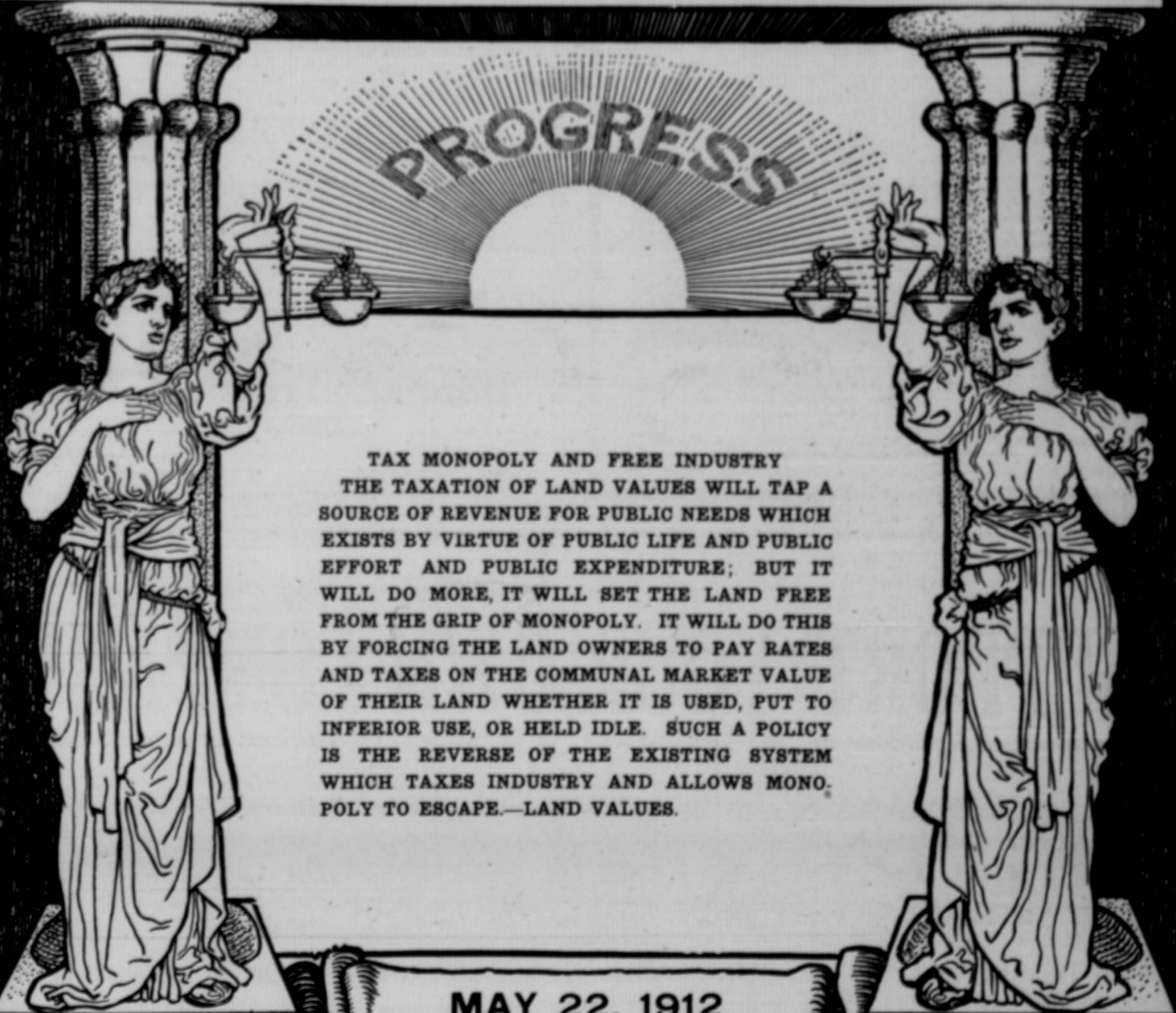


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



TAX MONOPOLY AND FREE INDUSTRY
 THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES WILL TAP A SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC NEEDS WHICH EXISTS BY VIRTUE OF PUBLIC LIFE AND PUBLIC EFFORT AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE; BUT IT WILL DO MORE, IT WILL SET THE LAND FREE FROM THE GRIP OF MONOPOLY. IT WILL DO THIS BY FORCING THE LAND OWNERS TO PAY RATES AND TAXES ON THE COMMUNAL MARKET VALUE OF THEIR LAND WHETHER IT IS USED, PUT TO INFERIOR USE, OR HELD IDLE. SUCH A POLICY IS THE REVERSE OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM WHICH TAXES INDUSTRY AND ALLOWS MONOPOLY TO ESCAPE.—LAND VALUES.

MAY 22, 1912

EQUITY

EQUITY



\$1.00 PER YEAR



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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."

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 TOTAL ASSETS over \$58,000,000

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Mortgages are all placed on improved central revenue-producing properties in Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver or improved farms in Saskatchewan. No loan made for more than 50 per cent. of appraised value of property, the appraisal being made by our own valuator in these guaranteed mortgages. You have every element of safety. Write for further particulars. Can be purchased in sums of from \$500 up.

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IF YOU WANT INFORMATION regarding the market or regarding shipping your grain, WRITE TO US.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

PROTECTION IN NEW ZEALAND

As in other parts of the British Empire, the people of New Zealand are becoming aware of the foolish wickedness of "protecting" a few at the expense of the many. No system of protection can ever be devised fair to all; and in the end every system is fair to none. Those who hold up the Colonies as patterns of fiscal wisdom should be asked to note this growing conviction among Colonists. Hear what a New Zealand writer in The Liberator says:—

"The cost of our New Zealand protective tariff is far in excess of the total wages paid in the industries that it is fondly supposed to protect. In round figures the protective tariff on boots and shoes costs the people of New Zealand £86,000 a year more than all the wages paid in the boot and shoe factories of the Dominion. The cost of the tariff on woollens is £69,000 in excess of all wages paid in the woollen mills; the cost of the flour tax is £100,000 a year in excess of all wages paid in our flour mills; and the cost of the duties on clothing and apparel is £261,000 in excess of all wages paid in our clothing factories. If, therefore, all the workers in these industries were pensioned off on full wages, the people as a whole would save no less than £516,000 a year. Or, to put it another way, if the tariffs on boots and shoes, woollens, flour, and clothing were abolished and state bonuses equal to the full amount of wages paid were given to these industries in place of the present "Protection," the saving to the people of New Zealand would be over half a million sterling a year. There would be just as much employment for labor in these industries as at the present time; and the workers would be guaranteed decent wages, decent hours, and decent conditions of labor, because no employer would receive a penny piece of the state bonus unless these conditions were first complied with. Further, there would be more employment for labor than now, for the £500,000 a year thus saved to the people would be spent on other things which would add greatly to the comfort and well-being of the people, besides causing a big demand for labor to produce these other things, and so raising wages, and otherwise improving the conditions of labor."—W. E. Dowding.

PRICES HIGHER THAN EVER

The almost unprecedentedly rapid rise in prices which has been in progress since about July last scored another point in advance last month, according to the latest estimate of the Department of Labor. This was largely due to the effect upon the general level of the strengthening in the price of cattle and hogs and their products which took place in April. Grains also were upward, while some of the metals, notably copper, tin, and spelter, developed great strength.

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.

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

Canadian subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

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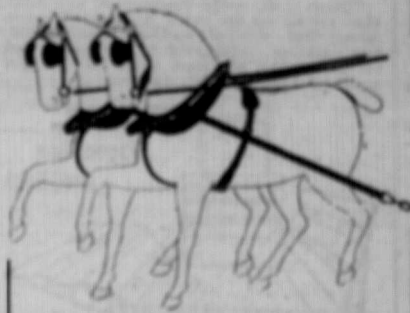
Homesteaders' Competition Awards

- First Prize, \$10.00 worth of Books—N. Rich Manville, Alta.
Second Prize, \$7.00 worth of Books—John Holmes, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.
Third Prize, \$5.00 worth of Books—Jackson Hartley, Key West P.O., Sask.
Fourth Prize, \$4.00 worth of Books—F. B. Sulman, Blackfoot, Alta.
Fifth Prize, \$3.00 worth of Books—William Hordern, Dundurn, Sask.

The above is the list of awards made by the judges in our Homesteaders' Prize Competition. Upwards of thirty readers of The Guide took part in this competition, and the judges had great difficulty in making their awards. Every one of the articles submitted told a story of deep human interest. Almost without exception the writers were genuine pioneers who came from the East, from the United States and from the old lands across the sea, pitched their tents out on the prairie miles from the railway and made homes for themselves by the labor of their own hands. None found the path to fortune smooth; none found homesteading a life of ease and pleasure. On the contrary hardship and toil were the lot of all. Blizzard, fire, hail and drought, broken bones, disease, loss of cattle and horses—all these misfortunes had to be met. But there were the compensating advantages of good crops, good neighbors and the good health that comes with life spent in the pure air and glorious sunshine of the Western prairies, and through all their early trials these men and their brave wives never lost faith in themselves or in the country. The certainty of ultimate success carried each and everyone through, and today they are without exception in a position of comparative independence.

The judges, in making their awards, selected the stories which in their opinion were the most interesting and at the same time would be of the most value to others who may be starting out on the pioneer's trail. The reading of these articles will be a great treat to the readers of The Guide, and they will be published at an early date.

Special Farm Harness COMPLETE WITH COLLARS \$25.00



- Bridles—1/2 in. checks with plain leather concord bit, round winker braces; fancy fronts and rosettes.
Lines—1/2 in., best stock, 18 ft. with security buckles and snaps.
Hames—No. 2, varnished clip with 1/2" sewn hame straps.
Brest Straps—1 1/2 in., doubled and stitched with slides and buckle snaps.
Martingales—1 1/2 in. to collar with ring.
Traces—1 1/2 in., 3-ply, running to 5-link heel chain, wide wear leather at hames and 1 1/2" belly band billets.
Pads—3/4 in. with lay, swell shape, lined with heavy pinked edge blue felt.
Shirts 1 1/2 inch with convey loop.
Belly Bands—1 1/2 inch folded.
Back Straps—1/2 x 1 1/2 inch with X.C. trace carrier and folded crupper.
Collars—All black leather, well stuffed.
Trimnings—X.C. plate.

THIS IS A GENUINE BARGAIN AT THE PRICE QUOTED THOS. McKNIGHT 166 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

Raw cotton, raw rubber, coal and coke are among the important articles now moving upward. On the other hand, dairy products were generally weaker, from seasonal causes. The final effect is summed up in the statement that the department's index number moved up during the past month from 134.2 to 135.4. Last year at this time it stood at 126.4. These numbers, it is to be understood, are percentages of the general level of prices throughout the last decade of the last century, the period selected by the department as the standard for comparison in its measurement of price fluctuations.

Mr. Henpeck: "Is your beef tender to-day?" Butcher: "Yes, sir; it's as tender as a woman's heart." Mr. Henpeck: "Then I'll take a pound of sausages."

EQUIP YOUR BARN LIKE THIS!

Your Cows will Produce More in a Sanitary Stable and Your Work will be Cut Squarely in Two

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Cows tied in BT Stalls have all the freedom they require. They can freely get up and down; they can lie on either side and card themselves on almost any part of their body, yet they cannot move backward or forward. By the use of our aligning device they can be lined up to the gutter and all droppings fall in the gutter and the cattle stand remains clean.

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When you put in BT Stalls you have a permanent job; no posts rotting off; no partitions breaking; no repairs to make. Isn't that worth something?

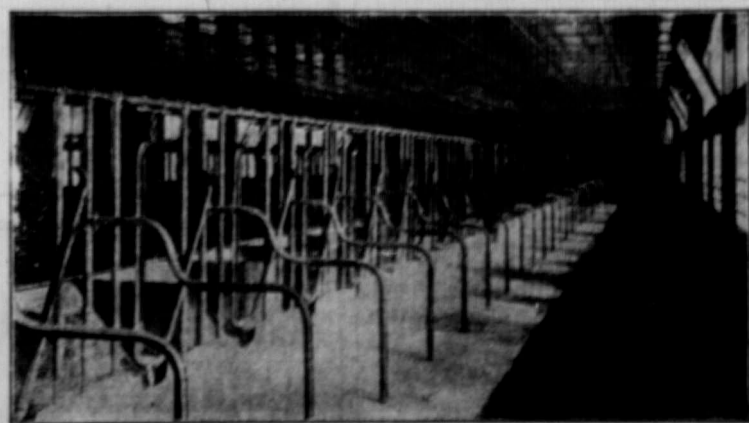
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How many cows have you? Are you going to remodel or build?

Form with fields for: If so, when? Do you need a Hay Track or a Litter Carrier? Name, Post Office, Province.

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



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

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Will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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

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

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

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd.
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Constipation is Dangerous

It is evidence of a derangement of the digestive or excretory organs, and if neglected will result in an accumulation of poisonous waste in the body that will cause serious complications.

Constipation is Curable

But not by drugs. They relieve temporarily—then increased doses must be taken. Finally, the system becomes accustomed to them and they fail to act.

The only safe and sane way to treat Constipation is by means of the **INTERNAL BATH**

This removes the fetid matter, cleanses the intestines and stimulates them to perform their normal functions. The internal bath is often administered by doctors and nurses; but the J.B.L. Cascade permits the convenient and comfortable application of the treatment at home.

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TRAINING HORSES

A new book entitled "The Training and Breaking of Horses," by M. W. Harper, a well known expert on the subject, has just been published. It consists of 375 pages, handsomely bound and fully illustrated. The book goes very fully into the whole subject of training horses for work, for saddle, for driving, and also of training and breaking wild horses. The vices of horses and methods of correcting them, the care of the colts, the treatment of injuries and all the best devices for handling vicious horses are fully dealt with. The book is a valuable manual and a mine of useful information to every owner of horses. Price, postpaid, \$1.75.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Tariff Reduction

By JAMES CRITCHICK
(From Industrial Canada)

If you take off the Tariff, or chop it in two, Make sure in advance what there's in it for you.

Will rents then be lower, or laundry bills down?

Or will dressmakers charge less for making a gown?

Will your collars and cuffs, or your coffee or tea,

Or your soap and sapolio a cent cheaper be?

The cobbler, and tailor, and baker will say That they won't do your work for a penny less pay.

How much less on your note will the bank interest be?

And will lawyers reduce the amount of their fee?

Will the doctor come down, who attends to your ills?

And, when dead, how much less will be funeral bills?

If, the railroads to help, we make rails duty free,

Do you think any cheaper your carfares will be?

Will cocktails or cigarettés be any lower? Will billiards, or pool, cost you less by the hour?

Whether pew-rents or pork, tools or trousers, or tar,

The prices will stay just as high as they are.

Do you wish to see armies of toilers unfed—

Their work taken from them—and begging their bread?

Destroying is easy, and wrecking the same, But when ruin follows, on whom lies the blame?

It is not the Tariff that keeps your coal high,

Or your lumber, or gas, or the ice that you buy.

For trusts and combines, and the middle-men's fraud,

Seek redress right at home here, and not from abroad.

If the trusts should control all of the food that we eat,

Is the Tariff to blame for the price of your meat?

By the retailers' tactics and greed you are hit,

And removing the Tariff won't hurt them a bit.

For goods may come in from the West or the East,

And their prices will not be reduced in the least.

While the cold-storage men remain in the game,

Eggs, butter and chickens will cost you the same.

Then, so soon as the custom-house revenues melt,

A blow at your income will surely be dealt.

For the nation's expenses have got to be met,

And each one must shoulder his share of the debt.

So, on Tariffs you'll wish you had not turned your backs,

When you're brought face to face with a smart income tax.

When employers their clerks and their salesmen engage,

With the Tariff reduced will they pay higher wage?

Will porters, or drivers, or motormen gray,

Or workers on farms, get a rise in their pay?

Will the farmer get more for his cotton or hay,

For his horses, or cows, with the Tariff away?

For his wheat or his corn, or his sheep or his shoats;

For his rice or potatoes; his wool or oats? And the hope of cheap imports won't count at the end,

When you find to your sorrow you've got less to spend.

Shall we knock down the Tariff and Protection let slide,

And keep open house and shove prudence aside?

It has built up our nation, but just for a lark,

Some excitement we'll get by a leap in the dark.

Oh! be true to your country, and rise in your might;

Speak and work 'gainst injustice, and stand for the right.

Note.—This poem is supposed to show the dangers of tariff reduction. The second line represents the guiding principle of the Manufacturers' Association.—Ed.

Will You Join me in a Business That is Already a Big Success?

It is no experiment—you take no chances and you need no experience. Profits are big and are sure to come. I'll show you how to do the work and help you get the job.

All you need to start you

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The quickest and most successful well drill ever made. There are dozens of well drilling jobs in every community and on farms. I locate the jobs for you—you do the work and get the money. The Sparta Well Drill will drill through solid rock—150 ft. in 10 hours. Quick, simple, easy to operate.

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AN EYE OPENER

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"I adopted a method in securing subscriptions with the indifferent belly-achers something like this: I would get my prospect cussing about the prices of grain and the prices he had to pay for necessities. When he gets through I ask him what he is doing toward trying to help his own condition and that of his fellow farmers. He invariably answers this question by asking one something along this line: 'What in — can I do?' I simply tell him of the U.F.A., its aims and objects and what it has already done. I then speak to him about The Guide, stating that it is the official organ of the organized farmers in the West. Well, he is ready to join the U.F.A. and take The Guide, but states that he has not the money. I now agree to put the cash up until he can get it. (You see he has fallen into a trap of his own making). I then write him out a receipt and nine times out of ten I get the money within two or three weeks."

Needless to say this agent is one of our best and most enthusiastic workers. He knows the game.

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To unload hay quickly, easily and safely, use the Louden Hay Carrier. Best Hay Carrier ever built—the harder you work it the better it shows up. Will last a life-time. Saves horses, men and wages. Learn about

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The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 22nd, 1912

NOTICE

The next issue of The Guide will appear in white covers. The request for such a change has come from a large number of our readers and we consider that it will be an improvement. Other changes and improvements will begin in the same issue.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.
Winnipeg, Man.

NO TARIFF CHANGES

Conflicting reports come from Ottawa in regard to action on the tariff. The Minister of Finance has repudiated the rumor that the government would juggle with the tariff by order-in-council. Such juggling is practically always at the request of and for the benefit of the manufacturers. But it is taken for granted that if changes are made in the tariff there will be no reductions. If the government is allowed to get through another session without any tariff reductions it will not reflect creditably upon the members from the Prairie Provinces, all of whom profess to be in favor of tariff reductions in varying degrees. There is no man in Canada who can justify our tariff today. Even the chief beneficiaries of the tariff in the Canadian Manufacturers' association have deferred to public opinion for diplomatic reasons and are not now demanding higher protection. The tariff laws of Canada cannot be defended from the standpoint either of protection or revenue. Industries that have long outgrown the need of any stimulant are taking money out of private pockets daily by the aid of the tariff. Our revenue is greater than our needs, which is a menace to good government and encourages all kinds of corruption and extravagance, such as the donation of \$6,300,000 to Mackenzie and Mann. No one has attempted to defend this iniquitous deal. The tariff system which was designed to supply needed public revenues, with incidental protection, has degenerated into an instrument of oppression and extortion. There is no moral defence for the government licensing a few men to bleed the general public. Its influence on public morals is debasing and it is a wide departure from the principles set forth in the Sermon on the Mount. The protective tariff is a system of 'egalized robbery of which 95 per cent. of the people of Canada are the victims and the people of the Prairie Provinces the greatest sufferers. The Redistribution which takes place before another election will give the Prairie Provinces added strength at Ottawa. If our representatives truly represent they can bring the tariff down. Nine years hence there will be another redistribution of far greater importance. The government may plead the action of the Senate on the Tariff Commission Bill as an excuse for lack of action. But every member of the government knows full well that many of the items in the tariff schedule have no justification and need no tariff commission to prove it to them. But in the final analysis the people have something to say about the tariff question. So long as a majority of the people can be fooled into a belief that they are paying tribute in a good cause the tariff will remain. The plain duty of all those who demand lower tariff is to keep on educating the public to the true facts of the situation.

It is rumored that one of the farm journals published in Winnipeg, which is very noisy on the loyalty question and also favors protection, is financed by the protected manufacturers. If this is correct why should not such a journal declare its ownership. There is no law against such an action on the part of the manufacturers. But it is a shame to prevent them from securing the full credit for their philanthropic educational work.

A MODEL CITY

The building of the Hudson Bay Railway and the opening up of a new route between Western Canada and Europe will bring before the people and government of this country many problems of the highest importance. Not the least of these will be the manner in which the government will dispose of the sites of the towns and cities which will be established along the new line and at the ocean port. Whether or not there are sufficient natural resources to be developed along the line between Le Pas and the bay to cause the building of towns of any size at intermediate points, is at present not fully known, but it is certain that a great city will some day be reared at the ocean terminus of the line at either Port Nelson or Fort Churchill. The site of this future city, at present unproductive and valueless, will within a few years be worth many millions of dollars, and it lies within the power of the government to say whether this value shall remain in the hands of the people of Canada or pass into the pockets of real estate speculators.

Hitherto the opening of a new port or the location of a new town has been the occasion of a rich harvest for the real estate men. The Grand Trunk Pacific port of Prince Rupert and the town of Transcona, near Winnipeg, are notorious instances of this. A few years ago the sites of both these towns were of comparatively little value. Today through the building of the G.T.P. railway with money provided by the public, they are each worth several millions of dollars. Those millions, representing values created by the public, have gone into the pockets of a few individuals, though they might easily have been retained for the public use. Already, though the G.T.P. shops at Transcona are still under construction, residential sites are selling at prices ranging up to \$50 a foot frontage, while property likely to be required for business purposes is being sold for as much as \$300 a foot. By the time the shops are in full operation, and the workmen are in occupation of the town these prices will doubtless be doubled and trebled. Millions of dollars have been "made" in Transcona and interest on these millions will have to be paid by the people who will eventually live and work there to others who have never done and will never do an hour's labor in return. If the government is wise this will not be repeated at Fort Churchill or Port Nelson. The land around Port Nelson is still part of the public domain, all being owned by the Dominion government except for a strip on the east shore of the Nelson harbor, granted to the government of Ontario for the terminal of the railroad which is proposed to be built by that province. At Churchill, unfortunately, a portion of the townsite, or what is expected to be the townsite, has already been alienated by the Dominion Government, title having been granted to Wm. Beach, who has resided at Churchill for some years and who had sufficient foresight to build his cabin near the harbor and establish squatter's rights. Mr. Beach's "homestead" has now been subdivided and lots 50x130 feet are being sold in Winnipeg for \$350 and \$400 each. The rest of the townsite has been surveyed by the Dominion Government, but at present has not been offered for sale. If this land is eventually sold by the government it will probably be by public auction, and then the game of speculation will start and the experience of Transcona, Prince Rupert and other new towns will be gone through again. The best portions of the town will be bought up by a few real estate speculators, who will probably form a "ring" to avoid bidding against one another and so running the price up, and

anyone who wants a business site or a place to build a home will have to pay them a handsome profit to secure a location. Incidentally, no doubt, a large amount of barren land miles away from the town will be put on the market under high sounding subdivision names for the purpose of relieving the innocent and confiding public of their spare cash, just as is being done in almost every Western town and city at the present time.

It is clearly the duty of the Dominion Government, and in the case of Port Nelson the Ontario government as well, to protect the public from being thus exploited and defrauded. Instead of selling the land upon which this new city or cities will be built, the interested governments should issue leases to whoever desires to build upon or use land and charge them tax or rent equal to the annual value to be assessed each year, just as city property is now assessed. From the government's point of view this would be a most satisfactory arrangement. The taxes thus gathered would pay for local improvements such as roads, sewers, sidewalks and bridges. They would pay the cost of local government, of education, and of hospitals. As the city grew and larger revenues were required more property would be taken up, that already leased would become more valuable and the taxes would thus be correspondingly larger. And from the point of view of the residents of the city the arrangement would be equally satisfactory. No one would have to pay a lump sum for a building site. The payment which a resident would have to make to the government would be rent and taxes in one and that sum would be only what he would have to pay for each of these purposes for an equally valuable location in another town. There would be no taxes on buildings, and thus no one would be hindered from erecting as good a home, shop or office as he could afford. There would be no business tax, no taxation of any kind to discourage the investment of capital in productive industries. The lessee could be made secure in the possession of the land on which he had built by leases being given for an indefinite period, the one essential condition being the payment of a tax equal to the unimproved value of the site, rising as the city became more populous and decreasing again if at any time values should become lower. There would be no real estate speculation in a city like this. No one would be able to become a mushroom millionaire by holding a piece of vacant land for a few years, and no one would have to stay poor through paying high rent to an idle landlord. Many people object to the Single Tax because they regard it as confiscation by the state of what is now regarded as private property, but where the state already owns the land, as at Fort Churchill and Port Nelson, this objection could not be taken.

CARNEGIE'S MILLIONS

Not many men in America can afford to give away \$50,000 every day in the year. Fewer still who have the means have the mind. There is one multi-millionaire, however, Andrew Carnegie, who persistently continues to hand out \$50,000 or \$100,000 public libraries as fast as he can find communities willing to provide a respectable maintenance allowance. The fact that this wonderful old Scotchman has for several years been playing this sort of hide-and-seek game with his millions has stirred anew the query whether his fortune is really being depleted. What his total wealth is, not one of all those libraries he has given away will tell us. To begin with, we know that about ten years ago he receiv-

ed \$207,000,000 for his share in the Carnegie Steel Works. Estimates of his fortune run from \$500,000,000 up to a much higher figure. However, let us be satisfied with the "starter," and call Andy's nest-egg a mere half-billion. Mathematicians tell us that the human mind cannot really grasp the significance of the number one million. To visualize before the mind one thousand persons or things is easy, but to multiply this picture by one thousand is more readily said than done. What idea, then, can we get from the phrase that so fluidly slips from the tongue—"half billion?" Perhaps the lay mind of those of us who do not think in millions can better consider what Andy's annual income from his \$500,000,000 must be. A goodly proportion is probably invested in gilt-edge securities yielding 3 per cent. But as he has good reason to know what paying ventures various trusts are, no doubt he has large holdings in many such capitalistic enterprises which return in dividends all the way up to 50, and in some cases 100 per cent. To be well within the mark we shall suppose all his investments level up to 5 per cent. His income would be \$25,000,000. Did we say Carnegie could afford to give away a \$50,000 library every day in the year, Sundays included? Even then he would have a monthly allowance of over \$500,000, which would satisfy some of us. While the Government of Canada shivers at the enormous cost of the Georgian Bay Canal, the "Laird of Skibo" could pay every farthing of its total \$150,000,000 out of his yearly interest in half a dozen years. If his fancy turned to wheat he could in any one season pay \$1 a bushel for one thousand train loads, each train consisting of twenty-five cars, loaded to capacity, 1,000 bushels. And all this library-giving, canal-building or wheat-buying, remember, would only infringe upon his interest. That huge mountain of gold, \$500,000,000, remains intact, with ne'er an eagle taken from it. Does this line of thought start questions in your mind? Do you ask how all this wealth can belong to one man? Wealth is defined as the product of labor. Apart from man's efforts, exerted on field or forest, in mine or in factory, there is no wealth. And whose should the products of labor be if not the actual producer's? Is it possible for Carnegie or any man to add \$25,000,000 to the world's wealth in one year? Why, a 40,000 army of the United States Steel Trust's workmen, getting on an average \$500 a year, would altogether receive only \$20,000,000. Of course the brains of the manager should be liberally rewarded. But Carnegie has retired altogether from business. He can sit down twirling his thumbs and yet receive millions more a year than these 40,000 workmen toiling in the factories twelve hours a day for seven days a week. Can a system which permits and fosters such glaring inequalities be a right system? Even Carnegie himself says not. And if the present economic system fails to secure the approval of those who profit most by it, the rest of the people can hardly be expected to wax eloquent over it, or to resist a change as though society and industrial relations had reached the summit of perfection. But Carnegie is not the only sponge, literally absorbing the wealth which belongs to others. Everyone who puts in his own pocket values which the community and the community alone has created is doing on a small scale what Carnegie and others have done on a large scale. Yet our present system fosters, indeed forces, just such abuses.

