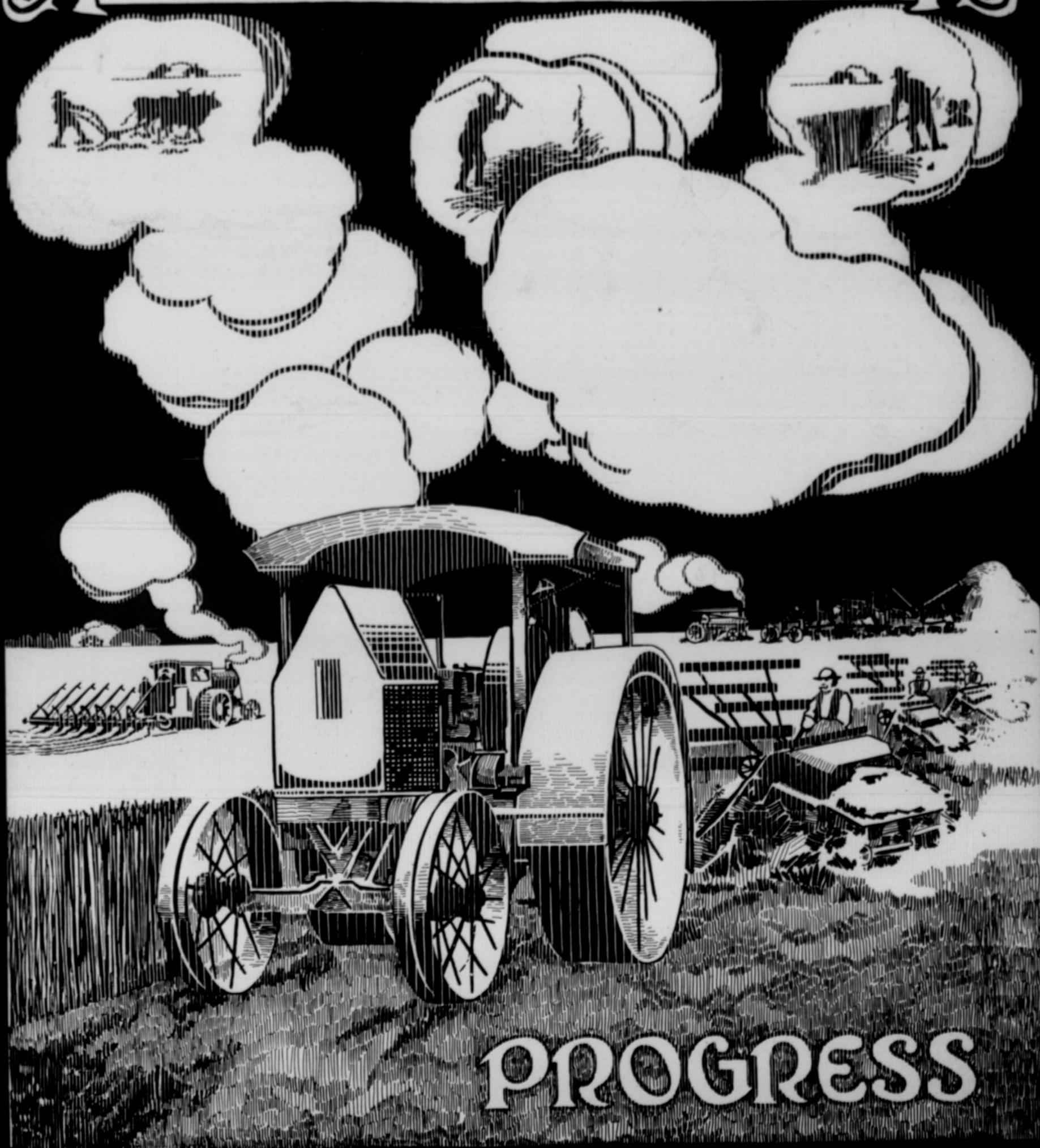


THE FARMER'S GUIDE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1912



PROGRESS

Rebuilt Typewriter SALE

All High-Class Standard Machines and much below cost

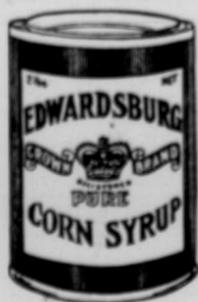
You may have your choice of the following high-class Standard Typewriters, thoroughly rebuilt. The price is about one quarter the original cost in many instances

<i>Terms:</i>	Smith Premier, No. 2 and No. 4	at \$30.00
<i>Five per cent off for cash</i>	Remingtons, No. 6-7 and No. 8	" 30.00
	Jewetts	" 25.00
	New Century	" 25.00
	Densmore	" 22.50
	Faysholes	" 20.00
	Remingtons, No. 2 and No. 5	" 15.00
	Williams	" 15.00
	Bennett Junior	" 10.00
	Underwoods, No. 4 and No. 5	" 75.00
	Remingtons, No. 10 and No. 11	" 60.00
	Monarchs, No. 2	" 60.00
	L. C. Smiths, No. 2	" 60.00
	Underwood, No. 1	" 55.00
	Royals	" 50.00
	Empires	" 35.00
	Olivers	" 30.00
	Sholes Visible	" 25.00

These machines are guaranteed against defects in workmanship and material for one year. It will pay you to act quickly as these values will be readily taken advantage of.

United Typewriter Co. of Manitoba Limited
179 McDermot Ave. East, Winnipeg

The Soft, Creamy, Deliciousness of



Crown Brand Corn Syrup

Will irresistably appeal to every member of the family when served with Buckwheat and Griddle Cakes, Biscuits, etc.

It is so Pure, Wholesome and Stimulating

Children like Crown Brand best,—and it's good for them,—it promotes their growth in strength and health. They can eat as much as they like of "Crown Brand."

ASK YOUR GROCER for "CROWN BRAND"

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO LIMITED
MONTREAL—CARDINAL—TORONTO—BRANTFORD—VANCOUVER

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG ESTABLISHED 1844
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 2,175,000
Total Assets, over \$9,000,000

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Corydon Avenue Logan Avenue
North End Postage Avenue
Sargent Avenue



Head Office, Winnipeg

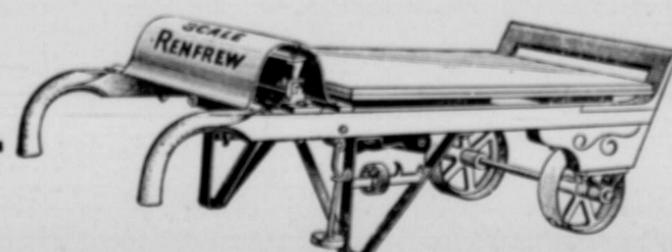
SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Alton, Arcola, Asquith, Bounty, Buchanan, Calvi, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Gull Lake, Herbert, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luss, Lund, Macklin, Maple Creek, Marysville, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moorhead, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Strassburg, Swift Current, Simpson, Sintaluta, Southey, Tessier, Theodore Togo, Tompkins, Vanguard, Viceroy, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Winthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia

ALBERTA—Airdrie, Ait, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Parkburg, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Enderby, Hazelton, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Telkwa, Vancouver—City Heights, Cordova St., Fairview, Granville and Robson St., Main St., Mount Pleasant, Vernon, Victoria. Over 200 Branches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Agents and Correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States.
LONDON, ENG., BRANCH: No. 51 THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.
A general Banking business transacted.
WINNIPEG BRANCH: D. M. NEEVE, Manager

"Wheel the Scale to What You Want to Weigh"



THE "RENFREW" HANDY TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE

Saves Money for Farmers and Dairymen

THOUSANDS of farmers are losing money yearly through the inaccuracy of their scales. It was to protect farmers against these losses that the "Renfrew" Truck scale was designed and built. And it does protect them—by being absolutely accurate. Gives the farmer all his profits on everything he sells by weight. Saves for him time and labor—simply wheel the scale to what you want to weigh. Weighs anything from one pound to 2,000 lbs.—and weighs it right. To verify these statements

Mail Coupon NOW for our Free Booklet

"The Profit in the last ounce." It tells in an interesting way about the business side of farming,—and how money is saved with a "RENFREW" Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

The Renfrew Scale Company
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Saskatoon, Western Distributors Co. Ltd.
Calgary - - - Reynolds & Jackson
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MAIL NOW!
COUPON
Please send me, free of charge, booklet "The Profit in the Last Ounce."
Name _____
Address _____
The Renfrew Scale Co., Renfrew, Ont.

'Cross Canada in a Reo

TRAIL BLAZED FOR NATIONAL "ALL-RED" HIGHWAY



TRANSCONTINENTAL AUTOMOBILE RUNS are now of not unusual occurrence in the United States. Because road difficulties have been charted—the determining factor there is speed.

The first transcontinental run across Canada was essentially one of ENDURANCE. More so when it is known that a boy of 23 was at the wheel, who did not even know the geography of the country—without a chart, or directions—who had to meet all the great difficulties of the trip, far surpassing those of any other part of the world, blindly, and overcome them at their worst by sheer sturdiness of this ordinary stock car alone.

What does this run mean to YOU—who desire a car for everyday use?

It means—that in a Reo—there is the positive assurance of mechanical and structural reliability—minimum upkeep—adaptability to all—no matter how unusual—road conditions. If an ordinary stock Reo car stood a Canadian transcontinental trip it would surely meet any test that you can put it to

What does it mean to the man who has already bought a car?

It again means—that the

Reo is the Car of Experience

Send your name and address for the Illustrated Book that tells of the trip. Read how the sturdy little REO ploughed the treacherous muskeg and pertinacious gumbo. How bridges were improvised, how chasms were block and tackled, and how triumphantly she dipped her wheels in the Pacific, 4,200 miles to the good—with mechanism perfect and running as smooth as the "purr of a contented kitten."

The edition is limited, so send early.

REO records are records of "reliability," and if you sum up every quality desired in a car, they are expressed in that word "reliability." \$1,750 f.o.b. St. Catharines, Ontario.

REO MOTOR CAR CO.

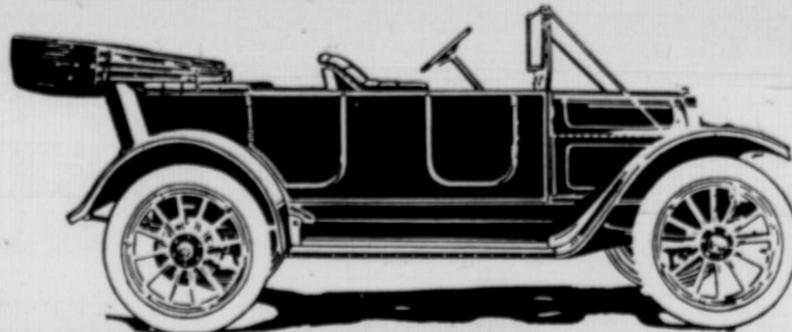
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ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Reo 1913 Touring Car

"Is the last word"—in automobile construction. Rational—reason why—left side drive—no irksome, awkward levers—all controls in the centre of the car—the handle like a cane, right at driver's hand, where a movement of only three inches each of four ways shifts every gear. The famous Gray & Davis Electric Starter, lamps and dynamo are installed.

Here is the car of the "automobile man." The car—if not bought first—is surely bought after a man has paid for his so-called "automobile experience."



Reo 1913 Touring Car

REO SALES CO.

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How a Great Modern Institution Centralizes the Products of Ten Large Plants in One Selling Organization and Distributes Through Retail Implement Dealers the Largest Line of Farm Machinery in the World



NOW the FARMER can have the EMERSON name and reputation behind every implement he buys.

The EMERSON Service and guarantee can now be obtained on every implement the farmer uses.

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BRANCH EXCLUSIVE OF

HOUSES FOREIGN BRANCHES



Sold by 12,000 Retail Implement Dealers to **Over Eight Million Farmers**

We Want to Send Catalogs and Information to Every Farmer

Mail This Coupon **TODAY!**

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., 168 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send free catalogs on _____

Name _____

Address _____

There is an old saying:—

Organization

*is the key to
power*

“The rich will do most anything in the world to help the poor, but get off their backs.”

The tillers of the soil and the producers are carrying the burden of the rest of the world on their shoulders and the great question is: How are they going to get from under the load?

There is no known case in history which would lead us to believe that they will come down voluntarily. They might be shaken off by a revolution, but that method is too hideous to be thought of in this age of enlightenment. They might wiggle out, one by one, from under it by simply becoming producers to meet their own needs as consumers; and if enough people deserted the struggle and crawled from under their burdens, their problems would be solved as certainly as if the social system which oppresses them were forcibly removed; but our civilization would disappear.

The only remaining solution of the problem is Organization and Co-operation. The moneyed class are using that method to keep their present seat on the farmer's back. Then why should not every farmer join his own organization and co-operate with his fellow farmers in a great upheaval—*echo answers, "WHY"*

Co-operation

*is the gateway
to freedom*

You can do it by increasing the capital and shipping your Grain to

—The—

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA FARMERS ADDRESS
CALGARY OFFICE

Calgary, Alta.

An Advertisement by the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway

IN DISPOSING of the large acreage of farm lands which it still holds, the Canadian Pacific Railway is legally hampered by no restrictions whatever. If it so desired the Company could sell this land to any one—to those whose former environment or standards of living would make them absolutely undesirable citizens of Western Canada; to those who could never be progressive citizens of the Empire. But the officials of the Canadian Pacific realize that they owe a duty to the people already resident in the Canadian West and to those who shall come after them. The management has decided that these lands must and shall be peopled with men, women and children who will develop them—not only this, but with people who possess morals and ideals of the same high level as those of the great Anglo-Saxon race.

As far as is possible, the speculative element will be eliminated in the sale of this land. The Canadian Pacific desires to sell land to those who will reside upon it and cultivate it. These instructions have been given to the immense sales force of the Company in Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Europe. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company would rather withdraw from sale every acre of this land than to sell it to those who do not intend to make it produce and add to the prosperity of the Nation. The Department of Natural Resources is not a land selling but a colonization organization in every sense of the word.

The above is a declaration of principles on the part of the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway.

A few of the policies which the Company has in force to attract the best class of immigration to Canada are outlined below:

LONG TERMS FOR PAYMENT—All lands held by the Company are sold on ten year terms of payment, interest at the low rate of six per cent. per annum. For actual settlers the second and all subsequent payments on the land are set forward one year. Never yet has the Company foreclosed on a farmer making any sort of an effort to get on his feet.

IMPROVED FARMS PROJECT—Realizing that the best class of agriculturist in Great Britain and Ireland is in no sense a pioneer, the Company improves farms in Western Canada, placing them in such condition that the new arrival can take up residence and immediately start farming. These are sold at the price of the raw land plus actual cost of improvements; the whole is payable in ten years, interest at six per cent. per annum.

LOAN TO SETTLERS POLICY—This policy is designed especially for the benefit of the renting farmer in the United States. This class contains some of the best farmers on the continent, who, on account of the high rents they are paying, would never be able to have a place of their own. All have some cash and the necessary farm implements and live stock. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company makes them the following proposition:—If you are a married man and a practical farmer, if you can get together sufficient cash to make a first payment on a piece of C.P.R. land and get your family, implements, household goods and live stock to that land, we will make a loan to the extent of \$2,000 for building you a house and barn, drilling a well, fencing the land and making other improvements, at six per cent. interest payable in ten years.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company does not for a moment propose to let its help to the settler stop when that settler is placed on the land. Through many channels, but especially through the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Branches, aid and advice is gratuitously extended Western Canadian farmers.

In its campaign for the advancement of agriculture the Company takes as a fundamental principle, that none save a diversified or so-called "mixed" system of farming will bring the Canadian Prairies to their highest and most economical production. Every effort is being made to turn the Western farmer from the one-crop "soil mining" system to methods involving the growing on every farm of fodders, grains, vegetables, roots and live stock. A number of the policies in force in this campaign are outlined below; true, some of these are

at present confined to limited areas, but they are the forerunners of greater development plans that will eventually cover the entire West.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS—In addition to several supply farms which are also used for purposes of demonstration, the Canadian Pacific has this year established twenty-five new demonstration farms—five in Manitoba, ten in Saskatchewan and ten in Alberta—for the sole design of proving that there is a greater cash return from a farm operated under mixed farming methods than from one operated on the one-crop system. Absolutely correct accounts of all expenditures and receipts will be kept and will, when the farms have been in operation one year, be open for inspection. The managers of these farms are at all times willing and anxious to extend gratuitous information to all who desire it.

AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIONS—This year the Canadian Pacific has under way competitions with prize lists that total nearly five thousand dollars in cash. This money is furnished by the C.P.R. exclusively; the competitions cover a large field and are for tree planting, various agricultural contests and steer feeding. But this is just a start. Contemplated contests will cover the entire Canadian West.

MIXED FARMING DEMONSTRATION TRAINS—In Manitoba and Alberta the Company, in conjunction with the provincial Departments of Agriculture, runs agricultural demonstration trains which stop at practically all stations and instruction is given the farmers of the district in better methods of agriculture. The best agricultural experts obtainable are on the trains.

EGG CIRCLES—In the Irrigation Block, the Company has established egg circles, taking all eggs sent in by the farmers and paying cash for them. The price given is in excess of that offered by other purchasers.

PURCHASE OF CREAM—In order to encourage dairying and kindred operations, the Company, at several of its farms, has installed creameries. They take all milk sent in by farmers in the district, paying therefor the highest cash price and turning back the skim milk for feeding purposes.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK—This fall, as a start in wider operations of the same sort, cattle, hogs and sheep have been supplied, in certain districts to farmers having a quantity of feed but lacking money for the purchase of live stock. Many a farmer will thus be able to realize a fine profit on low grade grain that otherwise would have to be disposed of at a low price.

The Company supplies these animals at actual cost, taking payment after the next year's harvest. As an aid in this work, receiving stations are being constructed at various points.

BULLS FOR SERVICE—High grade bulls will be placed at various points, in charge of some progressive farmer. The only charge for service will be the negligible one of fifty cents, which will go to the caretaker to remunerate him for his work.

CO-OPERATIVE CIRCLES—The Company will interest itself in the formation of circles among farmers for the co-operative breeding, care, feeding and marketing of live stock.

MARKET PRICES AND FREIGHT RATES—The Company contemplates the employment of an expert who will concern himself with live stock prices on the various markets and freight rates from, and car service at country points, assuring himself that shippers are getting a fair deal in every way.

ADVICE AND INSTRUCTION—A carefully selected corps of inspectors is being gotten together whose duty it will be to visit farmers and advise them in their agricultural operations. These will be trained, practical men, specialists in their particular lines. In addition, articles and pamphlets of instruction will be issued, treating subjects of interest to every farmer of Western Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
CALGARY, ALBERTA



**We offer a
Tractor**

**Built to
Last**

**The
First
Operation
of the Year**

**Runs on
Kerosene
or Low Grade
Distillate or
Gasoline**

Spring Plowing—The first step towards the harvest of 1913. Get off to a good start with a **FAIRBANKS-MORSE Oil Tractor**. We build with a full knowledge of the exacting work required of them—hard, rough work and years of it.

To sow early—you must plow early. Early plowing is best done with a **Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor**. It develops full rated power and more on cheap fuel oils; has a surplus of power for emergencies; two speeds forward and one reverse all controlled by a **single lever**.

Points that count in Service

- High Efficiency** both in belt and traction work.
- All Parts Accessible**, yet fully protected from dust and dirt.
- Force Feed Lubrication**. A strong, long-life feature.
- Guaranteed**. Workmanship, materials and power delivering ability.
- Well Balanced Engine**. No racking of frame. No heavy strains on gears, shafts or bearings.
- Sheet Steel Radiator** with centrifugal pump —cools effectively with little water.
- Adjustable Spokes** in drive wheels.

**FAIRBANKS-MORSE
OIL TRACTOR**

**35
years**

**Engine
building
experience
behind
this Tractor.**

Our nearest office will promptly send catalogue upon request. It gives full description of both the 15-30 and the 30-60 Tractors, also letters from users telling of their experience. We invite and will gladly answer any questions you may wish to put.

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- GASOLINE ENGINES, all types, portable and stationary, 1 to 500 H.P.
- BINDER ENGINES, adapted to all makes of Binders
- MARINE ENGINES, 2 and 4 cycle, 1 to 6 cylinders
- HAND AND POWER PUMPS for every purpose
- TRUCK AND PITLESS WAGON SCALES

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MONTREAL ST. JOHN OTTAWA TORONTO
VANCOUVER VICTORIA

**Made in
3
sizes**

Send this **COUPON** to our nearest office.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., Limited
Mail free Catalogue of your

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Good Books That Last for Years and Grow Dearer with Age

OLD FAVORITES

Books that have lived long because of their intrinsic worth. Some of them have been the source of laughter, tears and many hours of quiet amusement to several generations of readers.

You can't make a mistake in choosing your gift book from such a worthy company.

OLIVER TWIST.—One of Charles Dickens' best books. It is a thrilling adventure to follow young Oliver in his varied experiences in Fagin's den of iniquity, to see how a woman of the underworld struggles to keep the boy out of harm's way and to trace to the tragic end the life story of Fagin and his comrades. This book is handsomely bound in cloth and decorated with a graceful design by a clever artist. Price 70c

LITTLE MINISTER.—As quaint a little Scotch story as ever was written and one that is generally beloved both by people who hail from the land of the heather and those who don't. Beautifully and durably bound in cloth with a daintily decorated cover it will make a gift to gladden the heart of one of Scotia's sons or daughters. Price..... 70c

THE TALE OF TWO CITIES.—A thrilling story of the French Revolution that will fascinate all boys and thousands of girls, to say nothing of men and women. An old story it is, but one that never wears out. The suspense in it is just as intense and the story as entrancing as the day it was set down by that famous author Charles Dickens. The price of it, done up in a neat cloth binding, is 70c

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.—An old-fashioned book that is perennially new because human nature is the same the world over and in every decade. Few girls ever read *The Mill on the Floss* without feeling that the little girl under Maggie Tulliver's pinafore was themselves. It is a great book, riding high and dry on the top of the wave of popular fiction that has nearly submerged the modern world. Price, richly bound in cloth 70c

BESIDE THE BONNIE BEIAR BUSH.—A Scotch story that has been read and acted in many parts of the world. It portrays the stern relentlessness of the Scotch character along with its humor and intensity of feeling. If you are ever inclined to feel sad over the unforgetting character of the father and his hardness to his daughter Posty appears on the scene and relieves the situation. All the characters who move through this story are vital human beings whom the author has brought to life for us. The price of this book, in a good cloth binding, is only 35c

A WINDOW IN THRUMS.—Through a window in Thrums life is seen as life is, and not decorated with any other charm than that of simple truth prettily told. Nevertheless we venture to say that you will like every chapter of *A Window in Thrums* and that it will help to pass pleasantly many idle hours. Those who have read other works from the pen of J. M. Barrie will expect a treat, and they will not be disappointed. Well and serviceably bound in cloth and clearly printed and all for a copy 35c

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.—John Halifax has been a household word for many years, but he is none the less popular for that. Gentleman he is called in a pretty play on the word, and a thorough gentleman he is as you will see who read this charming story. Children like it quite as well as grown people, and both are apt to lose themselves entirely in its delightful pages. Bound staunchly and attractively in cloth and well printed, the price is 70c

JANE EYRE.—Jane Eyre created a sensation at the time it was written. Charlotte Bronte so emphatically called a spade a spade and yet she made out of her collection of plain facts such an interesting romance that the world of conventional fiction sat up and rubbed its eyes, so to speak. Up to that time there had been no such book as *Jane Eyre* written, and to this day though many have been fashioned along the same lines it is reckoned a classic. Handsomely bound in cloth 70c

TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST.—The very title suggests briny seas, storms on the mighty deep with adventures in strange lands to boot. But conjure up the most delightful of nautical stories and you still will not be disappointed when you read this book, which has seen in its time many sea tales come and go. Neatly bound and printed and sent out in a dainty box all ready to give. Price..... 70c

USEFUL BOOKS AT EACH 25c

Here is a capital list of useful books. Note the great variety of subjects. Millions of these books are being sold. Our price, 25c; or four for \$1.00, post free.

- The A B C Guide to Music.
- The Complete Debater's Manual.
- Brown's Business Letter Writer.
- North's Book of Love Letters; How to Write Them.
- Practical Etiquette, and Society Guide.
- The Standard Perfection Poultry Book.
- Photography Self Taught.
- Hederson's Modern House Building.
- Choice Dialect Stage Jokes.
- Irish Wit and Humor.
- Conundrums and Riddles.
- Negro Minstrel's Stump Speeches.
- Toasts and After Dinner Speeches.
- Modern Dance Call Book and Dancing Master.
- Zancig's New Complete Palmistry.
- The Gypsy Witch Dream Book.
- Card Tricks—How to Do Them.
- How to Tell Fortunes by Cards.
- Gypsy Fortune Teller and Dream Book.
- Practical Ventriloquism.

If this coming Christmas is as cold as many of its predecessors have been, thousands of shut-in folk will be glad of a new and interesting book to brighten the leisure hours at Christmastide.

Moreover, a book is a year-long and often a life-long friend, carrying with it through the days pleasant remembrance of the donor.

So if you are troubled about the gift problem let this page of book news help you to a happy solution of the vexed question.

Any of the books listed on this page will be supplied by The Grain Growers' Guide, postpaid, at the moderate prices quoted below.

KEEP OUT OF LAWSUITS

The most popular layman's law book in Canada is Anger's **DIGEST OF CANADIAN MERCANTILE LAWS.** It gives the banking and business laws of all the Canadian provinces. Covers the ground thoroughly. Tells how to draw up legal documents, deeds, mortgages, wills, etc., 300 pages. Full cloth; post free, for \$2.50

SECRET REMEDIES

If you knew the contents of most patent medicines and pills, you wouldn't use them. The British Medical Association has officially given the whole bunco business away in a book it has issued entitled **SECRET REMEDIES AND WHAT THEY CONTAIN.** No wonder patent medicine and pill makers soon become millionaires. Will send the book, post paid, for 50c

The Leading Copyright books

A ROMANCE OF BILLY GOAT HILL. Alice Hegan Rice's New Book. Price.....\$1.25
Her other books, **MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH, LOVEY MARY and SANDY,** each nice cloth bindings, at.....60c

THE BLACK CREEK STOPPING HOUSE by Nellis McClung (just out); price.....\$1.00
Her other books, **SOWING SEEDS IN DANNY and THE SECOND CHANGE,** nice cloth editions, price, each60c

CORPORAL CAMERON, Ralph Connor's new book. A tale of the Mounted Police. Nice cloth edition. Price\$1.20
His other books, formerly \$1.25, now sold at, each60c

1. *The Sky Pilot*; 2. *Black Rock*; 3. *The Prospector*; 4. *The Foreigner*; 5. *Glengarry School Days*; 6. *Man from Glengarry*; 7. *The Doctor*.

PICKANOCK.—A tale of settlement days in Older Canada, by Berta Heeney. Here's a new Canadian book by a true son of Canada. Like Ralph Connor, Mr. Heeney is one of Winnipeg's popular clergymen, being rector of St. Luke's Church. Winnipeg book-sellers ordered over 1,000 copies in advance of publication. The book will speak for itself. Handsome cloth edition; post paid to any address in the world. Price\$1.25

The other best books of 1912 are: **THE LADY MARRIED,** sequel to *The Lady of the Decoration*; price \$1.10 or the two books, post paid for\$2.00

THE LOST WORLD, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle\$1.30
THE STREETS OF ASCALON, by Robert W. Chambers; illustrated by Gibson.....\$1.35

THE ARMCHAIR AT THE INN, by F. Hopkinson Smith; illustrated.....\$1.35
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THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.....\$1.00

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DAYS OFF, FISHING SKETCHES.
THE BLUE FLOWER.
THE RULIN FASSION.
LITTLE RIVERS.
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THE BIRD'S CHRISTMAS CAROL.—If you have never read this wonderful prose-poem by Kate Douglas Wiggin you have missed a treat. Give it to one of the little folk for a Christmas present and then sit down by the lamplight Christmas night and read to them the sweet, human, tender story of the Bird family. If you don't love it almost as well as the little folk do it will be a miracle, and on days when the world hasn't wagged well with you you will come back to it and read it again and again. Handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated 55c

MARTIN RATTLER.—Boys revel in this book. It is all about jungles and the various animals and birds of the tropical forest. Martin takes you right along with him until you can fairly smell the foliage and see the bright plumed creatures flitting in and out between the leaves. It is the sort of a book that every boy with a spark of life and go to him will rejoice in. Price..... 30c

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Every child within reach of civilization has heard of Uncle Tom's Cabin, but lest there be some homes that it has not yet reached we make mention of it here. A story of slavery days, the adventures are of a kind to make one's hair rise on end, and many fascinating hours for many thousands of readers are tucked away between its two covers. The price of it, well bound in cloth, is only 30c

UNCLE REMUS.—That Uncle Remus is the prince of story tellers any boy or girl will agree who has ever read one of the quaint animal stories he is supposed to have related. In a century of story-makers there has been only one Uncle Remus, and he has won for himself such a warm spot in the hearts of boys and girls that the book called by his name is always to be found in the front of the bookcase and has a well thumbed cover. Handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Price 30c

GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES.—Generations of children have had good reason to bless our friend Grimm for his inimitable fairy tales. The impossible adventures he leads them through are so wonderful that we would hate to think of any little folk being cheated out of these delightful stories. Mothers whose little ones have a habit of demanding bed-time tales will find this a handy book of reference. In a neat cloth binding with numbers of illustrations the price is 30c

KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER.—This book, one of fairland's prettiest tales, will always be a favorite in the children's library. All the little folk who haven't read *The King of the Golden River* will revel in it, and those who have will love to read it over and over again, and we might mention in passing that the mothers who provide such interesting reading matter for their children on story days will find the care of having them shut up in the house greatly lessened. Price 30c

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Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

QUEEN OPPOSES EASIER DIVORCE

London, Nov. 29.—Queen Mary has taken strong action in reference to the recent report of the divorce commission. The Queen is opposed to divorce under any conditions, and is greatly annoyed by the terms of the majority report.

At present, according to the English law, divorce is obtainable by a husband only if the wife is guilty of adultery, and is obtainable by the wife only if the husband is guilty of adultery and cruelty as well.

Majority Favor Freer Divorce

A majority of the commissioners recommended the granting of a divorce on a number of other grounds—insanity and habitual drunkenness, while the minority, which included the Archbishop of York, practically advised that the only alteration in the existing law should be to put the two sexes on an equality regarding the grounds for divorce, and opposed the extension of facilities for either.

It is customary for the government in due course to introduce a bill with the object of giving legislative effect to the majority report of a royal commission, when, as is usually the case, the commissioners are not unanimous, but the Queen is firmly resolved to do her best to prevent the majority report of the divorce commission being made the basis for a new law. She has the church on her side, and, in spite of a steady movement, while both the Times and the church are still great powers in the land.

Queen's Clever Stroke

The Queen, not content with having the church on her side, made up her mind to win over the press also, and by a clever stroke, succeeded in getting what is still the most important newspaper in the world, and another newspaper enjoying the largest circulation in the country, to espouse the cause of the minority.

This was done by letting Lord Northcliffe know what she thought about the situation, and as Lord Northcliffe owns "The Daily Mail" and has a controlling interest in "The Times" the matter was readily arranged. The Times, to show its enthusiasm for the minority report, broke down all precedent and tradition by printing it verbatim as a special supplement, while both the Times and the Daily Mail vigorously supported its recommendations in their editorial columns.

In all the circumstances, therefore, it is extremely unlikely that any bill will be introduced in Parliament framed on the recommendation of the majority report.

DAVID RAILTON NOMINATED

Qu'Appelle, Sask., Nov. 18.—David Railton, the prominent grain grower and business man of Sintaluta, Sask., was the unanimous choice of a representative Liberal conference held here on Saturday, November 16, to contest the riding of South Qu'Appelle in the approaching bye-election made necessary by the appointment of Hon. F. W. G. Haultain as Chief Justice for Saskatchewan. It will be remembered that Mr. Railton nearly succeeded in defeating Mr. Haultain at the provincial elections last July. Mr. Railton was heartily received and in a brief speech of acceptance promised, if elected, to further legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Regina, Nov. 27.—Nominations today for South Qu'Appelle resulted in David Railton being nominated as Liberal, and Joseph Glenn, Conservative.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

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Gerald J. Lively

Mr. Gerald J. Lively, who is becoming well known to The Guide readers as the poet of the Western farmers, has had a remarkable varied career. Born thirty-five years ago in Sussex, England, he caught from his surroundings the daring spirit of the early English adventurers. Barely had he reached his fifteenth year when he shipped before the mast on a little 200 ton barque, sailing from Cardiff

to the Straits of Magellan. The voyage took four months and was as rough as it was long. The young sailor was not fascinated by the life—he had fallen in with, but did not abandon the sea without trying a turn on a schooner engaged in the South American coasting trade. One day, as the ship was passing the Magellan coast, whatever lure of the sea remained, died within him and he left the ship resolving to try sheep farming for a change. That was in the early nineties. In the dozen years following we find him turning his hand and his abilities to this rather bewildering array of callings: shepherd, broncho-buster, cow ranching, cow-freighter, packer, sheep ranching, horse ranching, ostrich hunting, trading with Indians and gold prospecting. In 1899 he went

to England with a cargo of 3,000 sheep to be marketed. November, of the same year, found him in Cape Town, and the South African war breaking out at this time, he joined the South African Light Horse and was in time for General Buller's engagement at Colenso. His troop accompanied Buller throughout his whole campaign, including Spion Kop, Pieter's Hill and other engagements



GERALD J. LIVELY

leading up to the relief of Ladysmith. Lively won the distinction of being mentioned in despatches by General Buller for special bravery and received the coveted decoration of the Queen's medal and six bars. After the war he returned to South America and took up ranching with his brothers. In 1902 he was engaged by the Argentine Government as guide for the King's Arbitration Commission on the Chilino-Argentino Frontier. About six years ago he was ordered, on account of his health, to leave Argentine and come to Western Canada. Since then he has been farming a half section at Islay, Alta., and has been prominent in the U.F.A. work and other movements tending to the betterment of the farmers' welfare.

The Guide

By GERALD J. LIVELY

The dark Egyptian night
Of ignorance and greed
Lay o'er us like a blight.
The people in their need
Asked for a sign or word
To help them in their stress;
"Show us the way, O Lord,
From out the wilderness."

From out the wilderness
Of trickery and fraud,
Where Power to oppress
Stalks shamelessly abroad.
Where all the hosts of sept
And party swing the sword,
Where justice long has slept
And privilege is lord.

The only lights we saw
Were held by clown or knave,
Our eyes like moths to draw
Away from Freedom's grave.
A fickle, flickering fire,
A fitful, faithless flame
That danced above the mire,
A will-o-wisp of shame.

They fled the yellow fire
With records of ill-fame,
With works of wrong and ire,
And deeds without a name.
They fanned the flames of hate,
They nursed the sparks of lust,
They lit throughout the state
The beacons of distrust.

They 'wildered all our ways
With cressets of the creeds,
Poured oil upon the blaze
Pressed from Dissension's seeds.
And darker grew the night
Till Faith herself was dead,
With all the friends of right
And almost Hope had fled.

Yet when we reached despair
The welcome dawning came,
A light of promise fair
Kindled at truth's own flame.
It shone across the night
To show us liberty,
The burning rays of right,
The fires of equity.

It shines across our way
To guide us to our end,
Turning the night to day,
Shining on foe and friend.
It lights the darkest hour,
Its bright refulgence glows,
Fed by truth's own power
And Freedom's dynamos.

Steadfast its beam, and strong,
A Searchlight in the sky,
It sears the shades of wrong
And silhouettes each lie.
Held by no gold grimed hand,
Swung by no swaying creed,
It stands, and keeps its stand
And is a Guide indeed.

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

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

LAND VALUE TAXATION FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Sask., Nov. 29.—Abolition of local improvement districts and the compulsory application of a single tax on land values in rural municipalities, are the features of a bill introduced by Hon. George Langley, which passed its second reading in the Saskatchewan Legislature today.

This legislature is unanimously in favor of the principle of land value taxation. Several members objected to the abolition of local improvement districts, but not one expressed anything but entire agreement with the single tax policy.

Two years ago an act was passed making the adoption of land value taxation and the single tax optional with all municipalities. It was provided under the act that the transition from the taxation of improvements to the taxation of land values only, should be gradual, extending over a period of four years. Regina city availed itself of this option, and in two years the single tax will be in operation here. This year the tax on improvements is 30 per cent.; next year it will be 15, and the year after nothing.

Hon. Mr. Langley explained that hitherto a flat rate per acre had been levied in rural municipalities. Under his bill land will be taxed at its actual cash value, exclusive of any increase in value due to improvements by labor or capital. This single tax provision will go into effect in 1914. Next year assessors will be busy in all the rural municipalities estimating the actual land values of the territories comprised.

According to the other provision of the bill, local improvement districts, of which there are 90 in the province are to be transformed into rural municipalities, with the added powers of self-government.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.), white oats (4 lbs.), barley (5 lbs.), and field peas (5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail. Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected. Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. If two or more samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. Applications, for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.—(Signed by J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.)

News from Ottawa

Macdonald Election Charges, Reciprocity and Farmers' Loans Under Discussion

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The debate on the address has been under way all the week in the House of Commons, and will not come to a conclusion before next Tuesday, at the earliest, when an amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier condemning the Government for methods pursued in connection with the Macdonald and Richelieu bye-elections will be voted on. The amendment to the address, which constitutes a want of confidence motion declares: "That in the election of Macdonald and Richelieu there were practices calculated to terrorize and corrupt the electorate, which were connived at by ministers and which deserve the censure of the House."

The effect of this motion which was moved on Monday last has been to make the happenings in connection with the two elections the leading feature of the debate. All the known facts and charges in connection with the Macdonald contest have been placed on the records, both by way of affidavits and in narrative form. In regard to Richelieu the charges are not so serious, being confined to the allegation that Sir Rodolphe Forget, at the instance of Hon. Robert Rogers, attempted to bribe the constituency by the promise of a marine railway and other public works. A curious development in connection with the Richelieu case is that Mr. Rogers, who made the chief defence for the government, denies that he authorized the Montreal financial knight to make such a promise, and it is reported that the two have had a quarrel over the matter.

The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the government has not yet been able to give an adequate explanation of the arrests of innocent men in Macdonald. Mr. Rogers, in the course of his speech, declared that he was willing to take the responsibility for everything that happened. In view of this declaration the opposition will be all the more anxious to prove its charges. The defence of the minister of public works in a word was that the

advocates of wider markets were sore over their defeat and that in every case where an arrest had been made it was justified by the circumstances.

Premier Borden did not attempt to deal with the charges in detail, but seemed content to point to the fact that in recent years the Liberals had been guilty of election crimes.

Redistribution

Although as stated above Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment want of confidence motion in regard to the bye-elections had the effect of confining the debate this week largely to that topic other matters were dealt with, more particularly the navy and reciprocity. The Opposition leader made a vigorous protest because the Speech from the Throne made no mention of a redistribution bill. He was replied to by Premier Borden. After that the subject was not often referred to, in all probability because the Opposition proposes to move another amendment dealing exclusively with the question or else bring it up in some other way.

Sir Wilfrid in demanding a Redistribution bill this session said that it would no doubt be argued that it is sufficient to have the bill brought down before a general election, but that such is not the interpretation that has been given to this provision of the B.N.A. Act in the past. "It may be," he said, "the will or the pleasure of the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament at any time. There may be a crisis which may make this course advisable. Therefore it is necessary that the conditions under which elections must take place should be the same at all times. This has been the policy which has been followed after every census. Why, then, this exception? What is the sinister design which exists in the mind of the ministry when they actually contemplate not having the redistribution this session? I shall await what the Government have to say on this important subject. I assume they have today no

intention of performing what is an important constitutional duty. If I am wrong I shall be glad to know it, and it will be my duty to apologize, but if I am right the Government may expect to hear of the question again during the present session."

Premier Borden in his reply did not commit himself definitely as to the intentions of the Government, but in his brief reference to the matter left the general impression that the leader of the Opposition was right in assuming that it is not proposed to introduce a Redistribution bill this session. Sir Wilfrid, he said, was very much concerned about an anticipated crisis in the government, but he would do well to provide for any crisis which might arise in the ranks of his own party.

Parenthetically, it might here be remarked that the Prime Minister overlooked the very obvious fact that a crisis in the opposition ranks could in no way result in depriving Western Canada of its proper representation, while a government crisis resulting in an appeal to the country would have just that effect.

As I understand it," proceeded the Premier, "any redistribution measure cannot take effect until after the dissolution of Parliament. That is absolutely understood. I have under my hand a pretty careful statement of what has been done in that regard since the inception of Confederation, but I will take only one illustration. In 1901 there was a preliminary report of the census made on August 15, and the Redistribution bill was not assented to until October 26, 1903, twenty-six months afterwards. The report which we issued to the public was under the date of February 27, 1912; and if we put through the Redistribution bill by April, 1914, we shall have made as much progress as was made after the census of 1901." That was all the Premier had to say in regard to the matter, but in view of the fact that he had prepared himself with this defence it is a safe assumption that the government, for the moment at least, does not expect to introduce a Redistribution bill.

Reciprocity a Live Issue

It is understood that at the first Opposition caucus held this week the matter of the Liberal party's future attitude on the question of reciprocity was discussed and a practically unanimous

determination was reached to continue to advocate a policy of wider markets. This determination was given voice to in a number of speeches delivered this week, all in reply to a challenge made by Hon. W. T. White to declare their policy as to reciprocity and to tell what Canada had lost because of its defeat. Here are some of the answers given to Mr. White's question by Opposition members:—

Mr. Robert Cruise, Dauphin:—"I am more strongly in favor of reciprocity than I was two years ago. It is all very well for the representatives of the manufacturers to get up and ask for protection. They are the men who want protection. The farming industry is the most important industry that we have in this country. They are the men who should get legislation at first hand. They are the men who should have the markets of the world thrown open to them to allow them to get full value for their products."

F. B. Carvell, Carleton, N.B.:—"If Mr. White will have patience he will have the views of one member about reciprocity. I think he interjected this subject into the debate for another reason. I think in the halo of glory in which he lives, in holy Toronto, and surrounded as he is by his manufacturing magnates, his banking magnates, his commercial magnates, and his transportation magnates, he rather wants us to resurrect reciprocity, having the idea that it will be to his benefit. Now, let me tell him, that so far as this humble member of the opposition is concerned, I intend to resurrect reciprocity, and to talk reciprocity every time I get a chance, in the House and out of it, just as long as there is any possibility of obtaining it. Let me tell him that from my standpoint and the standpoint of millions of people in Canada reciprocity was good economically. In January, 1911, it was good economically, and in September, 1911; it is good economically today, and will be good economically always. I want to tell him that he is living, I believe, in a fool's paradise."

Subsequent to the writing of the above paragraph, or to be precise, at a late hour this (Friday) evening Geo. Fowler, Kings, N.B., challenged Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hugh Guthrie, in turn to say whether or not they still favored reciprocity. Their replies were:—

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ANOTHER RAID ON THE TREASURY

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 4th, 1912

THE MESSAGE OF CHRIST

In a few days Christendom will with one accord join in a paean of praise in honor of the child born in Bethlehem, near two thousand years ago. Do we realize why the nativity of this son of a humble carpenter cradled in a manger should after such a lapse of years be such a cause of rejoicing? The life led by the Saviour during the few years spent among His fellowmen, and the words of guidance He left for us before He made the great sacrifice still remain as a beacon to mankind. The significance of the Christmas festival would come to us more clearly if we could but in imagination conceive of the cheerlessness and hopelessness of this world were Christ and His message to be obliterated from our lives. Such a picture by its appalling contrast at once and most clearly gives us the true place which the message of Christ occupies in individual and national life. The Sermon on the Mount has successfully stood the test of the ages and remains today more securely than ever as the Star of abiding Hope. The message of Christ has brought man from the dark ages to the present age of comparative civilization. But we yet follow the Great Example at a great distance—too great a distance. Civilizations of the past founded on other principles than the Golden Rule, have one by one crumbled to decay. Those of today succeed in proportion as they follow the precepts of the Great Teacher. Many nations are struggling to follow the Divine teachings more closely, and it behoves the Canadian people to take to heart the story of Christian nations, and to see that in this respect our young nation does not lag behind, and it should ever be kept in mind, that the home is the nation.

