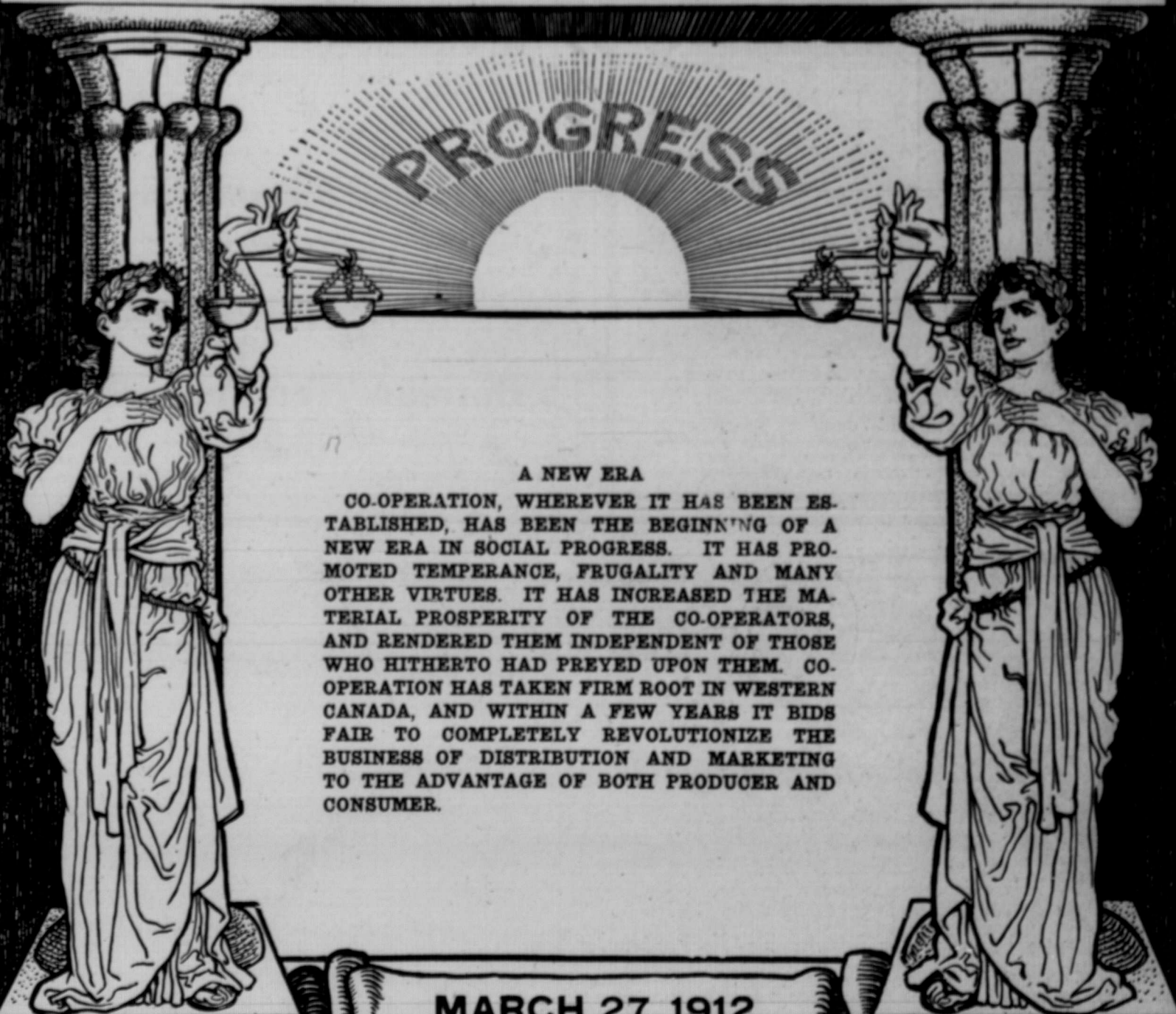


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



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CO-OPERATION, WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, HAS BEEN THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA IN SOCIAL PROGRESS. IT HAS PROMOTED TEMPERANCE, FRUGALITY AND MANY OTHER VIRTUES. IT HAS INCREASED THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE CO-OPERATORS, AND RENDERED THEM INDEPENDENT OF THOSE WHO HITHERTO HAD PREYED UPON THEM. CO-OPERATION HAS TAKEN FIRM ROOT IN WESTERN CANADA, AND WITHIN A FEW YEARS IT BIDS FAIR TO COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZE THE BUSINESS OF DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING TO THE ADVANTAGE OF BOTH PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

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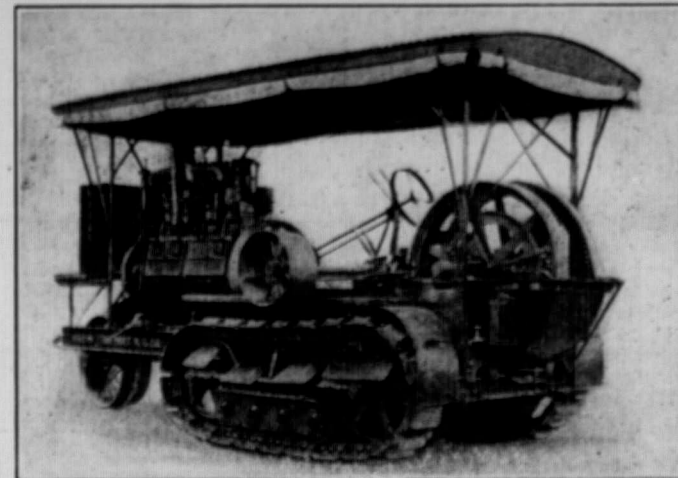
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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CRIPMAN, 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...

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.

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Volume IV. March 27th, 1912 Number 35

News from Ottawa

Grain Growers at the Senate (By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 22.—The fate of the Canada Grain Act still hangs in the balance. It came before the Senate about the middle of the week for consideration...

The farmers' representatives previously had a conference with Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, who is officially responsible for the changes which have been made in the bill...

