than \$30.00 this year.

3rd Because your money is as safe invested in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock as if it were deposited in the bank, and is earning three times the interest. The past record of this Company and its present financial standing are proofs of this fact.

4th Because the grain business is the great staple business on which Western Canada must always depend, and The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the largest and strongest Company of its kind in this business.

5th Because this investment will suit the small investor as well as the large. If you have \$30.00 you can buy one share, if you have \$1,200.00 you can buy forty shares.

6th Because every cent you invest in this stock is helping to build up a great Farmers' Co-operative Company which is at present enabling you to get from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain you sell than you could otherwise get.

IS MONEY LIKE MONEY

ing, as every shrewd business man well knows. Ninety-nine out of a hundred are getting it out of the money they have wisely invested. The man who invests for the future can take life easily.

Invest your money in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Shares at present prices \$30.00 each. Do not wait until they are \$50.00 before you decide. Following facts you will decide NOW.

COMPANY WHY ARE WE SELLING MORE STOCK ?

MARKET

This question is often asked. The answer is:

TO MEET THE ENORMOUS EXPANSION
OF OUR PRESENT GRAIN BUSINESS !

In one day this season we received bills of 357 cars of grain, representing approximately \$350,000.00. We have also a very large grain export business. Besides, before long, we aim to extend this co-operative principle into other lines of buying and selling. Consequently it is advisable to increase our paid up capital by offering more stock for sale.

WHILE THIS STOCK IS OFFERED YOU ARE PROVIDED WITH A GILT EDGED INVESTMENT. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT WHILE THE OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN.

For further particulars write to Organization Dept.,

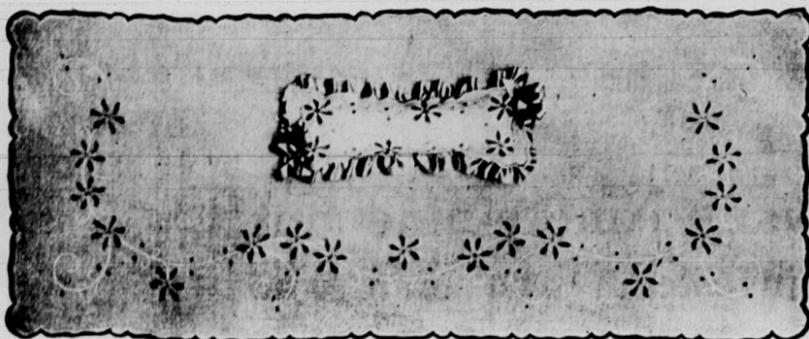
THE
Grain Growers' Grain Company
WINNIPEG LIMITED MANITOBA

Embroidery and Needlework

NOTE—When ordering any of the designs on this page, please do so by number to prevent mistakes and confusion. It will require about ten days to fill orders after they are received, so that they should be sent promptly

The woman who is interested in art embroidery is always on the lookout for suggestions which may help her out in the preparation for holiday gifts. It is difficult to find new ideas for these as well as to select those which may be quickly worked effectively, and yet not expensive. Readers of The Guide will be interested in the selections on this page, as it has been the endeavor to furnish a variety.

DRESSER SET



Design No. 1430 A. Price 50c.

The first article illustrated is a dresser set consisting of a scarf and pin top to match. This is quite a new idea, the design being daintily tinted on sheer muslin, and the only embroidery required to bring this out, is an outline stitch for which Roman floss a shade darker than the tinting is used. The pin cushion is made up on a form, and soft ribbon frills and dainty bows complete this. It would be difficult to imagine a more dainty dresser scarf than this. The tinting is in shades of soft pink; a similar idea is a dotted pattern which is tinted in yellow.

BOOK OF LABELS

Design No. 1420. Price 60c.

A novel idea which will prove to be a most acceptable gift to the busy housewife, is the "Book of Labels and Tags." These consist of a book which is composed of tags used for shipping baggage, parcels, etc., and sheets of gum labels all ready to attach to the mailing packages. Everyone will appreciate this novel idea, who has had the experience of requiring labels and tags and the makeshift ideas used to cover this need. A linen cover stamped with a suitable cover design is supplied with this book and silks to embroider this may be supplied in effective tones of tan, brown and gold.



Design No. 1423. Price 25c.

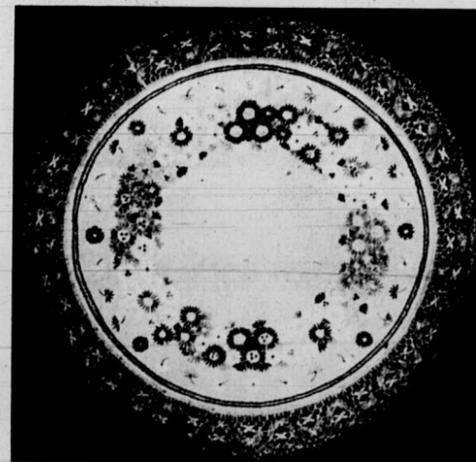
SEND PROGRESS NUMBER TO FRIENDS

Any reader of The Guide who is pleased with this issue of The Guide should send copies to his friends. Send 15 cents and the name and address of your friends in any part of the world, and a copy of The Progress Number will be sent direct. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

PHONE AND SHAVING PADS

Two little articles which make effective and easily made up gifts, are the phone and shaving pads. These designs are also tinted and with the exception of the lettering, only require outlining to bring out the ideas. Paste board mats and supplies are included to complete these, and silk to embroider any of these designs may be supplied at 60 cents per dozen.

A Wonderful Opportunity for 35 cents



EIGHT SKEINS OF ART EMBROIDERY SILK, sufficient to embroider a 15 inch cream linen centrepiece, stamped for the fashionable Mille Fleur or Thousand Flower Embroidery, which we will give you **FREE**, with sufficient Cream Lace to edge this beautiful Centrepiece, also a diagram lesson which will enable any woman to do this embroidery which is simple, but effective.

The above cut is of a 27 inch centre, same design, but needing 36 skeins of silk and heavier lace. This we will send you for \$1.75.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers of the **CORTICELLI SILKS**, we are enabled to make this generous offer.

You pay for the silk, but we give the materials **FREE**. **SEND AT ONCE**, as the offer is good only for a short time.

PATTERN DEPT.

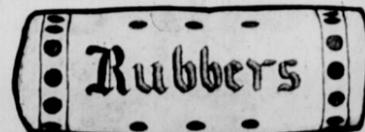
Grain Growers' Guide, - - - Winnipeg, Man.

A TRAVELLER'S FRIEND



Design No. 1421 A. Price 60c. The soap case is a small novelty which would be much appreciated when travelling. It consists of a small rubber lined pocket containing a wash cloth and book of soap leaves. The design is tinted on linen and ribbon is supplied for making up.

RUBBER CASE



Design No. 1415. Price 50c. Another travelling comfort is the case for rubbers which is also tinted on grey linen and sufficient rubber is supplied for lining this. The lettering is embroidered solidly in shades of green and red, and the remainder of the design outlined.

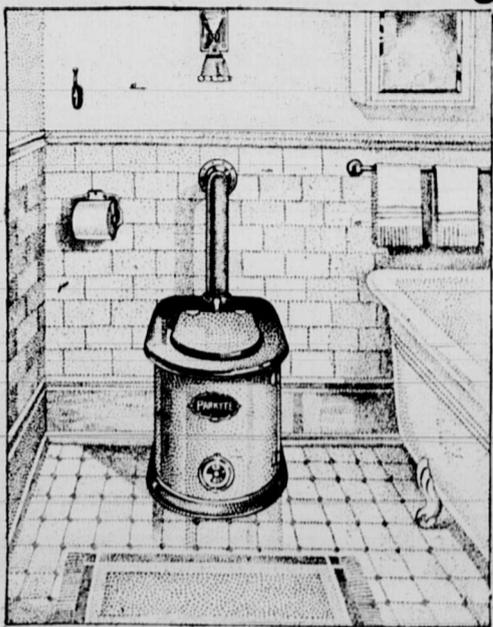


Design No. 1422. Price 20c.

rtunity

The Purity of the Prairie Breeze

IS THE NATURAL ATMOSPHERE OF EVERY HABITATION OR HAUNT OF MEN IN WHICH



"PARKYTE"

IS PART OF THE CIRCLE

EVERY cycle of years has its revelation—and its revolution. In the days of our grandfathers the medicine chest was as much a part of the "works" of a household and as constantly in commission as the family flour bin. It was the day of the quack and the gruesome period of pestilence. ¶ Now we keep disease at a distance instead of nursing it, and drink clean air and pure water instead of the nostrums of the medicine man. ¶ "Parkyte" came as a revelation. It has revolutionized domestic service and taught men to foil disease instead of fighting it.

Parkyte Improved Sanitary Closets

WITHOUT the aid of water, plumbing, excavating or burning, may be installed into any Farm House, Country Hotel or School, giving it the luxury and all the sanitary protection enjoyed by the best equipped City residence. The cost is trifling in view of all it means. The world over it is the cheapest and most effective health safeguard ever invented, and for this reason it is endorsed without a single reservation by leading architects and health inspectors throughout the Dominion. Let us send you complete information of these and our whole line of health-specifics.

PARKER-WHYTE LTD., Gen. Offices: 1203 McArthur Bldg., WINNIPEG

EVERY SILK, centrepiece, or Thousand FREE, with Centrepiece, woman to do

ne design, but This we will

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Winnipeg, Man.

LLER'S FRIEND

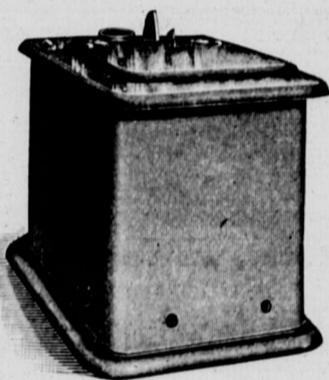


1421 A. Price 60c. is a small novelty which appreciated when traveling a small rubber lined wash cloth and book. The design is tinted on is supplied for making

RUBBER CASE



1415. Price 50c. lling comfort is the case h is also tinted on grey ent rubber is supplied for e lettering is embroidered of green and red, and the e design outlined.



Designed for the Farmer
NO WATER NO PLUMBING
PERFECT RED CROSS SANITATION
SANITARY ODORLESS

No Home or School Complete Without Them
Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co., Head Office, Grimsby, Ontario
Write for prices and catalogue to
F. E. CHAPMAN, Western Agent
240 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

Are You making the most of Your Opportunity?

Two years ago those who purchased lots in the Original Townsite of

WAINWRIGHT

Have made from 100 to 600 per cent. They grasped their opportunity.

Today you can purchase lots equally as close to the G.T.P. station and adjoining the C.N.R. station site. These lots will make just as large if not larger profits in the next two years as lots in the original townsite have in the past. Will you make the most of your opportunity? **FOR REMEMBER:** While Wainwright's growth has been phenomenal, next year it will surpass all Western Canadian records.

FIVE NEW RAILWAY LINES

Are building into Wainwright and will be in operation next fall. A company has been formed with a capital of \$25,000 to develop and work a large coal deposit on the banks of the Battle River, just north of the town.

Read the following extracts from the Wainwright Star:

"CHARTER APPLIED FOR TO WORK COAL SEAM—Unearthed on Banks of Battle River—Said That Company Is Capitalized at \$25,000.—It is stated on reliable authority that a charter has been applied for by a company purposing to open up coal seams that have been unearthed near the banks of the Battle River. The discovery has but recently been made and sufficient evidence is already at hand to ensure large quantities being mined. The company is to be capitalized at \$25,000."

"MUSSON & ROSS TO ENLARGE STORE.—Messrs. Musson & Ross found that their present quarters are decidedly too inadequate and will according to plans drawn by Architect E. D. Stimpson, make an addition to their present building. The addition will be built on Second Avenue and will be thirty feet in length. The plans also provide for a full basement wall under the old building."

"CROPS EXCEED ALL ESTIMATES.—John Brown, who is recognized as one of Wainwright's successful grain growers, shipped a carload of wheat to eastern points last week and received a high grade for the shipment. This is another sample of the crops panning out much better than was at first expected."

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

The National Townsite and Colonization Co.
Telephone Garry 3769 205 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg



SAFETY! SPEED! SPLENDOR!
WEEKLY SAILINGS. LOWEST RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL

Future Sailings from St. John

EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Friday, Dec. 15
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Friday, " 29
EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Friday, Jan. 12
TUNISIAN	Friday, " 26
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Friday, Feb. 9
EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Friday, " 23
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Friday, Mar. 8
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Thurs., " 14
EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Friday, " 22
LAKE MANITOBA	Thurs., " 28

For reservations of berths or further particulars apply any Railway Agent.
J. S. CARTER, General Agent.
210 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG.

Prepaid Passages

From Great Britain,
The Continent or
Scandinavia
AT LOW RATES

The Canadian Pacific maintain an extensive Agency Staff in all the European countries for the delivery and forwarding of passengers prepaid from this side. If sending for friends ask for details.

MODEL STEAMBOAT FREE



A perfect model launch, has real steam engine which propels it through water; engine has brass boiler and oscillating cylinder. Propelled by two screws. Given free for selling only \$2.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These are very quick sellers. Write now, and when sold return us the money and we will send steamboat post free by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

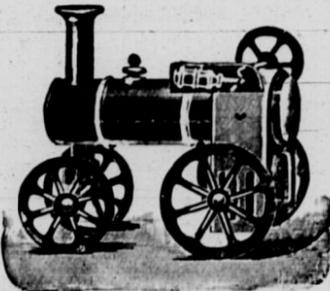


GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING XMAS BOOKLETS

This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style direct from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for

Booklets and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money **THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

MODEL TRACTION ENGINE



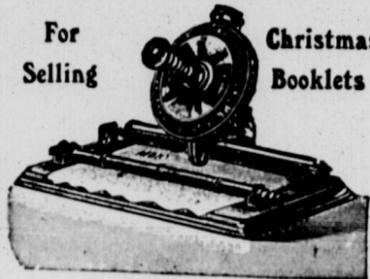
GIVEN FREE

BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines free. This is a great chance to get an instructive and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling only \$1.50 worth of our high grade postcards at 6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years, Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when sold send us the \$1.50 and we will send engine post free to your address.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO. Canada
Winnipeg Dept.

TYPEWRITER FREE

For Selling Christmas Booklets



This dandy Typewriter, with all letters of the alphabet, figures, signs, etc., can be operated easily and does splendid typewriting; is worked on an entirely new system and is thoroughly equipped for speed. Write us now for only \$4.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised how quickly they sell. When sold send us \$4.00 and we will send Typewriter by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

MAGIC LANTERN FREE

FOR SELLING XMAS BOOKLETS



New upright shape, entirely made of metal with nickel trimmings, has lamp and chimney and is complete with colored slides. Write for only \$2.00 worth of our dainty Christmas Booklets to sell at 3 for 10c., each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These sell like hot cakes at this low price. When sold send us the \$2.00 and we will mail the lantern post free by return.

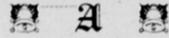
THE ART POSTCARD CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.

MONARCH PENINSULAR STEEL RANGE

See one at your Hardware Store

Write for Illustrated Booklet

The choice of Canada's best housekeepers



Merry Christmas

is dependent upon a well cooked dinner. If you have a Monarch Peninsular Steel Range, the cooking will be done perfectly.

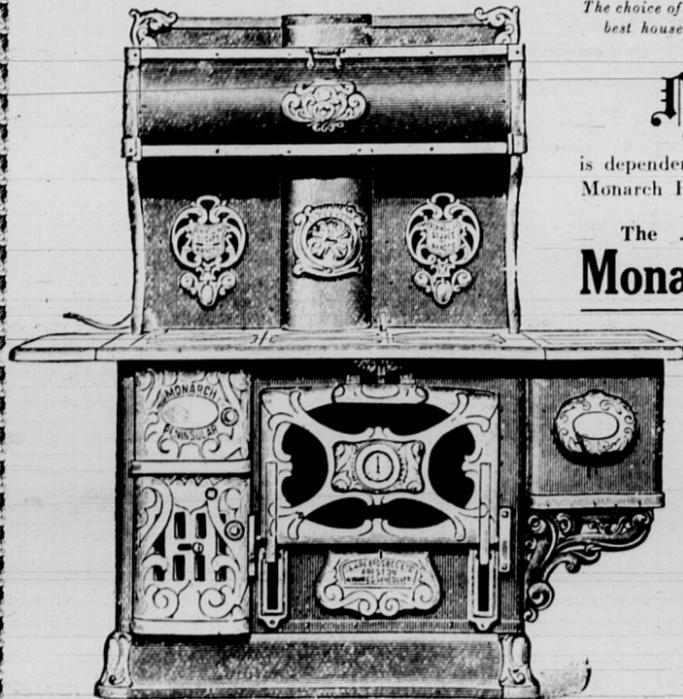
The Monarch Peninsular Range

embodies every feature necessary to make it First-class

THE Reversible Re-encased Reservoir, Braced Oven Door, Drop Closet Door
As well as other Special Features

Clare & Brockest Ltd.

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PURE ASBESTOS LINED

MISCHA ELMAN
The Young Russian Violinist

Has just completed his second tour of Canada, and wherever he appeared the Press was unanimous in its verdict that he is one of the greatest Artists in the violin in the world to-day.

That he should select the
NEW SCALE WILLIAMS
CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO

to be used at all his recitals shows in what esteem this wonderful instrument is held by those who will have only the best, and his letter, a portion of which is printed herewith, speaks volumes in its praise:

"I cannot say enough in its praise—only to call it perfect."
MISCHA ELMAN

The New Scale Williams is sold from Coast to Coast, but if there is no dealer in your locality, we will be pleased to supply you direct from the factory. Write to-day for catalogue.

ASK ABOUT OUR EXTENDED PAYMENT PLAN

CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER
323 1/2 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

75c NOW Makes \$200 By Next Fall



Gophers robbed you of \$200 worth of grain every 40 acres this year! How would you like to have that money? Will the same thing happen next year or will you invest 75c in a box of Mickelson's **Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison** and kill every gopher in an 80 acre field! Less than 1c per acre to kill gophers. Money back if it fails. Now is the time to start killing gophers squirrels, prairie dogs and field mice. Have Kill-Em-Quick ready. Ask your druggist or write us now for interesting facts. Address **Anton Mickelson, President, Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Co., Dept. K, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.**

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

SHIP US ALL YOUR **DRESSED POULTRY** and we will remit for same immediately upon receipt.
CUNNINGTON & CAMPION
BUTCHERS
595 Portage Avenue—Winnipeg, Man.

SEND PROGRESS NUMBER TO FRIENDS
Any reader of The Guide who is pleased with this issue of The Guide should send copies to his friends. Send 15 cents and the name and address of your friends in any part of the world, and a copy of The Progress Number will be sent direct. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Progress in Western Agriculture

Continued from Page 9

there are wide differences between the different varieties of a given grain. With this comes a keen interest in and demand for new and promising varieties, or strains of existing varieties, and careful studying of them under different conditions. We see that the man who is laboring along with, say, Red Fife wheat, Siberian oats and a two-rowed barley on a heavy late-maturing farm might double his profits even without increasing his yield or adding a dollar to his expenses by the simple expedient of changing to Marquis wheat, Banner oats and Mansfield barley. Why? Simply because the Marquis will ripen 7 to 10 days earlier than the Red Fife, while yielding at least as much and as good grain; because the Banner will stand, **unrusted**, while the Siberian lies down, **rusted**; because the Mansfield or Mensury barley will ripen earlier than two-rowed varieties. A decade ago varieties were commonly regarded as a fad and the idea of materially affecting the year's profits by effecting a change, nothing but a notion. We have made some progress in the matter of seed selection, then, haven't we?

Wider and Better Markets

I stated at the beginning of this article that to increase production and to improve the product is but to add to the troubles of the producer, if these are not accompanied by improved conditions of marketing and wider markets. What progress has been made along these latter lines? Well, we all know that one of the great political parties staked its life in a Dominion election not three months ago on the issue of wider markets for natural products. And in the main the farming communities chiefly concerned showed themselves alive to a progressive issue. True the government advocating this policy was defeated and enlargement of our markets temporarily checked, but, just so surely as progress is in the air of Western Canada and in the hearts and minds and blood of Western men, the policy of wider markets must prevail.

Happily, however, in improving marketing conditions the Western farmer has not to haul the rest of Canada behind his car of progress. Again let me name three outstanding instances of progress in this direction:—the Grain Growers' associations, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, and the co-operatively owned and government operated creameries. The growth of the Grain Growers' associations in membership and influence (though not in financial standing) and the progress wrought out through their efforts will form one of the important chapters of some history of Western Canada not yet written. That they have counted for something, and have made their influence felt in the legislation and administration of the provinces in which they worked, and even of the federal government, has received abundant proof of late years. The farmers' grievances—real, red-hot grievances—that led to, yes, that compelled the organization of the first association, have practically disappeared. At most they are reduced to temporary accompaniments of the brief era of insufficient transportation facilities in the life of a district. Undoubtedly the associations have been a powerful influence for progress in marketing conditions and will be yet more influential in the future.

Advice to Associations

Now that their initial tasks are done and the associations have become a permanent factor, their influence in politics and other spheres would probably be greater if they directed more of their energies to the farmer in his relations with his own farm, his family and his help, rather than confining them to the improvement of his relations with men and institutions not of his own calling. The latter efforts often involve direct criticism of other men and callings, and if accompanying such criticism and strife there were in evidence equal efforts toward improvement within, the good faith of the associations would be more widely

accepted, and there would not exist a very general feeling that the associations are inclined to adopt a somewhat "holier than thou" attitude toward other callings and professions. We need to remember that just as no individual is perfect, so no group of men of one calling are perfect, either in their personal or professional dealings. But when their efforts toward reform are almost entirely centered on other men and institutions, the world at large must be pardoned if it assumes that that particular group regard themselves and their methods and relations as not needing reformation in any important respect!

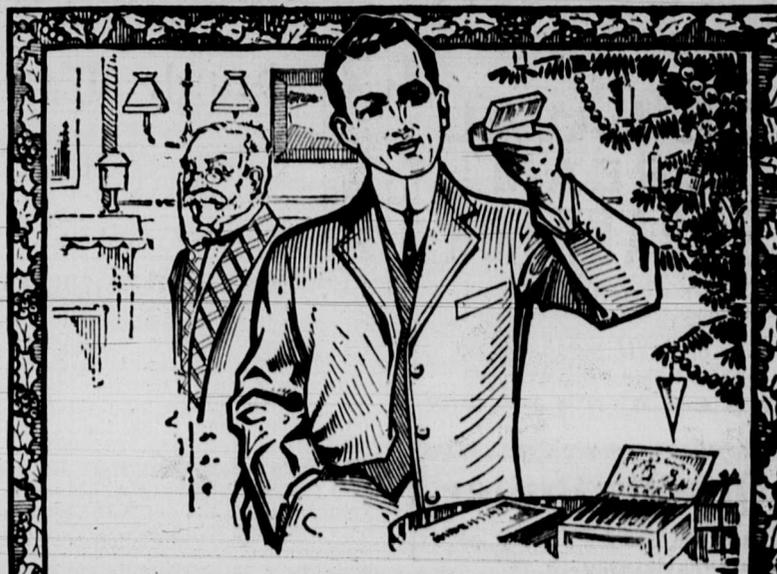
Co-operation in Action

From agitation and education into active competition on a co-operative basis was the next progressive step taken in the improving of market conditions. First there was created the Grain Growers' Grain company competing at the safest and most lucrative end—or rather middle—of the organized business of marketing the most important of our products—grain. That step has been a success since it was first taken. Next, and to my mind of even greater significance and potentiality, came the inception of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, not yet out of its swaddling clothes, but a lusty and vigorous infant bursting them at every point. Right out on the firing line as it is, in direct and personal relations with our farmers, and seeking to remedy the most real and important of the grievances surrounding the grain trade, I believe the younger company, though its profits may never be so great, will do more for the improvement of market conditions than its elder brother in its present sphere is able to do. This for the simple and sufficient reason that it alone is in a position to handle street wheat as an important part of its work and thus protect by effective competition the smaller farmers who most need protection—and the full value of their grain.

Co-operative Dairies

I must briefly allude to another very important, though less spectacular, agency that represents progress in the improvement of market conditions. Not only progress in marketing conditions, too, but progress in broadening the base of our agricultural system which is of greater importance. I refer to the splendid work done, and being done, in Alberta and Saskatchewan in the establishment of co-operatively owned and government operated creameries. Dairying is, in some respects, the exact opposite of grain growing. The dairyman's product contains the maximum of sunshine, water and air, and very little mineral ash or other elements of soil fertility. In other words, it is the result of a skilful compounding of maximum quantities of the elements that cost nothing, and are inexhaustible, with minimum quantities of the elements that exist in the soil in easily exhaustible amounts, and are therefore almost invaluable. This is why the soil of dairying countries keeps getting richer and richer, even while the occupant also gets richer and richer. On the other hand the grain growing farmer is marketing a product that contains maximum quantities of the elements that exist only in comparatively small quantities in the soil and can only be renewed artificially at much expense, or slowly and laboriously through time, and minimum quantities of the elements abounding in the air and water. The grain grower markets a very crude product that is costly in terms of soil fertility and must have most of the labor value added to it after it leaves the farm. The dairyman markets a highly complex product that is inexpensive in terms of soil fertility and is ready for human use, having had all of its labor value given to it on the farm by farm labor (or in the creamery which is but an adjunct of the farm). The dairyman is the only farmer who has the slightest right to regard himself in the narrow light of a real producer who is sufficient unto himself and essen-

Continued on Page 46



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The GILLETTE Safety Razor is a gift that pleases much at first, and more every day. It is as handsome as a piece of jewelry—and even better than it looks. Daily, for a lifetime, it will transform shaving from an irksome task into a pleasant incident in the morning toilet.

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Single Tax and the Farmer

By F. J. DIXON

NOTE—The Single Tax is a proposal to abolish all the taxes which now fall upon labor and the products of labor, and to raise all public revenues (municipal, provincial and federal) by one tax upon land values.

It is essential to a thorough understanding of this proposition to realize that this is not to be a tax upon land but upon the unimproved value of the land. Some may think that this is a distinction without a difference, but such is far from being the case. It is true that the value cannot be separated from the land, and yet it can be treated as a separate thing. The grade cannot be separated from the wheat, but a tax upon No. 1 Hard could hardly be called a tax upon wheat because all grades below No. 1 Hard would be exempt from taxation. In a like manner the tax upon land values would fall upon value, and land lacking value would not be taxed. In other words, all improvements upon land, farm implements and stock, buildings of every description, machinery, tools, food, clothing, etc., would be free from taxation and the rent of the land would be taken into the public treasury to be used for public purposes.

Why We Want It

Our present system of taxation places a heavy burden of taxes upon the industrious members of the community and a mere featherweight upon the speculator. Thus it is encouraging idleness and greed, while discouraging honesty, thrift and industry. The harder a man works, the more wealth he produces; the greater service he renders to his fellow men the heavier are his taxes. The less a man works the less he produces; the more harm he does to his fellow man, the lighter are his taxes. Under the present system the cultivator of a half-section pays a much greater proportion of the taxes than the speculator who holds a half-section idle. The man who works his land now pays taxes upon his food, clothing, lumber, machinery and practically everything he uses. The speculator may be one of those "cute" chaps we have heard so much about recently, who, having annexed a chunk of the Golden West, is now reclining under the palms of Southern California. He is paying no duties to the Canadian government, and a very light tax on his land, but he has the gratification of knowing that while he is clothed in fine raiment and is faring sumptuously every day, the hard-working Canadian farmer is toiling away under a heavy burden in the heat of summer and the cold of winter. This cute speculator also has day dreams that will come true, and he sees as in a vision the rich harvest of unearned increment he will reap as a result of the industry and enterprise of the Canadian people. Is there either justice or common sense in a custom which creates such an anomalous state of things?

An Illustration

Under the Single Tax men holding land of equal value will have to pay the same amount whether they use their land or hold it idle. Perhaps the change can be illustrated by a diagram representing a section of land, one half owned and worked by a farmer and the other half owned by an absentee speculator.