CHRISTMAS EVERY DAY

Why can't every day be Christmas? Once a year, when Christmas comes around, we all with one accord bury our sordid natures and assume towards every fellow man an attitude of brotherly love. On Christmas Day old enmities are forgotten, selfishness disappears and the Golden Rule becomes the law of the land. And everyone is happier and better because the spirit of Christmas pervades his life and directs his actions. Then why cannot we be animated by the same spirit every day of the year? Of what avail is one day of unselfishness and generosity, if it is followed by three hundred and sixty-four days of greedy scheming? If a man took advantage of another's misfortune on Christmas day we should think he was too mean and contemptible to have a place in the community. It is true, nevertheless, that those whom the world calls successful men, have in the great majority of cases achieved their "success" by taking advantage of other people's necessities. Those who are most generous and good natured at Christmas time, often pay starvation wages, charge exorbitant rents and engineer combines that make food and clothing unnecessarily dear. They feed and clothe the poor on Christmas day, and prevent the same people from feeding and clothing themselves the rest of the year. The world would be a great deal happier and better if we could have a perpetual Christmas—not a Christmas of charity, but a Christmas of justice, truth and brotherly love.

When President-elect Wilson enters the White House he will find that he has the power to fill directly 10,839 government positions. What wouldn't some of our Canadian politicians give for a chance to shake this plum tree!

TO PURIFY OUR POLITICS

It is to be regretted that in providing for an investigation of the charges of corruption made by the Hon. Robert Rogers against the Saskatchewan Government Premier Scott did not provide for a judicial enquiry. The theory that a legislative committee of British Legislature, representing British people would ensure a just verdict is good on the surface but not in practice. The charge made by Mr. Rogers, if sustained, would be a vote of censure and want of confidence in the government. It is hardly to be conceived that where partisanship is as bitter and unreasoning as in this country that a legislative committee could be an unbiased jury. A somewhat similar case occurred in Manitoba a few years ago, when a charge was made against the Manitoba Government by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Premier Roblin at once provided for a legislative committee of enquiry, by which his government was promptly exonerated, but so far as the facts were concerned nobody ever knew whether or not Sir Wilfrid's charges were correct. Humiliating though it is to admit, this is practically the history of the legislative enquiries into matters vitally affecting governments, and it is probable that the Saskatchewan legislative enquiry will not convince the general public that Mr. Rogers' charges were groundless. If Mr. Scott had followed his own precedent when he appointed a commission of judges to investigate the charges against Hon. Mr. Calder, he would have been sure that the verdict rendered would command the confidence of the public.

By a strange coincidence on the same day that Premier Scott provided for an enquiry into Hon. Mr. Rogers' charges, Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons entered a charge of political corruption against Mr. Rogers in connection with the Macdonald by-election. There is not the slightest doubt that the Macdonald by-election was accompanied by outrageous violations of the principles of common justice on the part of the provincial authorities, when British citizens were imprisoned with no charge against them but merely for the purpose of intimidating voters to cast their ballots for the government candidate. Mr. Rogers' public addresses during the campaign throw upon him at least a moral responsibility for these outrages. But in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden called attention to the election outrages that occurred under Sir Wilfrid's government, and which were never properly investigated and the guilty parties punished. Mr. Borden's reply was hardly becoming of a statesman, but the record of Sir Wilfrid's government in similar matters does not leave him very firm ground to stand upon in urging for an investigation. Charges of political corruption from and against men in high positions are sufficiently common in Canada to demand impartial investigation. Guilty parties should be punished and likewise those who utter false and groundless charges for party purposes.

BANK ACT WILL BE AMENDED

The finance minister has announced to Parliament that the Bank Act will be amended at the present session to permit banks to loan money to farmers upon the security of farm products. This action will put the banks in a position to relieve much of the railway congestion and other difficulties faced by the Western farmer. It now remains to be seen if the banks will measure up to their responsibilities. The government has met the organized farmers in so far as this amendment is concerned, and it is to be

hoped will provide also for an investigation of the agricultural credit systems of older lands.

WHERE WARS ARE HATCHED

Things are certainly moving in the direction of a saner attitude towards peace and war when the London Times considers that the diplomats of Europe need a dressing down for the easy, unconcerned way in which they speculate on the probabilities of a general war. None of the European peoples want war, declares the Times. "Yet that is whither the nations are blindly drifting. Who, then, makes war? The answer is to be found in the chancelleries of Europe among the men who, too long, have played with human lives as pawns in a game of chess." Havoc and butchery beyond description would be the certain result if two nations, armed with all the death-dealing engines found out by science and invention, came into collision, and yet the frightful power to bring all this to pass rests in the hands of a few politicians. In other matters the people have gained more or less control over their servants in office, but when it comes to diplomatic dealings with other nations it has been supposed that the people should know nothing until the negotiations or intrigues were over. From these star chambers of diplomacy, into whose medieval depths the common people must never be allowed to see, pour the noisome vapors poisoned with the mutual suspicions of centuries and the concentrated selfishness of today. The curse of war consists not alone in the wicked loss of life and the destruction of commonwealth but there is added this tragedy, that the men sent to the front may have no quarrel whatever with the "foe." They may not even know what the dispute is about, yet they are the ones set up by the statesmen to be food for powder. No stronger justification of the present struggle of the Balkan allies against the Turk need be urged than that the people themselves have a just quarrel with their persecutors, and that kings are taking the field with their meanest subjects in defence of their common liberty. But no such cause divides the nations of Europe into hostile camps. None the less, almost every other day the face of heaven is blackened by some new, readymade, second hand or renovated war scare. This condition of affairs, as fostered by the present plan of diplomacy, is nothing short of a monstrous outrage against commonsense and common humanity. Is it not time a saner basis for international conference was found? Threats, intrigues, over-awing by sheer brute force must give way to candor, sincerity and justice. To go on blindly as the Great Powers are now doing means that our existing civilization is digging its own grave. Has the Christmas message of "peace on earth, good will to men" no word for the war-obsessed public men of the nations?

TWO OF A KIND

Down in the House of Commons last week was occupied in debating the reply to the Speech from the Throne. In this discussion nothing is barred and a member may discuss anything under the sun and be in order. This opening debate is looked upon as a safety valve by which the members are enabled to relieve themselves after such a long silence. But for this debate coming at the opening of each session there is strong likelihood of considerable fatality among the members due to the disease known as "suppressed fiction." During the debate last week the Liberal party accused the Government of all

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kinds of corruption and crooked work. The Government speakers in turn declared the fifteen years of the Liberal regime to be a season of graft and corruption. Each party in turn lustily cheered attacks upon their opponents. It seems to be part of the political game that each party claims to monopolize purity and to lay upon the opposing party every charge in the catalog of political crime. It is a most edifying spectacle for the Canadian people. The amazing feature of such tactics is that the utmost good feeling prevails among the members who engage in these oratorical mud-slinging battles. Which side is the public to believe? Each side is supported by newspapers that join in the din and add to the confusion by both fair means and foul. It is quite in accord with the rules of the game to take the part of either side. So long as a person claims that one side, no matter which, is crooked and the other pure, he maintains the respect and friendship of both parties. Each party hopes to win public confidence. But if some individual or journal should agree with the charges of corruption made by both parties there is trouble at once. The best method to secure the undying hatred of the two parties is to believe them both—and when it comes to charges of corruption both are very frequently right. John Bright once remarked that it reminded him of two merchants who abused each other shamefully to win public support and finally it was discovered they were one and the same firm.

TORONTO SEES THE LIGHT

The whole country is greatly indebted to the Toronto Board of Trade for the report which it has published dealing with the high cost of living. Every civilized country in the world has this problem to face, but in Canada prices have risen more rapidly than in any other country for which records can be obtained and it is evident therefore that there are local as well as universal conditions to account for the rise in prices. To ascertain these conditions and to devise a remedy, the Toronto Board of Trade recently appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of Professor M. A. Mackenzie, of Toronto University. This committee has now reported and its findings which are published on another page of this issue, will be read with great interest. Prominent among the causes for the increasing cost of the necessities of life, the committee places the protective tariff. It is pointed out that while the tariff increases the cost of food to the consumer it does not secure a corresponding increase in price to the producer, combines of packers and canners having been formed which dictate both the prices at which the farmer must sell and those which the public must pay. As a remedy the committee suggest co-operation, both on the part of the farmers and fruit growers for the sale of their produce, and on the part of consumers in the cities for the establishment of retail stores. The establishment of a parcels post system, better facilities for the transportation of produce both by water and by electric railways in competition with the railroad companies and the establishment of public markets, where producer and consumer may come together, are also advocated as a means of eliminating excessive middlemen's profits. Finally the report deals with the question of high rents, and as a remedy for this the exemption of improvements from taxation, and the raising of civic revenues by the taxation of land values is advocated. If this report had been made by a committee of one of the Western Grain Growers' associations, it could not have more accurately expressed the views of the organized farmers. The removal of duty from the necessities of life, co-operation, the parcels post, the taxation of land values, are among the reforms for which the grain growers are agitating and for which they are asking the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments

to legislate. Help has now come from an unexpected quarter, and the support of the Toronto Board of Trade should materially assist the grain growers in securing these reforms.

LAND VALUE TAXATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

If a bill introduced in the Saskatchewan Legislature by Hon. Geo. Langley becomes law, land values will be the sole basis of taxation in the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan after 1913. At present the rural municipalities and local improvement districts may either collect taxes on a basis of so many cents per acre, or they may assess the lands within their boundaries at their cash value and impose a tax of so many mills in the dollar. When the former course is followed the poorest land pays the same amount of taxes as the best in the municipality, and land close to the railway pays no more than that which is the most remote from transportation. Under the new law the value of land will be the basis of all taxation and those who receive the greatest amount of benefit from location and natural advantages will pay the most, which seems only fair. There are not now, and will not be, any taxes on improvements either to the land or in the erection of buildings. The towns and cities of Saskatchewan have local option in taxation, and many of them are gradually reducing the proportion of their revenues which are raised by taxing improvements. Regina will assess improvements at only 15 per cent. of their value next year, and in 1914 will tax unimproved land values only. The policy of the government in this regard will meet with the warm approval of the organized farmers.

A SELF-EXPOSED FAKIR

On more than one occasion we have found it necessary to expose deliberate misrepresentations practised by the Winnipeg Telegram through incorrect quotations from speeches or statements of those with whom that paper does not agree. Another instance of the Telegram's disregard for fairness and common honesty, is to be found in an editorial in that paper dealing with a report on the high cost of living recently published by the Toronto Board of Trade. The Telegram's quotation was as follows:—

"If Argentine beef, New Zealand mutton and Australian butter, for example, had free access to Canada, no one could doubt that the prices of these commodities would at once drop to about the London level."

This is a correct quotation as far as it goes, but the Toronto Board of Trade's report continued:—

"and it is pretty certain that the Canadian producer would, on the average, get at least as much as he is getting now."

It is quite clear of course why the Telegram editorial did not quote the whole paragraph. Complete, it is an assertion that the effect of removing the duty from beef, butter and mutton, would be to reduce the price to the consumer without reducing the price received by the Canadian producer. When discussing reciprocity, the Telegram always denies the possibility of this, and so the truth on this subject must be barred from its editorial columns. It is only fair to the Telegram, however, to say, that its news columns do occasionally contain facts which have not been mutilated to suit the partizan prejudices of the editorial mind. Since the article above referred to appeared the report from which the extract was taken has been printed in full in the Telegram, which has thus unwittingly furnished proof of its own misrepresentation.

"Tax the land speculator out of business," is one of the most popular battle cries now being shouted by the army of progress.

GUILTY—OF GROWING GRAIN

"Come to Canada, the granary of the Empire," "Grow Manitoba Hard and become independent." With these and other mottoes of the kind the merits of the Dominion's wheat lands are trumpeted before the whole world. Influenced by literature, lectures and exhibitions all laying special stress upon grain growing, thousands of farmers and would-be farmers are drawn every year to Western Canada. Only last week at the big land show in Chicago the Department of the Interior of the Canadian Government co-operated with the railways and other agencies in lauding the agricultural possibilities of this country. Loaves of bread baked from Western Canadian flour were generously distributed. A profuse display of prize sheaves and samples of heavy wheat and oats grown in the Prairie Provinces attracted widespread attention. The Canadian Northern exhibit of the grains and foodstuffs grown along its western lines was much admired. What is the meaning of all this official boosting of grain growing? Do the Government and the railways of Canada want more farmers to come to Canada to grow wheat and other grain crops? Those Canadian exhibitions in the United States, Great Britain and European countries, and the whole tenor of our immigration literature would seem to say so. But the actual facts one of these newcomers must encounter tell a very different story. No sooner does the farmer reach Western Canada and get down to work than he finds it was all a big mistake. He is berated for simply raising grain crops, and is told to go in for mixed farming. He encounters one after another discouragement if he is so obstinate as to attempt to grow the crops he was lured to the country to grow. Instead of the Canadian Northern spending the money wrung from the farmers, or taken from the public treasury, in trying to induce more American farmers to come into Canada, grow grain, and then get scolded for doing so, would it not be fairer to spend that money in giving the Canadian farmers decent service and something like a square deal?

Hon. W. T. White, Finance Minister is being accused by some of the Liberal ex-ministers of reducing the duty on cement last June merely for the purpose of influencing the Saskatchewan elections. No matter what motive Mr. White had in view the reduction was a good move, and it is to be hoped that he will make even a greater permanent reduction when he brings down his budget speech. It should not be forgotten that the cement trust grew up under the Liberal government, and even though it was known to be the most brazen robbery ever inflicted upon the people of Canada the late government made no attempt to punish the merger. Instead of criticizing Mr. White's action in this respect the Opposition could not do better than commend it and join hands with, or force, the government to have the cement duty completely abolished.

Premier Borden has announced his intention of appointing six additional Senators to represent the Prairie Provinces. If the new Senators are to be real representatives, those from Saskatchewan and Alberta at least should be men who are in favor of Freer Trade and wider markets. Will the Premier appoint such men, or will the honors and the salaries go to defeated candidates for the Commons and party heelers?

"In union there is strength" is an old saying, as true as it is old. Translated into present-day terms it might read: "In co-operation there is money." Lambton county (Ontario) farmers who sold their apples by co-operative methods realized \$2.00 more per barrel than those who clung to the old individual lines of marketing.

The Sermon on the Mount

Christ's Message to Mankind

Matthew, Chaps. V. to VII.

And seeing the multitudes, He went up into a mountain: and when He was set, His disciples came unto Him:

And He opened His mouth, and taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out, and be trodden under foot of men.

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick: and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy but to fulfil.

For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

Whosoever therefore shall break one of these commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.

For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment;

But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.

Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee:

Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him: lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.

Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery:

But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.

And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.

And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.

It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement:

But I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths:

But I say unto you, Swear not at all;

enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;

That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same?

And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so?

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.

Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you:

But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Moreover, when ye fast, be not as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance: for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face:

That thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal;

But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal;

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.

But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!

No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?

Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?

Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?

And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin;

And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed?

(For after all these things do the Gentiles seek:) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.

But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Judge not, that ye be not judged.

For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?

Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine



CHRIST AND THE RICH YOUNG MAN.

neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:

Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool; neither by Jerusalem: for it is the city of the great King.

Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black.

But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:

But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloke also.

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.

Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy.

But I say unto you, Love your

left hand know what thy right hand doeth:

That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

Be not ye therefore like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.

After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name.

Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

On the Edge of the Diocese

By Hopkins Moorhouse

There was no sound in the little cubby-hole the minister called his "study" except the soft drifting of the snow against the window-pane and the dull, unceasing moan of the spruce woods. The night shadows had crept down the forest aisles and out across the clearing, but still he sat gazing at the paper in his hand until it faded to a bit of pale blur in the gathering dark.

It was only a little wooden church—a little, insignificant affair of logs away up north on the ragged edge of the diocese, but Christmas meant so much to them; the committee had no right to pass them by. Surely the committee—

Rev. William Wells closed his lean, sinewy hand, crushing the letter. He was not thinking of himself; he had long ago learned to bear bitter disappointments. But he had prayed so earnestly that God might be good to them this Christmas—for the little fellow's sake, the little son who had never been able to walk and who might not be with them another Christmas. Also his wife and the little girl.

Wearily he rose from his chair and passed out into the only other room the shanty boasted.

"What, Nell, dear, no lamp lit yet?" "I thought we could do without it a little while longer, Will. The oil is almost gone again."

"Oh, daddy, I'm so 'fraid of the dark! Can't we please have the yite lit?"

The minister glanced quickly at the corner from which came the thin pleading voice.

"We've just got to have it, Billy boy," he cried cheerily. "And while mother's lighting the lamp and Jenny's poking the fire up a wee bit, daddy'll just go out to the shed and get a basket Ben Jakes gave him this afternoon, and we'll see if his old roosters are laying as Jim Dandy eggs as ever. Think you can eat a big fresh egg tonight, son?—a grea-at big whopper of a one?"

"I'm so hungry I c'n eat a Injun an' a squaw an' a 'poose an' a dog an' a—an' a—"

"Great big blue duck egg," supplemented his father, laughing. Ben said there was one in the basket all for you, Billy."

"Yee! Aint that good!" The little chap clapped his hands. "An' kin I have yasses on it, daddy?"

"What about that, mother? Can Billy have some molasses on it?"

"I think there's enough for Billy."

"Fine!" cried Rev. William Wells heartily and a pair of thin arms—pathetically thin arms they were, indeed—were flung round his neck.

"Aint that a big hug?" panted little Billy proudly. "Yee! I'm goin' to have a big byue egg with 'yasses on it—big duck egg with 'yasses on it."

He nestled down in his blanket, crooning this song of glee as the minister buttoned his collar about his throat and went out into the snow.

After the table had been cleared his wife followed him into the study. Years of hardship together had brought them very close to one another and she was anxious tonight.

"What is it, Will?"

"I had a letter from the committee this afternoon." There was a quiver in his chin as he handed it over to her. "They won't be able to send us a box this year, little girl. It's been a bad year, they say."

"Never mind, dear." Her eyes filled, but she looked up at him bravely. "Maybe somebody else is needing the things more than we do."

"It's the children, Nell. God knows. I tell you, wife, I could steal before I'd—"

"Ssh! You don't mean that, dear. Maybe there will be something left



Riders of the Round Up.

over that they can send us. I can line Jenny's old print dress with some flannel bits and make it do. Things might be worse than they are, Will."

A gust of wind shook the shack and a swirl of ice particles swept clicking against the window. The minister rose abruptly.

"Must you go out tonight, Will. Nobody is going to turn out on a night like this."

"Some of the men from the Lost River settlement might be there. It was just such a night as this that Thomas Smale joined the church, remember. Besides, I want to hand over the rest of the Building Fund money tonight or some of them will think I've run off with it."

He tried to laugh as she turned up his collar and buttoned his worn coat.

"Will wants you, father." It was Jenny's voice at the door.

Billy was fumbling excitedly beneath his blanket and it was with a fine air that he held out a bit of crumpled brown paper that Jenny had surreptitiously torn for him from a paper bag that sometimes held sugar.

"I writ it today myself an' ast him to be sure an' not fergit to come here. Sandy Claus won't fergit jus' 'cause I'm a very yittye boy, eh daddy? Sandy Claus knows I'm bein' dreadfu' good so't he won't think it's wrong to come, don't he, daddy?"

The eagerness on the thin white face brought a thickening into the minister's throat so that he could not speak.

"Of course he knows," said the mother gently smoothing the hair from his forehead, "and we hope he won't forget. There now, kiss daddy good-night, Billy."

"Good night, sonny. Don't you bother that little head of yours about old Santa. He's a great old rascal, and he'll come if he has to harness up all the reindeers at the North Pole to get through the snowdrifts. Good night, Jenny. Good night, mother. God bless you, little girl," he added in a whisper.

The lamplight streamed a yellow beam on the swirling snow for an instant. Then his black figure was swallowed by the blizzard.

"I tell ye, Smale, it's a dodgasted lie."

Benjamin Jakes, churchwarden, threw down the armful of harness onto the stable floor with a whack and came very nearly swearing as he glared across the stall at the auditor of church accounts.

"The preacher's little finger is wuth the hul kerbust o' that Lost River outfit an' so fur's bein' white's consarned, he could stuff the hul gang into his nightshirt pocket an' lie on 'em 'thout knowin' they was there! He could that. Bob Herriek's a thoroughbred skunk, an' I reckon ef there's been any thievin' goin' on ye'd best look fer it where it's accustomed to hang out an' not up at the little shack near the church!"

"Well, no need to git huffy, Ben. All I know is the coin's vanooosed slick an' clean, an' there aint nobody had a paw on it but Angus Macpherson an' me—an' the parson. The boys knowed he was wantin' that kerridge-swing rigama jig down to the Forks for the lame 'un mighty bad; Doc Martin sayed as it might be the means o' puttin' the kid on his feet an' some more stuff like that. Mac an' me counted the sum he give in six times an' we was jest seventy-three-fifty shy. The game-leg outfit costs exactly seventy-three dollars an' fifty cents. Don't know as you kin blame the boys, Jakes. Fair an' square now, aint it kind o' queer?"

"It's a d— lie!" cried the church warden angrily. "An' you needn't repeat it again in my hearin', Smale, if you don't want me to git riled so bad I'll throw somethin' at you. I should reckon after all that man's done fer you ye'd be a bit 'shamed o' yourself fer lettin' them fellers sling that kind o' talk an' git away with it."

The auditor laughed. He pulled his muffer under his chin and opened the stable door.

"Course 'tain't none o' my business if you an' Angus says so. But seems devilish queer—that seventy-three dollars an' fifty cents. S'long!"

He laughed again and shut the door with a bang.

"Now, what's Tarnation's come over that feller, anyways?" grumbled Jakes as he threw fresh bedding into the stalls. That night when the lights were out he was still wondering.

The little settlement at Lost River had always been opposed to the minister on the general principle that big woodsmen who could fight their way through wildcats were not in need of a little wooden church and psalm singing. Take the lie from no man, fight on the weak side, live as long as you can and when you die, die game—these were the ethics the Lost River men lived up to, and Lost River thought they were all-sufficient.

But the church had been built notwithstanding, and the psalm singing went on with a regularity that demoralized the scoffers.

The Lost River men usually did things in streaks. They went on sprees in streaks. They took streaks of steadiness and for weeks and months haunted the clearings about their shanties when they were not ranging the woods. They also went bad in streaks and when that happened there was no telling what deviltry would develop before they settled down once more to their traps and peevies. It was a cosmopolitan settlement, too erratic to comprehend or analyze the influence of persistent example.

So the minister and the church had come and were laughed at. When the mirth had gone out of the laugh it changed to a sneer until one night Smale's liquor and gambling joint had closed up and Smale joined the church.

More laughter, some howls, but a lot of respect beneath it all.

Since 'hen Bob Herriek had quieted down somewhat, contenting himself with ignoring the church and its adherents. His followers did likewise. They all fell back upon the stand of being open to conviction without ever yet having seen the men who could convince them.

There is a certain unwritten code among the men of the north country woods, a violation of which is an offence of the "high snass" order and not to be tolerated. Benjamin Jakes knew this. He knew also, therefore, that if Lost River got it into its shaggy head that anybody within a radius of miles had been up to "sneak cat" work there would not only be trouble but there would be more of it than was in keeping with the maintenance of health.

That was why what Smale told him kept him awake. That was why he strapped on his snowshoes next day and hit the trail through the tamarac swamp for Macpherson's place.

Angus Macpherson was not at home. In fact, he had been with Humphrey's gang up at the head of the lake for two weeks past.

Jakes came away more puzzled and concerned than ever. Macpherson was the other auditor who, according to Smale, had helped count the fund money only three nights ago; yet Macpherson had been forty miles away for two weeks past. The church warden spent another restless night.

There was never anything about Lost River "gone bad" suggestive of the fact. There was never any "wild-and-woolly-West" atmosphere, tintured with a pistol-popping spirit, about these lean taciturn woodsmen; and when Benjamin Jakes strode in one afternoon he found things quite as dead as they always were. Bob Herriek was out on a long line of traps and the churchwarden was forced to go home without having accomplished the purpose of his visit.

He grew daily more anxious and the fact that Smale was avoiding him did not quiet his apprehensions. He could not understand the change in the auditor's attitude, and knowing Smale's antecedents, he was worrying more than he would have cared to acknowledge. He had gone across the bay several times to see him, but the shack on Wolverine Point near the mouth of Squatter's Creek he found deserted. On one of these visits a steaming pannikin of tea and a dish of hot pork stood on the table and beside them half a loaf of bread and a slice with a bite out of it—unmistakable evidence of Smale's presence there but a few minutes before.

After that Jakes waited till meeting night, but the auditor was not at the church—for the first time since joining. The churchwarden lingered to help the boy put out the lights and rake out the fire, when the boy told him something that startled him into an oath, then showed him something which sent him homeward as hard as he could go.

He swore again as he flung the harness across the backs of his team and hooked them into the bung. It took but a moment to run into the shanty for a heavy blacksnake whip and his rifle. Then he was off at a gallop.

There was no moon, but once out of the woods and onto the bay, the snow threw a twilight. He was heading straight for Smale's shack on Wolverine Point.

To an outsider there was nothing unusual going on at Herriek's place that night. Only one light was burning in the shanty and but a faint ray of that escaped the bearskin over the window. A few sparks were shooting up from the

Continued on Page 45

The Horseless Age

The farmers of the Western Provinces fully realize the value of the gas tractor as a help to the preparation of the land for the seed bed and for the harvesting of the ripened crop. During the present summer 6,500 motor tractors have been employed breaking new land for crop next year. This means that at the lowest estimate nearly 4,000,000 acres of new land will be in crop for 1913 from this source alone, without taking any account of the vast acreage brought under cultivation by the use of horses and oxen. When it is remembered that this huge total of new land is all in the Western Provinces, the value of the gas tractor to the farmer can be better appreciated. Without these modern horses it would have been practically impossible to have tilled over such a vast extent of the virgin prairie and add it to the producing fields for the supply of the world's bread basket. The usefulness of the gas tractor has by no means been confined to the work of breaking. They have played an extremely important part in the harvesting of the crop, and it was a common scene during the past month to see gas tractors of all types and sizes driving the separator and pouring the golden streams of grain into the granaries of the farmer, ripened result of their early efforts in preparing the land for crop during the spring months.

Improved Features

The manufacturers of the gas tractors have long realized the necessity of placing in the hands of the farmers a machine that is as simple in construction as possible. Ease of operation is also a feature that has received the greatest attention, as owing to the conditions under which many of these tractors work they must be capable of operation by the ordinary farmer without the necessity of his taking elaborate courses in gas engine work before it is possible to successfully operate the machine. Every month sees some new idea developed in this direction, and special attention is being paid to the needs of the smaller farmers who are only farming on a quarter section but are desirous of doing their work as well and as quickly as the man who is farming a 1,000 acres.

Quite a number of makers are experimenting with machines where the plows form an integral part of the engine, but whether this type will ever become popular is a matter of some doubt, as it mars the usefulness of the machine for other purposes unless some considerable time is spent in detaching the plowing outfit from the engine. Whatever the farmer may decide to buy, it is absolutely certain that next year will see an even greater demand for the gas tractor than was apparent this year and hundreds of farmers will be looking forward to the annual tests of the modern farm horse at the big fairs.

In this connection it has been suggested by several Western farmers that a change might be made next year in the plowing tests. Instead of breaking new land it is considered that more interest would be excited if the engines were to work on stubble so that an actual idea of the capabilities of the machines in this direction could be secured.

Means Improved Roads

The almost general use of the traction engine in farm work is bringing into prominence a feature that has been only too sadly neglected by the average farmer. This is the provision of good roads with strong culverts and bridges capable of carrying the weight of the tractor and trailers when moving from point to point or hauling grain to the nearest market. Hundreds of dollars were thrown away by the farmers this fall by their neglect to see that the roads in their district were put into



New Type of Tractor Made in Quebec

decent shape for hauling grain. A recent trip of inspection made from Winnipeg to Carman revealed a terrible state of affairs in this direction and between two towns, lying midway between these points, the trail was marked at intervals of every 50 to 100 yards with about a quarter of a bushel of good wheat split from the wagons in their passage over the awful dump holes which are dignified by the name of roads. It is not only the lost wheat that counts, but it is the terrible strain on the horses and the rapid deterioration of rolling stock that counts on the wrong side of the balance sheet.

If the gas tractor points out the necessity for improvement in this direction it will accomplish a very great deal and will add one more item to its list of useful duties accomplished, that of grading and packing a highway for its travel on during the fall of the year.

Prepare For Spring Work

Many farmers find themselves held back when spring opens for want of preparation during the winter months. When it is impossible to do more than the ordinary chores around the farm, the spare time should be utilized in giving the tractor a thorough overhaul. If this is done the farmer will be sure that everything is in readiness for work in the field, and he will not be subject to aggravating delays caused by the want of care in this direction. The machine should be housed in a good dry shed, and not, as is so often the case, left standing out at the mercy of the elements.

Another feature that could profitably be looked after during the winter, would be the securing of information on the working of the engine. Many reliable books on the gas tractor are now published at an extremely moderate price, and the knowledge gained from a careful study of one of these would be worth many dollars to the owner during the next season's work.

New Use for Motor Car

Many farmers have sought some means of making their automobile of service in the work of the farm outside of its sphere of use in travelling from the farm to town and carrying its owner on any other journey that he may have to make. A recent invention seems to promise some method of getting considerable service from the car in the work of the farm. The new idea takes the shape of an attachment that replaces the rear wheels of the car and makes it available for use in plowing, seeding, etc. The small narrow wheels of the car have been found use-

less in the plowing field and in order to overcome this obstacle the new invention has been placed on the market. Traction is obtained by means of a pair of 6 foot, 10 inch tread spiked wheels, mounted to the rear of the car and driving at a reduction of spur gears attached to the wheel hubs. The attachment permits of the use of any standard car, with no structural changes, to be used in heavy draft work, utilizing the power to the best possible advantage by means of suitable gear reduction and large diameter, broad tread traction wheels. Auxiliary cooling is provided to assure a cool engine, and the machine is steered and controlled by the ordinary methods.

It is claimed that one man can attach this outfit to a car in ten minutes and that the taking of it off can be done in half the time. The alterations necessary to adapt it to a motor car are so slight that they in no way impair its usefulness in its normal sphere, the only drawback being the necessity of taking off the rear mud guards. This objection could be easily overcome, however, by the use of hinged or quick detachable mud guards. The advantages of such an attachment would be that with all the high grade mechanical features of a motor car, and the various uses to which such a vehicle could be put in field work, it widens the scope of usefulness still further, making it a strong competitor against the heavy cumbersome tractor. The engine is run on direct or top speed gear, thereby delivering the power to the driving wheels with the best possible results. During an actual test a 20 horse power motor car was able to draw three twelve inch plows in sod, whilst a 40 horse power car drew four 14 inch bottoms in stubble.

Demonstrating Many Uses

An interesting feature of the motor tractor contests carried out at Bourges, France, recently was a model farm, in which all the various occupations of the farmer were being carried out by the aid of a gas tractor. There was no attempt to force sales, but simply a desire to demonstrate to the farmer how he could improve his plant and at the same time increase the output of the farm to his personal gain. No feature of farm work had been neglected. Grouped under one big shed were various types of choppers and machinery for preparing and mixing food for cattle, the whole of which were driven by a 10 H.P. gasoline engine transmitting the power by means of belts. Horse clipping was carried out by machinery. Cows were milked in the model dairy by power developed from a small gas en-

gine and this engine was also used to turn the churns. The mechanical features were also extended to cover many of the articles used by the farmer's wife in her household duties.

A new type of motor plow is being manufactured in Quebec which was recently tried in Manitoba and performed very successfully. It is expected that this machine will be placed on the market in the spring, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000. The machine is a 45 H.P., and the manufacturers claim some extremely good features in connection with the use and operation. The weight is all carried on the two main wheels, to which the driving chains are attached. The steering is accomplished by means of a steering wheel similar to that used on an automobile, and is controlled by the small wheel at the rear. When in operation it will turn over about one acre and a half an hour. When not in use on the field it can be used as a tractor for the drawing of grain to the elevator or for hauling the binder, in fact anything that a tractor can be expected to do, including the driving of all classes of machinery on the farm. The weight, fully loaded, is 5,000

pounds.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE

There are volumes hidden in a table ten lines deep and a column wide, issued in an Ottawa Blue Book recently. By the aid of long division and a pencil the comparison of Canada as a manufacturing country in 1909 and in 1910 becomes an illuminating process. In 1900 the manufactures of Canada gave employment to 339,173 people; in 1910 to 514,281. They produced in the former year \$281,000,000; in the latter year \$1,104,775,000. The wage bill in 1900 (including salaries for management, etc.) was \$113,249,000; ten years later, \$240,523,000. The capital involved in 1900 was \$446,916,000; and in 1910, \$1,245,745,000. In this period of time Ontario retained her leadership as a manufacturing province and kept up her rate of increase. All the provinces had increases, British Columbia and Alberta especially, owing to the development of mining. But the real information lies in comparing and analyzing these figures. Working these out, we find that, on the average, one employee in the year 1900 produced about \$1,419 and earned in wages an average of \$340. The production for the year was only about 108 per cent. of the nominal capitalization of the industries of the country. In 1910 the workman produced on an average of \$2,204 and earned for himself \$408. He produced \$1,845 more than he produced ten years before, and he earned \$134 more. The relation between the amount of production and the amount of nominal capitalization remained about the same—108 to 100. The increase in the efficiency of the workman may be due to several things: better machines, the efficiency which comes with length of years in a business, enhanced prices for the articles produced, and so on. Wages did not improve very much; a great many of the workmen and managers must have received much more than the average, consequently some people, both in 1900 and in 1910, must have been living rather frugal lives. But the more difficult comparison to explain is why, with increased efficiency and better markets, the earnings on the nominal capitalization did not increase. In 1900 production equaled 108 per cent. of capitalization; in 1910 it was virtually the same, despite the fact that workmen were producing \$1,711 (net) more per year. We can only indicate the reasons: overcapitalization, watered stock, and the fact that there are a good many mining companies in existence whose capital stock would add much to the total in that column but whose production would be nil.—Canadian Colliers.

Co-operation by English Farmers

An Account of Successful Efforts of British Agriculturalists to Eliminate the Excessive Profits of Middlemen,
And To Prevent Frauds by Unscrupulous Dealers

By John W. Ward

A year ago I wrote for the Progress Number of The Grain Growers' Guide an article on the subject of Co-operation for Western farmers. In that article I endeavored to point out some of the advantages which Western farmers might gain, and which many are gaining, by combining together for the purpose of buying and selling through co-operative agencies. It is encouraging to know that the number of farmers who are practising co-operative methods in the purchase of their supplies has greatly increased during the past year. It is becoming quite a general practice for the members of the local branches of the Grain Growers' associations and the U.F.A. to co-operate in the purchase of binder twine, implements, flour, lumber, coal and other articles of common use on the farm, and many thousands of dollars are being saved to the farmers of the West in this way each year. Co-operation among Western farmers, however, would be of more value if it could be conducted on properly organized and permanent lines. In the Grain Growers' Grain company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, the farmers of the Western country have their own agencies for the marketing of grain crops. Through these companies the farmer can at any time secure the full current value of the grain which he places upon the market, and one has only to compare conditions in the grain trade today with those which existed a few years ago to realize the great financial benefits which have been secured by the farmers of the West through the establishment of these companies. But while co-operative marketing has done great things for the grain grower, it can, undoubtedly, do even more for those engaged in other branches of agriculture.

Huge Profits of Middlemen

The difference between what the producer receives and what the consumer pays for meat, dairy produce and vegetables in our Western cities is so great as to be almost unbelievable. Chicago is the headquarters of the Beef Trust of the United States, but as figures recently published in The Guide showed, steers which would bring \$6.00 a cwt. in Winnipeg were fetching \$11.00 in Chicago, though the price of beef to the consumer was actually lower in the latter city than in Winnipeg. If the American Beef Trust is throttling the producers and consumers of that country, what in heaven's name is the Winnipeg Beef Trust doing to the people of Western Canada?

Mixed Farming

The same thing applies to other products of the farm. Milk, cream, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables are often sold in Winnipeg at double the price which the producer receives. Is it any wonder that the wisecrackers who solve Western problems in bank head offices in the East advise our farmers to go in for mixed farming, or that the simple minded westerners continue to devote most of their attention to grain growing? Western farmers will go in for mixed farming when it is profitable to them to do so. To make it profitable they must get the full market value of their produce and since the present channels of trade clearly do not give them a fair price the simplest and most natural course



Part of a Lady Co-operator's Root Crop. The Costumes Shown are Characteristic of the Farm Laborers of the Eastern Counties.

would seem to be for the farmers to establish selling and distributing agencies of their own which would accomplish for the cattle raiser and mixed farmer what the Grain Growers' Grain company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company have done for the grain grower.

Successful English Enterprise

While in England recently, I made enquiries as to what the farmers in that country were doing for themselves by means of co-operation, and I found that in many of the agricultural districts large and successful co-operative societies have been in existence for a number of years. One of the most successful of these, and one whose experience may be of value to the farmers of this country, is the Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, which has its headquarters at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk. This association was formed in 1904 and is thus in the ninth year of its existence. It may, therefore, be said to have passed the experimental stage and to have arrived at a position where its value can be properly estimated. Its record of increasing membership, and its even more rapidly increasing volume of trade, show at once that the farmers of the Eastern Counties appreciate the benefits of co-operation. The association not only sells produce for its members, but it also supplies them with almost every necessity of farming operations, dealing in grain, feeding stuffs, fertilizers,

seeds, coal, implements, machinery, hardware, livestock, eggs and poultry. In the year 1911, with a membership of 1,007, its sales amounted to £258,378, and after paying five per cent. interest on its paid up capital, which stood at only £2,380, it was able to show a surplus on the year's operation of £2,457. Before going into figures, however, it will be interesting to know something of the methods which have been followed by the Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative association and which have revolutionized the buying and selling end of the agricultural industry in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire.

Tenant Farmers Were Leaders

The founders of the association were a number of tenant farmers living in the vicinity of Ipswich, who had become dissatisfied with the prevailing methods of doing business through dealers and agents. It seemed to these farmers that an unnecessary number of middlemen were employed in handling their products. They were paying high prices for their supplies, and in the purchase of seed, fertilizers and feeding stuffs they were often the victims of fraud and misrepresentation. These difficulties had been overcome in some other countries by means of co-operation and after studying the system already in successful operation in Ireland and Denmark they decided to form their own farmers' co-operative association. The associa-

tion, as required by English law, is registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act of 1893, and its general scope is indicated by the following extract from the rules:

"The object of the Society shall be to carry on the industry or occupation of wholesale and retail dealers in agricultural requirements and produce; in dairy products, eggs and poultry; commission agents, dealers in farm and garden produce with power to purchase or hire pedigree stock; also general dealers in any other class of goods the committee may direct. The Society may obtain and disseminate among its members useful information in order to foster, develop and promote the agricultural organization movement in Great Britain, and may make advances to members for reproductive or economic purposes on security approved by the committee, and may do all things necessary or expedient for the accomplishing of its object."

Small Entrance Fee

The qualification of membership is the purchasing of one share of the nominal value of five shillings (\$1.25) for every ten acres or part of ten acres in the occupation of the member, but no member may hold less than four shares. A farmer, on joining, pays 25 per cent. of the value of his shares and agrees to pay the balance as the committee may require. No call beyond this 25 per cent. has so far been made, and it is not anticipated that further calls will ever be necessary. At the same time this arrangement places additional capital to three times the amount now employed at the disposal of the association if emergency should arise, and this, of course, gives the association a strong position as regards credit without placing a heavy liability on the individual members. The business of the association is divided into four departments: (1) grain, coal, fertilizers, feeding stuffs and seeds; (2) machinery; (3) livestock, and (4) eggs and poultry. Each department is in the charge of a competent manager, who, before becoming connected with the association, had proved his or her fitness by success in private business. The association pays generous salaries as well as a bonus to employees out of profits and has, consequently, been able to secure the services of the best men in their respective lines in the country, which has no doubt contributed largely to the success of the enterprise.

The Grain Business

The first mentioned department, dealing with grain and feedstuffs, fertilizers and seeds, has the largest turnover, its business in 1911 amounting to £143,444.

The manager of this department is Mr. A. Harold Sadd, a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and a recognized expert in grain and seeds. The association either sells produce for its members on commission or will buy at the market price and sell on its own account. A good deal of feed grain and seeds is resold to its own members, while wheat is sold to millers in different parts of the country or exported chiefly to France and Holland. The association has its own mills for grinding feed and cleaning plants for all kinds of seeds and grains; an important feature being the preparation of farm seeds.

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Headquarters of Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, at Princes Street, Ipswich.

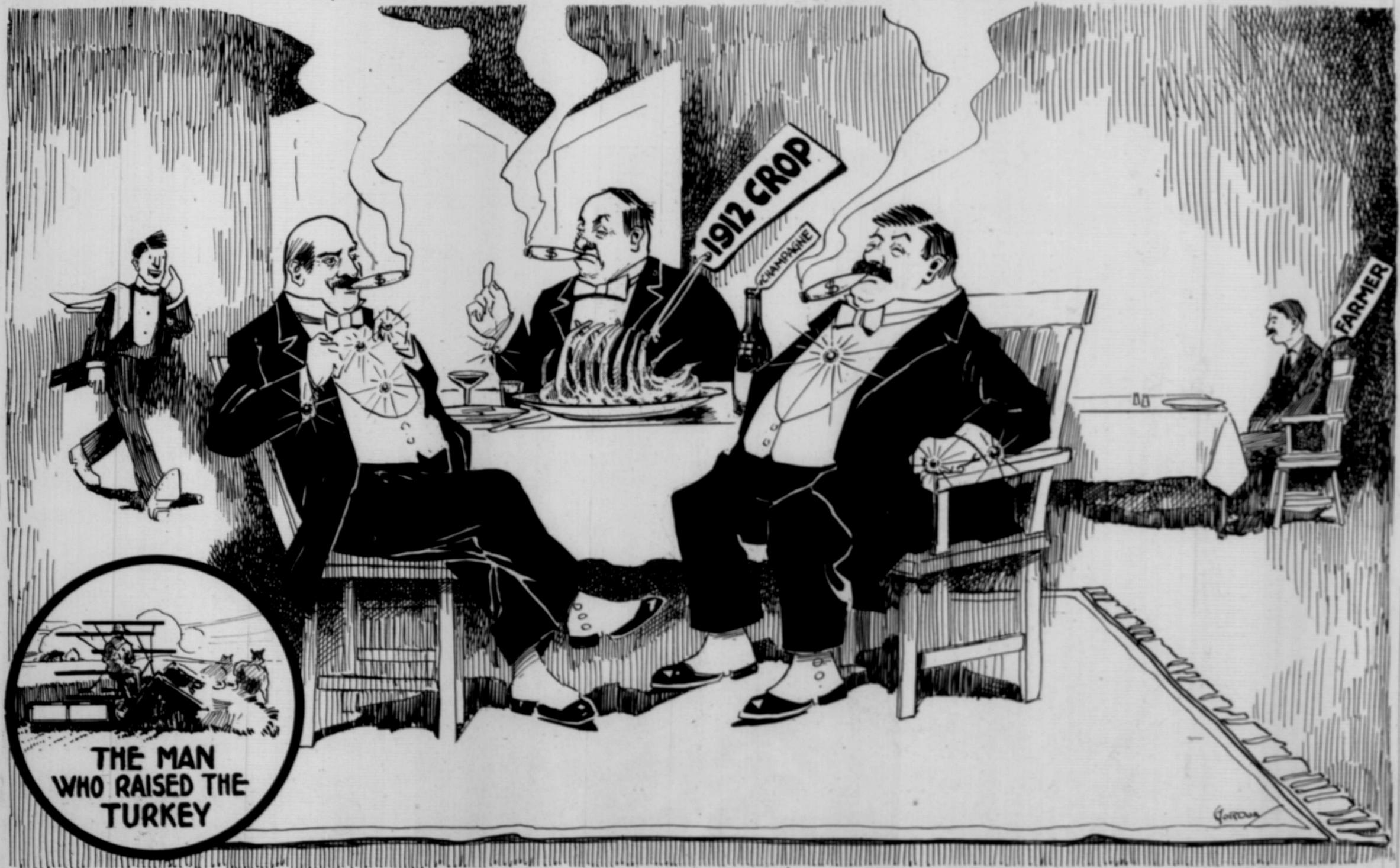
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THE CHRISTMAS DINNER

Honorary Kernel Sir Willam Thomas Daniel, Subsidized Bonded Railways:—"This has been a year of unexampled prosperity. I never tasted a finer bird. A dinner like this makes one love his fellow-men."