The members of the Upper House, who met under the presidency of Senator Young to hear the delegates from the West, were much more sympathetic. It was hoped that, having heard the arguments advanced, the Senate would take up the consideration of the bill this week...

That the Senate is not indisposed to seriously amend legislation passed by the Lower House was demonstrated today when the bill to provide for the encouragement of the construction of good highways was amended by the inclusion in it of a clause which had been rejected by the government majority in the House of Commons...

The government assured the House that such was the purpose of the act, but refused to say so in the bill. The Liberal majority of the Senate took the view that as the government had declared its policy and the principle on which they proposed to act there was no reason why it should not be inserted in the bill...

Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, as a matter of fact states that he proposes

to move an amendment to strike out the clause governing the distribution of cars and also the sample market provision, so that it looks as though the fight will be on in earnest by the time this reaches readers of The Guide with a good prospect that the bill will be amended.

On Thursday morning the representatives of the grain growers had their conference with the members of the Senate. They were given a cordial hearing, the members of the Upper House showing a real desire to ascertain their views as well as the reasons back of them.

Mr. E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, who was the first heard, frankly told the Senators that if they did not strike out the clause of the Grain Act giving the grain board to be named the absolute control of the car situation and the clause creating sample markets it would be better to kill the bill.

Sample markets, he explained, would be quite acceptable, if the government proposed to go in for complete ownership of terminal elevators. He complained, in discussing the clause governing the distribution of cars, that the Emergency Bill passed this session had already been abused...

He informed the committee that elevator men, under the provisions of this emergency measure, have applied for cars on the score that they had damp grain to ship and that in many instances when the cars were received the wheat put into them was perfectly good.

Emergency Clause Abused A point strongly emphasized by Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, was that the railroads under the present act could create a blockade at their own sweet pleasure. The Emergency Bill, he said, had been framed with the object of getting out the wheat of no grade. Before it came into effect fifteen per cent. of the grain went no grade.

Continued on Page 27



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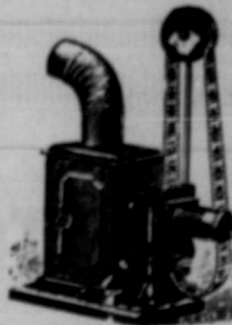


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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 27th, 1912

ANOTHER CO-OPERATIVE NUMBER

We have received so many splendid reports of co-operative work being done in Canada and the United States, that it has been impossible to publish them all in one edition of The Guide. We will, therefore, publish another Co-operative Number next week, containing the balance of our reports, and we can assure our readers that it will be equally as good, if not more interesting than the present issue.

ITS MASTER'S VOICE

In its attempts to discredit anything connected with the organized Grain Growers the Winnipeg Telegram stoops to the dirtiest of tactics. Lying and misrepresentation is the major part of its campaign. In its issue of March 25 this hip pocket organ of Special Privilege makes another attack upon The Guide, because of our reply to Hon. Geo. E. Foster in our last issue. The Telegram is going to have governments, boards of trade, etc., wipe The Guide out of existence for suggesting such things to Mr. Foster, because it may stop immigration. The Telegram says that in The Guide:

"Western Canada is described as a country where the people freeze in a temperature ranging from 45 to 50 degrees below zero. Farm life is shack life, deprived of the mere necessities of civilized communities. Farm opportunities are outlined in a dismal picture which shows the farmer buying at 50 per cent. more and selling at 50 per cent. under the market value of things. Women and children, still according to this black picture of Western Canadian farm life, starve and freeze while the farmer looks in vain for a purchaser for 'his wagon load of frozen wheat.' Fields of grain fall below frost and hail, and not as commonly supposed before the merry click of the binder. And all the time the sheriff stands in the background grimly expectant of his prey."

Now, we brand this as an absolute lie. Our picture of Mr. Foster on a homestead portrayed some of the extreme hardships which a homesteader has at times to face. But they were not the most extreme. Is there any use lying about our condition in the West? Pioneer life in this country is beset with many drawbacks. Some of them are due to nature, but most of them are due to man. And such journals as the Winnipeg Telegram are the ones that are chiefly responsible for the burden on the West. Where is The Telegram now in its demand for free trade in farm implements? Not many months ago The Telegram was very anxious to help the farmers by reducing the tariff. Now it is silent or advocating higher protection. Where is The Telegram when Mackenzie and Mann are making a raid on the treasury? Silent. If the readers of The Telegram knew the story of its ownership and its relation to the corporations that prey upon the farmers it would be easier to understand its attitude. Thus The Telegram describes The Guide:

"It is, in short, the organ of The Grain Growers' Grain company, edited by R. C. Henderson and Roderick McKenzie."

This is another lie, as neither of these gentlemen are editors of The Guide. Neither is The Guide the organ of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. But to be the organ of such a company would not be a great handicap, and certainly much to be preferred to being the organ of Mackenzie and Mann. The farmers of the West may look to The Telegram to betray them to the corporations

every time. The Telegram is kept for no other purpose than as a hip pocket organ of Special Privilege. And The Telegram has plundered the public treasury until the government of Manitoba called a halt upon its pilferings. Truly this journal that is trying to cause dissension in the ranks of the farmers has an unsavory record.