PRESENT SYSTEM FARMER	SINGLE TAX SYSTEM FARMER
Direct Tax . . . \$ 40	One Tax . . . \$120
Indirect Tax . 160	
\$200	
SPECULATOR	SPECULATOR
Direct Tax . . . \$40	One Tax . . . \$120
Indirect Tax . . .	
\$40	
Total Revenue \$240	Total Revenue \$240

This diagram is not intended to be an exact statement of the amount of taxes now paid by either the farmer or the

speculator. It is impossible to figure out exactly how much each individual pays under a system of indirect taxation. It is used to illustrate the change of system which would benefit the farmer more than is shown in the diagram. The opponents of this great system of taxation are trying to fool the farmers by telling them that this tax would fall heavily upon them because they are large land owners. Farmers should remember that it is not proposed to levy this tax according to the area or amount of land, but according to its site value exclusive of all improvements in or upon the land.

What Land Is

In an economic sense the term "land" includes all the raw material of nature—forests, mines, lakes, rivers, town-sites and agricultural land. The land the farmer owns is the least valuable land. An acre of land in the centre of Winnipeg is valued at \$2,000,000 and is equal in value to 100,000 acres of farm land at \$20 per-acre. The Single Tax will fall only upon the value of the land.

The Single Tax involves absolute free trade. It means the abolition of all import duties and customs houses. It will bring freedom of exchange and also freedom in production, for the exodus of the speculator will throw open for use millions of acres of fertile land close to the railways and cities which is now held idle by those who hope to appropriate the unearned increment.

How to Get It

The change can be brought about by gradually abolishing all other taxes and increasing the tax on land values. We are fortunate in the three Prairie Provinces in that there are no taxes on farm improvements for municipal purposes. He would be a bold individual who would advocate a return to the old system which still prevails in Ontario and many other parts of the world of taxing the farmer on his barns, plows, stock, etc., for municipal purposes. We have only to keep on in the path we are following to reach the Single Tax goal. The Prairie Provinces are likely to obtain control of their natural resources in the near future. This will probably mean the cessation of the federal money grant. It will then be in order to move that the provincial revenues be raised by a tax upon land values. The last great battle will rage around the tariff. Before the Single Tax can be introduced into the arena of federal politics the demon of protection must be destroyed. After that has been accomplished, the tax on imports for revenue purposes must be gradually abolished and the tax upon land values increased until all our public revenues are collected from that source.

The Ideal System

The ideal system of taxation would be one in which each municipality would levy all the taxes upon the individuals within its bounds according to the value of their land. The municipality should contribute to the provincial exchequer in proportion to the value of the land in the municipality, and the province to the federal revenue on the same basis. This is essentially fair because the unimproved value of the land is determined by the population and the amount of money expended upon public improvements. Each individual would thus contribute according to the benefits he derived from the bounties of nature, the presence of his fellow men and the expenditure of the public money. The land would be valued by the municipal assessor as it is now. It

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would be wise to insist that the assess- ment roll be published so that everyone could see that no injustice was being done. Even under our present system this would be a good plan to prevent unjust assessments.

Benefits of Direct Taxation

Bismarck, who definitely committed Germany to a protective policy, once said: "I declare myself as essentially favorable to the raising of all possible revenue by indirect taxes and I hold direct taxes to be an onerous and awkward makeshift. Indirect taxes, whatever may be said against them theoretically, are, in fact, less felt. It is difficult for the individual to calculate how much falls upon his neighbor."

Politicians generally have recognized that indirect taxation is a splendid scheme to extract wealth from the pockets of the people without their knowing how much has been taken. No one knows how much he pays, nor does he know who gets it. Direct taxation would enable every individual to know the exact amount of his taxes and he would watch the expenditure of the public funds more closely than he does now.

Cheaper Land

It is true the Single Tax would cheapen land by eliminating speculation, which would greatly benefit all those who want to use land. It is sometimes argued that the homesteader has a right to the unearned increment because of the hardships he has endured. The homesteader deserves our sympathy, but he is not the man who benefits by the present system; on the contrary, he is one of the most oppressed victims. For every dollar the homesteader profits by the increase in land values, the speculator profits a thousand. If the homesteader sells out he has to buy other high priced land or once more exile himself from civilization for a term of years. Under the Single Tax his land will be as useful to him as it is now, and if he wishes to move he will be able to get better land for himself and his children cheaper than he can now. The proposed change in our system of taxation will benefit all those who render useful service to society; and even those who derive pecuniary benefits from the present system should welcome the change because they and their children will enjoy their share of the blessings of abundance and peace which will follow the adoption of a system of taxation based upon the eternal principles of justice.

An Army of Reform

Continued from Page 24

that it is possible to send or receive a parcel from England at a cheaper rate, and considerably larger in size and weight than can be handled by the postal authorities here even for a journey of only a few miles. Of course it is admitted that the present carrying companies probably subsidiary to the railway interests, are opposed to a move such as this, as the enormous profits now earned by the express companies would soon dwindle away to the vanishing point, but is it fair that the whole country should suffer simply that these concerns can keep on piling up their dividends? The farmers think not anyway, and the demand for a parcels post system is therefore rapidly growing in force.

Other important questions, matters which can be considered of national importance, are receiving consideration, but these quoted will suffice to show that the organized farmers are not by any means idle. At the same time these are only a few of the subjects which are receiving attention and which are being brought nearer to solution by means of

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the work they are doing. Locally or provincially, such subjects as Hail Insurance, rates of interest on money loaned to settlers, telephone extensions, settlement of claims against railways and other companies, assisting in recovering stray animals, helping to provide farm labor, suggested new legislation, such as rural municipalities, pound law, fence law, herd law, noxious weeds, and of such a nature that they bear entirely upon the farmer, are taken up and considered.

Preparing for Life's Work

Questions such as these are of far reaching importance, but even then the organized farmers' work does not cease. There is another great problem being considered at all times, and being solved also, that of helping every man to better fit himself for the work he may be called upon to do in the world, to make him realize the responsibilities of his citizenship and that it is upon him that the ultimate solutions of these questions will fall, to make him realize that it is not good for man to live entirely to himself, that he should come in with his fellow men, that by means of his association social evenings can be arranged, when not only the farmer, but his wife and family also, can take part and be benefitted thereby, each assisting in the solution of the many national and local questions and materially aiding in these problems by the time and thought spent upon their study. Then by lightening the labors through song and entertainment, improving conditions generally by an interchange of ideas, arranging debates on subjects of value to the neighborhood, taking part in the local improvement and school life and work, other interests will be aroused and the value of the work done will be felt.

It is possible to go on in this strain, but enough has been said, and let the end be the statement that the work of the organized farmers has only just started, that the foundations to the structure they can erect are not yet settled and the substructure is not started. The work of the organized farmers lies before them, the need of their work and council is great and when they are required they will be found ready and willing to take up whatever may be required of them. Such is the ideal, and those who can in a few years look back upon the work which will have been accomplished will be able to realize that the farmers have not built selfishly, but that they have at all times kept in mind the word Equity, and the old motto of "equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

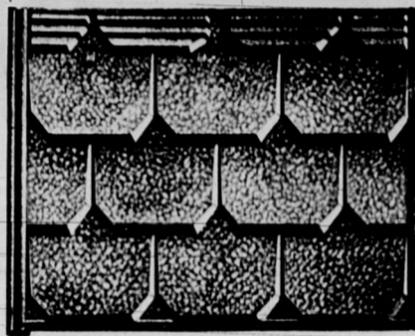
E. J. F.

A MILLIONAIRE CHAIRMAN

Hardly had Mr. Borden got out his Cabinet slate, than the despatch flashed from Ottawa that Mr. R. W. Leonard, of St. Catharines, Ontario, had been appointed Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. This position is one of the big party jobs outside of the portfolios. The salary is \$10,000 a year. As Mr. Leonard's annual income is reputed to be many times that figure the surprise was decided. Wonder at the appointment by sections of the public deepened when it was told that Mr. Leonard had never been anything very strenuous in the way of a politician. The mystery somewhat cleared after it became known that Hon. Frank Cochrane, the eagle-eyed appraiser of big calibre men, had recommended the St. Catharines millionaire for the railroad job.

For some years Mr. Leonard has been plotting and carrying through large mining schemes and railroad contracts. He has said very little about it, preferring to pile up a fortune and enjoy it unostentatiously. He did a lot of the work on the short C. P. R. line between Montreal and Ottawa, and the Adirondacks Railway. New York railroad magnates engaged him for construction on the New York Central. When the Cobalt boom began, he invested heavily in properties, and now owns large interests in mines like the Comogas. It was in the north country that Hon. Frank Cochrane sized him up.

In St. Catharines Mr. Leonard is a social favorite. He is hugely interested in military matters and holds the rank of major. Recently he invented an infantry gig scheme which caught on both at Ottawa and the War office. Though long ago a millionaire, he still fraternizes with the boys from the engineering schools who follow the survey chain for a hundred a month. Last year the Civil Engineers Society made the genial St. Catharines' major vice-president.



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P.S.—We also handle the only guaranteed farm gate made, which we will supply on 60 days' free trial.

The Real Rulers of Manitoba—Who are They?

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

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

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

DIRECT LEGISLATION

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

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

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

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

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

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How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well,—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

The moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure;
For often, at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing!
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well,—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it.
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well,—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hangs in the well.

—Samuel Woodworth.

ROCK OF AGES

"Such hymns are never forgotten. They cling to us through our whole life. We carry them with us upon our journey. We sing them in the forest. The workman follows the plough with sacred songs. Children catch them, and singing only for the joy it gives them now, are yet laying up for all their life food of the sweetest joy."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,"
Thoughtlessly the maiden sung.
Fell the words unconsciously
From her girlish, gleeful tongue:
Sang as little children sing;
Sang as sang the birds in June;
Fell the words like light leaves down
On the current of the tune,—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Let me hide myself in Thee"
Felt her soul no need to hide,—
Sweet the song as songs could be,
And she had no thought beside;
All the words unheedingly
Fell from lips untouched by care,
Dreaming not that they might be
On some other lips a prayer,—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,"
'T was a woman sung them now
Pleadingly and prayerfully;
Every word her heart did know.
Rose the song as storm-tossed bird
Beats with weary wing the air,
Every note with sorrow stirred,
Every syllable a prayer.—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,"—
Lips grown aged sang the hymn
Trustingly and tenderly,
Voice grown weak and eyes grown dim,

"Let me hide myself in Thee."
Trembling though the voice and low,
Rose the sweet strain peacefully
Like a river in its flow;
Sung as only they can sing
Who life's thorny path have passed;
Sung as only they can sing
Who behold the promise rest,—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of ages, cleft for me"
Sung above a coffin lid;
Underneath, all restfully,
All life's joys and sorrows hid.
Never more, O storm-tossed soul!
Nevermore from wind or tide,
Nevermore from billows, roll,
Wilt thou need thyself to hide.
Could the sightless, sunken eyes,
Closed beneath the soft grey hair,
Could the mute and stiffened lips
Move again in pleading prayer,
Still, aye still, the words would be,
"Let me hide myself in Thee."
—Prof. Edward H. Rice.

A DUTCH LULLABY

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of misty light
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going, and what do you wish?"
The old moon asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring-fish
That live in this beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sung a song
As they rocked in the wooden shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew;
The little stars were the herring-fish
That lived in the beautiful sea;
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,
But never afeard are we"—
So cried the stars to the fishermen three,
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
For the fish in the twinkling foam,
Then down from the sky came the wooden shoe,
Bringing the fishermen home.
'T was all so pretty a sail, it seemed
As if it could not be;
And some folks thought 't was a dream
they dreamed
Of sailing that beautiful sea,
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle-bed;
So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of the wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock in the misty sea
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

—Eugene Field.

MAUD MULLER

Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Raked the meadow sweet with hay.
Beneath her torn hat glowed the wealth
Of simple beauty and rustic health.
Singing, she wrought, and her merry glee
The mock-bird echoed from his tree.
But, when she glanced to the far-off town,
White from its hillslope looking down,
The sweet song died, and a vague unrest
And a nameless longing filled her breast,—

A wish, that she hardly dared to own,
For something better than she had known.

The Judge rode slowly down the lane,
Soothing his horse's chestnut mane.

He drew his bridle in the shade
Of the apple-trees to greet the maid,

And ask a draught from the spring that
flowed
Through the meadow, across the road.

She stooped where the cool spring bubbled
up,
And filled for him her small tin cup,

And blushed as she gave it, looking down
On her feet so bare, and her tattered gown.

"Thanks!" said the Judge, "a sweeter
draught
From a fairer hand was never quaffed."

He spoke of the grass and flowers and
trees,
Of the singing birds and the humming
bees;

Then talked of the haying, and wondered
whether
The cloud in the West would bring foul
weather.

And Maud Muller forgot her brier-torn
gown,
And her graceful ankles, bare and brown,

And listened while a pleased surprise
Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

At last, like one who for delay
Seeks a vain excuse, he rode away.

Maud Muller looked and sighed: "Ah
me!
That I the Judge's bride might be!"

"He would dress me up in silks so fine,
And praise and toast me at his wine.

"My father should wear a broadcloth
coat,
My brother should sail a painted boat.

"I'd dress my mother so grand and gay,
And the baby should have a new toy each
day.

"And I'd feed the hungry and clothe the
poor,
And all should bless me who left our door."

The Judge looked back as he climbed the
hill,
And saw Maud Muller standing still:

"A form more fair, a face more sweet,
Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet.

"And her modest answer and graceful air
Show her wise and good as she is fair.

"Would she were mine, and I today,
Like her, a harvester of hay.

"No doubtful balance of rights and
wrongs,
No weary lawyers with endless tongues,

"But low of cattle, and song of birds,
And health and quiet, and loving words."

But he thought of his sister proud and cold,
And his mother, vain of her rank of gold.

So, closing his heart, the Judge rode on,
And Maud was left in the field alone.

But the lawyers smiled that afternoon
When he hummed in court an old love
tune;

And the young girl mused beside the well,
Till the rain on the unranked clover fell.

He wedded a wife of richest dower,
Who lived for fashion, as he for power.

Yet oft, in his marble hearth's bright glow,
He watched a picture come and go:

And sweet Maud Muller's hazel eyes
Looked out in their innocent surprise.

Oft when the wine in his glass was red,
He longed for the wayside well instead.

And closed his eyes on his garnished
rooms,
To dream of meadows and clover blooms;

And the proud man sighed with a secret
pain,
"Ah, that I were free again!"

"Free as when I rode that day—
Where the barefoot maiden raked the
hay."

She wedded a man unlearned and poor,
And many children played round her door.

But care and sorrow, and child-birth pain,
Left their traces on heart and brain.

And oft when the summer sun shone hot
On the new-mown hay in the meadow lot,

And she heard the little spring brook fall
Over the roadside, through the wall,

In the shade of the apple-tree again
She saw a rider draw his rein,

And, gazing down with a timid grace,
She felt his pleased eyes read her face.

Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls
Stretched away into stately halls;

The weary wheel to a spinnet turned,
The tallow candle an astral burned;

And for him who sat by the chimney lug,
Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug,

A manly form at her side she saw,
And joy was duty and love was law.

Then she took up her burden of life again,
Saying only, "It might have been."

Alas for maiden, alas for judge,
For rich repiner and household drudge!

God pity them both! and pity us all,
Who vainly the dreams of youth recall;

For of all the sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "It might have
been!"

Ah, well! for us all some sweet hope lies
Deeply buried from human eyes;

And, in the hereafter, angels may
Roll the stone from its grave away!

THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT

My loved, my honored, much-respected
friend,

No mercenary bard his homage pays:
My honest pride I scorn each selfish end;
My dearest meed, a friend's esteem
and praise.

To you I sing, in simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's sequestered
scene;

The native feelings strong, the guileless
ways;

What Aiken in a cottage would have
been;

Ah! though his worth unknown, far
happier there, I ween

November chill blows loud wi' angry
sugh;

The shortening winter-day is near a
close;

The miry beasts retreating frae the
pleaugh,

The blackening trains o' craws to their
repose;

The toilworn cotter frae his labor goes,—
This night his weekly toil is at an end,
Collects his spades, his mattocks, and his
hoes,

Hoping the morn in ease and rest to
spend,
And weary, o'er the moor, his course does
hame-ward bend.

At length his lonely cot appears in view,
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree;

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin;
stacher through

To meet their dad, wi' flichterin' noise
an' glee.

His wee bit ingle, blinking bonnily,
His clean hearth-stane, his thriftie
wife's smile,

The lispin infant prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary carking cares beguile
And makes him quite forget his labor
and his toil.

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Belyve (1) the elder bairns come drapping in.

At service out among the farmers roun; Some ca' the pleaug, some herd, some tintie (2) rin

A cannie errand to a neibor town; Their eldest hope, their Jenny, woman grown,

In youthfu' bloom, love sparkling in her e'e.

Comes hame, perhaps, to shew a bra' new gown,

Or deposit her sair-won penny-fee, To help her parents dear, if they in hard-ships be.

Wi' joy unfeigned brothers and sisters meet,

An' each for other's welfare kindly spiers:

The social hours, swift-winged, unnoticed fleet;

Each tells the uncas that he sees or hears;

The parents, partial, eye their hopeful years;

Anticipation forward points the view; The mother, wi' her needle an' her shears,

Gars auld daes look amaisht as weel's the new;

The father mixes a' wi' admonition due.

Their master's an' their mistress's command,

The younkens a' are warned to obey; And mind their labors wi' an eydent (3) hand,

And ne'er, though out o' sight, to jauk or play;

"An' O, be sure to fear the Lord alway! An' mind your duty, duly, morn an' night!

Lest in temptation's path ye gang astray Implore His counsel and assisting might;

They never sought in vain that sought the Lord aright!"

But, hark! a rap comes gently to the door.

Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,

Tells how a neibor lad cam o'er the moor. To do some errands and convoy her hame.

The wily mother sees the conscious flame Sparkle in Jenny's e'e, and flush her cheek;

Wi' heart-struck anxious care inquires his name,

While Jenny hafflins (4) is afraid to speak;

Weel pleased the mother hears it's nae wild, worthless rake.

Wi' kindly welcome, Jenny brings him ben;

A strappin' youth, he takes the mother's e'e;

Blithe Jenny sees the visit's no ill ta'en; The father cracks of horses, pleaughs, and kye.

The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,

But blate and lathefu; scarce can weel behave;

The mother, wi' a woman's wiles, can spy. What makes the youth sae bashfu' an sae grave;

Weel pleased to think her bairn's respected like the lave.

O happy love! where love like this is found!

O heartfelt raptures! bliss beyond compare!

I've paced much this weary mortal round, And sage experience bids me this declare:—

If heaven a draught of heavenly pleasure spare,

One cordial in this melancholy vale, 'Tis when a youthful, loving, modest pair

In other's arms breathe out the tender tale,

Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale.

Is there, in human form, that bears a heart,

A wretch, a villain, lost to love and truth,

That can, with studied, sly, ensnaring art, Betray sweet Jenny's unsuspecting youth?

Curse on his perjured arts! dissembling smooth!

Are honor, virtue, conscience, all exiled? Is there no pity, no relenting ruth,

Points to the parents fondling o'er their child,

Then paints the ruined maid, and their distraction wild?

But now the supper crowns their simple board,

The halesome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food;

The soupe their only hawkie (5) does afford,

That 'yont the hallan (6) snugly chows her cood;

The dame brings forth, in complimental mood,

To grace the lad, her weel hained kebbuck (7) fell,

An' aft he's prest, an' aft he ca's it guid; The frugal wife, garrulous, will tell,

How 't was a towmond (8) auld, sin 'lint was i' the bell.

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,

They, round the ingle, form a circle wide;

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace, The big ha'-Bible, ance his father's pride;

His bonnet reverently is laid aside,

His lyart haffets (9) wearing thin an' bare:

Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,

He wales a portion with judicious care; And "Let us worship God!" he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;

They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim:

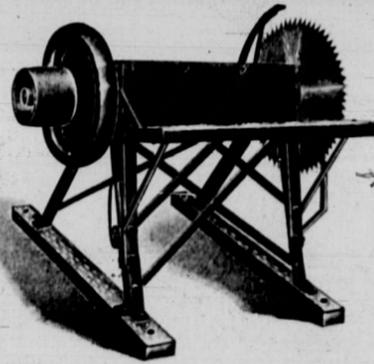
Continued on Page 46

(1) by and by. (2) cautious. (3) diligent. (4) half (5) cow. (6) partition. (7) cheese. (8) twelve-month. (9) grey locks

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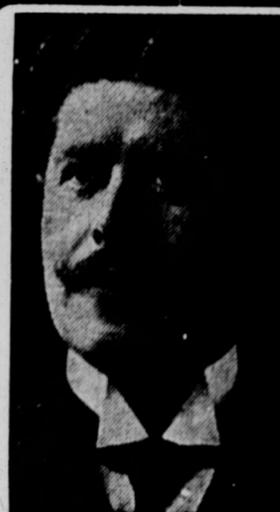
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Experiences of a Homesteader

By JOHN WILSON

When I was a small boy, I read a book called "Cedar Creek." It was the story of two English lads who went to Canada, took up homesteads somewhere or other in that strange far away land, chopped down big trees in a "primeval forest," caught great trout in the creek, shot deer, worked hard, had a good time and by and by became rich and prosperous farmers. I made up my mind before I had read half way through that book, that one day I would go to Canada and do as they did. The only thing I did not like about those boys was that they made the hired man whom they took with them—the son of an old servant of their family, if I remember rightly—wait for his meals until they had finished. It seemed to me that he was the best man of the three. He could cook, and do lots of other useful things that they were not able to do, he saved them from all kinds of trouble, and I thought that he should have had a more prominent place in the story than they gave him.

As I have said, I was a small boy when the ambition to become a Canadian farmer first took possession of me, and though it was a dozen years or more before I bade farewell to my English home, that idea never left me. Mean while I finished my schooling, went to work in a printing office and became a newspaper reporter. This did not particularly fit me for chopping down big trees, but the boys of Cedar Creek had not done any hard work before they went to their Canadian homesteads and I thought that I could grow big muscles and learn to swing an axe just as they had done. Well, I haven't chopped down big trees in a "primeval forest" yet—there are none on my homestead—but I have grubbed willow roots and dug wells, which was just as good a muscle maker, though not nearly so romantic to read about.

I Arrive at Winnipeg

I landed in Winnipeg on May 5, 1905. I was twenty-four years of age and had English money worth \$30.00 in my pocket. I have some of those English coins yet. I got off the train, as I shall always remember, on top of the C. P. R. subway, shortly before noon, and looked down at the gateway city of the great west I had come to seek my fortune in. A belated snow-storm had visited Winnipeg the night before, and Main Street, which badly needed a new pavement in those days, was a mass of black mud. So far as I knew, I had not a friend in the city and as I stood there wondering where I should go first, the prospect was not inviting.

At the Immigration Hall

However, I had read about the immigration hall, how kindly immigrants were treated there, and what good jobs the officials found for people wanting work, so I went there. They couldn't give me a job just then, but would have one for me in a few days, they said, so I registered my name, previous occupation and so forth, and sat around awhile and talked to others who were situated like myself and to some who had been out on farms and had come back disappointed. Of course, those who were satisfied with the jobs that had been found them did not come back, so I was not much discouraged by the bad reports of the unsuccessful ones. The immigration hall did not look an inviting place to stay in—it has been improved since, I believe—so I went to a boarding house on Selkirk Avenue, the address of which I got from a dodger handed me outside the C. P. R. depot. This place was in the foreign part of the city and was no better than the immigration hall, but I did not find that out until I had paid a week's board in advance, so I stayed. The day I arrived in Winnipeg I met two old school mates from home, and you may be sure

it did my heart good to see them. They were both doing well; one had his parents and brothers and sisters with him, and I felt strongly tempted to try and secure a position in the city and stay with them.

But I had come to Canada to be a farmer, so I went to the immigration hall each day and looked for a job. After four days waiting, as I was sitting in the immigration hall I heard the official announce that a farmer wanted an inexperienced Englishman. He got one. Me. He lived at Carman, 57 miles out from Winnipeg. I was to get \$15.00 for the first month and after that we could make a new bargain if we were both satisfied. I went out with my new boss next day, but we were not satisfied, either of us. If I were to tell you all

this time to Union Point, Man., from where a shipmate had written saying he had a good job and could find me one near him.

\$12 a Month

I got there at night, and the next morning started to work. I hadn't a very big idea of my own worth on a farm, and only asked for \$12.00 a month, which my new boss agreed to give me till the freeze up. I found out afterwards that I could have got better pay if I had asked for it, but I was well treated and learned a good deal about farming, how to care for horses, how to plow and seed and harrow, to pitch hay and build stooks and stacks, and also how to get up early and keep on working till late at night.

The rush for the Doukhobor lands was all that I expected. A crowd camped on the steps and sidewalk outside the land office at Prince Albert each afternoon, stayed there all night, and in the morning fought among themselves and against new comers to see who should be first at the counter to secure the choice locations. I watched the proceedings for ten days, during which time a strong board fence was built on the sidewalk enclosing a space about two feet wide and twenty feet long outside the land office, and then made my effort to get in the front rank. A party of us, strangers to each other before then but firm friends ever since, joined together and formed a line, with an experienced football scrimmager of 250 lbs. at our head, and after an hour's rib-cracking struggle forced our way between the wall of the land office and the crowd of 300 men who swarmed and sweated around the entrance to the enclosure. There we held our ground until 5 p.m., when we were admitted behind the fence.

A Weary Vigil

Thus protected we stayed patiently—or impatiently—through the night, some sleeping unconcernedly on the concrete sidewalk, while the rest, myself included, sat on top of the fence or on improvised seats, sleepless and anxious for the morning. We filed on our homesteads at last, I being twelfth man at the counter out of forty who secured homesteads in one township that day. Although I filed in June, I did not enter into possession of my land until November. I was not ready, financially, to go on the land immediately, buy oxen or horses and start work, and by waiting till fall I was able to save some more money, and also to spend a whole year on the homestead and be putting in residence duties practically all the time, from December, 1907, to June, 1908, being the last six of my first homestead year, and from June, 1908, to December, 1908, the first six months of the second year.

A 75 mile trek

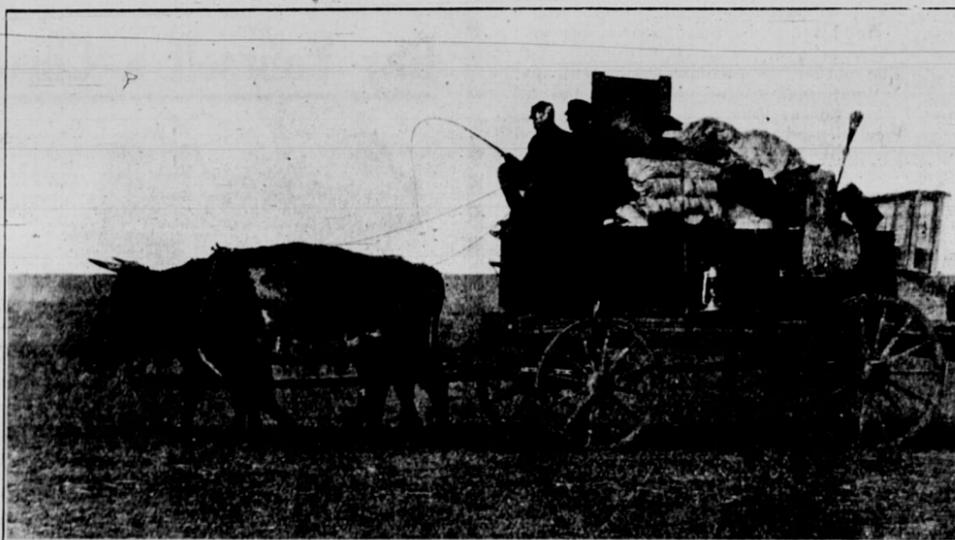
Three of my future neighbors were starting out at the same time, and as two of them had a team of horses each they doubled up and hauled out a big load of supplies for the party, filling a hay rack with tent, stoves, bedding, groceries, a little bit of furniture; doors, window sash, roofing and everything that was absolutely necessary to build and furnish our shacks except lumber, which we got from a portable saw mill which was working nearer to the homesteads. At that time my place was 35 miles from the nearest railway station, Duck Lake, and going from Prince Albert by trail we had a trip of about 75 miles to make. We travelled by the old Carlton and Battleford trail, stopped at a farmhouse the first night out, and if all had gone well should have camped near our future homes the following day.