BANK MERGERS

The question of bank mergers is exciting a great deal of public interest at the present time, and inasmuch as the agricultural industry is vitally concerned it is important that the farmers of the West should endeavor to become acquainted with the banking system of the country and that they should make an effort to secure the protection of their interests. The question has been brought promi-

ently before the public within the past few weeks by the announcement of the merging of the Royal and Traders banks, following closely upon the absorption of the Eastern Townships by the Commerce, and the report that the Union Bank and the New Royal Bank are likely to be merged with the Bank of Montreal. The present, too, is a most opportune time for the discussion of the whole question of our banking laws, because one of the duties which Parliament is expected to undertake at the next session is the periodical revision of the Bank Act, which has already been deferred for two years. The responsibility for this act will rest largely upon Hon. W. T. White, the Dominion Minister of Finance. Mr. White is a financial expert of practical experience and undoubted ability, and in framing the new Bank Act we have no doubt that he will endeavor to give the country a banking law which will provide the greatest possible protection to both shareholders and depositors. We trust that the Finance Minister will also be able to devise some means of compelling the banks to render more adequate service to the public. The banks have very valuable privileges conferred upon them by the law, one of which is the right to issue bills equal in value to their own paid-up capital. By this clause of the Bank Act, the banks are provided with \$100,000,000 which they lend to the public at from 5 to 10 per cent. interest, but which costs them nothing except the cost of printing. Practically this is a gift of \$100,000,000 by the people of Canada to the banks. All the banks are required to do in return is to deposit with the Dominion Government gold coin equivalent to 5 per cent. of their notes in circulation, and on this deposit they receive interest at 3 per cent. The banks have other privileges, but this is mentioned merely to show that the public have a right to some voice in the disposition of the funds which they supply so generously. At present it will not be denied that large corporations, such as railway companies and manufacturing concerns, find it much easier to secure credit from the banks than smaller business men, farmers and the like. Most of the directors of railway companies and many of our leading manufacturers are also directors of banks, and it is perhaps only to be expected that these gentlemen should use their influence as bank directors to promote their other interests. Not only this, but the funds of the public entrusted to the banks through the note issue and through deposits are often used for the flotation of trusts and mergers, and are sometimes applied in such a way as to benefit the big interests at the cost of weaker concerns. Meantime the small men and the farmers who need credit to carry on legitimate business are refused accommodation or are given it only at a high rate of interest. The merging of banks will undoubtedly accentuate this undesirable condition. If it is not checked it will result in the control of the banking credits of the country being concentrated in a few hands, and a group of men will be able to sit around a table in Montreal or Toronto and decide who is to be forced into bankruptcy and who is to be carried. It would be in the power of such a money trust to paralyze any industry in the country. They would have the whole country, including the governments, at their mercy. Such a condition would be intolerable, and it is the duty of the Finance Minister and Parliament to see that the public is protected from such an eventuality. At present there is a certain amount of competition between the banks, but as the number of banks decreases this competition is gradually being lessened. In defence of the mergers it is claimed that larger banks give greater security and it is pointed out that the failures which have occurred in Canada have all been of comparatively small banks. It is not the fact of their being small, however, that has caused the failure of banks, but the dishonesty and negligence of their officers. The Farmers' Bank, to take the latest instance,

was a fraud from the start, and lent a large sum of money to the promoters of a practically worthless mine. We have never heard of a bank which failed because it gave too much credit to farmers. The extent to which the merger movement has already gone may be judged from the fact that in 1886 there were 41 chartered banks, while at present there are but 26. During the past five years, the Canadian Bank of Commerce has absorbed the Merchants of Prince Edward Island, and the Eastern Townships, the Bank of Montreal has absorbed the People's Bank of New Brunswick, the Northern Bank has absorbed the Crown, the Royal has absorbed the Union of Halifax and the Traders, and the Union of Canada has absorbed the United Empire. Further mergers are now talked of, and the public certainly have cause to be alarmed. It is to be noted also that there is no government inspection of banks. Had there been the Farmers' Bank officials could not have defrauded the public as they did.

SOME WORDS OF LINCOLN

Our protectionist friends who live on the "forced philanthropy" of the wealth producers are fond of quoting Abraham Lincoln. Here are some of his sayings which may interest them:—

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed first. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

"Gold is good in its place; but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold."

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith dare to do our duty as we understand it."

"The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance."

"The one great living principle of all democratic government is that the representative is bound to carry out the known will of his constituents."

We can't find any words of Lincoln stating that any man has a moral right to plunder his fellow men. Neither can we find him endorsing the principle that the wealth producers should be compelled to give a large portion of the returns of their labor to a handful who are already glutted with millions.

We do more business with the United States than with any other country. Yet we are loyal. Some protectionists remark: "Yes, but our business with the United States is one-sided. We do most of the buying." Yet when the United States offered to permit her people to buy more Canadian exports they were refused. These people evidently have the idea that Canada suffers by buying more from the States than we sell to them. Do we buy goods that are not needed? If we didn't export to some other country we couldn't buy from the South. We should be able to buy and sell wherever we like.

A large party of Eastern business men, including several Conservative members of Parliament opposed to Reciprocity, will tour the West in the next few weeks for the purpose of investing some of their surplus cash. That is well. We hope that they will each invest in a good-sized farm. If a few members of Parliament felt in their own pockets what a larger market means to the farmers of the West, this part of the Dominion would not long be denied its right to that larger market. We would suggest that these investors live on their farms for one or two years and give us a practical demonstration of the great profits in farming.

The People's Choice

By GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

(In the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post)

The last envelope on the list was addressed and tossed—with the quite natural jerk of completion, no doubt—on the smooth white pile. It slipped and slid, and with a flash disappeared into the treacherous opening at the rear of Mrs. Limber's sweet little boudoir desk! Mrs. Limber saw that envelope slip and slide, but she firmly closed her eyes and, after the invitations for the mayor's ball had been mailed, she lowered the lid of her desk without once looking down into that always avaricious opening, thus violating a firmly established habit. The deed accomplished, the lady sat down to breathe, for she was a woman of startling amplitude; but in spite of her absorbing occupation she found time to smile far into the folds of her pendulous cheeks.

Once a year the mayor's wife occupied a social position of Jovian power. After the official ball was over she would relapse into her normal orbit of satellite to the once supreme Clara Pikyune, but in the meantime all gayeties awaited this opening function of the season, and Mrs. Limber had controlled that function for many years. It was a joy to favor all these nice people, except for that last name on the list. Again she smiled into the folds of her countenance.

Mrs. Cordelia Blossom saw by the Sunday morning paper that the invitations for the mayor's annual ball were out; but the Monday morning mail brought no square white envelope to the charming round-eyed and round-mouthed and round-voiced woman who had inaugurated the City Beautiful movement, and had won the bitterly contested presidency of the Isis Club, and had wrested the reins of acknowledged social leadership from Mrs. Clara Pikyune.

Colonel Watterson Blossom, gray-mustached and gray-goateed and gray-haired and slender and stiff as a ramrod, noted with distress the deepening shade of annoyance on the features of the handsomest, most agreeable and most brilliant young woman in the world, but, being a gentleman of supernatural delicacy, he forbore to ply his wife with any impertinent questions. When Cordelia Blossom wished to confide in him she would do so, and until such time, and after, she possessed the colonel's complete confidence, approbation and applause.

At the end of certain days Mrs. Cordelia Blossom, unable any longer to bear her burden in silence, called on Mrs. Jim Fleecer, with no other purpose in mind than to obtain her dear friend's recipe for that delicious maraschino punch.

Mrs. Jim Fleecer, who was fair and slender and splendidly poised, and a perfect foil to the dark-eyed Cordelia, betrayed the secret of the punch with charmingly generous explicitness and, chatting easily meanwhile, waited for the real errand. While marking time she mentioned the absurd prevalence of purple in the early winter fashions, the quality of the ice cream in the gaudy new confectionery store, the delicious work of the latest Russian violinist, the superiority of a certain merchant's silk and the approaching mayor's ball.

Cordelia Blossom never batted an eyelash when this topic was reached: "Really, are you going?" she wondered in a bored sort of way.

Mrs. Fleecer quickly suppressed the spasm of pain which writhed to appear upon her exquisitely controlled features. "I scarcely know," she carelessly responded with a sinking heart. Cordelia Blossom did not want her to go! "I suppose you will attend?"

"I think not," returned Cordelia with a smile, whereat Mrs. Fleecer, who owed her social recognition entirely to the powerful and clever Cordelia, felt her heart descend another notch. At all previous mayor's balls she had been endured and snubbed as the wife of the notorious political boss, and this was to have been her first big function since she had borne the seal of the elect upon her brow. Why wasn't Cordelia going? "There's so much gayety planned for this winter that we must really keep fresh for it," went on Cordelia brightly. "What delicious macaroons, Georgia! Where do you get them?"

"Jemima makes them," boasted Mrs. Fleecer, pondering closely Mrs. Blossom's reason. It scarcely seemed adequate. Moreover, there was the hint that she was to be included in Cordelia's gayeties. "I'll get her recipe for you. You're quite right about keeping fresh for the more sprightly affairs. The early formal functions are usually so poky anyway, and they do take so much out of one."

There was the barest flicker of satisfaction in Cordelia's beautifully curving eyelashes.

"Anything that is the same year after year is bound to become poky," she agreed, delicately dipping a thin slice of lemon in her tea. "When one has the same duty to perform so often one becomes careless, don't you think? An

exquisite taste. I must take you down sometime for a trial bonnet."

II
Jim Fleecer, who was a tall, large-boned man with a quite visible jaw, scowled at "Chunky" Dwyer, who wore a cigar as if it were part of his original countenance.

"We need a shake up," he finally declared. "Look at this list. Half dead ones!"

Dwyer glanced at the list apologetically.

"They're part of the organization, Jim," he urged.

"That's what I'm telling you," returned Fleecer impatiently. "You'd think the party was a soldiers' home."

"They were all good workers once," persisted Dwyer.



THE PREMIER AT HIS FAVORITE RECREATION

Rt. Hon. E. L. Borden on the Golf Links at Hot Springs, Virginia, where he recently spent a holiday

invitation list for an official function requires rare and delicate judgment."

The haze began to clear from Mrs. Fleecer's usually quite lucid mind and she felt better. Fogginess always annoyed her.

"Doesn't it," she noncommittally agreed smiling inwardly at the thought of delicate judgment and the substantial Mrs. Limber in combination, but making no foolish political admissions.

Cordelia Blossom stirred her tea meditatively.

"How long has Mr. Limber been mayor?" she inquired.

"Forever, I think," laughed Mrs. Fleecer. "It has come to be a sort of tradition."

"It must be dreadfully exciting to be in politics," commented Mrs. Blossom. "I wish the Colonel took more interest in such things. By-the-way, I found the dearest little milliner just off Grace Square. She's French and has the most

"Just once," admitted Fleecer. "They hustled till they got on the payroll, and they think it's a pension."

"I don't see how we're going to get rid of them," puzzled the other.

"I do," snapped Fleecer. "I'm going to split the party. You just pass the word to these sleep-walkers that they're going to wake up in the cold." Dwyer looked most uncomfortable. He drew a fat city salary himself. He had drawn it for years.

"You don't mean a regular shake-up, Jim?" he protested. "Why, you'd cut all our throats."

"They need to be cut—yours with the rest," decided Fleecer.

"You'll destroy the organization," pleaded Dwyer.

"A fancy guess," returned Fleecer. "Then I'll take the good half that's left and build a better one."

"All right, captain, if that's your

program," sighed Dwyer mournfully. "Just count me in on it."

Fleecer turned to him coldly.

"No," he decreed; "you're out of it. You're dead."

Dwyer wobbled his cigar rapidly to the other corner.

"I don't see any use in coming to an open break," he argued, rising.

"Go way!" ordered Fleecer, taking some papers from his dingy desk. "I'm busy."

Dwyer stood a moment with his big hands on the back of his chair. "All right, captain," he huskily charged, and wagged a red forefinger. "I'll pass the word; and you want to remember you started this."

Fleecer got up and for a second, with his big jaw protruding and his eyes narrowing, he simply glared down on Dwyer; then he strode to the door and opened it.

"Get out!" he said curtly.

"Sure," agreed Dwyer with the swagger of an independent man. As he approached Fleecer, however, his eye lost its dignity, and as he passed he suddenly bobbed his head. Fleecer, angered, reached a long arm after him, grabbed him by the collar and jerked him back.

"Look here, you cheap bluff!" he observed, turning the man round. "If I wanted to punch you you couldn't duck quick enough."

Satisfied with this simple statement of facts, he let the man go, and returned to his desk with a thoughtfully corrugated brow. He drew toward him the list which he had previously consulted, and with the grave care of a judge pondered over each name. He was still at this when the telephone bell rang and if any of his hard-driven allies or serfs had been in that room they would have marveled at the change in his voice as he answered!

"Why, hello, Frills!"

"I hope you are not too busy, Jim," came the confident voice of Mrs. Fleecer.

"Nothing on my mind but dinnertime," he heartily assured her. "What's the fuss?"

"I'm in a state of mind about my black-pearl necklace, Jim. Would it compromise you in any way if I didn't go to the mayor's ball?"

"Certainly not," he quickly assured her. "Limber's got nothing on me."

"Then don't make them hurry on the resetting of the necklace, please," she requested. "I'm so afraid they might spoil it if they rush it."

"All right, Tumpelly," he agreed. "What's the dispute between you and the mayor's ball?"

"Oh, it's sure to be a poky affair," she told him. "A lot of us aren't going. Mrs. Blossom won't be there."

"Then it's in bad," he decided. "If that little lady don't like it you're smart to stick away. Why isn't she going?"

Mrs. Fleecer laughed. "You won't believe it when I tell you," she replied, lowering her voice. "Jim she wasn't invited!"

"What!" he gasped. "Well, what do you think of that! How do you know?"

"Mrs. Blossom called on me this afternoon."

"Good stunt," he approved. "She came to the right place to tell her troubles. Of course you told her you'd fix it?"

"Why, certainly not!" choked Mrs. Fleecer. "She would never really say that she wasn't invited."

"How did you find it out then?" he persisted, puzzled.

"I honestly can't tell you how I found it out," she confessed, perplexed and worried by the masculine necessity for proof. "I just know it, that's all. She—she told me so, but she didn't say it."

"Oh," responded Jim Fleecer blankly. He knew better than to question the accuracy of his wife's information, but how in blazes did women do these things? Did they have a sort of unspoken language?

"So just you stop them on the necklace," Mrs. Fleecer went on. "Coming home to dinner? Jemima's making noodles for tonight."

"You bet I'm coming," he promised, with a preliminary pain of hunger.

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La Follette—The Man

By ALLAN B. HOBBS

Inspiring career of the man who has called back the American nation to battle for real democratic government—For thirty years the political bosses, the railways and the trusts have tried to crush the Wisconsin reformer, but insurgency is growing apace—
What the leader of the Progressives has done and what he hopes still to accomplish

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might
stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was
a man.'"

Such a man is Robert M. La Follette—but his life has not been gentle. The storm clouds have been breaking over his head for thirty years. The cyclonic fury of the most powerful and unscrupulous interests of the United States has been constantly swirling around him, in the desperate hope, increasingly desperate as time has gone on, of crushing this "puny" man who dares to withstand their might. Yet today La Follette stands before the American people unconquered, calm, smiling. While in the present Republican scramble for the presidency, Taft and Roosevelt have monopolized most of the attention, and captured most of the delegates, yet no one doubts that the leader of the Progressives will be heard from in very definite tones, if not at the coming convention, then later. The very fact that the big interests have apparently adopted the slogan, "Anybody but La Follette," proves that he alone among the Republicans is entitled to the description of genuine reformer.

One look into his keen, lustrous eyes carries conviction that here is a man of piercing intelligence, one who could size up a situation in an instant, who could read one's character in a glance. His high forehead, crowned by bristling, thick-set, grey hair suggests the firm strength of the adamant precipice. Grim determination is written all over his square-set jaws and massive chin.

Whether or not this man was a fighter by choice, you could feel sure that he would never run away from trouble. Yet with all this clearly-marked ruggedness, there is an engaging frankness about his almost boyishly-rounded face. Hard hitter though he be, your first and most vivid impression is that here is a champion of that which is worthy, a friend to be trusted.

Democracy or Trust-ocracy?

Shall the people rule? Is the day of democracy gone? Are the monied interests, the railways and the trusts, forever to exploit the nation for the enrichment of the few? Shall representative government be really representative, and faithfully express the people's will, or shall our democratic institutions be prostituted to fulfil the rapacity of the grafters? If the American people are considering these questions as never before—and they are—it is because La Follette has called them back to the fundamentals. The Progressive movement of which he is the recognized exponent is perhaps the most significant thing now at work on the American continent. While the revolt is primarily one by independent men in the United States against conditions in their own land no longer tolerable, yet Canada is feeling the stimulating impetus. Extreme partisanship on this side of the line, it is freely confessed in every quarter, has done for the people of Canada what hoodling politicians have done in the United States—wrenched from the hands of the people the sceptre of power, and vested it with those who are more solicitous of the interests than of the public good.

Insurgency must course in La Follette's blood. In his autobiography he hardly mentions his boyhood days, else we should expect to hear of his leading his school chums in a long guerilla warfare against some tyrannous village master. One memory of his earliest youth, however, he does think it worth while recalling, and it is deeply significant. Before he could well understand anything about political economy, at least before he was given any such credit, a dog-eared copy of one of Henry George's books fell into his hands, the lender being the blacksmith of his home village. How much influence this book exerted on his plastic mind no one can say; but the number of points of agreement between the author and La Follette would indicate that the good seed fell into receptive soil.

His Earlier Rebellions

The earliest incident he records bears out the view that something in his make-up renders it as impossible for him to sit still in the presence of injustice as it is for gunpowder to remain composed under a shower of sparks. As a protest against the way two secret fraternities were controlling the whole college he was attending, he enlisted an army of rebels among the outside students and swept the exclusive old cliques off the field. His next rebellion was just after graduation. No sooner had he tacked up his modest shingle in Madison, Wisconsin, and sat down to await some person in legal perplexity who could not afford to consult a better lawyer, than he wondered why he might not be elected attorney for that

county. Determining to stand for the office on his own feet as a free citizen instead of landing a job through the boss who formerly held the whole county in his hands, La Follette was then made to feel for the first time what it meant to incur the implacable enmity of the political machine. Yet he won out, and entered upon his next stage of struggle with the entrenched foes of popular government. It was reserved for La Follette to discover what, paradoxically enough, had not been believed before, that with the people on his side he had a majority, let the railways, trusts and the corrupt and capacious money barrel back whom they would. Since those early 80's fight and insurgency have been emblazoned on the banners under which he has waged a tireless warfare with the corrupt bosses and the partisan elements of both the national parties, supported by the full might of corporate interests. A serene life with its opportunities for study and advancement in his chosen profession were as attractive to him as to most men. But this was not to be. He saw his country's danger. No one else saw it, or if so, no one but proved disobedient to the heavenly vision. That was all the call of duty the young attorney needed. All leisure, all self-ease, many friends, the comforts of an equable home life, nay, health itself and his entire manhood with all his powers—everything was sacrificed in his devotion to the public welfare. Nor did he forfeit all that most men count dear in any martyr style. What he did was cheerfully done, and he still went about his work with a smile.

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Militarism in Canada

By The Guide Ottawa Correspondent

The appointment of the impulsive Col. Sam Hughes as Minister of Militia has resulted in the inauguration of a policy which has for its object the teaching of every Canadian citizen to "shoot to kill." The Colonel, in fact, seems to be possessed by a military mania which constitutes a positive menace to Peace

It is becoming more apparent every day that an early and energetic protest must be made by the people of Canada if the Dominion is to be prevented from rushing into a large, unwise and utterly unnecessary military expenditure. During the entire fifteen years of Liberal rule the administration of military affairs was under the direction of Sir Frederick Borden, who was chosen for the post because of his experience as an officer of the militia. Sir Frederick, who was then plain Dr. Borden, was a medical practitioner with a considerable practice in King's County, Nova Scotia. It is altogether likely that to him, as is the case with many other doctors, amateur soldiering was largely a matter of recreation. Nevertheless, he regarded the militia as a necessary adjunct of our national life, and when he became minister of militia approached the task of making the force as perfect as possible with some degree of enthusiasm. Under his administration the size of the force, both volunteer and permanent, grew gradually as did the expenditure, which increased from three millions, or thereabouts, in 1897-8 to slightly over eight millions in 1910-11. In 1901-2, according to figures submitted to Parliament by Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, the present minister of militia, the establishment of the active militia was 38,150, all ranks, with 4,442 horses, and of the permanent force, 1,021, all ranks, with 226 horses. The authorized training establishment for the militia stands now at 59,962, all ranks, with 13,637 horses, exclusive of 3,400 of a permanent force, with 577 horses, making in all 63,362 men and 14,414 horses. In other words, during the last decade there has been as regards the active militia an average increase of 2,181 men and 940

horses per annum, or a total increase in ten years of 21,810 men and 9,400 horses. The permanent force during the same period shows a still larger proportionate increase, due in a large measure to the fact that Canada has assumed the task of providing the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux which require between them 1,500 troops. Against this no objection has or can well be taken.

Is This Not Sufficient?

With an authorized establishment of practically sixty thousand men and an annual expenditure of eight millions, the question might well be asked if this is not a large enough annual program for a country with a population of less than eight millions and a revenue not so large, as the annual municipal expenditure of the city of New York—a country not likely to go to war on its own account. It means that we have in Canada a large number of men with military training, who, as volunteers, would be ready to go to the aid of the Empire in any great war; it means that we have provided a considerable permanent force, including a large and expensive staff which has been much criticized, but which, as a training force, would be of great value in the event of any vital struggle for the preservation of the Empire. Much more, perhaps, has already been done than many readers of The Guide consider necessary, and it would certainly appear that the present establishment should be about sufficient for the present. That it would have continued to grow had Sir Frederick Borden remained at the head of the militia department is certain, for the aim of the department was to have ultimately an establishment of 100,000 men, but the growth would in all probability have

been gradual. A minister with fifteen years of office behind him would have been disposed to proceed slowly. He was far beyond the "new broom" stage of his experience.

But in September last the enemies of wider markets for the products of the Dominion succeeded in convincing the majority of the people of Canada that reciprocity would be a bad thing for Canada, and the government changed. Mr. R. L. Borden came to Ottawa to form his cabinet, and not the least of his worries was the selection of the man to fill the militia portfolio.

Col. Sam's Enthusiasm

There were many aspirants, but none was quite so determined or enthusiastic about landing the job as Col. Sam Hughes, and Col. Sam had his drawbacks. Many were his detractors in the Conservative camp. For had he not championed the Ross rifle which all the other members of the then Opposition declared to be an arm more dangerous to the Canadian soldier than to the enemy? Had he not, owing to his excessive religious zeal, committed many indiscretions of speech on the floor of the House? His critics declared that he was not a "safe" man to take into the cabinet. But those who had most to do with the formation of the ministry apparently realized that he was not a "safe" man to leave out, and plain "Col." Sam got the job and is now "Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes." It looks good, but it takes up a lot of space when advertising is heavy. The new minister has gone through one session and has proved to be an absolutely safe man insofar as matters of general policy are concerned. He got through the ticklish Manitoba boundaries debate with-

out saying a word and vigorously pounded his desk in applauding the speeches of his Nationalist colleagues from Quebec, which all goes to show that the responsibilities of office tend to produce political wisdom. There is every reason to fear, however, that the assumption of the duties of minister of militia has not cooled Col. Sam Hughes' tremendous enthusiasm for things military, an enthusiasm of which Canadians in past years had an evidence in those remarkable letters from South Africa describing the military exploits of Col. Sam and his man "Turpin." Enthusiasm is a good thing, but the kind with which the new minister of militia is imbued will, if not repressed, be viewed with no little alarm by those who do not think it necessary that we should teach every male Canadian how to kill. I have stated that the object of the militia department under the former minister was in due course to produce a military establishment of 100,000 men. The new minister has inaugurated a plan which will practically bring this about at once. In addition to training in camp this summer 54,000 of the militia, he will train in separate camps 40,000 cadets, lads of from 12 to 16 years. This is a new departure and one to which many serious objections can reasonably be taken, and which it is estimated will cost the country \$130,000.

A Cost of \$9,000,000

The total appropriation for the militia and permanent forces at the recent session of Parliament was \$8,334,450 (main estimates) plus half a million more brought down a few days before the House rose. Of this sum practically \$2,000,000 is for annual drill, an increase of \$405,000 as compared with the sum

voted for the previous year. The increase is made up as follows:—

6 days training of cadets in camps	\$130,000
4 days additional training for all corps except infantry	100,000
Training all the field artillery, engineers and part of the cavalry at Petawawa instead of in district camps	80,000
Larger permanent force camp at Petawawa (1,500 all ranks)	20,880
Increase in pay	30,000
For new corps	45,000
Total increase	\$405,000

Here we have increases all along the line in addition to the absolutely new feature of cadet training camps. The minister, who evidently anticipated some criticism of his proposal to train 40,000 youths in summer camps previous to the presentation of his estimates to Parliament, prepared a memorandum in explanation of his plan. It contained some arguments which are, perhaps, more amusing than convincing. At any rate they are characteristic of the man who wrote them. The memorandum while setting forth some obvious truths is marred by high falutin nonsense which shows that in the opinion of the minister of militia those of our citizens who have not learned how to shoot to kill belong to an inferior breed of humanity. Just listen to this jumble of sense and nonsense:—

"They (the cadets) learn the valuable lesson of prompt and national obedience.

"The drill and discipline give them improved bearing, carriage, culture and self control.

"The training fits them, in case of need, to defend their loved ones, their homes, their country; and not to run away, leaving those near and dear to the tender mercy of ruthless invaders. Mere willingness to defend one's home and country is, by itself, a weakness. Loyalty untrained is mere lip service. To be effective the willing youth must become the trained willing man.

"And the lad under such training has not been found to be so easily led astray as are those not so disciplined. The criminal ranks are little recruited from the boys so instructed.

"Therefore, for the physical, mental and moral upbuilding of noble boyhood and consequent manhood; for the more economic and efficient training of the youth, to defend loved ones, homes and country; in brief, for the production of the highest types of citizenship it is essential to have physical and military training placed within the reach of every lad in Canada. This year it is intended to make a beginning by training forty thousand cadets.

"It is hoped that in a very few years every lad in Canada may be proficient in drill and calisthenics and be a perfect rifle shot.

"The antithesis of militarism is the training of the sons of electors of the country. Once every man understands the use of arms and all work in concert, all danger of the usurping of power by a class of professional soldiers disappears, while the defence of mother, home and country is assured."

It would be possible to go on quoting from this remarkable production of the minister's, but it is not necessary. One can afford to smile at his childlike as-

sumption that Canadians without military training would not have the courage to defend their homes, but "would run away, leaving those near and dear to the tender mercy of the ruthless invader."

Militarism and Courage

There is no need for offence being taken by the majority of Canadians who have never belonged to an awkward squad because they do not belong to the "highest types of citizenship." One wonders, after reading these queer productions of the minister of militia, what proportion of the 19 Canadian male heroes who went down on the Titanic had military training. We do know that one of the two who escaped was a military officer. These facts are not cited as a reflection on that officer's courage, but simply to show that it is not, as Col. Sam Hughes would have us believe, only the military trained who have courage.

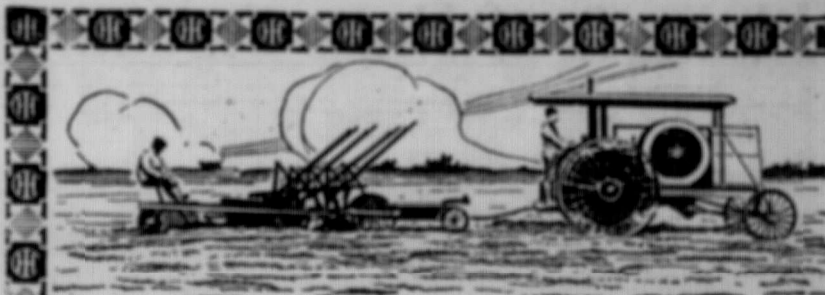
Effect on United States

His memorandum is a woeful sample of faulty reasoning. It shows that he is prepared to menace the peace of the continent by creating, quite regardless of cost and consequences, a nation of soldiers north of the 49th parallel of latitude. Nothing could be worse from the standpoint of the desirability of continued peace on the North American continent than the adoption by Canada of an attitude of belligerency in military matters. Recent despatches from Washington indicate that the Democrats favor a reduction in the military expenditure. The Taft-Roosevelt quarrel, which is rending the Republican party asunder, makes it almost certain that the Democrats will win the next presidential contest. A good candidate and a progressive policy will make their victory certain. At least that is the view of unbiased experts. Retrenchment in the war expenditure should almost certainly follow a Democratic win. But will it if Canada goes in for a period of flap-doodle and screeching militarism? It is hardly likely. Will this movement in the right direction be spoiled by the dangerous enthusiasm of the Canadian minister of militia, an enthusiasm which would create a nation of soldiers?

It will certainly be the business of Premier Borden and his colleagues to clap the brakes on Col. Sam sooner or later. If a military force is necessary let us decide on what should be a reasonable military establishment for the Dominion and keep it at that till the country grows larger. Let our boys learn to "be prepared" and to build up character from the "twelve to sixteen year" period as boy scouts, a system of training which makes for good citizenship, but which is not based on militarism. Then if they desire to become militia men when they cease to be youths they will be all the better soldiers for the boy scout training. But why turn all the boys of the land at the most formative period of their lives into blood-thirsty young warriors? Why send them into camp for several days away from home restraints? These questions were asked in the House of Commons, and the dangers of the minister's plan pointed out. But nothing can disturb the equanimity of Col. Sam. "Trust the boys," he declared in ringing tones, "and they will be all right." His arguments may sound well to those who take but a superficial interest in these things, but to those who consider the matter seriously his logic limps.

\$9,000,000 Is Not All

Then for a country which still requires a heavy expenditure to solve its transportation problems the large outlay of money which the minister's plan will entail is a matter for serious consideration. The nine millions provided in the militia vote does not by any means cover all the sums voted. The building of barracks, armouries, etc., is charged up to the Public Works Department, and under this head are to be found the initial votes on several large expenditures, such as a \$400,000 barracks at Vancouver and another almost as costly at Ottawa. The bigger military program, if it is persisted in, will call for more and more of these buildings, and it will only be a short time before we have an expenditure annually of from fifteen to twenty millions. It is certainly high time that the public should be made alive to the situation. Steps should at once be taken to impress upon the government that the military mania of the minister should be repressed and that in moderation lies political wisdom and



Farm For Less Money

CUT down the cost of raising crops. That's the best and easiest way to increase your profits. You can do it by using an IHC tractor. You can plow, harrow, seed, cultivate, harvest and haul at a traction of what it now costs you with horses. You can run the irrigating pump, silage cutter, saw, feed grinder, and other machines with it. You can make extra profits easily by doing custom work for your neighbors after you are through with your own work.