MUCH WHEAT STILL IN DANGER

It is estimated that there is yet 15,000,000 bushels of grain in the West unthreshed, and 20,000,000 bushels additional that has been threshed but is still in the hands of the farmers. Of this large amount there is as near as can be estimated at least 8,000,000 bushels of grain that is damp or filled with snow or ice and certain to be ruined unless it reaches terminals for treatment in the next five weeks. But the drying capacity of the terminals at Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth are not sufficient to handle more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain per month when working steadily under the most favorable conditions. Owing to congestion of cars in the yards at the terminals it has not been possible to get the damp cars to the dryers as fast as they are needed, which makes the situation even more serious. It seems assured that from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels or even more of damp or wet grain will be ruined for lack of treatment before warm weather. This is not an alarmist view. A few months ago the Canadian railways were sure they would be able to handle all the grain offered them, and The Guide was criticized for declaring that they could not do it. What happened? The railways fell down hopelessly, and even the opening of the southern route by reducing freight rates and using foreign cars has still proved to be insufficient. There is today an embargo on grain going to Port Arthur on the C.N.R. and there is talk of putting an embargo on shipments to Duluth. The reason is that there are enough cars already en route to tax the capacity of these elevators. There was only 15,000,000 bushels capacity provided for Canadian grain at Duluth, but with the multiplicity of grades this will probably be reduced by 20 or 25 per cent. The thin stream of grain trickling eastward from Fort William helps some, but is quite hopeless to solve the problem. Armour & Co. have a drying plant of 125 cars capacity daily at Chicago lying idle. If this were in operation and ready for Canadian grain the situation would be comparatively safe. The C.P.R. could arrange this, if sufficiently interested, no doubt. It would have arranged itself automatically were reciprocity in force today. The future will see more out of condition grain in the Canadian West. What is to become of it? The present situation will possibly be relieved somewhat by the flour mills, which have drying plants attached. But with all available relief in sight the loss will be heavy. The governments of Canada are rushing immigrants into the West to grow wheat, in order to provide a market for the Canadian manufacturers, and to boost the price of real estate. Where is the wisdom of devoting all the energy towards increasing the wheat crop and at the same time restricting the market? Money in millions is being poured out to secure markets for our manufacturers, and at the same time everything possible is done to narrow the markets for the farmers.

The offer of reciprocity is still on the statute books of the United States. The present government can provide greatly needed relief for the West by accepting the offer. The Western people would just as

soon have reciprocity from the Conservative government as from a Liberal government. With a 90,000,000 market at our door wide open to us it seems the height of folly to be rushing about the world and spending money in a vain search for other markets that are already crowded.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION

Those who read the report of the Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec and the Co-operative Stores in the United States will realize that the high cost of living is forcing people to eliminate as far as possible the expenses of the middle man. The Canadian banking system has the merit of reliability, but its very strength is rapidly becoming a menace to democracy. A centralized banking system does not tend to community development but rather to the growth of a few large cities and of centralized power in manufacturing and transportation. By the establishment of local banks the people of Quebec have been enabled to use their own savings for their own benefit. At the present time the savings of the people are being used by chartered banks to finance corporations that prey upon the people. There has been too much secrecy about our banks for the common good. There has grown up a carefully fostered sentiment that our big bankers are philanthropic wizards of finance, the waving of whose magic wands stimulates or retards the production of wealth. As a matter of fact they are only a group of ordinary men who by special legislation have secured a practical monopoly of the medium of exchange. By means of this monopolistic power they and their colleagues who control the railways and factories of Canada, have the people largely under their thumb. Their influence over governments is amazing, and the fact that they always work under cover makes their influence all the more dangerous. This influence prevents relief being granted where it is most needed. The banks loan out their money to manufacturers and implement dealers and lumber men, and other dealers at 5½ and 6 per cent., who in turn charge farmers 8, 10 and 12 per cent. upon the same money. Now, what is needed is a system by which farmers will be able to borrow money at from 4½ to 5½ per cent. By such means farmers will be in a position to pay their bills promptly and not be continually burdened by heavy interest charges. Whether this necessary improvement will come through co-operative banks it cannot be said. But in other countries that are supposed to be lagging far behind Canada in civilization the people have these banks and are aided by their governments to secure cheap money. Governments in Canada all seem to be interested more in the development of other things rather than in helping farmers.—They will pledge the credit of the people to almost any extent to provide 3 and 4 per cent. money for railway promoters, but they will not help the people in the same way. But if the people wake up and demand their rights they will get them sooner or later.

In some cases cars of wheat consigned to "Kingston, Ont.," have been hauled all rail to Kingston when they should have gone into store at West Superior to await the opening of navigation. Some of the railway agents are not well posted or are careless. Farmers should see that cars to the south are billed "Kingston, Ont., via West Superior, Wis." Billing to Kingston is merely a convenience to save an extra set of customs papers.

BEEF RINGS

The beef ring habit is growing throughout the West. Farmers are recognizing the great convenience and benefit of co-operating to provide for themselves a supply of fresh meat during the summer months. Every farmer's family can thus enjoy the privilege of the city dweller who has a meat shop at hand, and incidentally this privilege costs much less in the country. It is well in forming a beef ring to start with a set of rules that will cover as far as possible all emergencies that are likely to arise. Annual meetings can frequently be held at the same time as the school meeting, and all accounts then adjusted. A satisfactory butcher with a level headed executive committee are requisites to success. The old spirit of isolation and independence among farmers is happily giving way to the spirit of co-operation. As this spirit develops its benefits will become most pronounced. A beef ring is a good starter in a rural community.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

There is a growing feeling throughout Canada that there is no justice in the system by which men monopolize the franchise. It is being recognized that the wisdom of the nation is not divided on the lines of sex. The only good reason men can advance in favor of their franchise monopoly is the old and worn out maxim of "let well enough alone." Women do their full share, and a little more, in the work of civilization and deserve equal rights with men in deciding how and by whom they shall be governed. Not all women are capable of exercising the franchise intelligently, but no person will be bold enough to declare that men all vote intelligently. In New Zealand and Australia the women already have the franchise on equal terms with men. The result has been a decided improvement in the moral tone of public life of those democracies. There are many great problems which women are more capable of solving than men. Particularly is this true of social problems. With mothers, sisters and daughters exercising the franchise the tendency to legislate for property will give way to a recognition of the rights of humanity. It is very gratifying that each of the Western farmers' associations has declared for woman suffrage. It is coming. Our women need not enter into a campaign of destruction to secure their rights. Let it be a campaign of education and they will have the support of the organized farmers. The franchise is a right, not a privilege.

OUR FIFTY CENT OFFER

We are receiving a large number of new subscriptions in response to our offer to send The Guide to any address in Canada till the end of the year for fifty cents. This offer cannot be taken advantage of by delinquent subscribers nor can it be made applicable to those who have already subscribed at \$1.00 a year. This bargain offer is just an experiment. We want to get The Guide into the hands of as many farmers as possible. Once they get it and realize its value we know they will keep it and will be glad to pay the small sum of \$1.00 a year for it. Renewals coming due in the summer are neglected and for this reason we make a bargain offer till the end of the year. Every man who believes in the reforms advocated by the organized farmers can aid the cause by inducing his friends to take advantage of this bargain. If there were 100,000 men in the West getting the information that is published in The Guide, and which is published nowhere else, the improvements in conditions would come much faster than they have in the past.