Honorary Kernel Senator Sir Anti-Preferential Loyal Manufacturer:—"Yes, that turkey was remarkably tender and juicy. It makes me proud to think it was produced in this country under the British Flag."

Honorary Kernel Sir Twelve Percent Banker:—"I feel just like giving every man I meet a ten dollar bill. I feel honest pride in the fact that I helped the farmer produce that bird. Let's do something more for the farmer." (Hear! Hear!)

Honorary Kernel Sir Will am Thomas Daniel, Subsidized Bonded Railways:—"A capital idea! Here, Waiter! Pass this skeleton over to our dear friend at that table in the corner." (Great Applause)

DOC

By Eleanor Gates

It was a long-distance call and the voice was a man's, impatient, peremptory and curiously unsteady: "Hello! Hello! Hello! I say! Is this Doctor Hunter?"

"Yes, this is me," answered the doctor, making an arc of his stalwart length as he leaned down to the receiver on his table; "this is Hunter."

"This is the Blue Top Mine—the Blue Top. Do you understand? We want you up here."

"The Blue Top!" repeated the doctor. And of a sudden his boyish face grew eager. "All right. What kind of a case is it?"

"Never mind—come. Get a good horse."

"But look a—here," expostulated the doctor. "Is it surgical? I'd like to know just what to bring."

"Come prepared for anything. Can you hear me? This is Eastman."

"Oh—Mr. Eastman." The doctor fell back a little, then, still holding the receiver to his ear with one hand, hastily smoothed at his hair with the other—as if to make himself more presentable for his conversation with the distant speaker. "I'll start in fifteen minutes," he promised.

"Good-bye." The line closed.

The doctor was in his shirt sleeves. He reached over long arm out for the coat hanging on the back of his office chair, the other for his wide, soft hat. Then he caught up a canvas case that held both medicines and instruments, and hurried out.

Half a block up the street was a low, flower-covered cottage that stood among wide-spreading fig trees. There was a strip of clover lawn before the little house. He halted when he reached it, and took off his hat. "Oh, Miss Letty!" he called.

The fig trees formed a dense screen again at the noon heat. Under one was a girl, bare-headed and bare-armed, with a half-filled basket of the purple fruit at her feet. As the doctor spoke she turned and came toward him swiftly across the clover. She was tall, nearly as tall as he, and the great knot of crisp and dusky hair on her small head added to her slender height. Her eyes were like her hair—dark and shining. They made vivid contrast with the clear paleness of her cheek and throat.

"You're going out of town," she said, with a glance at the canvas case. "What do you think?" he answered, his face flushing with pleasure. "They want me at Blue Top!"

She stopped. "The regular mine doctor left last week. They'll have to have somebody in his place. Maybe—" Her eyes questioned his.

"It was Eastman 'phoned me." He said it proudly.

"The owner of the mine!"

"We want you up here" is what he said. And 'Come prepared for anything.' But a—course—" It was his turn to break off. His gray eyes were anxious.

"They want you to stay!" she declared excitedly. "Won't that be splendid! Now you'll be able to buy all the books you've been wanting. You know, they give a good salary at Blue Top, and—house rent free." A wave of color swept her face then, tinting it a delicate rose.

He had come nearer her. "It'd mean

more'n books to me," he said in a low voice.

"You're the best doctor in the country; that's why they've sent for you. But what'll this town do without you?" She smiled up at him, forgetting her embarrassment. "Every baby in the place'll miss 'Doc.'"

Like a man who is summoning his courage he set his teeth together for a moment and took a deep breath. Then: "The part of the town that I like best I want to take with me," he said, his tone significant.

There was a moment's silence. She retreated a step, her face rosier than before. He kept his eyes fixed earnestly on her lowered lashes, waiting for them to rise.

"I've—I've wanted to ask you before, Letty—lots of times. But I couldn't as long as I knowed I'd have to take you to a boardin' house; I've waited till I thought I could see a home in sight. If this comes true—" He reached out a big, sunburned hand and touched her slender one where it hung at her side.

trip. They surely meant him to remain at the mine. That was why he had been asked to bring as much of his equipment as possible.

"Halt!" It was Bobby who obeyed the command. Out of the thick brush that lined the grade had stepped three men, blocking his way. The trio carried rifles across their arms.

"Who are you?" demanded one of the three. He was a smooth-shaven, thick-set, middle-aged man with hard, milky-blue eyes and soft, fat cheeks that pouched heavily, drawing his under lids down to show a scarlet lining.

"Doctor." "Oh—I see. Good work." The thick-set man fell back a step and gave a sidewise jerk of the head. It was permission to ride on. Then he led his companions across the road and into the chaparral.

A moment later the doctor forgot the occurrence. The road divided, and he turned into the less used one of the two. Rounding a sharp turn in it he came, in sight of a tiny, shingled bun-

"My name is Eastman." He mentioned the doctor to enter.

In the darkened room there was discernible only the outlines of a bed, upon which some one was tossing. The patient was moaning, too, and hoarsely repeating a name: "Laurie! Laurie! Laurie! Laurie!" The tone was insistent and full of anguished appeal.

The doctor went to the bedside. The face on the pillow was that of a young woman—a woman of perhaps twenty-five. It was a face that reminded him of Letty's. There was the same delicate outline of cheek and chin, the same full, sweet mouth and girlish throat. But the dark head was moving from side to side with each repeating of the name, and the dark eyes were staring wildly. As he leaned down she turned them full upon him.

"Laurie! Laurie! Laurie!" she entreated.

"Nervous shock," said the doctor. He lifted a white wrist. It was rigid and the pulse hard. The hand was knotted, too, and shook with its very tenseness. "What put her into this shape?"

Eastman did not reply at once. He began to walk the room. Presently he halted behind the doctor. "Mrs. Eastman is—is worried," he explained.

"Wal, I should judge so," remarked the doctor coldly. He laid an open hand upon the sick woman's forehead to quiet the constant wagging. "How long's she been like this?"

"Twenty-four hours. Give her something to make her sleep. She'll go crazy."

"In a case like this you got to remove the cause." The doctor spoke severely. The whole thing looked bad to him.

Eastman made no answer, but left the room, for the Chinese had summoned him noiselessly from the door.

Left alone, the doctor prepared an opiate and administered one drop of it, after which he took a chair beside the bed and again lifted a tense wrist. Presently Mrs. Eastman ceased to murmur her heartbroken plaint. Her clenched fingers relaxed their hold on the counterpane. Then the strained lids of the sufferer fluttered down.

When she was breathing deep and regularly, with a peaceful smile on the sweet mouth and her hands folded on her breast, he leaned back. And, looking at her, his thoughts returned to Letty and to the tiny bird's nest of a house perched below in a niche of the mountain. He could see a strong young figure going to and fro through the cozy rooms; himself beside a wood fire, with his books about him. Spring came a trifle later here on the tilted crown of Blue Top, fall arrived a little early, which meant many evenings cool enough for a cheery blaze. And if the mine was off the line of the railroad, that did not—

Eastman entered hurriedly, leaving the door open behind him.

The doctor rose, the look of day-dreaming still in his eyes. "She's quiet," he said in a low voice. "What else can I attend to up here?"

"This is all." As Eastman answered his own look was averted. "Our new physician's due today—Doctor Fowler, of San Francisco."

"I—I see." A surge of red deepened the tan on the doctor's face. "I suppose



CHRIST'S ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.

She raised her eyes and they were misty with hope. "Do your level best at the mine!" she half-whispered.

"Letty—you care!" He let her hand fall, for his own was trembling. "Oh, you bet I'll do my best. This is my chance. I'm bankin' on it."

"Take my horse for the trip. Bobby wasn't out of the barn yesterday, and I'm pickling figs today. Please do."

"All right, I'll be glad to."

A few minutes later, when he rode out of the corral, canvas case tight-strapped to his back, he was mounted on a spirited little mustang whose bright eyes watched through a bushy forelock. The gate was left in a rushing gallop. And from down the street, where the doctor turned into the Blue Top road, he waved a hand back to Letty. Then he cantered on.

It was fifteen miles to the mine, all up grade and rough going. But Bobby kept a quick pace; and his rider, fixing his look hopefully ahead, gave no thought to the road. Two things ran constantly in the doctor's mind: "We want you up here," and "Come prepared for anything." The more he thought of the statements the more he felt certain about the success of his

gallop bunt upon a spot that had been made level by digging into the side of the mountain. This was the residence of the regular physician at the mine. It was vacant now, and through the uncurtained window he could see the pretty living-room, with its low, raftered ceiling and its great fireplace of stone.

"Oh, if this only comes true!" he said aloud. Already he pictured Letty's face at the window.

At the side porch of the superintendent's house he dismounted quickly, dropped the bridle-reins to the ground and sprang up the steps, unbuckling his case as he went.

A Chinese in spotless white answered his ring and, without a question, went pattering away to a closed door at the end of a long hall, where he paused and knocked softly.

A man opened the door. He was perhaps thirty-five, with the bearing that marks the city-bred. But his dress was disheveled, his haggard face showed a one-day's growth of beard, and his eyes were hollow, as if from sickness, and bloodshot. "Is this Doctor Hunter?" he questioned, whispering.

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"How much do I owe you?" There was dismissal in Eastman's tone.

The other closed the canvas case and picked up his hat. Then he leaned over the sleeper for a moment. When he started slowly toward the door the spring was gone from his step. He seemed not to have heard the question.

"Will ten be satisfactory?" Eastman had run a hand into a pocket. Now he held out a gold piece.

The doctor turned. A troubled light was in the gray eyes. "Five'd be a fair charge for Blue Top," he said. As the smaller coin was proffered him he took it, bowed and went out.

Some one followed him—he did not look back to see who. But as he reached the front door his eye fell upon a photograph that lay on a table beside the hatrack. It was the photograph of a child—a handsome, fair-haired little boy in gingham rompers, standing on a garden path amid chrysanthemums that reached above his tumbled curls. "Is that your baby?" asked the doctor, and, with the inquiry, turned to the one behind.

It was not Eastman, but the Chinese servant who had followed him out. As he opened the door he made no reply.

Bobby was waiting dutifully at the steps; and when he was headed down the mountain he went single-footing away eagerly, his bit-chains rattling with his swaying gait. But the doctor rode with his chin on his breast and his soft hat pulled to his brows. And when a bend in the road brought the shingled bungalow near, instead of looking at it he turned his face toward the long, level valley. In the distance, on the tree-strewn river-bottom, was a cluster of white specks—the town he had left in the early afternoon. He had come from it hopefully; he was returning unsuccessful. But his jaw was set resolutely.

It was past sundown when he reined at the gate leading to Bobby's corral. Letty had seen him ride up. Now she came hurrying across the garden toward him. "Is it good news?" she called.

He was down and standing beside his horse. "I counted my chickens ahead of time," he answered, and smiled rue-

fully. "They're sittin' a city doc for Blue Top."

As he slipped off saddle and bridle she stood in silence, her eyes on the ground. But when he came over and paused beside her she looked up at him bravely, for all the tears on her lashes. "Never mind about Blue Top," she said. "Think what a fine doctor you are now. And you're so young. If you go on with your studying—"

"I'll tell you what's the matter with me," he said very earnestly. "I cure, don't I? But I don't dress good enough. I don't know how to talk. And I ain't one of them stylish, top-buggy physicians." He looked up the street to his own gate. A man had pulled up before it—a queer-looking individual mounted on a raw-boned mule and wearing a long, tan linen duster and a black slouch hat. "The fact is," he went on, "I'm not Doctor Hunter. That's it. I'm just 'Doc.'"

The man on the mule was advancing toward them. Letty hastened to inquire about Blue Top. "You didn't tell me who was sick at the mine," she reminded.

"Mrs. Eastman. But—she wasn't sick."

"She wasn't sick?" Letty raised a puzzled face.

"Just unhappy. Eastman didn't say what about. But her poor heart's a-breakin'."

The man on the mule pulled up for a second time, near by. "Are you Doc Hunter?" he demanded. The voice sounded muffled.

"I'm the Doc."

"A friend of mine is sick—out of town here a little ways."

"Take Bobby again," Letty urged in an undertone. "You know how tough he is. He won't mind, if the trip is short."

"But he ain't had his feed," said the doctor.

"I'll tie some oats to the saddle."

As she hurried off the doctor went up to the man on the mule. "What kind of a case is it?" he inquired, and noticed that the stranger had a handkerchief tied under his jaws and over his ears.

"That's what I expect you to tell

me." There was a note of suavering in the retort. "I mean, is it surgical?" explained the other.

"Well suppose you come fixed so's you'll be ready for any kind of a case."

The doctor stared. It was Eastman's reply—with a different wording. And the coincidence seemed a strange one. Then: "You'd better let me do something for that toothache," he said kindly.

"Oh, it don't amount to anything," was the short answer.

The doctor had not unbuckled his case. Now he crossed the corral to Bobby and nicked up bridle and saddle.

The stranger led the way out of town, hurrying his mule forward with voice, switch and heels, and taking the main travelled road that led south beside the railroad track. Night was already settling, and to the left the scattered shafts of a cemetery gleamed white through the gathering dark. Beyond the cemetery, where a dim road branched eastward across the rails toward the river, the guide drew up and dismounted and busied himself for a moment with the bridle of his mule. The doctor also reined and waited.

Presently his companion came walking back, leaving the mule tied to the railroad fence. "Doc," he began, putting one hand on Bobby's bridle and the other on the doctor's knee. "don't misunderstand what I'm going to say to you."

"Yas? What's that?" Of a sudden the doctor felt dislike and suspicion.

"Where I'm going," continued the man deliberately, "you'll have to travel blindfolded."

The doctor did not speak for a moment. Again he was staring at the other, not so startled as he was amazed at this, the second queer call in a single day! Before he had finished puzzling over the half-crazed woman at Blue Top and the trio of armed men who had halted him, here was another mystery. Was the country gone mad?

"You've barked up the wrong tree, Mister," he said finally, looking into the small eyes that were glinting up at him. "I've got just five dollars with me. Let me show ye." He reached

into a pocket. "That ain't worth cuttin' no more for."

A boisterous laugh greeted this. Then: "Cut your throat! Why, I'm not after money. I want a doctor. And I'm going to have a doctor." Still holding to Bobby's rein the stranger reached down and patted his right thigh. "I've never heard of taking a doctor to a sick man at the end of a gun," he added, "but if you hold back that's the way I'll take you. Get down."

The doctor dismounted.

"Turn around," was the next order. As the doctor obeyed a large, soft handkerchief was laid across his eyes and bound tight.

He climbed back into his saddle then, and found his stirrups. But as he picked up his rein once more he felt his hands gripped in a firm hold and brought forward to the pommel.

"I'll tie your wrists now," said his companion.

The doctor straightened and jerked his arms to his sides. "You don't need to," he declared. "I'll let my eyes alone."

"Put out your hands!" came the stern command.

There was nothing to do but comply.

When they moved on again the doctor sat with every faculty on the alert, determined to discover which way they were travelling. But first they circled two or three times, then took a zigzag course. And after so much forethought on his guide's part the doctor was completely turned around. So that, starting forward finally along a comparatively straight course, he did not know in what direction they were headed. Soon he forgot to note any veering to right or left. A feeling of intense nausea came over him, caused by the sway of his horse and his inability to see.

The going was smooth enough for the first half hour. Afterward it became rough, when they ceased to canter, even over short distances. At the end of the first long hour they wound down a steep and evidently narrow path. This brought them to rushing water, which they crossed when the mule and Bobby had drunk. Then a long climb began

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The Hague Tribunal

Shall we ever have world-wide and lasting Peace? International arbitration and other forces at work to dethrone the god of war. What the Hague Court has accomplished, and how its scope may be widened.

By Allan B. Hobbs

"This Balkan war shows how little all your peace talk is worth."

The cheap sneer was heard on every side as soon as it was announced that the plucky allies of southeastern Europe had risen against the Turk. Peace advocates were promptly expected to cease their vain striving against fate and human nature, confess themselves in error and subside into silence, leaving the entire arena to men with red blood in their veins and dripping swords in their hands. Here was a war, they told us, that was not caused by commercial rivalries, diplomatic intrigue or scare-mongering in the press. On the contrary it broke out despite the earnest efforts of the Great Powers, of leading statesmen, and against the pressure exerted by financiers.

Causes of the Balkan War

Those who speak in this strain forget the main factors in the present struggle. It falls outside the class of modern wars against which the voices of reason, business, finance and common humanity are being so persistently raised. The rising of the Balkan allies is rooted in the bitter persecution of European Christians by the bloodthirsty Turks. For generations has the iron heel of the Ottoman ground down the despised "heretics." Whether the faith of Islam justifies the barbarities inflicted on the Greeks, Bulgarians and Servians, is all one to the persecuted. And it was only when convinced by long and bitter experience that appeal to the Christian powers availed little so long as \$500,000,000 of Christian money was invested in Turkey's bonds that these dauntless little States took up the sword as the last resort. No peace advocate of any standing would deny the right to

rise against such oppression in defence of political and religious liberty.

Failure of European Militarism

It is wide of the mark, therefore, to look upon this war as a blow to the peace movement. Many features, indeed, point out this struggle as a striking vindication of the pacifists. If all the leading Powers, armed as they are from top to toe, failed to ward off the hostilities of such third-rate nations, are the people of Europe getting their money's worth for the upkeep of the costly "armed peace?" Dr. David Starr Jordan in his "Unseen Empire" states that the militarism of Europe consumes \$1,500,000,000 every year. This staggering amount, then, has proved insufficient to maintain the peace of Europe, and that is the chief justification brought forward when anyone suggests that the expense seems rather large, considering the results. Nor is there any guarantee that were the military expenditures doubled—a cool five billion dollars a year—the peace of Europe would be one whit more assured. The certain result would be that with twice as many idle soldiers spoiling for a fight and twice as powerful interests concerned in the manufacture of ammunition, rifles, cannon and dreadnoughts, there would be at least twice the likelihood of war. Up to the present nations have been persuaded that the burden of war preparation must be borne year in and year out on pain of destruction and oblivion. Happily signs are multiplying that the peoples of the earth will not forever cling to the pernicious delusion as to either the necessity or the benefit of most wars, even of successful wars. Before long it will require more than the "say so" of

politicians or the armor plate magnates to get the taxpayers of Christendom to "see with eye serene" so vast a share of their earnings swallowed up in this bottomless pit. The world's bill for past wars and preparation for future wars in these days of "peace," in the 1912th, year of the Christian era, amounts to \$4,000,000,000. How long before those who have to foot the bill will arise in their might and call a halt to the insanity of flinging this treasure into the ocean of national mistrust, troubling the waters, not for the healing, but for the killing of the nations? How long? Just as long as it takes for the people to learn the facts.

Forces Making for Peace

Pessimism as to the ultimate and world-wide reign of peace is too common among educated persons to be lightly ignored. Let one but begin, however, to reckon up the influences now at work tending to displace the sovereign sway of the war spirit and the horizon at once brightens. One of the most powerful in that it undermines the very foundations of war as an institution, is the new realization that war itself has become a mad waste, even for the victor. With the establishment of an international credit economy wealth has been very largely transformed from seizable and tangible property, as gold and silver, into unseizable and intangible property, such as a credit balance on a banker's books in a foreign capital. Credit is something no invading army or attacking navy can capture. Unlike the spoils of former campaigns, credit cannot be divided among the victors or sent home to enrich one's native city. The very opposite is the case. If a successful army should attempt to lay violent

hands on the wealth of a foreign capital, the so-called wealth would instantly dissolve into thin air and slip through the invader's fingers like mist. Were a German army to capture London (to use for a moment the jargon of the alarmists) the panic and disaster in Berlin would be hardly less acute than in London. Even apart from this interlocking of financial interests, the only way for the Germans to gain anything from the "possession" of London would be to guard against panic, the stoppage of trade, bankruptcy and the transferring of capital to foreign cities, and the only way to accomplish these results is by leaving London alone. The Germans are getting far more help from London in peace than they could get in war, even if they captured it. In short, the motive for attack has been destroyed by the world-unity wrought by the credit system. Injury to one member of this family of finance is injury to all.

Spirit of International Brotherhood

The hackneyed phrase, "the brotherhood of man," so glibly used with little thought or meaning, is gradually gaining the full import the words imply. Must brothers furtively peer out at each other from the mail-clad suits of the middle ages? Labor unionism is doing a splendid service in displacing the narrow and distrustful nationalism of the past with a broad fraternal association. Forgotten are the petty sectional divisions upon which the war interests have waxed so prosperous decade after decade. The class consciousness upon which the Socialist propaganda is based must be in many of its aspects a hard and bitter thing. But no one will quarrel with

international Socialism for refusing to pit the workmen of one country against their fellow-workers under another flag, over some diplomatic intrigue or capitalistic scheme of which the workers know nothing, care nothing, and the outcome of which, whether called "victory" or "defeat," is bound to mean disaster to thousands of wage-earners and their families. The Christian church in the past found little difficulty in glorifying wars of aggression as well as of defence. However inconsistent it appeared to outsiders for followers of the Prince of Peace to devote so much time and such fervid benedictions to war, the clergy saw no need of reconciling their attitude. Not infrequently has the strange spectacle been seen of Christians of hostile nations piously praying the same God for victory to rest upon each opposing army. This attitude of mind grows more difficult every day and before many years it will be looked upon with the same aversion as is now felt for those misguided zealots who assumed to launch the thunderbolts of Heaven against the foes of the slave-trade.

Science Slays the War-Dragon

Science is doing as much to make war impossible as common sense to make it ridiculous. Rapid-firing guns, smokeless powder, spreading bullets, lacerating shrapnel, internal combustion engines, submarines, torpedoes, aeroplanes, dirigible balloons and wireless telegraphy—what means these frightful advances in death-dealing efficiency but that science is slaying the monster war? Genius grows weary of playing by itself the game of "teeter-totter," inventing first an irresistible projectile and then an impregnable armor-plate. The scientific acumen expended in fashioning

war engines is coming to rebel against so gross a misuse of powers given to man for higher purposes than devising new and undreamed of possibilities of slaughter. Soldiers are being transformed into expert engineers; sailors into mechanics. As though the weapons on land and sea were not fatal enough to satisfy the greedy, new and incalculable terrors will henceforth lurk in every cloud. Enough explosive material can easily be dropped from an aeroplane to sink a dreadnought or to wreck a city. A war between first-class Powers today would be little short of a mutual compact of suicide.

Arbitration Well Tried

But the pleas and arguments of peace advocates, however indisputable, and the logic of events, however clear, cannot be expected to convert in an instant those diplomats who have been steeped all their days in the militarist doctrines hitherto accepted without question. Until the people have a better grasp of the general questions of peace and war it would be folly to expect the men actually engaged as their representatives in international affairs to adopt the new viewpoint. For after all, the "leaders" generally keep step with the march of the average man and their popularity may often be attributed to a happy knack in voicing the sentiments of plain John Smith. In going for a considerable distance along the pathway of arbitration, the statesmen of Christendom have crystallized into concrete form the desire of the vast majority of the people at large. International arbitration is at once along the line of least resistance and the direction pointed out by logic, for the attainment of lasting peace. Statesmen are proverbially chary about a procedure lacking precedent. Here, then, is a way of

settling international difficulties which is buttressed with the amplest precedents. Every civilized nation has fallen into line, to a greater or less extent. And without exception, the more civilized a nation is, the more often has it had recourse to arbitration. Faith in human nature and in man's progress is strengthened by noting how the idea of arbitration, from being the unconsidered dream of idealists, has forged its way to the very forefront of the world's attention. Early in the nineteenth century the foremost Powers realized that at least minor differences between nations were not worth going to war about. Between 1820 and 1840 eight arbitration conventions were signed. Thirty were signed in the next twenty years. From 1860 to 1880 forty-four cases were arbitrated, while in the last two decades of the century ninety such treaties were entered into, a total of 172 arbitration treaties during the century. How great a momentum was acquired by this phase of the peace movement appears from the fact that in the first decade of the twentieth century more arbitration agreements were reached than throughout the whole nineteenth century, while the treaties were of much wider scope than the earlier ones. One might guess what governments have made the most use of this satisfactory substitute for bloodshed. Great Britain heads the list, with the United States a good second, followed in order by France, Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands.

Message of Czar Nicholas

As the nineteenth century drew near its close and arbitration treaties kept multiplying in number, it seemed a logical development ordained by destiny that a forward step should be made towards universal peace. To Czar Nicholas II

of Russia belongs the honor for taking the momentous action which called into being the Hague Tribunal. Early in 1898 he invited the nations to take counsel together to see whether the burden of armaments might not be lightened. "The financial charges," ran the Emperor's message, "consequent on increasing armaments strike at public prosperity in its very source. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labor and capital, are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively expended. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which though today regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralysed or checked in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each Power increase, so do they less and less fulfil their object. The economic crises due in great part to the system of excessive armaments and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing. It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged it would lead inevitably to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, the very horrors of which make every thinking being shudder in advance."

The First Hague Conference

Twenty-six nations sent representatives to the first Hague conference. The sessions lasted from May 18 to July 23, 1899. No headway could be made with

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Britain's Greatest Victory

1838-1847

By J. A. Stevenson

ARTICLE III.

Cobden Carries Conviction

Cobden and his friends resented the new plan of sliding scale as an insult to a suffering nation and the industrial North of England backed up his attacks in angry disgust. Thousands of petitions with hundreds of thousands of signatures were sent up to Cobden to be presented to Parliament. Peel was openly accused of sacrificing the rights of the poor to the selfish interests of greedy and unfeeling aristocrats, and of creating fortunes and luxurious splendour for a privileged feudal class out of the miserable poverty of the masses. The Prime Minister's effigy was burned in towns like Rochdale and Stockport. Cobden continued his speeches in the House and was met by bitter attacks on himself and the whole class of northern manufacturers. A Tory member, Mr. Ferrand by name, made a pointed personal attack and declared that the free trade leader had accumulated half a million sterling in twelve years by exploiting his helpless workmen. The same speaker contended that the scarcity of flour was due to its consumption by manufacturers in a paste with which they daubed their calicoes. Cobden refrained from any gross personalities, but he met his opponents with vigorous counter attacks. He came to realize, however, the difficulties of meeting any great success in the existing House of Commons and he again counselled concentration upon organization in the boroughs. He also suggested that the Anti-Corn Law cause be grafted on to the peace movement and should be coupled with the demand for a wide extension of suffrage. He was never tired of declaring that the cause of universal peace was bound up with the cause of free trade.

Clergy Were Hostile

At this time the Anglican clergy were bitterly hostile to the league, because they had an interest in the maintenance of the high price of bread and Cobden, who was himself a Churchman always felt keenly the wrongness of their general attitude. In a letter to a clergyman, who asked for a subscription towards the erection of ten new churches in

Manchester, he declined to subscribe, stating that until the working classes were able to secure by Act of Parliament a sufficiency of food he would be compelled to deny himself "the satisfaction of contributing to other public undertakings of great importance in themselves, and secondary only to the first of all duties—the feeding of the hungry."

Income Tax Imposed

There were distinct signs of a swinging of the tide. Some of the younger aristocrats, who were more liberal minded, publicly admitted that free trade was ultimately certain. Cobden always held that Peel was never a protectionist, but was a Free Trader, restrained by a doubt whether it was safe to depend on foreign countries for supplies. His budget of 1842 was most notable and notwithstanding its fatal omission about the duties on corn it was a great free trade budget. Its plan was the beginning and basis of all the great financial reforms to follow and its cardinal point was the imposition of a direct income tax as the means for the future relaxation of the commercial tariff. The income tax was fixed at the rate of 7d in the pound and was intended to compensate for revenues which would be lost by the lowering of commercial duties. The revenue from such duties, Peel anticipated, would later on revive. The labor of compiling the new tariff was enormous and Mr. W. E. Gladstone took the chief share of the burden. There was an abatement of duty on 750 articles, but most of them were either raw materials or half manufactured goods. The duty on fresh salted meat was lowered and on corn it was reduced from 23 to 9 shillings, but the sugar duties were untouched, and with the corn tax still high and no further relief in sight little enthusiasm was felt by Free Traders. Nor were the protectionist Tories pleased, they felt that it was the thin edge of the wedge, but they followed Peel for the moment. Cobden was possibly wrong in not appreciating more the skill of Peel's policy in imposing the income tax as a step towards the reform of the tariff and he expected that both the budget and the

income tax would be thrown over because the premier was attempting to serve two opposite masters.

Cobden's Great Speech

While the discussion was raging in Parliament the condition of the country was getting worse. Poor rates were rising and there was acute suffering and want of money. On July 8, 1842, Cobden made his greatest speech in the House; he argued his case with force and vivacity, and his peroration is worth quoting. "I say you are drifting to confusion," he exclaimed, "without rudder and without compass. Those who are so fond of laughing at political economy forget that they have a political economy of their own, and what is it? That they will monopolize to themselves the fruit of the industry of the great body of the community—that they allow the production of the spindle and the loom to go abroad to furnish them with luxuries from the farthest corners of the world, but refuse to permit to be brought back in exchange what would minister to the wants and orders of the lower orders. What would the consequences be? We are sowing the seeds broadcast for a plentiful harvest of workmen in the western world. Thousands of workmen are delving the mines of the western continent, where coal can be raised for a shilling a ton. We are sending there the laborers from our cotton manufactories, from our woollen and from our silk. They are not going by dozens or by scores to teach the people of other countries the work they have learnt—they are going in hundreds and thousands to those states to open works against our own machines, and to bring this country to a worse state than it is now in. There is nothing to atone for a system which leads to this, and if I were to seek for a parallel, it would be only in the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., or the decree of Alva in Belgium, where the best men were banished from their country."

His statements, backed by sound proofs, showed that the tariff instead of helping manufacturers was tending to

drive them from the country. Peel made some attempt to reply, but acknowledged that he had a half-open mind in regard to the Corn Laws.

Artisans Join Movement

At the close of the session, Cobden hastened back to Manchester where difficulties and troubles, which had arisen in connection with his own business, engaged his serious attention. He had to relax his efforts as a politician for a time, but he soon resumed them and the League applied itself to its task with invigorating resolution. Cobden declared "We are not political slaves; we have refused to be bought by the Tories; we have kept aloof from the Whigs and we will not join partnership with either Radicals or Chartists, but we will hold out our hand to give it to all who are willing to support total and immediate repeal of the Corn and Provision Laws." Up to this period the Anti-Corn Law agitation had been distinctly a middle class agitation, but as time went on the share of the artisan class in the movement became more satisfactory. The League had been spending £100 a week, but Cobden declared that they ought to spend £1,000 and that the policy would be economical in the end. The council at once made up their minds to raise £50,000 and the amount was collected in a very short time. The manufacturers contributed very liberally, because they knew that the safety of their capital investments depended upon the immediate opening of the ports of Britain to imports of cheap food. Thousands of tracts on free trade were distributed and the staff of lecturers was again increased. Cobden, Bright and Colonel Perronet Thompson, the author of the famous catechism of the Corn Laws, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Scotland, where they had a most gratifying reception. They met one notable convert in Fox Maule, afterwards Lord Panmure, who was heir to vast landed estates. Meantime in England the upper classes regarded the League with intense disapproval, but were forced to realize that it was an influential body and meant serious business.

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE FARM CHRISTMAS

So much that is written in our magazines about Christmas does not apply to Christmas on a Manitoba farm. They talk about holly and mistletoe as flippantly as if they grew on wolf willow bushes and advise us to trim the stair railings with garlands of green and to have lighted candles on the dinner table and to persuade the whole family to hang up their stockings before the open grate.

Bless them, they don't realize that on many prairie farms there isn't a stick of Christmas green within twenty miles and that stairways more often than not go up between two walls and are shut off from the living room by a door. Candles, some of our readers might have, but there are others who feel that even these few cents might better be saved for an extra treat when poor crops have made luxuries scarce. The open grate is with some a fading memory and with others a hearsay, but with few a present reality.

But fortunate it is that Christmas does not depend upon outward trappings for its Christmassy character. It is a feeling a warm, kind human feeling that can flourish and overflow where there is very meagre cause and wither away in the presence of plenty.

Christmas isn't gifts or giving. It's an attitude of mind. I remember a Christmas five years ago, when Winnipeg was suffering from that great financial depression. I never knew such a jolly Christmas. The weather was snapping cold and people hustled about to keep warm and they jostled each other and took it good naturedly and laughed about the loads of bundles they were carrying home. Strangers greeted each other and criticized the car service and the weather. It was rather a hard-up Christmas, but it was a great Christmas all the same.

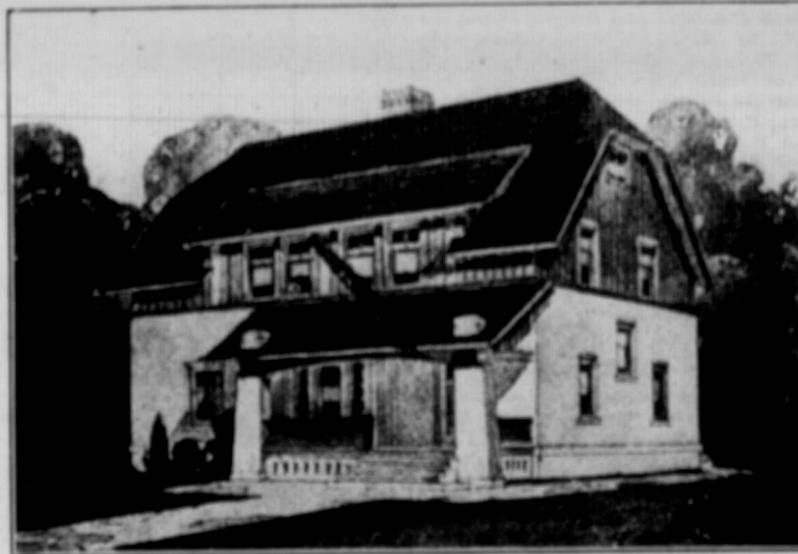
So I think if we would not let ourselves be too hurried this year and would cultivate a brotherly feeling from now until the twenty-fifth we might each of us be able to make a real Christmas even in the loneliest places. Let us try to think gladness so hard that we won't have time to feel blue or depressed.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE PARTNERSHIP

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with interest your letter to the Homemakers on the sadly needed reform in the country woman's dress, and the question of the allowance. As to the allowance, I have always thought of it as belonging more to the women of the towns and cities, where the husbands work by the month or otherwise. There the woman knows nothing of the man's business, practically nothing; but on the farm it's different, at least it is with us. My husband and I are partners in every sense of the word. We talk over the work and what is needed, and help each other. We have but one pocketbook. I know the income and expenditures, but some men do not talk over their work, plans, etc., with their wives, and for these I should say most heartily, they should have an allowance, because their husband is not as apt to see their needs. But I think that man and wife should be a little closer "in touch" with one another. Why do they grow apart? I will tell you what I think is one of the reasons—the all important topic, dress, our personal appearance. Draw from your husband some time his impressions of the people he meets, and you will find that he will compliment the women that are befittingly booted and corseted. He may love you truly, but have you grown into the kind of woman that he could introduce with a proud light in his eye and say: "This is my wife." The fact is we women have almost made our husbands ashamed of us. And it isn't lack of money so much as it is thoughtlessness on both sides. Being well dressed does not mean richly dressed.

How can a man be really proud of a woman who has assumed it to be her duty to do, besides her own work about the house, the laborious chores outside,



A Substantial Home That Could Very Well Be Built in the Country Where Frontage Isn't a Consideration

who picks up his slippers, and bends you more about the rugs and a few other things that may help someone if I am permitted to come again. My letter is very long, and I give you the privilege, Miss Beynon, to cut it in two any place you see fit or not to publish it at all.

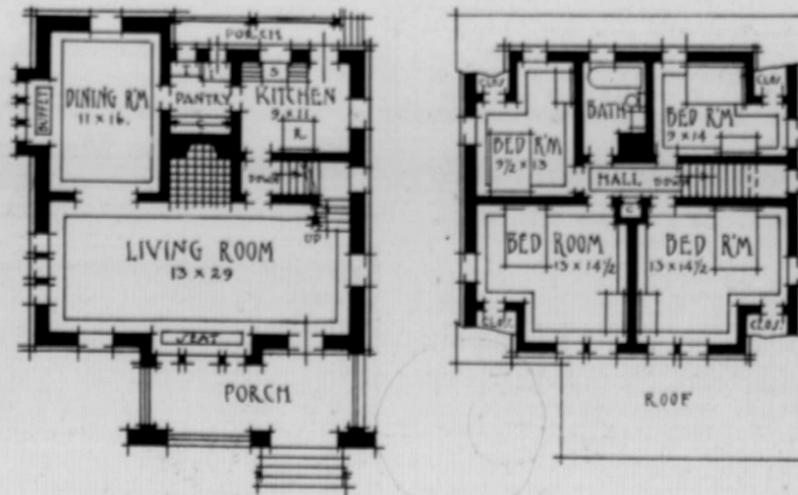
Yours very truly,

R. M.

Am so glad to hear of such happy financial relations between husband and wife. It confirms me in my belief that there are many happy homes where the husband and wife live in perfect agreement.—F.M.B.

WOMEN SHOULD HAVE BUSINESS TRAINING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am much interested in your valuable pages and heartily endorse every word you have said about the "prospective mother," also "advice to our girls." I think lots of the misery and sin in this world is



The Generously Proportioned Rooms Are Well Adapted to the Use of a Large Family on the Farm.

Your husband, your children would treat you with more respect if you would spend more time and money on your personal appearance. To give the children all the new things, as some mothers do, while they go without, makes the children selfish, and the husband indifferent. If he seems selfish it is, I think, in most cases more the woman's fault than his. I say this sincerely. He has his mind on outside affairs, and is careless, thinks you will get what you want.

We want clothes that will make us presentable at all times. So if you have any old untidy dresses just make them up into rugs, they will look neat and nice on the floor, will wear well and serve a better purpose. But I will tell

due to our girls and boys not being properly instructed in the home.

I have been very much interested in the letters concerning the "fallen girl." To be sure there are some of them that cannot be reformed, but there are many more that are being rescued and reformed by the "Homes for the Fallen," also many more that would reform if they were given the opportunity, for so many of them are forced into such lives against their wills and I believe that for every girl that has gone astray there are ten men. Yet we never hear the man spoken of as the "fallen man." Man should be branded with more disgrace than the girl since he claims to be the stronger of the two.

Then, sisters, instead of scorning the

poor girls, let's pity them and pray that God may hasten the time when the way of the White Slaver and his accomplice may be made so hard that he cannot travel it, and this will never be until women are given the right to vote.

As to the subject of women having an allowance, I think a personal allowance is unnecessary, but I do think that every woman should have her own bank account if the husband does a banking business and from that should provide the necessities for herself and family, using it as she thought best, investing a part of it so as to bring in a little profit if opportunity offered. Thus we would get an understanding of business affairs that are our dues and that we cannot get without the actual experience.

I know women that seldom have the handling of any moneys not even doing the buying for their personal wants. If the time ever comes when these women are left as the head of the family they are at a great disadvantage on account of having had no business experience. If we could just persuade our husbands that it is better that we learn business methods under their kindly instructions, than, through (too often) the bitter experience with business men, we would have gained one of the many rights that are denied us.

Now, Miss Beynon, I should like to clasp your hand for I know you are a strong-minded woman and we need many more of them. Please send me three of the little booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and one of the "Most Beautiful Story, etc." I will pass some of the former on to friends since I know they must be what we all need.

FAITH.

AN ENGLISH COUSIN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Would you kindly send me two of your books entitled, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" as I have a friend I would like to send one to and I have two children myself, a little girl 1 1/2 and a little boy five years. My little girl will soon start to ask questions, I suppose, and I should like to know how to answer her truthfully and in a way that she will understand by degrees all there is to know.

We are living on a homestead and I find it very lonely sometimes for there are not many women around here. I see lots of men. They come here for butter and I bake bread for a few of them. We are both from Birmingham, England. Came to Canada 8 years ago. We are always looking forward to the time when we shall be able to go home for a trip. We were hailed out last year and again this year, but we have a few cows, hens and pigs and we seem to be going along not too badly, but we are anxiously waiting for one of those good crops we read about. I think this is all now, hoping it will not be long before women get their rights. Signed

BRUM.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of The Guide for over a year and think it a grand paper. I enjoy reading the homemakers page very much and we are very interested in the children problem. I am a young mother with a little boy of three, and a little girl of fifteen months, and I am very anxious to do my best for their good. I am sending five cents for the little booklet "How to Teach the Truth to Children" as I would feel very grateful for help in the matter. You are doing a fine work and I think the letters are fine. Good luck to you.

"HAPPY MOTHER."

Surely the letters are fine and if only the women could be brought to realize how much their letters interest our readers we would be deluged with them.

F. M. B.

IMPROVING ON NATURE

What Man Has Made of Women (By Charlotte P. Gilman, in the 'Fore-runner,' London.)

Mother Nature had been dozing. She had worked very hard and brought up most of her children, until Man, the youngest, had learned to walk and to feed

himself, and then the old lady thought she could safely take a nap.

She dozed and dozed, while a few thousands of years flitted by, and finally woke up with a start.

There was quite a noise going on. Man, it appeared, had grown somewhat; indeed, he imagined he was really grown up, and had been managing things to suit himself for a long time.

He made a good deal of noise himself, but that never would have awakened Mother Nature; all the large he-creatures made a noise; she was used to that.

This was different; it was something she had never heard before since anything could squeak; it was a sort of screaming sound made by the woman.

"Dear me! Dear me!" said Mother Nature, gazing about her in surprise. "Well, I never did!" And she never had; no other of her females had ever cried for help.

"Goodness me!" said the old lady in rising anger. "Come here at once and tell me what it's all about."

Then Man came readily enough and explained to her that his female was behaving in an abominable and unheard of manner, and that he should really have to be severe with her if she did not cease.

"What's she trying to do?" asked Mother Nature.

"She's trying to be a man!" he protested, "and it's against nature."

"It is, indeed!" said the old lady.

"I never heard of such goings-on in all the millions of years I've been doing business. Where is she? Why doesn't she speak for herself?"

The Man exhibited with fond pride the female of the species, and she was a plump, pink little person; hobbled, stilted and profusely decorated, she approached Mother Nature, and that aged parent laughed till she cried, and then laughed again.

"Why are you so little?" she demanded. "He likes us that way," answered the female. "He would only marry the little ones."

"And why are you so weak?" "He likes us that way. He keeps us shut up in houses and tied up in clothes, and says it isn't proper for us to do anything to develop strength, and he only marries the weak ones."

"And why are you so meek?" "He likes us that way. He says it is proper for us to be meek, and improper for us even to use strong language—much more strong action. He only marries the meek ones."

"And what on earth are you doing with all these tail feathers? Don't you know these tail feathers, and manes, and crests, and wattles, and all those decorative appendages are masculine sex characteristic?"

"He likes us that way; he only marries the decorated ones."

"I never heard such talk!" said Mother Nature. "What business has he to do the choosing? That is your place, my dear, and has been since you were a cirriped. Picks out the little weak timid ones, does he? And what does he inherit then?"

"He is as you see him," replied the female. And Mother Nature looked at him and shook her head sadly.

"This is what comes of neglecting one's business," said she. "Now look here, Man! Why have you done this?"

Then Man began to explain to Mother Nature how much better he understood this business than she did.

"You see it is all in a nutshell," said he. "She is a female, and that's all there is to it!"