IHC Kerosene-Gasoline Tractors

quickly pay for themselves. Their strength and durability make them most serviceable for years of hardest work. Their simplicity makes them easy to operate and easy to care for.

Investigate tractor farming. I can show you how you can profitably use an IHC tractor. Get all the facts from the IHC local agent. Let him point out the many IHC tractor features and advantages in design, materials, and construction. He will tell you about the complete IHC line, which includes gasoline and kerosene tractors 12, 15, 20, 25, and 40-H P in several styles and horizontal and vertical engines stationary or mounted on skids or trucks, air cooled or water-cooled, 10 to 50-H P. If you prefer, write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

International Harvester Company of America

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish free of charge to all the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



The engine that Saves the Grain Millions saved in lost crops



Gilson Harvester Attachment

Works wherever horses can haul a harvester. Fits any standard machine. Has a light Gilson air cooled engine good for any work. Saves the grain, time, teams and men. Write for particulars. **The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.**

Look at the label

when you buy a varnish. The can with the "Cover the Earth" label contains a varnish made from the purest materials properly selected and aged to give long and satisfactory service. There is a special Sherwin-Williams Varnish for every use.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

The Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The coat that keeps out all the rain

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat. 4) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

YOU CAN'T GET WET

MADE FOR SERVICE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE MARK OF TOWER'S FISH BRAND EXCELLENCE

TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED TORONTO.

Humors of Press Agenting

Rise of New Craft Explains Why Many Curious Bits of "News" Slip into the Daily Newspaper

Every newspaper, like Caesar's Gaul, is divided into three parts—advertising which appears frankly as advertising, advertising which appears in the guise of news, and the rest. The proportions vary, but the classification holds true.

Every subscriber to a daily paper would readily subscribe to the proposition that he could distinguish between news and advertising at a glance. "If I can't do that," he would say, "I deserve to be bamboozled." Poor innocent mortal! His is the pride that goeth before a fall down. Some day he will come to know that the ear-marks of an "ad" are past finding out, unless you are in the game yourself. Of course the common garden variety of advertisements are fenced off to their own pages or corners, and come up to the reader directly, slap him vigorously on the back and yell in his ear, "Buy Brown's Boots."

New Degree—"P.A."

But things are not what they seem, and it is this "unseemly" sort of ad rather than the plain hit-away kind which is deceiving the very elect nowadays. Here beginneth the work of the press agent. "Work," did we say? Beg pardon, we meant "profession." Indeed, the degree which they assume marks their high calling as one of the cultured professions. "P.A.," which to the great unwashed, uninitiated, vulgar multitude stands simply for "press agent," has far nobler meaning among the fraternity itself—"Publicity Artist," if you please. To define in a word the be-all and the end-all of one of these artists, it is to get into the news columns of the daily press as extensively and as frequently as possible whatever or whoever he is employed to boost.

The amount of supposed news which is smuggled into some of the metropolitan newspapers would stagger the outside public, were they let into the secret. Clip out all the newy little puffs of this character, and if you have chosen a good business day for the press agenting clan, the shabby remnants of your newspaper will contain as many loop-holes as a horse-net.

A Versatile Profession

The suavity of this enterprising gentry—or should we say "press agency?"—is surpassed only by their versatility. They guarantee to decoy the chance reader—for a consideration which is never left to chance—into browsing leisurely through some interesting news story, perhaps alleged to have been telegraphed from the distant places of the earth, or an interview with a noted figure, but which in any case originated under the hat of the press agent. These are the real cosmopolites. They know no country, creed, class or color.

Following a respected apostle's example, many moral reformers have aimed to become all things to all men. Not so our press agent. He has a trick worth two of that, from the material standpoint, namely, to be one and the same to all men, the said sameness consisting in furnishing so much publicity at so much per.

What won't he turn his hand to? Hair renovators and coffee percolators, insomnia pills and alarm clocks, charming debutantes and emaciated inventors, soap that will float and new companies that won't, tombstones and baby carriages, bathing beaches and complexion bleaches, mushrooms and pool-rooms, gas motors and mine promoters (sometimes these are not the same thing), corn extractors and tooth dittos (also different), Browning clubs, funerals, christenings, revival meetings, divorces, summer hotels, diamond rings, dancing masters, wigs, chorus girls, silk hose, garden rakes, automobiles, pen points, fall fairs, seances, song hits, shredded straw and granulated chips, tom-tom bullets, bon bons, high-heeled shoes and low-souled corporations—all is grist for the P. A.'s mill.

Some Wondrous Transformations

Truth, while desirable enough, is not essential. But making a living is. Can one paint the lily? The press agent can. Does he not with rare devotion and commendable consistency make every debutante (every one, that is, on his books) "popular and winsome?" Are not all "his" brides "blushing and beautiful?" And who can tax him with ever failing

to describe the hostess as "charming and versatile?"

Transformations still more notable are wrought on behalf of his male clientele. Any one-horse shopkeeper blossoms out as "the well-known merchant." An anemic young doctor, who would faint in sheer surprise should he get two patients in one month, comes out of the press agent's hopper as "the distinguished medical authority, Dr. Blank." The politician most frequently avails himself of the arts of this fraternity, and in turn is rewarded by having his tuppenny stump speeches transfigured into "a series of splendid omissions accorded to the people's popular candidate." The newly rich family call to their aid one of these still-striving, quill-driving minions and, presto! the morning sun that rose on plain "old skin-flint Duggens, who made his money in real estate," sets on "Mr. D., one of our most prominent and highly respected citizens," while his buxom partner automatically becomes a full-fledged "society queen." There is often a negative side to the valuable services performed by the family press agent. He has harder work occasionally in keeping something out of the paper that would be harmful to the good name of his clients than he has in getting puffs inserted. Cases are on record where the press agenting consisted of equal parts of playing up the wife's pink teas, and hushing up the hubby's D.T.'s.

All these various lines of endeavor makes the life of the publicity commissioner a busy one. Their art is highly remunerative—the only particular, they say, in which it differs from the "other" fine arts. The more flourishing of the tribe are able to conduct themselves

with all the grace of a Spanish cavalier, tricked out in all the finery of a French Duke, and displaying all the easy profligality of a Pittsburg millionaire.

All of which, and a great deal more, goes to show that even if you "saw something in the paper" it need not be as absolutely true as the gospel, for in this world of change—small change for most of us, but big change for the press agent—"you never can tell." —A.B.H.

THE GUIDE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The following is clipped from the editorial columns of the Rand Daily Mail, the leading daily newspaper of Johannesburg:—

"In the discussion on the tariff problem in South Africa, it is often assumed that the farmers are on the side of the protectionists. To some extent this is so at the moment. They see that large quantities of foodstuffs, which can be produced within the country, are being imported, and they naturally think that the taxing of these imports will help the South African grower. But there is another side to the question, and it will be found admirably stated in this issue in an extract from The Grain Growers' Guide, an influential farming journal voicing the opinions of the wheat farmers of Western Canada. One of the most noteworthy features of Canadian politics in recent years has been the revolt of the farmers against high protection. The agriculturists of the West are organizing against the manufacturers of the East. It is declared that a high tariff wall does an immense amount of injury to farming and mining, both industries in which world prices are the governing factor when production is on a large scale. Admittedly at the present time the conditions in Canada and South Africa, as far as farming goes, are very different. But as production in this country increases, the conditions will approach nearer to those obtaining in Canada. Our maize and wool today have to



"ALWAYS SAFE AND SURE"

Icelandic River, Man., Sept. 26th 1909
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs—Will you please mail to my address a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse"? I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure and always found it safe and sure. Marino Hriem.

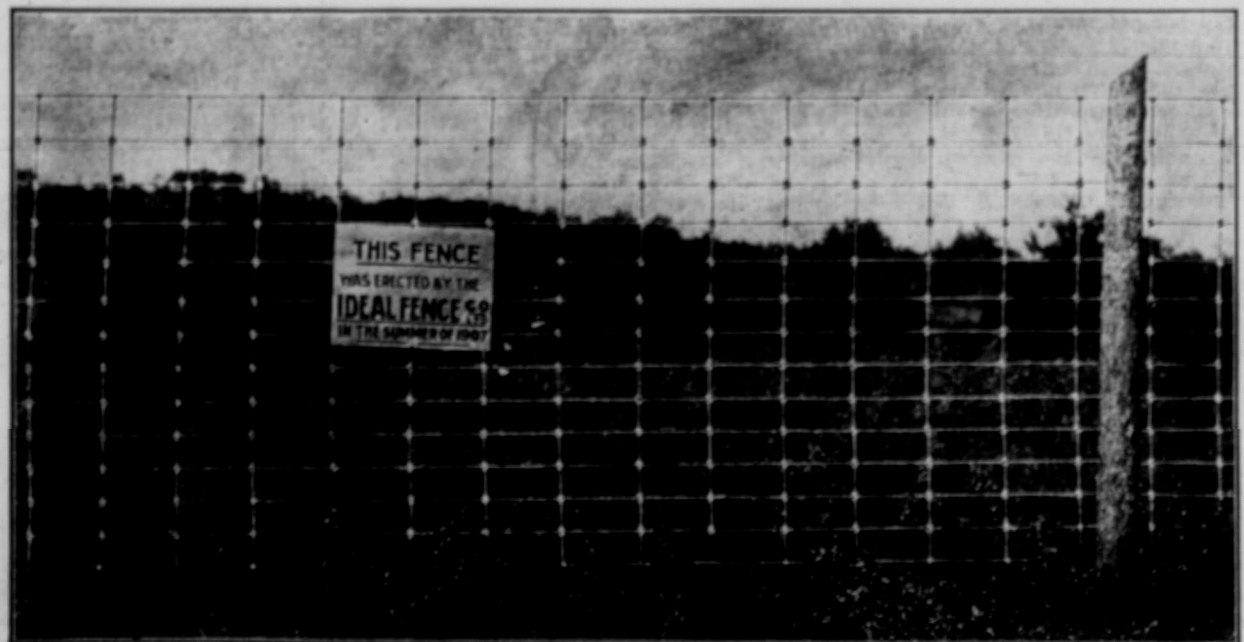
That tells the whole story, and it is the experience that hundreds of thousands have had in the past 40 years, and it's the experience you will have—"It is the only sure remedy!"

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swelling and All Lameness

Sold by Druggists—\$1.00 a Bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Keep it on hand always. Be ready for the emergency. Kendall's stops the pain, starts the circulation, penetrates and removes the cause of the disorders. Ask for a free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse." If not at dealers, write to—

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Emsburg Falls, Vt.

be sold in the markets of the world, and the more the cost of production is increased, the more difficult will the work of the farmers become. We do not think that the farmers of South Africa have paid sufficient attention to the free trade side of the case. They fancy they see an immediate advantage, and they do not look very far ahead. It would be well for them to apply the reasoning of the farmers of Western Canada to the conditions which obtain in South Africa before hastily plumping for high protection."



"IDEAL" Fence will hold a Buffalo!

Any attempt to get the better of "IDEAL" Fence will only make him look foolish. "IDEAL" Fence was chosen by the Government out of fourteen makes, to fence in their herd of wild buffaloes at Wainwright. Naturally, buffaloes don't take kindly to fence of any kind, and "IDEAL" Fence was tested pretty roughly the first few weeks at Wainwright. Now, the buffaloes know better.

"IDEAL" Fence and its never-give lock are made of all large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized Rust-proof, won't sag, won't weaken, won't get unsightly.

GET A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE

Send us the names of five men who would be interested in GOOD fencing, and we will mail you a beautiful picture in colors, of the herd of buffaloes in the Government preserve at Wainwright. This picture is an excellent production and worthy of a place in the finest home.

SEND IN FIVE NAMES AND GET YOUR PICTURE BY RETURN MAIL.

IDEAL FENCE CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Our British Letter

AFTERMATH OF THE TITANIC DISASTER—LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LANDLORDS

London, Eng., May 4.—There has developed quite unexpectedly a sensational sequel to the loss of the Titanic. Her sister ship, the Olympic, was due to sail from Southampton on Wednesday of last week, but the firemen were not satisfied with some of the collapsible lifeboats provided and ten minutes before the time of sailing about 280 of them left the ship. She, however, moved a few miles down the Solent, and then came to a standstill. An effort was made to secure substitutes but the seamen, who as yet had given no trouble, then declared that if non-union firemen were engaged they would refuse to work the ship.

Meanwhile some union officials and nine firemen appointed as delegates by the union had arrived and after some delay had been allowed on board; under their inspection the doubtful boats had

been lowered and rowed round the ship, and at the close of the demonstration the committee of inspection expressed themselves satisfied with all the boats except one, which it was promised should be replaced. The delegates also declared they would recommend the firemen to return; this, however, the firemen refused to do unless those who had remained on duty were discharged. This demand was promptly and emphatically rejected.

Up to this point one's sympathies had been strongly with the men. From the nature of their work, they of all on board need ample and efficient provision in the way of boats. Down in the engine rooms they know little of what happens on deck. They are the last to leave their posts, as up to a certain point their help is required to maintain electric light and other necessary services, and when all hope is expiring, and the water coming in, the live coals need to be drawn from the furnaces to prevent, as far as possible, the creation of steam, and explosion of boilers. But readily admitting all this the question arises, were these firemen justified in demanding the dismissal of their comrades who, possibly from the best of motives, may have felt it their duty to remain loyal to the company?

Charged with Mutiny

Very soon after the new firemen were put on board, the seamen, somewhat to the surprise of the captain, proceeded to carry out their announced intention of not working with them, on the ground that they were not only non-union men, but many of them in their opinion not at all qualified by previous experience for their task. It was pointed out that their conduct amounted to mutiny on the high seas as the vessel had started; but 53 of them boarded the tug which brought the substitute firemen, and as they positively refused to return to the Olympic they were arrested and charged with mutiny. The sailing of the vessel had to be cancelled to the great inconvenience and loss of the passengers and the company. On Tuesday the 53 seamen were again brought up, and after further evidence, the chairman of the magistrates tried to arrange a settlement, but as the representatives of the company refused, the men were further remanded until today when they were found guilty but allowed to go unpunished.

Safety on the Ocean

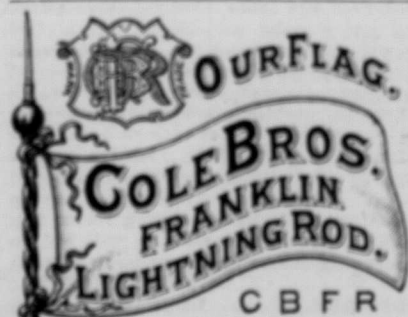
It will perhaps be a matter of surprise to many, as it was to me, that during ten years ended last December, out of 6,000,000 passengers carried across the Atlantic, mostly on British ships, only nine of those carried in our vessels died from other than natural causes.

Great dissatisfaction is felt by many at the refusal of the request for two additions to the assessors appointed to assist Lord Mersey on the Titanic enquiry; one to represent the travelling public and the other the labor party. Mr. Buxton, the president of the Board of Trade, says these classes will be represented by witnesses, while the assessors' duty will be to assist in a judicial capacity. I confess, however, that I am one of those who wish the request had been granted; with all due respect to the gentlemen appointed it seems to me that a layman may be equally well qualified to advise the judge and to have a voice in shaping the verdict. Senator Smith has been subjected to a considerable amount of ridicule, but there are many who think he has brought out facts, which an enquiry by professional judges might not have elicited. On the other hand it is very satisfactory that Mr. Buxton is able to announce that already 95 per cent. of our passenger vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards will carry sufficient boats and rafts to accommodate all persons on board, as soon as they can be obtained.

British Single Taxers

The Taxation of Land Values is still making progress here. The Grimshy

Continued on Page 22



When you buy a Lightning Rod you want ABSOLUTE PROTECTION. Only a PERFECT ROD will afford it. THE WORLD'S BEST LIGHTNING ROD costs only a little more than the cheap affairs which are hawked about. Buy the BEST and make your family and your property safe from lightning. COLE BROS. FRANKLIN ROD is the BEST, in use Sixty-three years, never failed. Avoid "Imitations", the GENUINE has C B F R stamped on the coupling of each Rod Section. Every foot guaranteed. COLE BROS. LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY
316 S. 7th Street, SAINT LOUIS.

THE FENCE MAN
HE PAYS FREIGHT

Dyer wants a sample of his fence in every section. It's a big ad for me, a good fence for you. Dyer pays freight south of North Bay. Outside points deduct 1c. per rod and you pay freight. Best open hearth steel wire yield No. 9 gauge throughout. Order to-day. Introductory prices per rod:

No. 7-48-6, 7	No. 8-48-6, 8	No. 9-48-6, 9
lateral strands, 48 inches high,	lateral strands, 48 inches high,	lateral strands, 48 inches high,
22c.	25c.	26c.

Nine cross bars to rod, 3c. extra for twelve cross bars. If you want a strong fence, one that will turn the strongest animal on your place, steel-hard galvanized and rust-proof, order now. Money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Remit any way convenient to you, or ship C.O.D. Stretcher loaned free on deposit of \$5, which is refunded on return of stretcher, freight prepaid. Toronto is central, that means quick delivery. Save money—order now. Full line of laws and iron fences. Gates. Out Prices. DYER, The Fence Man, Dept. F Toronto

Steel Scrub Cutter

The EAGLE Steel Scrub Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing lands.

THE EAGLE STEEL SCRUB CUTTER
Manufactured by
The Eagle Manufacturing Co.
DAUPHIN - MAN.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The Cream Separator does not actually make the butter, of course, but the quality of butter that can be made depends largely on the condition of the cream, and the condition of the cream depends on the cream separator.

The De Laval Cream Separators are undeniably and indisputably capable of producing a better quality of cream than any other separator or skimming system, thus enabling the production of a better quality of butter.

HIGHEST AWARDS ALWAYS

Year after year, for more than twenty years, all highest butter awards of importance have been made to De Laval exhibits, as was the case at the Paris and St. Louis World's Expositions and has been the case in every annual contest of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892.

At the last great National Dairy Show in Chicago, October-November 1911, all highest cream and butter awards were again made to De Laval separator produced exhibits.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

MR. GREEN ON DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—Regarding the challenge in your "Mail Bag" of May 8 issue of The Guide, calling upon me to discuss Direct Legislation in your columns, I must confess I cannot assume a cock sparrow or chip-on-the-shoulder attitude in this matter. My position as a laborer, land owner, employer of labor and capitalist, as every farmer to a certain extent is, as a citizen of a great Empire which has the management of millions of subjects of different nations, kindreds, tongues and religious ideals in various stages of development, necessitating the operation of every form of government from Democracy to Autocracy—as a co-partner with several large self-governed Dominions taking part in the great work of discovery and application of principles best calculated to provide security, liberty and justice to all of these, I admit as a Canadian farmer-citizen that with so many functions to perform, I do not profess to understand the subject sufficiently well in detail of operation and its many important and far-reaching effects and precedence to discuss the matter in your paper.

I have been told that Messrs. Kennedy, Crerar, Chipman, McKeenzie, Henders, Partridge, Tregillus, Dunning, Fream and others, are all in favor of what is called Direct Legislation. I have too profound a respect for these men to pit myself against such an aggregation, particularly as I have no doubt they all have thoroughly considered the question in all its important relative bearings in the performance of the various functions I have mentioned. Otherwise, I feel sure they would not attempt to lead others to adopt it.

But I do not think it follows on that account, that individual members of our association should adopt it or advocate it without discussion or before they understand it, and I think I, as secretary of the Saskatchewan Association, might be permitted to urge our members to study it in my own way. As an individual I think I am at liberty to express my own humble opinion that this may not be the panacea for the world's woe, unrest or inequality, or that it may not be a cure for the inherent weakness in the human structure, without being called to answer at the bar of any self-appointed judge.

If I lived in a large city like Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal, if I had as much faith in the ability of all the people who exercise the franchise, as some seem to have, or even if my faith in them was equal to my desire for their well being, if I was not a farmer, never had been, or never intended to be, my thought would doubtless be different. Further, if the local administration under which I live, and in which I take an equal share with every other citizen, was like that of Manitoba or Alberta, as described by President Tregillus, of Alberta, and Manitoba by some of the others mentioned, I should doubtless wish to introduce into the government the latent force of the farmers' movement. But living as I do in Saskatchewan where our association is practically in control of the situation, with both government and opposition vying with each other to make operative any suggestion upon which we can secure anything approaching unanimity, all I seem to be anxious about is to confirm and

make permanent the farmers' undoubted dominant position. I certainly do feel (it may be extremely wicked, too), like damning with faint praise anything which only proposes disruption of our forces and leaves us absolutely at the mercy of a disease aggravated, reinforced by an aggregation of subtle subterranean forces, from which only such an association as ours can save us.

Now, while I feel totally unable to discuss this matter in your paper, I shall be perfectly willing to sit at the feet of any modern Gamaliel in any gathering of farmers if I may be permitted there to give a reason for the hope that is in me. Meantime the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Executive can dispose of their secretary in two minutes, as they have the power to legislate direct, and they are quite capable without any assistance from Winnipeg.

F. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

NOTE.—The challenge referred to by Mr. Green was a letter from F. J. Dixon published in the "Mail Bag" on May 8.—Editor.

FREE ADVICE

Editor, Guide:—I have seen a lot of free advice in the newspapers from Mr. Bury and Hon. Geo. Foster for the Western farmers to go into mixed farming to help out the grain blockade. If Mr. Bury and Mr. Foster knew what to say to the farmers on stock raising they would not likely be laughed at by the Western farmers. In the first place the stock on the Western farms is as low as it can possibly be, and cattle are very scarce in the West. To hear the cattle buyers you would think there was a cattle blockade. They have told the farmers for so long that there is lots of cattle in the country and they can get all they want at 2½ to 3 cents per pound, in fact, that they have gone into raising grain instead. Mr. Bury and Mr. Foster overlooked the main point, and dumped their eloquence on the farmers by saying, "Go into mixed farming." It takes about 50 head of cattle on a half section of land the whole year around to be able to sell from 8 to 10 head of stock at three years old. A three year old steer brings about \$35.00 to \$40.00 in the fall. The farmer wants to sell them on account of stable room. It does not pay to let cattle run into straw stacks. Lumber is dear and so is labor, and all a farmer can get for attending to 50 head of stock and stabling them is about \$4.00 per year. If he keeps them and stall feeds them he will get about \$1.50 more in the spring for them. It takes one man to look after this amount of stock, and if he hires help it eats up the \$1.50 profit or he will have to use his own family help and keep them from school or get their work for board and clothes and all their education for being a cow's chambermaid. A farmer can put in about 50 acres of wheat and have twice that amount for his work, yet Mr. Bury and Mr. Foster want the farmers to grind their wheat and feed it to stock, as he will have more work and less money at the end of the year. In the West a farmer has to feed stock six to six and a half months in the year and keep good farms up in the summer months, and if he milks the cows the hired man kicks, and the farmer and his wife have to do that after all the day's work is done in the field. A farmer is lucky if he can get a girl to help his wife on the farm, so grain is what the farmers raise in the West.

I heard two business men on the train

talking last summer, and one of these said the farmers were the biggest lot of fools he ever saw. I heard the same remark in the city from two gentlemen. I said to them, "If a man is a farmer is that the reason he is a fool?" One of them said, "What is he on the farm for then?" I should have been adroit with them, for they did not know I was one of the fools they were speaking of. I do not know of a more appropriate name for them if they took Mr. Bury's and Mr. Foster's advice, when there is a monopoly on the market, and the good American market closed and Mr. Bury and Mr. Foster not helping us out any, and the government retarding trade for party politics, and demagogues. I am an English-Canadian, born in Ontario, and at 17 years old I got sick of it and came West. Some of my friends said the West was not fit to live in as it was 60 below zero all winter, and people were frozen to death out West, and I was a young fool. Well, I do not mind being called a fool, because Columbus was called a fool, so was the man that invented steam engines. Mr. McCormick was called a young fool like his father when he was inventing the binder, and was thought a fool for fifteen years and he did not break any of their bones for it, but they have built monuments after all those fools. But if a farmer goes in for farming and takes those two patriotic gentlemen's advice, it will be a long while before he will have the world build a monument after him.

W. C. MITCHELL

Bowsman River, Man.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I understand there is to be a provincial election in Saskatchewan this summer and would suggest that every branch of the Grain Growers, and every farmer ask their local candidates for the legislature to give a written pledge that he will see that cheap money on long terms of repayment is brought up at the next session, and that he will also vote for a bill being passed, and business commenced at an early date thereafter. Now, fellow farmers, get busy and see that this is done, and don't blame the other fellow if through your neglect nothing is done. I hope the farmers of Alberta and Manitoba and the other provinces will also get after their representatives on the same question, as it is simple enough, and no bonus or other favors, as the railways and manufacturers get, is required.

B. G.

Battleford, Sask.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT BELT

Editor, Guide:—I wish to take exception to a statement in the letter of Mr. Sorensen's published in your issue of April 24, in which he says: "Draw a line somewhere south of Calgary, and we cannot raise wheat north of this line in Alberta." In looking over the crop bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture for Alberta for 1910 we find that the single district of Sedgewick grew more spring wheat than all Southern Alberta south of a line indicated by Mr. Sorensen did combined. Then the Sedgewick district has not had a single mile of railway until the past six or seven years, compared to the twenty years that quite a stretch of the south has been served by the C. & E. line. In the past season of frozen wheat one of my neighbors grew Red Fife wheat which graded No. 1 northern. If Mr. Sorensen will take a trip through the Sedgewick district next harvest, say from Camrose to Flagstaff, he will modify his views as to the boundary of the wheat belt.

ALLEN RITTENHOUSE.

Hardisty, Alta.

SUPPORTS SOCIALISM

Editor, Guide:—I would like to be permitted a little space to endorse a letter in your issue of May 8 entitled "Socialism Defined," by Mr. Fred Hennig. I quite agree with Mr. Hennig that people in general don't understand what Socialism means. The idea that a Socialist is on a level with an Infidel and an Anarchist is wrong. Christ when on earth taught Socialism in its plainest and purest form; the rich were no better to Him than the poor. What He wanted was to make all men equally good to each other and to His Father. Those who do not think this is so only have to read their Bibles to make sure. Then in reference to Anarchists, they never were and never will be in any way connected with Socialists. What

we want is men who will get right down and think, and if it is fair that the men who actually produce, as far as man can, shall be overridden by the men who take what he produces and make their living by keeping the actual producer and the consumer as far away as possible; because he knows that if the producer and the consumer get into direct line he will be out of a job. Can anyone tell me what good a real estate agent does in the way of producing wealth except to get all he can out of both seller and purchaser? Now look at something we all can understand. You take eggs or butter to your local dealer and he tells you what he will give you, instead of asking your price as you do of him if you wish to purchase something. And why cannot this merchant pay what these things are worth? It is because the men between your merchant and the consumer have to have a rake off to pay for their motor cars and keep up their very smart appearance. Just the same with hay and grain. Now there is nothing to stop any farmers or farmers' unions from doing their business direct with the railways if they will only co-operate or become Socialists (for that is what a Socialist is) and be loyal to each other, pledging themselves to sell a good article and at a fair price, and to stand by and help each other instead of allowing one or two persons to monopolize all the wealth they can get by pinching the working class. Now, I would like to hear from others along this line. I wish to say that if you will support The Guide and your local unions, not only by paying your dues but by writing a letter setting forth your views you will be encouraging others who need your help.

CHAS. BEBBINGTON.

Oids, Alta.

WESTERN CONDITIONS

Editor, Guide:—Leading Irish newspapers are agitating to prevent the large emigration that is depleting Ireland. They are saying very unpleasant things about Canada—unhappily, they are only too true. That Canada is a land plundered by trusts, combines and financial interests, railway rates are excessive, the tariff is very high and the cost of living corresponds, that if a man makes more money here the cost of living makes him no better off than at home in Ireland. Banks charge 10 per cent. interest, implements are charged 10 to 12 per cent. interest, while even good farm land must pay 8 per cent. The elevator, milling and grain interests put their hands deep down into the farmer's pocket and take a heavy toll. The stores in the little towns "soak" a man fearfully on nearly all he buys. A farmer may grow good crops by hard work and against severe climatic conditions, but he is a lucky one who is able to retain for himself the half of what belongs to him by right, owing to the extortionate economic conditions of Western Canada. By the time he has paid his fall bills at the store and for his implements and lumber and all the usurious charges he is up against, the money from his crop is about gone, and he has to begin going into debt again.

Unhappily the above extracts are only too much true. Our government in sending broadcast their glowing immigration literature showing what a man can do in Canada in raising crops should add (to give a square, true account) some extracts from the Irish newspapers, and the intending emigrant would know the true conditions he is up against and this is only just to him.

T. M.

Dundurn, Sask.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—I have just seen Mr. Cannan's letter on Proportional Representation in your issue of April 17, and have read it with much pleasure. For his information and that of your readers, I would like to state that the American Proportional Representation League has been in existence for some years. Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke is president, and the secretary-treasurer is the undersigned, a Canadian. Annual fee \$1.00, which includes our quarterly.

ROBERT TYSON.

20 Harbord St., Toronto, Ont.

CO-OPERATION

It has come to our notice that some of our readers, in a desire to aid The Guide, have written threatening letters to advertisers, in order to induce them to advertise in The Guide. This is a serious error and we would ask our readers not to write threatening letters in our behalf to any person. Thousands of our readers are co-operating with us to build up The Guide by giving a preference to goods advertised in The Guide. The result is proving profitable both to The Guide and our advertisers. But our readers in many cases are helping us by bringing The Guide to the attention of firms who do not advertise with us. This is helpful. But it should not be done in an objectionable manner. When writing such letters you should see that they are most courteous and businesslike and never threatening or objectionable in any way. It is quite legitimate for our readers to point out in such letters the well known merits of The Guide as an advertising medium; also the fact that it has the largest circulation of any Western farm paper among the Western grain growers (22,100 paid last week); that it is fighting the battles of the farmers every day and that the farmers in return are patronizing its advertisers as much as possible. It might also be well to point out that The Guide does not publish questionable advertisements nor those of firms whose reliability is even doubtful.