IS MEIGHEN'S THE CREDIT?

Every Canadian knows that the policy of a political party in Parliament is decided upon at a party caucus meeting held prior to the time the matter in question comes before the House. What takes place in caucus is supposed to be as sacred as anything can be, and is never divulged. The Toronto Telegram, on March 15, published what it claimed to be a correct account of the happenings of the Conservative caucus when the question of renewing the steel bounties was discussed. The Toronto Telegram is a Conservative newspaper and supporter of the Government. The article states that when the caucus was held Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, announced to the members of the party that the Government had decided temporarily to renew the bounties to the steel industry. This announcement led to a decided revolt which was headed by Arthur Meighen, member for Portage la Prairie, who declared that he would fight the bounty proposal to the very last, even when it came before the House of Commons. This was a surprise to the government. Mr. White was not able to meet Mr. Meighen's arguments, but the old guard came to the rescue in the person of Hon. Geo. E. Foster. It was soon found that there were twenty-six members of the Conservative party, mostly rural members, who thought the same as Mr. Meighen did, though if pressed they would vote in favor of the bounty rather than vote against the Government. Mr. Meighen declared, however, that he would vote against the bounty, and fight against the bounty in the House of Commons. The result of the rebellion in the party was that the Government thought it wise not to renew the bounty. This is the substance of a lengthy report in the Toronto Telegram. If it is correct there is a great deal of credit coming to Arthur Meighen for the firm stand which he took on the Bounty question. There is absolutely no defence or justification for renewing bounties to a watered stock industry that has been operated practically only for the benefit of the promoters, and which has been milking the public treasury for a number of years. If this report is correct, Mr. Meighen is the stamp of man that is needed today in the Government party at Ottawa. Special Privilege is standing round continually waiting to plunder the treasury, and it will require firmness and independence on the part of the members of the Government party to prevent this robbery. There is every reason to believe that the Government had decided to renew the bounty, so there is little doubt but that a revolt in the party was the only thing that prevented it. It is unfortunate for the country that the proceedings of the caucus are private, because it withholds from Mr. Meighen the credit due him. The caucus is the place where unruly members are whipped into line. When they turn upon the party, however, a few members can carry the day. Let us hope this report will be verified by Mr. Meighen.

CORPORATION PRESS WISDOM

The Toronto News, which is one of the chief organs of Special Privilege in Eastern Canada, in its issue of March 14, says:

"By the end of 1913, or at the latest 1914, the Canadian Pacific Railway will probably be double tracked all the way from the Great Lakes to Vancouver; the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will both be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Government road from the Prairie Provinces to a port of Hudson Bay will be in operation."

The News goes on to state that after the culmination of these events, which it points out, there will be elevators springing up at Western tidal terminals, and for years afterwards it will be a question of the West being able to grow large enough crops to keep

the railways busy. Then this wonderful prophet goes ahead to say that the new railways will stimulate manufacturing industries in the West and thus provide an extensive and convenient home market for the Western farmers. This remarkable article concludes with this remarkable statement:

"Altogether, therefore, it is clear that the major grievances about which the Western country now complains are about to disappear and dissolve into thin air."

This is the kind of tommy-rot that is being preached by the corporation press in Eastern Canada, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the people. There is no more hope of these prophecies being realized in the time mentioned than there is that the Toronto News will become a democratic newspaper. But even if all this should come to pass in the glowing terms which the News sets forth, the News might go on to tell us just where the wheat will be marketed, under present conditions. The News might also explain what the hundreds and thousands of farmers that are coming into the West every year will be doing while these railways are building. Apparently the right thing to do is to sit down, be quiet, and stop raising wheat until all these things come to pass. The News would be better employed in assisting towards a solution of present difficulties, instead of attempting to draw a red herring across the trail in the way of prophesying what the future holds in store. If we take care of the present to the best of our ability there will be little difficulty about the future.

The only hope of our flag-flapping Imperialists (†) who are opposed to selling wheat to the United States is to increase the capacity for bread consumption on the part of the Canadians and Britishers. If each of them could be compelled by law to eat twice as much bread as now it would help mightily. As long as the British and Canadian citizens are narrow-minded enough to eat only as much bread as they need they are certainly stopping the growth of Imperialism. A law compelling a course in stomach expansion would assist in the good work. If this were taken up by either of the old reliable parties it would get a lot of support.

The recent investigation of the United States Steel Trust by Congress shows that J. Pierpont Morgan received the sum of \$70,000,000 in cash merely for forming the Trust. In addition to this amount the Steel Trust has gobbled up more than one thousand million dollars in net profits in the last nine years. The net profit was more than \$13 a ton on steel. All of this was due to a high protective tariff, and yet our trust promoters tell us that our big industries will fall to the ground unless they have protection. Our own Canadian Steel Trust isn't so big as its United States cousin, but it is doing very well in gobbling up the people's money.

Theodore Roosevelt has jumped the fence on the question of Reciprocity and has now decided that he is opposed to it. The reason is not difficult to understand. The Colonel is looking for the presidential nomination and he needs the support of the farmers in the northwestern states who are opposed to Reciprocity. After all, Colonel Roosevelt is much like our own Canadian politicians.

The small sum of \$22,000,000 in subsidies granted to Canadian railway-promoters is only an item. The people pay it all, and the people are such good natured individuals that they do not mind helping out the railway magnates that much. It only means \$3 for every man, woman and child in Canada, with absolutely no return. That is not much.

Co-operative People's Banks

By ALPHONSE DESJARDINS

First President and Manager of "La Caisse Populaire de Lévis," the Pioneer Co-operative Bank in Canada

The earnest student of our modern rural world has not failed to come to the inevitable conclusion that the great and universal want in any agricultural community is the working capital or banking credit, organized in such a way as to exactly suit the peculiar wants of that special industry, more vital than any other one. Improvements on land, needed implements bought for cash and in the best market, the credit required to tide over a deficient crop or to enable one to await the most favorable time to sell the produce of the farm, to cover any deficit in the necessary daily working capital, without going here into every detail where credit is helpful, are well known and numerous instances where wants are felt and are very dearly satisfied, if at all.