"Oh! oh!" said she. "You call that a female, do you?"

"Certainly it is a female!" said he. "And the female must be small and weak and foolish and timid and inefficient—because she is a female. That," said he pompously, "is the law of Nature!"

Mother Nature flushed up to her eternal hair.

"You dare!" she said. "You dare to call that a law of nature! Look here, son!" Then she hastily summoned before him a few of her females, and he saw the careful female cirriped with a few microscopic males tucked away in the crevices of her person; and the terrible female mantis, tearing her persevering little lover limb from limb; and the economical female spider eating up her little husband; and the watchful female bee, only using one among a swarm of would-be mates, and that one dying when his mission was accomplished;

while all the rest died without accomplishing anything.

She showed him the female eagle and osprey and hawk, larger and stronger than their males; and the female stork and swan and swallow—migrating their long sky miles besides their mates.

She showed him the female cat defending her young against their greedy father, the female fox and wolf and bear, leopard and tiger and lion—as fierce, as clever, as skilful, and ravenous as their wild mates.

"Now then, young man!" she said still sputtering with rage. "You that are so conversant with the laws of Nature! Be so kind as to pick me out a female—suit your definition—"small and weak and timid and foolish and inefficient!" And if these don't suit you just name one that does—and I'll send for her!"

And the great lean lioness stretched out a heavy paw at him, the tigress opened her red jaws at him, the vixen sniffed disdainfully at him, even the little mantis sat up tall and twiddled her mandibles at him.

And Man clung rather closely to the skirts of Mother Nature, and admitted that these did not seem to agree with his ideas of females.

"But mine is higher," he said, and held himself erect with renewed pride. "She is finer and nobler. She is sacred to maternity!"

Mother Nature looked at him dubiously, and then at the weak-legged toddling thing in the hobble skirt.

"That a sacred mother?" she demanded. "Does she bear many strong children, easily, successfully?"

Man admitted that she had but a few, and that he had to help her as a physician.

"Hm!" said Mother Nature. "Your super-mother has to have assistance to begin with. Does she suckle her children successfully?"

Man admitted that he had to help her as a manufacturer of infant foods.

"Hm!" said Mother Nature. "Does she provide food, shelter, defence for her children—like these others?"

Man admitted that he did all this himself; he had to—she was so busy.

"Hm!" said Mother Nature. "Does she teach them all that is needed to carry on the race?"

Man admitted that so far he had invented and managed education.

"Hm!" said Mother Nature. "Will you explain to me wherein this pretty pet of yours is a better mother than her ancestors?"

But while he hesitated she lifted her head and listened.

"Look here!" she said to him. "I still hear that noise. This isn't the one that was screaming."

"No, indeed!" said the high-heeled pet. "I wanted to tell you that. I don't complain. I have all these decorations and nothing much to do, and no children to speak of. My weakness is my power, you see. At least, I know on which side my bread is buttered!"

But Mother Nature swept her aside. "You wretched little travesty!" she said. "You weak little imitation of a parasitic he-cirriped and a peacock! Out of my way—let me see the real ones!"

And she stood up and looked far and wide at the female of the human race. She called to her a tall, lean, savage African woman; a sturdy straight-backed woman of the hill tribes of India, bearing great stones upon her head; a vigorous, big-armed German peasant woman; a free-limbed athletic English woman; a swift, agile, competent Western woman from America; and all of these were big and strong and brave and wise and efficient.

"Are these females?" she demanded of him. And he perceived that each one of them had her children with her, so he could not deny it.

"Where is the child of your pet?" asked Mother Nature. "Has she it there behind her?" But all the pet had behind her was a little yapping dog on a string, and she burst into tears.

Then Man was enraged that Nature should dare to find fault with the work of his hands. He held up his head in pride.

"I love my pet," he said; "I made her like this. I prefer her like this. By careful selection and education I have made the kind of woman I like."

"I see," said Mother Nature thoughtfully. "With all nature behind you, for example, and all womanhood around you, for illustration, you deliberately chose

Continued on Page 33

Tea Table Talks

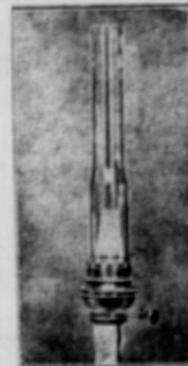
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

Just to think that Christmas is only a few weeks away. Isn't it grand? I wish I might be on hand to see you empty your stockings Christmas morning. I would far rather do that than open my own parcels.

I hope also that those same stockings will be bulged out with good things and that Santa Claus will make a good guess at the things you want.

I know you are counting the weeks now and very shortly you will begin to count the days until Santa will be on hand with his pack.

I hope it is a little bit cold with a snap in the air so that it will make our ears and faces tingle and give us large appetites.

Don't eat so many good things together that you will be ill, but have a rollicking good time and remember that Dixie Patton will be thinking of you that day and wishing you luck.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

To start with, it was the 24th of May and mother had promised Larry, Kitty and I to go, if it was nice weather, but it was cold and rainy and we knew we could not go. Larry was my twin brother and Kitty my sister. We all ate our breakfast in silence. Larry in going out to the barn stepped on the cat's tail. I took myself to the library to cuddle up in a chair with the cat in my lap. My book was getting interesting when I came to a series of torn leaves. I threw down the book in dismay and taking the cat in my arms went upstairs to Kitty's and my room. I lay down on the bed for a nap and must have slept soundly for some hours, when I was awakened by a crash. I sat up quickly and just saw Tabby's grey back going through the door. I knew he must have done something or he would not run. I turned to the writing desk and what should I see but my tall crystal vase in fragments on the floor, the roses that were in it on a chair and on the floor.

Aunt Dolly had given me the vase for my birthday and it was one that you could not get every place. After having a cry I picked up the broken pieces and the glass in a box and the roses in my hand I went downstairs. I had just come to the bottom of the stairs when I nearly ran into Aunt Dora. After hearing my tale of woe Aunt Dora promised to buy me another when she went down to Aunt Dolly's. I was just coming in from having put the broken glass in the yard when I came upon Larry walking quickly down the hall. "Oh! say, Elsie," he shouted, "mother says she'll take us to the moving pictures to-night even if it does rain." Larry hurried in to tell Kitty when I thought I heard a noise behind me. I turned to see Uncle Don. "Come, I want to show you something," he ejaculated. I hurried with him to the yard and there stood the loveliest, prettiest little bay pony you could wish to see.

"He's yours, Elsie, I knew you wanted a pony so badly and I wanted to give you a surprise." Uncle Don smiled as I hugged him in delight. Of course, I had to have a ride and he was the dearest pony to ride, so you see my unlucky day turned out cheerful after all.

ELSIE OSTER,
Good Hope, Alta.
Age 14.

MY UNLUCKY DAY Honorable Mention

First thing was I fell out of bed in the early morning. Then I got up and tried to light the fire, but sad to tell it went out two or three times before I could get it to burn.

Then I put on my hat and coat and went gaily out to milk the cows. But I had no sooner sat down to the first cow than she kicked me clean over, stool and all.

After a struggle I got the cows milked and was hurrying to the house when over I went milk and all and when I had got up I beheld very little milk in the pail.

Well, I did get through my breakfast not so badly and thought, I suppose, things will go all right now.

And down I went to feed the pig. I climbed into the sty and poured the food



"When I've Been Bad"

By ANNA MAY COOPER in St. Nicholas

When I've been bad, my mother says
"All right, son. Just you wait!
And when night comes, we listen
For my father at the gate.
And if it's me that hears him first,
I run to let him in,
And tell him all about it
'Fore my mother can begin.

And sometimes when I've finished,
He looks down at me and grins,
And says that it reminds him
Of his own boyhood sins;

Then he leads me in to Mother,
And he says, "Poor little lad,
I really don't think, Sweetheart,
That he's been so very bad."
But last night, by the window,
While I watched the shadows creep,
My eyes got very heavy,
And I, somehow, fell asleep.
I could have told him, easy,
Just why I screamed and kicked;
But Mother was ahead of me,—
And that time I got licked!

into the trough and the pig jumped on the trough, knocked it over and spilled all her breakfast and I had to feed her over again.

Well, thought I, I wonder what will happen next.

Nothing happened during dinner. In the afternoon when I was sewing I lost the needle. I was beginning to think I would lose myself next, but as luck would have it that did not happen.

Next I went to get the pony to get the cows with, but there is a creek in our pasture and the pony was over the other side of the creek and I had to go wading over to fetch her.

Then I couldn't find the cows, not for the life of me. After I was beginning to get awfully tired of hunting I did find them and had a little trouble in getting them home.

It was quite dark when I got home, and I was beginning to think all the world had forgotten me.

I really think that was all that went wrong that day.

ELSIE PIERCE,
Age 15.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

One day mother told me I could have a tea party if I was very careful about the cups and saucers not to break them.

I asked if I might invite a few girls and she said "yes." So I threw on my hat and ran out to were a group of girls were standing, I asked if they would like to come and have a tea-party with me and they all said yes. As we walked

towards the house we talked about where we were going to have it and I suggested we should have it under the trees and they all agreed.

We went into the house and brought out the cups and saucers and a little table. We put them under some shady trees. Then we brought out sandwiches and cookies and cake.

Then we set the table and I went and brought out the tea. Then we sat down and started to eat. Just as I reached over and took a sandwich I upset my cup of tea and it spread over the whole table spoiling it, and running on to the girls dresses and some of the girls got angry at me. When I started to carry in the dishes I dropped a cup and broke it.

When mother heard it she scolded me for breaking it. I felt very unhappy and said, "What an unlucky girl I am." I told the girls they could run home and change dresses and then come over again and we could have another tea-party. I told them I would try to be more careful next time.

MAUDE NELSON,
Age 12.

MY UNLUCKY DAY Honorable Mention

It was summer vacation. The next day was to be a picnic. In the morning I got up early to go to the picnic that was to be held a long way from where we lived, but it was raining. I thought I would get dressed and ready anyway, for I thought it might stop by the time I was ready. It did not stop so I could not go.

I was feeling quite disappointed over it. After a while it stopped, but it was too late then. While I was working the phone rang. It was one of my playmates who wanted me to go to the park after dinner. After dinner I got ready and my playmate came over and we both started off. We got about half way there when I caught my foot in a hole and stumbled over. I fell in some mud that was there and my dress was covered.

Then I had to go back to the house and change, so I couldn't go to the park that day. Then mother had to go up-town to get some things because the next day was to be a holiday and the stores were to be closed. And she told me that I might bake a cake for supper. So after she had gone I mixed it up and was just pouring it in to the pan when I heard a knock at the door. I did not know what to do. I was hurrying up and I knocked my elbow against the pan and spilt it all on the floor. I did not have time to clear it up right away for there was somebody waiting at the door. They wanted to see mother, but I told them that she was up town so they didn't stay. I was very glad they didn't.

Then I came in and cleared it up, but there was not time to make another one so I set table and got every thing ready for supper. After a while mother came home and while we were having supper mother said, "Where is the cake?" Then I told her all about it. She said I should have been careful. After supper she said I had better go to bed early so nothing more unlucky should happen. While I was in bed I was thinking of what an unlucky day I had had all because I felt mad that I couldn't go to the picnic. I said to myself if anything happens another time I will try and put up with it. I could never remember having such an unlucky day before.

LILLIAN BALAAM,
Age 13 years.

Dear Editor:—This really did not happen, but I made it up.—Lillian Balaam.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

On July the twenty-first I was supposed to go to a picnic. When I woke that morning it was a beautiful morning. The sun was high in the sky, but it was very late, later than I knew. So I dressed myself in a hurry, but everything seemed to go wrong. The buttons came off my dress, could not comb my hair nice at all, so after all I was too late to go in the buggy so I had to catch the train.

When I arrived at the picnic grounds I bought some ice cream, but it was so salty I could not eat it, then I bought some oranges, but there was no juice in them at all, so I thought it best to come home as everybody did not seem to want me there.

When I got on the train for home I opened my purse to get my ticket, but I guess I must have dropped it as it was not there, so I had to pay for my fare again.

When I arrived home everyone seemed cross so I went to bed and slept away my unlucky day with happy dreams.

Hoping this escapes the waste paper basket, I remain,

FLORENCE HOWARD,
Age 13.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

One day when I was sent to school I did not go. I went in the woods and stayed there for awhile and then I walked around.

When I was walking around a cow came up to me and made a run at me. I ran and climbed up a tree.

The old cow went away then I got down and went down to the river. I was playing around and I saw a wolf. I ran in the woods but the wolf ran away.

I then saw it was getting dark so I thought I had better get home. I started for home but I went the wrong way and it took me a long time to get home. When I got to the door I fell and hurt my knee. When I got in the house I got a good scolding, but they were glad to see me. This is my own story.

LEILA DAVIDSON,
Age 12.

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

I have half a mind to combine Christmas and Thanksgiving in this column this week. I've been meaning for a long time to take a whole week some time to thank the Sunshine readers for their cordial support this year.

Coming to the paper as I did right in the middle of summer I would not have been surprised if it had taken a long, long time to get our department started, but you have helped so royally that things were going with a good swing long before winter approached.

I want to tell you all how much I appreciate your kindness and your encouraging letters. You don't know how much they have meant to me.

I want to thank you also for the readiness with which you came to the help of each other, and when you did pick holes in the letters it was done usually in a kindly spirit.

So in conclusion let me wish you one and all a very Merry Christmas and a New Year filled with Sunshine and good luck.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ECONOMICAL CLOTHES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed please find fifteen cents for which send booklets entitled "How to Teach the Truth to Children," also "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." We have five children and they are beginning to ask questions that are hard to answer in the right way. I enjoy reading the Homemakers and Sunshine pages and find them helpful.

I find it best to dress the children in navy blue drill (the seventeen cents a yard quality) for everyday. It washes and wears so well.

You may print this if you wish. Wishing you success in your effort to do good, Yours sincerely

FLORA.

A WHOLE BUDGET OF USEFUL SUGGESTIONS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I thought as I am interested in Sunshine and derive so much from it I should add my mite if it would be of benefit to any one. We "Country Homemakers" have, to a great extent, severed our acquaintance with the pen. I believe one asked how to tell when baby has the colic. Some are affected one way, some another. Some babies get cold all over the body, but most generally just the small of the back is cold, lips turn bluish, almost purple. And again they will break out in a clammy sweat. Give them something warm to drink, just a little warm water with sugar. A drop of essence of peppermint is good in a spoon of warm water. Turn the baby on its stomach and rub its little back gently. In a few minutes I think a cure will be effected. But I think one can prevent the colic to a certain extent. With my first babies I was bothered considerably with it. Of course I kept them in long dresses just like grandmother did and along towards night baby would begin to fuss because its clothes were all soiled, and it's too near supper time to change all his garments so I would worry along until I could undress him for bed. And then when he was all dry and warm he would go off to sleep.

With my last two there has been no long dress and skirts. I use a pinning blanket until they begin to get too active, then I change it for stockings. If the feet are kept dry and warm baby is not nearly so apt to have colic. The pinning blanket is easily changed when soiled. I think those who use the short clothes will never go back to the long ones. As this one states she is a long way from a doctor perhaps I might add a few more suggestions.

I buy a cake of camphor gum and make my own camphorated oil. I cut it up fine and put it in a bottle, as the gum evaporates, and pour on oil. I use most any kind of a bottle because the oil will just absorb so much of the gum and when it gets low pour on more oil until all of the gum is dissolved. You can tell by the smell when it is getting weak. And do you know that you do not have

to have sweet oil to make it. I use chicken oil or goose grease. Be sure, when buying oil, to get children to call for olive oil instead of sweet oil, as sweet oil is often made out of most anything. As a doctor once told me, olive oil is sweet oil, but sweet oil is not olive oil by any means. I always give olive oil in preference to castor oil and have liked its effects much better. If those who have babies come in the fall will give baby his bath in the evening instead of morning they will find they do not take cold so easily and they sleep far better.

For colds I make my own syrup just out of onions and bottle it. Boil the onions in a covered dish, then strain through a cloth and add enough sugar to make a syrup and give after an attack of coughing. It has saved us many a dollar for the patent ones. In severe cases give a mustard bath and see that the patient does not become uncovered during the night, as the mustard opens the pores. Try giving rich cream for constipation to the little ones. And for the older ones drink warm water before breakfast. One cannot drink much at first, but after a while one can take a glass full or more. Some cases have been cured that doctors have failed on.

I am interested in cooking recipes and things pertaining to the home. I have been so busy raising babies I haven't had time to learn to do fancy cooking.

I am afraid my poor attempt at lending a helping hand will find the way under the editor's desk instead of on top.

YANKEE CANADIAN.

WASHING WHITE CLOTHES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you please send me the book "How to Teach the Truth to Children" for which I am sending five cents.

I will give you my way of washing white clothes. Put boiler on stove with cold, soft water. For half boiler of water shave off half bar of soap; any good brown soap will do. Put in the cold water all the fine clothes or the cleanest first. Let them boil up three times, when they are ready to take out. I always punch them down good when they boil up. They want to be well

covered with water and before I put next lot in I put in some more cold water and let them boil up three times. Do just the same with the rest till all are done or water is getting too dirty.

When I take the clothes out of the boiler I put clean cold water in machine, put clothes in machine and rinse them well, then blue and starch in some more clean water. They are beautifully white and sweet.

I hope this will be of some good to some other busy mother. A mother of six.

BUSY BEE.

GINGER BEER AND CARROT PIE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed is ten cents for your booklets, "Maternity" and "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I have three going to school and naturally they come home and tell me what older children say. I am not educated enough to explain things as they should be to children of 8 and 9. But I feel certain your book will be a help to solve the problem for me.

Here is a cheap drink I make for the children, "Ginger Beer."

Get 1 oz. of whole ginger, then crush it, 1 oz. of cream of tartar, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar; put it all together in a crock and pour 1 gallon of boiling water over it; let stand for 24 hours.

Carrot Pie—3 cups of mashed carrots, 2 cups of milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, a pinch of salt; this will make 2 large or 3 small pies. I have found the above recipes so very good that I thought I would pass them along. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable space. Thought I would just write when my little ones were all asleep.

With best wishes for your good work.

CAROL.

LET THEM TALK

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed you will find ten cents for the two booklets namely, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "Maternity," both of which I would like to have.

I enjoy reading the women's pages in the paper and wish you every success

in the good work you are engaged in. It was of interest to me to read Bluebell's letters in the last Guide as I am the mother of two babies under a year and a half old, and if I stayed home all the time before they came it would have been very little outing I would have had. No doubt people talk, but they will talk anyway and it is some consolation to know that the people who have the most to say do likewise themselves when in the same condition.

So let us do what is best for ourselves and children and take no notice of the unkind criticism of the thoughtless. I know this is no easy matter to do. Always, I remain, yours sincerely,

PANSY.

PICKLES AND JAMS

Dear Friends:—I have been an interested reader of The Grain Growers' Guide for a few months. I enjoy Sunshine page. In paper of 9th October I saw a request for recipe to make green tomato jam. I was very busy at the time. Then was called from home on a very urgent sick call. I just returned last night and although there is a lot of work and writing waiting for me I decided to send some of my recipes. I never made jam from green tomatoes but there is no reason why it cannot be made. I would cut them at night, put in salt and cold water. In the morning I would drain and cover with fresh cold water. Set on slow fire and scald till they turn yellow. I would then drain that water off, add some fresh water and sugar and spice to taste. Cook in double boiler till done. Seal up hot.

Sweet Pickles

Slice green tomatoes, put in salt and water over night, drain and put on to scald in cold water. When they turn yellow drain well from the water. Return to kettle, cover with vinegar or rather barely let vinegar come to top of tomatoes, add sugar and spice to taste. Let come to a boil on slow fire, seal up hot or put in open crocks till your sealers are empty of fruit, then heat pickle and put in sealers.

Chow Chow

Equal parts of green tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers and onions. Chop the green tomatoes fine. Let stand in salt water for a few hours or over night, drain, cover with cold water, scald for an hour on slow fire. Meantime chop others fine, drain tomatoes, mix all together, add vinegar, 1 cup of sugar and spice to taste. Cook on slow fire about one hour. Bottle hot.

I never use green tomatoes in any way without first scalding till they turn yellow and drain through collander, then make them into either sweet or sour pickles. I never put onions in my sweet tomato pickles, but always in sour pickles if I have them.

This may be too late for this year, but keep them for another. I had thought of answering some of the letters but perhaps I have written enough for this time.

I am a grandmother but would like those books you mention on Maternity and How to Teach the Truth to Children. Will send stamps. Wishing you and all the readers health and prosperity. I will sign for the present

GRANDMOTHER NO. 2.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been reading in the Montreal Witness 10 rules to be followed in writing to a paper. One was to write the long way of the sheet. What do you say about it? In making jam I said to use a double boiler. Some one may say, I have none. Well, I never had a real double boiler. I make one out of what kettles I have. I use two granite pails and two iron pots that are larger than the pails. I can boil jam half a day in this way with very little stirring. Just have hot water ready to fill up pots when it evaporates.

I don't think it matters which way you write so long as you write on one side only, in pen and ink and leave a good margin.

F. M. B.

The Young Highwayman's Surprise



"Aha! Here's where I get some Candy mighty easy. Hey there, young feller!"



"Eh—Uh—Er—How Are Yer?"

Co-operative Credit Banks

How To Start Them

By Alphonse Desjardins, the Founder of the Canadian Co-operative People's Banks

Some six months ago I had the privilege of writing for "The Guide" an article dealing pretty extensively with the regime so well known all over Europe as "Co-operative Banking." The beneficial results of such a system were shown in an obvious way and that such was the general conclusion is proven by the numerous letters of congratulation I have had the pleasure to receive from the three Prairie Provinces where The Guide is so widely circulated. This time I am asked to state how to start such co-operative credit banks. It is with pleasure that I will answer the question in a summary but sufficient way so as to enable one to grasp the whole situation and see what is to be done, how it must be done, the results to be expected and what must be done to remedy the legal position in the Western Provinces.

In the first place, it must be stated that in these provinces this banking system must be started upon the voluntary system, on account of the absence of an Act authorizing the same. Neither the Federal Parliament nor any of the Western Provincial Legislatures having been progressive enough to pass such an Act, it follows that the people have to teach by practical experience their lawmakers how to legislate for the direct benefit of the real wealth producers, not for the sake of the middlemen only, those very ones who produce nothing but get rich by intervening between the farmers and the consumers. It may be argued that this teaching would be unfair for the masses, that it would be far better to start agitation to induce the lawmakers to enact the necessary legislation. The first point would be well taken and I quite admit that it is most unfair, but as to the second point, agitation would, no doubt, accomplish its purpose, but it would take a much longer time than would practical work, the mere beneficial working of such societies offering a much stronger case than would mountains of arguments. This mode of proceeding is essentially British, as it is the way the British democracy has achieved the most telling reforms upon economic grounds. The English Saving Banks, for instance, were started and were being operated many a long year before even Parliament dreamed of making a law to authorize their working, philanthropic individuals having taken the lead. Thus was created one of the most beneficial movements ever inaugurated for the advantage of the working and agricultural classes.

If Quebec, Why Not The West?

Other instances could be quoted. But this one is enough to set at rest the poor argument of the timid who would prefer to cross their arms and do nothing rather than work in their own interest without an Act of Parliament. Let us be as British as our own brethren across the sea and, following their good old example, force our would-be masters for the time being to give us laws that would suit our needs and keep us in line with the progress of the time, affording us the best means to successfully struggle along with the new economic forces that tend to monopolize the resources produced by the labor of the masses.

Surely the western farmers are just as able as the people of Quebec to use the same weapon. It is precisely what we have done at the outset in Quebec. There

was no law nor any legislative authority to start a co-operative credit society, but this did not prove an obstacle. We went ahead, boldly, fearlessly, being bent upon forcing our Provincial Legislature to enact the necessary legislation, and we reached our aim within a few years, after having shown by our successful efforts what benefit could be derived by such an organization. We can now justly claim to have the most perfect law upon the subject that can be found on this continent, being almost the ideal in its liberal provisions. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction, that if we had chosen the other method, viz, agitation, it would have required a much longer time to obtain what we wanted. Practical results are the best arguments that can be adduced and are always certain to carry the day.

Relying upon the experience of the mother country and upon our own, I do not hesitate to say that if the western farmers wish to organize credit among themselves in a co-operative way, the best way of all, offering the highest secur-

ity and the greatest advantages, if the western people mean business, they should at once go ahead and sit down to work out their own credit problem without waiting for others to settle it. Law or no law, they must act at once and they will find out how soon and how easy it would be for them to obtain the necessary legislative authority when they will have their hands full of splendid results to show to their law-makers and convince them of the soundness of their new credit organization.

Local Unit The Foundation

To start in a sure way, certain basic principles must be set down and strictly followed up to their logical consequences in order to achieve the inevitable success that has been achieved in every country where the same system has been adopted. As I have stated in my former article, no gigantic scheme of provincial credit organization should take hold of the minds of the pioneers of this movement. It would be the very worst method to be chosen, one which would bring very poor results, if not disaster. Experience has demonstrated that the one cardinal principle of co-operative banking is absolute decentralisation, or a mere local organization as a foundation. A great many reasons justify this system, among which is a more thorough knowledge of all and every member of the credit association, therefore a better basis of confidence implied in the very word "credit"; a much more perfect access for every one; access made easy, cheap and available at almost every hour when needs are

felt by the members either as shareholders or as depositors in their own institution, or as borrowers, free access being a paramount advantage which insures the largest measure of success and induces every one in a given community, be it municipal or parochial, who, being honest, thrifty and laborious, is eligible to membership.

Next to the question of the field of activity of the association comes the question of the equality of influence of the members. As it has been repeatedly asserted by the most competent authorities either in congress or otherwise, co-operative banking must not be based upon the value of the capital one can bring to the society but upon the individual as such. Being a union of persons, not of dollars, it follows that the electoral influence of each unit must be equal as to the vote, therefore the principle is strictly laid down: one individual, one vote, no matter the number of shares one owns.

Thirdly, the association being co-operative, only the members thereof can borrow from it. It is not a bank dealing with the general public, trying to make as much

profit as possible. It aims at benefiting in the fullest possible way its members, and, in doing so, giving the small borrowers the preference over the larger ones. The purely industrial institution does precisely the very contrary, upon the principle of making the greatest profits with the least possible work, discouraging the small farmers to the advantage of the wealthy ones.

As the society is not recognized by law and cannot, therefore, act as an Association, good care should be taken to choose the most reliable and honest man to be the manager, as he is legally the only one responsible for the funds and the loans made. But this feature should not frighten anyone, as the society, being legal or not, the same necessity of a first class choice is just as indispensable in either case, for the mere fact of a legal status does not give to the officers of a corporation the honesty desired in such responsible officers. Wise choice is the surest basis and this selection should always be made with the greatest care.

The manager of such a co-operative society not recognized by law is solely responsible for the funds received and the loans made, from a legal point of view; he is more or less like a private banker, with this important restriction, that he has the assistance of a well-chosen board of at least three reliable citizens, absolutely independent and trustworthy, whose advice must be unanimous and even then the manager being in a peculiar position has, and must have the right, to protect his own responsibility by refusing to grant a loan, if he has any good reason to do so. The situation thus created is no danger to the members providing the funds; on the contrary, the greater the responsibility, the greater also the prudence of the manager. Every year or even every six months [accounts must be rendered to the general meeting of the society.

Funds Soon Increase

At the start the amount of the funds available in each such local credit society will very likely be small, but this lack of funds will gradually and rather rapidly disappear, as experience has proved it to be the case in Eastern Canada during the last ten years. By this system the small needs of the farmers will be cared for and gradually larger ones will be provided for within a very few years. Thus the savings and even the ready money, temporarily idle at home or put in a bank for the benefit of the big shareholders of these institutions, will be used to the advantage of the community which thus provides the resources. The management being their own will surely be of such a nature as to inspire in the members all possible confidence and the greatest measure of benefit. The great aim from an economic point of view is to find the means of putting the savings of the agricultural classes at the disposal of the same classes. Therefore the savings or ready money of the farmers should go to the farmers to help them along in their temporary needs or to enlarge their operations, buy implements on the cash basis, etc. Later on I am convinced that the funds of such societies would fully meet all the legitimate requirements of this nature and gradually even larger needs, like the moving of the crops under advantageous conditions for the producers, without the dire necessity of selling at any price, as it is too often the case now on account of debts or other obligations to be met. In other words, it is the very mechanism whereby the savings and the ready money of the wealth producers are put and kept at the disposal and for the benefit of the same class, instead of being held and utilized to the advantage of the financial class who use them to promote their

Continued on Page 38



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F. M. B

The Western Problem

By George F. Chipman

No one will deny that it is the inalienable right of every individual to secure the full value of the product of his labor. A careful estimate leads to the conclusion that the producer in the Prairie Provinces is not receiving more than 60 cents for every dollar's worth of wealth he produces. Public attention is being drawn to seek a remedy for such conditions. Thousands of men today are studying the problem of the West with an honest desire to effect an equitable solution. The only way by which the remedy can be reached is through careful study on the part of the public, followed by prompt and energetic action when the proper remedy has been decided upon. Different views will undoubtedly be held as to just what is the proper remedy. This has been the case all through history where great problems confronted any people. But when the people generally are aware of the evils which confront them, and are unanimously determined that they must be eradicated, it is generally possible to secure sufficient unanimity of opinion to accomplish the desired results.

The "New Country" Delusion

It is continually advanced in defence of present conditions in the West that it is always the same in a "new country." While it is admitted that in the earlier stages of development in a new country the cost of living is higher than in older settled countries due largely to lack of sound commercial organization, yet the "new country" argument is no excuse for the intolerable conditions prevailing today in the Prairie Provinces. The "new country" argument does not explain why the grain growers here in the West pay more for their flour made from the grain they grow than the British consumer pays for flour from the same wheat after it has been transported nearly 5,000 miles. The "new country" explanation does not explain why Canadian beef and bacon are cheaper in Liverpool than in Winnipeg, nor does it explain why the English farmer buys his Canadian made agricultural implements cheaper than the same implements are purchased by the Saskatchewan farmer. The "new country" proposition is entirely inadequate to satisfy the man who works hard at manual labor through the cold of winter and the heat of summer and after producing 100 cents' worth of wealth receives only 60 cents in return.

The Land Question

The land question is one which affects with great seriousness every citizen of the Prairie Provinces. At the present time land speculators, many of whom have never seen Canada, are putting in their pockets at a moderate estimate at least \$50,000,000 yearly. It is nothing uncommon to meet a man in the Western cities who has "made" from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 in the space of three or four years through land speculation. Thousands are doing it on a smaller scale, yet none of these speculators have given one dollar's worth of value in return for this vast sum of money. All of the value in the land was created by the presence of the people, and in proportion as the speculator pockets what he does not earn so the farmer and worker have earned what they are not allowed to pocket. The peculiar result of conditions is that in this country where millions of acres of virgin land lie idle there is a scarcity of land, that is, there are millions of acres of unused land lying close to the railways, but a farmer who wishes to use this land is not permitted to do so until he has paid tribute to the "dog in the manger" speculator.

Every one can see the facts as set forth above, but not everyone realizes to what an extent the land problem complicates every other problem in the country. Immigration is pouring into



Steer Branding on the Range.

this country at an enormous rate. Thousands and tens of thousands of farmers and their families are forced to go from fifteen to a hundred miles from the railway to get cheap or free land when there is room and to spare to give each family plenty of land within ten or twelve miles of the railway lines. The hardships thus imposed upon the women and children on the frontier is often times desperate. Domestic help in such cases cannot be secured. There are no nurses in such places to assist at maternity, and many a child is born on the frontier without the attendance of even a physician to protect either mother or child. There is a lack of educational facilities, and of the spiritual and social benefits of the church. Physical suffering must be endured because of the distance from medical or surgical aid. The land policy which permits speculators to hold land out of use until it rises in value results in sparsely settled communities all over the West, and the further the distance from towns and railways the more acute the problem. It is the land policy that thus militates against better social environments; it is the land policy largely that prevents the building up of efficient and well-attended rural schools; it is the land policy which hinders co-operation among farmers in marketing and also in securing satisfactory agricultural credit. Anyone who will study the land question in the West will realize that it is a blight upon our Western civilization.

Land speculation takes a heavy toll even from those living in towns and within a convenient distance of the railways, but the heaviest burden is felt by those living further away, just as in the cities by those who are driven to the outskirts to secure a home in which to live. Many men who have profited through land speculation fully realize the evils of the system and are strong advocates for reform. Many of those who have made the most money, however, through land speculation, are the strongest defenders of the present system. The remedy for the land question is simply one of taxation. Taxes on vacant land should be made so heavy that no speculator could afford to hold it out of use. A graduated tax also on large holdings, would prevent the building up of large estates, such as is going on throughout the West today. The Creator made the land for the people, but by the assistance of barbarian laws the few are profiting at the expense of the many. Unless the land question is attacked seriously in the near future there is every likelihood that the landlord system which has proven such a curse in Great Britain will be transplanted in Western Canada

and become a millstone about the necks of the Western people.

The Protective Tariff

Practically every farmer in the West is alive to the burden which is placed upon him through the operation of our protective tariff system. The protective tariff cannot benefit a farmer when the price of his product is regulated by competition on the world's market. The Western farmer sells his product in a free trade market and buys his machinery, clothing and necessities of life in a protected or enhanced market. In other words, the much lauded protective system does not "protect" the people.

It does not protect the farmer and does not protect the wage earner, but simply allows the manufacturers to charge higher prices for their product. The protective tariff has caused the growth of an immense number of mergers with largely "watered" stock, by which they can hide their profits and thus postpone the day of reckoning. The operation of the protective system has done more to corrupt public life in Canada than any other agency, and has placed in the hands of the manufacturers tremendous power which they wield unscrupulously for their own benefit. The protective system is defended on the ground that it will build up industries in Western Canada. But it is plain that such industries will have no protection against the competition from Eastern industries, and such competition will be just as keen and bitter as the competition from any foreign country. Only as the evils of the protective system are clearly seen will public opinion declare against its continuance. The opponents of the protective system are not desirous of ruining any legitimate Canadian industries, and believe that there are few if any of them that need protection—provided they can get their raw material duty free and have free access to the natural resources of the country. Such industries as require further assistance, if there are any, could be given it in the form of a bounty and thus not be an eternal burden on the people of the country.

Transportation

The transportation problem as stated elsewhere in this article is complicated by land speculation. The railway companies themselves, however, are the greatest beneficiaries of land speculation and naturally the strongest advocates of the present system. If the people of the West were permitted to use the idle land there are nearly, if not quite enough transportation facilities to meet the needs of the people today.

Because too many of the railway lines in the West are built for the benefit of the railway promoters who have large holdings in the natural resources of the country. Public credit has been pledged to the limit to secure railways, yet the transportation charges in the West are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than the rates charged by the same railways on their own lines in Eastern Canada. Up to the present time there has been practically no control of the railways in Canada, and only the future will show to what extent the Railway Commission can cope with the railway situation. With conditions as they are there are not enough railways in the Prairie Provinces, not enough rolling stock, and too high charges for service rendered. Reciprocal Demurrage would probably force the railway magnates to withdraw some of their made-in-Canada millions invested in foreign countries and give a better service to the Canadian people. Some of these men have huge sums of money invested in South America, Brazil and several other foreign countries that should be used in Canada. In the United States an endeavor is being made to control the railways, but has been only partly successful. No other country has found an effective solution for the railway problem except through public ownership. At the present time the railway system in Canada is used as a gigantic lever in the hands of the few men to accumulate vast wealth from the people. The chief argument against public ownership is that it will entail graft and mismanagement, but even graft and mismanagement could not be so expensive as the present system. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Germany and France and other countries have found the solution in public ownership.

The Grain Trade

In working out a solution of the grain trade in Western Canada, the farmers have had more success than in the solution of any other problem with which they have been confronted. This is due at least in part to the fact that it had such a vital bearing upon all farmers that the political parties were not able to divide them. The producer and the consumer are the two vital interests in the grain trade and it is due very largely to the vast army of middlemen that the producers have not secured full value for their labor, and the consumer has been compelled to pay too much for his bread. The last ten years has seen a great improvement in conditions surrounding the grain trade. Many farmers have arrived at the conclusion that the only way to market their grain satisfactorily is to do it through their own organizations. Today they are marketing a good percentage of the crop through their own co-operative companies and returning the profits so made to themselves instead of allowing it to go into private pockets. Right along this line the remedy lies, and when the farmers control the grain trade from the sheaf to the flour barrel they will find that the present evils have disappeared. They have already challenged the admiration of the world by the business-like manner in which they have taken hold of this problem. When the internal elevators are all in the hands of the farmers, and the terminal elevators taken out of private hands, and all the grain passing through the channels of the farmers' own companies, there will be no opportunity for the grain speculator to levy toll upon the grain grower. The inauguration and operation of a satisfactory sample market system will give to each farmer the intrinsic value of his own product. The establishment of a proper system of agricultural credit will enable him to market his grain slowly and avoid congestion, and when the organized farmers own and operate their own flour mills the problem of the grain trade will be a thing of the past. The farmers are certainly the wealth producers in this country, and

FLORIDA Book Free

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



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Winnipeg - Man.

Raw Furs

Like all other natural products are in great demand. What every trapper should know is where to ship his catch so as to realize the best results. We guarantee the highest market price at all times and prompt returns. Send us a trial shipment by express and we will always enjoy your trade.

Hides

The market on this article is very brisk and all farmers who kill cattle should ship them in to us. We pay 12 cents per lb. less 5 lbs. tare per hide, so don't accept any less for it, but ship to our address. Write us for our new price list.

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

Satisfied Users

Are what we want. The Gregg Malleable Knee Sleigh fills the bill. Ask your dealer. Write for descriptive matter.

Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Harness Catalogue

WRITE FOR IT

Thos. McKnight
166 Princess St. Winnipeg

if they will but co-operate for their own protection they will very soon correct the unsatisfactory conditions.

Agricultural Credit

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces today are paying from 8 to 12 per cent. on bank loans and from 7 to 10 per cent. on mortgage loans. They are very generally paying the same rates of interest on overdue accounts with local merchants and on notes given in payment of farm machinery. Yet despite this fact hundreds of millions of dollars have been borrowed from Great Britain on the public credit of the Canadian people at 4 per cent for the benefit of Canadian railways, and for provincial and municipal corporations. The banks in Canada get their money at three per cent. and the loan companies at four per cent. or less. No one doubts that prosperous agricultural development is the foundation of general national prosperity. It cannot be contended that the agricultural industry can be permanently prosperous under such high rates of interest. No manufacturing industry or railway could live at all under such conditions. And there is no reason why the farmers should be forced to do so. In Australia and New Zealand the problem is solved by state loans on long terms at 5 per cent. The state loan system has its weaknesses but will probably be found to be the only solution for those farmers living on the frontier with little or no security. Other farmers, however, who have security should be able to get their money as is done in Germany, France and other European countries through the co-operative credit organizations at low rates of interest. The banking system of Canada cannot, or will not, meet the needs of the agricultural West, and the loan companies are in the same position. The result is the farmers are forced to dump their crop on the market and cause a grain blockade resulting in heavy losses, whereas if they had proper credit they might market their crop throughout the year and avoid any congestion. There are hundreds of millions of dollars now on deposit in the Canadian banks drawing 3 per cent. There seems no good reason why the farmers should not be able to take advantage of this huge fund at 5 or 5½ per cent., when they have ample security to give for it. The system of co-operative credit in the old countries should be investigated and a remedy should be worked out for Western Canada. It can be done if those in authority have the will, and if the farmers who grow the grain take hold of the problem in earnest, the question can be solved to the great benefit of the country in general.

In Conclusion

Lest anyone should accuse me of defaming the country in which I live, I wish to answer this charge before it is made. No one has a firmer belief in the future of this country than I have. The natural resources of the Prairie Provinces are capable of maintaining a prosperous and contented population several times greater than the present entire population of Canada. It is a land endowed by the Creator with almost everything required by man, and what cannot be produced in the Prairie Provinces can easily be secured in exchange for our products. Conditions as created by nature in this country are such as to cause no complaint. It is the artificial conditions created by man through unjust legislation that has brought about conditions such as I have depicted. It is the right and duty of every citizen to study conditions and to assist in providing a remedy. The remedy required can be secured through constitutional means by the use of the ballot, which is the only weapon of self-defense in the hands of every citizen. No man or body of men has any monopoly on wisdom and no one is infallible. If each one studies conditions and then works for a remedy, there will soon be a vast improvement. Changing conditions demand different remedies, and what may be satisfactory to cope with the problem today, may be altogether inadequate or unnecessary ten years hence.

There is nothing truly valuable which can be purchased without pains and labor.—Addison.

Farmers! Grain Merchants! Etc.!

Why pay exorbitant prices for your flour, bran and shorts when you can mill your own wheat?

Send for particulars of the best

Self-Contained Flour Mill

In the World

It produces 300 pounds of fine flour per hour in three distinct qualities. It can be erected in any shed or barn. It is the best English make, the best material and best workmanship only used in manufacture.

The British-Canadian Agricultural Tractors, Limited
SASKATOON, SASK., and CALGARY, ALBERTA

Warm House No Plaster

USE

Comfort felt.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Costs 75 per cent Less No Expensive Labor

Write for Free Sample and Full Information to

FRED J. C. COX & CO., Sole Manufacturers

Head Office: Travellers' Building, Winnipeg, Man.

TO THE FARMER:—Who appreciates a really high grade engine, an engine that is used and endorsed by some of the most progressive farmers of Western Canada.

We offer you our own big engine at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in this country.

We want you to note carefully some of these features.

- There are no Tin Tanks to this engine. Cylinders and Bases are not cast in one piece. We put the Gasoline in the base of our engine; costs us more but it is safer than the unsightly Tin Tanks that are liable to leakage.
- The Cylinder Base and Sub-Base are all separate, and are machined accurately, because with the Cylinder and Base cast in one piece, in case of an accident to cylinder, it means a repair would cost you as much as a new engine.
- Both Intake and Exhaust valves are water cooled, no chance of pre-ignition, as in the Air Cooled Head.
- Our Engine is so governed that it cuts out on both fuel and spark, on the idle stroke, which is the reason they run so economically.
- Positive Pump Feed, with over flow. Speed Changer, of 33% while engine is running. Relief valve for starting.
- Automatic Intake Valve Lock that locks the intake valve, so that no fuel is wasted in the exhaust; this is a very important feature, and should be on every engine.
- Every Engine is perfectly balanced, you do not have to nail it down to keep it from jumping around and pounding the boxings out.
- A Surplus of 10 1/2 H.P. guaranteed over rating. The only high grade Engine sold in Canada direct to the farmer. "Built up to a standard not down to a price."

We have just mentioned a few of the important features in this engine. You should know more about it, about our plan of letting you test this engine at your own work for 30 days, and then letting you be the judge as to whether you should keep it.

If you have not a copy of our Engine, Grain Grinder, Wood Saw and farm supplies catalog, just write "Engines and Farm Supplies," on a postal card today, sign your name and address.

C. S. Judson Co. Ltd.

181 Market Street - Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

*How they built
the greatest
farmers' elevator
system
in the world*

On March 14th, 1911, the Legislature of Saskatchewan passed the Act incorporating the Company.

...

On July 6th, 1911, the first general meeting of the Company was held, 46 local points being organized.

...

On December 31st, 1911, 46 elevators were in operation.

...

On March 1st, 1912, the Company organized a construction department to design and build its own elevators of a type specially fitted for farmers' use.

...

On April 30th, 1912, 94 new locals had been organized, making a total of 140 locals with 10,000 shareholders.