At the River

When we reached Carlton, where we had to cross the North Saskatchewan, however, we found so much ice in the river that the ferry could not run. There was nothing to do but wait till the river froze up, so we pitched the tent and camped near the crossing. It was no picnic watching the ice cakes grow larger and finally freeze up solid, but after six days the ice was strong enough to bear light loads and we then unloaded the wagon, carried our stuff across, lead the horses one at a time, and pushed the wagon over.

Reaching the Promised Land

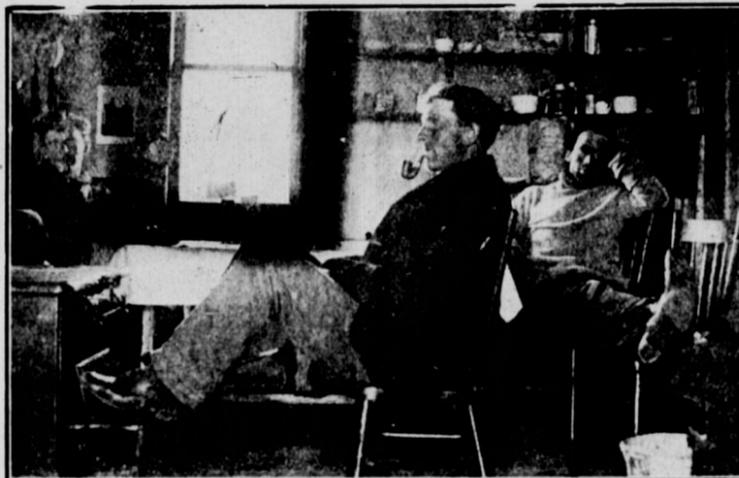
We camped that night on the homestead of my neighbor Shepley, the next quarter to my own, and in the morning two of us started to dig a cellar in the frozen ground while the other two went for lumber. The only lumber to be had



Homesteaders Trekking in Saskatchewan Copyright by Lewis Rice, Moose Jaw

about that farmer, and how he treated me, the editor would probably be sued for criminal libel, so we will let that go, but after planting five acres of potatoes, digging I don't know how many acres of garden with a spade, and getting kicked by all his horses and cows, not to speak of losing all the skin off my hands, I returned to Winnipeg with \$7.50 for half

I stayed there till winter began and then went back to Winnipeg, without much money but a lot of experience, which I knew would be valuable when I took up my homestead. I worked in Winnipeg that winter and went to Prince Albert in the spring, wishing to get nearer the homestead country, but determined to stay in town till I had made enough



Winter on the Homestead

a month's work, and the belief that one Canadian farmer, at least, was not fit to have any man, white, black or yellow, working for him. He gave me one word of praise, though, which I must not forget. He saw me one noon-hour stretched luxuriously upon the manure pile and he remarked, "Well that Jack is the comfortablest rester I ever had around the place." I hope he will see this article, so that he will know I did not starve to death the first winter, as he predicted, and perhaps hoped, I should. However, I did not think the Canadian farmers could be all alike, and went out of Winnipeg the day after I arrived

to make a fairly good start when I should take up land.

The Doukhobor Land Rush

In June, 1907, a large number of homesteads, which had been held by Doukhobors for about eight years, but had not been lived upon or cultivated by them, were thrown open to the public, and I thought this an excellent chance to get an extra good piece of land. I accordingly visited the locality and inspected the lands, making a list of the best sections in three townships, knowing from the number of people I saw on the same errand that it would be no easy matter to secure any particular quarter.

Progress in Western Agriculture

Continued from Page 39

tial to the rest of mankind. The grain grower is the most dependent of mortals, for he cannot produce at all without the aid of the implement manufacturer and a dozen of others, nor is his product of any use to mankind until some other groups of men have put a lot of work on it, eliminated the useless parts, and cooked the useful parts.

Hence it will readily be seen that progress made in dairying is progress indeed, and I gladly record that most gratifying progress is being made at this time, when the competition and lure of the comparatively easy and usually (at present) profitable business of grain growing is considered. For the first time in the history of Saskatchewan, all of the government operated creameries will continue to run, at least until New Year, and most of them certainly throughout the winter. This means that an increasing number of our farmers are coming to recognize that winter dairying, properly conducted, is the most pleasant and profitable dairying, that all-the-year-round dairying pays, and that two cheques per month throughout the year with an additional big one twice each year is a satisfactory addition to the somewhat problematical annual one from the sale of grain.

And is a fair proportion of the profits resulting from this progress in production and marketing being devoted to welfare uses rather than being hoarded or re-invested in more land? I believe that progress is being made in this direction also. A generation ago the Ontario government had to pay premiums to induce students to enter its agricultural college. Now such colleges cannot be organized, built, equipped and enlarged fast enough. Fathers are now willing and proud to be able to send their boys to the agricultural colleges, and this will soon be as much a matter of course with our best and most progressive farmers as it is for a successful business man or lawyer to send his children to college and university. More money each year is being spent on the erection of comfortable farm homes, equipped with modern conveniences, tastefully furnished, and surrounded with trees and lawns. All of this makes for the refinement of life and reacts on the thoughts and ideals of those brought up amongst such surroundings. The man who, having only a half section, breaks it up, tills it, equips it as he can with fences, buildings, trees, a permanent water supply, and live stock, then gradually broadens the base of his farming, rotates his crops, seeds down, winter feeds, goes into dairying, tries his hand at fruit raising, and gives his children a good education, does more for himself, his children, his country and his generation than does the man who skims the cream off one farm, uses it to buy another, and continues the process indefinitely until he has acquired a huge unwieldy holding which he does not and cannot work adequately, which has by its incessant claims defrauded his children of their schooling, which has been a source of worry to him, and which someone else will have to clean up, build up, and properly equip after he is gone. Many of our older men are wishing that they had followed the first course outlined instead of having striven for the half-equipped acres. Many of our younger men are determined to follow the first course through life, and are equipping themselves for the task.

I hope that in this article I have not painted too rosy a picture and left an impression that everything is all right and we may rest easy. That is not so. All that has been written merely points to two facts—we are actively alive, and we are headed in the right direction, travelling the right road. The bulk of the work lies ahead of us, not behind. The weeds are on the farm, the greed on the market place and the materialism in the home; but we are just beginning to nicely organize to change these conditions and others they merely typify. We are travelling the road named "Progress," concerning which word a great Italian once said: "If there is one word that should be sacred to all peoples it is the word 'progress.'"

POULTRY AND HOGS WANTED

Highest Prices Paid and Remittances made promptly upon receipt of shipments

SHIP DIRECT TO US

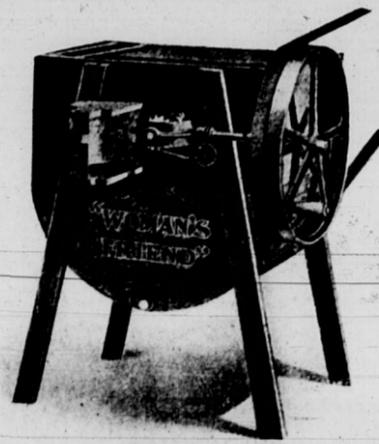
Dominion Produce Co.

OLAFSON BUILDING

Cor. King and James Streets

WINNIPEG, Man.

Any reader of The Guide who is pleased with this issue of The Guide should send copies to his friends. Send 15 cents and the name and address of your friends in any part of the world, and a copy of The Progress Number will be sent direct. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



Just what you have been wanting—a high grade, Hand or Power Washer at a popular price.

This New Washer Washes Clothes on New Principles and with New Results

THE Woman's Friend washes the clothes in a cylindrical wooden drum that reverses automatically every fourth revolution. This is the same principle as employed in all modern laundries and is the only way that clothes can be washed absolutely clean without tearing them to pieces. The reversible motion of the drum insures a thorough agitation of the clothes, preventing them from rolling up into a wad of which only the outside is washed.

The WOMAN'S FRIEND AUTOMATIC WASHER

The wash drum is perforated, letting the hot suds rush in and out through the clothes. On the inside of the drum there are five lifters running up to the top as the drum revolves,

from where they drop into the water. There is absolutely no chance for the clothes to be torn or unnecessarily worn in the drum, and you will be able to preserve the clothes much longer than when you wash them by hand on the wash board. **FREE TRIAL.**—We will be glad to ship this washer on a 30 day Free Trial to assure you that it is all we claim it to be. Send for full particulars and prices today.

C. S. JUDSON CO., 160 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

OWEN'S SMUT MACHINE

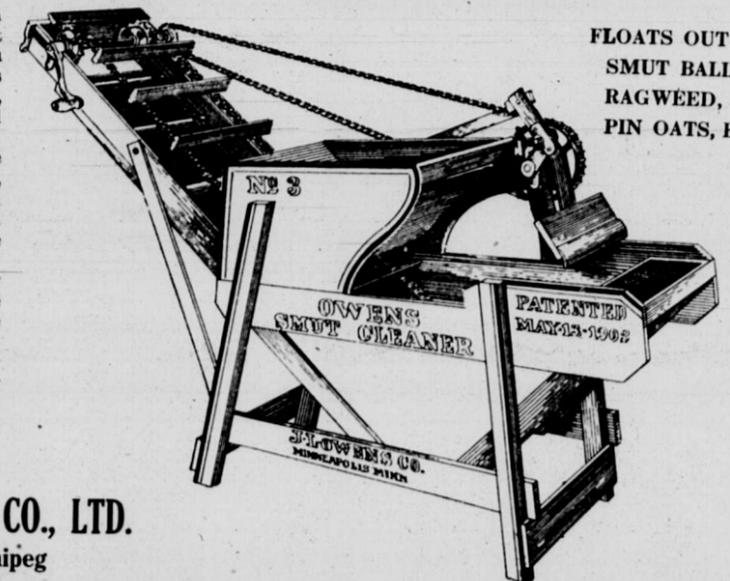
No matter how thoroughly you clean your grain, you will always find that a percentage of the **Smut Balls, Pin Oats, Ragweed** and other foul seeds have been left in. To eradicate these, they must be floated out and skimmed off.

This is what the Owen's machine does; it thoroughly treats the grain, skimming off all the light kernels and foul seeds—elevates the grain into a wagon box, and draining it all at one time.

It also treats **Oats**, totally submerging them so that the liquid penetrates the hulls. This is done by reversing the skimmer, pushing the grain into the solution. **This machine will pay for itself the first season**—and if proper strength of Formalin is used, we guarantee your grain against **Smut**. Write at once for our booklet, "**Smut Facts**." Stocks at Winnipeg and Saskatoon.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO., LTD.

182 Princess Street, Winnipeg



FLOATS OUT SMUT BALLS, RAGWEED, PIN OATS, ETC.

THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT

Continued from Page 43

Perhaps "Dundee's" wild-warbling measures rise.

Or plaintive "Martyrs," worthy of the name;

Or noble "Elgin" beets the heavenward flame,

The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays: Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;

The tickled ears no heartfelt raptures raise;

Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,—

How Abram was the friend of God on high;

Or Moses bade eternal warfare wage With Amalek's ungracious progeny;

Or how the royal bard did groaning lie Beneath the stroke of Heaven's avenging ire;

Or Job's pathetic plaint, and wailing cry;

Or rapt Isaiab's wild, seraphic fire;

Or other holy seers that tune the sacred lyre.

Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme,—

How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed;

How He, who bore in heaven the second name,

Had not on earth whereon to lay His head;

How His first followers and servants sped;

The precepts sage they wrote to many a land;

How he, who lone in Patmos banished, Saw in the sun a mighty angel stand,

And heard great Bab'lon's doom pronounced by Heaven's command.

Then, kneeling down, to heaven's eternal King,

The saint, the father, and the husband prays:

Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wing."

That thus they all shall meet in future days;

There ever bask in uncreated rays,

No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear

Together hymning their Creator's praise,

In such society, yet still more dear;

While circling Time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Compared with this, how poor Religion's pride,

In all the pomp of method and of art,

When men display to congregations wide,

Devotion's every grace, except the heart!

The Power, incensed, the pageant will desert,

The pompous strain, the sacerdotal stole;

But, haply, in some cottage far apart,

May hear, well pleased, the language of the soul;

And in His Book of Life the inmates poor enroll.

Then homeward all take off their several way;

The youngling cottagers retire to rest:

The parent-pair they secret homage pay,

And proffer up to Heaven the warm request,

That He, who stills the raven's clamorous nest,

And decks the lily fair in flowery pride,

Would, in the way his wisdom sees the best,

For them and for their ones provide;

But, chiefly, in their hearts with grace divine preside.

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,

That makes her loved at home, revered abroad;

Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God!"

And certes, in fair Virtue's heavenly road,

The cottage leaves the palace far behind:

What is a lordling's pomp?—a cumberous load,

Disguising oft the wretch of humankind,

Studied in arts of hell, in wickedness refined!

O, Scotia! my dear, my native soil!

For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent,

Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil

Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!

And, O, may Heaven their simple lives prevent

From luxury's contagion weak and vile!

Then, how'er crowns and coronets be rent,

A virtuous populace may rise the while,

And stand a wall of fire around their much-loved isle.

O, Thou! who poured the patriotic tide,

That streamed through Wallace's undaunted heart;

Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,

Or nobly die, the second glorious part,

(The patriot's God peculiarly Thou art,

His friend, inspirer, guardian, and reward!)

O, never, never Scotia's realm desert:

But still the patriot and the patriot bard

In bright succession raise, her ornament and guard!—ROBERT BURNS.

you have been high grade, Hand asher at a popu-

Washer Washes New Principles New Results

's Friend washes the a cylindrical wooden verses automatically evolution. This is the as employed in all ries and is the only s can be washed ab- without tearing them reversible motion of res a thorough agit- ing, preventing them into a wad of which le is washed.

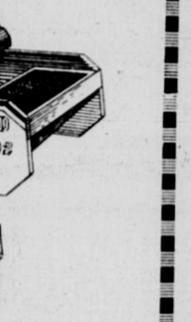
AN'S FRIEND TIC WASHER

is perforated, letting sh in and out through n the inside of the e five lifters running s the drum revolves, ly worn in the drum, wash them by hand al to assure you that

Winnipeg, Man.

NE

LOATS OUT SMUT BALLS, RAGWEED, PIN OATS, ETC.



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CASH for FURS!

You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales. The fiercest competition among buyers enables us to get higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker. Trappers' outfits furnished at cost.

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LEARN to MOUNT Birds and Animals

We can teach you by mail at home during your spare hours to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, game heads, etc. Also taxidermy and make rugs. Be your own taxidermist. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies; become a professional taxidermist and earn big income. Quickly learned by men and women. Thousands of successful students. Write for book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals" sent absolutely FREE. B. W. School of Taxidermy, 5219 Lincoln Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For about 40 years this wonderful remedy has been constantly proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and untold time, work and worry. The experience of Mr. Peter Ootook of Daniston, Ont., is merely typical of thousands. He says: "I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction." Joseph Johnson of Reid Hill, Alta., says: "I wish to recommend your Spavin Cure and also Kendall's Blisters. I cured two Bone Spavins and a curb—and although it required nine months treatment for one of the spavins, it is now permanently cured." "I have been using your Spavin Cure for several years and it certainly is the world's greatest liniment." Don't take chances with your horses. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get our valuable book, "Treatise on the Horse"—Free at your druggist, or write direct to us. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms. Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. JAS. MORTON, Prop. FREE BUS

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

An Engine of Democracy

Continued from Page 12

ledge has increased, grain growers are beginning more clearly to understand the problems of modern society, and our people think the enforcement of law spoken of by Mr. Motherwell should be applied wherever agriculture is adversely affected. They are seeing how intricately mixed up is the business of agriculture with that of other business interests. In matters of grain growing, the influence of weather, cultivation, weeds, implements, twine production, country roads, labor, railways, car supplies, press reports, telephones, telegraphs, canals, grain exchanges, banks, currency, steamships, labor strikes at docks, on the railways and the mines, political changes and legislative enactments, famine, flood or epidemic at home or abroad, all entering into and forming a part of the business of grain growing. These matters are being discussed at the regular meetings of our five hundred branch associations scattered throughout the length and breadth of the province, thus increasing the sum total of knowledge in the hands of the men who exercise the franchise and grow grain, creating a more enlightened citizenship, influencing not men alone, for women, boys and girls attend, and discussions are enlivened by songs and literary productions. Parliamentary law and rules of debate are learned and put into practice, thus changing the whole face of rural life.

Out of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has sprung the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Grain Growers' Grain company, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, each having an identity, individuality, function and history purely its own.

Nation Building

The great socializing effect of this movement cannot be over-estimated, bringing together these strangers in the rural country meetings. Each annual convention brings delegates from these branches together from every part of the province, as well as representatives from the offspring associations mentioned, giving them the opportunity to take the measure of each other. It has also had a great nationalizing influence. There the Swede, German, Dutch, Dane, Scotch, English, Irish, Welsh, Frenchman, American and Canadian vie with each other on the floor of each convention in presenting the idea and the ideal that they think ought to be established. A brotherhood spirit has thus been developed, blending the different elements and characteristics which are making the foundation ground and material in which to establish a world's tribunal, illustrating how men of all nations can live harmoniously. The children of these people, trained in our public schools and our evening colleges, in our free air and prairie land, are making a consolidation of heart and brain, which will be certainly heard from in the days that are to come.

The Unfinished Task

Thus the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has taken a remarkable part in our development. It was conceived in the hour of adversity, rocked in the cradle of strife; it was educated in the experience street of commercial perversity; its members are looking at what was, what is and what ought to be. It now aims to establish a branch of this new farmers' board of trade, this college, in every school-house in the province, with the object of training all its members more fully in the various problems concerning Canadian yeomanry, hoping to establish new standards of life in this new land, a land which many believe to be the pivot on which will yet swing a great empire that will attract the world by the centripetal force of applied brotherhood to the business relationships of men.

INCENTIVES

Football Captain: Come on, boys! into 'em now! Get up a little bloodshed! A couple of aviators fell in the next field, and we're liable to lose the crowd!



In the New Home

You want the best when starting in the new home. Above all, you want that home to be snug and warm and comfortable.

You are sure of warmth and comfort with a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

The Perfection is the best and most reliable heater made. It is a sort of portable fireplace.

It is ready night and day. Just strike a match and light the wick. The Perfection is all aglow in a minute.

The Perfection Oil Heater does not smell nor smoke—a patent automatic device prevents that. It can be carried easily from room to room and is equally suitable for any room in the house. Handsomely finished, with nickel trimmings; drums of either turquoise-blue enamel or plain steel.



Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of The Imperial Oil Company, Limited



Winter Excursion Rates

ROUND TRIP, 5 MONTHS LIMIT On Sale Daily, Nov. 10th to Dec. 31st FROM ALL RAILWAY STATIONS

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Kootenays TO Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia and the Continent

Table with columns for CHRISTMAS SHIPS (ST JOHN and LIVERPOOL) and ST. LAWRENCE SAILINGS (Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool). Lists ship names and departure dates.

DRINK AND TOBACCO HABITS

Were a remedy known that would cure the craving for liquor or tobacco without the knowledge or co-operation of the patient, it would be the greatest discovery of the age, since not a drunkard or a tobacco user, in a very short time, would be found in the land.

A little reflection on the part of anyone contemplating curing a friend of either habit in this manner will reveal the absurdity of it. Frankness with the person to be benefited should be practised, for with his assistance he can be cured of either habit, while without his consent the effort would end in failure.

Dr. McTaggart, Toronto, Canada, guarantees a cure of the appetite for stimulants in from three to five days when the patient follows his directions faithfully. The doctor has been selling the liquor cure for over fourteen years with wonderful success. It costs only \$25.00 and it is as good, if not better, than any \$100.00 cure on the market.

His tobacco remedy is specially prepared for the purpose—the cost being only \$2.00—and the course lasts about two weeks. Both remedies are excellent tonics, hence leave no bad after-effects. Abundance of testimonials, by permission, will be furnished to any interested person. Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

Address or consult K. ALBERT, 708 McArthur Building P.O. Box 56 WINNIPEG, Manitoba

What the Bible Means to Me

Continued from Page 8

that I am glad to have a clean page so as to get an open field for thought. I still have a sort of dislike to reading my Bible in railway trains, and especially when one is waiting for meals to be served in public places, where one has no one to speak to and nothing else to fill his mind, though I prefer the Bible then as a thought suggester to any daily paper I ever saw.

The reason that one doesn't like to produce one's Bible in these odd minutes is because he hates to be thought to be posing as "unco' guid." Some day I shall hope to have my pocket Bible bound like my Oxford book of verse in a cover that is not distinctively religious, and in a form that is not conventional; in fact, such an edition as I should choose for any other of my favorite companion books. The "Twentieth Century Bible" or "Modern Reader's Bible" on India paper and in a yellow cover would be more to my mind. I presume the reason that the same passages start new trains of thought on returning to them is because it is a new man they are talking to. Anyhow, wonderful as it sounds, it certainly is true.

Wonderful Wisdom

Nothing strikes me, however, as so wonderful about the Bible as its wisdom. Never book spoke like this book. It gives me thoughts that never entered my head otherwise, and never on any occasion have I regretted its conversation afterwards. I always find myself astonished that a lot of people of such ordinary rank in life gave birth to it. Personally I have never had time to devote to studying the text in Greek or Latin or Hebrew, nor do I read Sanskrit or cuneiform languages or inscriptions on monoliths. There never seems any need for me to do so. If all the scholars of past and present years haven't yet arrived at what the original meant sufficiently to put it into the vulgar English tongue, it would be simply presumption on my part to endeavor to help them. I found it quite enough to translate the old English of two and a half centuries ago into the twentieth century vernacular, till these new versions came to my aid. I never have had any bias towards devoting time to the study of musty manuscripts, as some men have.

I do not read my Bible for the English of it. All I care about is understanding it. I have lost all interest at times in trying to read it, for I found so many places where the King James translation conveyed no meaning to me. Even if the English were verbally or otherwise inspired, what use was that if I didn't understand it? It isn't a kind of charm, the mere recital of which wards off evil nor can it be conferring a favor upon God to read and listen to what He says, nor does it leave Him under an obligation. It does bring me nearer to Him when I understand it, for it is a storehouse of rich treasures of wisdom into which I may delve. I do that, however, asking Him to give me just what He sees I need each time I go to it, and I do not look on it as an enlarged armory into which I may go to get some fresh weapon to score my enemy and perpetuate strife.

Get What You Want

It seems to me you get out of it pretty well what you are in search of, and I've met men who have come from it bristling like hedgehogs or sea urchins, so as to be mighty undesirable companions. I think if I couldn't come away from reading my Bible more peaceful and more forgiving and more contented with the world, I wouldn't worry it as often as I do now, anyhow.

The reason the average man doesn't read his Bible is because he doesn't want to. It isn't from principle or conviction he neglects it. Put it in a form in which it interests him; add, if you like, the discipline of becoming familiar with it as a boy, and so acquiring a taste for it; be sure he has a real understanding of its exquisite, simple stories, and he won't fail to return to it sometime.

As for compelling boys to promise to read so much of it every day, I have no use for that. That is the way I was induced to take cod liver oil, but never learned to like it. Moreover, it was a horrible temptation to say you had taken

it, when perhaps you had only taken it to the fire or the sink. I know there was a tendency to make boys either unnatural or ungracious by that method. Yet I also know the Bible can be made interesting, whether to one ten years old or twenty.

To me the book is a gospel, or good news, and only as such do I value it. When one thinks of the millions who spend hours a week reading newspapers, the majority of which are crowded with useless, harmful or incorrect items, it seems not so "old-maidish" as some might consider it to read one's Bible more, and save sluicing one's cerebral gray matter with a stream that is not calculated to evolve its capacity for right thinking or steady up its equilibrium.

Being always fond of puzzles and problem solving, I can take some short portion of the Bible and enjoy thinking over its meaning for me at odd moments of the day. If I find a solution, I take good care to write it in my copy, and later to hand the idea on to some one I think it will help. I never yet had a man think this was talking cant, and they are generally grateful for the thought.

Moody's Teachings

I first learned to study my Bible from D. L. Moody's writings. He wrote a tract called "How to Study the Bible," and any one just beginning to look for help to the old chart of life could do much worse than commence with this little help from that eminently practical, human Christian man. One can strike in on the first page, without trouble or expense. A word concordance and an English dictionary are the next most useful things in my opinion. Of all the commentaries none to my mind approaches Matthew Henry's. I fully indorse Charles Spurgeon's remark, that any Bible student who has not got that book should sell his coat and buy it. I think to study the Bible for addresses, and so forth, is a fatal mistake. Study it for yourself as a guide to avoid shoals and rocks, as a key to open the door to the real pathway of life. A friend of mine, who went to Uganda as a missionary, told me for this reason he found the silent years while he was learning the language just invaluable. As for public reading of the Bible, we have an informal way at our fishermen's services of commenting on the text as we read it, having, of course, sought for wisdom to understand it ourselves beforehand. I should hate to get up and read in public a message from God that I didn't understand or hadn't first tried to understand. How could I make any one else do so otherwise? Take, for instance, Isaiah, chapter nine, and read that aloud in the authorized version without comment. To me it is a stultifying proceeding, as it conveys no meaning. If one were ordered to monotone or read the couplet about the "slyth toves" from "Alice in Wonderland," which is also meaningless as it stands, one would blankly refuse.

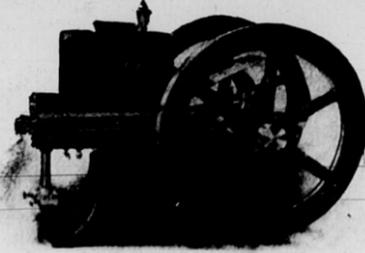
Value of Explanation

Christ loved to explain it, Philip did the same, and he was a wonderfully successful Christian. Paul used to explain the Scriptures. The explanation seemed especially to be the Christian disciples' specialty. They had the Scriptures before, but the men on the road to Emmaus, the eunuch in the chariot, the Jews in Asia, simply needed the explanation. The only drawback to the Scripture having been written so long ago is that it is constantly necessary to convert it into the vernacular. What is this but trying to make "every man to hear God's word speak in his own language." Surely this is still a gift of the Holy Spirit to-day, whether we seek to hear God's voice in it ourselves, or make it audible to others. There is more pathos perhaps than we are apt to think at first in the old yarn about the woman who, after hearing the Bible read, could only remember the "blessed word Mesopotamia."

It is always a great privilege to me to be asked to "read the Scripture" in public, and even portions that mean little to me I have known to be a great source of joy to hearers whose needs I did not know. The hush that marks an intelligent reading, the sitting up of the audience, the silence in which the proverbial pin could be heard to drop, shows incontrovertibly how the Bible will still hold an audience when it gets fair treat-

Continued on Page 53

The *Manitoba*



GASOLINE ENGINES

ARE

Great Labor Savers on the Farm

They are always ready for work, in winter as well as summer, are not affected by the cold weather, as every engine is Hopper Cooled, no large separate water tank with small connecting pipes, and circulating pump to freeze up or leak.

Have a perfect Cold Weather Automatic Mixer that requires no priming to start.

The Gasoline Supply tank is carried in the base below the intake valve, no possible chance of flooding the engine, leakage or waste, as with gravity feed engines.

The hopper, cylinder and base are all cast separate, in case of an accident can be repaired at very small cost, quite different to those that have these parts cast all together; the latter method cheapens the first cost, but not the last.

All small wearing parts are case hardened tool steel (never wear out).

Has automatic battery and fuel cut out, which insures long life to the batteries and economy in fuel consumption.

Write today for free catalog giving complete description of all sizes from 1½ to 25 h.p. We also manufacture a complete line of Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Saws, etc.