The next question to be considered is whether it is better to have independent institutions based solely on the self interest of those well organized to exploit this field for all it is worth, or if it would not be far better for the farming community to build up their own credit institutions by co-operative action, using their own savings to satisfy, as a class, their own needs of credit instead of putting them in the form of mere deposits at the disposal of purely capitalistic institutions, receiving a bare three per cent. per annum interest, and paying nine, ten or even more per cent. for loans, when members of the same farming community want to discount their bills or borrow on mortgages.

Plan is Feasible

There cannot be any hesitation about the answer to be given. The only question is to know whether farmers can safely organize themselves and obtain the results looked for in a practical and advantageous way. Experience extending over sixty and even seventy years has demonstrated the perfect feasibility of such an organization, and the wonderful success already achieved proves conclusively that farmers can and must be their own bankers, if they wish to be prosperous and independent of outside influences sometimes antagonistic to the interests of the agriculturist. Millions of farmers of all financial status in Germany, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Hungary, and Ireland are now so organized and are doing their own banking by hundreds of millions of dollars every year, enriching themselves, benefiting one another by so doing.

Who could not see that such a process would tend to increase the reward of the real producers and reduce the profits, sometimes scandalous, of those who never hesitate to use their influence to keep the existing bondage by defeating any attempt to alleviate it, as we have had ample evidence in recent years?

Statistical records of a very reliable character show that, in almost all the European countries, farmers have successfully worked such co-operative banking and that without such an organization they would have been unable to fare so well or even to hold their own. Co-operation does not apply only to distribution. Far from it, and with Sir Horace Plunkett, the great leader of Irish co-operation, it can be truly said that co-operative credit is more important, more useful at the start, more beneficial as an educative factor, than any other form in vogue.

Legislation Necessary

What has been done by the farmers of other countries, even by Japanese and Hindoos, can surely be done also by our intelligent farmers. It requires only to tell them how to co-operate and rally their influence and energies to have the Federal Parliament to enact a suitable law as the one made long ago to suit the capitalists; and, pending the adoption of such an Act, to begin such an organization under the voluntary regime, which will be, perhaps, the best way to force Parliament to take up the matter and give it the right solution, taking the principle of co-operation as a basis, the only really beneficial one to all.

Moreover, the agricultural industry as needs of such a special character that

the existing banking system cannot satisfy. This is recognized everywhere and it cannot be otherwise, by the very nature of either. It is therefore more imperative to direct the attention of the farmers to the necessity of supplementing our present regime by the formation of co-operative credit as is flourishing all over Europe and even in Asiatic countries like Japan and India.

The first and foremost principle which must be the base of co-operative credit among workmen or farmers, must be honesty, industry and good conduct coupled with a renowned spirit of thrift. Without these factors as a foundation, it would be almost idle to hope for a reasonable success, because in a good many cases, if not in the great majority, the would-be borrowers would be unable to offer anything but such securities of a moral character. It is precisely because these people have no financial standing or no material security to present that they cannot have access to the existing monetary institutions, otherwise they would easily borrow at least sums of some importance. It is therefore obvious that another foundation had to be found, and it is equally obvious that it could only be found in the sole asset that a workman can offer, viz., his good conduct and good character.

Misguided Philanthropy

As for thrift habits, whoever has studied this question and mastered what has been done so far to further these desirable habits, cannot deny that one object only has been kept in view by all the philanthropists who have set down their energies to help in that way the working classes, and that one sole object was the security of the funds collected, and that no one appeared to have had any idea of the borrowing needs of these classes, depriving them without the slightest hesitation or scruple of the means to satisfy such wants, leaving, therefore, the workingman at the mercy of the money-lenders of all calibre and of all rapacious instincts. This defect has been felt quite a long-time even on this continent, although Providence has lavishly bestowed upon our people most valuable resources. Hence the numerous usurers that are growing rich in almost every corner of our land, the evil having become so extensive as to call for numerous inquiries ordered by our legislative bodies, followed by laws intended to put down usury and protect its victims. But experience has shown that no law can effectively bring about such a result and that the great

law of offer and demand must predominate. The best way to get rid of usury is to devise means whereby the borrowing need of every honest unit of a community can be satisfied in a simple and cheap way. That is the very point that has not been considered up to now.

The co-operative people's banks are, as Luigi Luzzati, the illustrious father of the Italian people's banks, has said, perfected savings banks, perfected because they are not only mere reservoirs, where any one can safely put his savings, but also institutions where one can confidently appeal in cases of need, if he is honest, industrious and has shown himself deserving by his thrift and good habits. They are perfected savings banks because they put the capital accumulated at the disposal of the very classes who have almost solely contributed to its formation.

With the foregoing conclusions in view, it is of prime importance that a co-operative bank should by its organization and working afford all possible security, safeguards and control in order to command the entire confidence of the very classes for whose benefit they are formed.

Must be Local Banks

These principles laid down, let us see if a co-operative people's bank as outlined hereafter will answer the purpose in view and afford the desired security.

To start with, the area covered by the bank must be a very restricted one, because its members must be known as honest men and possessing all the moral qualities above referred to. If the area was a large one it would be impossible to have such a perfect knowledge of one another and, therefore, the prime condition of success would be missing. It is a matter of notoriety that to deal with a truly honest and well-meaning man cannot bring trouble. Ability or smartness is not by any means the equivalent of that good old honesty that was and that is still so highly appreciated everywhere. It is therefore a point of the greatest possible importance to restrict the area in order to be absolutely safe in the choice of the members, that will have the honor and advantage to be considered worthy of such an admission. It is admitted now in Europe, where the system has been working for more than fifty years, that to this very point is due the marvellous success that has been achieved. It follows, therefore, that to neglect that principle, to disregard it in order to extend the business and enlarge its scope, would be a most dangerous

experiment that would bring disaster in a good many cases, if not in all, unless the very nature of the institution be altered in such a way as to make it a pure ordinary capitalistic bank with its peculiar characteristics well known among us.