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO., LTD.
 HEAD OFFICE, REGINA, SASK.
 COMMISSION DEPT. BULMAN BLOCK, WINNIPEG

OFFICERS

GEN. MGR. CHAS. A. DUNNING	PRES. J. A. MAHARD	VIC. PRES. G. LANDLEY	SEC. TREAS. F. W. RIDDELL
ORGANIZATION DEPT. JAS. ROBINSON	CONSTRUCTION DEPT. E. S. ESTLIN	OPERATING DEPT. JNO. THORNTON	COMMISSION DEPT. F. W. RIDDELL

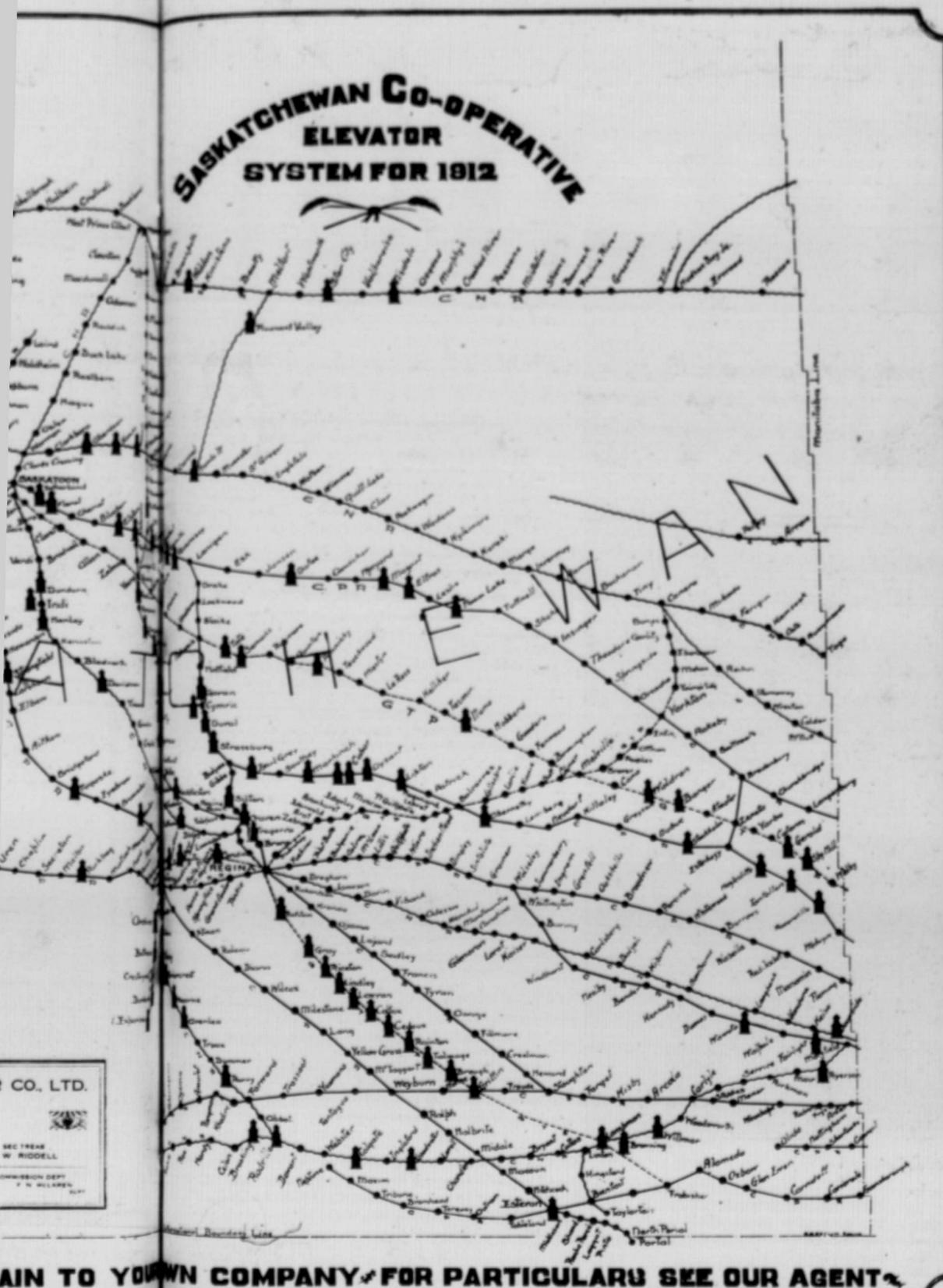
FARMERS! CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO YOUR OWN C

Address:

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE LE

FARMERS' RECORD

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR SYSTEM FOR 1912



On July 31st, 1912, the Company's first financial year ended. The Company handled in its first year 3½ million bushels of grain through 46 elevators and made a profit of over \$52,000.00.

...

On August 1st, the Company established its own Commission and Sales Department in Winnipeg, to take care of the sale of grain from its 140 elevators.

...

At the present date the Company has handled 7 million bushels of the 1912 crop.

The old saying that farmers cannot unite is completely disproved by this splendid record of success

Mr. Farmer!

If there is not a co-operative elevator at your shipping point, you can still help us by consigning your carloads to our Commission Department. Just mark your shipping bill "Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg."

Full information regarding this great farmers' elevator company and what it is doing will be cheerfully sent to anyone from our Head Office.

MAIN TO YOUR OWN COMPANY FOR PARTICULARS SEE OUR AGENT

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY, LTD., REGINA

OFFICERS:

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

TO SECRETARIES

Dear Sir:—The Grain Growers two years ago sent a large delegation to Ottawa to make the following demands upon the government. These demands are now regarded as the "Farmers' Platform."

- (1) Government operation of terminal elevators by an independent commission.
- (2) Immediate construction by the government and operation by an independent commission of a railway from the wheat fields of the Prairie Provinces to Hudson's Bay.
- (3) An act to facilitate establishing co-operative societies.
- (4) Providing facilities for exporting chilled meat from the Western Provinces.
- (5) Amendments to Railway Act to facilitate securing compensation for stock killed or injured on railway tracts.

Wider Markets and Freer Trade

- (1) That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illumination, fuel and lubrication oils, cement, fish and lumber.
- (2) Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, vehicles and parts of each of these, and in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.
- (3) We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be, and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relation be extended to Great Britain.
- (4) For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

All those questions will come up for review at our next annual convention. In order to make the discussion intelligent and that we may at the annual convention act wisely, the executive desire that the branches take each of the questions up separately at their meetings. After full discussion suggest any changes that they desire to be made on any of the specific questions, or, if they wish to, eliminate any of the propositions from the farmers' platform.

For information to our members I would like to say by way of explanation:

(1) The government has let a contract to build a terminal elevator of two and one-half million bushels capacity at Port Arthur. They propose to have it in operation for the crop of 1913. Apparently their intention is to allow all the other terminal elevators at the lake front to be operated by private concerns as formerly.

(2) The government has let a contract for building the Hudson Bay Railway and the work of construction is going on. There is nothing, however, said about the method of operating the road after it is built.

No action has been taken on questions three, four and five.

The question of wider markets for our products, and free trade relationships with other countries in the purchasing of the commodities that farmers need on the farm and home is the most important one we have to face at the present moment. As far as our platform is concerned we stand where we were two years ago, and the grain growers should make a strong public pronouncement as to whether they want to continue the demand for access to the United States market with our natural products, the demand for free agricultural implements, and the increase of the British preference. There is a growing feeling that the grain growers ought to ask for immediate free trade with Great Britain. It is very desirable that all our branches should express themselves on this particular point as to whether the farmers should

make a demand for immediate free trade relationships between Canada and the Motherland, or adhere to our former demand of an immediate increase of the British preference to 50 per cent., and a gradual increase from year to year until free trade is established between Canada and Britain in ten years.

The government has passed an order in council authorizing the establishing of a sample market in Winnipeg and Fort William, on the 1st September, 1913. This question has a direct bearing on the operation of the terminal elevators. The sample market carries with it the privilege of mixing all grades of wheat at the terminal. The question of what kind of a certificate should be granted this mixed grade out of the terminals is one that farmers ought to seriously

consider, and each branch ought to make a pronouncement upon it. There is much dissatisfaction with our grading system and the weighing at the terminal elevators on this crop. What suggestions have you to make about improving those conditions? The alleged errors in grading may be due to imperfect sampling of the grain in cars or possible substitution of samples before they reach the inspector. Would you be in favor of making a demand for duplicate samples? such as obtain in Minneapolis and Duluth, where, in addition to the sampling of the inspection department, the Chamber of Commerce secures samples from the cars independent of the state inspection department. This forms a check on the state samplers and gives an opportunity for the cars to be re-sampled if an error is found to have occurred.

The question of co-operation is becoming more prominent. Thoughtful men re-

gard co-operation in the distribution of farm products and purchasing of farm commodities as the most effective remedy to meet the encroachments of "special interests" and would be in the interests of producer and consumer alike.

Have these questions thoroughly discussed and express your views upon what should be done by way of resolution to be presented at our annual convention.

The following resolution from the Lauder branch on Hail Insurance is submitted to you for consideration:

Resolution Re Hail Insurance

Whereas hail storms are of frequent occurrence in this province, causing much damage to growing crops, and thereby entailing great loss and frequently financial embarrassment to the farmer.

Manitoba

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

Directors:

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

The district association shall be composed of the branch associations in the district. Its objects shall be to organize new branches and strengthen weak ones, to promote the principles of organization and co-operation among the farmers. Each district shall hold annual convention the third week in December. The annual convention shall be composed of one delegate for every five members in the branch associations.

Each branch affiliated with the district shall elect one representative to the advisory board of the district and this board shall elect a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer from among their number.

These three officers shall comprise the executive. The duties of the officers shall be the same as in clauses 17, 18 and 19 of the constitution for branch associations. Each branch association shall contribute ten cents per member to the district association. All meetings shall be at the call of the district president, to be notified by the secretary at least ten days prior to date of meeting. All resolutions to the central convention from the branches shall be presented to the district convention to be discussed at its annual meeting.

COLIN H. BURNELL,
Dist. Sec.-Treas.

The following statement of the success attained by the Bowsman Farmers' Co. during its first year of co-operative trading will be read with interest. Coming direct from the company, it can be relied upon.

THE BOWSMAN FARMERS' CO. LTD. Results Achieved by a Farmers' Co-Operative Store in a year's Successful Trading

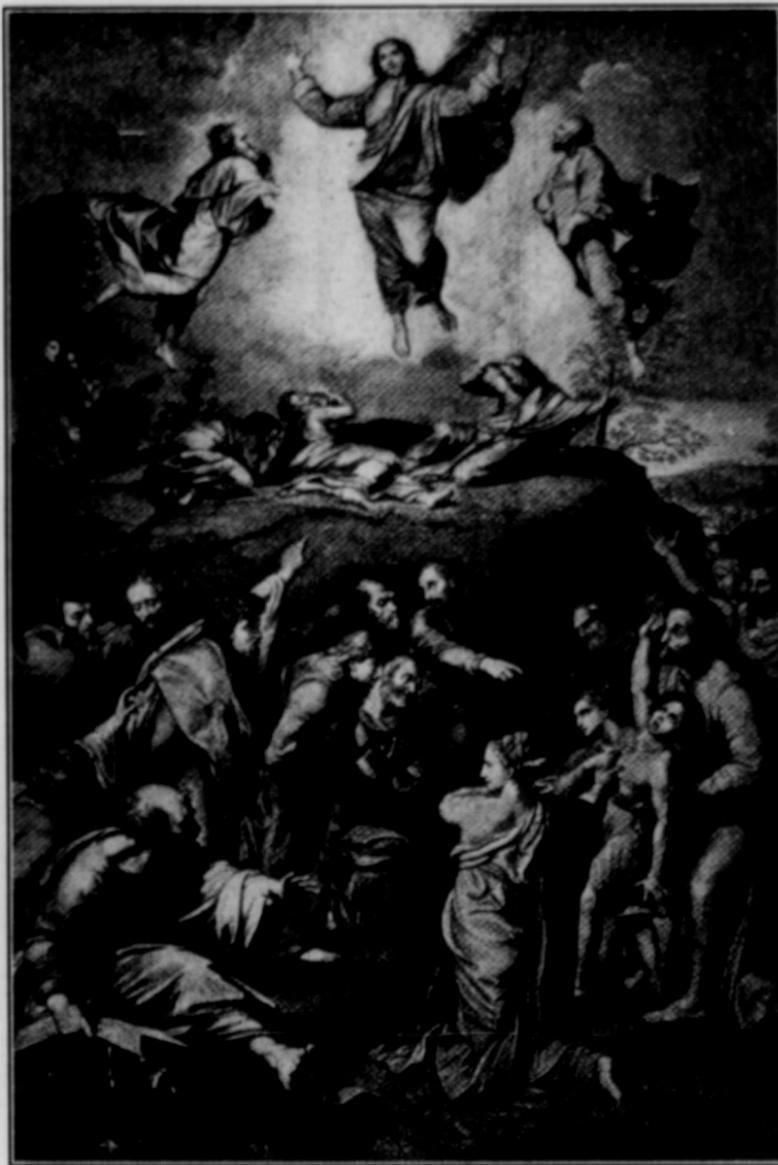
At a shareholders' meeting of the above company, with most of the members present, the following gratifying result of their first twelve months' trading was presented by the directors. After paying all running expenses and wiping off the organization expenses, which included \$119.25 for the charter of incorporation and framing of the by-laws by a Winnipeg solicitor, also considerable extra expense in procuring the initial stock of merchandise, there remained a net profit of \$274.54.

This sum, after paying interest on a small loan from some of the shareholders was sufficient to pay 7 per cent. dividend on the shares. As, however, at a previous shareholders' meeting it had been decided to dispose of the net profits in the following manner, 1-5 to a reserve fund, 2-5 to interest on shares, and 2-5 to a bonus on all the cash purchases of members (cash or thirty days), the allotment of the profits gave \$42.42 to the reserve fund, \$86.80 to the bonus on purchases, and \$86.42 to a dividend on the shares at the rate of 2 3/4 per cent., the amount in fully paid up shares in the company being \$3,143.00. The shareholders having received this statement with approval it was decided to accept this report and pay the dividends accordingly.

This store is open to any customer who wishes to deal there and its object is the reduction of prices of all kinds of merchandise and the securing of the highest possible price for produce and by the competition which has arisen in the town of Bowsman the farmers in the vicinity are getting a benefit in many ways as the result of their enterprise. Were it possible (and why not) to have a similar store in each of the neighboring towns in the Swan Valley a great saving could be made as it would be easy to purchase many articles in large quantities.

F. E. Renouf has had the management from the commencement and thanks to the hearty support of a number of progressive farmers, who recognise that co-operation in its true sense is the real solution of a great many of the farmers' severest handicaps, this store has now become well established and promises to be of even greater benefit in the future.

The conduct of our lives is the true mirror of our doctrine.—Montaigne.



THE ASCENSION

And whereas: The companies doing Hail Insurance business do not seem to be generally patronized, and therefore do not relieve the situation to any appreciable extent.

Therefore, we deem the time has arrived when some better scheme of hail insurance should be inaugurated, such scheme to be general in its operation, and the rate or premium so low as to command the support of every grain grower.

R. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

A DISTRICT ASSOCIATION CONSTITUTION

The following constitution for District Associations, which was outlined at a district meeting which was held in Portage la Prairie on July 8, will be discussed at the District Convention to be held in the Municipal Hall, in Portage, on December 21, beginning at 10 a.m.

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H. Dewell,
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Best for all Purposes

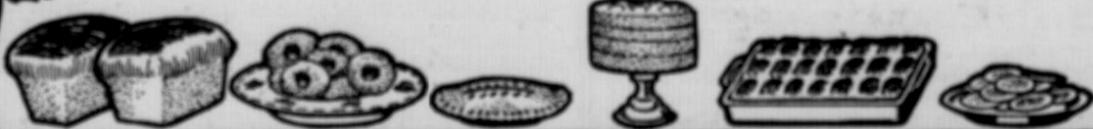


PURITY FLOUR makes more bread and better bread, but its superiority is just as evident when you use it for pies, cakes, buns, cookies and pastry of all kinds.

THE OVEN TEST

is all we ask, and a 7 lb. trial sack will give you a dozen reasons for using PURITY FLOUR always.

FOR SALE BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE



PURITY FLOUR

More bread and better bread

Country Girl's Ideas

"Isn't style a queer thing?" said a friend to me the other day and she set me ruminating upon it. I have seen women who have garments that are works of art paraded before their eyes every time they go down town to buy a spool of thread going about in a state of hopeless dowdiness. Again I have seen girls away off from cities who had an instinct for style and who wore the simplest of clothes with quite an air.

But after years of study I have decided that style isn't a heaven-born gift and can be acquired in a greater or less degree by most people if they will study it carefully. It is made up of two outstanding factors—lines and colors.

If you would look stylish study your figure and cut your garment, not according to your cloth, but according to your shape.

If you are fashioned on the order of a willow wand don't listen to any cravings you may harbor in your heart for stripes and straight lines. Yours is the day of draped skirts and pleated styles. If need be modify the fashions to suit your particular needs, but don't, as you value your good looks, wear clothes with unbecoming lines.

If nature has built you upon the short and broad order, affect surplice styles or Gibson pleats or any other cut of garment that gives long lines over the shoulder. Be sure to have your skirts unbroken from band to hem, shun flounces and ruffles and cling to the high waist line.

The new era of draped skirts is going to be a trying one for the short stout person. It will take very clever manipulating of the styles to be both stylishly and becomingly dressed, but I believe it can be done though it is terrible to dwell upon the accordeon pleated skirt draped half way to the knees with panniers. But we won't dwell upon them. Rather we will have faith that Dame Fashion will magnanimously evolve something less fatal to short folk.

I don't believe any rule can be set down

for the character of clothes. If fussy clothes suit you, wear them. I meet on the street quite frequently a quaint little French girl who has even her coats trimmed, but somehow her clothes look just like her. As a general rule, however, elaborately trimmed clothes can be worn better by small people than large.

Neither would I advise anyone to shun the extremes of fashion. I believe in dressing in the first, last or middle of a fashion if it is becoming and not too conspicuous. If you are very tall and slender and the clothes of today are narrow and skimpy and those of tomorrow fluffy and becoming I would step right along into tomorrow with the least possible delay.

Now to come to the question of colors. The first is harmony. Don't buy a dress of one color, a coat of another and a hat of a third. Plan your wardrobe so that all the things you have to wear together will agree and you will have taken a long step towards being well dressed.

When I was a little girl there was an absurd idea current to the effect that all dark people could wear red and all fair ones pale blue. Now there are heaps of dark people who look perfect frights in red and fair ones who resemble washed out rags in pale blue.

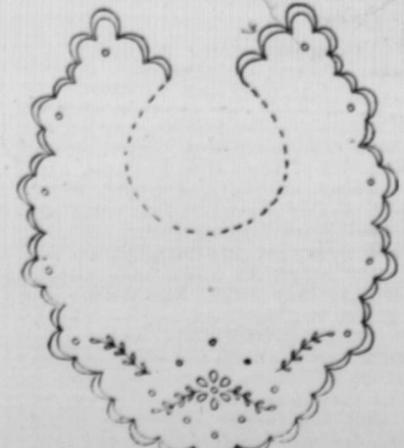
If you have a clear skin you are certain to have a choice of several colors that are becoming, but you will probably hanker to wear one of the unbecoming ones. You will see evidences of this all around you if you will stop to look—the sallow faced little woman dressing in grey and the apple-blossom girl enhancing her almost too vivid color with pink and so on through an endless succession of miss-fits. It seems to be one of the queer kinks in a large number of people to want to wear what does not become them. The strong-minded who resist this tendency are the well-dressed folk whom we admire as we pass them on the street, but who knows what longings for impossible garments are hidden under their well-groomed exteriors?



FASHION MODELS

- 7588—Shirt Waist or Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With or without Rolled Over Cuffs. 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 for collar and rolled-over cuffs, for medium size.
- 7578—Fancy Waist, 36 to 46 bust. 2 1/2 yards 33 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for collar and revers, 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for chemisette, 3 yards lace for frills, for medium size.
- 7340—Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust. 5 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming, for medium size.
- 7582—Six Gored Pleated Skirt, 22 to 30 Waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 6 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, for medium size.
- 7587—Tunic Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide for foundation skirt, 4 yards 36 for tunic and flounce, for 16 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.



681—Design for Embroidering an Infant's Bib.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 24

to evolve this work of art! It shows, my son, how utterly unfit you are to do the choosing.'

Then Mother Nature turned to the women who were making the noise. 'Come, come, children,' said she, 'you do not have to make all this fuss. Develop your brains and muscles, earn your own living, be bought by no man, and choose the kind with which you wish to replenish the earth. He has created the kind of woman he liked, and a pretty poor job he's made of it. Now do you resume your natural function of choosing—and make the kind of man you like—that is your especial duty to the race.'

But the Man raised a fearful outcry. 'This is an outrage against Nature!' he cried. 'Is not this the woman that God gave me? Is not this my female?' 'Tut, tut, my son!' said Mother Nature, now quite calm again, and even a little sorry for him since he was about to lose his pet. 'I can't say about that donation, but I do know that she is not your female—you are her male! Go study your biology!'

And Nature began to pay attention to business again, rather regretting her nap.

What Money Can Buy	What Money Cannot Buy
Advice	Ancestry
Bonds	Bliss
Companionship	Children
Divorces	Devotion
Ease	Equality
Form	Friendship
Governments	Gratitude
Houses	Health
Indigestion	Illusion
Jewelry	Joy
Kirks	Kindness
Lies	Love
Minions	Mind
Navies	Nature
Ostentation	Originality
Politicians	Peace
Queens	Quiet
Religion	Respect
Sacraments	Sincerity
Travel	Time
Underwriters	Understanding
Vulgarity	Virtue
Wines	Wisdom
You (?)	Youth

THE NEXT BEST THING

Four-year-old George had been naughty and when he said his prayers that night, his mother told him he must ask God to forgive him and make him a better boy.

This was his prayer:
"Dear God, forgive me and make me a better boy, but if you can't make me much better, please make mamma reconciled."

Gold hath destroyed many and perverted the heart of kings.—Ecclesiasticus.

The Country Girl

High Cost of Living

Toronto Board of Trade Inquiry reveals Tariff Protected Combines as chief cause of increased cost of living and report recommends Parcels Post and Public Markets as Remedy

An exceedingly interesting and valuable report on the high cost of living has just been issued by the Toronto Board of Trade as the result of an inquiry carried on by a sub-committee of that body presided over by Professor M. A. Mackenzie, of Toronto University. While the report has special reference to the city of Toronto, its findings undoubtedly apply equally well to other parts of Canada, and it will be of special interest to the farmers of Western Canada because of the striking support which it gives to the attitude which has been taken by the organized farmers on a number of important questions.

An increase in the production of gold and enormous expenditures on military and naval armaments are given as reasons for the increase in the cost of living throughout the world, but it is shown by tables compiled from official statistics, that while English prices have increased by 9 per cent. since 1900, prices in the United States have increased by 17 per cent. and in Canada by 18 per cent. "Canadian food prices," the report states, "are now on a higher level than English prices. . . . The retail price of bread in London is 2½c per lb., as against 3 1-3c in Toronto, while milk is 8c a quart, as against 9½c here."

After referring to the increase in the production of gold and the enormous sums being expended on preparations for war, the report continues:—

"A third cause which has especially affected the increased cost of food is to be found in the migration cityward which has been taking place nearly all over the civilized world. Moreover, the adoption of the principle of protection by the food-exporting countries has greatly increased in such countries this movement citywards and has in North America, for example, developed great manufacturing industries in the cities, largely at the expense of the country districts; even in a fertile province like Ontario land has been actually going out of cultivation during the past few years.

Effect of Food Taxes

"One cause operating in Canada as a whole which permits the prices of food-stuffs to be higher in Canadian cities than in London is the tax levied on imports of food from abroad and paid, of course, by the Canadian consumer. This tax was intended to protect the Canadian farmer in times of Canadian scarcity and to be inoperative in times of Canadian plenty, but the development of the packing and canning industries, coupled with the growth of cold-

Direct Legislation

GRAIN GROWERS! If you want F. J. DIXON to talk to you about Direct Legislation, put in your application for a meeting as early as possible.

The Direct Legislation League is now arranging its winter program. It has decided to send Mr. Dixon to those points only which ask for his services.

The League pays Mr. Dixon's travelling expenses; the local people are expected to provide a hall.

If you want a meeting, literature, or information, write to the

Direct Legislation League
OF MANITOBA
422 Chambers of Commerce
WINNIPEG

storage facilities, has made it possible today for a group of men to entirely control the prices at which our farmers must sell certain products—near all the possible buyers being in the group—and also to maintain the prices at which the consumer must buy the same products up to the level of the foreign price, plus freight, plus duty. We all know how high are the prices of domestic fruit and vegetables, while imported tropical fruits, upon which there is no duty, are said to be as cheap in Toronto as in any other city outside the tropics. It was never intended that a tax imposed to protect the farmers should be used by dealers to corner domestic produce. If Argentine beef, New Zealand mutton and Australian butter, for example, had free access to Canada, no one could doubt that the prices of these commodities would at once drop to about the London level, and it is pretty certain that the Canadian producer would, on the average, get at least as much as he is getting now.

"That this tax on the importation of food has resulted in raising the price of food to all who live within the taxed area is now clearly seen by the industrial classes of Germany and of Austria, and is apparently becoming obvious even in the United States. In these countries manufacturers and municipal councils are joining forces with the artisans in demanding the removal of the tax on foodstuffs.

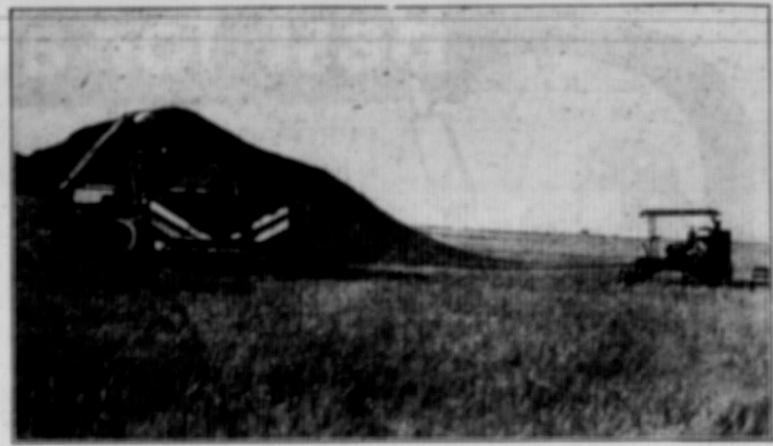
Middlemen's Combine

"The causes which make for higher prices in Toronto as against the smaller places are:—

1.—The apparent disappearance here of any competition in some of the businesses connected with the collection and distribution of food products, which businesses appear to have fallen into the hands of a few powerful allied interests. Milk is a good example. We pay 9½ cents a quart for milk which cannot compare in quality with the 6-cent milk of the small town a few miles away. Your committee have been informed that the association of Toronto commission merchants engaged in the fruit and vegetable business have secured exclusive control of the only Toronto market for the wholesale trade, and thus, by eliminating competition, are in a position where they can dictate terms to both producer and consumer. Men engaged in raising fruit and vegetables for city consumption report that they have found the conditions here so intolerable as to force them either to seek for other markets or to go out of the business. It is not probable that any relief can be obtained by municipal or governmental interference. The history of nearly all attempts at such interference with existing commercial conditions is not a hopeful record. The privileged corporations can afford to and do employ the best brains available, and are usually better served, even by their legal advisers, than is the municipality or government which attempts to coerce them. As a rule, our economic troubles arise not from the want of but from an excess of official regulations.

Co-operation the Remedy

"A better remedy would appear to lie in the hands of the growers of fruit and vegetables themselves, who appear to have completely lost control of the selling end of their own business. Ireland today affords a splendid object lesson in this matter. Ten years ago the small Irish farmers were absolutely at the mercy of the middleman, who kept the prices at which they bought as low as they liked, and maintained the prices to the city dealer as high as they dared. Today these small Irish farmers are learning the trick of combination so as to control the selling end of their own business, with the result that the farmer is getting better prices for his produce and the city dweller is paying less for the same.



The Three-speed "General Purpose" Farm Tractor

One of our Model F 15 B.H.P. tractors had no difficulty whatever in handling the above separator at Kindersley this fall. Mr. Seager Wheeler (the winner of the world's wheat prize) is also using one of our engines to run his separator and for plowing.

The following is a testimonial from one of our customers.

Dear Sirs:— RE MODEL F TRACTOR.

This tractor which you supplied me with a few months ago has been hauling two 18 inch plows right along in breaking on the low speed. I have done over five acres per day with it. I am not using quite forty-five gallons of gasoline in three days and am using nearly one gallon of lubricating oil per day.

I seeded and harrowed thirty-five acres per day during seeding time. I am hauling three hundred bushels of oats (and could haul four hundred without any trouble) on second speed; the haul is one and a half miles. I can make seven trips per day, getting two cents per bushel. This haul is 10,000 lbs. without the waggons; this makes a total of \$42.00 per day earned, less two men's wages and board at three dollars per day each, gasoline \$3.80 per day and lubricating oil seventy-five cents per day. This leaves a total of \$31.45 for my own wages, wear and tear of tractor and profits. I do not use batteries for this tractor but always start up on the magneto.

The British-Canadian Agricultural Tractors Limited

ONTARIO AVENUE, SASKATOON, SASK.

AND AT ALBERTA INVESTMENT BUILDINGS, CALGARY, ALTA.

Important to Farmers and Others

THIS IS THE PLACE TO SHIP YOUR

CATTLE HIDES MOOSE HIDES HORSE HIDES

WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER AND
WE TAN ALL THE HIDES WE BUY

Consequently we pay the very highest Market Prices and you receive the best value obtainable.

A Trial Shipment will convince you that we are the people to deal with.

Prices and Tags gladly sent on Application

We also carry a very fine selection of GENUINE GALLOWAY ROBES. Prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$17.50. Write today—

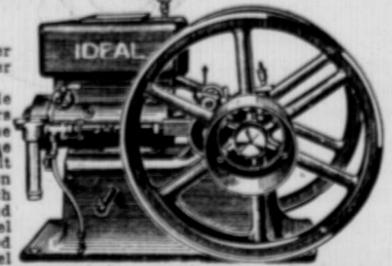
WINNIPEG TANNING COMPANY Ltd.

Office and Tannery: 382 NAIRN AVE., WINNIPEG

"IDEAL" Engines Six Years Old Run as Good as Ever!

That's why an "IDEAL" Engine owner needing more power buys another "IDEAL." We make them to LAST.

All bearings are adjustable, and made of expensive phosphor bronze. Cylinders are of close grain cast iron, with the right proportion of steel. They stand the wear. Removable cylinder head makes it easy to clean explosion chamber when necessary. This construction is much more expensive, therefore is not found on cheap engines. Extra long, semi-steel piston. Crank shaft and connecting rod are each made from a solid forged steel billet. Valves and valve seats are easily removed for examination and cleaning. This means much to inexperienced operators. Ignition of the make and break type. Governor regulates explosive mixture and also permits of changing speed without stopping. Hopper cooler works perfectly with only slight evaporation of water. Booklet sent free on request.



Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
"IDEAL" Gasoline Tractors. "IDEAL" Hopper Cooled Gasoline Engines.
"MAPLE LEAF" Grain Grinders. Windmills and Pumps of every description.
Wood Sawing Outfits, Etc., Etc.

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CALGARY

Nervous Indigestion

Spoils the enjoyment of life. It has been demonstrated by scientific tests that BOVRIL is a most valuable aid to digestion and the proper assimilation of food.

BOVRIL

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HALL



The Introduction to The Home

A beautiful hall makes the first impression of the home favorable. Nothing adds more to the beauty of the hall than the artistic decoration of its walls made possible by the use of one or more of the sixteen handsome shades of

SILKSTONE FLAT WALL COLOURS

"Smooth as Silk—Hard as Stone"

The new decorative, durable, sanitary finish for plaster or metal walls and ceilings and for refinishing burlap. Silkstone takes place of wall paper and kalsomine—is better because it may be thoroughly cleansed and brightened by simply washing walls with warm water and pure Castile soap—it is not affected by steam or moisture—especially suited to Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Dining Rooms and Bedrooms.

Sold by leading dealers. Write today for free book of "Suggestions"—for paint users.



Willow River—On main line of Grand Trunk Pacific, and Pacific and Hudson Bay Railway. It is the desire of the Railway Company to make it one of the most important towns in the entire Canadian West. Lots \$10 down, \$10 monthly; no interest; no taxes. Write today for full information. Pac. Bond and Land Corp., Ltd. 808 Pac. Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Wild Oats

Stop sowing wild oats. While you continue to sow them you cannot expect to get rid of them. We can supply you with a machine which will take out every kernel of wild oats from your wheat. We handle the best line of hand and power cleaning machinery in Western Canada.

Write us for a catalogue and price, and state what class of mill you require

The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd. Box 740, Saskatoon, Sask.

Highest Prices Paid for Dressed Poultry

Alx. Cooper, 376 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

"A still better example of the effects of combination is perhaps to be found in Denmark, where the farmer does not lose control of his butter or bacon until it is sold on the London market. The produce may go through several hands, but these hands are all agents or servants of the combination of producers.

Too Many Stores

"While there is no evidence of any combination in Toronto among the small retail dealers for the purpose of keeping up the prices of food, and the small dealer seems barely able to make a living in the keen competition to which he is subjected, yet the unnecessarily large number of retail places of business makes for inefficiency and adds to the cost of distribution. For example, a hundred well-equipped and well-placed stores could probably do the whole city business in groceries and do it cheaper than the present multitude of small stores, but to limit the number of groceries would at once enable the favored few to combine and raise prices. In order to secure the advantages of the large store for the customer and not for the storekeeper, numerous co-operative societies have been formed in the old country, where the members divide among themselves the profits of the business after the payment of salaries to managers and employees. In 1908, the last year for which complete figures are available, the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom numbered about 3,000, and had aggregate sales amounting to \$565,500,000, on which there was a net profit of \$55,000,000 for division among the members. But in the United Kingdom the railways and other public carriers, including the postage, upon the services of which these societies had to depend to obtain supplies, appear to be in reality the servants of the people, which is not exactly the role that our own public carriers assume in Canada.

Poor Shipping Facilities

"The very poor shipping facilities which are available for produce coming into Toronto. To begin with, our navigation laws appear to have been drawn up with the idea of injuring American shipping rather than with the idea of serving Canadian shippers, certainly not with the idea of serving the Canadian consignee. Also, we have no public wharf at Toronto. The railways are thus almost freed from the competition of waterborne freight into the city. Moreover, we have no parcel post service, so that the express companies, that is to say, the railway companies again, can and do make us pay dividends on stock that has been shown to be largely water. It seems to be the universal opinion of shippers and consignees that in spite of—perhaps it is because of—the monopoly these railways enjoy they do not give proper facilities for bringing produce into the city. It would be difficult to overestimate the advantages of a parcel post service such as is maintained throughout Europe, even in Russia, whereby produce could reach the consumer directly from the farmer. The small charge necessary for such service would at once put a limit to the profits of the middleman and would compel the express companies to meet the competition of the postal service.

"The absence of a market or markets where the people might secure food supplies at a minimum cost. These markets are a real benefit to those who live in our smaller cities and towns and could be made so in Toronto, provided that the fees charged for stalls were reduced to a minimum; that access by street car or radial line was made easy, and that the roads converging upon the city were put into and kept in a proper state of repair.

"The very high rents prevailing in Toronto, which rents must of course be added to the price of their goods by the shopkeepers. These abnormal rents are one inevitable consequence of our method of taxation, which may be equitable in a stationary community, but which makes it profitable in a rapidly-growing city to hold land for a rise in value, but renders it expensive to improve the land by putting buildings upon it. The penalty imposed by this system upon all improvements is, of course, transferred by the landlord to his tenant and by him passed on to his customers."

The Sales of Gold Drop Flour

The Flour that is always good

Have doubled every year for the past three years in Western Canada.

This remarkable showing can be accounted for from the fact that Gold Drop is the very best flour possible to produce.

When you buy Gold Drop you get nothing but pure flour made from carefully selected Wheat.

Our wonderful cleaning process removes the dirt from the crease in every kernel of wheat—every grain is washed and purified before being ground.

Gold Drop is made exclusively from the first choice of Manitoba Hard Wheat.

Because of this careful selection of wheat, and because of the extra cleanliness in milling, Gold Drop flour makes better bread and more loaves to the sack, and the bread will keep moist longer, reducing the number of

bakings necessary for your family's supply. It saves worry and waste—a sack will prove this. Just ask your neighbor about it.



The ECHO MILLING COMPANY LIMITED GLADSTONE, MAN.

The Mail Bag

SASKATCHEWAN HAIL INSURANCE SCHEME

Editor, Guide:—The following are a few questions which are asked by rate-payers on the Municipal Hail Insurance scheme of Saskatchewan and their answers.

Is the Municipal Hail Insurance Scheme likely to come into operation?

Yes. One hundred and seventy municipalities are voting on the measure in December. If twenty-five carry the by-law the act becomes operative.

Is it superior to the old Government Hail Insurance plan?

This is not a plan for Government Hail Insurance. It is an act to provide the machinery whereby the farmers of Saskatchewan can carry on their own hail insurance business without capital and at the lowest possible cost.

Will the government control the administration of the act?

No. The act will be administered by a commission of whom two-thirds will be elected by the representatives of the participating municipalities.

Will there not be difficulty in selecting competent men for commissioners?

Our Reeves in convention will elect them, and they can be trusted to select men of good character and ability.

Who will appoint the inspectors?

Our own commission will appoint the inspectors and pass on all claims.

Will each municipality pay its own losses?

No. All moneys collected under the assessment are the property of the commission and can be disbursed by them only. The entire fund, after deducting the necessary expenses, is available to meet the hail losses under the provisions of the act.

Will the hail insurance companies go out of business?

The companies are undisturbed by the act and may continue doing business as heretofore. In many cases the farmer requires more insurance than the maximum five dollars afforded by the act. This he may continue to take in the companies.

Will insurance under this act be cheaper than with the companies?

The rate of assessment under the act is four cents per acre on all the land irrespective of the portion of same which may or may not be under crop. The companies doing business under a flat or uniform rate charge six dollars cash or seven dollars and twenty cents November 1 per \$100.00 of insurance. Therefore the \$6.40 per quarter section charged under the municipal scheme and which insures the crop area on the entire quarter at a maximum of five dollars per acre would pay insurance in the company on \$1-13 acres if paid August 1, and if paid November 1 on only seventeen acres of crop.

How is it possible so greatly to reduce the cost of hail insurance?

There are many reasons. The companies are organized to do business for profit. The commission looks for none.

It costs the companies a large part of their receipts to secure their business. The commission will pay but two per cent.

The companies have heavy correspondence with agents, issue policies, interim receipts, etc., to each applicant and record every individual piece of crop insured. This means large outlay for salaries, rents, postage, printing, etc. The commission escapes the bulk of this expense. Thus the commission should reduce the actual cost of hail insurance by about one-half. But a still greater saving to the farmer is effected by the assessment under the scheme of the prairie land in the hands of speculators.

Will then the holder of prairie bear as much of the hail risk as the farmer?

No. Supposing the average value of an acre of crop to be \$15.00 and the crop to be insured for \$5.00, it is obvious that the farmer in any event carries two-thirds of his own hail risk. The holder of prairie pays for but a portion of the remaining third and this he can well afford to do, because a general hail insurance scheme, by minimizing the hazard of grain growing, will add to the value of his land.

Will ranchers and new homesteaders have to pay this assessment?

All quarter sections held for grazing

purposes only and homesteads with less than twenty-five acres under cultivation may be exempted.

Should not the farmer with a large percentage of his quarter under crop pay more insurance than the farmer with little crop?

Tremendous complications would arise if each quarter section had to be measured for crop acreage and the cost of insurance would thereby be greatly increased.

What will happen if the assessment of four cents per acre proves higher than necessary?

The commission will have power to lower the rate.

What if the rate proves too low?

An amendment to the act and the consent of the ratepayers must be secured before the rate can be raised.

When a municipality has passed the by-law, what must a farmer residing therein do to have his crop insured?

Absolutely nothing. If his land is assessed for the special hail rate all his grain acreage stands insured and is so insured each successive year unless his municipality repeals the insurance by-law.

Will a farmer who has had hail lose his

with a seedsman on the subject and sent him in the spring an order for a considerable quantity of yellow clover and a trial plot of pasture grasses. Through a fortunate mistake the order was reversed and I sowed seven acres and a half of fine black garden soil to his "first pasture mixture" June 1. By the first of October, the weeds having been mown in August, I turned these four cows on to the grass. The whole field was covered with grass and white Dutch clover, which I added to the mixture, but in large spots dense growth covers the ground, six inches deep in a rich silk velvet green. There is a patch of kale, a field of turnips and a field of green oats mown adjoining this pasture, but beyond a bite of the kale and turnips, the cows live on the pasture as though it were already fenced. These cows had been milking from early spring and were fed chop on wild pasture all summer.

At the time we turned them on they gave a steady average of almost 6½ gallons daily, notwithstanding the grain ration was stopped. With a patch of good alfalfa the first year, the future looks good to me. I mixed the yellow clover with alsike and sowed them with

bidder, presumably for a term of years. If present titles are to be ignored wholly, a feeling of justice in some will unite with a feeling of resentment in many to delay the happy day indefinitely. But if we, who have supposed our titles were good, were granted the surplus revenue not needed by Society for, say, fifty or more years, I think there would be less opposition.

In twenty-five articles on the Home Market, Mr. W. A. Craick makes a relative comparison of the conditions of the laboring men of three trades in England and America, but not a word as to agricultural laborers. We pay little heed to such "figures." We are not kicking for that class.

All the writers of those articles assume that we would have had no factories without protection. That is the logic I heard for twenty-five years in the States, and it is not true. Iron ore and coal would not have been taken across the Atlantic and the product returned for long. The factory would have come to them.

One of the articles says: "the dwellers in the cities and towns pay by far the bulk of the duty levied." They know that, indirectly, these come back on us, and that it is the "tax" levied for the manufacturers we kick about. If they will show us they work economically, and for a fair profit, we will kick no more. The tariff gives us the right to be shown.

I suppose the Grain Growers' Grain company's effort to sell merchandise co-operatively is one of the "wild schemes" another article refers to, but I believe it is one of the "tools" to win with and that Direct Legislation is another. I should like to see terse "planks" printed on the official ballot, with officers bound to carry out such as received a majority whether originated by his party or not, then we need not support the bad to get good. But their panacea is "mixed farming." They do not seem to have sense enough to see that when a farmer has purchased the needful, high-priced machinery and teams for raising grain he must keep them fully employed in their season if he gets his money back, and that for them to be idle while he milks or attends to the stock takes off the profit. Or that with too many irons in the fire he will burn some.

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

DISCUSSES REFERENDUM QUESTIONS

Editor, Guide:—I am inclined to think that the discussion of such weighty and important problems as are contained in the eight questions published in The Guide would have been of more benefit to your readers if it had been postponed until after the new year. At the present time the majority of the farmers are too busy threshing and marketing their grain to think about anything else. It is also my opinion that the majority of Guide readers will find it impossible to answer many of the questions by a simple "Yes" or "No."

(1) The Initiative Referendum and Right of Recall being of very recent origin are, therefore, but imperfectly understood by even a large number of those people who are enthusiastically advocating them. Then some might be in favor of the Initiative and Referendum while opposing the Right of Recall, others might be against both the Initiative and Right of Recall while favoring the Referendum. This demonstrates the difficulty of every person answering the question by a uniform "yes" or "no."

(2) Free trade with the Motherland within a period of five years would involve an enormous change in the currents of trade and commerce. Few, if any of us, being endowed with prophetic vision

Continued on Page 50

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, keeps in condition by daily exercise on his bicycle.

insurance if his hail tax has not yet been paid?

No. The council has power to borrow money to pay the hail rate to the commission and the farmer who is in arrears will have his hail tax deducted from his insurance money and no special premium will be exacted.

If a municipality passes the by-law can it ever escape the tax?

At any annual election any municipality may repeal the by-law and be free from the tax.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

Cupar, Sask.

PASTURE EXPERIMENTS

Editor, Guide:—I have found that the cows I imported from Washington in April, 1909, did not give nearly the amount of milk I was used to getting from them in Seattle, where they were entirely hand fed. Consequently I have been hunting around for feed of a better kind for my purpose. Last winter I entered into a lengthy correspondence

1½ bushels of oats per acre. Then 2½ acres have a dense growth of very short clover, not very vigorous looking, and I hardly expect to find much next spring, though I live in hope.