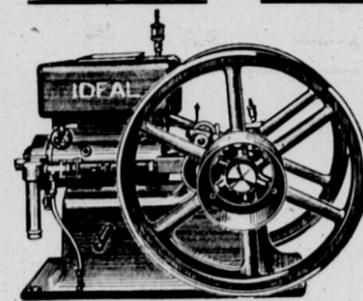
OUR FACTORY IS IN THE WEST

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co. Ltd.

CALGARY, ALTA.

BRANDON, MAN.

"Ideal" Power AND PLENTY OF IT!



Stationary or Mounted, 1½ to 50 H.P.

For Every Purpose
For Little Money
Best Because Strongest
Best Because Simplest

The "Ideal" is the very last contribution to Farm Power Machinery. Sold at an extremely moderate price, it is built throughout of highest grade material, is the most simply constructed, smooth running engine on the market, greatest fuel economiser of them all. It adapts itself to every job on the farm.

Maple Leaf Grain Grinder

most efficient and most reasonably priced feed-mill you can buy. Its popularity all through the Dominion has been earned by quality and first-rate service. Strongly built to a simple design, it is extremely easy on power. All wearing parts are lathe-turned. Large hopper capacity. An Endless Belt can be used with this Grinder.



Write for Catalogue and ask about our Special Gasoline Plowing Engines.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG, CALGARY.

The Prize Pig

Continued from Page 18

hitched to a brand new democrat, in the rear of which stood an empty crate. One building contained the oven and needle products of the ladies of the district, as well as flowers and vegetables. In another, row after row of open sacks contained the entries in the grain competition. The adjoining structure was given over to stalls filled with Clydesdales and Percherons that were the pride of their respective owners. Shorthorns, Angus and Holsteins contentedly munched their fodder in the cattle barn. The sheep pens were filled with Leicesters, Southdowns and others. In the last building the pens were filled with swine of both the heavy and bacon varieties. Verily the managers of the Pleasant Valley fair were justified in calling theirs the best country fair in the province.

It was on the afternoon of the second and last day of the exhibition that Molly, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Hinton drove into the grounds and proceeded to view the wonders. They were greatly interested in the fancy work and when it was found that Mrs. Turner's embroidered-centre-piece had taken first place in its class, and that Molly's bread was declared the best on exhibition, they were highly elated. Mrs. Turner was in such a pleasant frame of mind that she actually smiled cordially at Joe Dawes when he passed their party.

The smile lingered as they went on to examine the first prize wheat and oats. Mrs. Turner could not read with-

out her glasses and she called upon Molly to decipher the names on the first prize card.

"Why, it's Joe Dawes," the young lady reported.

"Yes," said a young farmer standing nearby, "that boy has just about cleaned up the whole show. I tell you he's a comer. It beats all how he's braced up in the last year."

If Mrs. Turner began to be a little bit sorry she did not show evidence of it, but when she found that Joe had also carried off first money for his display of vegetables, and owned the prize Shorthorn, she began to think that after all he might be a most worthy young man, even though the Turner family had no need of him.

The older ladies did not take much interest in the pigs. Neither did Molly until she came to the pen where the prize bacon hog was lazily enjoying himself. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Hinton hastened on, but Molly was loath to leave for that pig looked oddly familiar. It was scrubbed cleaner than ever pig was scrubbed before. Fresh clean straw covered the floor. She read the card. It was Joe Dawes' "Lollapalooza."

Molly felt very sentimental over that hog and she lingered, paying no heed to the calls of her mother. She talked in low tones to the animal, glad that most of the crowd had hied themselves to the race track. It was while leaning over the pen gate that her handkerchief dropped from her bodice. She had just unlatched the gate and recovered it when she was startled by a familiar voice close behind.

"Molly," said Joe softly. So intently did they gaze at each other that neither noticed the door of the pen swing open. A cur barked.

Something knocked Molly Turner and Joe Dawes off their feet at the same instant. They found themselves sitting face to face in the barn aisle.

III.

It was certainly Lollapalooza's afternoon at the fair. He found freedom delightful and was filled with joy that his short legs could still carry him at as rapid a gait as on that other day when he had broken loose. The heavier porcine contingent grunted their astonishment as a black streak passed them. Luckily for them, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Hinton were close to the door. They stepped outside just in time. An animal pursued by the cur that was the cause of all the trouble, followed by a small boy, tore past them. The two ladies watched the chase breathlessly. Men joined the boys. Every dog in the grounds was on the trail.

The following mob grew larger and larger as Lollapalooza scooted through the long line of barns. Sober bossies tried to jump out of their stalls. The big stallions pawed and kicked.

Out of the barns and into the grain exhibit streaked the pig, the howling rabble close behind, spurring him with their shouts. Joe's vegetable exhibit fell to the floor as Lollapalooza knocked one of the props from under the table. Other exhibits fell. The pursuers were hindered somewhat by the clutter on the floor, and the hog had time to decide on his next move.

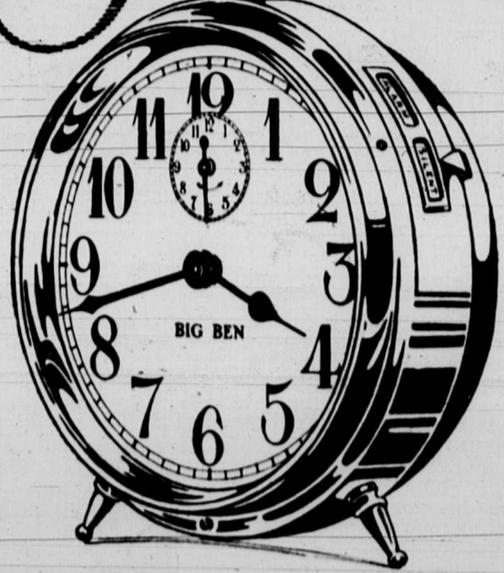
The open door of the ladies' work building invited. Molly's bread, pies, cakes, canned fruit, all were hopelessly mixed up on the floor.

Lollapalooza was stopped as he became mixed up with the knitting and embroidery, but only for the briefest of instants. A woman fainted as she saw him emerge with her favorite lace scarf twisted around his neck.

The pig was now in the open. Past the hitched teams he rushed, the curs close on his flank. Old farm horses that hadn't travelled faster than a slow trot in years, reared up, the fire of youth in their eyes. Those that could break the hitching straps left unceremoniously for home.

Lollapalooza turned sharply and made for the race track. The horses were out for the second race. It was never run. Some of the nags crashed through the inner fence. Others made records for the quarter mile around to the barns. A great part of the crowd in the grand stand joined the chase as the hog scooted around the track. No one thought to time him, which was a pity.

Big Ben



Merry Christmas—here is Big Ben
May he wish you many of them

Don't waste a minute of this merry day. Have the presents ready Christmas Eve. Hang each stocking up. Arrange the presents that won't go inside in little piles around each stocking.

Then when all have gone to sleep, sneak into each bedroom a jolly-faced Big Ben.

He'll ring the merriest Christmas Bell you have ever heard and get the family down to see the presents bright and early so the whole day will be yours to fully enjoy.

Big Ben is a gift worth the giving, for he is a clock that lasts and serves you daily year after year.

He is not merely an alarm clock, he's an efficient time

piece—to get you up or to tell the time *all day*—a clock for bedroom, parlor, library or hall.

Big Ben stands 7 inches tall. He's massive, well poised, triple plated—His face is frank, open, easy to read—his keys large, strong, easy to wind.

He calls you every day at any time you say, steadily for ten minutes or at repeated intervals for 15.

Big Ben's Canadian price is \$3.00 anywhere.

It you cannot find him at your dealer, a money order sent to his designers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you duty charges paid.

He came opposite the swine building. It looked like a familiar shelter, and straight for it Lollapalooza ran. Heavens! Mrs. Turner stood directly in his path.

IV.

Molly and Joe had picked themselves up but were standing close and talking earnestly and happily. They were so taken up with each other that they were oblivious to everything else for the time being. They knew now that they were for each other and nothing else mattered.

Suddenly they became aware of a growing roar. "Here comes Lollapalooza!" cried Joe.

Lollapalooza sure enough! He catapulted through the barn door and dashed into the pen. Joe swung the gate, shut and latched it just as the laughing crowd arrived. They gathered around to look at the panting hog as he lay stretched out on his straw.

Mrs. Hinton pushed her way to the front and plucked Molly's sleeve. Plainly she was very much agitated.

"Oh, Molly, Molly!" she whispered excitedly. "Your mother—she's been photographed."

"Been what?"

"She's been photographed. That pig knocked her down and a man snapped her at the very instant she fell."

The situation demanded action. Led by Dawes, the three quickly made their way out, closely followed by the crowd, which was bent on getting further excitement if possible.

rating a young man holding a camera under his arm. She caught sight of the approaching trio.

"Oh, Mr. Dawes," she sobbed in mortification. "He photographed me. And he says he's going to use it for a comic picture postcard!" She fairly screamed. "A comic postcard!"

Joe turned to the camera fiend. "Take that film out of the camera," he demanded.

"Aw, gwan. What are you buttin' in for?"

In a second Dawes had him by the collar and for a few minutes the air was full of the photographer. When Joe finally let go of him, the camera was in pieces on the ground and the film lay exposed to the light, the picture completely obliterated.

That evening, while Joe was over at his own place making ready to take supper with the Turners, Molly's mother once more voiced her enthusiasm.

"And, my! Didn't Joe swing him around? He's the right kind of a young man. I tell you he wouldn't let anyone take my picture for a picture postcard—a comic postcard."

Molly smiled happily. After supper the mother left the young folks together. Her walk took her past Lollapalooza's pen. She stopped and looked into the enclosure. The hog was peacefully munching his feed.

"It was very rude of you, Lollapalooza," she reproved, "to topple me over that way. But your master says you're the best hog that ever rooted and he likes you very much. And we like him very, very much, so I guess I'll have to like you."

"Mph!" grunted Lollapalooza.

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The Star of Bethlehem

Continued from Page 7

manger. They told Mary and Joseph and others also, how they had seen the angels, and what they had heard about this baby. All who heard their story wondered at it; but Mary, the mother of the child, said nothing. She thought over all these things, and silently kept them in her heart. After their visit the shepherds went back to their flocks, praising God for the good news that He had sent them.

When the little one was eight days old they gave him a name; and the name given was "Jesus," a word which means "salvation," as the angel had told both Mary and Joseph that He should be named. So the very name of this child told what He should do for men; for He was to bring salvation to the world.

It was the law among the Jews that after the first child was born in a family, he should be brought to the Temple; and there an offering should be made for him to the Lord, to show that this child was the Lord's. A rich man would offer a lamb, but a poor man might give a pair of young pigeons, for the sacrifice. On the day when Jesus was forty days old, Joseph and Mary brought him to the Temple; and as Joseph the carpenter was not a rich man, they gave for the child as an offering a pair of young pigeons.

Simeon's Message

At that time there was living at Jerusalem a man of God named Simeon. The Lord had spoken to Simeon, and had said to him that he should not die until the Anointed King should come, whom they called "the Christ," for the word "Christ" means "anointed." On a certain day the Spirit of the Lord told Simeon to go to the Temple. He went, and was there when Joseph and Mary brought the little child Jesus. The Spirit of the Lord said to Simeon:

"This little one is the promised Christ."

Then Simeon took the baby in his arms and praised the Lord and said:

"Now, O Lord, Thou mayest let thy servant depart, according to Thy word, in peace. For my eyes have seen Thy salvation which Thou hast given before all the peoples, a light to give light to the nations, and the glory of the people of Israel."

When Joseph and Mary heard this, they wondered greatly. Simeon gave to them a blessing in the name of the Lord; and he said to Mary, "This little one shall cause many in Israel to fall, and to rise again. Many shall speak against him; and sorrow like a sword shall pierce your heart also."

You know how this came to pass afterward, when Mary saw her dying son on the cross.

While Simeon was speaking, a very old woman came in. Her name was Anna, and God spoke to her as to a prophet. She stayed almost all the time in the Temple, worshipping God day and night. She, too, saw through the Spirit of the Lord, that this little child was Christ the Lord, and gave thanks to God for His grace.

Thus early in the life of Jesus God showed to a few that this little child should become the Saviour of His people and of the world.

The Wise Men

In a country east of Judea, and many miles distant, were living some very wise men, who studied the stars. One night they saw a strange star shining in the sky; and in some way they learned that the coming of this star meant that a king was soon to be born in the land of Judea. These men felt a call of God to go to Judea, far to the West of their own home, and there to see the new-born king. They took a long journey, with camels and horses, and at last they came to the land of Judea, just at the time when Jesus was born at Bethlehem. As soon as they were in Judea, they supposed that everyone would know all about the king; and they said:

Herod's Plot

"Where is he that is born the king of the Jews? In the east we have seen his star; and we have come to worship him."

But no one of whom they asked had ever seen this king or had heard of him. The news of their coming was sent to Herod, the king, who was now an old man. He ruled the land of Judea, as you know, under the emperor of Rome, Augustus Caesar. Herod was a very wicked man; and when he heard of some one born to be a king he feared that he might lose his own kingdom. He made up his mind to kill this new king, and thus to keep his own power. He sent for the priests and scribes, the men who studied and taught the books of the Old Testament, and asked them about this Christ for whom all the people were looking. He said, "Can you tell me where Christ, the king of Israel, is to be born?" They looked at the books of the prophets and they said, "He is to be born in Bethlehem of Judea; for thus it is written by the prophet, 'And thou, Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, art not

the least among the princes of Judah; for out of thee shall come forth one who shall rule my people Israel."

Then Herod sent for the wise men from the east, and met them alone, and found from them at what time the star was first seen. Then he said to them:

"Go to Bethlehem, and there search carefully for the little child; and when you have found Him bring me word again, so that I also may come and worship Him."

Then the wise men went on their way towards Bethlehem, and suddenly they saw the star again shining upon the road before them. At this they were glad, and followed the star until it led them to the very house where the little child was. They came in, and there they saw the little one, with Mary, its mother. They knew at once that this was the king, and they fell down on their faces and worshipped Him as their Lord. Then they brought out gifts of gold and precious perfumes, frankincense and myrrh, which were used in offering

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sacrifice, and they gave them as presents to the royal child.

That night God sent a dream unto the wise men, telling them not to go back to Herod, but to go home at once to their own land by another way. They obeyed the Lord, and found another road to their own country, without passing through Jerusalem, where Herod was living. So Herod could not learn from these men who the child was who was born to be a king.

Christ in Nazareth

And very soon after these wise men had gone away, the Lord sent another dream to Joseph, the husband of Mary. He saw an angel, who spoke to him, saying:

"Rise up quickly; take the little child and His mother, and go down to the land of Egypt, for Herod will try and find the little child and kill Him."

Then at once Joseph rose up in the night, without waiting even for the morning. He took his wife and her baby, and quietly and quickly went down with them to Egypt, which was on the southwest of Judea. There they all stayed in safety as long as the wicked Herod lived, which was not many months.

King Herod waited for the wise men to come back from their visit to Bethlehem; but he soon found that they had gone to their home without bringing him any word. Then Herod was very angry. He sent out his soldiers to Bethlehem. They came, and by the cruel king's command they seized all the little children in Bethlehem who were three years old or younger and killed them all. What a cry went up to God from the mothers of Bethlehem as their children were torn from their arms and slain! But all this time the child Jesus, whom they were seeking, was safe with His mother in the land of Egypt.

Herod's Death

Soon after this King Herod died, a very old man, cruel to the last. Then the angel of the Lord came again and spoke to Joseph in a dream, saying:

"You may now take the young child back to His own land, for the king who sought to kill Him is dead."

Then Joseph took his wife and the little child Jesus, and they started to go again into the land of Judea. Perhaps it was his thought to go again to Bethlehem, a city of David, and there bring up the child. But he heard that in that part of the land Archelaus was now ruling, who was a son of Herod and as wicked and cruel as his father. He feared to go under his rule, and instead took his wife and child to Nazareth, which had been his own home and that of Mary, his wife, before the child was born. Nazareth was in the part of the land called Galilee, which at that time was ruled by another son of King Herod, a king named Herod Antipas. He was not a good man, but he was not as cruel nor bloody as his wicked father had been.

So again Joseph, the carpenter, and Mary, his wife, were living in Nazareth. And there they stayed for many years while Jesus was growing up. Jesus was not the only child in their house; for other sons and daughters were given to them.

COFFEE TRUST

Charges that a coffee combine exists that is "the most monstrous imposition in the history of human commerce" were made on Nov. 15 before the National Coffee Roasters' association in convention in Chicago by Thomas J. Webb, of Chicago. Mr. Webb urged the association to initiate a movement to overthrow Brazilian domination of the coffee market.

"We have to pay famine prices for coffee where no famine exists," he said. "We are at the mercy of a syndicate of bankers backed by the sovereign country of Brazil. It is the first instance in history where a sovereign country has abrogated its legislative powers to a committee dominated by aliens."



SIR GALAHAD

"And one there was among us ever moved
Among us in white armour, Galahad,
'God made thee good as thou art beautiful,'
Said Arthur, when he dubbed him knight;
and none,
In so young youth, was ever made a knight
Till Galahad."

The Holy Grail—Tennyson

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FINE LARGE PURE YOUNG TOULOUSE Geese, \$5 per pair; Bronze Turkey gobblers \$3, hens \$2; Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50, hens \$1; Singing Canaries \$3, hens \$1 each; Red and Blue Checkered Homer Pigeons, \$1; Belgian Hares, \$1.50 per pair. H. Lee, Shaw Farm, Springside P.O., Sask.

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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.

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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.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Don't take risks with new or untried brands of paint. There's a 40-year record of satisfaction behind Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, which makes it a safe investment for the most careful buyer. For 40 years every effort has been made to make SWP the best paint money can buy. Ask the local Sherwin-Williams Agent.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Apple Growing in Manitoba

Continued from Page 10

checked, resembles Duchess but hardier, season September.

Volga Anis.—Trees twenty years planted, height twenty-two feet, in bearing eleven years, fruit medium size, yellow, juicy, our earliest apple, season August.

Hibernal. Trees twenty years planted, height twenty feet, in bearing twelve years. The strong points of this variety are the great health, hardiness and productiveness of the tree, and the fine size, beauty and cooking qualities of the fruit (it is not classed as an eating apple). The flavor is a sharp acid, with slight crab-like astringency. In 1909 one tree alone on our grounds produced over five barrels of fine large apples. The tree is a spreading grower, season March.

Other varieties of the large apple of equal merit that have fruited with us might be mentioned, but these nine varieties will be sufficient. They are the limit of hardiness in the large apple, and are, together with a few varieties not mentioned, the cream or sifting out of ninety Russian varieties we started with over twenty years ago.

Crab Apples

The same conditions governing the management of the large apple apply to the crab. They delight in a deep rich clay loam with clay subsoil. Without doubt the variety that heads our list for productiveness, quality and hardiness is that known as the **Transcendent**. Our oldest trees of this variety are over thirty years old and are healthy vigorous trees yet, bearing good annual crops.

Hyslop Crab. This is another hardy crab of good quality and an early bearer. The fruit is not so attractive as the Transcendent and is also very perishable, the tree also being shorter lived.

Whitney. This is one of the largest of the so-called hybrids or crabs; is of superb quality and attractive appearance. Our oldest trees are twenty-one years old, have been bearing twelve years; trees are now showing signs of decay, but being early and prolific bearers of good crops for years, they are among the best for this country, the fruit being excellent for eating out of the hand.

In our experience, the three varieties mentioned are the best offered at the present time for beginners or others, hardiness, early bearing and quality considered. Where conditions are favorable as to soil, shelter and altitude, we can see no reason why an abundance of fruit of the varieties mentioned should not be grown on a large number of farms in Western Canada.

CEMENT MERGER WILL EXPLAIN

The Winnipeg board of trade, which recently decided to petition the government to remove the duty from Portland cement in consequence of the high prices charged since the cement merger was formed, has received a telegram from the Canada Cement Co. asking that their general manager be given an opportunity of laying the facts of the matter before the board. The Canada Cement Co. state that they believe the information given the board of trade is inaccurate and they are anxious that the truth should be known. The council of the board of trade has decided to give the company the opportunity they desire and a meeting is being arranged for the purpose.

SASKATCHEWAN'S CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

The dairy branch of the department of agriculture is able to show splendid results at the co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan for the six months ending October 31, 1911. The policy of centralizing judiciously the creamery work was introduced four years ago and the results that have been achieved prove its wisdom. The justification of this course lay in the fact that within a territory in close proximity to any creamery, and under present conditions, there was not sufficient cream to warrant profitable operations, and that shipments of cream from adjacent territory served by railways should be encouraged, rather than the formation of companies for the purpose

of erecting new creameries. The number of creameries is not always evidence of progress, but rather the business done at each, and the satisfaction given to those who patronize them.

The tabulated statement seems to justify the conclusion that the dairy branch is pursuing a policy that makes for permanent progress because it is suited to the needs of the province.

Season's Make of Butter

	1908	1910	1911
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Creamery			
Birch Hills	45,486	118,363	132,965
Melfort		73,661	128,765
Moosomin	28,982	81,816	104,586
Qu'Appelle	29,719	44,891	96,228
Tantallon	38,450	46,297	57,195
Lloydminster		30,054	43,449
Wadena			49,396
Shellbrook			27,343
Langenburg	77,645	67,134	62,874

Totals 220,282 462,216 702,801
The increase in the make of butter is almost half a million pounds in four years. The number of farmers supplying cream increased from 553 in 1908 to 1,596 in 1911

GREAT WEST

CUT PLUG

SMOKING

TOBACCO

SMOKES FINE



10¢

EVERYWHERE

The progress in winter dairying is even more marked. Four years ago none of the creameries did business during the winter months. This winter all of the government creameries will continue operations. It is evident that the farmers have had proof, in a very practical way that there is profit and safety in co-operative dairying in Saskatchewan, and also that the conduct of the business at the creameries has been satisfactory, otherwise such a marked increase in so short a time would scarcely be possible. Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of dairying, is strongly of the opinion based on his intimate knowledge of the situation and from personal interviews with the patrons while travelling through the country, that there is a bright future for co-operative dairying in Saskatchewan.

ARTHUR GETS HIS REWARD

(From the London Advertiser)

Mr. Arthur Hawkes has got his reward from the Borden government in the substantial form of a special commissionership for the department of immigration. It is a job with plenty of

European travel, which many Canadians like so well that they pay for it handsomely. Mr. Hawkes will be paid for it, and may earn his money. He is a clever fellow with his tongue and his pen. His ability may be used in his new field with advantage to Canada, certainly with more advantage than in trying to befog British newcomers as to political issues in Canada. His pose as a non-partisan and disinterested saviour of the Empire misled many of his countrymen, but at least it was useful to Mr. Hawkes.

SEND PROGRESS NUMBER TO FRIENDS

Any reader of The Guide who is pleased with this issue of The Guide should send copies to his friends. Send 15 cents and the name and address of your friends in any part of the world, and a copy of The Progress Number will be sent direct. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

What the Bible Means to Me

Continued from Page 48

ment. Yet how often have we all waked up at the, "Here endeth the Scripture," without the least idea whether it was Old or New Testament that had been droned out to us.

To me the Bible is a sensible and rational book. Whether it agrees or appears to agree with the science of the day does not concern me. I have no fear but that science will find out the truth some day about it, without my losing time trying to help her out in that direction. If she advances as rapidly in the matter as she does in healing men's bodies, in her conquest of other difficulties, she will come to the truth in due time, I know. The Bible reader of to-day seems to me already to be understanding it better and loving it more, judging by the methods men are adopting all the world over to carry out its biddings. The infallible interpretation of the Bible, that was considered so infallibly infallible in the middle ages, certainly interpreted by the actions that resulted therefrom, suggest to me that it would be better for the twentieth-century church of God if the leaders of the sects claimed a little less infallibility than even they now do. Here perhaps science would own up, also, that everything is not yet revealed nor the last word spoken yet.

Many Things Unknown

The question here discussed is, What does the Bible mean to me? When first converted, my friends and acquaintances often asked me, "How about Cain's wife?" "Did the whale swallow Jonah?" and so on. I can only answer still, "My dear fellow, I give it up." When they replied, "Surely, then, you don't believe it," or say, "It isn't explainable." I can't explain ten thousand things, the wireless telegram; the course of cancer, the energy of radium, why sleep may confidently be indulged in. I don't think what comes after death is a very pressing matter after all. By disclaiming superior knowledge I was generally permitted to go my way and retain their affections quite as well as if I had embarked on voluble and specious explanations. After all, there must be some limits to the labors of a surgeon, having so many functions to give attention to as I have.

Is it a very terrible confession that I have reserved for the end, that I, a Christian missionary all my life, am still in exactly the same position as I was with regard to many of the questions that my more theologically-minded fellow-workers are so much better informed upon? Is it a still further lapse from virtue and confession of lack of qualification to serve the Christ, if I own that these matters do not worry me one iota, however my candid, cocksure critics often try to do so?

I love the Bible. I believe it contains all necessary truth about the way a man should walk here below. I am glad there are still some puzzles left in it for me and for those that come after me. The milk I find in it nourishes me. There is no doubt meat I can't digest, that those with different viscera than mine are already assimilating. This I must rest content with, I presume. Every young man, I think, ought not to expect to be so infallible as to understand the whole of it. That may explain some not prizing it highly enough. To me it means everything. Take it away and you can have all else I possess.

What Prayer Means to Me

Prayer to me means speaking to my Father in heaven, who yet somehow lives on earth enough to hear me, and not only knows what I want, but also what I really need, or what is best for me, and, moreover, Who is sure to give it to me.

I approach Him exactly as any one else to whom I would take a petition, and I address Him as my common sense suggests, in perfect confidence that that is the way He would wish me to treat Him. I credit Him with knowing how much I want a thing, and whether I am willing to do all in my own power to obtain it. That is, I consider He will look to me, as it were, to be willing to pay the price. I never expect Him to do my share.

I do not, therefore, feel it incumbent, or even respectful on my part, to be asking Him for heaps of things I care nothing about, and I do not consider He

would approve of my repeating empty words, or words that mean in reality nothing to me, and calling that prayer, and patting myself on the back, metaphorically, for going through the process. Nor do I consider I am putting my Maker under any particular obligation to me in any way simply because I devote time morning and evening to talking to Him for the sake of talking. Such practices never seemed to me to have any right to be called devotion, or devotions.

I don't believe I can in prayer convey any information on general topics to the Almighty, and I don't consider that when praying to Him in public I am called on to convey information to any one else. There is left, then, the giving of thanks to Him for His goodness, and that I class as praise, and do it very briefly in prayer, considering song a more suitable medium to express it. And there is also confession of my own shortcomings.

Here again I find little comfort in, and little use for, the confession of things in general. I am accustomed to spend more time in searching my own heart and life for the real causes of my failures, while walking along the street or pacing the deck, than on my knees. I have been taught to believe in the habit of prayer, but I believe it is more respectful to go to sleep prayerless than to go to sleep on your knees. I have more often made a big effort to keep awake to pray on my knees when I have been in company, camping, or in cabins of strange vessels, than I have when in my own, for the simple reason that I don't like to be misunderstood, and merely kneeling down is certainly a good declaration that you acknowledge your sonship of God. I have seen more than once one man after another through a hunting camp kneel down and "say their prayers" just because I did; and I have thought I noticed that that simple act made a big difference in our relationship afterwards, forming a bond of union, as we all recognized our common mortality.

From this it is obvious that, except on extraordinary occasions, the actual time devoted to "saying prayers" has not been excessive in my case, and thus prayer has never been tedious to me, or a weariness to which I thought it necessary to accustom my flesh. I have never considered it as important as reading the Bible and trying to catch its meaning for the day, or for some problem I am face to face with, or for my general life. I find greater pleasure because I think I hear through its pages God talking to me. I have, therefore, cultivated that habit much more, and I see no reason to regret it.

It is always a great grief to me that in the church of which I am a member the Bible is read so unintelligently, so mechanically and without any comment, and still in a version, the old English, which makes the sense almost impossible to catch, and of which the translation is so poor that over and over again the point is lost, as in the first lesson for Christmas morning, Isa. 9: 1-8. I am vandal and utilitarian enough to believe that the same translated into newspaper English would be provocative of much more good.