We have felt it necessary to publish these suggestions because some of our readers may injure many reliable firms and also injure The Guide by injudicious letters. At all times be courteous. Always keep your temper. Discourtesy and passion, though at times in life might be justified, always injure the one who thus yields to temptation. We thank our readers for their co-operation and solicit it in the future. By patronizing Guide advertisers you are building up your own paper. We are not trying to injure any journal nor business concern but we are doing what we believe to be in the interests of the people of this country.

Yours for Co-operation

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

STRANGE COALITION

One of the strangest government coalitions that has ever operated is that which is at present in control of the German imperial parliament. On Wednesday last the Clericals united with the Socialists, whom they consider their worst foe, to prevent the government making marriages between white and black people in the German African colonies null. Again on Thursday they combined to put an end to duelling in the army. When united their vote is overwhelming, and in each of these cases they have done a great moral good. The whites in Togo Land and in the Kamerons do not have to marry the blacks, but if they do so according to either native or European custom the act should not be nullified by law, as is done in the Southern States. No nation that has thrown off the custom of duelling as a means of settling individual disputes would allow its revival, though not so long ago some of them supposed it indispensable. The rule that forces a German officer to lose his commission in the army if he does not unsheathe his sword against the man who insults him is particularly obnoxious. The Clericals rightly hold it to be utterly unchristian, and the Socialists see in it the rule of might over law and equity. If the Socialists and Clericals get to doing good works in unison each will learn that the other is striving in its own way for moral betterment and leave off fighting each other's organizations on the score of differences of belief. This will put an end to the actual hatred that exists between the two today.—The Witness.

Two little girls were coming home from school, when one commenced to tease the other.

"I don't care," said Mabel. "You are only an adopted child. Your father and mother are not really yours."

"I don't care, either," retorted Grace. "My papa and mama picked me out. Yours had to take you just as you came."

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS!

CANADA'S BEST VARIETIES

A Good Kitchen Garden

IS MOST ASSURED WHEN YOU PLANT THESE SELECT STRAINS

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Seed Timothy, Western Rye and Alfalfa

For a late seeded Grain Crop our ORLOFF OAT is without a Peer

Send us a List of your Requirements

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50 Cents to January 1, 1913

The Grain Growers' Guide
To January 1st, 1913
Only 50 cents



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		14	15	16	17	18
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This is a Great Bargain!

One that every Western Farmer should take advantage of. Our regular subscription price is One Dollar per year, but we are quoting this unprecedented low rate to enable us to get The Guide into every home in the West. Every farmer should read The Guide because The Guide is fighting the farmers' battles. The Guide is non-partizan. It is helping you to get a square deal and is fighting against all forms of evil.

BE QUICK!

And get the full benefit of this great bargain. Show this advertisement to all your friends who are not subscribers. Subscriptions start the week they reach us. Why not send The Guide to the Old Folks at Home? This is a good suggestion.

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Enclosed please find 50c. to pay for The Guide from the date you receive this order until January 1st, 1913.
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ALBERTA SECTION

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

Official Circular No. 5, 1912

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 5, 1912.

The campaign fund is taking hold, and it will not be long before it is swelling into such a sum that it will soon be possible to do something with the proceeds. So far the subscriptions received are: Berrywater Union, \$7.25; Lewisville Union, \$5.00; Sullivan Lake Union, \$5.00; Holden Union, \$1.10; Sun-prairie Union, 80 cents; Gleichen Union, \$7.50; J. McRae, \$1.00.

This is a nice start and no doubt after seeding is over it will grow rapidly, for many members and unions have expressed their willingness to assist and their approval of the plan.

A large portion of the last circular dealt with this subject, and at the request of some of the members I have had a portion of the circular reprinted (copy of the reprint is enclosed herewith). I can send you as many copies as you would like for distribution in your district. Just send in the order and the supply will be forwarded at once. In connection with this work do not forget that we do not want to lose sight of our membership funds. This is important, for at the end of the year it is the dollars and cents received in membership fees which make up our strength. People just look at our balance sheet and multiply the amount received in members' fees by two and state that is our membership. Therefore it is necessary to remember that every opportunity should be grasped to make our membership grow. The larger our membership the greater our strength and the more influence we shall have in deciding the issues of the day. Then there is our life membership. Who is going to enroll under our banner? There is always plenty of room here, and we should not lose any chance to make this portion of our work grow also. I know of some unions which have been meeting regularly for months and in a few instances the time stretches into years and yet no reports have been received at the Central office. We appreciate the fact that they realize the value of the U.F.A., but we would like the more concrete illustration of an occasional report. You will pardon this constant dwelling on the one subject, but what we have in mind is "Lest we forget." The orders of the day are to make 1912 the best yet in the history of the U.F.A., and it is for that reason you are asked to assist in this work.

On the suggestion of Mr. Lively I have had a number of copies of the poem "The Rulers" prepared for distribution, and it is our intention to dispose of same at five cents each, the proceeds to go to the campaign fund. I shall be pleased to fill your orders for copies in any quantities.

Parcel Post System

Newspaper reports state that the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general, will visit Western Canada this summer with the object of enquiring into postal conditions generally. We are all aware that one of the greatest needs of the country is an efficient parcel post system which can be used as a check against the extortionate prices charged by the present transportation companies, and this will probably be a good time to show him that we are badly in need of relief from the present conditions. How would it be if our members make a letter day for parcel post. I would suggest that June 1 next be set apart as a day on which the farmers of Alberta would write to the postmaster-general, and to their member of Parliament asking for an up-to-date general parcel post, such as nearly all other civilized countries enjoy. We are gradually learning the value of co-operating and working together in a common cause, and this should be a chance for a good lesson in team work by farmers all acting together as one man for the common good. A campaign such as this can be very

effectively managed, and the idea is presented to you to act upon if you see fit. We have always endorsed the principle of an efficient parcel post system, but have never done much work. How would it be to make this one of the slogans for the future? Some think that letter writing is no good, but don't make a mistake like that. One of the most effective methods of letting the other fellow know that you are thinking of the problems of the day and are not satisfied with conditions is to write and tell him so.

Fruit Prices

A Farmers' Co-operative association in British Columbia have written that they will be prepared to ship fresh berries direct to the consumers. The price per crate for strawberries will be \$2.50, f.o.b. shipping point, and for the most economical method of shipping the suggestion is made that the order should be for not less than three crates (100 lbs.). The association would guarantee grade and quality and orders should be sent in not later than June 10. Further information will be supplied on application.

Co-operative Elevators

Reports received state that crop prospects are good and we are receiving many enquiries for information relating to the building and operation of farmers' elevators. Of course, the most effective plan is one such as is now in operation in Saskatchewan. You will have received a copy of the last annual report before now, and if you will turn to page 30 you will find the report of the elevator committee which was adopted at the last convention. Please study this report carefully and if you are in favor of the plan outlined therein then write to the Premier of Alberta, the Minister of Agriculture and your local member of the legislature telling them so and asking that legislation be introduced at the next session which will bring the recommendations of your committee into effect. This will be another good opportunity of showing the value of working together, and we think the assistance you can give in this direction will be very helpful.

Made in Canada Tour

Readers of The Guide will have noticed an advertisement in the issue of May 8, calling attention to the "Made-in-Canada" exhibition tour. This should be a very interesting train and no doubt a lot of valuable information can be secured by inspecting the train when it is in your district. Unfortunately the big men among the manufacturers will not be with the train, otherwise it might have been a good idea to have been ready to show them that the "made in Western Canada" products needed consideration also, but it is probably not advisable to do much except to take in the exhibition (it will be about the only free show coming along from that source for many a day), and to remember that the arguments put forth by those in charge of the train are made by men who have been paid to present the matter to you, and that they will try to make things interesting.

Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM,
Secretary.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Battle Valley Union met on April 27, and as usual increased the membership list. The secretary received instructions to write different firms for binder twine quotations. The debate on "Mixed Farming vs. Grain Growing" proved to be very interesting and we found that the majority favored mixed farming and would go in for it on a larger scale if funds permitted. The

subject of our next debate will be: "Deep Breaking vs. Shallow Breaking and Backsetting."

F. W. HEARD, Sec'y.
Edgerton, Alta.

The members of Lakeview Union have decided to co-operate in securing a carload of wire and will save about \$600 as a result of this one order. Our next move will be to handle twine, oil, etc., on the same lines.

D. CAMERON, Sec'y.
Lakeview, Alta.

In support of the action taken by Sunny Hill Union, the members of Iron Springs Union have unanimously passed a resolution having in view the assistance of all the powers to get the C.P.R. line from Suffield to Kipp pushed along. This branch has been surveyed for a long time and the farmers along the route are showing quite a rebellious spirit at the long delay. It has been published in the press that a start is to be made this year at Suffield where there are only a few settlers. This union urges that the start be made at the Kipp end through a country that is thickly settled and cultivated and where the farmers are getting discouraged at the long journeys and expense in getting their crops to market.

KENNEDY ARTHUR, Sec'y.
Iron Springs, Alta.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Olds are making all arrangements to incorporate as "Farmers Co-operative, Limited". The capital of the proposed company will be \$25,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$25.00 each and the charter will provide for a general business. As the farmers of Olds are alive to the situation and the need of co-operation there is every reason to expect that the company will be a success.

Prairie Park Union held a good meeting on May 4. This union, after having been somewhat dull during the past year, has taken on a new lease of life and the farmers are realizing that something had to be done for their own protection, further, that the only way to help out in this matter was for them to get together under the good heading of the United Farmers of Alberta. The members realize the benefits which can be derived by striking together and will do so now. It was decided to elect new officers and the result was as follows: President, S. G. Cotton; Vice-President, J. Hampshire; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Grant, Jr. On the new president taking the chair he gave a lengthy speech outlining the importance of the work of the organization, after which a lot of important work was transacted, among that being that of receiving membership fees from fourteen members. We are growing rapidly between the meetings too. At our next meeting there will be a lecture on Weeds, by R. J. McGowan, which will be of interest to all tillers of the soil. We meet again on June 1.

WM. GRANT, JR., Sec'y.
Vullam, Alta.

The usual monthly meeting of Downing Union was held on April 27, there being a good attendance of members. After considering several matters which affect us locally the report of the committee on wire, to the effect that sufficient orders had been received to warrant ordering a carload, was found satisfactory. A committee of three was appointed to work in conjunction with the other unions of the district in arranging for a monster Field Day for the U.F.A. at which we hope to have several of the executive officers in attendance. The farmers around here are fast becoming conscious that their only hope of making our motto "Equity" more than a mere phrase is to have themselves thoroughly organized on an economic basis so that they can wrest an equitable treatment for themselves from modern society. A lively debate took place over a resolution

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Hon. President:
James Bowser - Red Deer
President:
V. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Vice-Presidents:
First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. My. Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.
District Directors:
Victoria—F. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. H. Paisley, Strathmore; Red Deer—E. Carwell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. H. Henry, Bow Island.

to endorse loans to farmers. The usual arguments in favor of such a scheme were presented, while those opposed were of the opinion that the present make-up of Governments, on party lines, was such that the party in power could use such a plan as a weapon to perpetuate themselves in office. They also held that before they give any government this power they should first own the government and that instead of following this will-o-the-wisp of government loans they should become thoroughly organized so that they could dictate to the government, or any other body of overlords, just as the miners of Britain have done. They held that the organized miners of Britain have accomplished more in three weeks in the economic field than they could by political action in one hundred years. The resultant vote was a large majority for the proposal and communications were ordered sent to the Premier and our local members. At the close of the meeting Alex. Halkett tendered his resignation as secretary. Owing to failing health Mr. Halkett is leaving the district in the near future and on this account his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the board of directors, who asked the members to award Mr. Halkett a hearty vote of thanks for his able services and for the trouble he had taken in organizing the local. The members wished Mr. Halkett and his wife a pleasant trip and renewed health when they returned to their old home in Bonny Scotland. Robert Jamieson, of Trochu, was appointed to the vacant position.

Trochu, Alta. R. JAMIESON, Sec'y.

Argyle local meets regularly every fortnight. We now have 104 members and 47 attended the last meeting, when the following business was transacted: A carload of barb wire and hog-fencing was ordered from Sedgewick merchants, as their prices met those we received from the manufacturers direct. A local general merchant was present and offered to supply all staple articles and general lines of merchandise to members of Argyle Union at an advance of ten per cent. over actual cost laid down at his store on a strictly cash deal, butter and eggs to be taken as cash. This offer was accepted and a member of the local was appointed to inspect the invoice once every thirty days. The following resolution was adopted on this subject: "Be it resolved that a member of this Local shall not be allowed to buy through the union any article or any merchandise for any other member of the family owning land or for any party not a member of the U.F.A.; further that if a member buys or secures any article or goods of any description through the union for any other member of the family owning land or for any party not a member of the U.F.A. when reported he shall be brought to trial before the union and dealt with according to the constitution." An estimate of the twine needed by this local was made and it was found that nearly a maximum carload would be required, with many more orders in sight. Prices are being secured from as many sources as possible. As a railway survey runs through this locality with the prospects very bright for construction work to commence immediately it was the unanimous desire of the meeting that we start the organization of a Farmers' Elevator Co. at once. A meeting to establish a beef ring is also to be held within a few days. About forty of our members are now readers of The Guide and the list is constantly growing.

W. M. FLEMING, Sec'y.
Flagstaff, Alta.

The People's Choice

Continued from Page 7

After this conversation was over he sat looking into the corner of his desk with a gradually darkening brow. Suddenly he grabbed his 'phone.

"Mayor's office," he ordered. "Hello!" drawled the voice of the mayor's secretary, who at the moment had both feet sprawled on his desk and was resting the 'phone on his stomach. "Limber in?" demanded Fleeceer.

The fat young man's feet came down from the desk with a thump and he laid his cigarette on the edge of the city book.

"He's holding an important conference just now, Mr. Fleeceer," he explained, "but I'll get him."

The thin but oily voice of the mayor soothed the ear of the "captain" in about forty seconds more.

"Hello, Jim!" he familiarly called. "What can I do for you?"

"Say, why didn't my friend Colonel Watterson Blossom and his wife get their invitation to the ball?"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the shocked mayor. "Haven't they received it?"

"No, they haven't," replied Fleeceer sternly. "I want you to fix it in a hurry."

"Well, of course, Mr. Fleeceer, these little social affairs are entirely out of my hands," declared the mayor, beginning to be frightened; "but I'll see my wife about it, and if there is any mistake it will surely be rectified."

"You fix it," snapped Fleeceer.

III
Mayor Limber, who was a spruce and natty elderly gentleman addicted to the cravets of a college youth, began his inquisition with the soup.

"Evelyn," he observed, "I dislike very much to distress you, but you have made a serious error."

Mrs. Limber's third chin began to quiver and she attacked the soup vigorously. She just knew that her appetite was to be destroyed.

"Of course I've made an error," she piteously protested. "You never come home that you don't tell of some little mistake I've made."

The mayor looked pained. He was a nice little man, who liked to be polite to the ladies, even to his wife.

"I regret the necessity," he dryly returned. "This, however, is of more than usual gravity. Why didn't you send Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Blossom an invitation to the ball?"

"Why, Harry," quivered Mrs. Limber. "How can you suppose such a thing! I addressed the Blossoms' invitation with my own hand and sealed it and stamped it and rang for Elsie to come and mail them. I remember it perfectly, because that was the last name on my list."

"Well, they didn't get it," insisted the mayor. "You'd better find another one and send it immediately with an explanation."

"I haven't any more," she assured him with almost a trace of triumph. "I only had exactly enough engraved. How do you know they didn't get it?" she gloated.

"Jim Fleeceer called me up and raised Texas. It had better go."

Mrs. Limber's countenance underwent an instant change.

"Jim Fleeceer!" she repeated, much concerned. He was their Providence!

"I wonder if that envelope could have slipped back in my desk," she naively guessed. "I'll go right up and see."

She returned panting and bearing the missing letter.

"I know just how it happened," she explained. "It must have slid off the top of the pile and down into the crack of my desk while I rang for Elsie. I'll write Mrs. Blossom a nice little letter. She must have been very eager about this invitation, though, to complain to Mrs. Fleeceer. Won't Mrs. Pikyune enjoy that!"

Mr. Limber waited thoughtfully while the soup plates were removed.

"Evelyn, are you quite sure that you did not suspect such an accident might happen?" he demanded.

"Harry!" wailed Mrs. Limber.

At about the same time Colonel Watterson Blossom found the charming Cordelia with acute speculation in her big round eyes, studying him across the snowy dining cloth.

"A penny for your thoughts, my dear," he ventured.

She smiled adorably, and the colonel dwelt upon her rosy round lips with pleasure.

"They're worth more than a penny,"

for I was thinking about you," she laughed. "Watt, you don't go in much for politics."

The colonel unconsciously straightened his shoulders, if the twitch he gave them could be called a straightening of anything already so erect.

"I vote at every election, Cordelia," he told her. "I sustain without question the principles of my party."

"That's true," she replied, "but what I meant, Watt, was that you never seem to take an active part."

"There is no longer any demand for statesmanship," he told her.

Mrs. Blossom was thoughtful and troubled for a moment.

"The politicians personally are not always very nice people, are they?" she mused; then she returned to the attack.

"I should think it would be the duty of nice people to run for office, and so have our public affairs administered by the very class to be found. You really should run for office, Watt."

"You are very charming to say so," he replied, highly gratified. "However, the proposition has never seemed very attractive to me."

"You always do your duty, whether it is attractive or not," she complimented him. "You're so dear that way. Watt, you really should be mayor."

The colonel smiled.

"That office is the most corrupt of all," he told her. "Supposed to be the choice of the people, it is really a gift in the power of the unscrupulous Fleeceer gang."

Mrs. Blossom dimpled again. The colonel beamed on her in positive adoration.

"Mr. Fleeceer, even if his politics are not the same as yours, was very nice to us in our City Beautiful movement," she suggested. "Watt, somehow or other I have a feeling that Mr. Fleeceer does not particularly care for his mayor."

The colonel stared at her in perplexity.

"Why, my dear, I don't believe you ever met Mr. Fleeceer but once," he puzzled, "and I am quite sure you did not discuss the mayor on that occasion. Of course you have become quite friendly with Mrs. Fleeceer, however, and she may have given you some expression of her husband's opinions."

"Not Georgia Fleeceer!" replied Mrs. Blossom quickly. "Georgia never commits or compromises herself. I like her very much. Watt, do you know that we are not invited to the mayor's ball?"

Colonel Watterson Blossom's goatee stuck straight out.

"Impossible!" he gasped.

"We are not invited to the mayor's ball!" repeated Cordelia firmly. "This is Saturday and the ball is to be Monday night."

"Impossible!" again exclaimed the colonel, unable to comprehend this calamity. Why, the Virginia Blossoms were the salt of the earth socially, while Cordelia had been one of the immaculate Maryland Whicetts and was a Daughter of the Revolution by straight descent! The mayor's ball was a bore, but not to be invited to it was an insult! "I shall

call H. A. Limber to account for this!"

"You can't do that, Watt," Cordelia protested. "Mrs. Limber is responsible for the invitations. I really do think, however, that a function that has attained to such social importance in this city should not be in the hands of such ordinary people."

"Right, quite right," agreed the colonel indignantly. "Cordelia, I shall announce myself as a candidate for mayor."

Jim Fleeceer, at about the same hour, spread his napkin on his lap expectantly.

"Now tell them to bring on the noodle soup," he heartily invited. "By-the-way, Ribbons, I fixed it about the invitation."

"You what!" she ejaculated.

"That Blossom invitation for the mayor's ball. I called Limber up and told him to see that one got over there P.D.Q."

"Why, Jim," she faltered, then laughed half hysterically.

"Have I made a break?" he asked with quick concern.

"It's my fault," she confessed contritely. "I might have known you'd do something to please me at the very first hint, and I should have told you that the last thing on this world Mrs. Blossom would want now would be that invitation."

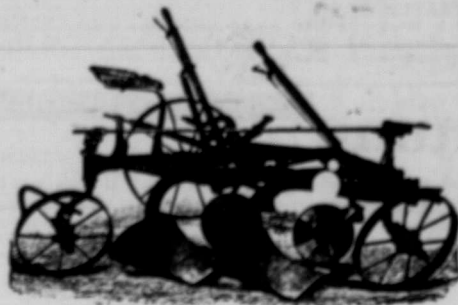
"I'm a bonehead!" charged Fleeceer. "Of course she wouldn't want it now. She's sore." He rose and started for the library.

"You're not going to telephone the mayor again?" Mrs. Fleeceer protested

Plow More Plow Better Plow Cheaper

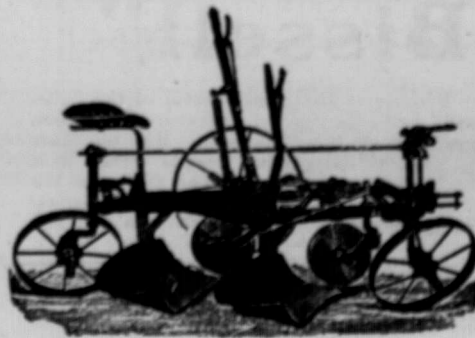
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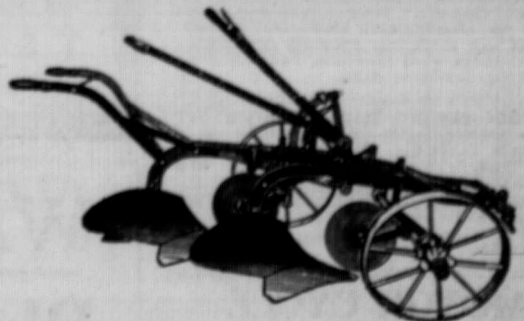


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FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF LAND, five miles north of Innisfree, Alta.; good soil, good water and well located; 120 acres in cultivation; good buildings and fences. Apply to L. T. Nobes, Innisfree P.O., Alberta. 43-6

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FOR RENT OR SALE WITH CROP IN, south half section 2, township 27, range 5 west 3rd; 3/4 miles north Loreburn. Apply owner, Rowson, Loreburn, Sask. 42-6

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IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-4f

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FOR SALE—A 32 H.P. CROSS COMPOUND Reeves engine, 40x63 Reeves separator, 10-furrow Cockshutt gang, all complete with cook car, sleeping tent, dishes and so forth. Outfit now thrashing, good rig for farmers to syndicate, good condition, \$4,000. Chas. L. Wood, Loreburn, Sask. 42-6

WANTED—SECOND HAND BLOWER OFF some old separator; 58 in. rear; 56 or 60 in. rear would do. W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask. 43-2

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FOR SALE—MOTORCYCLE, INDIAN 5, magneto. Box 81, Plumaa, Man. 38-6

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SEED BARLEY AND POTATOES—NO. 21 O. A. C. barley; hundred bushels Bovee potatoes, grown from Ontario seed. C. D. Lawrence, Meekanaaw P.O., Kinistino Station, Sask. 48-3

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EXTRA SUPERIOR SEED FLAX—VIGOR- ous germination, pure, plump, bright. Sow this for bumper crop; bags included; two dollars per bushel; order quick. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

600 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Pelson P.O., Sask.

CLEAN FLAX FOR SALE; \$2.25 PER bushel, sacks free. T. Livingstone, Lawson, Sask. 38-6

FOR SALE—25 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED Price \$10.00 per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Viking, Alta. Nicholas Kleist, Viking, Alta. 40-6

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED, \$9.00 PER 100 pounds, bags extra. Harry Duce, Dundurn, Sask. 41-6

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STRAYED—FROM SEC. 18-46-19, WEST 2nd M., on November 13, 1911, one bay gelding, 4 years old; weight about 1,150 lbs.; narrow white stripe on nose, white hind legs; branded A on right hind leg above the hock; was raised in Alberta; \$15.00 for recovery. Carl Hagglund, Melfort, Sask.

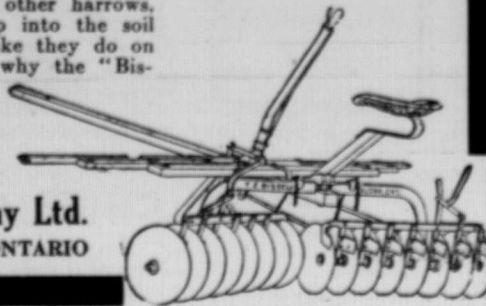
\$10 REWARD—STOLEN OR STRAYED, black mare, five years old, branded 4, blind left eye, believed in foal, 1,100 pounds. Ernest Miller, Silver Grove, Sask. 40-6

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MRS. F. WALSHAW, GREENFELL, SASK.— Barred Rock eggs, from prize winners, \$1.50 per setting; also second prize Bronze gobbler, \$6; a snap. 43-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED White Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$1 per 12, White Rock Cockerels, \$1.50 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 39-6

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND R. C. RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching; great layers; 75c per thirteen; \$4.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Glenwilliam, Man. 37-10

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 37-13

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 36-13

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE comb Buff Orpingtons and R. C. White Leghorns for sale; eggs, \$1.75 per sitting of fifteen. C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, eggs \$2.50 to \$3.50 per fifteen. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 42-6

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTONS, A few cockerels from \$3.00. Can supply a limited number of eggs this spring at \$3.00 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5.00. Birds have free range. Arthur O. Stratton, Clear Stream Farm, Clearfield, Sask.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, from great winter layers; prize winning birds, with free range; \$1 for 15; \$6 for 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 32-13

WHITE ORPINGTONS, EXCELLENT QUAL- ity, inquire; Barred Rocks, layers, papers; setting, one dollar fifty. Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 42-6

BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED, WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference; Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. if

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-if

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WANTED—BY MAY 25, PRICES ON BIN- der twine, lumber, flour and feed and other farm supplies, in car lots. Address Secretary, Swan Valley County Association, Kenville, Man. 40-5

SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL mail you Bulletins on Flax Growing, Manitoba Linseed Oil Mills, St. Boniface, Man. 35-26

WANTED—BY JUNE 1, 1912, TENDERS on one car best quality, guaranteed, binder twine, f.o.b. St. Jean Baptiste, Man.; payment on delivery. Nap. Dery, Secretary St. Jean Baptiste Grain Growers' association.

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G. G. G.

with much the feeling of standing under a falling house.

"Sure I'll tell him not to send it. Is that a break too?"

"Now just let me think a minute, Jim," pleaded Mrs. Fleece, placing her fingertips to her temples and smiling as she faced her problem. "Mrs. Limber is sure to say that Mrs. Blossom was so cut up by not being invited that she had me get you to secure her an invitation. Then Cordelia will be put out with me, and very justly so."

Fleece stopped, with a troubled frown. "That's tough," he said. "Why, I'd lose a leg, Boogles, rather than pass any pain to Mrs. Blossom. She put you where you are."

Mrs. Fleece winced, but laughed. "She certainly did, Jim," she confessed. "Until she became my social sponsor I had to wait. But let me puzzle this out. Cordelia wouldn't go to the ball now. I'm not going, and there will be at least twenty others who will be quite noticeably missed. The thing to do is to stop Mrs. Limber from saying that Cordelia begged through us for an invitation. If you can do that I don't mind your telephoning."

"Leave it to me," he urged, glad that now he had something definite to go on.

"Hello, Limber," he presently called into the phone. "Say, don't send that invitation to Colonel Blossom. Mrs. Blossom don't want it—she's sore. And say! Now listen to this. Mrs. Blossom did not come to my wife and tell her that she didn't get an invitation, and if I hear that she did there won't be another mayor's ball. Get that? And say! Mrs. Fleece isn't coming to your ball, and there'll be a whole bunch of good ones stay away, because I'm going to pass the word that it isn't regular."

"But Fleece," protested the mayor, highly agitated, while his wife, feeling at last positive that her appetite was to be spoiled, made frantic inroads on the roast. "I can explain to you just how it happened."

"I'd be sore myself if this noodle soup wasn't so good," he stated, giving himself up to the pleasures of the palate.

"Why do you suppose those cheap four-flushers dropped out such perfectly good parties as the Blossoms?"

"Social politics, Jim," laughed Mrs. Fleece. "Clara Pikyune introduced Mrs. Limber so that she, Clara, could inaugurate and run the mayor's ball. It never would have been an institution worth noting, any more than Mrs. Limber would be, if Mrs. Pikyune hadn't fostered both of them. Mrs. Blossom beat Mrs. Pikyune out of the presidency of the exclusive Isis Club, which has always carried with it absolute social leadership, and Mrs. Limber thinks she is doing Mrs. Pikyune a favor."

Jim Fleece leaned back and laughed. "I ought to come home oftener and listen," he commented. "I'd learn things. I'd like to be standing round when Mrs. Blossom slices off the Limber lady's scalp."

"She'll do it," laughed Mrs. Fleece. "Why, Jim, do you know what one of her plans is? She wants to run Colonel Blossom for mayor!"

To her surprise her husband did not laugh.

"By George, that's a happy thought!" he announced with the relief of one finding a sudden solution to a particularly vexing problem. "Say, Taffeta, you slip your friend Cordelia Blossom the word to run the colonel till he's out of breath. I'll have Dan Dickson call on him tomorrow."

(Continued next week.)