Shares Should Be Small

Once the question of the personnel resolved, let us see now the question of the capital or funds to be accumulated.

The shares should be very small, a few dollars only in order that any one, whatever may be his financial means, can subscribe at least one. Generally such shares are of five dollars. In Belgium shares are of but a few francs, two or three, about 50 or 75 cents of our currency. But even such small shares should not be payable in one single payment, because many would perhaps be unable to fulfil such an obligation. It is therefore desirable that the amount should be divided in very small instalments. No one could object, if really willing and desirous of becoming thrifty, to be a member of such a bank. It is needless to state that each member should take up more than one share, if not at once, at least when the one subscribed for is fully paid in, and so on until the maximum allowed by the General Meeting is reached. In order to prevent trouble or the undue influence that could be exercised at some critical or supposed critical moment by one who may happen to have available funds and would invest them in such a bank, by threatening to withdraw such funds at a particular juncture, when he would believe that, by so doing, he would coerce the society into his selfish views, the general meeting must always fix such a maximum, but the amount may vary according to the growth of the funds accumulated and, above all, to the growth of the Rest or Reserve fund provided for.

Savings to be Deposited

But shares are not the only source from which the funds are accumulated; a member may and should lay aside savings for daily wants and deposit them in his own bank, benefiting by the current rate of interest for such deposits. The amount of the shares paid in and these savings so deposited are the resources from which are drawn the loans made to the borrowing members, for members only are allowed to borrow.

The rate of interest to be paid by the borrowers is fixed by the Commission on Credit chosen by the General Meeting. In fixing such rate great care must be taken not to exceed the current rate charged in the community for similar loans and which is considered as fair and reasonable. The profits arising therefrom are divided at the end of the year among the shareholders after paying the very small expenses incurred and laying aside a percentage for the formation of a Reserve fund. But it must be remembered that it is a rule not to increase the dividend without, at the same time, reducing the rate of interest charged to the borrowers, upon the principle that both are helpful and both factors must be benefited in the same proportion. It must be here stated that the maximum amount of the loan that can be made at any time to a borrower on note must be fixed by the General Meeting except for mortgage loans. This is so in order to prevent any undue preference or that a borrower, or a few of them should monopolize all the available funds, increasing thereby the risk of losses.

Shares are Withdrawable

Before leaving this part of the subject it must be distinctly stated that the shares are withdrawable and that it is only just and fair that it should be so, nay more, that without this withdrawable feature it would be impossible to successfully start and maintain such a bank. Why? Because the very people that are appealed to to form such banks for their own protection and benefit, could not afford to put their small savings in shares that they would not be able to withdraw in case of urgent need. That is the reason why in England this form of co-operation has not made any progress

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NATIVE WOMEN IN INDIA CARRYING STONE FOR ROAD-MAKING

This picture illustrates the fact that in countries where labor is "cheap" it is also inefficient, and shows the fallacy of the argument that Canadian workmen need protection from foreign "pauper labor" by means of high tariffs.

Farmers' Co-operative Stores

The practicability and success of Co-operation demonstrated by the Right Relationship League, which has organized nearly 150 Co-operative Stores in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota

By MARVIN E. TOWNSEND

Co-operation has succeeded in America and is succeeding today. It can, and is succeeding in Canada as well as in the States. The farmers have the spirit to do it right, and to them the cities will have to go for rules of success.

Some sleepy one may ask: "Why is it necessary to Co-operate? Why not let business go on as it is? Why all this talk about Co-operation and justice and brotherhood? Do not the churches and fraternal societies preach and teach brotherhood?" Yes, these principles have been preached and taught for hundreds and hundreds of years. But have they been practised—in business?

The Great Teacher and practical demonstrator of Brotherhood stated some two thousand years ago: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." The serious problems that now confront both the church and the state I verily believe are occasioned by the attention of men being taken up with the accumulation of wealth, to almost the entire exclusion of the command of the lowly Nazarene, that we should love God with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves.