DANIEL BOISSEVAIN.

Strathmore, Alta.

PROPER TOOLS

Editor, Guide:—I have to thank you for some free tracts received through your giving space for my Single Tax questions in your Mail Bag.

Both the Single Tax Information Bureau and the Canadian Home Market Association favored me, but neither tell the whole truth. Mr. Dixon's tracts, or his answer through your paper, do not treat of the probable income when a full Land Value Tax should be levied, either on the property now usable or that which the future may make so, or the difficulties in the stage of "gradually arriving at" that time. They agree that the rental (tax) must be fixed by letting parcels and sites to the highest

THE KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



IMPROVED NEW SUPERIOR

Because of its positive separation with our patented open and blank space sieves, causing the oats to lie flat and not up on end.

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards, so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader.

The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

It is strong and well built and bolted, not nailed together.

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the New Superior can't do no other can. Exceptionally easy to operate.

Made in three sizes, 24, 32, 42 in. wide, with or without Bagger. We can furnish power attachment to operate with gasoline engine if desired.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Write at once for our large descriptive catalogue of OWEN'S Smut Machines and NEW SUPERIOR Fanning Mills.

The Harmer Implement Company, Ltd.

182 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

Will there be a COLUMBIA in your Home this Christmas?

THE LATEST COLUMBIA HORNLESS GRAPHOPHONE. \$45 VALUE FOR \$26



THE ECLIPSE
Oak, \$26; Mahogany, \$32.50.

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

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

The Columbia hornless Graphophone "Eclipse" is 15½ in. square, beautifully

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

We have other Columbia models at all prices from \$20 to \$650. Complete illustrated list is sent free on application. Old machines of any make taken in exchange. Any model can be supplied for cash or on very easy monthly payments.

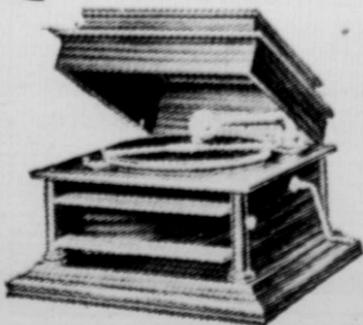
COLUMBIA RECORDS. Longest Life—Perfect Surface

Absolutely the best, perfect reproduction, longest wear, will play on any make of disc machine. Insist on having them. 30,000 records always in stock. Double side records, two different selections, 85 cents. Specially imported English, Irish and Scotch records. Your old favorite songs.

THE BEST IS THE COLUMBIA

You should hear Caruso, Bonci, Nordica, Tetrazzini, Nielson, Melba in Grand Opera, Harry Lauder, Collins and Harlan, Ada Jones in comic selections, Kubelik, Mischa Elman, Scharwenka, Hoffman in instrumental pieces, and many other artists on the Columbia Graphophone. You get the finest reproductions. The Living Voice of the Artist. We will supply the "Eclipse" or any Columbia Graphophone for cash or on very easy terms of payment. Send for full particulars. Cut out this Coupon and mail to us.

THE FAVORITE, \$45



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

Between the hornless Graphophone and the Grafonola there is this principal difference: In all models of the Grafonola all the mechanism is fully cabined—the reproducer operating beneath a lid or within a drawer, and the sound waves being led through the tone-arm to a tone chamber, where they are greatly amplified and thence thrown out through the opening, subject at will to regulation in volume, with the new device—the tone-control shutters. The Columbia Grafonola "Favorite" was the first instrument of this class to be offered for \$45 or near it—and we believe it is the best that can ever be made and sold at that price. The cabinet work is of the highest possible craftsmanship—the wood used being either selected grain quartered oak or strongly marked genuine mahogany, hand-polished. No finer finish is applied to a thousand-dollar piano. The instrument is 18½ inches square at the base and 13 inches high. When the top, which is especially deep, is raised, the surface of the turntable is on a level with the opening, thus being easily accessible. The turntable is revolved by a powerful three-spring drive motor.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

No. 66

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me your new Illustrated Machine Catalogue and interesting history of the Graphophone. I assume no obligation and all you send is to be mailed free.

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City Province

term of years, grooved wholly, one will unite at in many to definitely. But our titles were surplus revenue, say, fifty or would be less

on the Home sick makes a the conditions hree trades in it not a word ers. We pay res." We are

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"the dwellers pay by far the " They know ne back on us, levied for the about. If they economically, ll kick no more. ht to be shown. Growers' Grain ll merchandise "wild schemes" but I believe o win with and is rnother. I planks" printed officers bound ived a majority s party or not, ort the bad to acea is "mixed seem to have when a farmer ful, high-priced or raising grain ly employed in is money back, e file while he ock takes off the oo many irons ome.

W. B. HULL.

REFERENDUM IS m inclined to of such weighty as are contained ublished in The of more benefit been postponed At the present farmers are too na-acting their ything else. It the majority of it impossible to ions by a simple

Referendum and of very recent but imperfectly large number of enthusiastically some might be and Referendum ight of Recall, oth the Initiative ile favoring the onstrates the dif- answering the yes" or "no." the Motherland ars would involve in the currents Few, if any of prophetic vision age 50

SPONDENTS e Guide is main purpose of pro- d for the readers change views and be benefits of ex- igations. Every the name of the arily for publica- rrespondents are f The Guide.

Co-operative People's Banks

Continued from Page 27

schemes and to finance the industries in which they have the controlling influence. Let them do all this with their funds, well and good, but also let the farmers' earnings be used to better their own situation, help these farmers in their hour of need and be their own masters and bankers. That is done already almost all over Europe by millions and millions of farmers, by the grain growers of Austria and Russia as well as by others in many of the most civilized and progressive countries.

Large Federations Would Follow

These small local institutions, apparently weak and inadequately equipped to do the good expected from them, but which experience has shown to be much stronger than they appear to be, and, therefore, able to do immense good when properly handled, could, later on, be federated into unions covering a given area of territory, helping, as they do in Germany, the weaker ones and doubling thereby their utility to the farming community. Such a federation could be organized in each province, for there are seventeen such federations in Germany, mostly among the rural banks.

The profits realized by such societies are distributed yearly among the members after having taken a good percentage to form gradually a strong reserve fund, thus increasing the strength and advantages of the society. The shares should be unlimited in number so as to afford to each deserving citizen the advantage of becoming a member.

To sum up: To start a co-operative rural credit society it requires only twelve enterprising citizens, who are ready to join together, the adoption of good by-laws, the selection of the officers prescribed by these by-laws, lastly, good will, confidence in their own integrity, pluck and perseverance, which will bring in as members all the sensible people of the surrounding community. Each group of population can start such a beneficial society, and in much less time than now dreamed of would enjoy the advantages of easy and fruitful borrowing at very fair rate of interest, not exceeding in any case eight per cent. per annum and no more than six per cent. for mortgage loans, as the society may choose to fix, for it must be distinctly understood that the rates of interest on loans are fixed by the society itself.

While advocating the policy of going ahead without waiting for the passing of

a law, either federal or provincial, although preferring a federal act, I do not by any means recommend that we do not press the law-makers to enact such an act. On the contrary, I do insist upon having good legislation to further the formation of credit and savings co-operative societies, and with the hard facts produced by their very existence, the arguments adduced would have much stronger force in bringing around the law-makers and to triumph over their apathy and indifference.

Dangers of Other Plans

Before closing, I desire to add a word or two about a suggestion that has been made in the columns of The Guide within the last few months. Some correspondents have advocated the interference of the government, either federal or provincial, by borrowing large sums at a low rate of interest, using thus their first class credit on the money market, and loaning these sums to the farmers at a slight advance, just enough to defray the expenses of management. Without any intention of discussing thoroughly such a big question, may I be allowed to throw out a note of warning against the dangers of such a scheme. Besides the fact that such a scheme would hardly permit short and small loans, discounts, etc., being in fact workable only for mortgage loans extending over many years, which would considerably curtail the usefulness of the system, it must not be forgotten that such a scheme would be a terrible weapon in the hands of political parties and would be utilized to further their ambition at the expense of the taxpayers. The patronage evil would inevitably creep in and in a short time would be the means of a most oppressive situation, if at all successful. But its very evil would soon kill it in the public estimation. However, experience has demonstrated its utter unfeasibility, and I have read during the last thirty years the history of many more disasters than successes, disasters which have brought about the total discredit of such a scheme, even among its very advocates. The example of Australia that has been quoted is no evidence to the contrary, as M. LeRoy Beaulieu, the eminent French economist, has conclusively shown, while the co-operative rural bank spoken of above have triumphantly succeeded during seventy years and is ever extending its sphere of beneficial activity. Even Japan has adopted it during the last ten years with the result that, today, there are in this eastern country more than five thousand such rural credit institutions. This movement is greatly progressing every year, the needs being the same all the world over, and this system being everywhere considered the best to meet these wants.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Twenty-six years ago, or in 1886, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which in that year had completed its line from Montreal to Vancouver, announced its first excursion from the Canadian West to Eastern Canada, to enable those hardy pioneers, who had come to the Prairie Provinces (then there was only one Manitoba) and the Territories to return at a reasonable rate to their old homes in the East for the Christmas season.

The success of this was so great that every year since this great Railway has repeated the excursion, and this year is no exception to the rule. Commencing December 1st and daily until December 31st, round trip tickets will be on sale to all points east of Port Arthur in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces at remarkably low rates. These tickets will be good to return within three months from date of sale, and if this is not long enough, an extension of the return limit may be had on payment to the Agent in the East of \$5.00 for each 15 days extension desired.

The advantages of the Canadian Pacific Railway over other routes are obvious. Briefly they are: through trains to Toronto and Montreal, through standard and tourist sleeping and dining cars, and shortest route by many hours and many miles. Sleeping cars will run through without any change from Edmonton, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Calgary, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn, Estevan, Lyleton, and many other places to Toronto and Montreal.

A booklet giving full information as to fares, sleeping car service, train service and other particulars has been published by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and can be had on application to any Agent, or by writing to C. B. Foster, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.—Advt.

MARY'S LITTLE PLOT

Mary had a little plot,
The soil was very poor;
But still she kept it all the same,
And struggled to get more.

She kept the plot until one day
The people settled down—
And where a wilderness had been,
Grew up a thriving town.

Then Mary rented out her plot,
(She would not sell you know),
And waited patiently about
For prices still to grow.

They grew, as population came,
And Mary raised the rent,
With common food and raiment now
She could not be content.

She built her up a mansion fine,
Had bric-a-brac galore;
And every time the prices rose,
She raised the rent some more.

"What makes the plot keep Mary so?"
The starving people cry—
"Why, Mary keeps the plot, you know,"
The wealthy would reply.

And so each one of you might be,
"Wealthy, refined and wise"
If you had only hogged some land
And held it for the rise.

—MARY C. HUDSON.

Justice is the bread of the nation;
it is always hungry for it.—Chateau-briand.



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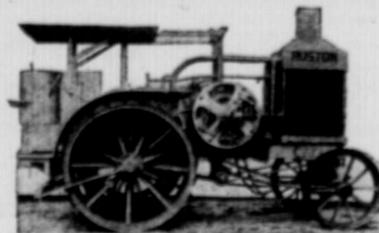
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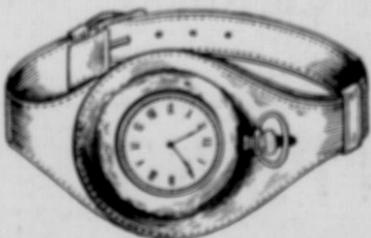
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DOC

Continued from Page 21

—to level ground again. At last a sharp turn was made to the left. Once more they descended. Then came a halt.

"Get down," said the guide.
"I will when you let loose my hands," returned the doctor crossly.
"This is a dickens of a way to treat a white man!"

When he was down and his eyes were unbound he saw that they were in the bottom of a deep canon, for high on either side of him, against the lighter background of the sky, was the black, pine-topped line of a ridge. There was a small clearing in the canon, circled by a wall of underbrush, and at the centre of the clearing a squat shanty, beyond which showed a patch of light from a window on its farther side.

Bridles were taken off and girths loosened. Then the doctor folded down the top of the feed-sack so that Bobby could eat, and left the little horse devouring his oats.

Now the two men made toward the shanty and silently entered a small, low room lighted by a single kerosene lamp. The walls of the room were of rough pine boards, smoke-stained; the ceiling was of blackened cheesecloth that sagged low overhead. There was a rough board table beside the door, and two benches, as unplanned as the table, for seats. A small stove stood in one corner, rusted by the rain that had trickled down upon it from the pipe-opening in the roof; against a wall stood a bed of boards—a bed only wide enough for one person. Upon it, under a gray blanket, lay a figure.

The doctor picked up the lamp, crossed to the bedside, and let the light shine down upon his patient—a man not more than twenty-eight years of age. The fevered face was ugly, almost ape-like; the forehead bulged, the cheekbones were high, the nose so flat that the nostrils were two wide, black holes; and the mouth was full and coarse. The doctor recoiled as he looked, and turned to the man standing at his shoulder.

He saw a face that he liked still less—eyes small and deep set, and overhung with heavy, coarse brows; a nose lean and high and twisted so far out of line that it made a left obtuse angle from forehead to mouth; and long, thin lips that opened over small, uneven, discolored teeth. But the most striking feature of the face was a scar. It lay across the left cheek from the corner of the eye to the point of the heavy chin. It was a straight scar—as straight as if made by a keen knife drawn along the edge of a ruler. And it was old, and a dead white that contrasted sharply with the liquor-reddened skin of the cheek.

"I'll hold the lamp," said the man with the scar.

The doctor unbuckled his case, threw off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. He did not ask what was the matter, but laid back the bedclothes and began his look for a wound. And he found it—a gunshot wound in the right side, at the waist-line, and mortally deep.

"My! This oughta been 'tended to hours ago," he said severely. "When did it happen?"

"Yesterday. He's been unconscious ever since."

"Git me some hot water."

Then, for an hour, not a word was spoken. The doctor worked with all his energy, forgetting where he was, forgetting hunger and weariness. The table had been moved close to the bed and the lamp placed upon it. So the man with the scar had nothing to do. He walked the floor, his head down and held a little sidewise, as if he were listening; and as he walked his eyes continually shifted from side to side.

"I'm done," announced the doctor at last. "This medicine you can give him every three hours—one teaspoonful. It's for the fever."

The man with the scar came over to stand at the foot of the bed. "Leave something that'll make him sleep," he said.

"All right." The doctor had thought of asking for coffee. But now he was eager to get away. There was that in the manner of his guide which he did not like—an anxiety that seemed apart from concern for the sick man. Soon they were started on the return

trip, the doctor blindfolded as before and tied by the wrists to his pommel. As they went he marked as well as he could ascents and descents, abrupt turns, level stretches and rough. Bobby travelled slowly, being tired with all the long miles he had covered since noon; and once or twice he stumbled, jerking at his headline.

The man with the scar cursed him. "Why don't you ride a mule?" he called back. "A mule's sure-footed, and he's got more sense in a minute than a horse's got in a week."

"Ain't nothin' the matter with this horse's smartness," retorted the doctor. "Bobby knows as much as a man."

"Oh, does he?" said the other with a mirthless laugh. "Well, you'd better look out or I'll blindfold him, too."

When the animals were once more brought to a standstill the man with the scar did not dismount, but rode close enough to untie the thongs at the doctor's pommel and to jerk away the handkerchief.

They were beside the railroad track where the dim road branched east. The man with the scar addressed the doctor sharply. "Doc," he said, "if you know what's good for you you'll just forget all about tonight." Then: "So long." But he stayed where he was in the road.

"So long," returned the doctor. He headed north. When beyond the cemetery he looked round, the mule and its scar-faced rider were gone.

A milk wagon was rumbling through the town as the doctor dismounted at the wide gate which led to Bobby's stable, and a boy on a bicycle was wheeling from house to house along the street, throwing San Francisco papers of the previous afternoon into each yard. The morning of another day had come.

There was a light still burning, however, in the kitchen of the little flower-covered cottage. And soon Letty came hurrying out. "Have you had any rest?" she asked. "I've got some hot coffee ready for you."

He gave her a tender smile. "You'll make a fine doctor's wife!" he declared.

"Not if I worry, though. And I have worried—all night." She tried to smile back at him, but her lips trembled. "Because I didn't like the looks of the man that came here after you. Where was the case?"

"I'm afraid you'll worry worse when I tell you," he answered. "I don't know where I've been."

"You don't know!"

Briefly, over a cup of steaming coffee in the kitchen, he related the happenings of the night just gone. Letty listened, wide-eyed and pale. "How do you figger it out?" he asked her as he concluded his story. "The Blue Top call was funny, but this was worse."

The next moment she rose to her feet and let her cup and saucer fall with a clatter. "That's who they are!" she cried. "Why didn't I think of it before! The whole thing's out at the mine." Then she ran from the kitchen into the dining room and came running back again, a newspaper in one hand. "Read it!" she bade in the wildest excitement. "Oh, read it!"

He took the paper from her. It was the local publication of the day before, and the article she indicated occupied the upper half of the front page. "Laurence Eastman Kidnapped," read a line that reached from one side of the sheet to the other. Under this, in smaller type, was a subhead: "Outlaws Demand Five Thousand Dollars of Millionaire Father. Threaten to Kill Child if Theft is Made Public."

The doctor read no further. "That's what was the matter with Mrs. Eastman," he said in a low voice. "The boy's out in that canon!"

Astounded, each gazed into the face of the other for a moment. "You didn't hear him?" ventured Letty. "Maybe he was hid in the brush."

"The shanty was pretty good-sized—lookin' at it from the outside," returned the doctor. "Inside, the room

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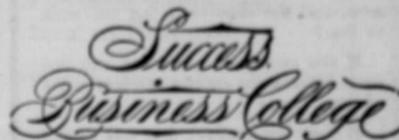
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was awful small. If that man comes after me again—"

"Don't go out alone with him," she pleaded. "Let somebody trail you."

He shook his head. "He'd find it out and shoot. No, I've got to take the chance. Oh, Letty, if I could only bring that little woman her kid!"

Letty's dark eyes were misty. "You couldn't telephone her, could you?" she asked.

He shook his head. "So far, everything's guesswork. I darsent raise her hopes on that. It's awful when a person's hopes're raised—and then go smash. I've got to find out where I was. There's a scheme I heard of once—"

"Is it scattering beans?"

"No." He laughed and reached across the kitchen table to cover a slim hand with one of his. "No"—more soberly—"it's something different—it's about Bobby. You'd have to let me take care of him for a few days and treat him real bad. I won't tell you what I'd do to him, then it won't fret you."

"Take Bobby," she urged. "But oh, don't have any trouble out there with that man!" And she grew white and clung to his hand as she had never done before.

He stayed only long enough to reassure her, and went when the sun shone against the kitchen window. "I had been twenty-four hours without sleep."

It was an anxious day for Letty. The doctor spent it in work after he had had his rest, and at six o'clock opened his medicine-case to put into it one or two things that had been lacking the and the long, grateful twilight, he paid a visit to Bobby. Then he lighted the lamp in his office and sat down to wait. Dark brought the looked-for summons. The front gate squeaked on its hinges. Heavy steps sounded along the narrow boardwalk leading up to the porch. Next, following a short pause, came a knock.

The doctor opened the door. The man with the scar was in waiting. He kept out of range of the light that fell through the door, but the doctor could see that the face of his visitor was again half hidden by a handkerchief and that the slouch hat was worn low to shadow it.

"My friend's suffering awful," he said by way of greeting. "All over the place, Doc. I felt almost like putting him out of his misery."

At once the doctor went for Bobby. An eager whinny bailed the opening of the stable door. But when the little horse was led out of his stall he hung back and all but refused to leave it. "You'll have some supper out yonder," promised his rider, and tied a generous feed of oats to the thongs of the big stock saddle.

A slender figure came swiftly across the corral. It was Letty, and she lifted her face to the doctor's in mute anxiety. He whispered encouragement and bent to kiss her, then rode out to join his waiting guide.

The second trip to the canon was, in every way, like the first except that it was made more quickly. When the clearing was reached and the doctor's eyes were unbound he saw that there was no patch of light beyond the low shanty. "Didn't dare leave a lamp," explained the man with the scar as he cautiously opened the door. After he had peered in, listening, he entered quietly and struck a match.

The sick man was on the floor, stretched prone. His eyes were wide, but unseeing. His breathing was labored.

They lifted him gently and laid him on the bed. Then the doctor, coat off, once more began his ministering, while the man with the scar seated himself on a bench by the door and smoked. The doctor paid the other no attention, but apparently gave his whole thought to his patient. Nevertheless, as he worked he kept on the alert for sounds, and, when his back was turned toward his guard, examined the wall against which stood the head of the bed.

He noticed that which made him certain that the shanty had a second, if a very small, room. Two of the upright foot-wide boards of the wall had been sawed across at a height of six feet from the floor. A few moments later he purposely dropped the cork of a bottle. As he stooped to feel about

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for it he gave a quick look at the lower ends of the sawed boards. Unlike the others in the wall, they cleared the floor by half an inch. It was probable that they formed a narrow, blind door; that the wall itself was a partition. He determined to be certain about it. "Fetch me some right cold water," he said to the man with the scar.

For a moment the other remained seated and made no answer. Then: "All right," he said reluctantly and, picking up a square kerosene can that had been fitted with a handle, went out.

The doctor waited, his eyes on his patient, his ears strained for the sound of vanishing footsteps. He heard none. The other was doubtless just outside, watching. The doctor walked to the table, took a square of prepared plaster from his case and, having turned the light down a little, laid the plaster upon the top of the globe.

The light went out. He stepped swiftly to the head of the bed and put a hand against the blind door. It swung inward a foot or more, then back into place again.

"Here!" The threatening voice was at the outside door, which opened and closed with a bang. "What're you trying to do?"

The doctor took one long stride in the direction of the sneaker. "Got a match?" he inquired innocently. "That blamed lamp went out."

The other muttered and struck a match. When its light flashed the doctor was standing beside the table, the square of plaster in one hand.

"You 'tend to business!" warned the man with the scar. His thin lips were parted in a snarl.

"Now, look-a-here," returned the doctor; "I've stood all the abuse I'm goin' to. There ain't another physician in this country that would a-came out here a second time with his eyes blinded and his hands tied—not if you had ten friends drivin'. And I expect you to show me decent treatment." He leaned forward across the table and looked the other man squarely in the face.

"Last night you wanted hot water. Tonight you want cold."

"Wal, excuse me, but I'm the best judge of what the sick gent needs. If I ain't, why the dickens do you come after me?"

For the space of a minute they stood in silence, face to face. Then, as if partly convinced, the man with the scar once more took up his oil can. When his quick shuffling steps had died away the doctor tried another plan. He stooped over the sick man until his lips were close to the crack that ran down the full length of the blind door, and began to speak the name that the grief-crazed mother at the mine had spoken: "Laurie! Laurie! Laurie!"

He listened. There was no sound within or without. He spoke again, louder: "Laurie!"

First, a movement beyond the partition!—a soft, rustling, creeping movement. Then, close to the wall, a little, weak, long-drawn sob!

The doctor straightened, his heart pounding so furiously that it hurt him, his face hot with the joy of his discovery. Smiling, he glanced down.

He looked into a pair of startled eyes that were staring up at him. "Who are you?" came the husky demand, and the sick man suddenly lifted himself to an elbow, almost as if he were about to leap from the bed.

The doctor could only stare back. The man was conscious. Had he heard him? What was to be done?

Before he could frame any course of action the man with the scar entered.

"Your friend's lots better," announced the doctor, turning toward the door. "Come and see."

"That so?" The other crossed to the foot of the bed.

"Niek," began the sick man, speaking with great effort, "don't you trust anybody. You get out of here. Do you understand? Never mind me. I'm going to die. Look at my nails." He put out a trembling hand.

"Don't you worry," answered the man with the scar. "The Doc came in blindfolded."

"You're taking chances," persisted the younger man. "Go—just—leave—me—water, and—a gun." He sank back.

"You got to keep more quiet," said



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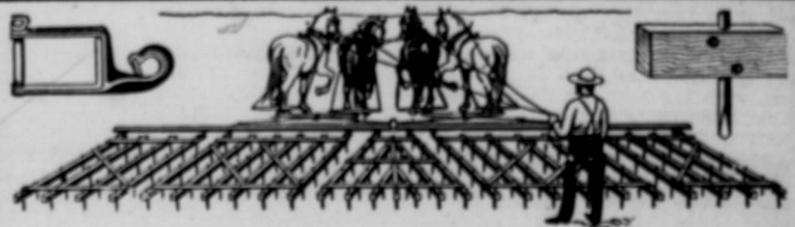
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the doctor. "Here." He lifted a cup to the dry lips.

When he left the bedside the man with the scar followed and leaned close. "Bill's going to die," he said in a low voice. "Look at his nails."

Instead, the doctor looked at the speaker. There was a sinister light in those little, alert eyes; a cruel twist to the thin mouth. And the whole expression of the scarred face bespoke a sudden determination—a fendish determination. Bill was past saving. Soon the cabin could be left behind. And the doctor—why let him go back to the town?

"He's going to die," repeated the man with the scar. "And you know it."

"My friend," answered the doctor, "I'll tell you the truth. He ain't got more'n one chance in a hundred—and that's a pretty slim one. If he ain't better tomorrow I've got to operate." He sat down.

The man with the scar sat down in front of him. The table was between them. He leaned his arms on it. "Don't take me for a fool," he advised.

The doctor folded his arms. "Now, look a-here," he retorted, smiling: "don't take me for a fool. I know what's the matter with you."

At that the man with the scar rose so suddenly that his bench tipped backward.

"Yas," the doctor went on. "I know why you brung me here blind-folded and what you're hidin'."

The right hand of the man with the scar stole to his hip.

The doctor ignored the action. He went on, speaking with clear directness: "You two fellers've located a gold mine. And you've got the crazy idea that I'm a-goin' to bring out a bunch of locators. Wal, git over it. I'm not a prospector; I'm a doc."

The hand on the weapon rested quiet. The man with the scar drew a gasping breath. Then long and keenly he studied the face of the doctor. After a time he dropped his arm, picked up his bench and reseated himself.

Some little time passed. The doctor smoked and nursed a knee. Once he got up to take the pulse of his patient and again to mark the temperature. But his every movement was leisurely, and he showed no wish to leave. The man with the scar sat, leaning on the table, apparently lost in thought.

All at once he rose. "Well, come on," he said.

Again the doctor examined the sick man. "This'll be a bad day for your friend," he explained. "I'm leavin' something to chase the pain."

When they were ready to mount the other addressed him harshly. "Doc," he said, "if you and me run into anybody on our way back it'll be you that gets my first shot."

"That's a bargain," answered the doctor good-naturedly.

But, riding out of the canon, he felt far from confident. The previous night his guide had led briskly. Now the mule was lagging. The doctor found himself moving his body forward in his saddle to urge Bobby on. They had gone only a small part of the way homeward when the mule came to a stop. Bobby halted, too, and the doctor waited like a man who expects a blow in the dark. He listened. The other did not dismount. There was no audible movement ahead. But he felt that sinister face turned upon him.

"Say, that friend of your'n has got a wonderful constitution," he remarked.

There was a short interval of silence. It seemed many minutes to the doctor. Then, "Get up!" said the voice ahead.

Letty was waiting for him when he turned in at the corral gate, though it was long past midnight. He had been under a severe strain, but she had been under a greater. He saw that when he lifted the lantern she brought him and looked into her face.

"Good news," he told her, speaking low. "The baby's there."

Five minutes later he was back in his office once more and had Blue Top on the telephone. "Come," was his message. "I've got a clue, Mr. Eastman. But don't bring nobody with you."

It seemed to him that he had only just laid down to rest when he was up again, admitting Eastman, who had

come as quick as a horse could carry him. The father was more disheveled than ever; and on his haggard, unshaven face stood out the sweat of effort and anxiety. Three days of agony had aged him.

"Oh, my boy!" were his first words. "I know where he is, but I don't know how to git there," said the doctor. Briefly he explained.

Eastman, half distracted, paced the floor as he listened. "Oh, tell me what to do," he cried when the doctor had finished. "My wife—it's killing her."

"The medicine I left'll keep the sick feller up till this evenin'."

"I'll follow you tonight, then. Oh, I must! I must! The boy'll need me. They dragged him over all those miles. Think of it! And wore out his poor little legs."

"We got to go about this thing mighty careful," warned the doctor. "You trail me and somebody'll be shot. Mebbe it'll be me, mebbe it'll be your baby."

The father halted before the younger man. "But how can you help him," he demanded, "with your hands tied?"

"Wal, I've thought of a scheme. The man that came after me searched me for a pistol both nights. But he's never looked into the oat bag. So, I'll put a gun in that bag, and when I stand up from feedin' Bobby I'll have the drop on him."

"He may get you first. Then what? Oh, I'll never see my boy again!"

"Wal, if you can think of a better way, go ahead."

But at the end of an hour Eastman agreed with the doctor that there was no better plan. "All right," he said. "—all right—I'll trust to you. Now I must telephone my wife that there's hope."

When the doctor awoke early that afternoon it was to learn that Mrs. Eastman had arrived and was at the hotel. Eastman himself called the doctor up to announce her coming, and the latter asked the parents to remain secluded during the remainder of the day.

There was reason to believe that the kidnappers might have a confederate on watch in the town.

But Eastman had no thought beyond the finding of his child. "Suppose that sick man died today," he said. "Won't the other man leave and take Laurie with him? Doctor, I think I ought to start fifty men out on a search."

The doctor opposed the suggestion. "Take my advice," he urged kindly. "Tell Mrs. Eastman to be brave."

Eastman only groaned and hung up. But later on he telephoned again and again, always with some fresh idea that was filling the heart of the waiting mother with forebodings.

Letty telephoned, too. "Don't go alone tonight," she begged. "It's too dangerous."

"I got to, Letty," he declared. "If Eastman starts men out, which way'll they go? It might take 'em a week to find that shanty."

Night settled early, for long before twilight the sky became heavily overcast and a wind rose, sweeping the dust up in clouds as it drove through the town, and anguring a rainstorm. The doctor placed a light in his office, then took his station at a window in an unlighted front room.

The minutes dragged. Eight o'clock struck, and nine.

"Mebbe that sick feller did die," he said to Letty over the telephone. "But—"

He hung up the receiver abruptly. There was a sound of galloping in the street. It ceased at the gate, when heavy steps came hurrying to his porch. It was the man with the scar.

"Doc," he began, panting with his hard ride, "you said you'd operate—" "Ready in a jiffy," answered the doctor, and turned away to pick up hat and case.

The next instant there was a choking cry from the porch, then loud curses and the sound of fierce scuffling. The doctor whirled.

The man with the scar was flat on his back at the threshold, his wrists manacled, his shins ironed; over him stood a smooth-shaven, thick-set, middle-aged man armed with a revolver—the man who had halted the doctor on

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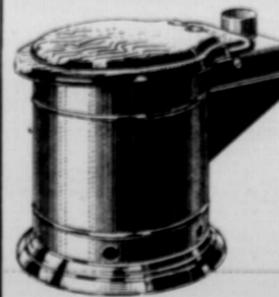
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the Blue Top road; and Eastman was there.

"He stole my boy!" the father called out furiously. "I'm going to kill him!" He flung himself forward.

The man with the revolver pushed him back. And, "No! No!" expostulated the doctor. "Eastman! You're makin' a mistake!"

The prisoner gave a loud, hard laugh. "You bet your life he's making a mistake!" he declared.

"We got you just the same," said the man with the revolver triumphantly.

"Put him on a horse," ordered Eastman, maddened more than ever by the taunting laugh. "He'll take me to my boy or I'll kill him."

The captured man ignored the father. His look was on the doctor, and it was full of hate. "Ah, h—!" he exclaimed disgustedly. "I could kick myself! Last night I had my finger on the trigger. But like a fool—"

Eastman was sobbing in baffled rage. "Oh, my baby!" he cried. "Four days with this brute! Think of it!"

"No more monkey business." The man with the revolver was speaking, and he gave his prisoner a rough poke in the side with his boot.

"You're in the hands of the sheriff, and you're going to take us out to that canon. We start right off."

"No, we don't," was the answer. "You've trapped me, the three of you. Send me up if you can. My word's as good as this doctor's, and I don't have to take you anywhere to hunt for evidence against me."

"Get up," commanded the sheriff. He unbuckled the irons from his prisoner's legs.

The man with the scar rose. "Nobody'll ever find that cabin or what's in it," he said doggedly. "And when Bill dies—"

"Oh, my God!" It was the father. The doctor was leaning in the doorway. "What'd you do this for, Mr. Eastman?" he asked.

The tears were streaming down Eastman's face. "We thought the sheriff ought to come," he faltered. "The boy's mother is frantic. And this seemed the surest way."

The doctor shook his head. "I'm afraid we've lost our best chance," he said.

"See here, Doc," broke in the sheriff. "I made the capture. And I want you to understand that when we find the boy I'm entitled to the reward."

The other turned astonished eyes upon him. "Reward?" he repeated.

"You mean to say you didn't know there's five thousand offered?"

"So that's why you done this," said the doctor, and shrugged his shoulders. "You know, I've heard tell of fellers that put their foot in it. You've got your'n in plumb to the knee."

"I'll come out all right," retorted the sheriff boastfully. "I'll send for dogs. There's three in Sacramento. I can have 'em here in eighteen hours."

"If I don't git to Bill," said the doctor. "he'll be dead before that." He looked at the man with the scar.

"Eighteen hours!" repeated Eastman miserably.

Now the sheriff advanced upon his prisoner. "You're going to take me to that cabin," he said threateningly. "You don't think so now, but I can make you change your mind. Come along." He seized his prisoner by a shackled arm and jerked him toward the gate.

Eastman started after the two, pleading incoherently. But half-way to the gate he stopped. A girl blocked the walk. It was Letty.

"Depend on the doctor," she said. "He took his life in his hands to find the boy. He was going to risk it again to bring him to you. And he didn't even know there was a reward."

Eastman turned and went stumbling back.

"But he doesn't know the way," he protested. "He said he didn't."

In answer, the doctor took his arm and led him down the street to the wide gate opening into Bobby's corral. "I'll have a horse here for you in a minute," he said. "I'll ride this one. You see, there's another scheme. But it really don't depend on me—it depends on this little bronc."

When Bobby was saddled and bridled Letty put her cheek against his soft

nose. "Do your best," she whispered; and to his ride. "Don't fall!"

The doctor took both her hands in his. "I'm a-goin' to make it," he declared. "Stay with the boy's maw, little gal, till we come."

Bobby was eager to be off, pawing as the doctor mounted and backing in a circle when his rider held him in to wait for Eastman. The reins loosened, the little horse sprang forward at a brisk canter, leading the way out of town.

It was at the forks of the road that the first halt was made. Here the doctor, having first tied the bridle reins to his pommel assumed the exact position in the saddle that he had twice been compelled to take, and laid his hands on his saddle-horn.

"Now, Bobby," he said, touching the mustang gently with his heels, "here we are. Go on."

Bobby moved forward, but hesitatingly, and, when he had gone a few steps, stopped, looking about him.

Again the doctor urged him kindly. "Want your supper, Bobby? Come, now."

The little horse made forward at a brisk walk then, travelling straight south along the road that followed the track. Presently, however, he turned sharply to the right and entered the brush.

"Do you think he's going right?" called out Eastman anxiously.

"Wal," answered the doctor. "he acts like he means business. You see, for two days I ain't gived him a bite to eat except when he was out yonder in that canon."

Bobby was taking a westward course that was almost at right angles to the road he had just come down. He wound through scrubby liveoaks and bristling chararral, evidently along no path. Behind him the other horse had to be urged constantly, for the undergrowth was heavy and hung across the way. But soon the brush parted to leave a straight, open track, so narrow, however, that it seemed only a path. The doctor got down and lit a match. They were on a trail that showed recent use. Upon it, stamped plainly in the dust, were the round, eastward-pointing hoofprints of a mule.

"Are we right?" asked Eastman.

"So far."

Now both horses were pushed to a canter—until the path grew rough and steep. The doctor recognized this descent and listened for the sound of the rushing stream he had crossed both times under the guidance of the man with the scar. When the stream was washing the hoofs of their horses the doctor reached out to lay a hand on Eastman's shoulder.

"My friend, we're half-way!"

Eastman would have pressed ahead then, but the doctor would not permit it. "Leave it to Bobby," was his counsel. "Mr. Nick didn't blindfold Bobby."

The path ascended the long slope of a hogback. Pine needles covered the slope, and though the doctor dismounted a half dozen times no path could be seen. But each time, as he stepped into the saddle again, the little horse went forward eagerly.

The hogback ended abruptly. Bobby turned to the left. The trip had seemed so short that now, as the doctor looked into the darkness below him, he could scarcely credit his senses.

"Eastman!" he said. "See below there!"

It was a spot of light.

From then on it was a wild ride. The horses did not leave the steep path; but they stumbled, slid or scrambled for a footing down the whole of the blue descent. The doctor kept his eyes on the light. Eastman, divided between joy and fear, shouted out frenziedly toward the nearing shanty.

At the edge of the clearing both men flung themselves out of their saddles, then ran. Eastman led. And as he entered the low door he still hoarsely called: "Laurie! Laurie! Laurie!"

A faint cry answered. It came from beyond the bed, on which lay a quiet form. The doctor reached to shove at the boards forming the blind door. They gave, disclosing a small inner room.

The next moment a little figure in soiled rompers came out of the darkness of the room, toddling unsteadily on

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bare legs, for the baby stockings were down over worn sandals. Fair hair hung uncombed about a face that was pitifully thin and streaked by tears and dust. The doctor lifted the boy up and swung him out, and the father spread his arms to receive him and caught the child to his breast.

The doctor laid back the rumpled covers of the bed then. "Bill," he said kindly, and began to unbuckle the strap of his case.

"So that's the other one." It was Eastman, on his knees, the child clasped tight.

The doctor laid back the bedcovers very gently. "It was the other one," he answered.

Midnight, and the lost boy was in his mother's arms, with Eastman hovering beside the two, and the doctor across from him, sitting on his heels, with a baby hand in his big, gentle grasp.

"Doctor, we'll never be able to make it up to you," said the father. "I don't feel that the reward is half enough. But I want you to accept it with our lifelong gratitude." They were in Mrs. Eastman's sitting room at the hotel. Her husband crossed to a desk.

The doctor stood up, coloring bashfully. "Ah, I can't take money for findin' the little feller," he protested; and when Eastman came back, holding out a slip of paper to him, he shook

his head decidedly. "No, sir, I just can't," he declared. Letty entered then, carrying a tray hidden under a napkin. He hastened across the room to take it from her.

"We'll see about this later on," answered Eastman. "You must accept it. And there's another thing I want to offer. You know, Doctor Fowler's been up from San Francisco to look over the Blue Top position. But he won't suit. Do you think he's been worrying about the finding of my boy? Not a bit of it. He's been worrying for fear the bungalow wouldn't be big enough to please his wife. There's one thing I didn't realize the other day, Doc. What we need is a physician that doesn't put on so much style—the kind of a man

that can meet any emergency, you understand—take a horse over a trail if it's necessary."

"Yes!" returned the doctor. The tray was still in his hands. And now it began to tremble so that there was a faint clink of glass. He stood looking down at it.

"In fact," went on Eastman, "we need a doctor like you at the mine."

The doctor raised his eyes to the girl standing at Mrs. Eastman's side. And he saw that there was a look of great happiness on her face, like the happiness on the face of the young mother.

"Blue Top!" he said. Then: "Letty, do you think the little shingled house is too small?"

The Hague Tribunal

Continued from Page 22

the subject of excessive armaments, as the German military representative made such objections that this question was promptly shelved. Other important matters, however, were dealt with, including three conventions, relating respectively to a permanent court of arbitration, the laws and customs of war on land and the lessening of the severities of naval warfare. The most important outcome of the conference was the establishment of the Hague Tribunal as a permanent court always available for the settling of disputes between nations. In 1902 the Tribunal became an accomplished fact, and Andrew Carnegie's donation of \$10,000,000 provided a magnificent Temple of Peace in the Dutch capital. When a controversy arises, Powers may appoint special tribunals, or mixed commissions, or refer the case to a single arbiter. If the Hague Court is chosen each nation selects a judge from its panel, or committee constituted by each State naming up to four members to serve in that dignified station for six years. The two arbitrators selected name an umpire, and a majority of these three gives the decision.

The Second Peace Conference

The second conference was held in 1907, lasting for more than four months, namely, from June 15 to October 18. Forty-four States sent representatives to attend this convention. As at the first conference, the question of reducing the armaments was waived, but several items of the utmost importance were agreed upon, especially as to the treatment of neutrals and various modifications or maritime war. Under the laws of war as accepted in 1899 after the first Hague conference, private property on land, unless used for war purposes, is immune from seizure or destruction. But this rule has not been extended to protect private property at sea. It is still lawful prize. Great Britain has hitherto opposed the revision of this rule although the other nations are strongly for making private property at sea immune. Were this principle adopted, it would allow a substantial reduction in armament, for the protection of commerce is one of the chief justifications of a large navy.

Cases Settled in the Hague Court

An even dozen disputes have been adjudged by the Hague Court, some of them bristling with sinister possibilities. In every case general satisfaction has been the result. For a new tribunal, and considering the countless complexities and

the chances of ill-feeling, this record is impressive. The first case was a dispute over some Catholic funds in California, in which the American won over the Mexican government. The second dispute was when Great Britain, Germany and Italy won against the American, French and Dutch in the matter of preference in the Venezuelan blockaded ports. In the next case Great Britain, France and Germany won against Japan in regard to Japanese house taxes. The fourth decision was in favor of Great Britain against France as to treaty rights in Arabia. Other more important questions amicably settled were: the maritime frontier between Norway and Sweden in which Norway won; the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between Great Britain and the United States in which the States won on most points; a question between Russia and Turkey over arrears of interest on the Russian indemnity, award not yet announced, and another unfinished case over the seizure by Italy of three French ships.