PLOWING MATCH

The Provincial Plowing Match will be held at Carroll, Man., on June 13. All entries for the McMillan cup must be signed by the president and secretary of the association to which the plow belongs and must be in the hands of Fred H. Carroll, secretary of the Carroll Plowing association, one week before the match. Mr. Carroll will furnish any further information requested.

A couple of drummers, having a few hours' lay-over in a small town, decided to dine at the village hotel. On looking over the bill of fare they noted that young "fry" were "special" for that meal, so one of the men turned to the pretty little waitress and asked:

"How's the chicken?"
The young lady blushed, then answered: "Oh, I'm all right. How are you?"



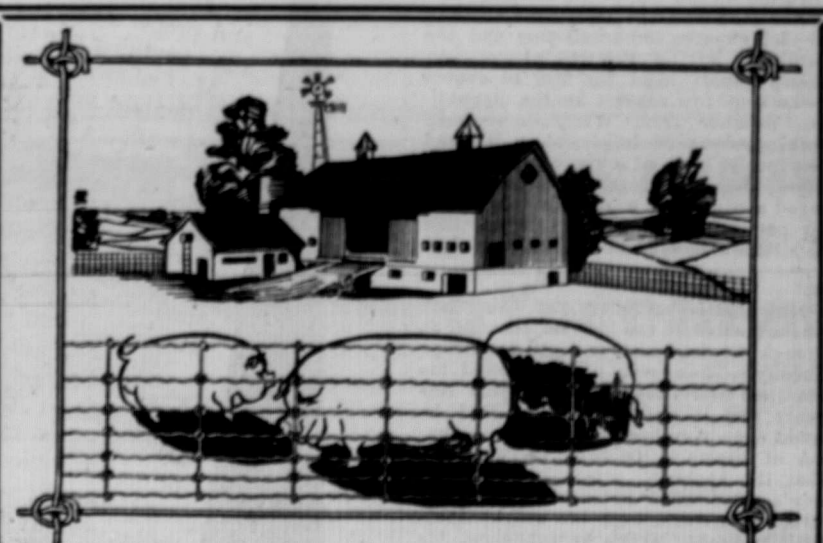
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La Follette—The Man

Continued from Page 8

A Mountain of Obstacles

What obstacles one man can surmount! Looked at from the worldly-wise standpoint, hardly a young man in Wisconsin but had better chances of political success than "Bob" La Follette, when he resolved to abandon the narrow sphere of county attorney in favor of a seat in Congress. Sheer madness, to all appearance; nevertheless that is the kind of madness which always counts. Money he had none. Position, influential friends, social prestige—these he had never known. The office of attorney, indeed, offers large possibilities for making friends—if one knows how to work it. La Follette never knew how. Nor would he learn. In his prosecutions he persisted in using conscience rather than expediency. Imagine the consternation caused among influential men who had regarded the law as shorn of all its terrors for those in their select circle to find that the headstrong young attorney of Dane county was bound to make no distinction in the conduct of his office between the political magnate and the anonymous tramp.

One night the chairman of the State Republican Committee—a sort of Great Mogul of Wisconsin—was mixed up in a minor disturbance in the hotel, while celebrating, presumably, the glorious reign of liberty in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." No one of the political bosses or their minions dreamed that this trifling breach of the peace would be noticed, or if noticed, that anything would be done about it save to hush it up as speedily and decorously as possible. But they forgot that La Follette had the ambition to retire from his trying position without anyone being able to hint at any partiality displayed among all the cases which had come within his jurisdiction. The boss of his own party, accordingly—for even yet La Follette regards himself a true Republican, whatever difference he has with the present leaders—was forcibly hustled back from Milwaukee, whither he had fled to escape any unpleasantness, with as little ceremony as though he were some unknown tail-ender on the Indian list. Threats, entreaties, promises—all failed to swerve the young prosecutor from his purpose by so much as a hair-breadth. Let one recollect that these were the days when the machine was supreme, when the state chairman's whim outweighed among practical politicians the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the land and the Decalogue combined—let one remember all this and the hardihood of La Follette almost surpasses belief. And for him to expect to be sent to Congress as the Republican member from Wisconsin seemed nothing short of impossible. He had previously been at outs with the machine. But henceforth the elements arrayed against him were actuated by bitter personal vindictiveness in addition to all the other grounds for opposition.

His Foes Mocked

His health, moreover, at this time was a matter of the gravest concern, as though he had not enough handicaps already. Those who have followed his ceaseless activities during the past few years find it hard to believe that he could ever have been other than a dynamo of health. He tells us, however, that the harassing strain of his attorney's office when he insisted on doing two men's work, kept his weight down to 130 pounds. When he announced his decision, therefore, to run for Congress the confident boast of his enemies that they would crush him under their heel seemed only too well founded. His past impartiality, his known incorruptibility, his radical platform, including planks on railway taxation and electoral reform, and the profound alarm stirred among the old-rut set of lobbying politicians by this strange and independent new force conspired to raise up against him more enemies than if he had sown dragon's teeth. As well attempt to storm Gibraltar with rotten apples, argued the self-complacent interests, as for La Follette to oppose himself single-handed against our united hosts.

But they forgot the personal equation. During the time when he was fighting alone—for radicalism stirs up a hornet's nest of vicious foes at once, while supporters are won slowly—La Follette was a host in himself. The sincerity of his purpose, backed as it was by years of self-sacrificing toil, could not be gainsaid. Everyone knew that at any stage of his battle with the machine La Follette might retire to whatever political preferment and with whatever board of mammon he would name. A particularly flagrant attempt, indeed, was made by the leading Republican boss of the Senate, Senator Sawyer, to influence La Follette. The sting of being even thought susceptible to such sordid influences so wrought upon his mind that he redoubled his zeal, if that were possible, in exposing to the disgust of all thinking citizens the vile extremes to which the money power will go when baffled. In this way the system eventually overreached itself. The volume of public sentiment behind La Follette grew very rapidly once he began to convince the people that all the interests opposed to him throughout his public career were at one in trying to keep the government in their own control and away from the plain people who in theory are the real masters.

A Conscientious Representative

Well would it be for every democratic country if the people's representatives took their responsibilities as seriously as the youthful member from Wisconsin did. Feeling himself insufficiently in-

formed on the national questions which would engage Congress, La Follette took the trouble and bore the expense of attending several months at Congress before the session began for which he had been elected. None of the members attended more faithfully, and few with such constant interest, as did this stranger who alone among the spectators in the public galleries never left until the House adjourned, even if he had to wait through midnight sessions. He tells us how profoundly the sight of the monuments to Washington and Lincoln affected him upon his first visit to the Capital. His fight has been to preserve for a coming generation those priceless rights of free citizenship which those earlier fathers of their country bequeathed.

A member of Congress thirty years ago and less, who refused to accept passes from the railways and all other favors which were supposed to be the native prerogative of legislators, was a curiosity. Wisconsin sent a member whose honor was of this scrupulous sort. He wisely determined that his hands should not be tied in the least degree by obligations to great corporations, for he had a strong platform endorsing the taxing of all these giant concerns on the same basis as a private person would be taxed, instead of doing as the practice of legislative bodies was then and still is, giving them all kinds of special privileges.

Welcomed with Hammers

When the Wisconsin Radical won a seat in the United States Senate, he

found himself not only the youngest, but by long odds the most unpopular Senator of them all. He tells us that they all extended their hand to welcome him to Washington—but each hand held a hammer. When he arose to speak nearly all the Senators straightway left the chamber in a body. Then it was that La Follette gave expression to a prophetic rejoinder which is hourly being fulfilled.

"You may not listen to me," said he, hurling his defiance in the teeth of the retreating Congressmen, "but rest assured, another audience will hear me."

And every day since those words were spoken, more and more of the people of the nation have heard and believed him.

Mrs. La Follette a "Portia"

Any account of La Follette's public career would be far from complete if it omitted mention of his wife's constant helpfulness. He is the first to say so, and pays her the most whole-hearted tribute a wife could hope to receive from a world figure.

"She has been my wisest and best counsellor," he tells us, and lest this be deemed a partial witness, every person associated with the rise of the Progressive movement bears the same evidence. Their early married life was marked by struggle, for as yet Robert had gained but one distinction in his profession—being the poorest lawyer in the state. But love and dauntless courage made even those years happy. Shortly after their marriage La Follette began to brush up his law by re-reading Kent and Blackstone. His wife de-

"Here is my Letter to You. It is Worth One Thousand Dollars"

DEAR FRIEND:

If you're going to buy a horse, you look at his feet. But if you buy a building, you look at the ROOF last. A horse isn't worth more than his feet, and a building isn't better than its roof.

I want you to roof right. I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof a good deal better than your building, because then you'll get everything out of the building that it can give in shelter, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. It was hard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling. I worked for years to get just the right kind of metal to last longest. I worked to get the easiest and best lockjoint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked and estimated hard to get a roof neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine what do you get? First, you get a shingle so good to-day, that it gives perfect service. It suits any building. It meets every kind of need for a roof at low cost and with long service. Second, you pay a moderate price. This is because many buyers unite on using my Oshawa Steel Shingle. The Canadian Government Bernier Arctic Expedition used my shingle against Arctic ice and blizzards. The North-



West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earthquakes. My Oshawa roofing is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof that is perfect in every climate in the world from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my reward for high quality. Third, you have a roof that is easy to lay and lay right. You can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak nor burn. It is lightning-proof.

But I want you to pry into every detail of my proposition first. I want you to know it is right. I will send you this book of mine, "ROOFING RIGHT," if you send me a post-card. I have sent thousands of them out, for they have useful hints on planning barns and houses. The book is worth money to you, and if it leads you to use my Oshawa Shingles, the roof will be protecting your barn one hundred years from now.

Send for this book of mine now, to my nearest address below. If you are about to build a barn, it may have a hint or new idea worth \$1,000 easily to you, even if you do not buy a roof. If you do get a Pedlar Roof from me, you get double or triple service from the building. I will be looking for your enquiry. Yours truly, (Sgd.)

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terminated to study with him, and thus they whiled away the long winter evenings. The sequel to this is interesting. Fond of these studies, Mrs. La Follette took the entire legal course as an intellectual pursuit and was the first woman graduated from the Law School of Wisconsin University.

Only once has Mrs. La Follette "practiced law." Once her husband's firm was too overwhelmed with work to prepare a brief in a Supreme Court case before the date of expiration. He proposed that she should prepare the brief. She did so. The case broke new ground, so precedents were nil. There was nothing to be done but to reason it out herself. The case was won, the Supreme Court judgment quoting at length from her argument. Not for a year afterwards, when Chief Justice Lyon congratulated La Follette on his "admirably reasoned" case, did the truth come out that this was the unaided work of Mrs. La Follette. No wonder the Progressive platform contains a plank setting forth the right of women to vote.

The Charmed Home Circle

It has been a constant source of surprise to those outside his personal acquaintance how La Follette could preserve his equanimity, his sweetness of temper and his unflinching soundness of disposition under such a load of abuse, defeat and persecution. But those who saw his family life were not surprised. His home was ever a haven of rest, and into this charmed circle he would never allow the carking cares of his political warfare to intrude. In the companionship of this "best of his counsellors" he would derive the wisdom, strength and solace so often needed to sustain him in his long, unappreciated struggle with the dragon of corruption.

Two daughters have brightened the La Follette home. The elder one, Fola, whose name is derived from the family tree, has elected a stage career. Already she has made a name for herself, appearing recently in Percy MacKaye's play "The Scarecrow." The younger sister, Mary, is still at the public school stage.

National Application Needed

What of this Progressive, and of his cause in the future? No doubt can remain that coming days, perhaps not very far distant, have a still greater story to unfold concerning La Follette. A man of such transparent honesty, and with a record behind him of unimpeachable integrity, can say with Sir Galahad:

"My strength is as the strength of ten

Because my heart is pure."

And his hands are as clean as his heart. Hardly anything is too much to expect on the physical side from a man who has the energy required to withstand, as he withstood, a forty-eight-day campaign, each day except Sunday seeing him on the platform nearly nine solid hours, and with only one decent meal and two hurried "bites" all through a day like that. And his modesty is as marked as his sincerity or his energy. Constantly throughout his autobiography he gives all the credit for this or that reform to some one else, whom the reader is bound to feel took a comparatively secondary place in the fight. Moreover, he has always kept himself to the background, refusing to take up the time of the people, which should be devoted, he felt, to large public issues, by defending himself from the myriad personal attacks to which his whole career has been subjected. That La Follette is as strong on the constructive as on the destructive side is demonstrated by his remarkable program of reform while Governor of his state. And that his ambition to try those needed reforms in the wider national sphere will be eventually satisfied is the confident hope of increasing numbers on both sides of the boundary.

First Doctor: "I hear your practice is becoming very small."

Second Doctor: "Yes; I am getting out of patients."

"So your airship was wrecked in the blizzard. I thought you considered it perfect?"

"The ship was perfect," replied the inventor, stiffly. "The air was at fault."



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I'll refund every cent you paid for Kill-Em-Quick. A 75c box will kill 2,000 gophers. A \$1.25 box will kill 4,000. Each gopher costs you 10c in grain you don't get. There are 2,000 gophers in an 80 acre field. Figure it up yourself and make up your mind to get right after them. Don't let them steal hard-earned dollars from you. Kill them quickly, cheap and sure with

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NEW ASSOCIATIONS

The following new associations have been formed since the 28th of February. The figures signify the number of the organization district the association is in, and the name of the secretary is also given:

- 11 Battle Vale . . . J. W. Freeston
- 2 Byrne Harry McAlpine
- 4 Colfax H. E. Meyer, Esq., Box 213, Francis
- 9 Cana Donald Ross, McDougall P.O.
- 13 Cando C. C. Forshan, Crane Creek P.O.
- 14 Edgehill Noble Tait, Parkbeg
- 11 Etonia D. G. Langley, Maymont P.O.
- 14 Edam A. W. Windo
- 15 Ethmuir G. S. Walker
- 14 Ernfold Sidney F. Cosser
- 10 Elfros Orm Kristinson
- 4 Froude J. P. Gordon
- 14 Gorkendon George R. Abbey
- 10 Holar Birch Creek F. W. Stittle
- 10 Haglof Sam Nelson
- 11 Harlan C. R. Walker
- 4 Kronan Wm. M. McCall
- 11 Keatly Wallace P. Graham
- 3 Lampman G. E. Noggle
- 10 Langenburg Paul Mitschke
- 10 Ladstock W. E. Williamson
- 13 Long Valley R. L. Smith, Macklin P.O.
- 10 Leslie Fred W. Barnett
- 14 Lafleck C. W. Wilson
- 2 Lewvan C. C. Downs
- 13 Mosten J. C. Johnson, Dinsmore P.O.
- 10 Marchwell Otto Nelson
- 13 Macklin Joseph Herscheider
- 11 Margo Charles De Gallier
- 11 Mount Hope Walter Sidebottom, Forest Hall P.O.
- 14 Mazenoid James Lindsay
- 11 Nolin W. G. Walker, North Battleford
- 5 Odessa Jacob Hoffman
- 2 Parry H. Y. Day
- 14 Palmer H. North
- 1 Riverside No. 2 Nathaniel Accorn
- Starthoaks C. A. Handfield
- 11A St. Helens Mr. Scott, Blucher
- 10 Skalholt S. Stevenson, Leslie P.O.
- 11A St. Dennis A. R. Racicot
- 14 Spring Valley Floyd Je Pevias, Chaplin P.O.
- 10 Sheho E. O. Johnston
- 2 Thorndyke Bernard McKay, Ogema P.O.
- 14 Uren John S. Reid
- 11 Wood River R. W. Hanham, Alhambra

At our last meeting the following resolution was passed:

"That this Association is strongly against the attitude expressed by Mr. Tregillus and Mr. Langley at the Grain Growers' Convention in favor of Secession." I would like to have a letter from you on this subject to place before the members, as the people here are very interested in this matter. I am still waiting for a reply to my letter asking if you could draw up a syllabus of subjects for discussion at the monthly meetings of the various branch associations.

A. BLOOMFIELD BARRATT,
Sec. Northminster G.G.A.

A. B. Barratt, Esq.,
Northminster.

Yours of the 15th. inst to hand containing a resolution from your association regarding the Secession movement, and statements said to have been made by Mr. Tregillus, of Calgary, and Mr. Langley, of Maymont, at the Grain Growers' Convention in favor of Secession. In reply to this I must say that in so far as Mr. Langley is concerned I am not aware that he ever expressed himself in favor of such a proposition, or anything tending to disturb the integrity of either the Canadian Federation or the unity of the Empire. Neither did I personally hear one word of this at our Convention. If I had I should certainly have made an attempt to give an expression of my own aversion to such an idea. I can assure you that if such a proposition was

entertained by our Convention or could find expression in a resolution I would at once sever my connection with the organization. To my mind it is too ridiculous to consider for a moment and if within the realm of possibility, we would be cowardly in the extreme. There is a world's work. There is that which is best for humanity. Great Britain has ever stood for this. There is no place in the wide world where suffering humanity is better protected than beneath the fluttering folds of the old Union Jack. No greater necessity today than for a strong outstanding factor for maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. No greater calamity could befall the human race today, and no greater calamity could befall the Canadian people than to be separated from Great Britain, and thus separated and prevented from taking part in leading the Anglo-Saxon race in giving to humanity all that is best in our civilization. The sanctity of our home life, reverence for law and order, universality of all the individual freedom compatible with the same freedom for all, sufficient free education to make all that is best in our religious ideals available to all living. Looking at the great work our race is called to perform for humanity, this Secession talk, in my humble opinion, is rank, selfish ignorance, only equalled by its egotistic arrogance.

I would ask you to read over carefully "The Association and Its Work" for topics.

F. W. G.

At a meeting of the Harlan Farmers' Association held April 24, it was unanimously decided to become a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The present name of the Association will be retained as will also the present officers, which are as follows: President, W. S. Gibbs; Vice President, J. Shore; Committee: G. A. Gardiner, A. W. Lewis, J. H. Hill. Treasurer E. W. Stephenson; Secretary, C. R. Walker. The Treasurer is collecting the 50c. from each member and this will be forwarded to you at the earliest convenience.

C. R. WALKER,
Sec. Harlan G. G. A.

C. R. Walker, Esq.,

Yours of the 25th. inst to hand. We are glad to receive your notification that you are affiliating with the farmers' movement, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This is the biggest aggregation of men today in Western Canada. Their combined property holdings involves the largest aggregation of capital, the largest aggregation of annual products, and on their shoulders rests a larger per capita amount of responsibility in connection with the administration of affairs in this country. Saskatchewan farmers pay the largest percentage of taxes incidental to our system of taxation, and on them depends, in a larger manner than on the men in any other province in the Dominion, the sacred honor of guarding the integrity of the Canadian Dominion and the great Empire, which owes allegiance to the fluttering folds of the old Union Jack. We are glad to welcome you and shall await your further communication.

F. W. G.

The Rutland branch has had a splendid run of meetings throughout the winter, combining education with entertainment. Various papers were given by members. Our president, Mr. B. R. Pratt, gave us two very good ones, namely, "The Just Burden on the Land," and "The Unjust Burden on the Land." Mr. L. M. Chambers gave us one on "Should the Farmers Boycott Canadian Manufacturers." Mr. A. McLean a paper on "Spring Cultivation," Mr. O. H. Brown on "Horticulture," Mr. T. M. Ricketts on "Weeds," Mr. T. O. Gwartney on "Alfalfa," Mr. R. T. Ricketts on "Co-operation," and Messrs. C. Oliver and J. A. Krigg debated on the relative merits of "Light and Heavy Soils." We also had three papers by members of the Senlac branch with whom we have exchanged speakers this winter. Mr. Reid gave us

a very instructive and interesting talk with illustrations on a "Comparison of the different depths of sowing wheat, oats, and barley." Mr. Holgate gave us a paper on "Cheap Powers on the Farm," and Mrs. Edmunds one on "Breadmaking." We have also had readings and recitations by some of the ladies who are not behind in taking an interest in our meetings, instrumental music, songs and also a few recitations by the children, have all helped to make the meetings popular. We also had a general discussion on "Direct Legislation," and have since distributed fifty copies of the pamphlet on the same. We are hoping to start a Co-operative Elevator here this year, and have been working for two or three objects of purely local importance, and altogether I don't think we have been as much asleep as we may have appeared to be.

R. T. RICKETTS,
Sec'y Rutland G.G.A.

R. T. Ricketts:—

We herewith enclose receipt for \$10 membership fees as per yours of the 28th ult. I must say I was really pleased to read your letter setting out the splendid series of meetings you had held during the winter and discussions on questions you had taken up. You can imagine what 600 branches throughout the province of Saskatchewan in the rural districts would mean to the men, women and children on the prairie, working on the lines set forth in your letter, with a chain of regular interchange of ideas and ideals, the cementing and welding together of all to a common idea and purpose. The effect of all this on our Western citizenship cannot possibly be overestimated, while all the time through it all we are bettering our financial and economic relationship with each other and the different classes with which we have to deal. Go ahead, Rutland, exchange with Unity, Adanae, Phippen, Evesham, Macklin, Yonkers and Senlac. Do not rest short of the highest and best citizenship in the rural municipalities all around you.

F. W. G.

Enclosed please find list of names and money order for \$15.00. This is not a bad start for Carmichael district. The farmers here are taking hold of the association well. We are busy getting subscriptions for an elevator. After seeding we are going to follow closely the objects of the Grain Growers' association, that is business, social and mutual advancement. Our officers are as follows: President, Pat. Malloney; vice-president, A. C. Murdock; secretary-treasurer, Phil Brenton; executive committee, chairman, Thomas Trostem; second executive, Edward Cook; third, George Magee.

The membership roll is as follows: Phil Brenton, A. C. Murdock, Pat. Malloney, Edward Cook, Lincoln Mace, George Davis, Theodore Trostem, A. F. Butler, F. D. Magee, H. P. Magee, Chas. McMillan, V. Mace, A. J. Gilman, Herman Jansen, John Stoler, W. J. Barry, T. Butler, Wm. O. Moore, A. C. Butler, W. R. Dilworth, Hans Jansen, George E. Magee, D. J. Barry, Alf. Kirby, Chris Larson, John Kirby, Jacob Schneider, John W. Miles, Charles Willett, Ben Valery.

Phil Brenton:—Yours of May 2 containing list of members and notice of formation of the G.G.A. at Carmichael to hand. We herewith enclose our receipt for the \$15.00 membership fees, for which we thank you very much.

We note your declaration that your members pledge themselves to support the aims of the Grain Growers' association in all matters that the Central body may require your support, and that you are determined to follow out the mutual improvement idea in business, social and educational matters. That is splendid. I am sure if your members are all possessed with that idea and work together for that purpose as you have set forth, your local association will be of untold benefit to your immediate vicinity, to

the individual members at your point and you will be a source of strength to the organization as a whole which has now close on 600 associations such as yours, working in every part of the province. We have much pleasure in welcoming you as the Carmichael branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. You are in organization District No. 14; chairman, Thomas Conlon, Moose Jaw P. O.

F. W. G.

A meeting was called at Darling's Hall, Sheho, for the purpose of organizing a Grain Growers' association in this district. E. O. Johnson was chosen chairman, and introduced the speaker, Mr. Ira O'Dill, of Foam Lake, who spoke of the objects of the Grain Growers' association, what it had accomplished and the measures it was striving for now. He also pointed out the benefits to be derived from the association, both local and provincial. The speaker offered helpful suggestions and good advice to a new branch and new officers. There were about seventy in attendance who listened with keen interest. Twenty-two charter members were enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, R. J. McWatts; vice-president, D. A. Finley; secretary-treasurer, E. O. Johnson; directors, A. Logan, L. E. Gifford, S. Hiltz, S. Wunder, A. L. Wodahl, H. House, C. R. Prouse, John Petudley, J. Pendlebury, George Kuproskie and James Laird.

E. O. JOHNSON,
Sec'y Sheho G.G.A.

The Daybreak branch of the G.G.A. held their meeting on Saturday, April 13. Among other business that was transacted we passed a resolution showing our appreciation of the work that was done at Ottawa by the representatives of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta re the car distribution clause in the Grain Act and congratulate them on their great success, as we think as farmers that it will benefit us all.

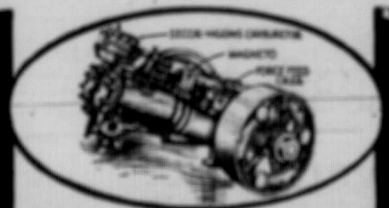
HUGH ROBERTS,
Sec'y Daybreak G.G.A.

Enclosed find \$7.50 for fifteen members. We finished our organization April 16 at the meeting of Mr. Hawkes, who was here organizing an elevator company. We have fifteen associate and one life member. We had a splendid meeting. The school house was packed with men, women and children and all had a very enjoyable evening. Our president, Mr. J. Beattie, was elected chairman. We had recitations, songs and instrumental music. Mr. Hawkes favored us with a couple of songs which were much appreciated. We will need some hints from you occasionally as we are new at this business.

D. B. ENGLISH,
Sec'y Gray G.G.A.

Please find enclosed the sum of \$5.50, being membership fees for 1912. They are coming in slowly. I think we need an evangelist in this district. I will call a meeting and discuss the picnic proposition as soon as I am likely to find the members a little less busy. I think the picnic idea is good and hope it will be a success.

A. H. JOHNSTON,
Sec'y Scottville G.G.A.



The Big Heart of the **OIL PULL**

When you're behind with your breaking it gives you confidence to know that you have the big 2-cylinder, 19-in. bore by 12-in. stroke engine to finish the job on time.

And it will do all you hope for and more. This tireless motor is one of the strongest reasons for its popularity in Canada. The short plowing season is the tough problem of the Canadian Farmer. Any tractor that "makes good" must have power to plow fast and deep. That's what this huge engine does—and stands up to work 24 hours a day when necessary. Dependable. No breakdowns when a breakdown may lose you the season's crop.

The uses safe kerosene—is simple in construction—strong—it stands easily strains that would lay up other tractors for repairs.

Rumely service assures the very best work from your tractor at all times. We can put you in touch with experienced tractor operators when needed. Remember the will be the Grand Prize for wheat at the Dry-Farming Exposition at Lethbridge, Alberta next October.

Write a postal at once for the complete Rumely catalog. "Tilling and Tilling the Soil"—filled with tractor facts you'll be interested in. Address

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO.,
5754 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



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If not, your family are unprotected

NO LAWYER IS NECESSARY

For thirty-five cents you can make your will and be absolutely assured that it is perfectly legal in every respect, and that it cannot be broken by anyone, no matter how hard he may try.

Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The Courts are full of will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a Will, and people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

LIFE IS VERY UNCERTAIN

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of receiving all that you wish them to have, instead of paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35 cents for a Bax Legal Will Form, which also includes a specimen Will for your guidance. Fill it out according to simple instructions and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

Why not get one today! For sale by all druggists and the Bax Will Form Co., 280 College Street, Toronto.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Public Press Limited will be held Tuesday, June 18th, 1912, in the Offices of the Company, 275 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg

NOTICE

In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time.

G. G. G.

QUESTION DRAWER

Questions on all matters affecting the interests of Western farmers will be answered in this column, provided they are of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in would take a large amount of space and occupy a great portion of the time of The Guide staff. Enquirers should write on one side of the paper only and must give their full name, not necessarily for publication.

SHADE TREES

Ques.—Could you give me any information where I could get some stickings for planting of the so called White Willows? I have not seen such around here. We had very frequently such plantations around the houses in the States and they were in great demand because of their rapid growth.—K. Kjosvick, Olds, Alta.

Ans.—You can no doubt obtain cuttings of these trees from some of the nurserymen who advertise in The Guide. The Superintendent of the Dominion Forestry station at Indian Head, Sask., might also help you.

ANALYSIS OF WATER

Ques.—Where can I send a sample of my well water to have it analysed?

Ans.—Dr. Gordon Bell, Provincial Analyst, Medical College, Winnipeg.

CATTLE BRANDS

Ques.—Could you please tell me where I could obtain a brand or mark for the purpose of branding cattle and where I could get it registered?—G.F.S., Bowman River, Man.

Ans.—If you apply to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, they will send you all information necessary for obtaining and registering a brand.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Ques. 1.—Is it necessary for a homesteader to erect a \$300 house on homestead filed in April, 1910?

Ques. 2.—What official is it necessary to make application to for naturalization papers of Canadian Citizenship?—A Subscriber.

Ans. 1.—Yes. The regulation came into force Feb. 1, 1909. (2) A commissioner for oaths or notary public.

A PROTESTED NOTE

Ques. 1.—If A trades C B's note and indorses it on the back and C does not protest the note till four months after due date, can C hold A good?

Ques. 2.—When should a note be protested?—Old Subscriber.

Ans. 1.—No. (2) On due date.

A LINE FENCE

Ques.—I fenced my place with round tamarac posts and two strands barbed wire, and have kept same in good repair for three years, having no neighbors. Now the man who has taken east quarter of me, and is fencing up to my fence, refuses to pay for share of the fence on the line and says I must take up fence and he will build his own.

Ques. 1.—Can I make him take it, or will I have to take it up. If not, what is the usual price for him to pay for his share and (2) how can I collect it as he says he will not pay?

Ans.—As soon as your neighbor encloses his land by joining his fence to the line fence which you have erected, he must pay you one half its value, to be determined by arbitration if not otherwise agreed upon. The method of arbitration is laid down in the Boundary Lines act, which is too long to be given here.

STRAYED HORSES

Ques.—A has a farm, stock and implements rented from B, who agrees to pay A for caring for and feeding any stock B wishes to put on the farm. Five horses stray away, (1) can B make A pay for said horses if they are not found?

(2) Can B hold back money for rest of horses' care and feed until strayed horses are found?