I was speaking once to a man who had been bringing up a young Jewish lad with his family. The boy had consistently expressed a wish to become a preacher. One day, however, an explanation was given of what prayer meant, and of the privilege it was. The boy soon after came and said, "I shan't be a preacher now, Dad." "Why not?" said my friend. "Because I cannot find beautiful enough words to speak to God in."

Simple and Beautiful

Though this sentiment seems a truer one than that which animates in public prayer the familiarity of some men with their Creator, I confess that to me the most beautiful language is the most simple and the most intelligible; in English it is practically monosyllabic. The aspirations of the human heart can never to my mind be expressed in words more beautiful and more reverent for public or congregational use than those in the familiar hymns, shown by a plebiscite taken some years ago in England to be the most popular in the English language. Almost all of these are monosyllabic:

- "Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee;"
- "Just as I am, without one plea;"
- "Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly;"

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

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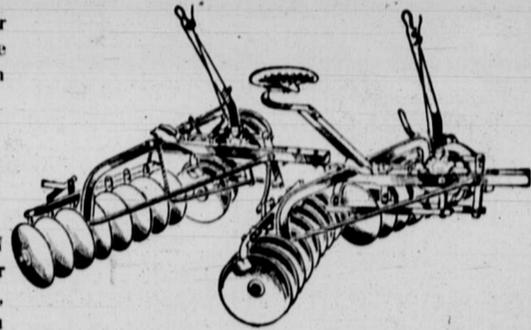
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and so on. These to my mind have no peers among prayers in verse, and the simple Lord's Prayer, "Our Father which art in heaven," no peers among prayers in prose. Simplicity is always the measure of the love I have for verbiage anyhow, and "God have mercy on me a sinner" suits my idea of prayer much better than all the exuberant verbosity with which some think it is necessary to clothe their petitions.

Thus the bent of my mind has never permitted me to believe that the beauty of expression has anything whatever to do with commending a prayer to God, or to an earnest soul in distress. In fact, the eloquence of the setting tends to distract my mind from the real object. In the prayer of petition, when your whole soul is eagerly set on getting an answer, you have little inclination to bother with words; while in the prayer of confession it seems impertinent to try to mitigate the horror of it by such shallow things. I never forget hearing a prayer characterized as "the most beautiful prayer ever addressed even to a Boston audience." Plain "God have mercy" sounds so genuine a cry of distress, it comes like a voice calling for help out of the darkness, and awakens naturally in one's own mind a desire to help at once without any reference to the way the cry is worded.

Mercy for Help

The fact is, when a real cry for help or mercy comes, one doesn't think a second of the form of it; it is the tone that tells you of the genuineness of him who makes it. Or when a man or boy comes to me convicted of having done me wrong and desires forgiveness, the more brokenly and humbly the story is told, the more quickly will my own un-

forgiving heart be convinced of the value of it, and the more readily and eagerly desire to extend the prerogative of mercy. A stilted phraseology would be so absolutely out of place as to be ludicrous. The same cry or confession, evidently carefully set in the politest language of the best society, or in the choicest expressions of the most correct literature, would only divert my mind from the actual petition.

Long prayers have always been unsuited to my temperament. The longer they are the harder I have always found it to derive anything of value from them. As a boy I was accustomed, and well able, to sleep as peacefully through the various groups of prayers at the services I had to attend, and yet wake exactly as the rest rose from their knees, as I have known some men able to take exactly forty winks after dinner and no more. I shall carry to my grave gratitude to D. L. Moody, who led me to stay and listen to his message by calling on his audience to sing a hymn while a long-winded brother should finish his prayer.

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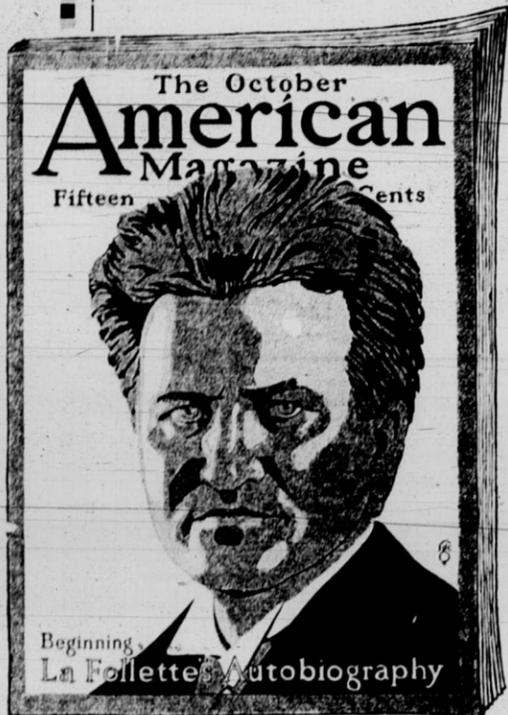
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Pictures for our Readers

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Education for our Readers



OUR OBJECTIVE :

"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.

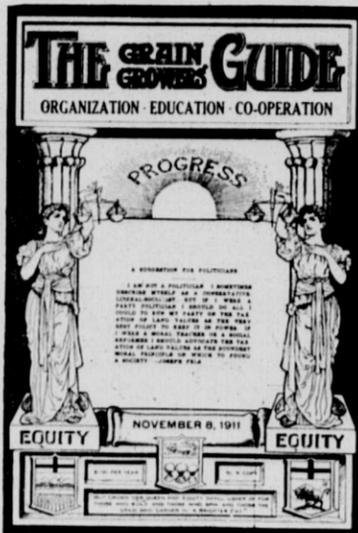
The Woman's Home Companion

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

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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Co-operation for Western Farmers

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cultural co-operation issued by the Ontario government, "the rural population has rapidly increased." Co-operation wherever it is established is also a great educational force. Through associating in co-operative societies such as co-operative dairies and bacon factories, Irish, Danish and other farmers have learned to improve the quality of their product as well as to manage their farms more economically.

The Moral Results

The influence of co-operation, in fact, spreads into every department of life. It brings representative men of all nations together, on terms of mutual goodwill which cannot but tend towards international peace. "The moral results," writes a well known French economist, "are to my mind superior still to the material. The golden sunshine of thrift and co-operation, wherever it has cast its rays, has unveiled, and brought to view in plenty, unlooked-for virtues which had long lain hidden like flowers shrouded by the night. The idle man becomes industrious, the spendthrift thrifty, the drunkard reforms his ways and becomes sober, the tavern-hunter forsakes the inn, the illiterate, though a grandfather, learns to read and write. It sounds like a tale from fairy land. Yet it is all sober fact. We find a Prussian judge officially reporting that litigation, especially in respect of claims for debts, has very sensibly diminished in his district—thanks to the establishment of a co-operative bank. We hear a German priest confessing that the new Loan Bank in his parish has done far more to raise the moral tone of his parishioners than all his ministrations. Learned Professors and Ministers of State, dry economists, parsons, men of business from all countries—all, in fact, who have had an opportunity of judging by the test of their own eyes, join in the chorus of laudation. One is not surprised to find foreign governments steadily encouraging institutions, whose aim, in the words of one of their founders, Schulze-Delitzsch, is 'Peace'; in the words of another, M. d'Andrimont, 'Order and Economy'; while in practice they prove, according to the testimony of M. Leon Say, 'the most effective weapon against the development of Socialism.'"

Some Practical Suggestions

Having demonstrated the need of business co-operation on the part of the farmers of Western Canada and having shown what has been, and what may be accomplished through its agency, some practical suggestions should be offered for the consideration of the readers of The Guide. In the first place renewed effort should be made to secure the enactment of co-operative legislation by the Dominion parliament such as exists in Great Britain and other countries, and which would provide proper machinery for the establishment of co-operative stores, co-operative dairies, co-operative banks and other institutions of a similar nature. Such a bill has been before parliament for a number of years past. In 1907 the bill was the subject of a thorough investigation by a special committee whose report of evidence covers 204 pages.

Retail Combine's Opposition

The bill was strongly opposed by the Retail Merchants' association and E. M. Trowern, secretary of that association, was one of the witnesses before the special committee. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, then Deputy Minister of Labor, who followed Mr. Trowern, said in the course of his evidence:

"It is perfectly natural to expect there will be objections to the co-operative movement by middlemen. It is perfectly natural to expect that anybody who is representing what is virtually a combine of retail merchants should be opposed to any movement that might have a tendency to check the possible effects of such a combine. Mr. Trowern's argument, it seems to me, reduced to its logical conclusion would prevent any man from having a kitchen garden or from keeping a cow, and would prevent a woman from doing her own house-work. Because his statement is simply one strong argument in favor of retaining

the middleman at any cost. The co-operative movement aims at doing away with the middleman. It might as well be stated frankly that it has this as an aim or rather the substitution for him wherever possible of a co-operative society in which men who are contributing towards the purchase of commodities may also share in the profits."

Earl Grey, the late Governor-General, also appeared before the committee, and enthusiastically supported the bill, which was eventually passed by the House of Commons. The Retail Merchants' association continued its opposition when the bill was before the Senate, however, and succeeded in persuading that body to throw out the measure. Since that time, the bill has been introduced at each session of parliament, but has never gone farther than the preliminary stages. The new Premier, Hon. R. L. Borden, however, promised while in the West last summer, that if his party were returned to power, a co-operative bill would be passed and it only remains for this promise to be carried out before we in Canada may organize and secure the benefits which are enjoyed by co-operators in other countries.

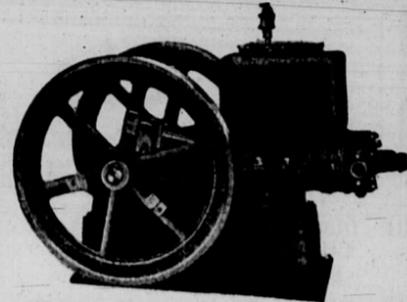
May Buy at Cost

When this legislation has been secured, co-operative retail stores should be established in every town and village in the West and farmers and townspeople alike should become members. Here they will be able to purchase their household supplies, clothing, furniture, hardware, harness, wagons, implements, twine, wire, coal, lumber, and get everything at cost. To establish this store, the members of the society would each require to subscribe a certain amount of capital, the minimum amount of stock to be taken by each being determined by the number of members and the amount of capital required to carry on the business. Goods would be sold at the prices charged by independent traders, and after expenses and a fixed rate of interest on capital (say seven or eight per cent.), the remaining profits would be distributed as dividends, according to the amount of the purchases of the members. Non-members would be permitted to buy at the co-operative stores, but would not participate in the dividends. Their trade would thus increase the profits of the members and there would be a strong inducement for them to join, and thus share in the dividends and strengthen the society. If all the farmers doing business at any town in Western Canada or even a considerable proportion of them were to join together to form a co-operative society, they could easily maintain a well stocked and up-to-date department store, where they would always be sure of getting the best goods at reasonable prices. In connection with this store there might be a depot for the handling of farm produce, such as butter, eggs, poultry and potatoes. Where the store is situated in a large town, such as Calgary, Regina or Winnipeg, all this produce might be retailed to the members of the society. Where there was a surplus this could be shipped to places where the supply did not equal the demand. Winnipeg at the present time is importing pork and pork products, eggs, butter and poultry from Eastern Canada and the United States, and there is a market there for all of these products that the West can produce.

Co-operative Dairying

Then wherever local conditions warrant, co-operative dairies should be established and packing plants opened to handle all classes of meat, poultry and other produce. An enormous waste of labor and material is going on at the present time through the lack of organization in buttermaking for instance. Some farmers make good butter at home, but farmers' butter never realizes the price that creamery butter commands. The large quantity of poor butter which is shipped into Winnipeg shows what a vast increase could be made in the value of the butter produced in Western Canada by manufacturing on a large scale. This could be done with most profit to the farmers in creameries co-operatively owned by the farmers, who would supply the milk and the cream. Possibly the government will undertake the establishment of packing houses, and whether or not this would be preferable to co-operative enterprise is a matter for consideration. Co-operative marketing of all farm produce should also be organized, and this important branch of co-operation need not wait for any further legislation. The Grain Growers' Grain Company

LET A GILSON ENGINE "RUN THINGS"



Style "G"—4½ to 27 H.P.

In the GILSON SIXTY SPEED Engine, we offer farmers the sensation of the gasoline engine world. Nothing like it has ever been produced before in the history of gasoline engine construction.

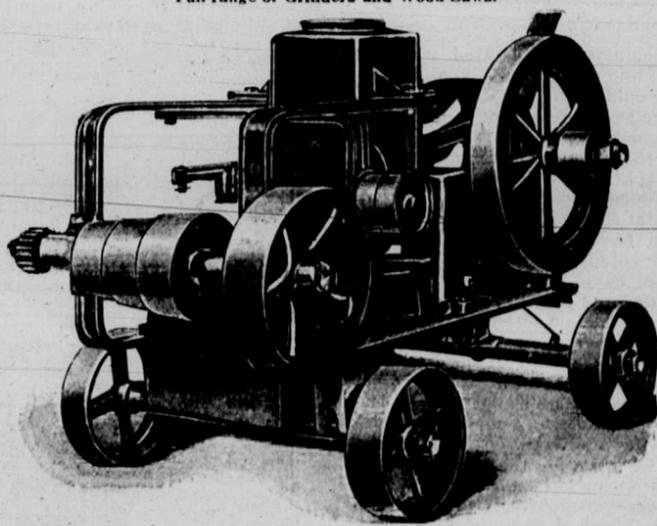
THE GILSON SIXTY SPEED Engine comes to you complete and ready to run. Fully equipped with line-shaft, pump jack and interchangeable pulleys, giving SIXTY CHANGES OF SPEED. Pulleys can be changed, pump jack attached or detached in two minutes. THE GILSON SIXTY SPEED will run all the machinery on your farm. It is the simplest engine made—nothing complicated—and having FIFTY LESS PARTS than others, is ABSOLUTELY TROUBLE-PROOF. No extra shafting, no coupling, no hangers, no pulleys to buy with a GILSON SIXTY SPEED. Mounted on a SOLID STEEL truck—easily moved from place to place.

Write NOW for catalogue and price of this engine marvel.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN., Sole Agents for Western Canada

NOTE:—We carry a full stock of the famous GILSON Style "G" Engine, 4½, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 23, 27 H.P. Also 3 and 4 Cylinder Portable Engines and 1, 1½, 2½ and 6 H.P. air-cooled. Full range of Grinders and Wood Saws.

SIXTY SPEEDS



RUNS THE FARM

SMALL FARMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

Poultry raising, too, is yielding big returns. Much of this product is imported and even after the payment of duty a handsome profit is made.

Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ASSETS \$1,779,682
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$685,000

already has power to extend its operations into any branch of agriculture, and the directors, as already stated, have announced that they are prepared to considerably widen the scope of their business when the necessary capital is subscribed. If our Western farmers desire to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation, material, social, moral, educational; if they are anxious to secure for themselves

the profits which are being taken by unnecessary middlemen, they should assist in every possible way every bona fide and genuine co-operative effort. Experience shows that the more co-operation a country has, the more successful co-operation becomes, and the stronger a co-operative organization is made, the greater are the benefits which it can secure for its members.

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE IN CHILD PROTECTION

By Hon. Hoke Smith

Our chairman has referred to Socrates and Croesus, and in a manner to cause us to admire the one and to be careless of the other. I have no doubt that even during their lives Socrates enjoyed privileges and experienced forms of pleasure that were shut out to the cold and selfish career simply of money. If we are to serve our God, our country and our fellowman, if that is our highest duty, how can we find anywhere the union of all three of these services so completely blended as when we seek to train our children and the children of our country mentally, physically, morally and spiritually?

Solomon's Admonition

When Solomon told us that we must train up a child as he should go and afterwards he would not depart from the way, it was a solemn admonition; it was a broad language which he used. It contemplated that when we care for the child, we must look after the physical child as well as the mental child; we must look after the moral child as well as the spiritual child. We have our school houses especially devoted to training them in books; we have our Sunday Schools, especially devoted to training them in the Bible. If we take off either of these lines of instruction, their work will be defective. You cannot lead a man to the true conception of spiritual truths, to any faith in you as a spiritual leader, if you are content to see the man's mother in want and his wife and children hungry and naked. The work of the pulpit cannot accomplish its highest end, it cannot produce its richest fruit, if it is to be limited to that to which I have just referred, modern evangelization. It must be broadened into a conception of life of the present as well as the future, of the things that surround man here on earth; and the pulpit must teach, as to the child, not simply the spiritual state, it must also consider the responsibility of adults for the mental, physical and moral side of the child as well as the spiritual.

Symmetrical Training

There can be no complete development of child or of man on simply departmental lines. His training must cover, if it is to be genuine and complete, the full characteristics and qualities that go to make a useful man or woman. When we contemplate the work in the protection of children, we must realize that for that work to reach its proper place, public sentiment must be applied and people must understand what is necessary for the physical protection; what is necessary for the moral growth, as well as what should be taught for the spiritual future of the child.

We have in our country a great organization of men called "The Laymen's Foreign Mission Brotherhood." Against it I utter no criticism. About it I have nothing to say but praise. But I cannot help feeling that the boys and girls of our own country need something too. I cannot feel that it is necessary to cross the great Pacific and mingle with the yellow and brown skins and the black skins in Africa, to have something so far off that it has to arouse the imagination, before we can bring to our heart real joy and serve our Maker as faithful children while right here at our homes by our firesides almost, there are flaxen-haired boys and girls growing up starved mentally, starved physically, starved morally and spiritually.

Opportunity at the Door

If we expect to do for these children all to which they are entitled, if we expect to render them full service, then we must teach the people, we must let them understand. I do not believe the men and women of this city or state or nation are careless about the welfare of their fellows. I do not believe they really are more interested in a little Korean or a little Chinaman than they are in the Caucasian right in our own town. It is because the one has been taught them and talked to them in season and out of season, and

the other has been neglected; not often referred to in the pulpit, not often referred to by the laymen's organizations. They are simply forgetful and unconscious of the opportunities right at the very gates of Jerusalem. The time has passed when any man can raise the objection, when legislation, state or national, is proposed to help the child, that paternalism is threatened. It is not paternalism that he is so much afraid of, it is too much patriotism. The states will readily respond if the people only understand. You have made great progress. The work of protecting the children from the workshop and factory has grown all over our land. It took England over a hundred years to arouse the people of the country to the fear that they were, from an economic standpoint destroying the power of their country by consuming the labor. Our people are realizing it rapidly. The



MADONNA

Ferruzzi

difficulty that really confronts us is that a small organization with a purpose is dangerous as an antagonist against the great body of people who lack organization. For this very reason it is necessary to get the people to think. Children must be trained for the great civic responsibility that rests upon them, that they may learn to watch and know what takes place in the legislative halls, and then they will be ready if a law comes before a deliberative body, to know who represents them, for the protection of their own mental and physical well being. They will be watchful and call to speedy account the legislator who is faithless to the great trust which we all carry and owe to the children of our land.

Investigation

And beyond our duty to create a wholesome sentiment, to produce an organization back of the protection of children in legislative halls, there is another great duty that rests upon us that the state cannot reach. It is the responsibility of individual inquiry, of individual investigation. Suppose it were possible to arouse the women of any city in our

country to a consciousness that there are little boys and girls in homes without food, where they are growing up starved mentally while they are starved physically. Do you suppose they would wear themselves out trying to find something to amuse themselves? Oh, they would not. It is because they do not know; it is because they do not understand; it is because they have not been turned to this great work. In this city of ours, if we had the women here and they could be told the story, if we produce the machinery to furnish them the instances where the opportunity was given to go to a family in want, to a widow with her two or three little boys out on the streets at eight and ten years of age, subjected to all kinds of temptations as they help to make a living selling papers for two cents, and the girl in want and in danger of worse, they would go to that family with hearts full of love, to carry a charity that would help put these children in a position to prepare themselves to be independent when manhood and womanhood come.

We have no great organization of laymen in Canada with able representatives travelling throughout the country, talking in the churches and pointing the way. This is one of the people's duties, to prepare to protect all of our boys and girls against want, by fitting them mentally, morally, physically and spiritually for

even when we quit work. We do not seem to know how to do anything in a leisurely way. The same high pressure that we put into our business and professions is evident in our play. We get so used to "stepping lively," hurrying for an appointment or for trains, rushing our business, that we cannot go slow and take things easy when we have leisure.

Not long ago I was trying to convince a London merchant of the superiority of the Canadian way of doing things, and was telling him how much more progressive, enterprising, and pushing we are. He simply smiled and said: "What of it! We Englishmen do not envy you. We believe in living, in enjoying as we go along. The lunch counter is not popular in London. We believe in taking our time to eat and talk with our friends, and have a good time. What if Canadians do make more money? They drop down with some disease, are stricken with apoplexy, or die of paresis right in the prime of life. We do not call that success. That is foolishness. They lack that contentment, that poise which marks Europeans."

The Canadian youth hurries to the man, hurries his education, hurries his meals, hurries his work, hurries everything relating to his career, hurries his life, and he cannot understand why he cannot hurry his happiness. He arranges his pleasure by a set program just as he does his business, and he runs his vacation on a business plan. Social life, exercise, and recreation are all on a strenuous plan, with little opportunity for rest or reflection.

WINNIPEG WOMAN'S CLUB

By Nan Moulton in "Canada"

Among the first Canadian Clubs to be formed was the Winnipeg Women's Canadian Club in the autumn of 1907. There were 152 charter members, which membership has increased in three years to over six hundred, such increase surely attesting strongly to the popularity of the club. Winnipeg has not been—is not yet—a city much given to women's clubs, but to such a city, democratic and cosmopolitan, the appeal of such a club was undeniable. The restrictions and formality of some sister clubs have been absent from the Winnipeg organization. To quote from the secretary's first annual report: "Three elements are necessary to the success of our meetings, members, a speaker, and the luncheon or tea which unites these two elements—the electric spark which brings them together."

Miss Jones, in her last president's address, thus voiced the desires of the club for the time to be:

"We want every woman in Winnipeg who cares for a high national ideal, for loyal service to the greatest Dominion and Empire the world has ever seen, to join our ranks and every aspiration to take shape and form in our associated action."

THE HOUSE OF PRIDE

W. J. Dawson

I lived with Pride; the house was hung
With tapestries of rich design;
Of many houses, this among
Them all was richest, and 'twas mine.
But in the chambers burned no fire,
Tho' all the furniture was gold;
I sickened of fulfilled desire,
The House of Pride was very cold.

I lived with Knowledge; very high
Her house rose on a mountain side.
I watched the stars roll through the sky,
I read the scroll of Time flung wide.
But in that house austere and bare,
No children played, no laughter clear
Was heard; no voice of mirth was there,
The house was high, but very drear.

I lived with Love; all she possess
Was but a tent beside a stream;
She warmed her cold hands in my breast,
She wove around my sleep a dream.
And One there was with face divine,
Who softly came, when day was spent,
And turned our water into wine,
And made our life a sacrament.

I am sure that every member of this association is in sympathy with the hope that the youth of Canada may be able to hold their own with the youth of other lands and worthy to become leaders in the best life and thought and achievement of the age. That such an ideal shall be realized without systematic attention to the laws of life and health and the principles of truth and justice and faith-keeping seems to me impossible.—A. D. Watson to the Ontario School Trustees' Association.

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THE VITAL PROBLEM

Dear, Mary Ford:—According to the last census, after allowing for immigration, the natural increase is almost nil, and although the figures may be misleading, they raise a chain of thoughts in my mind, on a subject which needs airing in the press.

First, is it right that a woman should have to risk sacrificing her life, which the average homesteader's wife usually does, owing to her isolated position, and the exorbitant fees charged by the medical profession, or does it only strike me as excessive as coming from the Old Country, where the poorest woman can at such times, secure expert attention, and every necessity without cost, if necessary. It seems to me that in a new country, where population is so wanted, that it would be in the interest of the State to assist, rather than to allow such unsurmountable objects to be placed in the way. Can a woman be expected to raise a large family, knowing, as she does, that they will have to go through these severe winters, half fed and half clothed, owing to the high tariff on all things necessary to child life. This seems to me to constitute a tax on all those who are benefitting the country by raising the coming generation, the tax being increased by every member raised. If it were not for the tragedy in the above fact, it would be quite humorous to see a young country, whose greatest need is population, doing all in its power to encourage race-suicide.

Again I smile when I read the glib speeches of our politicians, in which they speak of the "Honor of Motherhood," etc., and yet will not allow us the franchise, the only power by which we can hope to improve the conditions under which our children will have to live.

In conclusion, it would be interesting to know how long this farce will continue, as its humorous side is entirely lost in the isolated and often childless "shacks" of this (Prosperous) Western Prairie.

An Interested Reader.



7251. Child's Dress with Bloomers, 4 to 8 years. The frock that is made with bloomers to match is one of the most practical that the little girl can wear. It does away with the need for petticoats and is thoroughly comfortable and at the same time it is absolutely protective. This one is made in the simple style that is so much in vogue but with separate sleeves that are attached below the shoulder line, such sleeves making one of the newest features of fashion. The model will be found an excellent one for all the simple materials that are liked for little girls' dresses. This one is made from rose colored linen with fancy stitching of white as a finish. The high neck and the long sleeves are comfortable for cold weather, but round neck and short sleeves are

preferred by many mothers and worn by many children at all seasons. The dress can be finished in that way, if liked.

The dress is cut all in one piece. The sleeves are separate and stitched to the armhole edges. The opening is cut at the front and underfaced. The belt holds the garment in place at the waist line. The bloomers are circular in shape, smoothly fitting at the waist line and full enough for comfort at the knees. They are joined to a belt and closed at the sides.

For a girl of 6 years of age the dress will require 3 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, and 2 yards 27, 1 1/2 yards 36, 1 yard 44 inches wide for the bloomers.

The pattern, No. 7251, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6 and 8 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.

SCHOOLS—THE CHILD'S WORLD

Every school should have its kindergarten. The kindergarten would seem to be the right of a child to-day.

Domestic Science. Every girl will some day have a home, and has a right to a thorough knowledge of housekeeping. Every school should, therefore, have its kitchen. This need not be expensive, but could be fitted up just as an ordinary kitchen, in an ordinary home. The girl should not be deprived of this knowledge because she is far from a center.

Sewing. Every girl should be taught to sew skillfully by hand, and be able to run a machine with good control and ability. Every girl should be taught to judge between good and bad clothing material, and so construct and make all her own clothes and the household linen, and should be taught economics dealing with the proper expenditure of money in the homes.

Manual Training. In manual training a boy learns that things must fit. He learns that misfits are a waste of time and material. He learns that material things cannot be trifled with but must be sincerely delicate. He learns integrity and accuracy, and he gains a sense of mastery and power. The educated man is the workman. True culture grows out of doing. No school should be without a gymnasium. No new school should be built without a gymnasium.

School Grounds. Play is power, not the craze to excel, but the joy of exercise in a natural playground. What is the matter with Canadian athletics? We train the strong for rivalry. We should train the weak for strength. The strong compete, the weak look on and get weaker. Give every school its playgrounds, well equipped and directed. Playgrounds should be open six days in the week.

School Gardens. Working with nature. Through work in gardens our children become joyous producers, utilize the soil, and learn to beautify their home and country. They learn civic beauty through helping to create it. We can make the children love the earth. We can offer new ways of earning a living. We can develop thrift, the habit of work, the love of beauty, the perception of law. All

Success Business College
Cor. Portage and Edmonton St.
Winnipeg, Man.

Fall Term Now Open
STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME

Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, Penmanship, Law, Shorthand and Typewriting

Write for large Free Catalogue'

Success Business College
WINNIPEG, Man.

A NEW WILL FORM
Will Save People Many Dollars

There is a new copyrighted will form that will save many a dollar for those who wish to make out their will. It will result in thousands of wills being made that otherwise would not be made. It will also be the means of doing away with many law suits and legal squabbles.

This form is a simple, convenient and inexpensive one, any person can fill one out correctly by following the plain instructions which, as well as a sample will made out, accompany each form. They are perfectly legal and will stand in any court.