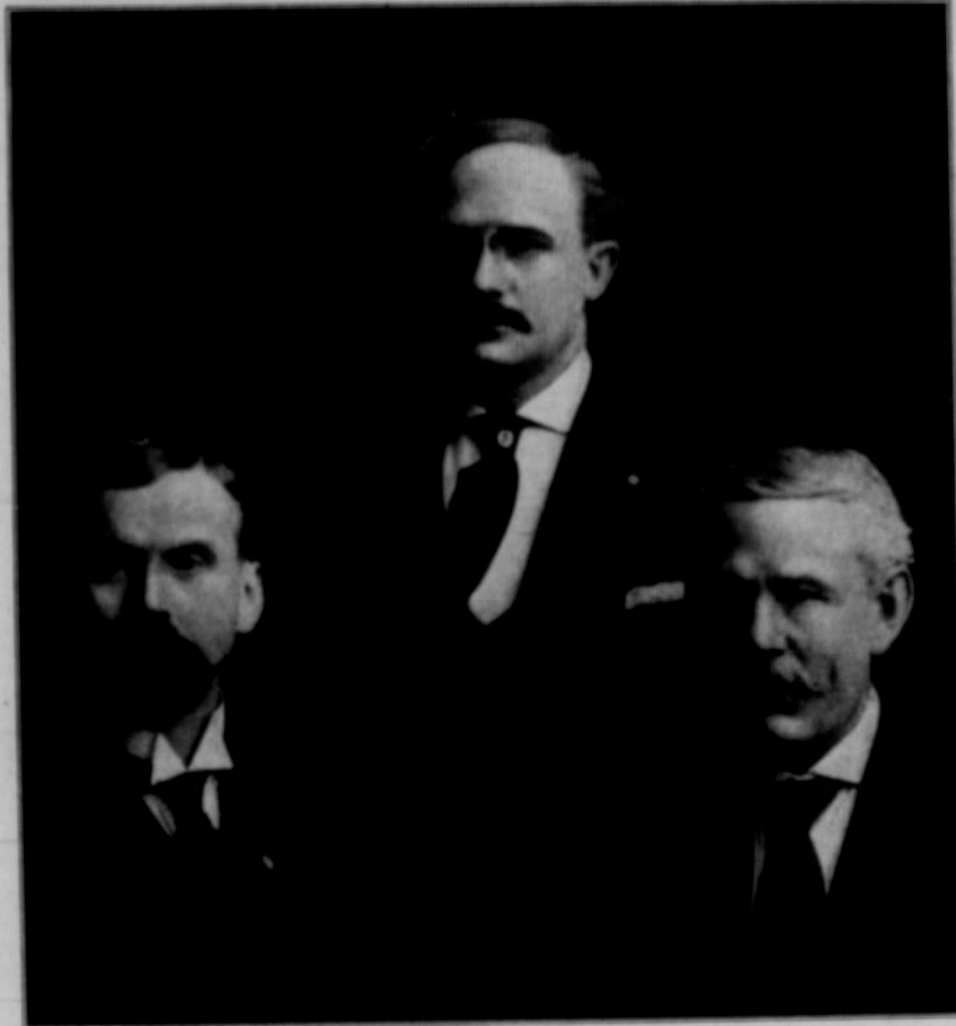
The Almighty Dollar

Profit-making and profit-taking business has become the dominating factor in practically every man's life. Each individual in his own small way is imitating the captains of industry in an attempt to fleh all the profit he can from his neighbors. As long as he does this he has no right to criticize big trusts and combines, nor extremely wealthy persons. To such an alarming extent does this profit-making and profit-taking spirit permeate the whole of society that the domination of wealth—"predatory wealth," as former President Roosevelt termed it, "big business," "the system," as others term it—has become so great, so overbearing, and so arrogant that the best economic, political, financial, and social authorities agree that the American nation today is on the verge of mob rule and in greater danger than it was in the days of '61.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross, commenting on the latter's book "Sin and Society," said: "As you well say, if a ring is to be put in the snout of the greedy strong, only organized society can do it. You war against the vast iniquities in modern business, finance, politics, and journalism due to the ineffectiveness of public opinion in coping with the dominant types of wrongdoing in a huge, rich, highly complex industrial civilization like ours." He further said: "Our moral judgment must be recast in order more effectively to hold to account the really dangerous foes of our present civilization."

Champions Needed

Prof. Ross himself, in his book, says: "If you want a David and Goliath fight, you must attack the powers that prey, not on the vices of the lax, but on the necessities of the decent. The deferred dividend graft, the 'yellow dog' fund, the private car iniquity . . . confront us rampant, fire-belching, sabre-toothed and razor-clawed. They are able to gag critics, hobble investigators, hood the press, and muzzle the law. Drunk with power, in office and club, in church and school, in legislature and court, they boldly make their stand, ruining the



Officers of the Right Relationship League: E. M. TOUSLEY, secretary-treasurer; W. F. VEDDER, vice-president; E. J. VAN HORN, president

innocent, shredding the reputation of the righteous, destroying the careers and opportunities of their assailants, dragging down pastor and scholar, publicist and business man, from livelihood and influence, unhorsing alike faithful public servant, civic champion, and knight errant of conscience, and all the while gathering into loathsome captivity the souls of multitudes of young men. Here is a fight where blows

are rained, and armour dented, and wounds suffered, and laurels won. If a sworn champion of the right will prove he is a man and not a dummy, let him go up against these!"

Workers are Hoodwinked

This, then, is the situation today, and the half has not been told. Perhaps no phase of the economic and financial situation is so fraught with pos-

sibilities for good or evil to the masses of the people as the banking question. In nearly every little country bank, and from it clear up through the entire chain of the big banks and trust companies of the largest cities, the people have on deposit from ten to twenty-five times as much of their own money as the stockholders have invested in the capital stock of the banks. These deposits of the people put the very weapon into the hands of the "special privilege few" with which to further exploit the people. As a result, the workers themselves—and this term includes the farmers—create and perpetuate all the special privilege there is.

All this time "Big Business" quietly chuckles in his sleeve at the silliness and utter lack of foresight on the part of the dear people who are cursing "political henchmen" with their mouths and continually, industriously, and uncomplainingly working with all other members of their bodies to create more profits for these same big business interests and meekly handing it to them and, in effect, saying: "You take this money, 'Big Business'; you know how to run business and I don't; besides, I don't want to take any of the risk or bother my head about business. I am busy working hard to create more profits for 'the system' and cannot think of using up my time or brain power in an endeavor to help myself or my neighbor. Besides, if I co-operate with my neighbor he might possibly, by some hook or crook, get the advantage of me a few cents or dimes or dollars, and I could never stand for that; I would rather it should all go to 'the system' in the same good old way. 'The system' knows how to use it to good advantage and will assume all risk. I know the risk is not great when we, my neighbors and I, furnish to 'the system' all its money by reason of the profits created by our buying and selling power, and that with this money we, ourselves, actually create all the 'special privilege' there is, because 'the system' immediately uses this money—our profits—to put through such legislation as will practically eliminate all risk to 'the interests.'"

The question naturally arises, How long will it take for the farmers and other workers to see the point and to act accordingly? The ills of our social, political, and financial world are economic, pure and simple. John Graham Brooks says: "Change business and we change politics." True as gospel. Have we the nerve, the ability, and the loyalty to make the attempt, and, after having started, to stick to it though the heavens fall? Mr. Brooks also says it will "test us as by fire" and that it will "take well through this century" to accomplish the reform of democratizing business. Had we not better begin now with the tools at hand—the American Rochdale plan of voluntary co-operation?