(3) Can B make A pay for any loss arising from losing the sale of said horses?

(4) Can B make A pay damages to recover strayed horses in case they are impounded?—A Subscriber.

Ans. 1.—Yes, if A is guilty of negligence in allowing horses to get away. Otherwise, no. (2) Yes, if A is liable. (3) No. (4) Yes, if A is liable.

INCORRECT SURVEY

Ques.—I own the S½ of Sec. 34-25-30, west of 1st Meridian. The half mile mound, instead of being in line with the corner mounds on the south side of my place, is about 100 ft. too far south, the road has also been plowed according to this mound and fences built with the mound. I want to put up a good fence this summer. If I build it where the old one is could I be forced to move it, should a settler move on the adjoining land which is at present in the raw state, or is the land mine?—F. Furtney, Calder, Sask.

Ans.—You would have to move the fence; the land clearly is not yours. You had better write to the Survey Branch, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, about the matter and have a survey before building your fence.

Your Customers Know

Benson's Prepared Corn Crown Brand Corn Syrup

They know that these are the purest and most wholesome Corn Starch products obtainable and indispensable to the housewife. You can sell Benson's Prepared Corn and Crown Brand Corn Syrup to every woman who enters your store.

Don't Forget To See Our Exhibit In The
MADE IN CANADA EXHIBITION TRAIN
Which Passes Through Your Town This Month

*It will prove Interesting and Instructive
and show you how to Increase your Sales*

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

TIMOTHY

AT LOWEST PRICES

Eaton's best—and Eaton's best is the best that can be procured. A splendid high grade Seed, which more than complies with the stringent Government tests. Send us your order at once—we supply the bags free. Our price is the very lowest possible.

100-lb. Bag (Bags Free) \$18.50

BINDER TWINE

Be wise. Order your supply of Binder Twine now. There were many disappointed farmers last year, who ordered too late. You run no risk ordering now. Should your crop fail for any reason we will take the twine back, refund your money and pay all charges.

Diamond E Golden Manilla Binder Twine, 550 feet to the pound, every foot guaranteed to be fully up to standard, delivered C.O.D., all charges paid to any station in:

MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.
8 ¹ / ₄ ^C	8 ¹ / ₂ ^C	8 ³ / ₄ ^C
PER POUND		

Grain Growers will do well to club orders, and send for a carload. You get ½c per pound reduction by ordering this quantity, and we only ask \$100.00 deposit on the carload, with the balance payable C.O.D. Order now.

For shipment to points with no agent, cash should be sent with order.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



REASONS

Which Have Convinced an Army of Stove Buyers

Eaton Stoves are made specially for our Western customers to meet Western needs and to burn fuels common to this Western country. No matter where you live, or what your circumstances, we can supply a stove that is guaranteed to satisfy.

EATON STOVES ARE RELIABLE

For years we have been selling stoves by mail. In every part of the country they can be found giving perfect satisfaction. They are made to stand hard wear and usage, although, should a repair be necessary, a duplicate of the damaged part may be secured here.

WE KEEP TWO LARGE FOUNDRIES BUSY

Our stove business is done on a quantity basis. We take the entire twelve months' output of two large foundries. We sell every stove for cash. We have no heavy selling expenses to add to the foundry price and consequently our cost of doing business is small. In buying an Eaton Stove you pay the least possible amount over the actual foundry cost and get the greatest possible stove value as a result.

OUR "MATCHLESS" STOVE

Is one of the most popular values in our catalogue. It is a splendid baker and cooker. The oven gets hot quickly, yet kitchen does not get overheated. The illustration in this advertisement shows our six-hole Matchless Range with reservoir, warming closet and oven thermometer. Full particulars found in catalogue.

Price 45 M 30 - \$35.50

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Our British Letter

Continued from Page 11

Corporation is one of the public bodies that most heartily support this movement. I am glad to hear that recently the Town Council unanimously resolved to petition Parliament in favor of rating land values for local purposes.

Good progress is being made with the valuation of all properties here. Mr. Masterman (Financial Secretary of the Treasury) says it is paying for itself again and again by ascertaining the value for estate duties, though at present the actual yield by way of land tax is comparatively small. The schedules give the gross value, then the value of buildings erected and other improvements effected, and lastly the difference, being the site value. At present I have only seen a few returns for cottages with small gardens attached in a rural district. In these cases the site value is about one-sixth of the whole. I do not hear any complaints that the value has been overestimated, and people are saying that Mr. Lloyd George is "a deep one." Owners, to use an expression which of course must not be applied personally, find themselves "between the devil and the deep sea," for if they succeed in getting the valuation reduced they may save a little in the shape of land tax, but if and when the property is sold, they may have to pay considerably more by way of the 20 per cent. tax on the unearned increment. No wonder big landlords cry out against the chancellor.

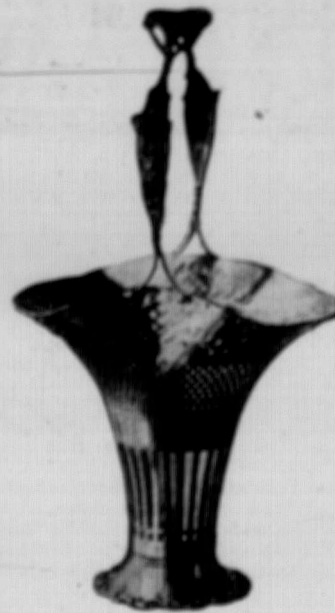
Joseph Fels' Venture

A few years back Mr. Joseph Fels purchased an estate of about 700 acres, which he let out in small holdings of 5 or 6 acres each with house and buildings attached. The cost in all amounted to nearly 50,000 pounds. He has just reluctantly decided to abandon the experiment as it has not been a commercial success, though by no means a complete failure. The small holders now in possession will have the opportunity of purchasing their holdings, and the rest of the property will be sold privately or by auction. Mr. Fels says a number of causes have contributed to this disappointing result; but the chief one is the present state of the land laws of England, and the fact that so much of the land is monopolized by a few big owners. He used the following words among others to a Daily News interviewer: "Not being a farmer I cannot say under present conditions how commercial success could be obtained. But I do know that if the present taxation upon labor, machinery and buildings were lifted, as it will be, and placed upon land values, where it belongs, monopolists and other idle persons such as myself would not be looking round to play the philanthropic game, the benevolent wheeze or the charity act to benefit the poor, but would be getting off their backs, and these people would be teaching themselves agriculture and other pursuits, unaided by our alleged superior wisdom."

How They Got the Land

Considerable light has just been thrown on the way some rich landowners acquired their estates. Speaking on the Welsh Church bill Mr. Lloyd George said no one condemned the alleged "pilgrimage and spoliation" of the bill more than the descendants of those laymen who had been endowed with the spoils of the old abbeys and monasteries. Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Hugh Cecil strongly resented this and accused Mr. George of always being wrong in his history, and Lord Hugh declared that his family had never received church lands. Historian after historian is, however, being quoted to show that his great ancestor, Lord Burghley, built up the estate of the house of Cecil out of church lands and the plunder of the monasteries. Now Lord Hugh says that he personally does not own any such land, but if he did he should enjoy it without scruple as long possession is a perfectly good title in morals and in law. Perhaps we shall not hear quite so much though about "sacrilege" from the opponents of the bill.

W. W.



A Fine Silver-Plated Flower Basket With Glass Lining

Is one of the many attractive Wedding Gift Articles shown in our 1912 Catalogue.

It is of the heaviest quality Silver Plate on a Hard Metal Base, and is just as graceful and pretty as the illustration shows. Order by Number 16018 at

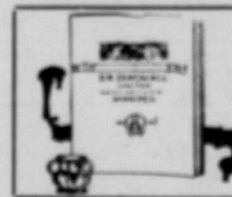
\$10.00

D. R. DINGWALL

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WINNIPEG



Kindly send me by return mail a copy of your 1912 Catalogue, Post Paid and Free of Charge.

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STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

gives the best lubrication possible, alike in kerosene, gasoline and gas engines. Keeps its body at high temperatures. Equally good for external bearings.

MICA AXLE GREASE

saves power and fuel in your tractors. The best known, most liked axle grease made. Never rubs off. Never gums.

Silver Star Engine Kerosene Oil ENGINE GASOLINE

Granite Harvester Oil—The short cut oil; specially prepared for use on reapers, binders and threshers. Greatly reduces friction and wear. Body not affected by moisture or change of climate.

Capitol Cylinder Oil—The very best oil for steam plants on the farm. Lasts longer and gets more power from the engine, with less wear, than any cheap substitutes; costs less in the end.

Atlantic Red Engine Oil—Strongly recommended for slow and medium speed engines and machinery. Eases the bearings and lightens the load.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream—
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream.

THE PRAYER

I would not pray, dear God, to do
Great things, but I would ask
The strength to bear till life is through
Each burden and each task.
I would not crave the laurel wreath,
But, oh, on bended knee,
I'd beg I might not sink beneath
The crosses sent to me.

I would not pray, dear God, to claim
The martyr's golden crown,
But just to dare the little flame
And speak to Thy renown.
And when the journey's end has come
I'd only ask to be
One of Thy children, gathered home,
Content to rest with Thee.
—L. M. Thornton.

SUFFRAGE A CURE-ALL

By Marie Jenney Howe

Suffrage work cures invalidism.

It saves doctor's bills.

It is good for the circulation of the blood.

It gives us an opportunity to be used by a purpose bigger than ourselves, and this is every woman's deepest need.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

The importance of Woman's Suffrage lies deeper than any special program of reform, or the platform of any political party. It appeals upon the theoretic side to those fundamental principles of popular government which underlie our constitution—the principles of rule by the majority. There is no majority with a right to rule until after a single vote is the property of every citizen; that is, men and women alike. Now, I want to specify just what the great values of political citizenship are, and especially its values to Winnipeg. First—Citizenship is a stimulus; it will tend to wake women up, and that is the first essential. People say the fact that women are not awake and active in their own behalf is the reason for withholding it; but they are just wrong. Citizenship is and would be the stimulus; they need a stimulus or imposition that will arouse them. With no exception throughout the history of the Woman's Suffrage movement in America after the women got citizenship, or the power to vote, they value it, they have used it, and they will not relinquish it, and this is because with the using of it they begin to acquire that knowledge which makes it valuable. They learn the game. That is the second great value of citizenship to women; it gives them a stimulus and then it gives them knowledge-by-experience; it teaches them how to act intelligently in their own behalf. People say the fact that women as a class do not already possess the knowledge which pertains to citizens is a reason for not making them citizens, and here again they are wrong. Women as a class have not the knowledge which pertains to citizens, and they never will have under the sun until after they are citizens. You might just as well say that any man could go and be an engine-driver, without being taught or having any special knowledge of an engine, for no special kind of knowledge ever arose in any group of individuals until after the activity to which that knowledge relates was open to them. The woman who does not want citizenship, does not know enough to want it, and the reason they do not know enough is that they have not the kind of knowledge that citizenship begets; therefore, the more they do not want it, the more they need it; the more you ought to want it for them. There is a third value of citizenship: the power which it gives of accomplishing things through legislation and government. This is a reason, and for the workers, a rapidly growing reason; but the power to promote legislation is not the main article in the original or basic reason for popular government; neither are stimulus and education the original and basic reasons. The original reason, the great meaning of democracy in politics is that it guarantees to every citizen a certain elementary standing in his community. It gives him

a little bit of the personal sacredness of a sovereign; it certifies to him that his needs and wishes shall be of some consequence to the society he dwells in and serves. In this lies the historic origin and still the radical significance of democracy in politics. It is high time that a general campaign for the education of women, not only in the larger cities, but in the smaller towns as well was under way. We should have in Winnipeg a Woman's Suffrage headquarters at least, which would be composed of a confederation of the women's clubs and societies in favor of the Woman's Suffrage. In the education campaign our aim would be to reach and rouse the women as well as men. Our chief obstacle at present is the indifference, or perhaps I should say, the lack of proper organization. The progress of Woman's Suffrage has been very clearly defined during the last six months, as the Trades and Labor council stated that they were in favor of the universal adult suffrage, which of course, includes "Woman's Suffrage." They go further, and demand equal pay for equal work. The Western Federation of Miners for Canada at its fifteenth annual convention introduced woman's suffrage without a dissenting voice.

At the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention held in Brandon January 24th. and 25th., the following resolution was passed: "Therefore, be it resolved that this association is in favor of votes for women on equal terms with men." The United Farmers of Alberta in their annual convention held in January, 1912, at Edmonton, also passed the following resolution: "Whereas the women in the rural communities in Alberta are sharing equally with the men the burden of the struggle for better conditions and equal rights, we therefore believe that under the law, our women should enjoy equal privileges with men. Further be it resolved, that we believe that the wives and daughters of our farmers are organizing locally and provincially along the lines of the main organization for the improvement of rural conditions, intellectually and socially, and we would urge all our members to assist in every way the development of such an organization."

At a meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba held in Winnipeg, March 6th., 1912, with a delegation of about two hundred people representing a membership of about 35,000, the Rev. Mr. Runions in his reply to an address of welcome spoke clearly and unmistakably upon the question of Woman's Suffrage, and was received with unanimous applause. Therefore we can conclude that the majority of the Province are in favor of Woman's Suffrage.

Now the point comes that nothing very much in the way of real progress can be made until Suffrage Headquarters has been established.

The Icelandic Women have a number of very strong societies for Woman's Suffrage. The W.C.T.U. has also a branch of suffrage in each society. The University Woman's Club is also in favor of Woman's Suffrage. The Political Equality league held its first open session on the 14th. and the hall of the Industrial Bureau was packed with men and women to hear the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon and Mrs. Nellie McClung speak in favor of Woman's Suffrage. Their meetings will be held each month and we cannot but wish them every success in the cause of Woman's Freedom.

MONTREAL WOMEN PRAISED

Montreal has lately won a victory for good government by electing the reform candidate for controller. In that city widows and single women have municipal suffrage, and the Montreal papers give them credit for taking a large share in bringing about the result. It is said that the women voted in about twice as large a proportion as the men. Mr. Godfrey, who was elected, stands for clean streets and clean politics.

Weary William: "You condemn us tramps, but there's one thing we must get credit for."

Mrs. Stingey: "What's that?"

Weary William: "You don't hear us indulgin' in labor disputes."

THE WAY OF THE CROSS (For the Quiet Hour) THE GREATER WORKS Continued from Last week

What is this believing that is required in order to do the greater works? It is a combination of all the positive constructive faculties of heart and mind; it begins in the acceptance, as possible, of all the things which Jesus Christ did, whether one has come to that acceptance through a child-like faith, a satisfied scientific reasoning, or an intuitive understanding of the ways and workings of the Spirit with man. But the true believing does not stop there, but goes on getting knowledge and putting into practice that which has been received until there begins to take place literally what is described as "believing into Me," or "having the same mind that was in Christ Jesus," (Phil. 2:5). This means, having the same wisdom, able to think God's thoughts and power to exercise the same mastery.

One of the works that Jesus did, healing individuals, many of us have been doing for years, increasing in power and efficiency as we continue in and live truth we have received, hardly an instance in the brief history of the New Testament but has been paralleled by modern Christ-healers. What greater work can be done than healing a man born blind? Shall we not, by the God-power within, heal those deformed, without limbs, minus certain organs, idiots and Calibans? Is the arm of the Lord shortened that He cannot save?

Once Jesus healed ten lepers with one command. Cannot the same power work through us to break up an epidemic and stay a plague? There is record in an epidemic of la grippe. "Who

hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" (Isa. 53:1).

Jesus prevented people from dying; this has been equalled in the experience of almost every modern healer who has continued any length of time in the divine work. They have called back the dying whom physicians have given up, when the last signs have come and hope had fled. Also the dead have been raised by inspired devotees, with no more effort than speaking the Word as in ordinary healing. "But has anyone raised one who has been four days dead?" you may ask. The reports are not all in—because I have not heard of any, nor you, is no sign but there may be numbers who have equalled this work of the Master.

If one can be brought back who has been sepulchred four days and the "silver cord has been loosed," would it not be a greater work to bring one back who had been dead as many months or years, and longer? May not the days of the final resurrection be ushered in by an orderly procedure as now, with sanitary ways and means, they clean up a malarial district and banish certain disease tendencies? Already thoughts are working in the minds of philanthropic and scientific doctors that resuscitation is possible in many cases where no effort has been made heretofore, just as with the drowned there has been restoration to life after persistent treatment of many—sometimes forty—hours. The true thoughts that work secretly in the spiritually-minded break forth in the mentalities of others as discoveries and inventions, and surprises lie ahead of us because of these imaginations that we allow free course through our beings.

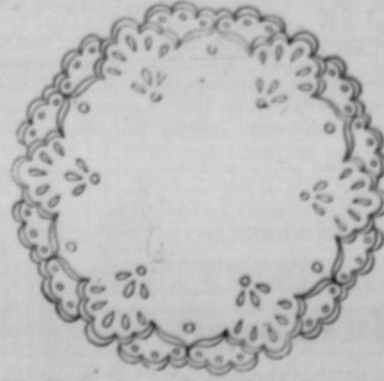
Jesus fed thousands through knowing a law whereby he could multiply a few loaves and fishes. He knew that nations would be healed of famines in the same way that He was feeding the fainting multitude. Like a modern saint in England who has been known to feed a number of unexpected guests to their perfect satisfaction with a small quantity of rice, the good missionary who suffers so at the sight of the misery and dying of the natives in famine smitten districts, could, by the Christ-law of blessing and thanks increase their small store so as to deliver the starving victims.

Jesus commanded the winds and the waves so that the storm ceased and the sea stood still at his word. May it not be for us to stay the cyclone, to arrest the earthquake? According to the first chapter of Genesis, God made an edict appointing man to rule over all the earth. Who is taking his throne? Because one man has done so, all men can do likewise. He who sits on His throne in the heavens has said: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne." (Rev. 3:21.) All quietly is this faith extending itself, not fanatically nor without understanding. The wise do these things, but in a way not "to be seen of men"; as the Holy Spirit works, so they minister, impersonally. The fair day that has come so timely and with such a relief to the distressed may be traceable to some lowly instrument of the Holy Spirit who uses a plentiful and substantial faith stored up, to bless the nations in due season. It is good for us to meditate upon these greater works and hold ourselves ever in readiness to let our heavenly Father work His will, which is ever for the good of the whole, through us for the salvation of much people.—Annie Rix Millitz, in "The Master Mind."

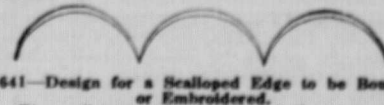
Mrs. Jenkins—"Mrs. Smith, we shall be neighbors now. I have bought a house next you, with a water frontage."
Mrs. Smith—"So glad! I hope you will drop in some time."

PATTERNS

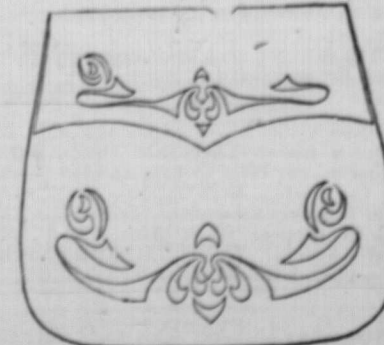
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615—Design for an Embroidered Center Cloth Twenty-Two Inches in Diameter. The design can be obtained for doilies nine inches in diameter (619) and six inches in diameter (617).



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NEAREST APPROXIMATE TO SUNLIGHT.

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Something for the Ladies

A UNIQUE SUGGESTION

How would you like to earn some Pin Money?

Are you interested in Woman's Suffrage, Homesteads for Women and the leading questions of the day?

Have you a desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community?

It is the women on the farm who influence most largely the character of the rising generation. Efficiency, irrespective of sex, is the watchword nowadays.

Wouldn't you like to lend a hand to let us have the best for women, for the good of all?

If you are interested and desire pleasing employment without interfering with your everyday duties, write to:—

**THE PIN MONEY BUREAU,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

We will show you how to obtain these reforms and pay you well for your work. **DO NOT DELAY—WRITE TODAY.**

WHAT WE OWE TO INSECTS

Shellac

Cochineal's first cousin, the little lac, dwells in far-away India.

The first thing that the lac bug does after he comes into the world is to pierce a number of holes in the butea or the corton tree on which he finds himself. Out of these punctures oozes a resinous gum, on which the tiny insects feast. A portion of the gum hardens round them, forming a sort of living tomb, immuring them as the nuns of old were walled up in their living sepulchres. Here the imprisoned lacs lay their eggs, and after a time die. Before long the branches are covered with myriads of blood-red atoms, piercing the twigs for a new supply of gum.

Generation after generation is born, lives, and dies, on the same branches, till by and by the twigs are incased in thick shells or coats of the hardened resin—

shellac. The natives gather the twigs and also the resin that is always found under such trees. The shellac is purified in hot water and over charcoal fires.

Great Britain imports large quantities of lac. Her soldiers' scarlet coats are dyed with it.

Shellac is used largely in the manufacture of varnishes, as it gives a fine, hard coating, which takes a high polish. Sealing-wax is made from it, and it is also used in japanning.

In China there are wonderful works of art covered with coats of shellac marvelously moulded with strange patterns of intricate design. Some of these objects are very ancient and of fabulous prices.

So we see what a debt of gratitude the world owes to that humble little fellow *Coccus lacca*.—Margaret W. Leighton.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Flavoring an Apple Tart

Sprinkle the fruit with lemon-juice after the crust is filled, and cover it with tiny bits of butter. Then add sugar and nutmeg, or cinnamon.

Boiled Puddings

When making roly-poly or other similar pudding, wrap it first in a piece of greased paper before tying it up in a cloth. Not only will the pudding turn out whole, but less time and trouble is needed to wash the cloth.

Your New Rug

Directly a rug is bought, bind it on the under edge with stout holland or furniture webbing. The expense of this is trifling, and the rug will wear twice as long if so treated.

Lemon "Wrinkle"

Heat a lemon in the oven thoroughly before squeezing it and you will obtain double the amount of juice it would give cold.

A Useful Hint

Mutton fat will not get hard and suety, as it usually does, if directly the fat is poured from the baking-tin, the basin containing it is put at the back of the stove, covered over, and allowed to remain there until the stove itself cools.

Cold Meat Roly-Poly Pudding

Ingredients: Half a pound of flour, three ounces of suet, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, one pound of cold meat, one small onion, four tablespoonfuls of gravy, and a little salt and pepper. Mince the cold meat and onion, season them to taste with pepper and salt, add the gravy, and mix all together. Suet Crust.—Shred and mince the suet, mix it with flour, salt and baking-powder, add enough cold water to make a stiff dough, roll the pastry out thin. Spread the meat on it thickly, wet the edges, roll it up, and pinch the edges well together. Put the pudding in a cloth, and place it in a pan of boiling water, and let it boil for one hour and a half. Serve it with gravy.

American Shortcake

Ingredients: One pound of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two cups of sweet milk, and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Mix all well, roll out the paste, cut in into small round cakes, and bake them quickly. Split and butter them, and serve them very hot.

Cherry Cake

Ingredients: Half a pound of castor sugar, half a pound of butter, ten ounces of flour, three eggs, half a teacupful of milk, six ounces of dried cherries, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, drop the eggs in one at a time, and beat the mixture well. Add the milk, cut the cherries in half, stir in the flour (without any more beating), then add the cherries, and lastly the baking-powder. Turn the mixture into a cake-tin, and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Egg-and-Bacon Tart

Make a nice short paste, and with it cover a plate. Then take two rashers of bacon, cut them in two, and lay them on the paste. Beat up two eggs, and pour this over the bacon. Season it with a little pepper. Then place a "lid" of pastry over it. This dish is nice for lunch or supper, and either hot or cold.

Struggling Author: "This world will not recognize all I have done until after my death."
Friend (consolingly): "Well, I wouldn't worry. You'll be beyond injury then."




Making an Extra Profit

Like other keen farmers, you are after extra profits. Rich land pays you an extra profit over poor land. It pays well to keep cows on wheat, fruit and other farms to enrich the land. High-producing cows pay you an extra profit over average cows—and the high-producing

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator

will pay an extra profit no other separator can pay. This is because Tubulars have twice the skimming force, skim twice as clean and produce the finest velvety cream. This extra Tubular profit appeals strongly to shrewd dairymen and business men. One instance, out of many, is the Free Masons' Home shown above, which is located at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Reverend J. B. Merrill, superintendent of the home, while treasurer of a well-known creamery, discarded a disk machine for the Tubular. The simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular, which contains no disks, is the machine which does the work for this well-known home and its guests.

Remember that the oldest separator concern on this continent positively guarantees Tubulars forever. Write at once for Catalog 342 and learn about the extra TUBULAR profits.

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Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

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AND RECEIVE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

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WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.,
Brandon, Man.
Gentlemen,—I wish to say that we have been pleased and satisfied with your business methods, and we wish you all success during the year 1912. Thanking you for interesting calender.—Yours most sincerely (Signed) E. Glover.

Brookfield, Desford, Man.,
Feb. 19, 1912.

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Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples. Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

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Young Folks' Circle

Where Uncle West Presides

HELPING ALL I CAN

I must be doing something for the weary and the sad,
I must be giving forth the love that makes my heart so glad;
For God so fills my spirit with a joy that passeth show,
I fain would do His bidding in the only way I know.

So to suffering and to sorrow I shall always give my heart,
And pray to God that every day I may some good impart,
Some little act of kindness, some simple word of cheer,
To make some drooping heart rejoice or stay some falling tear.

And when I've crossed the river and passed its waters o'er,
And feel that some will miss me upon the other shore,
My grateful spirit ever shall bless the Lord divine,
Who crowns the humblest efforts of a human love like mine.

UNCLE WEST'S MESSAGE

My Dear Boys and Girls:—I think you must have forgotten your Uncle West, or perhaps you are out in the garden making ready to have a splendid show of flowers and vegetables for our Progress Club's show. In case you have forgotten the objects and the aims of the Progress Clubs, I will give you the aims again. The following are the rules of the Progress Clubs:—

Article 1.

The Club to be known as The Canadian Progress Club (each branch add school name).

Article 2.—Objects.

To inspire young and old to help themselves upward and onward.

By such training and education, experience, and development, work and play, that each may use and enjoy all her or his physical, mental, moral and spiritual powers:—

For health and happiness, efficiency and prosperity.

To cultivate patriotism, non-sectionalism, loyalty, character, honesty, earnestness of purpose, faithful service, obedience, reverence for the laws of God and man.

To make the Golden Rule a living reality and thus unite young and old in truer brotherhood.

The aim will be to make the Canadian people leaders in everything that conspires to human welfare and the true progress of the world. This movement shall consist of Progress Clubs formed by boys and girls and older people also. Such clubs may be organized within the schools or without, or may consist of pupils at school or those who have left school.

By joining a Progress Club you will get much more fun and benefit from the experiments, tests and exercises that will be suggested from time to time for use in the school, than if you are not a member.

To join the club also gives you experience in organization. Remember this is the day of organized efforts. Three girls or three boys who unite their efforts can accomplish more than a dozen girls or boys each working singly.

Wisely directed organization is one of the greatest forces. It makes for human progress. For further particulars ask your teachers to write to Uncle West, or write yourselves and show your letters to the teachers.

I think we could not do better than have a motto, and I would like my boys and girls to choose one for the Club.

I would like the boys and girls to write me a letter stating what they intend to make a specialty of in their gardens this year. Quite a number of letters have come to hand, and one boy tells me he is going to specialize on cabbages; another on sweet peas; another on squash; another one tells me he is going to grow tomatoes; another one has taken my advice and is going to grow mushrooms for profit. All of these things mentioned are good, but there

is still a wide field for others to choose from, so now hurry up and let Uncle West know just what he can write about to help you all.

Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

THE LITTLE TRUTHTELLERS

By Esther Miller.

"I saw a great big tiger out in de garden," asserted small Hugh, as he was being put to bed. His mother looked worried. The tales Hugh invented were becoming a source of alarm to his truth loving parents.

"But it was just a pretend tiger, wasn't it?" she suggested. He turned big, reproachful eyes upon her. "Oh, no, mamma,—a weely, twooly tager. An' I shot him dead wif my gun, an' den I cut him up—an' den I et him—an' den—"

His mother interrupted. There was no limit to the proportions the story might take on. "Never mind it to-night, darling. It's time little boys were by-bye."

When he was off into dreamland, probably killing more tigers, she went downstairs. Eight-year-old Elsie was working at the table. "Lessons not

done yet, little daughter?" asked her mother.

"Why, no, mamma, I've only got two sums done. They're so awfully long!"

"But you've been sitting here two hours, dear."

Elsie's curly head bent lower over her task and she chanted solemnly, "Four and five are nine, and three are twelve, and six are—"

Her mother passed into the sitting room where grandma sat reading, and the little voice instantly ceased.

"I'm so troubled about Hughie," sighed the mother, taking up her darning basket. "I'm afraid he isn't truthful!"

Grandma looked up. "Do you know, Helen, there is no more reason to worry about Hughie's 'untruthfulness' than about Elsie's?"

"Elsie! Why, mother, she never told me a falsehood in her life; and Hugh's tales are absolutely appalling."

"Hughie's tales are the product of his baby imagination. He will outgrow them. And Elsie—"

"Elsie, mother?"

"Take to-night, for instance. She wanted to sit up late, and she has spent two hours pretending to do three sums she could finish in ten minutes. I don't believe the child is conscious that she is deceiving any more than Hugh is. But, when she has a point to gain she very often speaks or acts an untruth. Watch her."