It would be well if men understood the laws of inheritance. Many think that their wives are provided for if they own some property fully paid for. But the wife can only claim her share unless there is a will. Don't delay this most important matter. Get one of Bax Copyright Will Forms at once. Fill it out and have it witnessed. Be sure it is Bax. Then put it away till it is needed. No registration necessary.

Ask your druggist today for one or send 35 cents in stamps for form and complete instructions. Bax Will Form Co., 275 College St., Toronto.



Christmas Suggestions

From the Home Of the Kodak



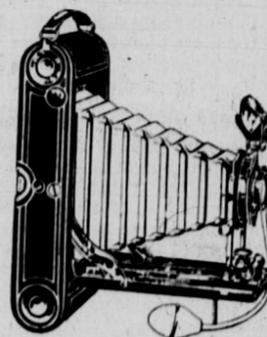
A KODAK is an ideal Christmas Present, because it gives joy the year round, not only to its immediate owner, but to all the family. Our stock of BROWNIES and KODAKS is very large, and offers the widest possible choice in the question of prices, ranging from \$1.00 up. Suppose your friend already owns a KODAK, then what gift more acceptable than one of our . . .

Daylight Developing Tanks
Brownie Enlarging Cameras
Snap-Shot Albums

These are but suggestions of the scores of useful presents which would be especially suitable for those who already own a KODAK. We have all these articles at the right price.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED UPON REQUEST
PROFESSIONAL CATALOGUE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Steele-Mitchell Limited
213 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba



Make somebody happy with a KODAK

There are Kodaks to fit most pockets at prices to fit all purses. And there's no time when the possession of one is more appreciated than on the home day—Christmas. The children with their tree and toys, and the big folks, grown young again in the children's merriment, offer endless opportunities for the Kodaker.

Photography is both simple and inexpensive now; Kodak has made it so. Kodak cameras from \$5.00 up, and the Brownie cameras (they work like Kodaks) from \$1.00 to \$12.00, offer a wide variety. Even the little dollar Brownie makes good pictures and is so simple that a kindergarten child can work it. The \$2.00 and \$3.00 Brownies are practical little cameras, while in the Kodaks themselves one may find that efficiency which comes in a perfectly equipped factory, where honest workmanship has become a habit.

Put "Kodak" on that Christmas List. To decide on which Kodak or Brownie, write us for catalogue, or examine them at your dealers.

CANADIAN KODAK CO. LTD.
Toronto Canada

we need is black land, teachers, and assistants who know what can be done with children and plant life.

Vacation Schools. Why should we wait? Why should we not have vacation schools at once? The three constructive arts, music and social gymnastics in the morning, and excursions into nature in the afternoon. The sun does shine in the vacation school. There joy and work go hand in hand. Long live the sun.

Assembly Halls. Every school needs a place where the whole school can come together and realize the life of the school as a great community. It is needed, too, for the giving of lectures, and for bringing together in the school the parents and friends of the teachers.

FORGET THEM

Written specially for The Guide
Forget the things that are behind,
Press bravely to the fore,
The bitter words, the acts unkind,
Forget their wounding sore.

Forget the taunts and sneers of men,
Press onward on your way,
Though oft you fall, start on again,
Beyond's a brighter day.

Forget the things that kept you back
From starting years ago;
'Tis not too late—get on the track,
With courage forward go.

Forget your wrongs, look to the goal;
Above are brightening skies;
With purpose firm in heart and soul,
Press on! You'll win the prize.
—Margaret H. Smith.

Hastings Coulee, Alta.,
Nov. 18, '11.

SOCIAL CENTERS

What has gone out of the little red school house? A place of common meeting for the people. How shall we bring it back? By throwing open to the community the use of our school houses for community, social gatherings. Occasionally the people use them now. Should they not be given freely to the people? They belong to the people. Parents and teachers must know each other. Parents and children of each community must know each other. They must discuss together the affairs of the community. They must sing together, hear music together. They must feel the power of numbers, stirred by the common needs. They must learn to live for the betterment of the community as a whole. Let youth and age find one another there. If all the needs we have enumerated were met in the schools, I feel sure the children would start out much better equipped in every way for the battle of life.

What can we do?
Know the facts and conditions.
Demand officials who plan to meet the needs.
Demand taxation adequate to defray all costs.



FANCY APRONS

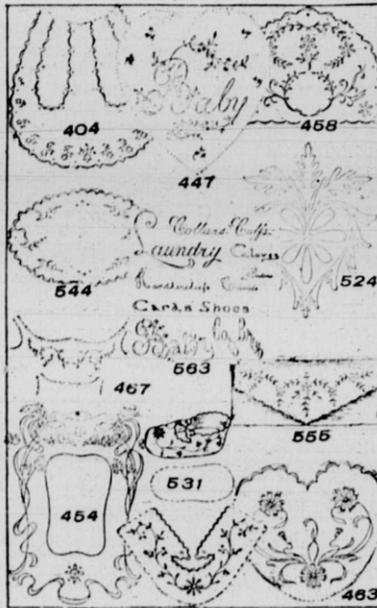
- 6480. Fancy Apron, one size.
- 6164. Fancy Aprons, one size.
- 6563. Circular and Fancy Work Aprons, one size.
- 6148. Princess Aprons, small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; large, 40 or 42 bust.
- 6158. Fancy Aprons, one size.
- 6477. Collapsible Sewing Baskets, one size.
- 6484. Tea Cosy with Adjustable Cover, one size.

YOUNG MEN JOIN COOKING CLASSES

The domestic science classes at the Utah Agricultural college are no longer sacred to women. Harley Greaves and John Short, prominent in college affairs, have enrolled themselves in the cooking classes. Uniformed in the regulation aprons, they wrestle daily with the gas range, making notes on food values, marketing for profit and other kitchen mysteries.

"We intend to homestead 320 acres of desert land apiece," said Greaves, "and we're not going to starve to death while we're doing it. We intend to eat often and well, and we don't intend to get married or hire a cook."

The cooking range is still a baffling mystery to them, although both are wood camp cooks. They were highly complimented on the first loaves of bread they turned out, but it was discovered that they had built a campfire in a corner of the campus and baked the bread in a "Dutch oven."



PRETTY EMBROIDERY DESIGNS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

- 404. Design for an Embroidered Apron.
- 447. Design for Embroidering a Baby's Pillow in Heart Shape.
- 458. Design for Embroidering a Tea Cosy Cover.
- 544. Design for Embroidered Bread Tray Doilies.
- 524. Design for Embroidered Words, adapted to different purposes.
- 524. Design for a Braided Corner.
- 467. Design for Embroidering a Corset Cover.
- 555. Design for an Embroidered Handkerchief Case in Envelope Shape, ten inches in length.
- 454. Design for Embroidering a Photograph Frame.
- 531. Design for Embroidering an Infant's Shoe, transfers for two shoes are given.
- 463. Design for Embroidering a Fancy Work Bag in Heart Shape.

A USEFUL AIRING CUPBOARD

Having been used to an airing cupboard, I missed not having one very much in our new house. When I found a warm place in a recess by the side of the chimney in one of the bedrooms, I had five shelves put in, and fitted with a curtain hung in front. The idea is quite a success. I am now able to keep all my clothes well aired.

PAPIER MACHE ARTICLES

Should be washed with a sponge and cold water without soap, and dredged with flour while damp. Polish off with a flannel, and rub well.

TO KEEP BABY IN BED

Spread a large cotton quilt or piece of canvas between the springs and the mattress, letting it hang over the sides to a depth of twenty inches or more; sew strong tapes firmly to each corner of the quilt or cloth, turn upward, and then tie to the bedposts.

CANADIAN LAW AND ORDER

There was never any frontier in the Canadian West after Canada entered into control. At the furthest outpost, in the busy city, in the little village, or the lonely ranch, law and order have been maintained, life and property have been safe, the conditions of social life have been as they are in the home provinces. The bad man of the story book has been conspicuous by his absence. First, he did not come; or if he came, he did not stay; or if he stayed it was either as a respectable citizen or as the inhabitant of a jail. The public school for the

The gentleman's watch must combine reliability with beauty. The discriminating man takes pride in carrying the Waltham Colonial.

WALTHAM Watch

The Waltham Colonial represents the last word in watch-making. It is a timepiece of graceful design and of finest construction. It is the thinnest reliable watch made. From every standpoint it is an ideal gift for a gentleman. 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

My Personal Message To You!

In reading this, please try to realize that I am standing in front of you and talking to you personally. That is the spirit in which I have tried to write.

What I have to offer you is the biggest bargain in warm, winter foot-wear that you ever had offered to you. It is the greatest bargain I have ever seen myself, and I have been years selling honest foot-wear. I offer you a guaranteed boot for \$1.75 to \$2.00. This boot is made by my Company especially for Canadian Winter wear. They call it LUMBERSOLE because it has a 3/4 inch thick sole of specially prepared English beech wood. I find this sole better able to keep out cold than leather, rubber, felt or steel. Wood, being a non-conductor of cold, KEEPS OUT THE COLD and keeps the NATURAL WARMTH OF THE FOOT IN THE BOOT. That is the secret pure and simple. LUMBERSOLES have uppers of strong, kip leather. They are lined throughout with warm and cosy felt, 3/4 inch thick. Now for my guarantee! I STATE POSITIVELY AND GUARANTEE that LUMBERSOLES will keep your feet warm in the coldest weather, even fifty below or worse. Hundreds of letters from all parts of Canada, make me SO SURE, that I hereby guarantee to refund your money, if you are not satisfied with a pair of LUMBERSOLES. John Barton, Balcarres, Sask., tested LUMBERSOLES IN FIFTY-TWO BELOW ZERO. His face and hands were frost-bitten, but his feet were warm. He's only one of hundreds.



I recommend 2 Buckle Style shown above. Our biggest seller.
\$1.75 or \$2.00
Delivered Free to any Point in Canada or United States.

GET LUMBERSOLES

FOR YOURSELF, YOUR WIFE, YOUR CHILDREN

The low price, the workmanship, the strongest guarantee I can give, and the straight offer of money back if unsatisfied, make this the best boot buy you ever made. Fill in the coupon and send it right away. I will give all orders my personal attention.
NOTE—Try our splendid Scottish hand-knitted woolen socks, 3 pairs \$1.25 delivered free.

COUPON

Mr. E. B. Findlay, Manager, Scottish Wholesale Co., Princess, Winnipeg
Please send pairs LUMBERSOLE BOOTS, size at \$ a pair
NAME
ADDRESS
This order is given on condition that you refund my money if I wish to return the goods.

PRICES DELIVERED FREE TO NEAREST P.O. OR EXPRESS OFFICE
Men's best quality 2-Buckle Style Sizes 6-12 (same as cut) \$2.00
2-Buckle Style to fit all ages. Sizes 3-12 (suitable for ladies) \$1.75
Children's 2-Buckle, sizes 6-2 Fit ages 3-10 \$1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style, Sizes 6-2 \$1.50
16 Other Styles for all purposes. Ask your dealer for LUMBERSOLES

The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co'y.
E. B. Findlay
Manager
134 1/2 Princess Street
WINNIPEG



Jaeger Christmas Goods

The judgment shown in the Selection of Gifts adds largely to their value
JAEGER PURE WOOL GOODS include
Something suitable for everybody

- DRESSING GOWNS
- SMOKING and LOUNGE JACKETS
- SWEATERS
- MOTOR COATS
- HOODS
- GLOVES
- STEAMER RUGS
- TRAVELLING RUGS
- GOLF COATS
- WAISTCOATS
- MITTS, ETC.

At any Jaeger Store or Store where Jaeger Goods are kept

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co. Ltd.
STEELE BLOCK, PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG
316 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal
231 Yonge Street, Toronto

improvement of the children and the church for the betterment of their elders are conspicuous wherever there is settlement. In the three Prairie Provinces there are 5,000 schools with 160,000 pupils.—Hon. Frank Oliver.

THE READY BOY

There is always a place for the boy who is ready to do the thing that is needed. Some boys are very particular to do only what they like to do, and some look on certain kinds of work as very much beneath them, and sometimes they wait a long time before finding a chance that just suits them. But the boy who sees a need and goes to work to fill it is very likely to be busy and very sure to be popular.



7214. Double Breasted Semi-Fitting Coat, 34 to 44 bust

Perforated for Finger and Wrist Lengths. Such a coat as this one is eminently comfortable and satisfactory for cold weather wear. It is equally well adapted to the suit and to the general wrap. It can be made in three lengths, but this one is smart and means genuine satisfaction. The collar and revers can be made just as illustrated, or both can be of contrasting material, or both of the material of the coat, but a touch of velvet is always handsome and fashionable. The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back, and side-backs. The sleeves are in coat style made in two pieces each and without fullness at the shoulders. The cuffs finish their lower edges. Pockets are inserted in the side-fronts and finished with deep laps. For the medium size will be required 5 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 44, 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide with 1/4 yard of velvet for the collar. The pattern, No. 7214, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

SEAL THE LIP OF CRITICISM

This fits the case so completely that we send it along on its journey of helpfulness. It is from the Sunday School Times: "About once in a thousand cases a word of personal criticism may properly be spoken by one human being to another. The remaining times, the criticism will probably do more harm than good. But there is one rule against criticism which we may safely set down as final and without an exception even once in a thousand times. 'Don't criticise what love does,' is the rule as Mr. S. D. Gordon gives it. When we know that any action has been prompted by love, then, it matters not how mistaken or wrong we may think the action, let us seal our lips against a syllable in criticism of the person whose love has been expressed."

It is the unkind word that is responsible for a large share of the friction and heartache. Such a word never did any good; but from it has gone an ever-widening circle of evil, sorrow, trouble and

unhappiness. Unkindness is so unnecessary and gentleness of speech is so helpful and healing that it seems strange that the latter should not become epidemic.

But it does not: no, not even among Christians. It is a grace that needs to be cultivated by all who seek to follow the teachings of the gentle Jesus, and especially the young.

FOLLOWING IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

Many years ago in a London theatre, Miss Vesta Tilley sang a song with the above title, and looking over the hundreds of faces of men and women I wondered if any one in that great throng realized the truth of the statement contained in that comic song. The boys here and everywhere are all looking up to and admiring their fathers as best and greatest men, and each boy determines to be just like father, and to do exactly as father does. The chorus of the song was as follows:

"I am following in father's footsteps, I am following the dear old dad, I don't know where he is going, But when he gets there I'll be glad." Where are the fathers' footsteps leading their boys? To what resorts do your footsteps take you? Would you like to hear the oft repeated statement—Well! Father does it, or father goes there? Men of to-day, pause and think are your actions just what you would like your boys to copy. Would you like to meet your boys in some of the places you frequent? Do you demand that your boys do as you say, and expect that they will not do as you do?

THE ART OF KEEPING YOUNG

Do not blame industrial concerns for refusing to hire "old men"; blame yourself for permitting yourself to be "old" and "worn out" at sixty, when you ought to be young, vigorous, and virile at eighty. If your body is dried up, your strength gone, and your brain ossified, you are not of much use anywhere, and it would be bad business for any concern to place you on its pay roll.

But why are you in that condition? The majority of the leading men in the world to-day are past sixty; many of them are past seventy, and there are not a few that are past eighty. This, in spite of the fact that they have, with but few exceptions, lived most strenuous lives, working themselves up from the bottom, and encountering almost every possible obstacle at every step of the way.

What is their secret? They are living for something. They take a vital interest in the progress of the world. The Saturday pay envelope is not their only goal in view. They are living and working for advancement, growth, progress, attainment, achievement. They have no time to think of age. They are too much alive with the power that does things; and so long as they live in the spirit of that power their youth and virility remain.—Christian D. Larson.

"We live in our belief in the power of life—whether the belief is conscious or unconscious—and we die by the belief in the power of death. The entire situation is purely mental. Let the race believe more strongly in the power of life than in the power of death, and death will be banished from the world. A little reason will show that there is no power in death—that death is simply the absence of life, as darkness is the absence of light. Let light into the darkest room, and what becomes of the darkness? Let a knowledge of the ubiquity of life into the human mind, and where is death? Like darkness, it simply ceases to be.

"This is also true of disease, every form of which is based upon ignorance of the fact that only life is an ever-present existent force, while every form of sickness results from a non-understanding of this fact. Therefore, as I said, disease and even death are produced by certain mental conditions; and to change these conditions we must change the mind of the patient. In this lies the force of the argument that places mental healing at the head of all methods of healing."—Exchange.

WHAT WE NEED

Prevention of blindness. Immediate registration of birth of child. Nothing can be done for babies with infected eyes who are not registered until they are more than three days old.

OF COURSE ATHLETES KNOW

The Value of BOVRIL

The quick renewal of vigor which athletes undergoing severe physical strain experience from the use of BOVRIL is due to its concentrated strength and its facility of digestion. This is why doctors recommend

BOVRIL

ALL THAT IS GOOD IN BEEF IS IN BOVRIL

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

What do you get?

You have often gone into a store to purchase a few apples, but the apples the merchant wrapped up did not look like the big red apples you used to know back east, did they?

When you told the merchant this he most likely said: "Well, I guess they must ship the big red apples to the old country, as we never see them."—The merchant was right.

A big percentage of Canada's products go abroad, while we at home get the discard.

When you buy Gold Drop Flour though, the case is quite the reverse. We buy all sorts of wheat, but keep only the best to use in making Gold Drop, the rest is passed along to the other fellow.

Gold Drop is the very best Flour we make and we sell it right out here in the west.

We make two other lower grades which sell largely in Europe, and the lowest of these two grades sells at exactly the same price in London, England, as the best known and most widely advertised American flour.

That should give you some idea of just how good Gold Drop really is—and remember it is *always good*.

If after trying Gold Drop you are not satisfied with it, no matter what the reason may be, please let us return your money. We can only afford to have satisfied customers.

If you have not had your free copy of The Bread Book yet, send us your name today. It is all ready for you and you are missing a lot of useful recipes and breadmaking hints without it

The Echo Milling Co., Ltd.
Gladstone, Manitoba



WINNIPEG TANNING COMPANY

Leather Manufacturers—Custom Tanning a Specialty—Ship your hides, pelts and tallow to us and receive highest market prices.

GENUINE GALLOWAY COATS & ROBES

A Galloway coat and good fur robe are indispensables on the cold winter drives. From now until January 1, 1912, we are making special prices on coats and robes. All farmers know that

A Galloway Coat

Considering cost, is the best appearing coat worn. In pliability it rivals the coon and is by far its superior in wearing quality.

Black Robes at \$17.50 Red Robes at \$15 Black Coats at \$25

Winnipeg Tanning Company Limited, 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg

N.B.—We will exchange a first class robe or coat for hides allowing the best possible price.

Young Folks

Where Uncle West Presides

MY CANADA

My Canada!
I would that I, thy child, might frame
A song half worthy of thy name.
Proudly I say—
This is our country, strong, and broad,
and grand,
This is our Canada, our native land!

My Canada!
'Tis meet that all the world should know
How far thy sweeping rivers flow,
How fair to-day
Thy bonnie lakes upon thy bosom lie,
Their faces laughing upward to the sky.

My Canada!
We look alway with love and pride
Upon thy forests deep and wide,
And gladly say
"These giant fellows, mighty grown with
age,
Are part and parcel of our heritage."

My Canada!
So rich in glow and bracing air,
With meadows stretching everywhere,
With garden gay,
With smiling orchards, sending forth to
greet
Full breaths of perfume from their burdens
sweet.

My Canada!
Thou art not old, thou art not skilled,
But through the ages youth hath thrilled;
'Tis dawn with thee,
Thou hast a glorious promise, and thy
powers
Are measured only by the golden hours.

My Canada!
What thou art now we know full well,
What thou wilt grow to be, ah! who can
tell?
We see to-day
Thy lithe form running swiftly in the
race
For all the things which older lands do
grace.

My Canada!
With loyal sons to take thy part,
To hold thee shined within the heart,
Proudly we say,
"This is our country, strong, and broad,
and grand,
God guard thee, Canada, our native
land!"—Jean Blewett.

AN EXILE'S TOAST

Here's a toast to Canada
From across the line,
Drunk in pure cold water,
Better far than wine;
Sing me not of other climes
'Till my voice be done,
I will sing her winter snow;
Sing her summer sun,
Fertile field and bulging sheaf
And hearts to guard the Maple Leaf.

Here's a toast to Canada:
May the kindest sky
Smile upon her golden fields,
Smile eternally.
Loving hearts to guide her,
Loyal hearts to guard;
Know she nought of war-cloud,
Nought of iron shard;
But by the good that's in her
Make friend instead of foe.
Our little baby nation—
God teach her how to grow.

That's my toast to Canada—
Weak her smile to share,
But deepest songs oft choke the voice
When all the soul is there.
That's my toast to Canada,
From here across the line,
Drunk in pure cold water,
Better far than wine.
Sing me not of other climes;
'Till my breath be done,
I will sing her winter snow;
Sing her summer sun,
Fertile field and bulging sheaf
And hearts to guard the Maple Leaf.
—C. Leland Armstrong in the Canadian
Magazine.

LIVE UP TO YOUR IDEALS

Hello, Hello, Nephews and Nieces:—
How do you like our Progress number.
One at a time—one at a time—I can't
hear when you are all talking together.
Such an army and regiment of boys and
girls all clamoring to be heard, but I
must take you one at a time. I want
you little boys and girls to remember
that you are the most valuable assets
(what does this mean) to the Dominion
of Canada, and it is on just how you boys
and girls prepare yourselves to be strong,
brave and true to all right principles
will depend the glory and beauty of this
country. How we will compare with
other nations as a world's force for
universal peace, brotherhood and right-
eousness depends on the girls and boys
of to-day, more than all the wealth and
magnificent resources we can command.
Our Canadian boys, because of their
birth and training, are of more value
to us than any others. All the time
spent in developing your character is
a good investment and will repay a hun-
dred fold. Your word must be your
bond, you must be strong, mentally,
morally, physically and spiritually. Here
is a great big work for our boys and girls
to undertake, and help each other. The
girls must teach our boys to be gentle,
kind and strong. The girls must fit
themselves to respond only to the best
and most perfect ideal of boyhood and
manhood. This would mean true pro-
gress, the only progress that counts in
the end. No grand houses, fine farms,
or money to burn will fit you to take
your place in the upbuilding of this great
nation, as laying down these rules for
character building will do.

I am very proud of my boys and girls,
and if they will be careful to live up to
their ideals contained in their various
letters, the coming men and women will
be looked up to with honor and respect.
Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

A NATURE STUDENT

Dear Uncle West:—I see that you
want to hear what our hobbies are.
My hobby is nature study. I love wander-
ing around in the bush and over the
prairie studying birds, animals, flowers
and other natural things. I know nearly
all the birds around. Some of the war-
blers are the ones I do not know, as they
are so small and flit around so quickly
that you have to sit still a long time to
see them. I put bones out for the birds
every winter, I put some on the verandah
and some on the flag pole. The birds
that come are Blue-jays, Hairy Wood-

At Social Affairs

Or for Everyday Use it is Equally Popular



Blue Ribbon is delightful for afternoon tea and is widely used at such functions. It is the great home tea of Western Canada for all occasions, both for every-day and when "a few friends come in for tea." And it is guaranteed to please or the packet can be returned and the money refunded.

WINCHESTER

Rifles Shoot Straight and Strong

The name "Winchester" on a rifle barrel is the hall-mark of accurate and strong shooting. This is due to the excellence of Winchester barrels, the knowledge and experience embodied in their manufacture and the care taken in targeting them. Only good guns ever leave our factory. For results always use Winchester guns for all your shooting and Winchester make of ammunition for all your guns.
FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

AGENTS IN WESTERN CANADA:
The Canadian Arms and Sporting Goods Company
272 HARGRAVE STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Illustrated Catalogue Sent Post Paid



CAN'T YOU TALK

peckers, Canada Jays, Downy Woodpeckers and Chickadees. Last year there were no Downy Woodpeckers or Canada Jays. The Canada Jays have come back this year. In the winter time Evening and Pine Grosbeaks come around to get maple seeds from our trees in front of the house. There are no Evening Grosbeaks here yet, but there is a flock of Pine Grosbeaks flying around eating rose-berries, hawthorns and snowberries.

I am very fond of flowers and am collecting them. I have quite a lot now. Since our school started three years ago, we have had a flower calendar there. We have found over a hundred varieties of flowers this year. Last year we found some yellow violets on one of the hills, we also found some Bird's Foot violets on the same hill. This year I found some false Dragons' head on another hill. We

also found the hills but I have found this last sum I like stu found a stone the place w I think this once covered for animals a quite a lot ab and from w selves.

Clanwilliam,

MUST
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also found many other flowers on the hills but could not name them all. I have found many flowers in the bluff this last summer.

I like studying stones, too. Mother found a stone with a fossil in it. It was the place where a sea shell had been. I think this helps to prove that water once covered the land. I like looking for animals and studying them. I know quite a lot about them from reading books and from watching the animals themselves.

Yours sincerely,
KATHERINE AVERILL.
Clanwilliam, Man.

MUST I MY BROTHER KEEP?

Must I my brother keep,
And share his pains and toil,
And weep with those that weep,
And smile with those that smile,
And act to each a brother's part,
And feel his sorrows in my heart?

Must I his burden bear,
As though it were my own,
And do as I would care
Should to myself be done,
And faithful to his interests prove,
And as myself my neighbor love?

Must I reprove his sin,
Must I partake his grief,
And kindly enter in
And minister relief—
The naked clothe, the hungry feed,
And love him, not in word, but deed?

Then, Jesus, at Thy feet
A student let me be,
And learn, as it is meet,
My duty, Lord, of Thee;
For Thou didst come on mercy's plan,
And all Thy life was love to man.

Oh, make me as Thou art,
Thy Spirit, Lord, bestow—
The kind and gentle heart,
That feels another's woe,
That thus I may be like my Head,
And in my Saviour's footsteps tread.

THE GOLD MYSTERY

In the days when the goldfields of Alaska were discovered, James Stevens, with three other men, went out to dig for gold. They found a great deal, and packed up to return to San Francisco. But Stevens, before starting for home, lost all he had by gambling.

His three friends, being sorry for him, determined to take him home with them. They had their gold packed in a strong chest. They had it carefully weighed on the spring scales they had brought with them from San Francisco when they left home, and it was found to be exactly 600 pounds. Stevens was appointed to guard it on the way home. He was to guard the box day and night, and see that none of the gold was stolen. For this his friends were to pay his passage and wages.

All went well until San Francisco was reached. Stevens had apparently done his duty, so all that now remained was to weigh the gold again to see that all was right, then pay him his wages, and let him go.

The gold was weighed. There had been 600 pounds of it when they started; now there remained only 598 pounds. This was terrible. Two pounds' weight of gold had vanished. They had the gold weighed a second time, and then a third time, lest there should be any mistake.

The three friends were very angry. Stevens declared his innocence, but they had him arrested and tried.

The friends told the Court what had happened, and the man who had weighed the gold told what the weight now was.

Stevens admitted that there had been 600 pounds at the start, and that there was only 598 pounds at San Francisco. He admitted that nobody had touched the box but himself. It seemed certain that he must be convicted.

WANT NAMES OF WINNERS

Some of the winners of prizes for letters on "When I Grow Up" have not yet selected their prizes. I hope each one of the prize winners will write in to me at once and tell me what books they have selected so that I can send them right away. These books are very interesting and I know they will want to read them before Christmas.

UNCLE WEST.

But a young lawyer who was defending called as a witness a professor from a college. The judge wondered what this man had to do with the case. The lawyer soon showed him.

"Does the weight of a person change as he changes his situation on the earth?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes," said the professor. "The weight of a body is greatest at the Poles. Weight gets less and less the farther we go from the Poles, because the farther we go from the Poles the farther we go from the centre of the earth, which is the centre of gravity."

"This effect is increased by the motion of the earth, which tends to make bodies fly off more at the Equator than it does at the Poles. The result is that a body at the Equator weighs one-289th less than at the Poles."

"What fraction of its weight would a body lose going from Cape Nome, Alaska, to San Francisco?" the lawyer asked.

"About one part in three hundred," was the reply.

"Then gold weighing 600 pounds at Cape Nome could not weigh over 598 pounds here, could it?"