How Peace Might be Assured

The simple statement of what the Hague Tribunal has done is the best prophecy of what the future holds in store. Happily for civilization there is a virility about a moral ideal that overcomes every obstacle from apathy to virulent hostility. Having so far conquered, there is no likelihood of the ideal of world-wide peace being suppressed at this late date, des-

pite the organized stirring up of periodic war-scares. In the Hague Court the nations have all the machinery needed for the smoothing over of disputes. Nor is motive-power lacking. The same force which gives value and weight to treaties between nations—public opinion and a sensitive national honor—must be invoked to bring every civilized State under the sway of international law. The future will wonder why, after deciding that the law of the land was a better means of maintaining one's honor and dignity than the duel, we nevertheless still cling to the sword in our dealings with other nations. If only it could be agreed that arbitration should be extended to cover every dispute that might arise—an unlimited treaty, including the exceptions now made in general arbitration treaties, "involving the independence, the vital interests or the honor"—then the nations of the earth might roll the crushing burden of war preparation off their backs and stand erect again, free men. As things are today in most countries, the workers are the virtual slaves, not of war, but of the fear of war. What would it not mean to the toiling masses of earth to have the \$4,000,000,000 now wasted annually on war, turned into productive channels? The hideous spectres of want, unemployment, grinding toil, penniless old age or actual starvation would be banished, and it would rest with man himself to make of the earth a new Eden. The abolition of war is no

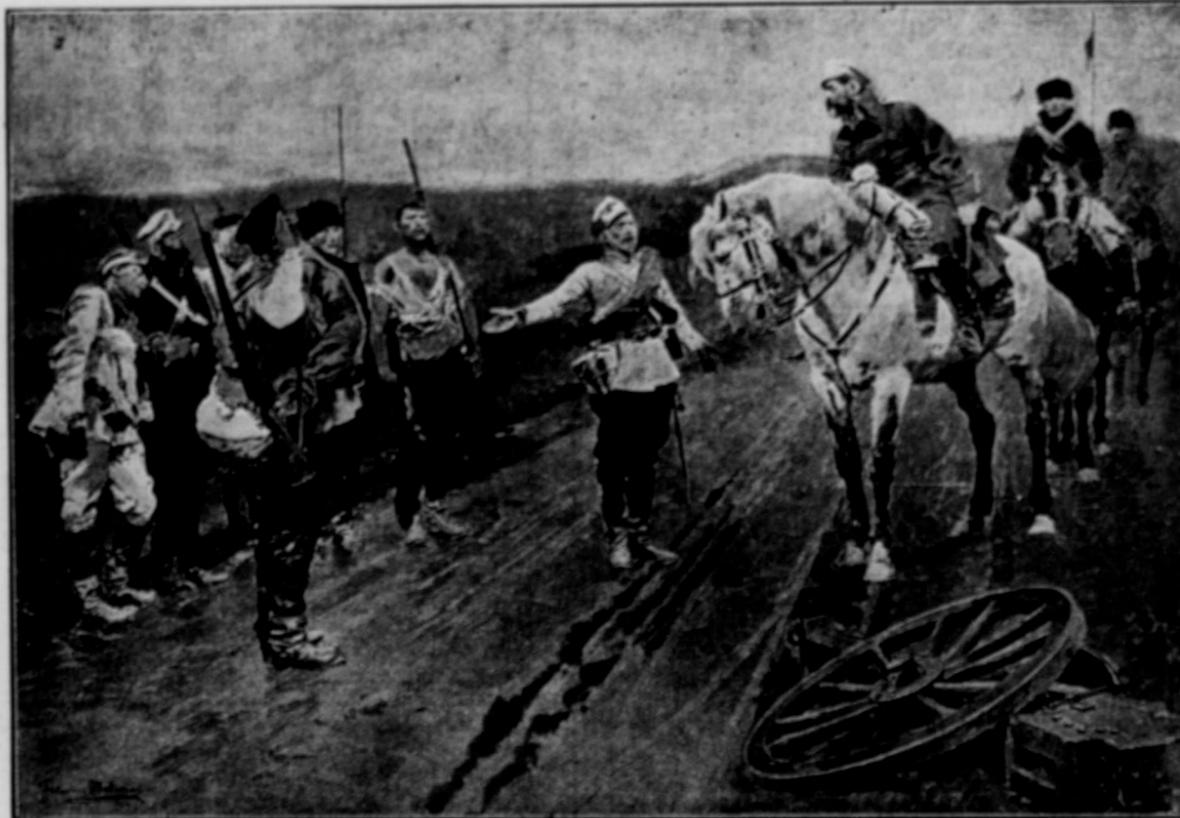
Utopian dream to amuse the fancy. It can be brought about simply by the common sense which recognizes the wicked waste involved and the resolute will to stop the mad futility. Admiral Winslow knows his subject better than the designing alarmist, and his words come with special weight: "No matter is so trivial that nations will not go to war over it, if they want to go to war. No difference is so weighty that it cannot be quietly settled if nations do not wish war." President Taft's declaration that questions of honor may be settled by a court of honorable men just as well as questions of private honor has never been gainsaid. The only logical course remaining is unlimited arbitration. "Give me," said Charles Sumner, and the words are truer today than when he uttered them. "Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud. I will build a school-house in every valley over the whole earth. I will crown every hillside with a place of worship consecrated to the gospel of peace."

According to a writer in a Belgian paper, the Queen who spends most on her dresses is Queen Wilhelmina. Her dress bill runs to more than \$20,000 a year. The German Empress comes next. Her Majesty pays \$12,000 for her beautiful gowns, most of which come from London and Vienna. No orders are placed in Paris. The Queen of Italy spends an almost similar amount annually. She has a weakness for costly lace. The Empress of Russia's outlay on dresses is very modest. Her Majesty wears mostly black dresses.

NATIONAL GRAIN STOOKER

Some enquiries in regard to the National Grain Stooker company, of Winnipeg, have come to The Guide. We understand that there are farmer shareholders of this company all over the West, and will be glad to hear from a number of them stating as to whether they have seen stookers manufactured by this company in operation, and if so with what success. Also we would like to know from the shareholders upon what terms and representation the stock was sold.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



WHAT WAR MEANS

Remnants of a Russian regiment after two weeks of continuous fighting on the Sheho, one of the most disastrous battles of the Russo-Japanese war, fought from the 5th to the 18th of October, 1904. The Japanese acknowledged 20,000 casualties, while the Russian losses were placed as high as 42,000. Ere the battle was over, a Russian officer and a handful of wounded men reported themselves to the general in command.

"How dare you leave your men at such a time!" stormed the general. "Back with you at once! Where is your regiment?"

"Here, sir," replied the officer. "This is all that is left of my regiment."

On The Edge of The Diocese

(Continued from Page 14)

squat chimney, for it was turning colder outside; but the place was making no outward display of warmth and weic me. The most sat with his feet stretched out to the fire, toasting his moccasins and drawing steadily on his pipe. The room was blue with tobacco smoke—so blue that the man on the bench farthest from the fire was a dim, lanky outline. It was only when the door opened cautiously to admit some fresh arrival that Herrick looked up. The men sat around, smoking silently, and any speaking that was done was in low tones.

"Reckon the boys is a here now, Bob?"

"Smale," grunted Herrick, and the silence was resumed.

But not for long. Off toward the bay, sharp and clear, came the jingle of approaching sleigh bells. The men exchanged swift glances; somebody was in a hurry that night. The sound swelled rapidly nearer, till it was quite apparent that the driver was making straight for the shanty.

"Lights!" Herrick jumped from his chair.

The light went suddenly out and the place was silent and dark with the shadowy bulk of its owner looming in the doorway. He could see the approaching sleigh now, the horses plunging in the snow and the man lashing them on.

They came to a stop in a smother of snow, the breath blowing in white streams from their nostrils, their flanks steaming white against the dark background of the forest.

Dropping the lines, the driver leaped to the ground and ran towards the door.

"Hullo! Where yuh goin' so fast?"

"Bob! Thank heaven ye're here, man! Let me in. Fer God's sake don't shet me out! I know all about it."

Herrick stepped back and as the man tumbled inside he was adroitly tripped up and fell to the floor beneath a tangle of legs and arms.

"Wicker up, somebody!" called Herrick out of the darkness. "We'll hev a look at this party as knows so much about IT."

The light shone on the agitated features of Benjamin Jakes. Five minutes later he was standing on a box, talking as he had never talked before in his life.

"It's true, men, every word I'm tellin' ye. Johnny White, as looks after the church, seen him hide the money behind some shelves in the vestry. I reckon he was in too big a hurry to come back fer it an' there it is—seventy-three dollars an' fifty cents!" He tossed a canvas bag onto the table.

"He was all packed up, ready to vamoose when I got to the shack an' I found the rest o' the Building Fund tucked into a kettle tied to his toboggan!"

A murmur went round the room at this.

"When I seen that, men, I jest b'iled right over an' laid into him an' horsewhipped him till he couldn't stand. Ef ye look clost enough ye'll see blood on it an' it's the blood of a coyote on two legs named Smale!"

The church warden flung his whip to the floor and a growl of delight broke from the circle of his audience.

"Fore I go any further," he went on, "I wanten 'pologize to you, Bob Herrick. Awhile ago this here Smale come sneakin' round my place, blamin' you Lost River fellers fer startin' this here gab 'bout the preacher stealin' this money, an' I said some things as I'm sorry fer now. I said you was a thoroughbred skunk, Herrick, which same I take back here an' now good an' plenty. 'Twas the lie 'bout the preacher made me mad. I didn't know I was talkin' to Judas Iscariot; fer when a feller pertends to be church like he done it takes a spell to find out he done it fer spite an' thirty pieces o' silver. Smale's one o' these here fellers as'd make ye a present, then turn round an' steal same from ye."

"But speakin' o' the preacher, boys—" The church warden lowered his voice; his words were earnest, appealing, and every man heard. "There ain't nothin' to be said 'bout him in this here theft. He ain't mush. He's white. That's all. There ain't none o' us don't have a hard 'nough time livin' up in these parts, the Lord knows; but I tell ye there ain't a one o' us knows

what that preacher comes through. He's eddicated fer better things an' he feels things worse accordin'."

"I reckon ef we had a leetle girl shiverin' round in a rag o' calico at this time o' year, we wouldn't be likin' it over much. An' I reckon ef we had a leetle lame feller an' the Doc said a rigout to strap him to might fix him up, I reckon we'd be wantin' that there rig-out almighty bad."

"There ain't a man here don't know

how the preacher's worked, gettin' that there fund money together for a new church. It's come almighty nigh to bein' lost tonight, same as you fellers come nigh to lettin' 'em to the church an' havin' everybody blame you fer sneakin' the money. When I got Smale's hul measly scheme out o' him I hiked cut-strut fer here, an' now, by way o' thanksgivin', I'm goin' to per-pose we takes up a collection to buy them support straps an' riggins fer the preacher's leetle lame feller. If there's anythin' left over, we'll get some warm clo'es an' some decent grub an' I'll eat snow fer my Christmas dinner if there ain't enough left over still to

throw in some candies an' nuts an' oranges fer the kids. An' there's fifty dollars to start an' to say there's more o' God than the devil in Lost River!"

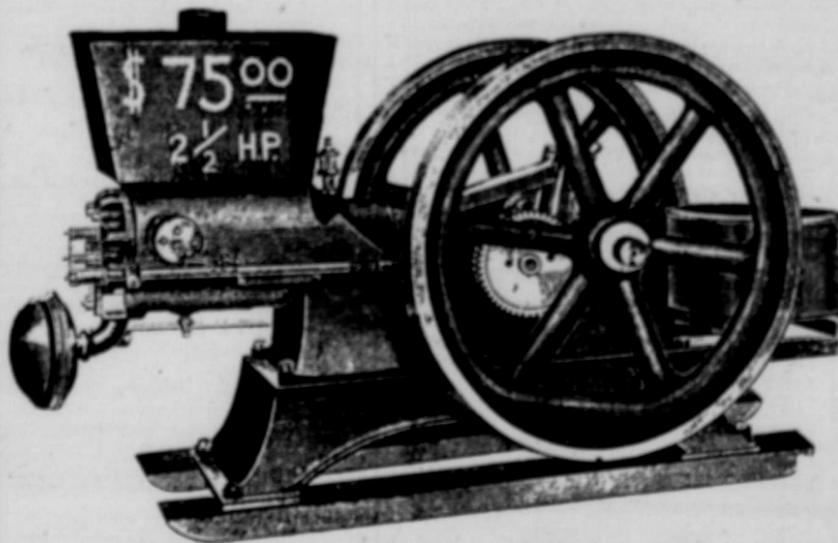
"Three cheers fer the parson's kid!"

Bob Herrick was out in the corner of the floor, flourishing a bunch of bills over his head as he yelled it. It was the signal for a roar of enthusiasm such as those men had seldom known in their wildest moments.

That night there was a fire of some kind over across the bay. It seemed to be on Wolverine Point, not far from the mouth of Squatter's Creek, and for a long time it cast a rosy reflection on the snow.

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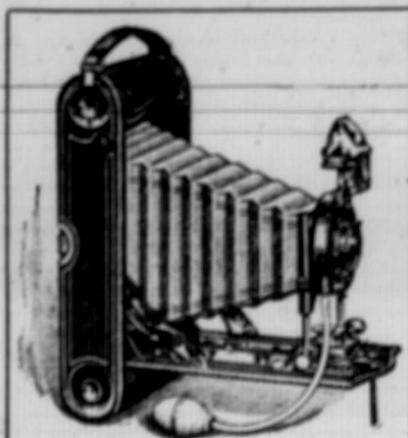
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Sermon on the Mount

Continued from Page 15

eye, and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye!

Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you:

For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?

Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him!

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

Enter ye in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:

Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.

Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.

Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name? and in Thy name have cast out devils? and in Thy name done many wonderful works?

And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity.

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock.

And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand:

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine:

For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.

HELPING THE BLIND

The wind was blowing a bit more than a gale last night when a benevolent old chap stopped to put a dime in the hat of a shivering blind man on the public square, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The donor nearly dropped the coin, but the mendicant shoved his hat underneath it and skillfully rescued it.

"Why, you're not blind!" cried the giver, scornfully.

"No, sir," confessed the beggar. "I'm just takin' a pal's place while he has a bit of rest. He's blind, sir—been blind from birth."

"Where is he taking his rest?" demanded the stranger, still unconvinced.

"Why, he—er—why, he's gone to a movin' picture show."

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 12

Mr. Pugsley:—"Assuredly. I answer emphatically yes."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—"With pleasure. I am aware there are some Liberals who have changed their policy. I am not one of them. I stick to my ideals."

Hugh Guthrie:—"I was and I am still."

"Then you have changed your mind," retorted Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Guthrie:—"Not at all. I said reciprocity was dead at that time. It was dead then for the time being."

A New Liberal Platform

Mr. Carvell made another statement which, if it has the backing of rank and file of the Liberals would indicate that the party proposes to frame a progressive policy based upon a demand for tariff reductions, and an increase in the British Preference with the object of reducing the high cost of living. "We want to resurrect the British Preference," he declared. "We want to resurrect any policy which means cheaper food for the laboring classes of Canada; we want to resurrect any policy that will afford us a chance to discuss whatever will make for better economic conditions and a reduction of the cost of living in this country. I await with the fullest confidence an opportunity when the people of this country, the producers as well as the consumers, will show what they think of the great economic question of wider markets and cheaper cost of living."

Loans on Grain and Live Stock

Probably the most interesting development of the week from the standpoint of the farmer occurred on Tuesday, when the Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, announced that the new Bank Act which he proposes to introduce this session will contain a provision authorizing banks to lend money on grain and other products of the farm, including live stock. The announcement was made in connection with the introduction of a bill to amend the bank act by J. A. M. Aikins, member for Brandon. In view of the assurance of the finance minister that the object aimed at would be covered in the amendments to the Bank Act, Mr. Aikins will, in all probability, not proceed with his bill, but the explanation he made in reference to it may be taken as an explanation, in part at least, of what Mr. White's legislation will provide. Mr. Aikins said: "Section 88 of the Bank Act authorizes the bank to lend money to a purchaser or shipper of or dealer in agricultural products, no matter what the quantity may be or where stored; but it does not authorize the bank to lend money to the farmer on his threshed grain, no matter how great the quantity or how well stored. The act also provides that the bank may lend to a manufacturer of goods, wares and merchandise, on the security of the goods, wares and merchandise; but it does not authorize the bank to advance money to the producer of grain, although it is perhaps the best security that can be given, because so readily convertible into money. The bill is intended to remedy this by providing that the bank may lend to a person engaged in farming upon the security of his threshed grain and agricultural products."

"What about live stock?" queried W. M. Maclean.

"A great many people desire that the bank should be authorized also to advance money on live stock," resumed Mr. Aikins. "I am in entire sympathy with that, but the urgency is not so great, nor are the reasons so apparent. We all know that the farmer needs money, especially the Western farmer, immediately after the threshing has taken place, for the purpose of paying liabilities incurred in respect of that threshing and his other farming operations, and also for the payment of accounts incurred during the summer. In the West the period between the termination of harvesting operations and the commencement of winter is short. For that reason the farmer ought to be permitted to devote as much time as he can to fall plowing and to preparing for his next year's crop. At present the

only way in which he can pay his liabilities which ordinarily amount to about 50 per cent of the threshed crop is by selling that crop; and, in order to do that, he must during the time I have mentioned haul his grain to market, and that takes up a large portion of his time. This bill is intended to obviate that, and give him the opportunity of taking his grain to market when he thinks proper. It gives the further advantage that all these loans are made on the pledge receipt, which is a very simple document and thus obviates the necessity of chattel mortgages. It will also obviate the necessity of the farmers hauling hurriedly their grain to the railway stations, which creates congestion, not only at the station, but all along the line. It gives the farmer an opportunity of disposing of his grain when he thinks proper. Meanwhile he can store it without cost on his own farm."

W. F. Maclean rose at once to urge that live stock be included in the bill, and this brought the Minister of Finance to his feet, with the important official announcement that the amended Bank Act would cover loans on all products of the farm.

EUROPE FEARS BIG WAR

London, Nov. 28.—The possibility and danger of a greater war than that between the Balkan states and Turkey absorbs public interest far more than the first bout of diplomacy between the belligerents outside of Constantinople. The steps toward mobilization which Austria and Russia are taking, although but preliminary precautions, have made possible a vision of the vast consequences, which, as far as Great Britain is concerned, are nothing less than appalling.

The British public, apparently, has no desire to sacrifice lives and money, paralyse commerce and risk the navy over the settlement of the status of the Balkan peninsula. Yet, it is uneasy because ignorant of how far Great Britain's diplomatic engagements with France and Russia extended in the direction of an alliance and of how much likelihood there is that the government will be driven into a conflict in which one or both of its partners in the entente may be engaged.

The Liberal press is unanimous in urging Great Britain to preserve neutrality. The majority of the Conservatives demand the same policy.

Peace Negotiations Fail

The latest news received here to-night overshadows the breakdown of the armistice negotiations, probably over the demand of the Bulgarians for the evacuation of Adrianople, to which Turkey will not listen. The Turkish view is that while the allies have no more reserves which they can draft upon, Turkey is drawing a plentiful supply of fresh troops from Asia and is able to continue the war for another year. The Turkish military authorities assert that Adrianople can hold for another month and that the Chatalja lines are impregnable. Hence, Turkey's position is not desperate enough to warrant her accepting humiliating terms.

Conference of Great Powers

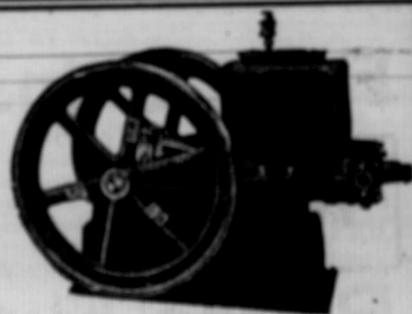
Sir Edward Grey's proposal that the ambassadors of the six great powers, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy, should assemble in one of the capitals with the view of emphasizing the points arising out of the Balkan war on which the nations are already in agreement, is understood to have the support of Germany, France and Russia.

The idea is to endeavor to avert the disposition to drift into an alignment of the two groups of powers forming the triple alliance and the triple entente in opposite camps over isolated questions, such as caused the tension which existed early this week.

William Berry, of Alabama, has just secured the arrest of Freeman Long, a negro, who murdered his father forty years ago. Berry was only nine years old when he vowed he would hunt down the murderer, who broke out of jail while on trial for the crime.

The "Progressive" is a new journal of Democracy with a small "d" published in the interest of wool growers and fur trappers. It discusses questions of the day, contains the grain, wool and fur market, and at this season, special instructions in trapping and information of value. For 25 cents we will enter your paid up subscription till May 1913, and we will send you

GILSON Engine Grinds 1000 Bushels of Grain at a cost of \$2.50!



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At a recent Government test of engines and motors conducted by Prof. Day of the Guelph Agricultural College, GILSON Engines outclassed everything by grinding grain and grinding it fine at a cost of 1/4 cent per bushel.

GILSON Engines provide power that will handle all kinds of farm work. They are above all, reliable, built to stand the test of time.

The Connecting Rod on GILSON Engines is a solid steel forging. Gears are of the highest quality, positively unbreakable from ordinary causes. Piston is long and strong, a very different article from the short stubby pistons of cheaply-built engines. Piston Rings are the most exact that engineering science has yet produced. Crank Shaft is extra large and hammer-forged from a solid steel block. The Automatic Governor is strong and of simple construction. It cuts out both fuel and spark when not needed—a big economy feature. Fuel is supplied by Suction Feed—the method approved by Fire Insurance people.

Every GILSON Engine is tested four times before it leaves our hands. Shipped with all connections, in running order and ready for work. Let us send you booklet telling some worth-while details of the construction of GILSON Engines.

Come to Engine Headquarters

We can furnish you with any style engine from 1 to 60 H.P., in hopper-cooled, air-cooled, portable, stationary or on skids. Don't overlook the famous "60 Speed" line. Every engine guaranteed to exceed its rated power. Parts breaking through defect in workmanship or materials replaced free at any time. State what you want an engine for and we will send you catalogues and circulars of an engine that will meet your requirements and at a price that cannot be successfully competed with, quality considered.

GILSON "60 SPEED"
Made in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 H.P. sizes



E. ELLWOOD :: Manager
Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.
Enderton Block, WINNIPEG



GRAIN SHIPPERS

Now that the present outlets for grain shipments are pretty well congested, it will be necessary for considerable grain to again move via some of the American points in bond, as well as all rail east. Our connections enable us to give you the destination most advisable in order that you may be able to make an early and prompt disposition of your grain. Send us samples and advise when you are ready to ship and we will be pleased to let you know where best to forward it to.

Your consignments will be handled strictly on commission when entrusted to us on consignment. We have the necessary facilities to properly look after your interests and procure you highest going prices when effecting sale.

Should you wish track quotations any time that cars are loaded, drop us a wire and we will quote you for immediate acceptance. **WE ARE PREPARED TO PAY A PREMIUM ON OATS FOR SHIPMENT.**

Write us for any information you might wish re shipping and disposition of grain in car loads.

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

FREE

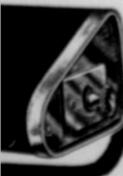
12 Reel Indians' Stretching Patterns, Mink, Raccoon, Muskrat, Skunk (large, medium, small); also 6 Reel Indians' Picture Postals in 15 colors, and furthermore, the Reel Indians' Trapper Guide. You will also receive a Reel Indians' Calendar, and 10 words free Advertising. All this for 25 cents. Was ever such an offer made before? Write today. Herman Reel, Milwaukee, U. S. A.

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SHIP TO US YOUR

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WANT YOUR SHIPMENTS. We deal direct with you. have no travelling buyers. We pay all express and freight charges. remit on same day shipment is received. also handle Hides, Seneca Root, etc. furnish free Price List "E." Shipping Tags, etc. advise you to write for some to-day.

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

OUR EXPERIENCE

And the PERSONAL ATTENTION we devote to your business, gets the results you want—TRY US!

Members
Winnipeg Grain
Exchange

THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, Man. M. K. SMITH
Manager

A Prize Food for Prize Stock

You can raise "fall" pigs and have them fine and fat for the May market. All you need is a little extra care and

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" with a combination of ground corn, oats and rye—and they will not only keep healthy, but also fatten up in a way to astonish your neighbors. The average pig does not digest more than half of the grain fed. The other half is wasted. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" tones up the digestive apparatus, insures perfect digestion, and thus saves this waste in grain. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a purely vegetable preparation—a wonderful tonic—that keeps hogs well and vigorous, and protects them against the ravages of Pneumonia and Cholera. 78

Make a nice profit on your "fall" pigs by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Get a pail to-day from your dealer.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED TORONTO

Navigation is Closing

It is expected that we shall have ten days or so of navigation in December, and some grades will be in pretty good demand. Farmers holding "Spot" grain would do well to get our bids with the idea of selling after last shipments are being made up. Congestion at Lake Terminals this winter will be the worst in the history of the West. Shipments will need special attention. Our efficient services and careful selling can be of material advantage to you in getting the best possible prices. We have had many years experience in this trade, and experience counts.

Street prices are very low in the country, and for a time at least farmers can undoubtedly do better to ship their grain to terminals and let it be sold after inspection. On barley particularly write us for billing instructions, and send us samples before loading.

Our business is quickly growing, going to show that farmers appreciate that experience and hustle count. Give us a trial shipment.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

A. M. BLACKBURN D. K. MILLS

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Telephone Main 46 Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

LICENSED BONDED

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US!

We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship to us. Our twenty-eight years' experience in handling Western Canada grain is at the farmers' disposal at all times. Our motto is: "Good Returns to Farmers."

The different Canadian Railroads are now taking grain for storing in Duluth and Superior in bond, and our facilities for handling grain on commission shipped to these points are equally as good as if shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur.

If your railroad will not take grain for either Fort William or Port Arthur, then bill it to Duluth or Superior in bond, send the shipping bill to us with selling or holding instructions, and we will attend to the balance of the business for you.

References: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.

McBEAN BROS., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Established in 1884 and still at it.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To

SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man

Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.
References: Royal and Union Banks. P.O. Drawer 1746.

Of Much Interest to the Alberta and Western Saskatchewan Grain Growers

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

MARQUIS WHEAT

Earlier by a week than Red Fife
A better yielder than Red Fife
As good for milling as Red Fife

Samples on request
Apply to

JOHN MILLER, Box 116, Indian Head

SPECIAL OFFER

We have a few BIG SNAPS in

Flour City Tractors

For early spring delivery. Get next to our Bargain list at once. Write today for our special proposition.



ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY MONTREAL

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option
Lots Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba

You want results. We get them for you | Write for market quotations
Send samples and ask for values

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 30, 1912)

Wheat—Cash demand during the past few days for the low grades has been very poor, and prices on all kinds of wheat were on a December basis. There is no keen demand, as anticipated, at the closing of the month. Congestion still prevails at the terminals, and there is a large quantity of damp grain yet to unload. No prospect of improvement in wheat values for some time to come.

Oats—The demand for oats has been poor, with comparatively few sales in quantities. All sales of No. 2 C.W. have been on a December basis, and transactions from now on will be on this basis. Present indications do not point to improvement in the price of oats.

Barley—At present prices the demand for barley is fairly good. December prices will doubtless hold close to November for some time, but no upward tendency is yet predicted.

Flax—There is a good demand for No. 1 N.W.C. flax, but the lower grades are not coming forward in any quantity. Only a few cars of the lower grades were inspected this last week.

The percentage of low-grade grain is visibly increasing, more particularly in regard to wheat under No. 3 Northern. During last week the percentage of damp grain inspected was larger than for the fortnight before, and this damp grain is likely to cause a good deal of trouble, as there is considerable delay in the unloading of it.

The chances for further spurts before navigation actually closes are very slight as there is a large amount of grain past inspection, not yet unloaded, which will fill immediate sales.

The bills and inspection market, i.e., grain past inspection at Winnipeg, has practically disappeared, and sales are now being made on a December basis.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 26	81	78	83
Nov. 27	82	79	84
Nov. 28	83	79	84
Nov. 29	82	78	83
Nov. 30	81	78	83
Dec. 1	81	78	83

No. 3 wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	77
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator	78
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78
Rejected wheat, 1 car	74
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	67
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	73
Rejected wheat, 1 car	74
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut	78
Rejected wheat, 1 car	79
Rejected wheat, 1 car	76
Sample wheat, 1 car	80
No grade wheat, 1 car, frosted, to arrive	65
No grade wheat, 2 cars	73
No grade wheat, 2 cars	74
No grade wheat, 1 car	77
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car	74
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet	68
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car, smut, bin burnt	74
No grade wheat, 2 cars	77
No grade wheat, 1 car	77
No. 2 mixed wheat, 2 cars	77
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	79
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	77
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	75
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, o.w.b.	79
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	78
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	79
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	79
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	79
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	78
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2,800 bu., Montana, to arrive	80
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	80
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	81
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Montana	81
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	80
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	80
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	78
Screenings, part car, per ton	10 00
Screenings, 1 car, out elevator	7 50
Screenings, 1 car	9 50
Screenings, 1 car	10 00
Screenings, 1 car	13 00
Screenings, 1 car	9 00
Screenings, 1 car	10 25
No grade corn, 1 car	38
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	44
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	45
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	42
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, to go out	44
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	41
No. 3 corn, 2 cars	42
No. 3 corn, 1 car, choice	43

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Nov. 30)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 19 cars	\$0.82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 88 cars	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10,800 bu., to arrive	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 29 cars, to arrive	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,800 bu., to arrive	80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, western	79
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, to arrive	81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 16 cars	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., in settlement	79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	77
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	79
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	75
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	77
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	75

No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	44
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	43
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	29
No grade oats, 1 car	29
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	29
No. 3 oats, 1 car, o.w.b.	29
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	29
No grade oats, 1 car	29
No. 3 white oats, 3,000 bu., to arrive	29
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	29
No. 3 oats, 1 car	27
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	29
No. 2 rye, 1 car, oatly	35
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	35
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	35
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	35
Sample rye, 1 car	46
No. 2 rye, 1 car, very oatly	30
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	36
No. 2 rye, 1 car	30
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	43
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	42
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	44
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	45
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	45
Sample barley, 5 cars	47
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	45
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	44
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	44
No grade barley, 4 cars	42
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	51
Sample barley, part car, out of elevator	50
Sample barley, 5 cars	44
No. 4 barley, 1 car	36
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	30
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
No grade barley, 1 car	45
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	47
Sample barley, 4 cars	48
Sample barley, 5 cars	45
Sample barley, 4 cars	48
Sample barley, 1 car	47
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	47
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	45
No grade barley, 1 car, hot	35
Sample barley, 4 cars	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48
Sample barley, 1 car, to arrive	41
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51
No grade barley, 1 car	45
Sample barley, part car	49
Sample barley, 1 car	47
No. 1 flax, 5 cars	1 27
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 25
No. 1 flax, 1 car, out of elevator	1 26
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 27
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 27
No grade flax, part car	1 20
No grade flax, 1 car	1 22
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1 27
No. 1 flax, 3,000 bu., to arrive	1 27
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 27
No. 1 flax, 300 bu., to arrive	1 27

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 1,200; market steady; heaves, \$5.65 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.75; western steers, \$5.50 to \$9.20; stockers and feeders, \$4.55 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$7.65; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.25. Hogs—Receipts 15,000; market strong; light, \$7.40 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.45 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.90; rough, \$7.40 to \$7.60; pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$7.80. Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market strong; native, \$3.75 to \$4.75; western, \$4.00 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.35; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$7.75; western, \$5.85 to \$7.75.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.79	\$0.80
2 Nor. wheat	.78	.78
3 Nor. wheat	.78	.78
No grade		65-80
2 White oats		80
Barley	40-44	40-55
Flax, No. 1	1.10	1.27

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

For the past week the receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards were 2,340 cattle, 23 calves, 1,028 hogs and 4,200 sheep. The previous week totals were 2,599 cattle, 204 calves, 950 hogs and 4,247 sheep. One year ago the receipts were 2,791 cattle, 2,670 hogs, and 709 sheep.

Cattle
A limited supply, coupled with a good demand from all the packers made last week's trade quite brisk. Prices advanced a full quarter on nearly all grades of cattle and some lines are 40 cents a hundred lbs. higher than a week ago. The bulk of the receipts were in mixed bunches, and while no whole loads fetched fancy prices, several odd head went above the 5 cent mark. Choice steers from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs. could easily touch \$6.25, but the actual top price for the week was \$6.15. The market is strong and will likely be good for a couple of weeks yet. The kind of beef suitable for the Christmas trade is sure to find a good market waiting for it. After the next two or three weeks dealers look for a very slow and dull period. There is still some demand for stockers and feeders, but this cannot hold out beyond a little while longer when the season for them will be over. Good feeders, 900-1000 lbs., are quoted today at \$4.85 to \$5.00, best stockers \$4.60, \$4.75 and light stockers \$4.25 to \$4.50. Veals are still \$6.00 to \$6.50 for choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50 for heavy.

Hogs
No change occurred in the hog trade. Receipts continue light. All the choice ones brought 8 cents without difficulty, with the usual cut on roughs and stags. Prices are expected to stand level for a week or so at least. Livestock men don't expect higher prices later on, for they calculate on a good many hogs being marketed this month and January.

Sheep and Lambs
The sheep market remains unchanged. Choice killing sheep are steady around the 5 cent mark, with choice lambs selling from \$6.00 to \$6.50. The week's receipts, 4,200, was almost exactly the same as the previous week, and seems about the right supply to fill the local needs and keep prices steady.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Choice butter is none too plentiful these days. The wholesale is getting 32 to 35 cents a pound. Fancy dairy is quoted 29 to 30 cents, and No. 1 dairy advances one cent, to 27 cents. Good round lots hold firm at 24 cents. Quite a fair quantity is coming into the market. As to the probability of still higher prices for butter, many dealers think there is a big enough supply laid in to keep the market steady at the present level at least until the season is about over, when there is always a market fluctuation depending on whether there is much or little in store.

Eggs
Strictly new laid eggs are becoming a luxury. Dealers say they will gladly give 40 cents or even 45 cents a dozen for those they can rely upon as being new laid and gathered within four days. For general quotations they do not feel safe in putting the price above 28 cents a dozen. The trade is dependent, however, upon the storage eggs from the South and the East. These can be laid down in Winnipeg from 25 to 27 cents a dozen, so the ordinary variety of eggs cannot be expected to fetch more than 28 cents in Winnipeg.

Potatoes
Little trade in potatoes remains, all the larger firms being fully supplied for the season. The quotation is 35 cents a bushel.

Live and Dressed Poultry
Live weight poultry is a cent a pound lower on chickens and fowl, the present price being 14 and 9 cents respectively. On ducks, geese and turkeys no reduction has occurred, quotations standing at 14 cents on ducks, 10 cents on geese and 16 cents on turkeys. Dressed poultry prices run from 5 to 10 cents a pound higher. The general quotations are 15-17 for chickens, 15-15 for fowl, 15-17 for ducks, 19-22 for turkeys, and 13-15 for geese. Some prices offered in The Guide run somewhat higher than these. The freeze-up has made shipments much more abundant, but little further lowering is anticipated as the local demand for poultry is very keen. What comes in beyond the day by day requirements is being frozen by various firms, as a good steady market is assured.

Milk and Cream
With the new month 37 cents is being paid on sweet cream, and 32 cents on sour, a raise of 2 cents. Sweet milk is still \$2.10 per 100 pounds. The milk receipts are picking up, as the winter cows are being heard from.

Hay
Hay is down two dollars a ton. Receipts have been very heavy, and the bulk has not been up to standard quality. The market is overloaded and it will take some time to get things back to normal.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from November 25 to December 2 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS				BARLEY				FLAX						
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	qCW	SCW	EstPd	IFd	qFd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	qCW	SCW	Rej.	
Nov. 26	78	75	72	68	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	44	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov. 27	79	76	74	68	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	44	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov. 28	80	77	75	68	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	45	40	..	..	113	..	..	..	..
Nov. 29	79	76	74	67	60	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	44	40	..	..	113	108	85	..	..
Nov. 30	79	76	73	66	59	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	44	40	..	..	110	..	..	..	..
Dec. 2	78	75	73	66	58	52	48	31	29	30	29	28	44	40	..	..	110	108	85	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 2

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	78	80	94	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	29c-30c	29c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	75	77	91	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.00	..	No. 1 dairy	27c	26c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	73	73	84	Pair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	4.50-5.00	Good round lots	24c	24c	23c
No. 4	66	71	78	Best fat cows	5.00-5.25	4.60-5.00	4.00-4.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	58	62	68	Common cows	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50	3.40-3.75	Strictly fresh	28c	28c	28c
No. 6	52	55	56	Best bulls	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.50	2.50-3.00	Potatoes	35c	35c	70c
Feed	48	51	57	Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.25	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.50	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Choice veal calves	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	37c	37c	35c
No. 2 C.W.	31	34	37	Heavy calves	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	30c	32c
Cash Barley				Best milkers and springers (each)	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22.10	22.10	22.00
No. 3	44	46	66	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	855-865	855-865	845-855	Live Poultry			
Cash Flax				Hogs				Chickens	14c	15c	12c
No. 1 N.W.	110	121	..	Choice hogs	85.00	85.00	87.75	Fowl	9c	10c	9c
Wheat Futures				Heavy sows	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.75-7.50	Ducks	14c	14c	12c
December	79	79	94	Stags	8						

STOCKS IN TERMINALS
(Fort William and Port Arthur, Nov. 29, 1912)

Wheat—		
	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	88,565 50	5,469 40
No. 1 Northern	778,784 50	154,475 50
No. 2 Northern	1,507,692 50	617,567 50
No. 3 Northern	1,714,658 50	1,121,727 50
No. 4	592,569 40	822,294 40
No. 5	121,504 40	419,544 40
Others	2,495,831 00	1,794,784 50
This week	6,874,716 50	4,276,825 50
Last week	10,594,881 00	7,583,019 00
Decrease	3,720,164 50	3,306,193 50
Oats—		
	1912	1911
1 C.W.	17,117 15	30,083 05
2 C.W.	850,501 10	485,008 05
3 C.W.	245,597 25	105,451 11
4 C.W.	292,494 11	7,215 09
1 Feed	521,108 10	Others 477,104 09
2 Feed	95,126 10	
Others	287,250 35	This week 1,070,888 09
This week	2,584,476 22	Last week 1,892,809 03
Last week	2,737,510 04	Decrease 153,033 82
Decrease	153,033 82	
Barley—		
	1912	1911
1 N.W.C.	455,755 20	692,922 25
2 C.W.	195,654 25	195,098 41
3 C.W.	128,174 51	47,468 52
Feed	46,607 45	Others 50,741 25
Others	176,094 35	This week 968,928 45
This week	968,928 45	Last week 1,053,863 14
Last week	968,928 45	Decrease 84,934 69
Decrease	84,934 69	Last year's total 482,868 00
1912 total	469,963 00	

Shipments

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912	7,648,588	1,507,781	485,544	1,057,594
1911	5,898,853	1,150,549	522,193	545,025

LIVERPOOL MARKETS
Liverpool, Nov. 30.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows:
Manitoba No. 1 Nor. \$1.09 1/2
Manitoba No. 2 Nor. 1.05 1/2
Manitoba No. 3 Nor. 1.04 1/2
December 1.04 1/2
March 1.05 1/2
May 1.05 1/2

Wheat—The lower American cables were offset here by unfavorable reports from Argentina and the closing firmness in Buenos Ayres and prices were unchanged. Following the opening there was some disposition shown for profits which resulted in a small decline, but immediately support was forthcoming and shorts covered. The forecast is for lighter world's shipments.

At the close the market was steady, unchanged to 1/2 higher than yesterday.
Corn opened 1/2 higher and further advanced 1/2 as trading progressed. The closing strength in Buenos Ayres, good demand for spot, gold in the United Kingdom which will increase feeding, and the strength in cargoes, led recovering. At the close the undertone was firm, 1/2 higher.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET
Chicago, Dec. 1.—Reports of damage said to have been done by green bugs and dry weather in the south, reflected on the wheat market Saturday. There was a firm close at prices varying from 1/2 decline to 1/2 advance. Corn closed 1/2 to 1/2 higher and oats up 1/2 to 1/2.

Besides alleged injury to the growing crop, wheat traders took note of estimates that a fall-sown acreage amounted to 5 per cent. less than the total a year ago. The prolonging of export rates by way of gulf cities also was regarded as tending to help the bulls. Argentine dispatches that harm done by storms had reached serious proportions, gave a firm tone to wheat at the start, but weakness set in owing to peace news from Turkey and as a result of big receipts. The subsequent uptick, due to a measure to the changed outlook from experts from the Southwest, received aid through assertions that the action of the railroads had been dictated by the interstate commerce commission, and would not be reversed. May wheat fluctuated between 89 1/2 and 90 1/2 to 90 1/2, with last sales 1/2 net higher at 90 1/2 to 90 1/2. Unsettled weather ahead put strength into corn. Cables and the wheat rally counted also against the bears. May swung from 47 1/2 to 48 1/2, closing firm 1/2 over last night, at 48 1/2. Cash grades were in fair demand.

Lightness of country offerings carried oats up grade. Outside limits touched by May were 32 1/2 and 32 1/2, with the close 1/2 to 1/2 dearer at 32 1/2 to 32 1/2.

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Continued from Page 58

would be able to foretell how such a radical move would affect legitimate industry. Such a step might be successful and on the other hand it might result disastrously to some of the large Canadian industries. It is well known that big business concerns are very sensitive to tariff changes, especially changes which involve revision of the tariff downward. While I am in favor of free trade on principle with the whole world, yet I believe in cutting down the tariff gradually so that Canadian firms may have a chance of adjusting themselves to changing conditions. Free trade with the Motherland within five years might work out beneficially and on the other hand it might be necessary to prolong the tariff cutting process over a period of twenty-five or thirty years. The weakness of this question, and some of the others set forth in The Guide, lies in the fact that a definite period is set in which to bring about free trade.

(3) To this question I must vote an emphatic "no." Your explanation of the Reciprocity agreement is hardly correct as it included more than merely free trade in natural products. On a large number of manufactured articles the duty was slightly reduced. Being good constitutionalists as Sir Wilfrid put the matter, we must submit to the decision of the majority. Whether or not the majority of the people are in favor of the Reciprocity agreement, this much we do know, that a large majority of the members elected on September 21, 1911, are opposed to Reciprocity with the United States. I am, therefore, opposed to free trade in natural products with the United States until the people show unmistakably either at a general election or preferably by means of the Referendum that they are in favor of it.

(4) To this question I must also vote "no." It would not be fair to suddenly deprive the implement industries of Canada of the protection to which they have been accustomed for the last thirty or forty years. The captains of industry engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements have not, it is true treated the farmers fairly, but that is no reason why the manufacturers should not be given a fair chance in the matter of tariff reduction. Other arguments against suddenly taking the duty off implements have already been set forth in the discussion of questions 2 and 3.

(5) If all the necessary revenues were raised by a direct tax on land then a "tariff for revenue" would not be needed. I believe in gradually extending and applying the direct tax idea while steadily reducing the tariff until absolute free trade is attained.

(6) The objections mentioned in discussing questions 2, 3 and 4 also apply in this case. The weakness of this question is the setting arbitrarily of a definite time within which to abolish the Canadian customs' tariff.

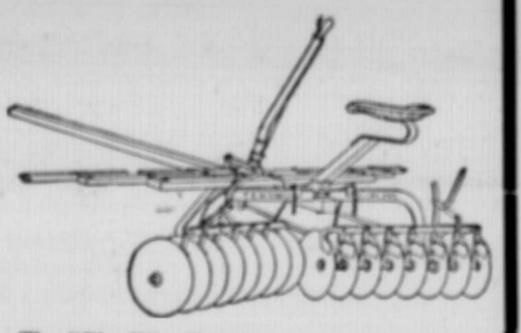
(7) Putting into practice the suggestion contained in this question would involve a tremendous change in carrying on the affairs of the country. Obviously the best way of tackling this problem would be to start on a small scale and acquire one public utility at a time. A certain amount of experimenting would be necessary and a large number of minor details would need to be worked out. We have had some awful examples of government ownership of public utilities, notably the fiasco of the Manitoba Government in connection with the telephone and elevator systems.

(8) I am opposed to granting the franchise to women. It has been claimed that if women had the vote it would be more easy to pass legislation that would tend to better the condition of the people both socially and morally. But as we all know, it is much easier to pass a law than to enforce the law after it has been placed upon the statute books. As women can do little or nothing towards helping to enforce the law it is difficult to see what benefit would result in allowing them to exercise the franchise. Then again, women as a class are not generally interested in railways, tunnels, bridges and other great public enterprises to which legislators of necessity are compelled to devote their attention. Men also are made more amenable to logic than women. Women reach conclusions in many cases by means of intuition, live largely in their emotions and are

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much more easily swayed by superficial impressions and appearances than the men. For instance, if women had the franchise we would find them in a large number of cases voting for a certain candidate because "he is such a swell dresser," "has such lovely blue eyes" or "such beautiful curly hair," etc., rather than because of any principle or policy he might be upholding. The personal appearance of a candidate has very little effect either one way or the other in swaying the votes of the men.
Jansen, Sask. J. E. CONN.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I see the Saskatchewan legislature mention the subject of cheap loans in the address at the opening of the sitting. They are to be commended for this, and I hope something will be done in this matter before the session closes, as it is a very important matter to enable all farmers who wish to do so to fence their land properly, get a good water supply for live stock as well as for the house, also some better buildings and for buying some better dairy cattle, making the terms of repayment easy. There are thousands of bushels of grain which could be fed to cattle and pigs at a profit instead of being hauled to the elevators and sold at a price which leaves little or nothing after deducting threshing and other expenses. I hope the Alberta legislature will follow suit, and that the U.F.A. Central and branches will

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We Are Direct Buyers. Therefore, Charge No Commission.
Lotz Bros.
91 Chestnut St. St. Louis, Mo.