The mother did watch and found that the grandmother was right. Then, having got at the root of the untruthfulness in the older, as well as in the younger child,

BOVRIL

Helps to Digest
Other Foods

In addition to its palatable and highly nutritive properties, Bovril is a valuable aid to digestion when taken with other foods

Mix a little with your soups, gravies, bouillons, sauces, stews, salads, etc.

she set herself to make both her darlings truthful in word and deed. Constant, prayerful attention won the day. Under his mother's teaching, Hugh learned that the world was full of real wonders,—that the robin's nest in the tree and the rose opening from the bud were more marvellous than his imaginary tigers; and Elsie became willing to do without the thing she most wished for, rather than win them by an untruth, spoken or acted.—The Primary Quarterly.

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Twelve Electric Lighted Beautifully Decorated Cars

with a splendid array of manufactured products covering the floors, walls, ceilings, and transforming them into the surroundings of a model furnished house, a workshop or a salesroom. After seeing this unique "Train Exhibition" you will have a better appreciation of the work of other Canadian citizens.

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Free Illustrated Lecture at Every Stop

See this Time Table for Date of Arrival

Park Arthur, Ont.	May 20th	Greenfell, Sask.	May 29th	Morse, Sask.	June 5th
Park William, Ont.	May 21st	Walsley, Sask.	May 29th	Swift Current, Sask.	June 5th
Kemora, Ont.	May 22nd	Sistaluta, Sask.	May 30th	Maple Creek, Sask.	June 6th
Winnipeg, Man.	May 23rd	Indianhead, Sask.	May 30th	Medicine Hat, Alta.	June 6th
Morden, Man.	May 24th	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	May 30th	Tabor, Alta.	June 7th
Carleton Place, Man.	May 24th	Regina, Sask.	May 31st	Macleod, Alta.	June 7th
Killarney, Man.	May 24th	Moose Jaw, Sask.	June 2nd	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 9th
Deloraine, Man.	May 24th	Tuxford, Sask.	June 2nd	Clareholm, Alta.	June 10th
Bellevue, Man.	May 25th	Eyebrow, Sask.	June 2nd	Staveley, Alta.	June 10th
Napinka, Man.	May 25th	Elbow, Sask.	June 2nd	Nanton, Alta.	June 10th
Hartney, Man.	May 25th	Outlook, Sask.	June 2nd	High River, Alta.	June 10th
Souris, Man.	May 25th	Milestone, Sask.	June 4th	Okotoks, Alta.	June 10th
Brandon, Man.	May 27th	Yellowgrass, Sask.	June 4th	Langdon, Alta.	June 11th
Virdee, Man.	May 28th	Weyburn, Sask.	June 4th	Strathmore, Alta.	June 11th
Elkhorn, Man.	May 28th	Festoon, Sask.	June 4th	Gleichen, Alta.	June 11th
Mononmin, Man.	May 28th	Caron, Sask.	June 5th	Bassano, Alta.	June 11th
Broadview, Sask.	May 29th	Merrifish, Sask.	June 5th	Brooks, Alta.	June 11th

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C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Canadian Agents for the celebrated Besson Prototype Band Instruments.

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters: Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shilde

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



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

LIVE IN THE SUNSHINE

Live in the sunshine—don't live in the gloom;
Carry some gladness the world to illumine.
Live in the brightness, and take this to heart;
The world will be gay, if you'll do your part.
Live on the housetop, not down in the cell;
Open-air Christians live nobly and well.
Live where the joys are, and, scorning defeat,
Have a good-morrow for all whom you meet.
Live as the victor, and, triumphing, go
Through this queer world, beating down every foe.
Live in the sunshine—God meant it for you!
Live as the robins, and sing the day through.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

THE CHOO-CHOO CAR

Under the hill where Carroll plays
At "hide and seek" upon sunny days,
There's a giant thing that rushes by
With a smoking mouth and a burning eye;
Chuff and toot and jolt and jar—
That's the mouth of the "choo-choo" car.

Every morning when Carroll awakes,
He watches the smoke, like big black snakes,
Curling out and up and away—
Right across the face of the day—
Up where the isles of cloudland are,
Out from the mouth of the "choo-choo" car.

And every night when he goes to bed,
After his "lay me down" is said,
He hears a whistle and whir and whiz,
And sees a light where the window is,
And he knows it's not a runaway star,
But only the wild old "choo-choo" car.

—Clinton Scollard.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

My Dear Friends:—
I know that you are all deeply interested in the Sunshine Girls' Home which was founded last year. This home has already grown too small for the numbers of girls constantly applying for accommodation for one night or two, or sometimes a week; that is transients. The club room in which our girls have held their meetings during the winter is totally inadequate to meet the needs of the club, so it was determined to give a sacred moving picture show with concert each Sunday evening, so that our young people would have some place to spend their evenings. This again has proved a tremendous success, and while we hoped, of course, to make a little on each entertainment, we are agreeably surprised to find that our profits have been very large, and each Sunday evening we have turned away from one to two hundred people, as our seating capacity, and even standing room, was taken up long before the time stated for our entertainment to commence.

Mrs. Maude V. Matthew, the secretary-treasurer of the Girls' Home, has been so thoroughly enthusiastic, that it has been simply amazing the interest

aroused in our work. I never realized until the last few months how thoroughly necessary it is for every woman to take a course in bookkeeping. With a treasurer so thoroughly capable as Mrs. Matthew has proved, the work has simply been child's play in keeping a clear and perfect record of the work done in our home. No fewer than one hundred and thirty immigrant girls have been cared for, and over two hundred transients have passed through the home since September. The outlay in this home reached the total of two thousand dollars since September. It is wonderful to look back and remember the start of this club work, and I can see "Margaret" and her half a dozen workers breaking up a couple of packing cases to make a counter on which we could pack our first Christmas gifts in 1909.

A very fine entertainment was given on the 13th of this month by Mr. Bengough, the noted humorist and entertainer, which will net a nice little sum for the organization of our new company, and if possible, lay the foundation for the bigger home which we hope to take over during the next month. This home will have twenty-six bedrooms, so that we can care for fifty-two girls. The seating capacity in the dining room is sixty-seven. After the initial cost of going into the home, we find that we can make this home absolutely self-supporting. Now, I feel assured that the great blessings that we have received, and the prosperity that has come on the entire Sunshine work is due to the kindly thoughts, and the devoted prayers of my loving readers. Often and often when I have felt a little disappointed, and perhaps even down-hearted, (for it has not always been all sunshine for me during the last two years) some beautiful letter would come in from some little child or one of my readers, or perhaps one of the workers would bring in a beautiful message of comfort, asking the blessing of God on my work, and my heart, therefore, goes out to you all in love and thanksgiving for the warm hearted friends that I have made through the pages of The Grain Growers' Guide. If you have not received your letters or acknowledgements quite so quickly as you expected, I want you to forgive me, and remember that I have been trying under the greatest difficulties to keep abreast of our work; but try as I will I get behind in the letters; that is the personal mail.

Again may I ask that God will bless you one and all, and multiply a hundredfold your kindlier thoughts for your own and the Sunshine health and prosperity throughout the year.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or shade,
MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—As I have been very busy house-cleaning The Guide was put on one side, and only today I saw your special message.

Now, if I am not too late may I offer a real good welcome to the little invalid. We, that is, my husband and myself live only 31 miles from Winnipeg, on a farm, and for a farm it is one of the nicest and most comfortable places you could wish for. There are no children here, I am sorry to admit, and we are not a very old couple, but I am sure we both could give the young girl a hearty good welcome.

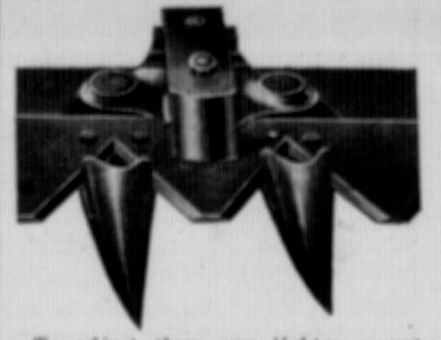
If you wish I can refer you to some of our many friends in Winnipeg and then you would be positive of the girl having a real home.

If I am not too late I hope to hear from you soon anyway. If ever you are in need of help that way again, please remember I am always ready to give a warm welcome to anyone. You seem to be doing such grand work and it is such a cheerful corner you seem to work in that it is more than I can do to express myself to you in my admiration towards you and all your helpers.

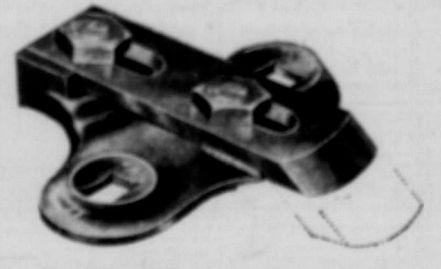
Yours most sincerely,
A FRIEND IN NEED.

Make Your Mower Last Years Longer And Stop It from Clogging Up

By using this **ADJUSTABLE KNIFE-HOLDER** which can be attached to any mower new or old; by simply removing the old style holders and attaching these, using same bolts.



To adjust them you tighten a nut which takes up all the wearing space there is now or may be at any future time between the knife and guard plates, thus having a proper adjustment at all times. Your mower will cut clean in both thin and thick grass allowing none to slip through or get in between the knife and guard plates, clogging the knife and causing the mower to suddenly stop.



Dotted lines show amount of iron worn off which will last for years

A mower knife works on the same principle as a pair of scissors. For instance try and cut paper or cloth with loose although sharp blades; the result will be that the paper, etc., will slip between not cutting it. If you tighten the blades they will cut although they are not very sharp.



Old Style Holder, when worn, will let the knife rise up from guard plates, allowing grass to get in between and clog the knife

You will save much time, your repair bill will be reduced to practically nothing, and the knife will hold its edge much better. The advantages gained by using these **ADJUSTABLE HOLDERS** are too numerous to mention here. When ordering give name of mower and number of old style holder.

Price \$4.00 for Five Holders

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

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BUY PAINT DIRECT FROM FACTORY

GIVE US DIMENSIONS OF YOUR BUILDING AND WE WILL ESTIMATE THE COST

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Why Women Should Vote

Mrs. Nellie McClung, the Talented Writer, and Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, Address Large Meeting of the Political Equality League—Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered and Strong Appeal to Men to be "Fair" Sex—Large Number of New Members Enrolled.

"Why should politics defile women? They have cleaned up every other department of life on which they have entered, and when they get into politics they will clean them up also. Many an old cobweb will be brushed aside, many a dark pigeon hole cleared and the voice of the carpet cleaner will be heard in the world when women get the franchise."

In these words Mrs. Nellie L. McClung made a strong case for Woman Suffrage at a splendid rally held last Tuesday night. Nearly eight hundred persons gathered in the Industrial Hall to hear the addresses of Dr. J. L. Gordon and Mrs. McClung. How effectively the speakers presented their arguments was shown by the fact that fully one hundred joined the Political Equality League, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

A Growing Movement

Mrs. A. V. Thomas, president of the Political Equality League, was in the chair, and announced that monthly meetings would be held in future. Wider organization and the admission of men to membership was rendered necessary;

WESTERN CANADA'S PROBLEM AND ITS RELIEF

For many years to come the most serious problem that Western Farmers will face is that of marketing their crops. 45,000,000 bushels of unmarketed wheat means practically \$45,000,000 tied up, for the Western man gets little use of it. That was the condition in 1911 and the Vice-President of one of the big Railroads gives the assurance that conditions may not be better in 1912. It is safe to assume that for years to come the Railroads will very inadequately cope with the task of moving the tremendous crops quickly, also that there will be a shortage in Elevator accommodation.

It is up to the Western Farmer to protect himself against loss. This he can do by building a water, fire and frost proof Concrete Block Storehouse in which he can place his grain each season, until transportation and marketing conditions are right. He need not be afraid of holding his grain for some months as it is stored as safely as though in an Elevator at Port Arthur, and, if desired, money can readily be borrowed upon it at a reasonable rate of interest. The Ideal Concrete Machinery Company Limited, of London, Ontario, have issued a rather interesting circular dealing with this subject and will send it to any address on receipt of a post card. It is worth getting.—Advertisement.

BOYS VIOLIN FREE!

This fine sweet toned Violin, white horse hair bow, and box of resin, given for selling only 50 packages Beautiful Art Post Cards at 10c. per package. Order cards to-day. When sold send \$5.00, and receive Violin, etc., promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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REAL RIFLE FREE

Kills at 100 yards. Peep sights, lever action, walnut stock, barrel blue-black gun metal. Write for 50 Jewelry sets to sell at 10c. a set. When sold return \$5.00 and we send Rifle.

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ALL FOUR RINGS

given to anyone who sells 30 pieces of Jewelry at 10c. each, and when sold send us the money, \$3.00. Send back any not sold. We trust you.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. 6133 Winnipeg, Canada

GIVEN BOYS AIR RIFLE

This dandy rifle free for selling 30 pks. Art Post Cards, at 10c. package. Send for cards to-day. When sold send us \$3.00, and rifle will be sent you at once.

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first, because popular demand for information was very insistent and very general, and, secondly, because the powerful wielders of the ballot were good backing for the movement. Many organizations, among them the W.C. T.U., the Icelandic Woman's Union, the Trades and Labor Council, the Labor Women's Union, and more recently, the Grain Growers' association, espoused the cause of equal adult suffrage. The organization was growing rapidly.

Women Voters in U. S.

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, the first speaker, remarked in commencement that the most hopeful sign was the change in attitude of the men. Two speakers before the Canadian club had recently spoken sympathetically. It was not a new thing for women to vote. One million women would vote in the United States at the coming presidential election, and even in China there were women voters. British women, in the fight for the right to vote, were only striving to recover their lost right—a right they had held till 1832. They had, in casting about for an example as to their method of procedure, followed the example of men. They had sent delegations, and, when their delegations had not been received, they had recourse to stronger measures.

Traces of Barbarism

Mrs. McClung, in putting forth her plea for women, set forth that there were certain laws which retained the spirit of the old barbaric attitude that saw woman as a mere chattel. Perhaps there was nothing more meaningless than the old saying that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." If this were really true, would the liquor traffic last, would 20,000 children be going uneducated for want of a compulsory education law? The decent citizen wanted the help of women. The corrupt were against votes for women. The most useless men were the bitterest against women suffrage. The fallacy of certain objections to woman suffrage was pointed out. When women obtained the right of vote there would be a general house-cleaning. Women had been baling away at the trough of human misery for some time. "We are," said the speaker ironically, "ready to leave the asylum. But how shall women obtain the right to vote? Petitions signed by women are usually treated as a joke by the electors. Men of the West, you who have the power of giving to women their just rights, our hope is in you. Give us a reason to call you the 'fair' sex in this."

Five Coming Reforms

Rev. Dr. Gordon made a convincing address, combatting the various arguments urged against political equality. He was not a prophet, but would predict five great coming events; first, the prevalence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; secondly, removal of the tariff; third, political equality; fourth, equal distribution of wealth according to skill and ability; and fifth, restriction of the liquor traffic to such an extent as to guarantee universal sobriety. It was unfair that women should be in the class with idiots, convicts and ignorant, in being kept from the right to vote. Why should a person be subject to a law if she had no voice in the making of that law?

Woman's Voice Needed

"Fifty per cent. of the problems on which men are legislating today are problems on which a woman's voice ought to be heard." A splendid blending of the masculine and feminine is required. Why should the foreigner be admitted to the ballot when the intelligent woman of high character was denied the privilege? He was persuaded that Manitoba's and Canada's problems would never be solved until the woman's conscience was applied to it. The divine love, in human embodiment, would never be attained until women were given the ballot.

The Prisoner—"There goes my hat. Shall I run after it?"

Policeman Casey—"Phwat? Run away and never come back again? You stand here and I'll run after your hat."

"DOMINION"

The Piano of Many Honors



Wherever shown in the great Expositions of the world the "DOMINION" instruments have amply held up their honor, and that of Canada, and dozens of medals and diplomas attest to their superiority.

For Purity and Permanence of Tone the "DOMINION" is Unsurpassed

It is, of course, not enough for you that our instruments have won world-wide honors—you must have the assurance that YOUR "Dominion" will give service in your home. Well, every "Dominion" has our patented exclusive betterment—the famous iron arch plate frame which gives it the tonal beauty and permanence of a Grand. This makes the "Dominion" both time and climate proof.

Then too, our selling methods are very economical. We do not load our pianos with costs that add no value. We pay for no artists' testimonials and make no gift instruments to colleges, nor maintain showy ware-rooms. All this represents big savings to you.

You Save \$100

or more through our direct-from-factory-to-you selling methods. Easy terms arranged direct from factory or through our own agents. Get catalogue to-day.

Get our Catalogue and choose quietly in your own home the Piano you want

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It contains the latest information on how to build, equip and maintain rural telephone lines. At the same time ask for particulars about our

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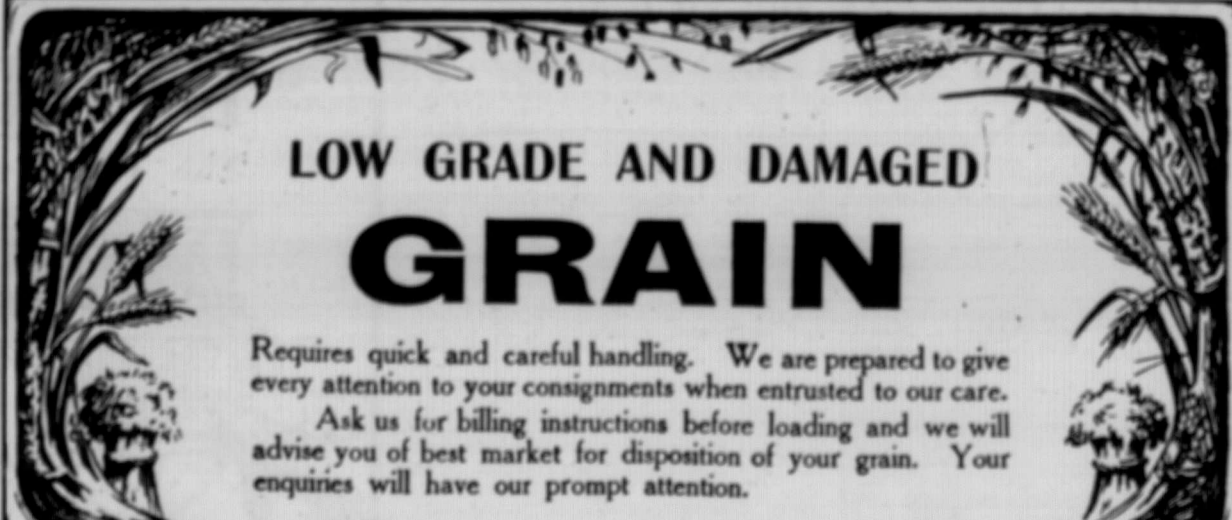
When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide

Manage Without Protection

Manufacturers of Cream Separators have not been Ruined by the Removal of the protective duties in 1897

(From the Guide's Special Correspondent) Orlawa, May 19.—One of the best arguments in favor of the contention that the manufacturers of farm implements could well afford to have the duties slashed down or entirely removed is to be found in the story of the placing of cream separators on the free list. A slight move in the direction of removing the duties was made by the Conservative administration which went out of office in 1896. That government in the early nineties removed the duty on nuts used in the manufacture of cream separators and also the duty on the bowls which were not manufactured in Canada. In 1897 the new Liberal government placed cream separators on the free list.

Evidence can be found in the speech of a well-known Parliamentary student of the tariff, and an advocate of high protection, that the makers of cream separators for the next ten years continued to make the separators and sell them at about the same figure as Canadians paid for the imported article. The member referred to is Mr. David Henderson, who, as the representative for Halton, has always stood firmly for the maintenance of the tariff on all lines of products and imported articles. It will be remembered that previous to the introduction of the tariff of 1907 Mr. Fielding and several of his colleagues made a second tour of the country to take evidence. During that tour it was represented to him that the American makers of cream separators were combining to flood the Canadian market with separators at cut prices. The request was made that a duty be again placed upon this manufactured article. This the government then declined to do but it was decided to bring the separators under the scope of the dumping clause of the tariff or, in other words, to provide a remedy under which the government by order-in-council could impose duties in the event of the Canadian industry being endangered by a flood of American separators. So far as can be ascertained this power was not invoked and the inference is that the Canadian makers of separators were never very seriously inconvenienced by the competition of manufacturers of other countries.



LOW GRADE AND DAMAGED GRAIN

Requires quick and careful handling. We are prepared to give every attention to your consignments when entrusted to our care.

Ask us for billing instructions before loading and we will advise you of best market for disposition of your grain. Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY

It was in connection with the discussion of this dumping proposal that David Henderson raised his voice in protest at the idea of separators being on the free list. He said that the Canadian manufacturers were selling their separators for as low a price as was being paid for the imported separators. This he contended proved that the putting of an article on the free list does not necessarily mean that the consumer gets it for a lower price. But Mr. Henderson failed to make any observation on the self-evident proposition that the Canadian manufacturer was able to continue in business even if he were not protected by a high tariff wall. He did go so far, however, as to claim that the Canadian manufacturers had worked at a disadvantage. And no doubt, as compared with the manufacturers who were protected, they were at a disadvantage, a "disadvantage" which represents big profits at the expense of the farming community. Mr. Henderson, in the course of his speech, said that cream separators had been placed on the free list with binder twine and barbed wire so that the government when attacked for leaving the duty on agricultural implements could point to these items and say that something had been done. Mr. Fielding countered rather neatly by remarking that although the ministers in their travels had been waited upon by many delegations of farmers, none had requested that the duties on cream separators, binder twine and barbed wire, be replaced. Mr. Fielding might have added that the farmers had asked for the removal of the duties on agricultural implements. But that does not alter the entirely obvious fact that the manufacturers of at least one line of agricultural implements have managed to get along for years without the supposedly beneficial aid of a protective tariff.

DOYLE FAVORS HOME RULE

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, formerly a red-hot opponent of Home Rule and now a Home Ruler, makes a good point when in a letter explaining his position he says, using an illustration from his own profession of medicine: "It was the apparent enmity of Ireland to the Empire which held me from Home Rule for many years, and it is still that view which is hardest to overcome. But I came to understand that these cheers for the enemies of the Empire were symptoms, and not the disease, and that if you want to remove symptoms it is not good treatment to continue the cause of them, but rather to alter that, and then the symptoms go of themselves. It seems a simple proposition, but nothing is simple when human prejudice and party politics distort it."—The Globe.

A LESSON FROM BELGIUM

Belgium and Canada are practically equal in population. The export and import trade of Belgium is about double Canada's import and export trade. The foreign trade of Belgium, per head of population, is well on to double that of Great Britain. Still Belgium is absolutely without any naval defence whatever. What, then, becomes of the pretence that naval power is essential to the maintenance of a foreign trade?—Toronto Sun.

McBEAN BROS., Grain Commission Merchants

As navigation is now open we advise farmers to ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur in preference to Duluth.
Send us a 5 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. The poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, and we UNDERSTAND this business THOROUGHLY and that COUNTS.
We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of this season's crop. Ship to us NOW, and we know that you will ship us ALL your grain next season. Before shipping next season, write us for market prospects. You NEED the BEST. It means DOLLARS to you.
600 1/2 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

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

Raise The Crop That Never Fails

Just sit down and write us for full particulars of the best business proposition you are likely to hear this year. Let us tell you, in plain words, how very little money will start you in the profitable business of poultry-raising The Peerless Way. Let us show you why it will pay you well

One PEERLESS user will sell 200,000 fowl this year

Scores and hundreds—twenty thousand people in fact,—all over Canada, are following The Peerless Way to their profit. More than eleven million dollars' worth of eggs were sold in Canada last year. Yet with all this output prices stay high for every sort of good poultry and eggs. The market is far bigger than the present product—and it grows bigger day by day. Poultry-raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's child. Pays better for the time and money invested. Profit is sure. Isn't overcrowded—and never will be.

Poultry ought to be a side-line on every farm

The poultry-crop is the one crop that never fails. Every farmer certainly ought to make poultry a side line, at least—it is a certain profit for him, no matter how bad a year he may have with his other crops. And the Peerless customer need feel no worry about finding a market for all he wants to sell in the way of poultry or eggs. We look after that for him. We find him a buyer who pays the best market prices in spot cash.

Your credit with us makes it very easy to start

Your credit is perfectly good with us. You can equip yourself fully for successful poultry-raising, and you don't need ready money to do it. We trust you; and we will make the terms so easy for you that you will never feel the outlay. In fact a Peerless Outfit pays for itself and quickly, too.

to adopt the Peerless methods, to make use of the advice and aid of the Peerless Board of Experts—pay you well, and profit you speedily.



Let us ship you this. We will trust you with it, show you how to succeed, and give you a 10-year guarantee.

Within a month or so from this very day, you could have a poultry-for-profit business well under way.

Write and ask us to prove to you that success with poultry, The Peerless Way, is possible for anybody of good sense in any part of Canada. Get the facts about it. They are facts that will probably be new to you. Send for them—it's for your own benefit we suggest that you send for them at once, without another day's delay. Just use a post card, if you haven't a stamp handy—put your name and address on it—say 'Show me'—that's all that's necessary.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
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PEERLESS users get valuable help and service free

Besides finding a buyer for our customers' poultry-products, (which we do free of any cost to you) our Board of Experts stands ready always to advise, counsel, help with practical suggestions free,—entirely so, to Peerless users. These practical men have developed the greatest poultry business in Canada—The Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. Long experimenting in the hatcheries of this great plant brought the Peerless to perfection, and proved it as the one successful incubator for use in every section of the Dominion.

More than 20,000 PEERLESS users are successful

Poultry-raising with the difficulties taken out of it—that is the reason why The Peerless Way has proved profitable for over twenty thousand people, scattered all over Canada. There is not a reason on earth why it would not do as much for you as it has for the most successful of them. No matter where your farm is, you can do well The Peerless Way—and you won't need to depend much on plain farming, either.

Send right away for interesting offer and FREE very valuable information.

You will know why The Peerless Way is the way to get profit from poultry, once you have read the big and plain-spoken free book we want you to ask for. With the book will come an offer to outfit you for poultry profit on terms that will meet your wishes and fit your means. Please write and ask for this now—make your start now—it will pay you to.

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head office, Pembroke, Ont. They will receive prompt attention.

I Want Hogs

about 125 lbs., dressed. They must be shipped by refrigerator car. I can pay to-day 13 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg.

WRITE ME

A. G. E. LOWMAN
29 Lillian St., Norwood

Binder Twine

FOR PRICES

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Apply to

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GALL CURE

Cures Horses While They Work or Rest

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WEAR WOOD-SOLED BOOTS.