"It could not."

Of course, this cleared Stevens. His friends were so sorry for having suspected him that they paid him the salary they had promised, and made him a very handsome present.

LITTLE OFFERING

"My offering is small," said a beam to a flower,

"But I'll shine, if you like, on' you just for an hour,

For the shower that's just over has drenched you so much

And I think you will welcome my soft golden touch."

So the flower spread its petals to welcome the light

And its tint grew more lovely, and radiant, and bright.

Just to shine for an hour—'twas a small gift indeed,

But 'twas just what the blossom then happened to need.

"I can't help you much," said the breeze to a lily,

"But the day has been hot, and the eve is so stilly;

"It is only some crumbs that I must throw away,"

Said a child to a robin, one cold wintry day,

"But if you are hungry, of them you'll be glad,

For you seem to be looking dejected and sad."

And the bird took the offering—'twas simple indeed—

But it came in a moment of uttermost need:

And the robin, most grateful, gave back before long

A small stave or two of its very best song.

LOYALTY

The government at Ottawa has ordered that the Union Jack shall float over every public building owned by the Dominion each day of the year, excepting Sundays. By all means let our people and our school children learn to love our flag and be loyal and devoted citizens of our Dominion and Empire.

Yet it is well for all to remember that loyalty does not consist in merely waving a flag and in singing "God Save the King," and "O Canada." A truly loyal man is one who obeys and is prepared to defend the laws of his country. A patriot is one who loves his country and his fellow-countrymen. A great judge once said, "The first thing a man owes to his own country is the integrity of his own life." A man whose own life is not right is not loyal, is not a patriot. Many a man leading a profane and Godless life would feel insulted if you should question his loyalty. Many have hard, bitter, un-Christian things to say about their fellow-citizens, who fancy that thus they are exhibiting their loyalty. When politicians to-day, by false and slanderous methods, seek to question and repudiate the loyalty of others in order to exalt and magnify their own they are only proving themselves destitute of true patriotism. The really loyal man is one who manifests in all life obedience to the great law of love to God and man, one who, in short, is a true follower of Jesus Christ.

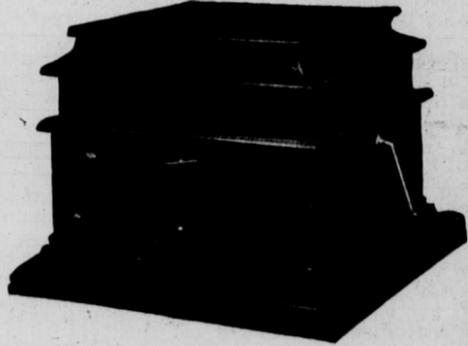
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Here is the FIRST
**HORNLESS
GRAFONOLA**

At a Moderate Price
LYRIC

\$39.80



**BARGAINS
For those who like a
CYLINDER
Talking Machine**



**COLUMBIA
FAVORITE**

with all latest improvements, we cannot praise it too highly.

\$80.00

with 10 double records (20 selections of your own choice)
Pay \$12.00 down and \$8.50 monthly

This practically takes the place of the \$250 models

We Simply Ask You to COMPARE before You Buy Especially the Tone, Motor, Tone Walls and Cabinet

Double disc records, two different selections, 85c. Imported English, Irish, Scotch records now ready. Once try the New Columbia Records, you'll never try other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

We are giving up the Cylinder Trade

While they last, 22 beautiful Edison Bell Phonographs with 20 indestructible records.

**Regular \$59 Now \$29 NEW
Regular \$44 Now \$23 NEW
EASY TERMS**

Gold moulded cylinder records. Two minutes, 19c. new; four minutes, 35c. new. Try the famous Columbia Indestructible Records.

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

including 8 double records (16 selections) of your own choice

Pay \$7.80 down and \$4.00 monthly with strong "2 spring" motor, 10 inch turn table, tapering tone arm, acoustic tone walls, and latest watch case reproducer. Magnificent tone and value.

Light and compact—No loose parts. No more clumsy horns or stands.

BE SURE IT'S A COLUMBIA. Other outfits at \$29, \$58, \$80, etc. Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nordica, Bonci, Mary Garden, Alice Nielsen, Kubelik, Cavaliere, Bispham, etc., sing and play for the Columbia Disc Grafonola only.

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

Call or write for interesting graphophone history and free booklet.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO

BIGGEST PIANO AND GRAPHOPHONE HOUSE IN CANADA

295
Portage Avenue,
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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Head Office: Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

MOTTO:

The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds
three
Himself, his hungering neighbor and me.

PROGRESS

In 1908 our first little Sunshine circle was opened and it seemed a wonderful stretch of imagination to realize that in three short years the Sunshine could spread so rapidly. In the East we have now six magnificent working branches, each of them with a very large membership; many of them have formed and aided various institutions. In Montreal they have a very fine newsboys' club. In Hamilton they have a society whose chief aim is to take care of the old people. In Moncton the club has founded a scholarship and takes care of many needy families. At Mount Royal there is another very fine club whose chief work lies with the newsboys' club. West, our branches are forming up still more rapidly and we have now twelve branches in good working order. These all help Margaret in her work, sending clothing, money, etc., to assist, besides all their own local work, and many report that a very great amount of relief work has been accomplished. There are quite a number of branches now established in the schools, and they are doing very good work. First, in teaching the little act of kindness, and also caring for the sick in their neighborhoods, making patchwork quilts, scrap books and joy bags for our shut-ins. I would like to have hundreds of small bags made of scraps of silk in various sizes to send to our old ladies this Christmas, as we did last year. There is a very large number of orphans and neglected children that Margaret would like to cheer this Christmastide. There will be at least five hundred orphans in the various institutions, a hundred old folks, mothers and fathers of somebody. Then there is a long list of shut-ins, for whom I want to make up surprise bags. A surprise bag is a bag in which we place several packages with the date or the hour at which they are to be opened. Perhaps we would put on one for "When you are downhearted," another "When you are in great pain," another "When the day is dull." Can't you imagine the pleasure such a bag would be to someone, and won't you make up just one bag and send it in? Or send it to the somebody you thought of. Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!! Oh, such a lot of stamps must be sent in if all the mail is to be posted. Don't forget that the magazines have got to be sent out to the lumber camps, to missionaries, to the poor schools and a thousand and one places where they would scatter Sunshine. Now, again, I will say "God bless you all." My heart is full of gratitude to think that I have so many loving, warm-hearted friends anxious to answer my every call.

Yours lovingly, in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET SHIELDS.

OPENING THE HEART

I knew a little boy whose heart was touched by a sermon on the words: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." My mother said to him, when she noticed that he was anxious, "Robert, what would you say to any one who knocked at the door of your heart if you wished him to come in?"

He answered, "I'd say, 'Come in.'" She then said to him: "Then say to the Lord Jesus, 'Come in!'" The next morning there was a brightness and a joy about Robert's face, that made my father ask: "Robert, what makes you look so glad and joyful today?" He replied joyfully: "I awoke in the night, and I felt that Jesus Christ was still knocking at the door of my heart

for admittance into it. I said to Him, 'Lord Jesus, come in!' I think He has come into my heart. I feel happier this morning than I ever was in all my life. How ungrateful and wicked in me to keep Him outside so long!"

HOW NICE 'TWOULD BE

How nice 'twould be if knowledge grew
On bushes as the berries do;
Then we would plant our spelling seed,
And gather all the words we need,
And sums from off our slates we'd wipe
And wait for figures to be ripe.
And go into the fields and pick
Whole bushels of arithmetic.
Or, if I wished to learn Chinese,
We'd just go out and shake the trees.
And grammar then in all the towns,
Would grow with proper verbs and nouns,
And in the garden there would be
Great bunches of geography,
And all the passers-by would stop
And marvel at the knowledge crop.

To know one person who is absolutely to be trusted will do more for a man's moral nature—yes, and even his spiritual nature—than all the sermons he ever heard or can hear.—Macdonald.

MOTHER'S HELPING HAND

Dear Friends:—Our hearts go out to you in warmest gratitude and especially to the dear boys who helped so lovingly to fill up this wonderful box. In the

Toy Mission. Many thanks, for all your kind wishes.



Sunshine Blind Babies, Dyker Heights, N.Y.

THE THIRD ANNUAL TOY MISSION AND CHRISTMAS CHEER

Now that the long dull winter is upon us, I hope every member of the Sunshine Army will work harder than ever to send a ray of Sunshine into the lives of the poor children of our cities and towns. There is no time of the year when our grown up friends are more ready to help fill up our "Toy Mission" and "Emergency Fund," and give thousands of poor children many happy hours which without our help they could not enjoy. To my Sunshine Comrades:—

1. Will you please give me the greatest pleasure in your power by getting me one new reader to The Guide this month?
2. Will you please take a collection card?
3. Will you remind old and new readers to try and help to bring in at least 100 cents to help Margaret with the heavy expenses of carrying on a successful Sunshine department?

I want one hundred letters saying: "I will help you to provide 100 cents."

There are hundreds of ways in which you can help the work along:—

1. By collecting at least 100 cents.
2. By joining a circle, or forming one.
3. Performing one kind act for Sunshine.

There are two kinds of members—those who simply belong to the Guild, and those who strengthen it. Which are you? I want everyone to be a strengthener. May your kind acts and kind gifts be multiplied a hundred fold to yourselves and others.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET SHIELDS.

entire work of Sunshine I always find that it is the Mother's who have a great deal of work, and many worries and anxieties, who can help out every call for love and sympathy. I trust indeed that God will give you every blessing through the coming year. I see more day by day the absolute necessity of having a Sunshine circle in every town in the three provinces, and I feel sure if I could only place before the women of the Grain Growers' Association, the many pitiful cases that come in from outlying districts, they would immediately call a meeting and form up a circle in their neighbourhood.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine and Shade,
MARGARET.

Margaret's Letter Box

Eliza Anderson, Cheviot, Sask.—I am glad you like your membership card and button. Try and form a branch of Sunshine amongst your school friends. I will send you a collection sheet for the

Mrs. Thos. Reeve, Miami, Man.—Many thanks for the cheque sent in for bale of clothing. We will send down to the Canadian Northern at once. I am deeply grateful for your kind wishes and thoughts of me.

Winnie Kerr, New Ottawa, Sask.—Your letters are always welcome, and I am glad to hear from old friends at any time. Many thanks, indeed, for your loving wishes for the success of our Sunshine work. It will be quite an interesting event, the establishing of a town so near you. It is so nice to hear that you are so proud of your big brother and your little brother, and I am sure they are very proud of you.

Mrs. John Banbridge, Dovedale, Sask.—I am very glad to welcome your little girl to the Sunshine, but as you have omitted her name I am unable to send out membership card. Kindly let me have it as soon as possible.

Gerald Coulter, Coulterville, Man.—I will forward your nephew card and button on hearing from you again, as I find you have omitted to send his names. Try and form a branch of Sunshine

among your school friends. If each member would take The Grain Growers' Guide to their teachers, and explain the work we are trying to establish among the school children, I am sure they would be very glad to help to form a center.

ALL FOR US

(By H. S. Barnes, of the Rahway News-Herald)
There is lots and lots of gladness
In the shining of the sun,
Twixt the dawning of the morning
And the even's shades of dun;
From the waking and the breaking
Of the starry night of white,
When the leaflets and the violets
Glitter in the dewy light,
As the sun in all its glory
Gilds the mountain's distant crown
With the copper and the amber
And its russet shades of brown.
List you to the forests ringing
Out across the velvet plain,
When ten thousand birds are singing
O'er the meadow, mead and main.
How the leaflets nod and quiver
In the genial warmth divine
Of the Sunshine in its richness,
Through the maple and the pine.
See the pansy on the hillside,
See the cactus on the mount,
See the daisies in the meadows—
More than mortal man can count;
And then think for just one moment—
Now my story has begun
That this comes from out the shining
Of the glory of the sun,
Through the pages of the ages
Since the forming of the sea,
And then tell me if New Jersey
Isn't good enough for me!

GOOD CHILDREN STREET

There's a dear little home in Good-Children Street
My heart turneth fondly to-day,
Where tinkle of tongues, and patter of feet
Makes sweetest of music at play;
Where the sunshine of love illumines
each face,
And warm's every heart in that old-fashioned place.

For dear little children go romping about
With dollies, and tin tops, and drums;
And, my! how they frolic, and scamper,
and shout
Till bedtime too speedily comes!
Oh, days they are golden, and days they are fleet,
With little folk living in Good-Children Street.

'Tis so the dear children go romping about,
And, I venture to say, they are sadly put out
When an end to their jubilee comes.
Oh, days they are golden, and days they are fleet,
With little folk living in Good-Children Street.
—Eugene Field.



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

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.....

News from Ottawa

House discusses Reciprocity, the Lumber Duties and Railway Charges.
Grain Bill to be Introduced

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Parliament this week has covered a lot of ground. The debate on the address was concluded on Tuesday. The division on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment, the first of the session, gave the government a majority of 44.

On Wednesday an avalanche of questions were answered and the government brought down in a practically unaltered form the forty-eight millions of estimates prepared by the late government for the expenses of the current year and which were not voted before the dissolution of the last Parliament. They have all been voted.

Next week government bills, of which notice has been given, will be introduced and there will be some general discussions. On Thursday the House will adjourn till Jan. 9. During the recess the government will prepare the estimates for the next fiscal year and other items of legislation. The adjournment will be taken to meet the views of the Ontario members, who desire to take part in the provincial campaign.

Mr. Foster has given notice of his resolution calling for the consolidation of the Manitoba Grain and Inspection Acts and the appointment of a commission to take over the control of the terminal elevators. It will be discussed next week and the bill based on the resolution introduced by the minister of trade and commerce.

Interest in the debate on the address, which had sagged somewhat towards the close of last week and on Monday, was revived on Tuesday evening when Hon. W. T. White, the new minister of finance, made his maiden speech and was replied to by Hon. Frank Oliver.

Finance Minister's Speech

In some respects Mr. White's speech followed the lines of his deliverance in Leeds county on the eve of his nomination. While declaring just as emphatically as he did in his former speech his belief that reciprocity is dead he did not go quite so strong in his support of the protective tariff.

Touching on the argument advanced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the West was discontented as a result of the issue, Mr. White said that the people of the West would not have reaped any permanent advantage had reciprocity been adopted because of the higher prices which prevail for farm produce across the border, but the removal of the American tariff would deprive the National Transcontinental and other railways of the haulage of western wheat eastward. Mr. White again gave an unequivocal denial to the charge that he is in the cabinet to represent the mergers and trusts. He said that he had no connection whatever with them and that no more unfair and ungenerous accusation had ever been made in Parliament.

Hon. Frank Oliver

Hon. Frank Oliver said he was glad to hear Mr. White disclaim any connection with the mergers or interests, but at the same time, as the leading representative in the government from that province which has declared so emphatically in favor of the rule of the combines, trusts and mergers; he was bound to assume that if Mr. White was not of them at any rate they were behind him. Mr. Oliver thought that Mr. White had made the mistake of thinking that the voice of Ontario was the voice of Canada. Mr. Oliver in vigorous language charged the government with having been placed in power by the most powerful combination of selfish interests which ever stood behind a political party. It included, he averred, the Canadian trusts, the American trusts and the British tariff reformers. The Canadian trusts, he declared, were worse than the American trusts and had a greater hold on the people, because they paid less to the farmer for his products and sold to the consumer dearer than the American trusts.

Mr. Oliver twitted Mr. White with being unduly solicitous on behalf of the railways when he pointed out that if Western wheat were to go to Minneapolis the Canadian railways would be deprived

on the eastward haul. Mr. White rose to say that he was merely pointing out that with the tariff wall down the farmer would not derive a higher price for his wheat than he does at present because it would be put at once on an export basis. "Then the minister has nothing to fear on behalf of his railway companies, on behalf of his milling companies, on behalf of his monopolies, trusts, mergers and combines," retorted Mr. Oliver amidst opposition applause.

When Mr. Oliver declared that the Canadian trusts were more merciless than those of the United States, Premier Borden queried: "How long has this evil condition of affairs prevailed?" Mr. Oliver replied that it was a growing condition in Canada; as it had been a growing condition in the United States, and the reciprocity agreement was one of the first steps to be taken by the people of Canada to shake themselves loose from its grasp, and that so far from the battle for wider markets having ended it had only begun.

Mr. W. M. Martin, of Regina, was not inclined to the view that there is at the present time a cleavage between the East and the West. He expressed the fear, however, that there would in the future be a cleavage if the East did not meet the West half way in its efforts to secure lower taxation and wider markets. He dealt at some length with the matter of freight rates and called attention to discriminations in rates against the West.

The Lumber Duties

On Thursday the recent action of the department of customs in tightening up the regulations relating to the admission of rough lumber free of duty, was the subject of a warm debate.

Mr. W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, described the Coast and Mountain Lumbermen's Association as a self-confessed monopoly, members of which had been found guilty of an infraction of the Criminal Code. After placing on Hansard the report of the proceedings at the meeting of the association at Calgary, when it was decided to curtail the output and remove competition, he expressed his regret that the government so soon after it had come into power had acceded to the requests of the association. It was bad news for the settlers on the prairies to learn that one of the first things the new government did was to lend a sympathetic ear to the lumber combine. Under the former conditions about five million dollars worth of rough lumber had come into Canada duty free in a year. Twenty-five per cent. on five million dollars would be a pretty stiff figure for the people to have to pay and they would also have to pay an enhanced price which would be put on their backs afterwards. "This afternoon," continued Mr. Knowles, "I have been standing before gentlemen whose cry has been let well enough alone. Could not this government let the poor homesteaders and the consumers alone? If they did not reduce the burden of taxation, could they not at least have refrained from placing a still greater burden upon them by making them pay a higher price for lumber?"

Minister of Customs

Hon. Dr. Reid said that the law required that lumber planed on two sides must pay the duty. It was shown that there were parties importing shipments of lumber planed on one side only, and mixed with it lumber planed on two sides. The orders that the Customs Department gave to all customs collectors were that they should examine the carloads of lumber and not allow any smuggling in lumber that was planed on both sides. He added that if the old government had allowed smuggling to go on that there was no reason why the law should not now be observed.

Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, supported the contentions of Mr. Knowles maintaining that the action of the government was proof that it had the backing of the trusts and combines.

J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, in espousing the cause of the lumbermen of his province practically charged that

the late government had connived with the American lumber trust to evade the law.

The only ministerial supporter from the prairie provinces to speak was Arthur Meighen. He believed that the Customs Act should be lived up to, and that tariff reductions should be brought about by legislation and not by any evasion of the existing law.

Railway Rates

Today Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, delivered a speech in advocacy of action on the part of the government to bring about reductions in express, telegraph, cable, passenger and freight rates by going in for a policy of government competition. Mr. Maclean, as in the past, advocated a government system of parcel post to regulate express rates and government ownership of cable and telegraph lines.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson suggested that it would be better if Mr. Maclean in addition to making occasional speeches in the House would do something practical in the way of providing a basis from which the government of the day might work out some of his suggested reforms.

J. G. Turiff, whose views in many particulars coincide with those of Mr. Maclean, agreed that the high freight and express rates were a serious thing for the West. Still if the West had secured a free market in the United States it could have afforded to be robbed a bit. The rejection of reciprocity would cost the West ten dollars for every one that could be saved by a reduction in rates.

Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier both made careful speeches. Mr. Borden frankly admitted that the questions brought to the attention of the House were important and that they would receive consideration when the government could find the time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier dealing more particularly with Mr. Turiff's complaint about the express rates praised the Railway Board and said that if it could be shown that the commissioners had erred they would be quite willing to have a rehearing of the express case.

Iron and Steel Bounties

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, asked the minister of trade and commerce, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, if it was the intention of the government to renew the bounties on iron and steel.

"This is too large a question for me to give an answer to my honorable friend to-night," said Mr. Foster, and with that the opposition had to be content.

PRICE OF CEMENT REDUCED

The agitation for the investigation of the cement merger is having some effect. Senator Edwards, president of the Canada Cement Co., announced at Ottawa on Monday that the price of cement was reduced 7 cents per barrel of 350 lbs. on December 1.

"Our policy has been one of expansion and at the same time reduction of price," said Senator Edwards. "This has been carried out ever since we merged. Whether we incidentally make our profits out of it is a matter which should trouble nobody, as far as I can see."

McNAMARA BROTHERS CONFESS

James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree at Los Angeles on Friday last to the charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building in October, 1910, in which twenty-one persons were killed.

His brother, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, arrested in Indianapolis, entered a plea of guilty to having dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles on Christmas Day, 1909.

James B. McNamara's confession clears up absolutely the tragedy of the explosion and fire which at 1.07 o'clock in the morning of October 1, 1910, wrecked the plant of the Los Angeles Times at First and Broadway and caused the death of twenty-one persons.

For nineteen of these deaths the McNamara brothers were indicted.

The prisoners were sentenced on Tuesday, James B. McNamara being sentenced to life imprisonment, and John J. McNamara to 15 years.

APPOINTMENT FOR GLEN CAMPBELL

Glen Campbell, ex-M.P. for Dauphin, has been appointed Inspector of Indian Agencies by the Dominion government.

MANITOBA STUDENTS' SUCCESS

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3.—Canadian students with Manitobans well to the front, made a big clean up at the live stock show which opened yesterday with "College Day," when many students from the United States and Canada took part in the competitions.

The principal judging competition goes to the "Land of the Maple," Macdonald college, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, being first, and Manitoba Agricultural College, second. Manitoba was first in hog judging, winning a scholarship of \$205; second in horse judging, and third in sheep judging. In the individual rating Manitoba had three men in the first ten, and seven out of the first ten were from Canadian colleges. The Manitoba Agricultural college team consisted of G. H. Jones, A. K. Olive, P. M. Brett, J. G. Rayner and W. H. Hicks.

BECOME CANADIANS

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—During the past year 18,348 persons in Canada were granted naturalization certificates. The grand total issued to date is 146,833.

HOW TO DRESS AND SHIP POULTRY

In the first place poultry should be well fed and well watered, and then kept from 18 to 24 hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and adds to the appearance. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtained for choice. Never kill by wringing neck.

Dressing Chickens

Kill by bleeding in mouth or opening of veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best. For scalded chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling—160 to 175 degrees Fahrenheit; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and dip up and down five or six times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads the buyers to think the fowl had been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should be removed immediately, while the body is warm, very cleanly and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot; hang in cool place (or better place on shelves in shape you wish them to appear when cooled—hanging draws the breast muscles and makes them look thinner when cool and harder to pack) until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful not to break and tear the skin.

Dressing Turkey

Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Pick when warm to avoid tearing. The tail feathers come off with a twist—a straight pull will "set" them. Dressed turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before January 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small, fat hen turkeys only, old toms being sold at a discount to canners.

Ducks and Geese

should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise after scalding to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming; but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry pick geese and ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head;

leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean, cold water. Fat, heavy stock is always preferred.

Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen—the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels, and see that packages are clean, lining them with manila or straw paper; boxes holding 100 to 200 pounds are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese. When convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.

How To Dress Capons

First, be sure and not kill them until crops are empty, and that they are fat. A thin capon is not as good as an ordinary chicken because if not large or a proper capon they are not wanted as capons or chickens either. Leave feathers on neck from head down two-thirds way to shoulders. Leave feathers on two joints of wings. Leave feathers on tail and half way up the back. Leave feathers on legs from knee joint two-thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers come off. Feathers that are removed should be saved and will sell if kept dry and clean. Be careful and keep the capon clean. Wrap paper around the head. Appearance add to the sale and, of course, price.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of interior, announced to-day that an extension of one year would be granted on Dec. 1 on Veterans' land grants. There are still about 300 veterans who have not filed, and as the time of year prevents them locating, the extension has been considered justifiable.

This news was apparently not unexpected by interested parties at Winnipeg. On Monday warrants were very strong and shot up to 900, or 40 points up on Saturday's selling price. Two sales were recorded and at the close the lowest offering was 925.

The great difference between the price of wheat unloaded, and cars only inspected has been caused by the demand of exporters to fill vessel space; and it has been strong evidence of the benefit shippers can derive by having a reliable commission firm look after their shipments. Grain Growers can rest assured that all cars given the SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, to handle, will receive careful attention, and that you get all there is in for you. It would be well to try them.

DRY FARMING

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

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

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

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

In Lighter Vein

SONG OF THE CANDIDATE

Oh, I love my fellow creatures—
So I cannot sleep o' nights,
I love their noble features
And I'm working for their rights.
And I always have demanded,
As emphatic as I can,
Justice for the horny handed,
Overburdened working man.

Oh, our merchants and our lawyers
Are a bright and useful band,
But our farmers, builders, sawyers,
Are the sinew of the land.
Oh, there's nothing fits my features
Like a breath from off the soil,
And the highest of God's creatures
Is the noble son of toil. H.F.T.

ONE OF THE ACCESSORIES

Quiet Spoken Customer—You keep everything for the piano, don't you?
Salesman—Yes, sir. We do, sir.
Quiet Spoken Customer—Give me an axe!—Puck,

DO YOU KNOW?

"I want to get two pounds of tripe," said the lady, entering the shop, relates an exchange.

"Sorry, ma'am," replied the keeper, "but we haven't any tripe to-day."

"No tripe? Why, it's in season!"

"No, ma'am, there's no tripe being shot just now."

"No tripe being shot! Why, what are you talking about?"

"I—I should say, ma'am, that the Fisheries Commission won't allow tripe to be caught now."

"Are you crazy, man? I don't want fish! I want tripe!"

"Well, what in thunder is tripe, ma'am?"

"Why—why, I don't know just what it is; but if you haven't got any I'll try some other place."

THE TURKISH LADY MISSIONARY

"Mad! I should say I did go home mad. I shall never again go out as a Missionary to the Turks!"

"Would they not listen to your arguments?"

"Oh, they listened respectfully enough; but when I talked to one of them about the sin of having so many wives, what do you think the brute said? He said that if Turkish women were like me, one would be sufficient!"

THE FUSSY MAN

Everyone knows one or more of those conscientious egotists who can not rid themselves of the idea that no one can be trusted to carry out the simplest details of routine work without their personal supervision, says a New York paper.

It was one of these men who sailed for Europe, leaving in his brother's care a parrot, of which he was very fond. All the way across the Atlantic he worried about the bird, and no sooner had he landed at Liverpool than he sent over this cablegram to his brother:

"Be sure and feed the parrot."
And the brother cabled back:
"Have fed him, but he's hungry again. What shall I do next?"

WHAT DID HE DO?

When the experienced husband entered his home at night he perceived that his wife was having a nervous fit. There was silence everywhere, but the vibrations of nervousness rebounded against every surface; and from the upper floor there exhaled a subtle disturbance well defined and inevitable.

The experienced husband was tired with the day's work, but, from long habit, he braced himself for the shock. He mounted the stairs resolutely.

His wife was outwardly calm. He kissed her debonairly.

She began. He gathered his sympathies together in a bunch, having them all in readiness to offer her when the right moment came. To offer them prematurely, to force them desperately upon her, would have been fatal.

She continued. His attitude was respectful, deferential, slightly masterful, and the thing we declare to be "sincere." At last she reached the well-known place where they all observe that:

"You never do a thing to help me!"

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.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

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

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car Lots

Option Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to

the highest bidder

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

WE TEACH YOU HOW

to ship your grain and get the full values every time. We can sell any kind, any grade, any quantity! Don't take less money when our service is at your command.

Write TO-DAY for our Bills of Lading and Full Instructions

Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd.

Main Office WINNIPEG Grain Exchange

Now at this point he was willing to do anything to check the nervous fit. He would have agreed with her perfectly and admitted that he was the worst of men, but had he done this she would immediately have accused him of having a lack of spirit. Had he smiled, even with the utmost sympathy, she would have accused him of being satirical, with an "Oh, I know you!" thrown in. If he had started to go away and leave her temporarily—she would have hurled the charge of cowardice at him, and if he continued to remain there she would have ordered him out.

Every one knows—who knows anything about it—just what she said. The whole course of a nervous fit is pathological and can be traced throughout its phases to its climax. In a sense it is a work of art, only acquired after years of hard training.