Co-operation by English Farmers

Continued from Page 18

In this work the association has the assistance of Dr. Finlayson, of London, the leading seed analyst of Great Britain. Clover seed especially is very liable to adulteration and formerly a great deal of impure seed was sold and prohibitive prices were charged. Through its system of tests and records, the association is now able to supply its members with seeds on which they can depend absolutely, while prices have been considerably reduced. This work is greatly appreciated by the members, and from January to June of this year they bought from the association, in small parcels, over 100 tons of clover seed, 100 tons of root seed and 5,000 bushels of grass seed. A considerable business is also done in cake and other feeding stuffs. Linseed cake, cotton seed cake, decorticated cotton cake and meal are brought from America, Russia and Egypt by the shipload and broken and mixed to suit the individual requirements of the members. The same plan is followed with artificial manures. By purchasing in large quantities the association is able to secure its supplies at very close prices, and by analysing everything that passes through its hands it is also able to protect its members from the fraud formerly practiced. Coal, both for steam and domestic purposes is also contracted for in large quantities and is delivered direct from the mine to the farmer's station at from sixpence to a shilling a ton below the prices charged by dealers.

Cheap Agricultural Implements

The sale of agricultural implements and machinery is an important department of the association's work, the sales amounting about to £30,000 a year. It is the policy of the association to sell to its members at the lowest possible price rather than to have large profits to distribute at the end of the year, and the basis on which it trades is margin of only from 2 to 2½ per cent. This enables the members of the association to buy their farm implements at from 10 to 15 per cent. less than they could obtain them elsewhere. The manufacturers, desiring to protect their other agents, naturally do not altogether approve of this price cutting, and in the early days of the association most of them refused to sell to the association. The association, however, is able to place such large orders that the manufacturers could not afford to keep up the fight, and with few exceptions they now supply the co-operators through their association. The Massey-Harris Company, by the way, is one of the few concerns which still decline to deal with the association direct, its system being to have one agent in each territory. The association, however, purchases from the local Massey-Harris agent at a favorable rate, and is able to supply its members with Canadian made binders and mowers at prices considerably lower than those paid for the same implements in Western Canada. The idea that English farmers are behind the times, so far as the use of machinery is concerned, would be at once dispelled by a visit to the premises of some of the members of this association. One job recently done by the association was the installation of a cold storage plant capable of storing 42 churns of milk, a complete electric lighting plant for houses and buildings, a small grist mill, chaff cutter, dust extractor for treating hay, a root cutter, cake breaker, hoists, artesian well and pumps, all operated by a gas suction engine, which generates 25 horse-power and costs about \$3,000 a week. This co-operative farmer keeps from 150 to 160 cows and sells the milk in London, 80 miles away, where he has his own distributing system, and thus sells direct to the consumer. Over 200 gasoline and other engines have been sold to members of this association in the last four years and a few have purchased milking machines which are said to be successful under skilled and intelligent management. The managers of this department are John Sherwood, an agricultural engineer of many years experience, and W. H. Crates, who had been selling agricultural implements for sixteen years before he joined the staff of the association, four years ago.

The Pig Department

The livestock department is chiefly concerned in the sale of hogs. In fact, Percy Manning, who has charge of this

WHEN YOU BUY MARQUIS YOU WANT MARQUIS

You don't want some Marquis mixed with something else. And since it is hard to know whether seed wheat is pure as to the variety, you have to rely somewhat upon the seller. You should know whether he knows what he is selling, and whether he would sell you inferior seed if he knew it to be poor. We have a big crop of Marquis grading No. 1 Northern. It is free from other kinds of grain and noxious impurities, and is pure to within a fraction of one per cent. We know its quality because all the Marquis we are selling was grown from seed produced on our farms in 1911. And because we know our seeds are right we say without hesitation that if you are not satisfied with them you may return them at our expense, and your money will be refunded.

We Have a Special Offer

Send us a post card and we will tell you all about it. Do not delay in sending us your name; you can remit for the seed during January

HAVE YOU A SATISFACTORY FANNING MILL?

After testing various kinds of grain cleaning machinery we selected for our own use machines which we believe are unequalled for quality and quantity of work performed. Knowing that they would do for you what they are doing for us, we secured agency rights for Western Canada. Our experience is at your service.

We await your inquiry for catalogues, seed samples and prices.

The
MOONEY SEED COMPANY
Ltd.

Seedsmen to men who care

WILLOUGHBY BUILDING - SASKATOON, SASK.

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Lotz Bros.
91 Chestnut St.
St. Louis, Mo.

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-4f

HALF SECTION, UNENCUMBERED, FIVE miles from nearest siding and elevator; eight miles from Asquith; one mile from school; good water, no bad weeds, temporary buildings, six grain bins, one hundred acres summerfallow ready for crop, two hundred and sixty-five acres broken, plenty of hay, good place for mixed farming. Apply to H. W. Michie, Asquith, Sask. 14-6

SECTION OF LAND TO RENT, 400 ACRES broken, good land, good buildings, good water, hay and pasture. Would like some summerfallow every year. Will rent for term of years to right party. Six miles from Botha, twelve from Stettler. L. Purcell (owner), Stettler, Alta. 17-3

FARM FOR RENT—630 ACRE FARM FOR rent, 265 acres under cultivation; will rent for one-third grain rent; 2 1/2 miles from Rutland station, Sask., on C.P.R. For further information write R. M. Chambers, Rutland Station, Sask. 18-2

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Alton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS AND blacksmith shop. H. Crosswell, Atwater, Sask. 18-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—FOR SALE NOW—Young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls and heifers; registered Oxford Down rams, good ones; Yorkshire pigs, early spring litters, both sex and a splendid lot of B. F. Rock cockerels. All of the choicest breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations: Carman and Roland. A. Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 15-4f

MISCELLANEOUS

FRANK SHEPHERD, BREEDER OF BERK: shire Pigs, Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, Irish Water Spaniels. Exhibition Stock at reasonable prices. The Croplands, Weyburn, Sask. 19-6

PRIVATE CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH your own name and address printed on them are the fashion; prices run from \$1 to \$3 dozen, post paid; larger quantities at reduction. Send amount covering cost of card you wish and we will forward samples. David Peacock, Drawer B, Rouleau, Sask. 17-6

ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-4f

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 18-4f

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, SCHOOL TRUSTEES and others—For sale, good, dry poplar cordwood; price reasonable. Apply Barry & Sons, Kuraki, Sask. 17-6

SITUATIONS

WANTED—LIVE SALESMEN IN EVERY good town and district in Western Canada to sell our hardy tested nursery stock. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. 17-6

SALESMEN TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS, greases, paints and specialties, with own team, to consuming trade; salary or commission. Inland Oil Works Company, Winnipeg, Canada. 14-10

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS—SITUATIONS wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councilor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-13

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO GOOD FARM hands, \$360 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week.

20c Per Word for 6 Weeks.

40c Per Word for 13 Weeks.

80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.

\$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Those who have seed grain to sell this year or who want to buy should use this page for advertising purposes. See what these two men have to say:—

Neepawa, Man. Jan. 14, 1912.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Just a line to ask you to withdraw at once my advertisement re Marquis Wheat, as I am just about sold out. Your magazine is certainly a marvellous medium for advertisement.

Thanking you, I remain,
Yours very truly,
PAUL A. HOMER.

Beaver, Man. Jan. 27, 1912.
ADVERTISING MANAGER,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Your advertising columns have got us into so much trouble that of necessity in order to permit of our obtaining enough sleep, which we are in danger of not getting, we have to sit up nights telling people we are sold out of "Marquis Wheat."

Yours truly,
COX BROS.,
Beaver, Man.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We can do the same for you.

SEED GRAIN

THE FIRST PRIZE FOR MARQUIS SHEAF wheat at Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress was awarded to me. Three hundred bushels seed for sale. Three hundred bushels of Victory oats for sale, yielded over 100 bushels an acre. Three hundred bushels flax seed, first quality, very clean. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chicken. W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 18-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE. Farmers who care insist on this. You as a practical man are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

MARQUIS WHEAT—FOR SEED, GROWN on summerfallow and backsetting. Ask for pamphlet showing its advantages and telling the secret of getting advantage of the seed grain reduction in shipping. John Montgomery, Nokomis, Sask.; Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man., and Glen Ewen, Sask. 17-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Make sure of it now. Money back guarantee. Sample and special price on request. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-26

MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

GENUINE MARQUIS WHEAT, ABSOLUTE-ly pure; only \$1.80 bushel (bags included). Order immediately; half cash, balance on delivery. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 17-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcellin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstub, Chellwood, Sask. 17-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-4f

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. Send for samples. E. H. Worrall, Arelee, Sask. 14-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$2.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby, bags extra; terms, half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 15-6

SEED WHEAT—ONE THOUSAND BUSH-els regenerated Red Fife, third prize winner at Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Rosetown, Sask. R. W. Sanson, Idaleen, Sask. 18-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, GROWN ON summerfallow, from best seed obtainable, \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Laura, Sask., bags included. George Hurd. 19-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$1.75 PER bushel, including bags. D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair, Man. 18-6

SEED GRAIN

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.25 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 17-6

O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, clean, 75 cents per bushel. Geo. Ries, Castor, Alta. 15-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, clean seed, \$2.00 a bushel. Andrew Glover, Redvers, Sask., Box 47. 19-6

PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

SHEEP

FOR SALE—TEN PURE BRED SHEAR-ling Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 13-13

HORSES

FOR SALE—TWO IMPORTED CLYDES-dale stallions. Lord Romeo by Bulwark, rising seven, weight eighteen hundred; Baron Haddo, by Rozelle, rising five, weight nineteen hundred. Both are beautiful bays with white markings; sound, gentle, good sires and well exercised. They must be sold before February 1 to close the estate of the late James Brett. Address E. W. Brett, Box 931, Regina, Sask. 19-6

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-13

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 18-26

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

VETERANS' SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 9-4f

A penny-in-the-slot machine has been designed which will be a boon to smokers. The machine cleans a pipe by forcing a draught of air through the stem, scrapes the bowl, and delivers the pipe with a piece of paper to wipe the mouthpiece.

POULTRY

DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell in this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 18-4f

FINE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from prize winning stock, three dollars each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 18-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, seven months' old, from first class laying strain, \$1.75 each. Also large pure bronze turkeys, cockerels \$5.00, pullets \$4.00 each. Apply E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 18-3

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED from first prize cockerel, London, 1911; second, Brandon, 1911 and 1912; three dollars each. James Bissett, Roseland P.O., Man. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD laying strain; also Bronze Turkey Toms, all pure. Mrs. J. Holmes, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 14-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE Male, imported from States; weight 22 lbs. Gobblers, five dollars; hens, four; trio twelve. Mrs. Baughman, Strassburg, Sask. 19-2

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-4f

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-11

FOR SALE—PURE BRED TOULOUSE GESE Young. Pairs \$5.00, Single \$3.00. Order early. A. J. Cole, Wapella, Sask. 18-3

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels at two dollars each. John Simmons, Minto, Man. 17-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 EACH. MRS. A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 16-6

CATTLE

AYRSHIRES—I HAVE SOME FIRST class bull calves for sale at \$40.00 to \$60.00; also a yearling at \$65.00. These are my own breeding from prize winning stock. F. H. O. Harrison, Copford Farm, Pense, Sask. 17-4

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

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

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

RED POLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

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

SWINE

PURE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR sale, young stock, prize strains well marked; boars, \$10.00; sows, \$8.50 each. Dams: East Bank Lizzie 20149, first prize, Winnipeg; East Bank Eclipse 21148; East Bank Home 20150; Home Acres Lady 24404; Queen May 27021, first prize, Brandon; sired by Western Scout 22556, first prize in Ontario. Apply E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—FORTY HEAD OF ENGLISH Berkshires, both sexes, including my stock boar; twenty head Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, all guaranteed, registered; also three choice farms. Write W. N. Crowell, Nepink, Man. 17-6

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-4f

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has some nice Yorkshire boars fit for service at \$20.00 each, if taken soon; pedigrees furnished. 16-4

YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES, bred sows, stock boar, 2 years. Write C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning, Sask. 18-9

ROSEDALE FARM—BERKSHIRES FOR sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 16-6

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.—breeder of Berkshire swine. 18-4f

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84-4f

part of the business, usually calls himself the pig manager. A member who has pigs to sell sends a postal card to the office and next day Mr. Manning, or his assistant, comes along on a motorcycle and buys them there and then for cash or undertakes to sell them on commission. Cattle are handled in the same way, and in the past two years some 45,000 head of livestock have been sold by the association.

Nearly a million and a quarter eggs were handled by the association last year. The eggs are collected daily by employees of the association from the farms, and after being tested and graded are distributed at once to retailers from 20 depots in various different parts of the district. The organization of the egg trade has been a great gain to the poultry keepers, so much, in fact, that the Farmers Co-operative is not altogether popular with the consumers in the cities. At one time eggs were often sold in Ipswich during the summer at less than a cent apiece, but now the price paid to the farmers by the association seldom goes below 16 for a shilling (25 cents) and around Christmas they usually get a shilling for nine. The association, buying large quantities, is able to handle eggs on a small margin, the practice being to take one egg in the shilling's worth for profit and expenses. The exact number of eggs bought and sold by the association in 1911 was 1,225,222, which were sold for £5,585. This gives an average selling price of between 10 and 11 per shilling, and a buying price of between 11 and 12 for a shilling, or approximately 25 cents per dozen. The success of the egg department is an instance of the business capacity of the fair sex, for this department is under the management of Miss L. Guymmer, a farmer's daughter, who is both a poultry expert and a thorough business woman.

Management and Disposal of Profits
The affairs of the association are governed by a committee of management, consisting of thirty members, elected for three years by the shareholders at the annual meeting, ten retiring each year. The practical work, however, is largely in the hands of nine sub-committees, including three local committees, which have charge of the business of the association in their respective territories. These sub-committees meet frequently and are always in close touch with the business of the association, the various officers being required to report fully as to their respective departments at each sub-committee meeting.

In the distribution of profits the association is thoroughly co-operative, the rules providing as follows:
"The net profits arising from the general business of the Society, after providing for the payment of interest on share capital at the rate of five per cent., per annum, shall be allotted as follows:

- (1) Not less than ten per cent. of the net profits shall be allotted to the workers employed by the Society in proportion to the wages earned by them respectively during the period to which the division relates.
- (2) At least one half of the net profits shall be carried to the Reserve Fund until the latter equals the share capital. When the Reserve Fund equals the share capital, the general meetings shall decide as to the amount to be placed to the Reserve Fund in each year thereafter.
- (3) Twenty per cent. of the net profits shall be divided amongst the members in proportion to their sales through and purchases from the Society during the period to which the division relates, provided that no non-member shall participate in the net profits of the Society.
- (4) The remainder of the net profits as the committee may direct."

Building Up Reserve

As already stated, it is the policy of the association to give its members every possible advantage when they make their sales and purchases, rather than to have large profits to distribute at the end of the year, and during the last few years there has been no division of profits among the members beyond the stipulated five per cent. on capital, the annual surpluses being used to make extra provision for depreciation and to swell the reserve fund. Last year, out of net profits amounting to £2,457, the sum of £1,688 was placed in the reserve fund (including £400 for bad and doubtful debts), £286 (£41 more than the rules require) was given as bonuses to employees, £473 was written off depreciation



Style 70

A Piano is no better than its hidden parts. That's why we so confidently ask you to compare the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano with the best makes

Mark you, we do not urge you to buy a Sherlock-Manning Piano—we simply ask you to compare the Sherlock-Manning with the world's best
We know that the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

and we believe that your judgment or the judgment of any unbiased master musician, will confirm our opinion.
But, before you decide, find out the essentials of a perfect piano—the features that make for lasting tonal beauty.
The piano you buy should have
—The famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action.—
—Poehlmann Wire, the best piano wire made.
—Weickert Felt Hammers, the Hammers that endure.
—A Full Iron Plate, and

—Billings Brass Action Flange, the latest improvement. There are other essential features, but ask to be shown these—the most essential. You will find that only high-grade, first quality instruments possess these. Now Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is the embodiment of quality. It possesses every feature that makes for piano excellence and the lasting life of the instrument. Yet—you can save money, a considerable amount of money, if you buy a Sherlock-Manning Piano. Ask us to show you where and how the saving comes in. Write for inside information anyhow.

Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Co.

London

(No Street Address necessary.)

Canada

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All the New
Sherlock-Manning
Models Sold on Very Easy Payments

Catalogues With Prices and Terms Free on Application

To be had at
WINNIPEG PIANO CO.
295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

SPLENDID WINTER WEAR AT ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES!

Besides our famous LUMBERSOLE Boots, we carry a great stock of seasonable winter goods of sterling value. All British made and guaranteed by us. Sold on our usual policy of satisfaction to you or money back. We always pay Delivery Charges. You can order any of these goods with perfect confidence. We are winning customers daily by our fair treatment. Ask for our Catalogue.

SPECIAL—IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE OUR GOODS

In every home, we have made up some extra value parcels. In some cases we are giving as high as 20% extra value. This special parcel idea was carried out by us last year, and proved a big success. We sent parcels to all parts of the Dominion. The goods are all British made and guaranteed by us. Every parcel is made up of seasonable articles, just what you want at this time of the year. These parcels make ideal sensible Christmas presents, and delivery is undertaken by us without extra charge. We recommend ordering by Express whenever possible as safer. BE SURE TO STATE PLAINLY SIZES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES REQUIRED

READ WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY

TWO LETTERS OUT OF HUNDREDS RECEIVED
Buxton, Ontario, Nov. 4.
Gentlemen:—I have received goods safely and I am perfectly satisfied with them. They were securely packed and I am extremely obliged to you for your prompt attention to my order and I will certainly show all my friends because I think your goods are well worth the money. I did not like sending so far as Winnipeg for goods, but after your prompt delivery of same I will never be shy of sending to your firm again, believe me. I remain, Yours very sincerely, A. LATHWELL.
P.S.—You can use this as you think fit to further the interests of your business.

Vanguard, Sask., Sept. 16, 1912.
Sirs:—Please send a copy of your catalogue to me. I want to see what you have in clothing before buying winter outfit. I bought a pair of LUMBERSOLES from you last winter and was very well pleased with them. I was on the trail 60 below zero and never had a cold foot, which never happened before even with \$7.00 footwear on my feet. Yours truly,
DONALD CURRIE.



SPECIAL PARCEL NO. 1
Complete Winter Outfit for Men.
1 Suit Heavy Shetland Wool, 2 piece Underwear
1 Pair (6 months guaranteed) Mole skin Pants. Any waist size, 32 to 44.
1 English Army Grey Flannel Shirt
1 Pair Scotch Hand Knit Socks
1 Pair Pure Wool Mitts
1 Pair Best Quality 2 Buckle LUMBERSOLES (or if preferred a pair of Thick All-Felt Boots) any size 6 to 12.
\$10 Delivered Free Anywhere

SPECIAL PARCEL NO. 2
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1 Pair 2 Buckle LUMBERSOLES, any size, 5 to 12.
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2 Pairs of Scotch Wool Socks
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For Women or Grown Girls
3 Pairs English Worsted Stockings, any size, 8 to 10
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1 Pair Fine Fleece-Lined Lacing LUMBERSOLES, any size, 6 to 8, fit ages 5 to 10
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Scout 22556, first
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Brandon	42.70	47.70	62.20	66.15
Calgary	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
Edmonton	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
Fort William	40.00	45.00	59.50	63.45
Lethbridge	59.35	64.35	78.85	82.80
Medicine Hat	56.25	61.25	75.75	79.70
Moose Jaw	48.45	53.45	67.95	71.90
Port Arthur	40.00	45.00	59.50	63.45
Regina	47.15	52.15	66.65	70.60
Saskatoon	49.60	54.60	69.10	73.05
Swift Current	51.75	56.75	71.25	75.20
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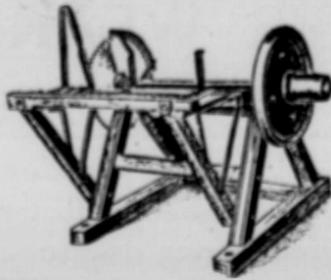
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Cordwood Saw Frame

Tilting Table. Only \$18

Complete with saws, filed and set ready for use:

20 in. \$22.50	24 in. \$24.50	28 in. \$26.50
22 " 23.50	26 " 25.50	30 " 27.50

Pole saw frames with balance wheel underneath mandrel, for sawing poles or cordwood; tilting table. Price as follows, complete with saws:

20 in. \$25.50	24 in. \$27.50	28 in. \$29.50
22 " 26.50	26 " 28.50	30 " 30.50

For those who desire to build their own saw frames we can furnish the mandrel and boxings, complete with balance wheel for \$11.50.

Mandrel and boxings only, without balance wheel \$7.50.

Prices of saws only

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suspense account, and £10 was sub-
scribed to the Agricultural Organization
Society, Limited, with which the as-
sociation is affiliated.

A noteworthy feature, which is dis-
closed by a perusal of the balance sheets
of the association, is the large volume
of business transacted compared with
the amount of capital employed. At the
close of its first year, when it had 158
members and a paid up capital of only
£395, the association was able to record
sales aggregating £15,400, and a net
profit, after paying a five per cent.
dividend, of £86. In the fourth year,
with 686 members, representing 212,580
acres and a paid up capital of £1,476,
the association made sales aggregating
£177,451, and its profits, over and above
interest on capital, were £1,108. Last
year, with 1,007 members, occupying
280,490 acres, and £2,380 of capital,
the sales amounted to £258,378 and the
net profits to £2,457 or considerably more
than the paid up capital. The reserve
fund at the end of 1911 stood at £4,492
and the premises and plant were valued
at £4,527.

**BRITAIN PROSPERS UNDER
FREE TRADE**

The "accounts relating to the trade
and navigation of the United Kingdom"
for September, 1912, show that the values
of the merchandise imported into and
exported from the United Kingdom dur-
ing the first nine months of the year were
as follows: Imports, \$2,573,416,000; ex-
ports, of United Kingdom produce, \$1,-
725,585,000; exports of foreign and colonial
produce, \$403,405,000.

These figures are greater than those
for the first nine months of 1911, the
highest previously recorded, by the fol-
lowing amounts: Imports, \$192,509,000 or
8.1 per cent.; exports of United Kingdom
produce, \$112,404,000 or 7 per cent.; ex-
ports of foreign and colonial produce,
\$26,204,000 or 6.9 per cent.

The increase in the value of the im-
ports was divided in approximately equal
proportions between the three main
groups of articles distinguished in the
accounts, "food, drink and tobacco,"
having increased by \$65.4 millions; "raw
materials and articles mainly unmanu-
factured" by \$62.5 millions; and "articles
wholly or mainly manufactured" by \$63.3
millions. Of the increase in the exports
of United Kingdom produce and manu-
factures, "articles wholly or mainly
manufactured," account for \$75.4 millions.

The foregoing figures relate to mer-
chandise only. The total values of gold
and silver bullion and specie imported
and exported during the nine months
were as follows: Imports, \$237 millions;
exports, \$200 millions.

The values of the imports from Canada
and of the exports and re-exports to the
Dominion during the nine months end-
ing 30th September of each of the years
1911 and 1912 were as follows: Imports in
1911, \$81,883,000; in 1912, \$93,930,000;
exports of United Kingdom produce and
manufactures in 1911, \$70,582,000; in
1912, \$83,107,000; re-exports in 1911,
\$10,952,000; in 1912, \$13,706,000. There
was thus a considerable increase in 1912
under each of the three heads.

Among the principal articles were the
following:

Imports from Canada in 1912

Wheat, \$30,757,000; wheat meal and
flour, \$8,070,000; bacon and hams, \$5,-
493,000; cheese, \$14,436,000; canned
salmon, \$3,084,000; wood, sawn or split,
planed or dressed, \$10,660,000.

Exports of United Kingdom produce
and manufactures to Canada: Iron and
steel and manufactures thereof (as far
as distinguished in the monthly ac-
counts), \$4,389,000; cotton piece goods,
\$5,898,000; woollen and worsted tissues
(including carpets and carpet rugs),
\$13,277,000; apparel, \$5,224,000.

Tommy had been quiet fully five min-
utes. He seemed to be engaged with some
deep problem.

"Papa," he said.

"Well?"

"Do unto others as you would have
others do unto you"—that's the Golden
Rule, isn't it, papa?"

"Yes, my son."

"And it's puffedly right to follow the
Golden Rule, isn't it, papa?"

"Yes, indeed."

Tommy rose, went to the cupboard, and
returned with a large apple pie. The
latter he placed before his astonished sire
with great solemnity.

"Eat it, papa!" he said.

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The maker of cheap engines bids for trade on a price basis only. The better class of en-
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Among higher class engines, the **MANITOBA** has set a standard for quality, performance and
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an engine. Our booklet tells much about gasoline engines generally. Free on receipt of your
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The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide is a firm believer in the Referendum as the best means of ascertaining the true will of the people in law-making, and is going to give its readers their first opportunity of expressing their opinion upon eight questions that are agitating the public mind at the present time.

Every one will admit at once that these questions are of vital importance in the development of the Canadian nation, and undoubtedly each one of them will some day in the near future have to be settled by the people—the ultimate source of power.

Readers of The Guide will not be asked immediately to vote upon these questions. There is no desire to secure a snap verdict. Ample time and opportunity will be given for the full discussion of each and every one of them before anyone is asked to vote. This half page announcement has appeared from time to time in

The Guide during the past three months and in the issue of December 11th these questions will be published in The Guide in the form of an official ballot. Every reader will be asked to cut this ballot from the paper, mark "yes" or "no" opposite to each question and mail it immediately to "The Referendum Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man."

No one except a reader of The Guide will be able to vote on this question, but The Guide has a large number of readers outside of the Prairie Provinces, and it is hoped that each and every one of them will mark the ballot in this referendum.

How Will You Answer ? These Eight Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?
2. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?
3. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products?
NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.
4. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?
5. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
NOTE.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
6. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?
7. Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express service owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

Regulations

1. The official ballot will be published in The Guide only once, on December 11, 1912.
2. Each of the eight questions are to be answered simply by "yes" or "no."
3. All men over 21 years of age (whether naturalized or not) are entitled to vote.
4. Where there are no men over 21 years of age in the home the ballot may be marked by any woman over 21 years of age, and will be accepted.
5. Special copies of the issue containing the official ballot cannot be secured. This referendum is only for Guide readers.
6. From the present time until the end of December every reader of The Guide is invited to write letters to The

Guide expressing opinions on these questions. Any reader is welcome to write for information and other readers will answer. Those opposed to any question are invited to express their views and their letters will be published with the same freedom as those in favor. All letters must be kept as short as possible and the questions should be dealt with by number.

8. Lady readers may take full part in the discussion in The Guide. We would be glad to allow them to vote, but it is the opinion of voters that is sought. By urging the men to vote "yes" on Question 8 the ladies may help their cause greatly.

9. The ballot will be secret. No names will be published. Results will be published just as soon as received.



Fruit grown near "Cranbrook Orchards" and shown at Cranbrook Fair, Sept. 16 to 21, 1912

GROW FRUIT At Cranbrook Orchards

In the famous Kootenay District of British Columbia

Where ALL the conditions for PERFECT fruit growing are IDEAL. Where the SOIL is perfect fruit soil and wonderfully fertile. Where you can enjoy excellent transportation facilities, fine roads, good markets at high prices, and an abundance of sparkling, clear water. Where you have ample rainfall for all crops. Where an income of \$1,000.00 an acre is not uncommon, as can be seen by the following examples, which are only a few of the many we can quote:

Andrew Leit had nine cases of apples per tree from a nine-year-old orchard, which brought him \$1,012.50 per acre.
John McDonald's trees yielded last fall at the rate of \$1,500.00 worth of apples to the acre.

John Hyslop, one of the best known fruit growers of the Kootenay District, stated publicly that he had obtained an average of about \$1,000.00 from 1½ acres each year for seven years.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Nov. 12, 1912.

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We found the tracts to be A1 soil, and on talking with Mr. Hamilton, a resident, he informed us that he had this year taken four tons of potatoes from 100 lbs. of seed, and gained third prize at the Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress against the world. He said he had gotten as much as \$60.00 per ton for his potatoes. We saw some of these potatoes and they were as free from dirt as if they had been washed. We brought several back to show our friends and on cooking them found them to be as fine as any we had ever eaten. From ¼ of an acre of Raspberries he said he had made over \$800.00 this year. His Apples paid him this year over \$700.00 per acre. He says he might consider a price of \$1000.00 per acre for his land.

We found the climate ideal and just as represented, in fact, we were in our shirt sleeves on Saturday, November 9th. We also found excellent drinking water, and we think it is the ideal location for anyone to make their future home. Found excellent markets and think there is a market for everything grown there for the next 10 years.

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(Signed) W. D. STONE,
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Important Information for Guide Readers

To enable our readers to get in closer touch with the advertiser we are again publishing this classified list. It has been corrected and revised up to date and contains with the exception of classified ads. the names and addresses of all concerns patronizing our advertising columns. We believe all these concerns to be absolutely reliable, and have gone in a great many cases to considerable trouble and expense to convince ourselves. We will be pleased, however, to receive advice from anyone who may know anything to the contrary. A publication like The Guide placing its subscription price at \$1.00 per year must necessarily derive a large income from its advertising. In order to make the advertising a success we must have the support of every reader, and ask them when buying to give preference to those firms who use The Guide for advertising purposes. These advertisers are spending their money with us and are, therefore, helping along the farmers' cause and also to build up The Guide. Every time an advertiser increases the size of his ad. it means that our revenue increases and that we can give The Guide readers more for their money. What we want every reader to know and to feel personally is that the more they patronize Guide advertisers, the more the advertisers will patronize The Guide, and in the end the readers of our paper will benefit by getting a larger and vastly improved publication. Now, we think that you will surely find among the advertisers illustrated here, several from whom you can purchase articles needed by you regularly. If such is the case why not sit down right away and write a letter to each one of these concerns getting their prices and all other information desired by you, and if everything is satisfactory then send them the order. We want to make this list so complete that you can purchase everything that you may wish through it. It has always been our aim to keep the advertising columns of The Guide absolutely clean. We accept no undesirable advertising. In fact we refuse many thousand dollars' worth of ads. on this account. Our object is to help the farmer, but we also ask him to help us in return. We are here to help you. Let us know your wants.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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Cockshutt Flow Co., Winnipeg.
De Laval Separator Co., Winnipeg.
G. B. Grandy & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
John Deere Flow Co., Winnipeg.
Eagle Mfg. Co., Dauphin, Man.
Wm. Eddie, Winnipeg.
Emerson & Sons, Detroit, Mich.
Emerson Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Empire Cream Separator Co., Winnipeg.
Eureka Planter Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg.
Goodell Co., Antrim, N.H.
Gregg Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.
Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg.
International Harvester Co., Chicago.
C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg.
Manitoba Engines Ltd., Brandon, Man.
D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.
W. G. McMahon, Winnipeg.
Renfrew Machinery Co., Winnipeg.
Renfrew Scale Co., Renfrew, Ont.
H. Rustad, Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert, Sask.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Winnipeg.
Sharples Separator Co., Winnipeg.
John Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.
Western Steel & Iron Co., Winnipeg.

FENCE, GATES, ETC.
Crown Fence & Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.
Great West Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Farmers' Steel & Wire Co., Regina, Sask.
Ideal Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Manitoba Anchor Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Regal Fence & Gate Co., Sarnia, Ont.
Sarnia Fence Co., Sarnia, Ont.
Standard Wire Fence Co., Woodstock, Ont.

FERTILIZERS
German Potash Syndicate, Toronto, Ont.
Dr. Wm. S. Myers, New York, N.Y.
Standard Chemical Co., Winnipeg.

FIRE ARMS
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, LOANS, ETC.
Anderson & Sheppard, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.
Canadian Guaranty Trust Co., Brandon, Man.
Canadian National Insurance Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
Insurance Agencies, Limited, Brandon, Man.
Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
N. W. Home & Loan Co., Winnipeg.
National Finance Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Provincial Mutual Ind. Co., Winnipeg.
Standard Trust Co., Winnipeg.
Union Bank, Winnipeg.

GOPHER POISONS
Bolduan Mfg. Co., Indian Head, Sask.
Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN BUYERS
Aysb, Nye & Co., Bristol, Eng.
Blackburn & Mills, Winnipeg.
Canada Grain Co., Toronto, Ont.
Canada Maltng Co., Calgary, Alta.
Gibbs & Robinson, Winnipeg.
Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.
F. Jansen Co., Winnipeg.
McBean Bros., Winnipeg.
MacLennan Bros., Winnipeg.
Producers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.
Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.
S. Spink, Winnipeg.
Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg.

HARNESSES
McGavin Lennox Co., Winnipeg.
Thomas McKnight, Winnipeg.

HIDES, WOOL, FURS, ETC.
Jno. Hallam, Toronto, Ont.
Herman Reel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Indian Curio Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Lots Bros., St. Louis, Mo.
McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Winnipeg.
North West Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg.
Pierce Fur Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg Tanning Co., Winnipeg, Man.

HOUSE AND BARN EQUIPMENTS
Beatty Bros., Brandon, Man.
Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.
W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta.

HORSE AND STOCK REMEDIES
International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.
Dr. B. J. Kendall, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg.
Sapho Mfg. Co., Montreal.

HOTELS
Imperial Hotel, Winnipeg.
Seymour Hotel, Winnipeg.

JEWELERS, WATCHES, ETC.
Waltham Watch Co., Montreal, Que.
Hurlington Watch Co., Winnipeg.

LEGAL
Bax Will Form Co., Toronto, Ont.
Edgar A. Deacon, Winnipeg.
Bonner, Trueman & Hollands, Winnipeg.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS
Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Mantle Lamp Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Rice Knight Co., Toronto, Ont.
R. M. Moore & Co., Regina, Sask.
Waldron Trading Co., Waldron, Sask.

MAIL ORDER SPECIALTIES
Acme Specialty Co., Winnipeg.
Moncrieff & Endress, Winnipeg.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Catesby's, London, Eng.
Curson Bros., London, Eng.
English Woolen Mills, Winnipeg.
Holt Renfrew Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., Winnipeg.
M. Jystie, Winnipeg, Man.
Moyer Shoe Co., Winnipeg.

METAL SHINGLES, SIDING, CULVERTS, ETC.
Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg.
Galt Art Metal Co., Galt, Ont.
Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont.
Winnipeg Steel Granary Culvert Co., St. Boniface, Man.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Babson Bros., Winnipeg.
Thos. Claxton, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Winnipeg.
Dominion Organ & Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont.
J. J. H. McLean & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Karr Morris Piano Co., Woodstock, Ont.
C. W. Lindsay, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Sherlock Manning Piano & Organ Co., London, Ont.
Winnipeg Piano Co., Winnipeg.

OILS, GASOLINE, ETC.
Imperial Oil Co., Winnipeg.

OIL TANKS FOR THRESHERS
Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
Canadian Kodak Co., Toronto, Ont.
Steele-Mitchell Co., Winnipeg.

POULTRY SUPPLIES
Alberta Incubator Co., Mankato, Minn.
Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal.
Lee Mfg. Co., Pembroke, Ont.

PREMIUMS
Dominion Premium Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Gold Medal Premium Co., Toronto, Ont.
Sterling Premium Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Western Premium Co., Winnipeg.

PRODUCE—FARM AND DAIRY
Wm. Coates, Winnipeg, Man.
Alex. Cooper, Winnipeg, Man.
Cunnington & Campion, Winnipeg, Man.
Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, Man.
Goodman, Powell & Co., Winnipeg.
A. G. E. Lowman, Norwood, Man.

RAZORS
Gillette Safety Razor Co., Montreal, Que.

R. R. AND STEAMSHIPS, EXPRESS CO'S
Allan Line, Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Northern Ry. Co., Winnipeg.
Dominion Express Co., Winnipeg.
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., Winnipeg.
Santa Fe Ry. Co., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND FARM LANDS
Campbell Realty Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Can. Pac. Irrigation & Colonization Co., Calgary, Alta.
Dangersheid & Donlittie, Winnipeg.
Jantha Plantation Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
H. F. Kenny & Co., Lacombe, Alta.
Maraden & Teeple, Winnipeg.
J. B. Martin, Winnipeg, Man.
Pacific Bond & Land Corp., Vancouver, B.C.
M. E. Reimer, Newdale, Man.
Santa Rosa Plantation Co., Chicago, Ill.
Taylor & Gifford, Winnipeg.

SANITARY APPLIANCES
F. E. Chapman, Winnipeg, Man.

SEEDS, TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.
John Caldwell, Virden, Man.
Campbell Floral Co., Calgary, Alta.
Cluny Nurseries Co., Cluny, Alta.
A. Mitchell Nursery Co., Coaldale, Alta.
Wm. Rennie Co., Winnipeg.
Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg.
Mooney Seed Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.
Can. Malleable & Steel Range Co., Oshawa, Ont.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill.
Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg.

TAXIDERMISTS
Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb.

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, ETC.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg.
Bovril Limited, Montreal.
Dungan & Hunter, Winnipeg.
Echo Milling Co., Gladstone, Man.
Edwardsburg Starch Co., Montreal.
Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS
Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Toronto, Ont.
Northern Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.
Stromberg Carlson Telephone Co., Montreal.

TOBACCOS
Imperial Tobacco Co., Montreal.
Rock City Tobacco Co., Quebec, P.Q.

TRACTION ENGINES AND SEPARATORS
Aultman & Taylor, Mansfield, Ohio.
Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.
British Can. Agri. Motors Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Heer Engine Co., Winnipeg.
Can. Holt Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
Goold, Shapley & Muir, Winnipeg.
Hart Parr Co., Charles City, Iowa.
Haug Bros. & Nellermeo, Winnipeg.
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.
Nichols & Shepard Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Pioneer Tractor Co., Calgary, Alta.

TYPEWRITERS
Can. Typewriter Co., Winnipeg.
United Typewriter Co., Winnipeg, Man.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
Hewson Pure Wool Textiles Ltd., Amherst, Nova Scotia.
Holeproof Hosiery Co., London, Ont.
Penman Ltd., Paris, Ont.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
Lisle Mfg. Co., Clarinda, Iowa.
Sparta Iron Works, Sparta, Wis.



10

Reasons Why You Should Buy a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

Now that you have decided to sell most of your horses and put the money into a general purpose farm tractor, be sure you buy the *right* one. If you are a shrewd buyer who can't be misled by a lot of unsupported claims—if you insist on getting *full value* for every dollar you invest in a tractor—your choice will surely be the "old reliable" Hart-Parr Oil Tractor.

Thousands of other wise farmers have made this same choice and the tractor has earned and saved money for them ever since. But first of all, they did just what you should do. They carefully investigated Hart-Parr construction. Then they compared it with that of other tractors. And here are just a few of the many superior features they found:

1. Efficient Design Gigantic power, great strength and absolute reliability, all combined in the Hart-Parr in simple form, with complications entirely eliminated.

2. Fewer Working Parts Several hundred less parts, by actual count, than are found in any other tractor of equal power.

3. Long Life Bearings at every point where heavy traction effort comes. These are unseen when the tractor is assembled, but hard field work soon shows the absence of them in other tractors and then repair bills begin to soar skyward.

4. Ground Joints The kind that are heat and moisture proof. In direct contrast to the troublesome, inefficient packed joints used by many tractor builders.

5. Enclosed Construction All working parts of motor enclosed. No chance for dust or dirt to enter and cut these vital parts.

6. Accessibility Every part at your finger tips. No need to tear down the whole engine to get at any part of it. A time and money saving feature when making adjustments or repairs.

7. Surest Fuel Feed A carburetor especially designed for tractor work. Feeds just the right quantity of fuel, at just the right time, no matter at what angle the tractor is tilted.

8. Automatic Lubrication Keeps all parts freely oiled. No need for operator to worry about parts running dry.

9. Uses Cheapest Fuel Operates successfully on kerosene or distillate at all loads and produces full power with any of these fuels.

10. Oil Cooled This feature insures you a frost proof engine. No danger of a freeze-up, even in below zero weather. On cold days, when a water-cooled tractor stands idle, you've got to drain the cooler or risk serious damage. No such fuss or trouble with the original *oil-cooled* Hart-Parr.

And Last But Not Least

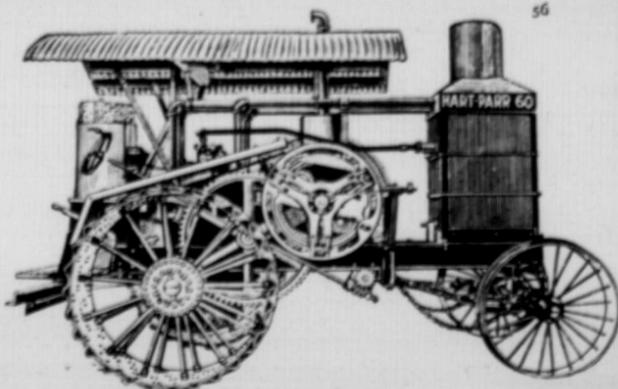
These thousands of farmers found, too, that Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are a big success in the hands of their owners. And they also learned that Hart-Parr Service really serves. A Service that sends an expert to show you how to get the most benefits from your purchase. A Service that lays repairs down at your station in record time.

But You Must Get Our Catalog

and other literature to learn of many other advantages that you get when you buy a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor. Write today for this fistful of good stuff.

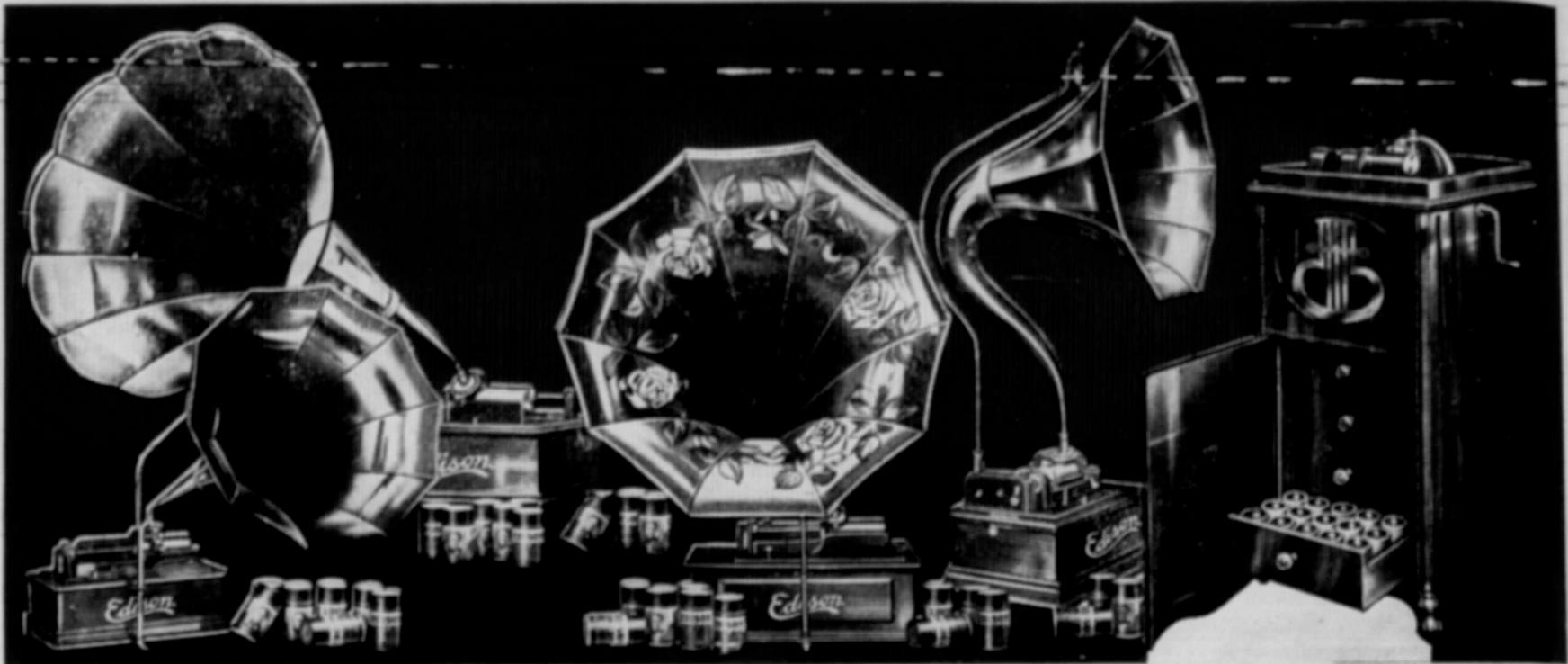
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... Montreal.
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