Nothing like them for rough or damp work. Lightweight wood soles keep feet dry and cool. More comfortable and longer lasting than ordinary boots. Prevent rheumatism. Made for men, women and boys. Waterproof and sandal-like. Get your pair now Catalogue free. **SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO., Princess St., Winnipeg.**

The Farmers' Market

WINNEPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 20, 1912.
Wheat.—Following the heavy liquidation in Chicago and Minneapolis, May 17, wheat which brought a sharp decline last week, now shows a decided improvement, and is weak and dull. This decline may also be traced to improved crop conditions in the Canadian West, the fact that the American harvest has been so well completed, in the United States, and to the fact that the American market has been so well supplied. Without doubt the American market is still in a state of depression. It is to be noticed that wheat from Fort William and Port Arthur have been and a half going to show that large quantities of cars have been shunted from the tracks that have come under for some weeks past. World shipments of wheat, especially from the Argentine, and with our opening-up-arrivals shipments, reach our ports in abundance, and there should be an equality with them of steady shipments. It was reported that wheat is still in demand, what it was a few months ago, and the Argentine shipments are after all better than usual. The decline has been more noticeable in the low grades, which have been sold, and if they are to remain in the United States Terminal should without doubt, sell some, and if they are to be shipped to the Argentine, they should be sold at heavy discounts under Canadian Terminal prices. In Canada, the grain in Canadian terminals, as landed grain in United States Terminal is being rapidly shipped, and about our grain there will sell at heavy discounts under Canadian Terminal prices. It is not probable that lower yet before the late coming of higher market with moderate recovery. Receipts also have been quite heavy, and it must be remembered that prices are still much above average prices at this time of the year. We expect also to get a little lower yet. All of grade oats, especially those in United States Terminal, have had to be sold at heavy discounts, but it is fortunate for those having low grade oats, that the high grades have been at such heavy prices lately, else the low grades would be extending low prices.
Barley.—The decline in oats has helped to break the barley market. There is no more barley wanted at the present time, and shippers will have to content themselves to wait until the next few days might very well wait a few weeks.
Oats.—Flax has had quite a decline this last week, but a little lightness in the Duluth May option is for a few days keeping our May option above our July option, and we have the situation now of May flax having more value than July flax. This will likely not continue. Prices are still very good however, and farmers can make no mistake in shipping on their holdings. Reported and condensed flax are very dull, and the spreads have widened the last day or two.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur, from May 15 to May 21 inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY		FLAX			
	1st	2d	3d	4th	Feed	CRS	CW	1st	2nd	3rd
May 15	104	101	87	74	60	68	107	100	101	101
May 16	103	100	85	73	59	67	105	100	101	101
May 17	103	100	85	73	59	67	105	100	101	101
May 18	103	100	85	73	59	67	105	100	101	101
May 19	103	100	85	73	59	67	105	100	101	101
May 20	103	100	85	73	59	67	105	100	101	101
May 21	103	100	85	73	59	67	105	100	101	101

WINNEPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Old	New	Old	New
May 15	104	104	104
May 16	103	103	103
May 17	103	103	103
May 18	103	103	103
May 19	103	103	103
May 20	103	103	103
May 21	103	103	103

DULUTH PRICES

Canadian grain in bond at Duluth—

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
May 15	104	104	104
May 16	103	103	103
May 17	103	103	103
May 18	103	103	103
May 19	103	103	103
May 20	103	103	103
May 21	103	103	103

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, May 18)

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
May 15	104	104	104
May 16	103	103	103
May 17	103	103	103
May 18	103	103	103
May 19	103	103	103
May 20	103	103	103
May 21	103	103	103

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

WINNEPEG GRAIN	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX
May 15	104	104	104	104
May 16	103	103	103	103
May 17	103	103	103	103
May 18	103	103	103	103
May 19	103	103	103	103
May 20	103	103	103	103
May 21	103	103	103	103

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, MAY 21

Winnipeg Live Stock	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	Country Produce	Tues Day	Week Ago	Year Ago
Choice steer	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	6.00-7.00	Butter (per lb.)	88c	88c	80-85c
Choice cow	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Eggs (per doz.)	81c	81c	11c
Choice heifer	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Per bushel	75c	75c	70-75c
Choice bull	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Milk and Cream	82c	82c	81c
Choice veal	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Butter-making	88c	88c	88c
Choice lamb	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Butter	81c	81c	81c
Choice mutton	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Sweet milk	81c	81c	81c
Choice pig	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Sweet milk	81c	81c	81c

WINNEPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Grade	Price	Grade	Price
No. 1 Hard	1.10	No. 1 Soft	1.05
No. 2 Hard	1.05	No. 2 Soft	1.00
No. 3 Hard	1.00	No. 3 Soft	0.95
No. 4 Hard	0.95	No. 4 Soft	0.90
No. 5 Hard	0.90	No. 5 Soft	0.85
No. 6 Hard	0.85	No. 6 Soft	0.80
No. 7 Hard	0.80	No. 7 Soft	0.75
No. 8 Hard	0.75	No. 8 Soft	0.70
No. 9 Hard	0.70	No. 9 Soft	0.65
No. 10 Hard	0.65	No. 10 Soft	0.60
No. 11 Hard	0.60	No. 11 Soft	0.55
No. 12 Hard	0.55	No. 12 Soft	0.50
No. 13 Hard	0.50	No. 13 Soft	0.45
No. 14 Hard	0.45	No. 14 Soft	0.40
No. 15 Hard	0.40	No. 15 Soft	0.35
No. 16 Hard	0.35	No. 16 Soft	0.30
No. 17 Hard	0.30	No. 17 Soft	0.25
No. 18 Hard	0.25	No. 18 Soft	0.20
No. 19 Hard	0.20	No. 19 Soft	0.15
No. 20 Hard	0.15	No. 20 Soft	0.10
No. 21 Hard	0.10	No. 21 Soft	0.05
No. 22 Hard	0.05	No. 22 Soft	0.00
No. 23 Hard	0.00	No. 23 Soft	0.00

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 20.—Wheat opened steady, unchanged with business in May production as a result of continued satisfactory grading. Following the opening May advanced a little and closed at 1 1/8. The market was steady and well supported. The market was well supported by the arrival of the Egyptian crop report, and generally favorable reports from other countries. The market on the whole was well supported.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, May 20.—Spirited growth due to abundant rain and favorable temperature, especially in the North West, but wheat prices today opening steady. The market was well supported by the arrival of the Egyptian crop report, and generally favorable reports from other countries. The market on the whole was well supported.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, May 20.—Trade was good and active at the market today, and but for there being a heavy run of cattle offering it is probable prices would have been somewhat higher. As it was they held steady to firm at last week's quotations. The market was well supported by the arrival of the Egyptian crop report, and generally favorable reports from other countries. The market on the whole was well supported.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, May 20.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, West End market, the receipts of livestock for the week ending May 18, were 800 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 1,500 calves. The market was well supported by the arrival of the Egyptian crop report, and generally favorable reports from other countries. The market on the whole was well supported.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending May 18)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1236	1885	42
C.N.R.	880	1108	17
G.T.F.	62	865
Total last week	1978	3858	59
Total previous week	1899	3798	55
Total year ago	1080	1733	284

Disposition

Feeders east	67
Feeders west	44
Exporters held over	308
Butchers held over	102
Local consumption	1854

Cattle prices have been well maintained during the past week, the demand for good stuff continuing strong. Quite a lot of stall fed Manitoba steers have sold for \$7.00 a cwt., and choice handy weight butchers found a ready market at from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Good butcher cows are selling up to \$6.00 and some medium cows and heifers have been bringing 5 cents a pound. Common bulls are worth from \$3.25 to \$4.50, and the best from \$4.25 to \$4.75. There have been very few veal calves on the market and prices have ranged all the way from \$5.00 to \$7.00 a cwt. Several consignments of Alberta cattle have reached the market this last few days. One bunch of 121 head, mostly steers, and averaging 1224 lbs. were sold at \$6.75, fed and watered. A big bunch of grain fed cattle from Alberta arrived Sunday and Monday, but the local buyers would not give the price asked and most of them are going East. Rice and Whaley shipping 20 cars to Montreal Sunday night and another 12 cars to Toronto, Monday.

Hogs
Receipts of hogs have been lighter, but prices are unchanged at \$10.00 a cwt. for the best. A decline of 50 cents a cwt. is predicted as soon as the supply becomes liberal again.

Sheep and Lambs
A few sheep have been on the market, and have brought from 6 to 7 cents a pound. Spring lambs are worth from \$4.00 to \$5.00 apiece.

Country Produce

Butter
Butter prices are still holding firm, fancy dairy bringing 48 cents a pound, No. 1, 26 and No. 2, 24 cents. These prices are considerably higher than those of a year ago, this being chiefly due to the backwardness of the season.

Eggs
Good fresh eggs are still worth 41 cents a dozen, and many farmers wives are now receiving a nice income from this source. It comes in handy too, no doubt, and should be an encouragement to our farmers to pay more attention to the modest but necessary hen.

Potatoes
There is no change in the price of potatoes at Winnipeg, the quotation still being 75 cents a bushel in car lots and \$1.43 retail by the bushel. Toronto, Ottawa, and other Eastern cities are getting potatoes from Ireland and Scotland, and dealers are paying around \$1.20 a bushel for them. It might be thought that with a spread of 45 cents a bushel between eastern and western prices a lot of our potatoes would be sent east, but the railways handle the freight so slowly that at this season of the year potatoes will be spoiled by growth before they reach Toronto. Coming from the old country they are handled much more expeditiously and at a lower freight rate, so that practically the East is nearer to England than to Western Canada so far as potatoes are concerned. The freight from Winnipeg to Toronto is 44 cents a bushel.

Milk and Cream
Prices of milk and cream are unchanged, \$1.70 per 100 pounds for fresh milk, 28 cents per pound of butter fat for sour cream and 35 cents for sweet cream. Warm weather and an increased flow of milk will doubtless bring a fall in prices before long.

Hay
The hay market is also unchanged. No. 1 wild is worth \$9.00 a ton l.o.b. Winnipeg, No. 2 \$8.00, No. 1 Timothy \$18.00, No. 2 \$17.00.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKET
Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—Prices made a further dip today, but the market showed some rallying power. In the local pit there is no great amount of wheat pressing and the most recent breaks of Saturday and today come chiefly from bear drives. Evidence of firmness around \$1.12 level was noticeable again today as it was Saturday. Decline to \$1.11 was marked by a quick upturn and market ruled steady, but rather dull. While crop news was generally good from the southeast there were sporadic reports from western Kansas, especially southwestern counties complaining of a lack of moisture. Rains, which have been so beneficial, appear to have skipped this area and as this is dry belt, there is possibility of another scare unless this section is wet down. News from Tennessee was also rather pessimistic. In the northwest news was all good.

In the local market there was little change. Cash demand was limited, No. 1 northern sold from 14 to 2 cents over July, but bulk of offerings sold 14 cents over future.

WINNIPEG'S POPULATION

The population of the city of Winnipeg on January 1, 1912, was 166,553, according to the statistics just compiled by J. W. Harris, city assessment commissioner and city surveyor. Mr. Harris ment rolls, in compiling which the fieldmen of his department also take a careful census of the population. has just completed the annual assessment. Last year the civic population return showed 151,938. The increase is therefore 14,595, which is slightly less than the increase during 1910, but is considerably over the average increase reported for several years previous.

C.P.R. EARNINGS

Montreal, May 20.—Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending May 14, 1912, were: \$2,518,000; increase \$529,000.

COLLEGE SPECIAL ON C.N.R.

The itinerary of the Manitoba Agriculture college special on the C.N.R. in the province is as follow:—

June

10—Letellier	9 to 12 a.m.
10—St. Jean	4 to 5 p.m.
10—Roland	7 to 10 p.m.
11—Miami	9 to 12 a.m.
11—Altamont	2 to 5 p.m.
11—Swan Lake	7 to 10 p.m.
12—Glenora	9 to 12 a.m.
12—Neelin	2 to 5 p.m.
12—Lena	7 to 10 p.m.
13—Wakopa	9 to 12 a.m.
13—Cardinal	7 to 10 p.m.
15—Roseisle	9 to 12 a.m.
15—Sperling	2 to 5 p.m.
15—Sanford	7 to 10 p.m.
16—Eli	9 to 12 a.m.
16—Oakville	2 to 5 p.m.
16—Portage la Prairie	7 to 10 p.m.
17—Rossendale	9 to 12 a.m.
17—Rounthwaite	7 to 10 p.m.
18—Wawanesa	9 to 12 a.m.
18—Ninette	2 to 5 p.m.
18—Margaret	7 to 10 p.m.
19—Minto	9 to 12 a.m.
19—Elgin	2 to 5 p.m.
19—Grand Claire	7 to 10 p.m.
20—Agnew	9 to 12 a.m.
20—Scarth	2 to 5 p.m.
20—Cromer	7 to 10 p.m.
21—Eden	2 to 5 p.m.
21—Kelwood	7 to 10 p.m.
22—Bethany	9 to 12 a.m.
22—Erickson	2 to 5 p.m.
22—Elphinstone	7 to 10 p.m.
24—Oakburn	9 to 12 a.m.
24—Rosburn	2 to 5 p.m.
24—Angusville	7 to 10 p.m.
25—Shellmouth	9 to 12 a.m.
26—Roblin	9 to 12 a.m.
26—Grand View	2 to 5 p.m.
26—Gilbert Plains	7 to 10 p.m.
27—Fork River	9 to 12 a.m.
27—Winnipegosis	2 to 5 p.m.
27—Sifton	7 to 10 p.m.
28—Ethelbert	9 to 12 a.m.
28—Minitonas	2.30 to 5.30 p.m.
28—Swan River	7 to 10 p.m.
29—Bowsman	9 to 12 a.m.
29—Durban	2 to 5 p.m.

July

1—Dauphin	9 to 12 a.m.
1—Ochre River	2 to 5 p.m.
1—Makinak	7 to 10 p.m.
2—McCreary	9 to 12 a.m.
2—Plumas	2 to 5 p.m.
2—Beaver	7 to 10 p.m.
3—Warren	9 to 12 a.m.
3—Woodlands	2 to 5 p.m.
3—St. Laurent	7 to 10 p.m.
4—Oak Point	9 to 12 a.m.
4—Lundar	2 to 5 p.m.

MUCH WINTER WHEAT KILLED
A bulletin of the census and statistics office issued on Saturday, May 18, makes the following report on the crops and live stock of Canada:
The area sown to winter wheat last fall was reported as 1,097,900 acres, of which 797,000 acres were in Ontario and 300,700 acres in Alberta. Reports of correspondents estimate that about 31.50 per cent. of this area has been winter killed, the proportion being 28.72 per cent. in Ontario and 38.50 per cent. in Alberta. This represents a total deduction from the area sown to about 345,000 acres, 229,000 acres in Ontario and 116,000 acres in Alberta. The average condition of winter wheat on April 30 was 72.62 per cent. of standard, 71.24 per cent. in Ontario and 76.80 per cent. in Alberta. From these figures it is calculated that the yield per acre from winter wheat in 1912 is likely to be about twenty bushels per acre or 13 per cent. less than the average yield of the three years, 1909, 1910 and 1911, viz.: 23.33 bushels per acre, provided that average conditions prevail between now and harvest.

Western Conditions

In Manitoba 50.13 per cent., in Saskatchewan 71.54 per cent. and in Alberta 61.26 per cent. of the seeding of spring wheat was completed by the end of April, and of total seeding done the percentage proportions were in Manitoba 36.63, Saskatchewan 49.30 and Alberta 51.50.

Nearly fourteen per cent. of the hay and clover meadows have been winter killed, and their average condition is represented by 74.63 per cent. for all Canada, the figures for Quebec being 50 per cent., for Ontario 80.46 per cent., for Manitoba 88.49 per cent., for Saskatchewan 87.82 per cent., for Alberta 95.60 per cent., and for British Columbia 97.72 per cent. The report on the condition of live stock shows a high average for the

Dominion, being over ninety per cent. of a standard. West of Ontario the figures exceed ninety per cent. for all descriptions of live stock. In Ontario for milch cows and other cattle, in Quebec for horses and milch cows, and in Prince Edward Island for milch cows and other cattle the percentage figures of condition fall below ninety, the range being from 83 to 88.

100,000 FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, B.C., May 20.—No less than 100,000 Mennonites, a Quaker sect, resident in German provinces of Russia, contemplate emigrating to British Columbia. Their representatives have been in Vancouver and in Victoria and have looked over various agricultural and fruit growing districts. They will make a favorable report and expect to bring out an initial contingent of 10,000 people before next fall. The Mennonites are thrifty and industrious people, and while deeply religious they are said to have none of the erratic idiosyncrasies of the Doukhobors, who also came from Russia. The agents now touring British Columbia stated that each head of the family will start with an average capital of \$4,000. They expect to transfer the entire Mennonite population of Russia to British Columbia within four years.

THRESHING WHEAT SOWN IN 1910

High River, Alta., May 20.—F. F. Butler, a farmer of south east High River, is now engaged in threshing wheat sown in 1910. The sheaves lay on the field all winter without even being stacked, and are now yielding thirty bushels to the acre. This crop has a unique record. Sown in 1910; cut in 1911 and threshed in 1912. The field consists of eight hundred acres.

PROSECUTING THE COFFEE TRUST

New York, May 19.—Attorney-General Wickersham yesterday moved against the so-called coffee trust, or Brazilian valorization scheme. In a petition in equity filed here in the United States court the valorization plan is declared to be a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The court is asked to decree the scheme unlawful, to enjoin the valorization committee from withholding the coffee from the market, and to appoint a receiver to sell the 950,000 bags, valued at \$10,000,000 now alleged to be stored in the various warehouses of the New York Dock company.

The members of the valorization committee have agreed and conspired among themselves, the government charges, to withhold from the market large quantities of coffee under their control for the purpose of raising the price of the commodity, to an unnatural and unreasonable extent. They have thus attempted, it is declared, to restrain the coffee trade throughout the world including the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States and "to injure and defraud the public for their own enrichment."

International Phase

The suit has a distinctly international color. The Brazilian state of Sao Paulo, the greatest coffee district of the world, is party to the agreements which are alleged to be unlawful in the United States. The United States government alleges that the Brazilian state was induced to enact laws and enter into negotiations in connection with the valorization plan by those interested in maintaining and increasing the price of coffee.

The fact that the alleged agreements and conspiracies were not unlawful in Brazil and were participated in by a foreign state, the government holds however, cannot justify the commission of any Act in the United States to restrain them.

Rapid Advance in Price

The immediate effect of valorization was to withdraw from commerce 10,868,266 bags of coffee, says the petition. The price of Rio No. 7, it is pointed out as an illustration, has risen from 1/2 cents per pound to 14 3/4 cents, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

BANK OF MONTREAL'S PROFITS

The profits of the Bank of Montreal for the half year ending April 30 amounted to \$1,236,000 as compared with \$828,945 for the corresponding period of last year.

LIVE STOCK SHIPPING CONTRACT

Ottawa, May 20.—It is expected that at the first meeting of the Railway Commission in Ottawa next month there will be submitted to the board for approval a modern live stock shippers' contract which it is hoped will be satisfactory to shipper and carrier alike, and which will be an insurance as to the relative duties of both. The new contract upon which J. E. Walsh, of the transportation department of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, as secretary for the shippers; M. K. Cowan, K.C., representing the commercial live stock interests; and Peter White, of Pembroke, the pure bred live stock interests, in conjunction with representatives of the Western provinces and railway representatives, have been working since last December, has almost reached completion. Two points of difference still remain as between the shippers and the railways, and these, it is stated, will in all probability be satisfactorily settled at an early date.

Contentious Clauses

The first contentious point is that in connection with the liability of railways in the event of injury or death to the attendant on the stock cars. It is contended by the representatives of the shippers that unless contributory negligence can be proved against the attendant the railways should be held responsible for his injury or death while in the car. In support of this contention it is maintained by the shippers that no preferential rate is given by the railways on live stock, but that on the contrary the standard tariffs are used in the West, and the ninth class rate, which is the highest the commission allows, in the East. The companies, therefore, they claim, should be held responsible for injury or death to an attendant to the same degree as they are held responsible for the death of any passenger travelling in their trains. The shippers, however, do not desire to be unreasonably in this respect and are willing to free the companies from blame in cases where a man is injured while dismounting from a moving train or taking any other unnecessary risk. It is understood that the railways are ready to comply with this clause of the contract.

Liability for Stock Killed

The other contentious point is in connection with liability for stock killed. At the present time a limit of \$100 is placed as compensation for horses, \$50 for cattle and \$10 for the smaller animals, pure bred animals being provided for under separate classification. As the shipping company is liable for its own negligence, it is contended by the shippers that the same should apply to the carrying companies, and that compensation for the full value of the animal killed should be given. In this regard also it is understood the railways will meet the wishes of the shippers.

In other respects the contract is mutually satisfactory to both parties concerned, and many points have been gained by the shippers. Among those are the condition that yards shall be clean and in A 1 shape, and that chutes shall be adequately provided; that cars shall be furnished with proper fastenings and shall be in other respects in good order; that the railways unload and load in transit; that feed and water shall be available at feeding points in transit, and that yards at stopping places shall be in proper condition. In addition, the question of filing claims for cattle injured or killed has been satisfactorily disposed of, the shipper being enabled to file anywhere, whereas formerly he was compelled to file at the shipping point.

BANQUET TO LAURIER

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Montreal Reform club for a banquet to be tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Wednesday, May 29. It is the first chance that the local Liberals have had in many years to welcome the leader of the opposition, and it is planned to make the function a national tribute.

1,200 FROM SCOTLAND

London, May 20.—Twelve hundred Scottish emigrants left for Canada on Saturday; the same number will leave next Saturday.

Light Draft John Deere Gang Plow

HOW TO SELECT A PLOW. THE RULE OF FOUR.

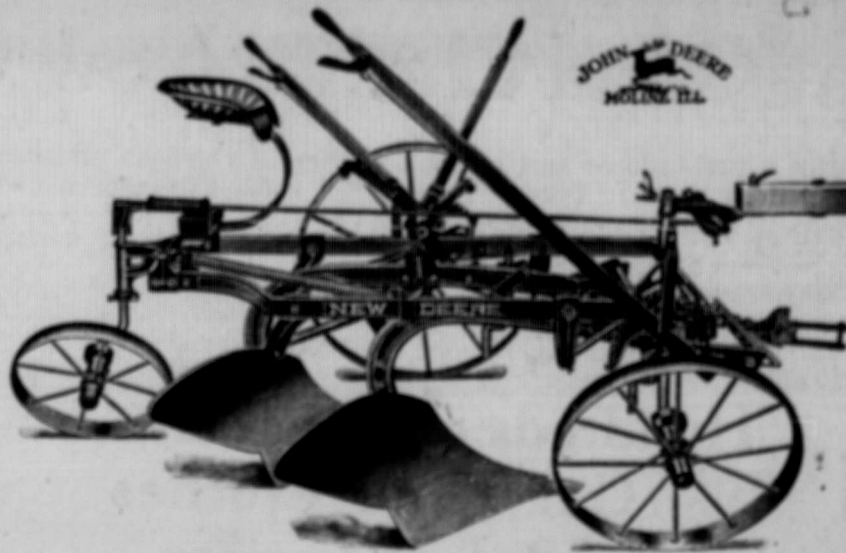
Plow quality does not improve with age.

An inferior plow does poorer work, is harder to pull, and costs more for repairs every year it is in use.

Because certain things about a plow cannot be changed for the better after you buy it, care and study before buying, is important.

Judging the real worth of a plow is not difficult if four things are kept in mind.

- First—Quality of work.
- Second—Ease of management
- Third—Lightness of draft.
- Fourth—Strength and durability.



WHY THESE FOUR QUALITIES—THE TEST.

First—Nothing takes the place of good work. Unless a plow does perfect work you cannot afford to own it, no matter what the price.

Second—Have regard for your own comfort—that pays. Get a plow that is easy to ride, and that can be operated with little effort on your part.

Third—Never work horses harder than necessary. Horse-flesh and horse feed cost money. An extra one-eighth horse power added to the draft will cost you the price of a plow—very soon.

Fourth—Repairs are expensive, a good plow lasts longer than a poor one.

The Light Draft New Deere—Why it Pulls Easy

Consider five things when judging the draft of a plow. First—The shape of the bottom. Second—Material out of which it is made. Third—Equal weight on all the wheels. Fourth—Proper adjustments. Fifth—Staunchness of the plow.

Write for Literature, Prices and Terms

NEW DEAL WAGON

New Deal Wagon

Is made of air-seasoned lumber.

Is equipped with double collar skein.

Skeins are dust-proof, therefore will hold grease longer and run easier than others.

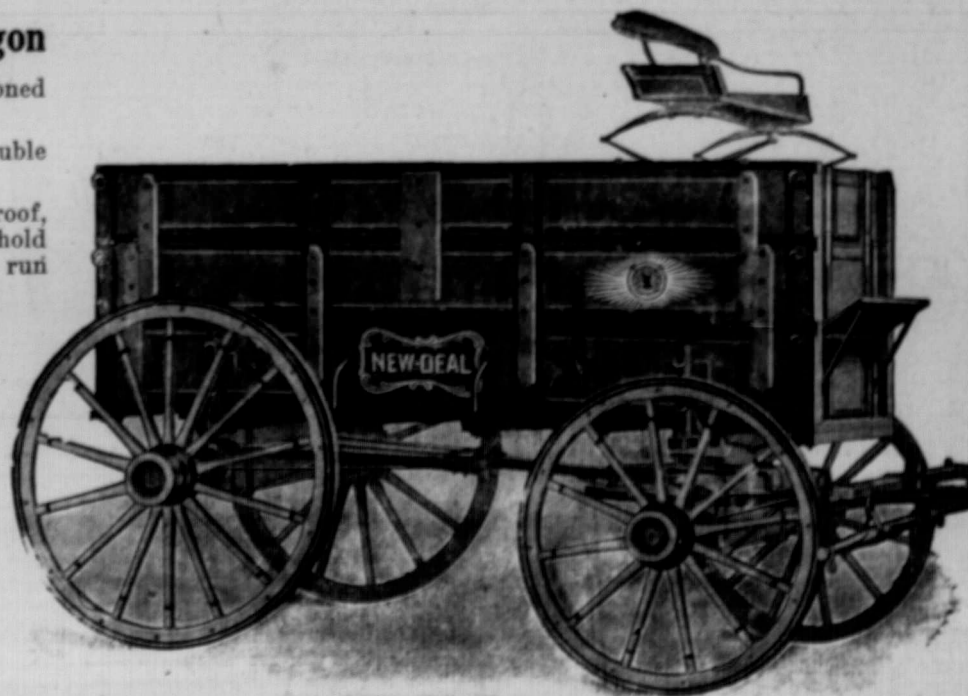
Skeins are heavier; bell is longer and larger, taking more axle.

Has riveted grain cleats (not nailed or screwed).

Bottom of box is reinforced both front and rear.

Has clipped gear both front and rear.

Box is made flax-tight.



New Deal Wagon

Spring seat with 3-leaf springs (not single leaf)

Steel bolster stake plates on side of box.

Neck yoke 48 in. long (not 42 in.)

Has trussed tongue, cannot break or warp.

Has channel iron reach really indestructible.

Is extra well painted, striped and finished.

Possesses a great many distinctive features of merit.

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You Can Be as Well-Dressed as London or New York Business Men—For Nearly Half What Good Clothes Now Cost You

You must pay \$20 to \$35 for a well-tailored suit of good clothes in Canada. Business men in London, England, get better clothes for half as much. Why? Because finest English materials cost less in London. And London tailors' prices are lower—much lower. CATESBYS Ltd., London's big mail-order tailoring establishment, have made it possible for YOU to get genuine English materials superbly tailored, to your own measure, at London prices! Upon request, style book, samples of materials and patterns, and measurement form will be promptly sent you from our Canadian address nearest you. Send for them NOW—see what splendid values you can get.



Hundreds of Canadians Now Get Their Clothes Made in London

Like you they appreciate the value of being well-dressed. Like you, they realize that clothes of fine English materials, well-tailored, perfect-fitting, are expensive in Canada. But like you, they reason this way: "Why should I pay \$20 to \$35 in Canada, when I can get better materials, better tailoring, better fit from CATESBYS at prices like these"?

D.B. Suits, \$13.25 \$16.75 \$19.25 \$22.25

S.B. Suits, \$12.50 \$16.00 \$18.50 \$21.50

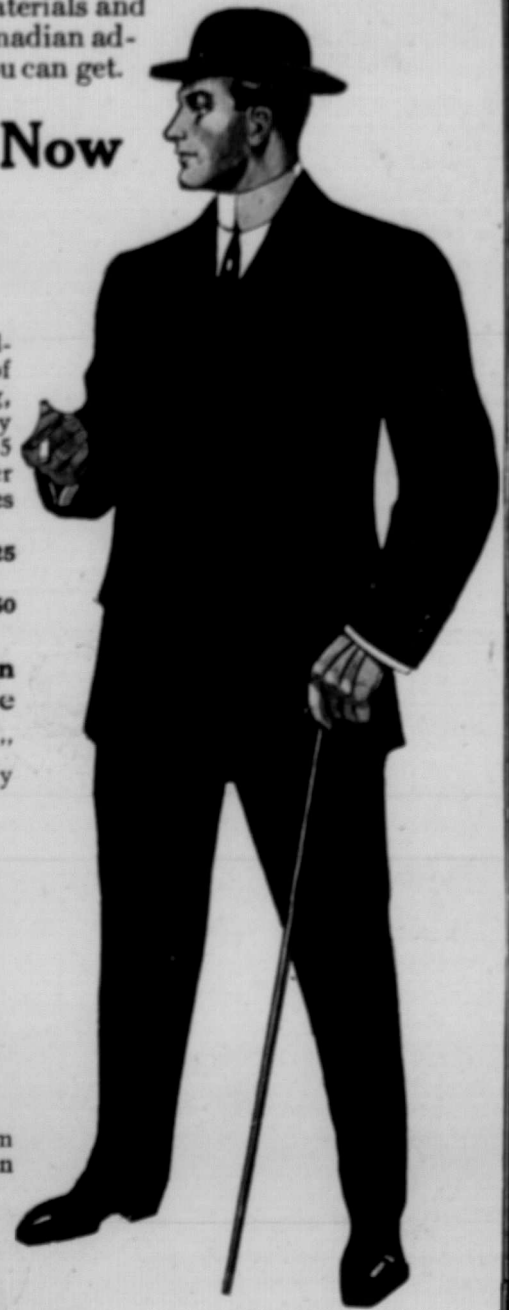
Made to Measure, Delivered Anywhere in Canada, Carriage Paid and Duty Free

The first order from each customer is a "trial" one. Letters like this show how well we satisfy particular men:

"The blue serge suit I ordered arrived safely to hand to-day, and I hasten to thank you for having executed my order so promptly. As for the suit itself, I have nothing but praise. It fits beautifully, and feels so comfortable on me. The coat, vest, and trousers are simply perfect, and I cannot understand how you can afford to let me have such a stylish suit for the price I paid for it. I shall place another order for a suit with you shortly." Yours truly,
St. Thomas, Ont. W. W. Kalsory.

By satisfying a great many customers, fitting them perfectly and giving better value than they can get anywhere else, we have built up a world-wide business.

Why don't you try getting clothes like this from CATESBYS?



Write NOW for Our Style Book Sample Patterns, etc.—all Sent FREE

\$13.25 buys this stylish double-breasted suit, including all delivery and duty charges. Made to your measure of superb English tweeds, serges, etc. Your own selection of pattern. As good a suit costs twice as much at any Canadian tailor's. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed—or you get your money back. Send for style book and samples now.

Style Book, Sample Patterns, Measurement Form, etc., sent from our Canadian offices to save time. All goods made up and delivered from our London, England, workrooms within 5 days of order's receipt.

You'll see actual samples of the splendid materials we offer—quality you seldom find in Canada. You'll see styles that are not extreme, nor faddish—but sensible, substantial-looking, fashionable—designed to meet Canadian taste—just like you see illustrated here. We will send you a measurement form with which you can take your own measure as accurately as any tailor. Within five days after we receive your order the completed suit, or overcoat or trousers, will be shipped to you—all delivery charges and duty prepaid to your home. Write for our style book and samples to-day. See how we help you save half the cost of the best clothes. Write to our Canadian address nearest you.

This popular **\$12.50** Single-breasted style Suit, made from stylish tweeds, chevots, worsteds, etc.; handsome and serviceable English cloths. Perfect fit guaranteed. See this and other styles in our catalogue. Also samples of the cloths. You can't buy as good a suit in Canada for nearly twice the money. Price includes duty and delivery charges.

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