The experienced husband knew just what to do and did it.

What did he do? We leave the problem to our readers.

NO PROOF

Blanche—Where was Percy educated?—
Puck:
Belle—In his head—but I don't wonder you ask.

THE HUMOROUSNESS OF THINGS

What we call a sense of humor is a curious affair;

Some say it's rather common; some consider it quite rare.

It's funny when somebody seats himself upon a pin,
Provided it's somebody you're not interested in.

It's funny when the gold brick man deludes a trusting soul

And leaves his crops in pawn and puts his family in a hole.

It's funny when small children eat green fruit and cakes and pie

And suffer pain—though I could never see exactly why.

It's laughable to see a man in most things brave and strong

Break down and seem quite helpless when affection's hopes go wrong.

It's funny when some man in whom the public placed its trust

Gets out and makes a silly splurge with other people's dust.

It's funny when you stand for hours as on the cars you ride;

It's funny when big autos have explosions or collide.

When you note the timely topic and the gay satiric fling,

There's no doubt a sense of humor is a very curious thing.

—Washington Star.

SURGERY OF THE SCISSORS

The wife of a prominent lawyer in a Western city was ordered by her physician to a sanitarium for treatment in preparation for a surgical operation.

Her husband saw her safely established at the hospital, with her sister and maid in attendance to do some necessary sewing for the invalid; then he departed on a short business trip, with strict instructions to the doctor not to perform the operation until his return.

Upon receipt of the first letter from his wife he returned post-haste, and, encountering the doctor at the hospital door, angrily demanded to know why the operation had been performed before notifying him.

"Your wife has undergone no operation, to my knowledge," replied the puzzled physician.

"Then what does this letter mean?" demanded the lawyer, and produced the alarming document, which read:

"Dear Joe: I am so glad you brought me here before you left. Everybody is so nice to me, here. They cut out my kimono yesterday, and had it all sewed up before I knew anything about it. I am feeling better, already."

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 4, 1911)
Wheat.—With the passing out of the month of November, our market was bound to take the usual decline, for while a number of boats will load, the increased insurance on the hull and on cargo, as well as the increase in freight rates has told against the grain to the extent of two to three cents per bushel. The straight grades of wheat have been in demand saving No. 1 Northern, which is too scarce to find much favor with shippers when there is little time to make up cargoes. However, our very best endeavors have been put forth, even by having our special agent at the Lake terminals to get the weights of every possible car which should have sold before the close of navigation, but many cars have been greatly delayed in getting ahead, and are not yet unloaded. The Argentine situation is more open to dispute than it was a couple of weeks ago, when the reports were only optimistic, but now it is said in some districts there has been far too much rain. If the Russian shortage is as big as has been named, the higher grades of wheat should yet bring better prices. Lately the rejected grades and tough grades have been heavily penalized, but we think this spread should close up a little when it comes to an all rail proposition, as it will be in a day or two now. Shippers will again notice that grain in the C.N.R. and G.T.P. terminals will only bring prices in the case of wheat about 1/2 cent less than grain in C.P.R. terminals, and in the case of oats and barley 1/4 cent less. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railway companies have not yet lines of their own around the North shore of Lake Superior, which means that grain going all rail from C.N.R. and G.T.P. terminals must pay a switching charge of \$5 per car from Port Arthur over to C.P.R. rails at Fort William. Farmers are again reminded that they may safely ship their tough grain at this season, despite the reports that are current in many districts, that tough grain will not be received at terminal elevators. Farmers should aim at putting their low grade grain on the secondary markets of the world before selling, and thus obtain for themselves the highest possible prices. We look for a gradual improvement in the market, but no decided upward turn until after the holidays, and after these heavy stocks put down over the lakes in the last fortnight have been rushed to ultimate buyers, the final shipments will probably be made between December 6 and 12, according to the conditions of the weather.

Oats.—Oats have gradually declined, and we think that with receipts increasing, there may now be a little decline in this cereal.

Barley.—Barley has not been in demand at all, and the usual quiet time of three or four weeks after the close of navigation, may now be expected in that grain.

Flax.—Flax has passed a new low level this week, and with firmness the last day or two in American markets, our flax has shown a little strength. Farmers holding clean, unfrosted flax, would do well to bear in mind that much flax will be wanted for seed purposes in the spring, and during the winter months they can make well by cleaning up their stock and advertising it about the end of March.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—Nov.		Dec.	Old	New
Nov. 29	99	95 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Nov. 30	99 1/2	95	98 1/2	98
Dec. 1	99 1/2	96	99 1/2	99 1/2
Dec. 2	99 1/2	96 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Dec. 3	99 1/2	95 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2
Dec. 4	99 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98
Oats—				
Nov. 29	40 1/2	39	41 1/2	
Nov. 30	39 1/2	38 1/2	41	
Dec. 1	39 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2	
Dec. 2	39 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2	
Dec. 3	39 1/2	38	41	
Dec. 4	39 1/2	37 1/2	40 1/2	
Flax—				
Nov. 29	168 1/2	168 1/2		
Nov. 30	165	167		
Dec. 1	166	172 1/2		
Dec. 2	169	175 1/2		
Dec. 3	169	176		
Dec. 4	168	174		

TOUGH WHEAT

Tough wheat quotations Tuesday December 5 were: No. 3, 78 cents; No. 4, 73 cents; No. 5, 62 cents; No. 6, 55 cents.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

December 2.

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 24 cars	\$1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 35 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from NOV. 29 to DEC. 5, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS		BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 5 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1Man. Re
Nov. 29	99	96	90	84 1/2	74	66 1/2	66							39				
Nov. 30	99	96	89	83 1/2	73 1/2	65	62							38 1/2				
Dec. 1	99 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2	83 1/2	73 1/2	65	61 1/2							38 1/2				
Dec. 2	96 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2	79	69	61	58							38 1/2				
Dec. 3	95 1/2	92 1/2	85 1/2	79	69	61 1/2	58							38				
Dec. 4	94 1/2	91 1/2	84 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2	52 1/2	57							37				

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, December 2. 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	96 1/2c.	\$1.03 1/2
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	93 1/2c.	\$1.01 1/2
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	86 1/2c.	95 1/2c. to 98 1/2c.
December wheat	96 1/2c.	\$1.02 1/2
May wheat	\$1.00 1/2	\$1.07 1/2
No. 3 White oats	37 1/2c.	45 1/2c. to 46 1/2c.
Barley	50c. to 65c.	70c. to \$1.18

No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2	Sample barley, 2 cars	1.15 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.98	Sample barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.98 1/2	Sample barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	.98 1/2	Sample barley, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.10
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	.97 1/2	No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.95 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	.98	No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.95
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.97	No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	1.97
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	.97 1/2	No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	1.97 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Montana	.98	No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.97
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	.96 1/2	No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.95 1/2
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.95 1/2	No. 1 flax, 1,263 bu. to arr.	1.95
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.94 1/2	No. 1 flax, 600 bu. to arr.	1.96 1/2
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.96	No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.96
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	.98	No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.97
No grade winter wheat, 8 cars	.98	No. 2 flax, 1 car dockage	1.93 1/2
No grade winter wheat, 3 cars	.92 1/2	No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.93 1/2
No. 1 western wheat, 1 car	.95	No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.92 1/2
No. 1 western wheat, 1 car	.97	No grade flax, 1 car	1.92
No. 1 western wheat, 1 car	.95 1/2	No grade flax, 1 car wet	1.79
No. 2 western wheat, 1 car, Montana	.90	No grade flax, 1 car	1.87
No. 2 western wheat, 1 car	.92	No grade flax, 1 car	1.80
No. 3 western wheat, 2 cars	.90		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car Montana	.49		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.45 1/2		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Montana	.48		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.46		
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.44 1/2		
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.45		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.43 1/2		
Mill oats, 1 car	.35 1/2		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.05		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.06		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.02		
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.03		
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	1.00		
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.97		
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.96		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.01		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.98		
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.95		
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.93 1/2		
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.93		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.96		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.97		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.98		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.92		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.01		
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.91 1/2		
No grade barley, 1 car seedy, wheaty	.96		
No grade barley, 1 car bin burnt	.65		
Sample barley, 1 car	1.03		
Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	1.00		
Sample barley, 1 car	.97		
Sample barley, 1 car	.94		
Sample barley, 2 cars	.93		
Sample barley, 1 car	.85		

CANADIAN VISIBLE

November 29, 1911			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	4,410,169	3,859,573	294,920
Last week	11,131,444	4,667,946	1,059,652
Last year	10,219,271	7,037,403	363,971
Meaford	26,334	83,305	
Mid. Tiffin	1,528,616	988,237	78,677
Collingw'd	40,000		
Owed Sd.	133,244	575,900	82,874
Goderich	526,259	445,018	26,759
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.		216,863	
Pt. Colborne	302,053	5,266	
Kingston	26,500	81,700	2,100
Prescott	198,090	333,130	
Montreal	324,785	992,741	102,347
Quebec	3,759	80,000	2,165
Vic. Hbr.	1,300,529		

Fort William, Port Arthur and Harbor, not yet received. At Midland Tiffin there are 356,300 bushels U. S. wheat (in bond) and 706,055 bushels U. S. oats (in bond).

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Liverpool, December 4.—John Rogers & Co., cable today that owing to the shortness of supplies in the Birkenhead market there was very little doing, but Saturday's prices, which were States steers from 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents, Canadians, 13 1/4 to 14 cents and ranchers 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents per pound, were well maintained.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.—Cattle.—Receipts 28,000, market strong for good grades, others weak; beefs, \$4.50 to \$9.15; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.75; western steers, \$4.40 to \$7.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$5.90; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.00.

Hogs.—Receipts, 44,000, market active, steady and strong; light, \$5.60 to \$6.30; mixed, \$5.90 to \$6.50; heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.55; rough, \$5.95 to \$6.20; good to choice, heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.55; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.95; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.50.

Sheep.—Receipts 40,000, market weak, mostly 10 to 15 cents lower; native \$2.50 to \$4.00; western, \$2.75 to \$4.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$6.00; western, \$3.75 to \$6.00.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending December 2)	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	1884	1784	515
C. N. R.	864	886	194
G. T. P.	43		
Total last week	2791	2670	709
Total prev. week	4652	1951	3439
Total year ago	2885	1970	1944

Disposition		
Butchers east		743
Feeders east		59
Feeders west		84
Local consumption		1905

Cattle

There has not been much doing at the stockyards during the past week. The arrivals have been lighter than during recent weeks, and it was well for shippers that this was so, for the packers have all they can handle and there is little doing in export trade. Large arrivals now would mean very low prices except for choice stuff, which is not plentiful, and farmers are well advised to keep unfinished stuff at home and get it into condition on the low grade grain which they are having so much trouble to market. The best cattle sold this week at \$5 a cwt., and the bulk of those offered brought around \$4.00. Calves brought up to \$5.50 for the best and some good feeders sold at \$4.00 a cwt.

Hogs

Hogs are lower, owing to a decline in the eastern markets, from where the supply is chiefly coming, and the best are selling at \$7.75 with very few arriving from the west.

Sheep and Lambs

Mutton has been in poor demand during the past week and prices are down 50 cents from a week ago, the best lambs selling at \$5.50 a cwt. and good killing sheep at \$4.50.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter is at last week's prices, 28 cents for fancy dairy, 26 cents for No. 1 and 23 cents for good round lots. The scarcity is becoming greater each week, however, and an advance in price may be looked for in the near future.

Eggs

The supply of new laid eggs reaching the dealers in the city is now practically nil, and the few that come in are bringing

good prices. The real genuine strictly new laid are worth at least 50 cents a dozen, and good stock 28 cents.

Potatoes

The difficulty of shipping potatoes without damage by frost has almost stopped traffic, and dealers are offering better prices than have been paid this season, good tubers free from frost being worth 70 cents a bushel on cars at Winnipeg.

Milk and Cream

Sour cream is up another two cents, being now worth 32 cents per pound of butter fat, sweet cream 35 cents, and milk 20 cents a gallon.

Live and Dressed Poultry

Considerable quantities of dressed poultry are now being bought by retailers direct from the country, and good prices are being paid. Turkeys, of course, are in big demand for the Christmas trade, and 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

Butchers are also buying dressed pork at from 8 to 10 1/2 cents per pound.

Hay

The hay market is well supplied now that conditions are favorable for hauling, and prices are lower in consequence. No. 1 Timothy is now being bought on track at Winnipeg for \$12 to \$13, No. 1 Wild from \$8 to \$9, and No. 2 Wild, \$7 to \$8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Dec. 4.—Quotations for Manitoba spot wheat to-day were: Manitoba No. 1 northern... Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 northern... \$1.13 1/2
Manitoba No. 3 northern... 1.09 1/2
Futures were easy and closed as follows:
December... \$1.04 1/2
March... 1.03 1/2
May... 1.02 1/2

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Dec. 4.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 western oats, 43 to 44 1/2; Dec. option, 43 1/2.
Duluth, Dec. 4.—Cash oats closed 46 1/2.
Chicago, Dec. 4.—Malting barley, \$1.00 to \$1.22. Receipts 52 cars.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

The world's shipments of wheat for this week were 10,912,000; last week, 10,080,000; last year, 11,568,000. Corn, this week, 2,210,000; last week, 1,709,000; last year, 2,508,000. The quantity of breadstuff shipped for orders included in the above, this week, 1,480,000; last week,

784,000; last year, 6,648,000. Wheat on passage, this week, 33,080,000; last week, 32,496,000; last year, 38,768,000; increase, 584,000. Corn, this week, 5,874,000; last week, 5,797,000; last year, 20,264,000; increase, 77,000.

WORLD'S VISIBLE

Wheat—This week, increase, 1,059,000 bushels; last week, 968,000 bushels; last year, increase, 504,000 bushels.
Corn—This week, increase, 463,000 bushels; last week, increase, 297,000 bushels; last year, increase, 94,000 bushels.
Oats—This week, decrease, 366,000 bushels; last week, decrease, 540,000 bushels; last year, increase, 256,000 bushels.
Total wheat—This week, 69,948,000 bushels; last week, 68,889,000 bushels; last year, 42,989,000 bushels.
Corn—This week, 2,054,000 bushels; last week, 1,591,000 bushels; last year, 1,545,000 bushels.
Oats—This week, 20,315,000 bushels; last week, 20,681,000 bushels; last year, 15,758,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT MARKET

Minneapolis, Dec. 4.—Argentina crop news blew hot and cold, but the trade appeared to take more interest in the conservatively favorable information as foreign cables, with the exception of Berlin, but included Buenos Ayres were easy.

Added to this Argentina news were the large arrivals of wheat to local markets and the expectations of another liberal addition to the domestic visible which was later confirmed by an increase of 1,059,000 bushels. While there was no great pressure on the pit the tone was weak and market showed little rallying power.

The Argentina crop situation is now fairly well defined. In Santa Fe and Cordova there has been quite an extensive damage, but the other wheat growing sections the harvest particulars are splendid. Broomhall's estimated exportable surplus of 124,000,000 bushels suggests a good harvest and if realized will give Europe an easy feeling as to ultimate supplies. The state of Buenos Ayres, the largest producer of wheat, has an excellent outlook, but Cordova, which ranks second, and Santa Fe, which ranks third, have a poor out turn.

Locally the receipts look large and the floating short interest had covered freely last Saturday. It took very little pressure to undermine the market. Cash wheat was in good general demand, with No. 1 northern selling 1c. over December. The milling trade still reports a limited flour demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Dec. 4.—With the United States visible supply increased more than

a million bushels for the week, and with northwest receipts very heavy, wheat owners to-day became discouraged. Closing figures showed a decline of 1/4 to 3/4 cent net. Corn finished 1/4 to 1/2 down, and oats off 1/4 to 1/2.

Holders of wheat found themselves confronted with the unwelcome announcement that the amount of the cereal in store in this country had reached a point where the total exceeded that of last year by 42,485,000 bushels. What made the situation in this respect appear the more serious was the fact that arrivals at northwest markets gave no sign of stopping in the further piling up of stocks. Besides there was favoring weather in the Argentine and that country was credited with making more liberal offerings to Europe. World shipments too were above weekly requirements. Clearances from this side, though heavy, seemed to be all Canadian. Taken as a whole, developments at no time afforded any degree of comfort to dealers on the bull side.

In the corn crop larger speculators, who had previously been inclined to stand for December delivery of the grain, were selling out to-day. The movement of the crop was free, despite the many complaints of lack of cars and locomotives. The weather map showed conditions decidedly favorable. Cash grades were slow. No. 2 yellow was not even quoted. Oats trade was of a meagre sort.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Dec. 4.—Receipts 85 cars with 1,518 head of cattle, 46 calves, 324 hogs, 1,482 sheep and lambs and 11 horses.

The trade was out early for cattle and found a comparatively light run. The result was a brisk and lively market with prices 15 to 20 cents higher than last week although there were several loads of fairly choice cattle offering. Owners are evidently holding their very choicest stock for the annual fat stock show at this market which will be held on Monday and Tuesday next. The exhibits will probably be double the number of any former year, according to advices already received. A couple of choice loads of export sold this morning at \$6.50 and \$6.60 and several loads at \$6.40. Choicest butcher steers and heifers sold from \$5.75 to \$6.10 and medium good butcher active at \$5.50 to \$5.65. Cows firmer at \$4.50 to \$5.00, and bulls at \$4.50 to \$5.40. Sheep and lambs steady to firm. Hog market firmer, 10 to 25 cents higher than last week.

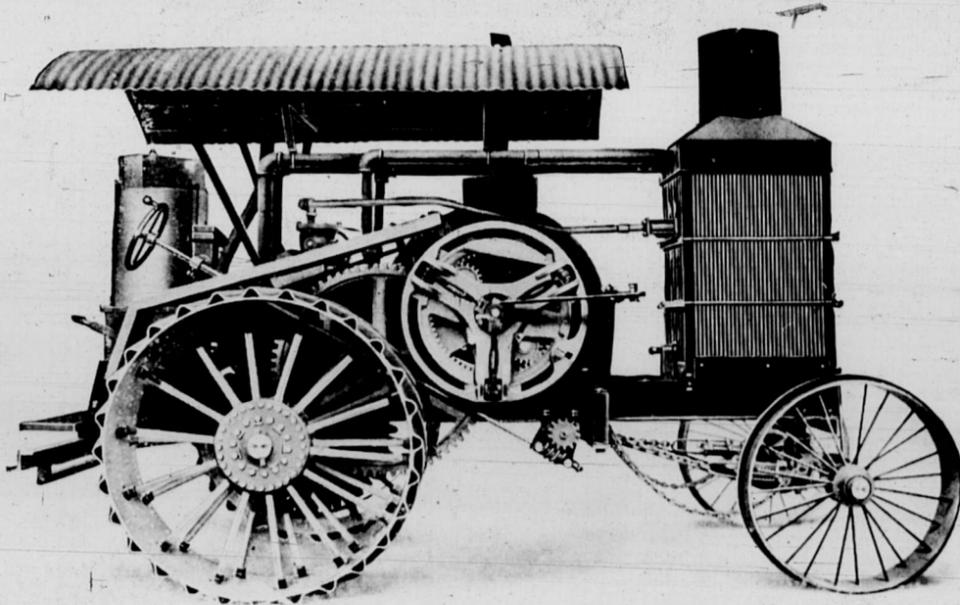
The Chinese rebels, after a great charge, followed by a bayonet fight on Thursday last took the last of the positions held by the Loyalists outside Nankin city.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE					
Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago			
Cash Wheat			Cattle			Butter (per lb.)					
No. 1 Nor.	94 1/2	98	91 1/2	Choice export steers	4.85-5.00	4.85-5.10	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c	28c	25c-27c
No. 2 Nor.	91 1/2	95	88 1/2	Good export steers	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.75	No. 1 dairy	26c	26c	23c
No. 3 Nor.	84 1/2	90	85 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.75	Good round lots	23c	23c	21c-22c
No. 4	78 1/2	84 1/2		Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	4.25-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	68 1/2	73 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	56 1/2	66 1/2		Best fat cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.40	Subject to candling	28c	28c	28c
Feed	57 1/2	64 1/2		Medium Cows	3.40-3.75	3.40-3.75	3.65-3.85	Potatoes			
Cash Oats			Cannery			Per bushel					
No. 2 C.W.	37	38	33	Best bulls	2.25-3.50	2.25-3.50	3.25-3.75		70c	65c	75c-80c
Cash Barley			Common and medium bulls			Milk and Cream					
No. 3	66			Best stockers and feeders	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)			
Cash Flax			Light stockers			Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)					
No. 1 N.W.			220	Choice veal calves	5.00-5.50	5.75-6.50	4.50-5.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)			
Wheat Futures			Common to medium calves			Best milkers and springers (each)					
November		98 1/2		Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55		Live Poultry			
December	94 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		Chickens	12c	12c	11c
May (old style)	98 1/2	98 1/2	96	Hogs			Fowl	9c	9c	8c	
May (new style)	98	97 1/2		Choice hogs	7.75	\$8.00	8.00-8.25	Old Roosters	9c	9c	5c
Oats Futures			Rough sows			Ducks					
November		39 1/2		Stags	5.75-7.50	5.75-7.50	6.50-7.50	Geese	10c	10c	10c
December	37 1/2	38 1/2	33 1/2	Sheep and Lambs			Turkeys	14c	14c	16c	
May	40 1/2	40 1/2	37 1/2	Choice lambs			Hay (per ton)				
Flax Futures			Best killing sheep			No. 1 Wild					
November	1	73 1/2		Choice lambs	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00	5.25-6.00	No. 2 Wild	\$8	\$9	\$13-\$14
December	1	72 1/2	224	Best killing sheep	4.00-4.50	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$12	\$13	\$18
May			233								

HART-PARR "2-60" GAS TRACTOR



A Modern Farm Horse for Large Farms

SPECIFICATIONS

CYLINDERS. Two horizontal cylinders, 10 inch bore, 15 inch stroke. Speed, 300 r.p.m. A long stroke, moderate speed motor—the most efficient kind, and the one that wears longest. Cylinder heads hemispherical in shape and cast with the rest of cylinder, hence no packed joints. Valve cages ground to seats—no packing there.

CRANK SHAFT. A pressed steel forging, of high tensile strength, annealed and oil tempered, tough and dependable. Diameter of crank shaft in the bearings, 4 inches; diameter of crank pins, 4 1/2 inches. Crank shaft offset 2 inches from centre line of cylinders, adding to the efficiency of engine, decreasing wear of cylinders and pistons, and making engine very easy to start.

GEARS. Every gear of steel or semi-steel; we use no cast iron gearing. Planetary reverse gears are drop forged with machine cut teeth. Our Planetary reverse makes it possible to use a single operating lever—the only way it can be done.

BEARINGS. Main crank shaft bearings and crank pin bearings made in the form of half bushings (easily replaceable) and of a special composition of high grade babbitt, copper and aluminum; one of the best anti-friction metals and exceedingly tough. All other bearings of the best grade of babbitt or phosphor bronze.

LUBRICATION. Force feed lubrication to cylinders, connecting rods and crank shaft bearings, besides spray lubrication in enclosed crank case. Force feed lubrication to gear train.

DRIVING WHEELS. 66 inch diameter, 24 inch face. Our wave

form driver cleats make the bearing power of these wheels equivalent to a 32-inch width wheel of the usual construction. The only perfect driver cleat for use on plowed ground for discing and seeding. Wheels built up entirely of steel, cleats rivetted to tyre. The most substantial, satisfactory driving wheel built. Rear axle 5 inch diameter of open hearth steel.

CONNECTING RODS. Steel drop forgings of I section. Studs for caps of 1 inch Vanadium steel.

IGNITION. Dual systems of "Jump Spark" ignition. Dry batteries and "Single Spark" induction coils, for starting. A high grade magneto with specially designed coils, for regular work. A switch between enables you to use either system—between the two you always have a good spark—this means good power at all times.

RATINGS. Guaranteed to easily deliver 60 brake horse power. Every engine tested to over 60 brake horse power before leaving the works; and certified test record furnished with it. At the draw-bar it will easily do the work of 25 to 30 horses. We rate our tractors conservatively so that our customers always find they do better than we claim for them.

RATE OF TRAVEL. 2.3 miles per hour. Compare this with the 1 3/4 and 2 miles per hour of other gas tractors and consider what this higher rate of travel means when plowing on loose, loamy soil, or discing, seeding and harvesting. Remember that what counts is the number of acres you plow daily, not how many plows you pull.

REMEMBER OUR SQUARE DEAL POLICY

One Price to Everyone—\$2,850—f.o.b. Portage la Prairie

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Read the specifications, compare them with what others are offering, and you will see that we give you much more for your money than you can get elsewhere. We can do this because we build thousands of them in the most up-to-date plant of its kind.

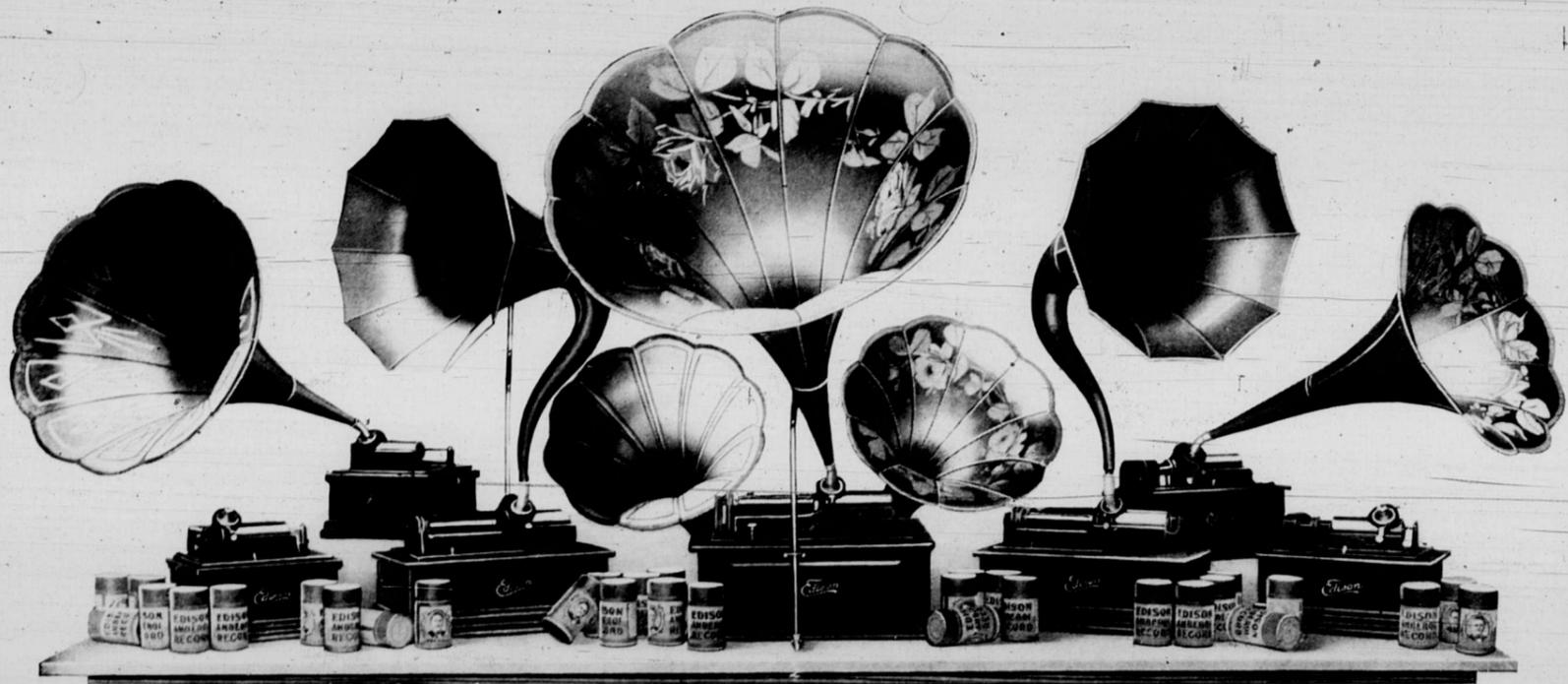
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