A majority of the families in large cities are less than sixty days away from hunger and starvation in case their income is cut off by either sickness, death, or the action of the captains of industry who are in control of the wealth of the nation and the machinery of production. And this situation is being intensified yearly and monthly by the further concentration of

Continued on Page 21



200 Cases of Eggs in front of the Jackson County Co-operative Store, Lakeville, Minnesota

Co-operative Meat Supply

A Chart and Working Rules

By WM. SINCLAIR

Secretary North McTaggart Beef Ring

A recent issue of The Guide contained an article on beef rings, showing how the cuts were arranged for a 16 and 20 share ring. I believe it would not be amiss to follow up the subject with an article on the actual working and rules governing a beef ring. We have had a very successful one here for the last six years and quite a number have asked me for details as to how it works. In our ring we use chart 2, as shown in your paper, for a 20 share ring, this again is divided by a number of the shareholders only taking a half share. We find a half share sufficient for a farmer on a half section who only employs one man. The butcher does not deliver the meat, but four or six farmers living say south of beef ring take turn about to deliver the meat to their neighbors. When a shareholder who provides the beef for the ring allows half of his share to a neighbor he usually charges the price set by the ring for said half, in our case this is 10 cents a lb., but generally half share subscribers put the beef in the ring alternatively. All expenses in connection with ring are divided annually among the 20 shareholders. The butcher keeps tally of weight on a chart which I draw out for him, a part copy of which I show, this chart saves the secretary a lot of work when the ring finishes for the season and makes the auditing of it simple.

I also give a copy of the rules we have adopted for our beef ring, and which after three years' practical experience we have found to give us most satisfaction in its working and I believe this has added greatly to its success.

Rules of the North McTaggart Beef Ring

Rule 1. The first beef to be killed on the first Friday evening in May and continue for the following 19 consecutive weeks.

Rule 2. All animals must be delivered to butcher on Thursday previous to date of killing.

Rule 3. The age limit of animals be not older than four years and not younger than two years, and the weight of animal be about 500 lbs. for lowest weight.

Rule 4. In case of any member failing to supply a suitable animal because of above cause, or any other cause, the butcher is hereby empowered to furnish beef to supply shareholders at the expense of the defaulter.

Rule 5. The butcher is hereby empowered to refuse any animal that he

thinks unfit for slaughter, the same to be referred to committee of three members.

Rule 6. That a committee of three be appointed, the said committee be called the "Investigation Committee" whose duties shall be engaging the butcher and investigating all complaints re ring.

Rule 7. On failure of any member being able to place beef in accordance with his number, he must inform members individually by any means at his disposal, on failure to do so a penalty of 10 cents a mile can be collected by those making the trip for that week's beef.

Rule 8. The butcher be paid the sum of \$4.00 per animal, for which sum he shall perform the following duties:—

1. Kill the animal and cut it up in accordance with the chart given him by secretary, and also cut half shares if requested by member, the said cuts to be duly weighed by him and net amount thereof be entered in chart or book given him by secretary for this purpose, thereafter hanging the meat on the said shareholder's hook.

2. He shall also salt and dispose of the hides to the best advantage.

3. The butcher shall also kill animal on Friday evening and have said beef cut up ready for shareholders by 7 a.m. on the Saturday morning.

4. Also the butcher is not to sell any portion of the beef he kills, all complaints of his so doing to be investigated by committee appointed.

Rule 9. Also if butcher does not give entire satisfaction the committee is empowered to discharge him and engage another.

Rule 10. That all monies either received or paid out be accounted for by the secretary-treasurer.

Rule 11. A fixed rate of 10 cents per lb. to be collected from all members who receive more beef than the amount they put in ring, the same rate of 10 cents is to be paid to all members putting in more beef than they have received from ring.

Rule 12. A charge of 10 cents be levied on all the shares to pay for postage and stationery.

Rule 13. All ring accounts must be paid to the treasurer by date of the annual meeting. If not paid the treasurer is to collect a penalty of 12 per cent. and also the defaulting member's share be liable for cancellation.

Share Number as Drawn

Date	Beef supplied by	Share Number as Drawn						Weight		Per lb. cents
		John D.	R.F.	J.C.	Wm.F.	R.S.	A.M.D.	Total Beef supplied	Hide	
May 3	John D.	34	14	21	25	9	21	124	46	8
" 10	R. F.	28	10	16	26	11	13	105	50	8
" 17	A. M. D.	30	15	9	23	16	12	110	42	7
" 24	Wm. T.	26	9	17	30	15	14	112	48	7
		118	48	64	109	51	60	451		

To audit this, the total weight beef supplied should equal total beef received.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BRITISH CO-OPERATORS' MILLIONS


With a total capital of £37,672,135, says a Board of Trade return issued by the British Government, 1,430 industrial co-operative societies in the United Kingdom had retail distributive sales in 1909 amounting to £70,423,359, or about £28 10s. per member—an increase over 1899 of about 12s. per member.



The total value of goods produced by industrial societies in their own factories in 1909 amounted to £24,332,927.

SUDANESE TO STUDY DRY-FARMING

Lord Kitchener has advised the United States Department of Agriculture of the intention of the Soudanese government to send a representative to North America to study dry-farming methods in the United States and Canada. Lord Kitchener hopes to improve the methods of cotton and grain cultivation in Egypt, and the Soudanese have heartily co-operated in his suggestions to make a year's study of the methods of dry-farming.

Six Days Less Than You Thought to Plow That 20 Acre Field!


WITH the , you can plow 20 acres in 12 hours. Two good boys can do it. With horses, plowing nearly 3 acres a day, the same work would take you 7 days. What does the 6-day saving on every 20 acres mean to you and how will it affect your crops and profits?


And you can plow deeper with the . You can harrow at the same time, if you want to. You can get the seed in quick. After your own work is done you can make big money by doing custom work for your neighbors. With the , you can also run every power machine on your farm—from the silo filler to the wood saw.



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Pro Bono Publico

A SUFFRAGETTE STORY

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

Continued from Last Week

The governor gazed at her, horrified, for a moment; then his political craft came to his aid, and he laughed.

"What does she look like?" he inquired.

"Is she rather a tough old lady?"

"No, she's young and—athletic."

"Barrel-shaped?"

"Oh, she's as tall as the governor is—about six feet, I believe."

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed, paling.

"Six feet," she repeated carelessly.

"Rowed stroke at Vassar; carried off the standing long jump, pole-vault and ten-mile swimming—"

"This—this is terrible," murmured the young man, passing one gloved hand over his dampening brow. Then, with a desperate attempt at a smile, he leaned forward and said confidentially:

"As a matter of fact—just between you and me—the governor is an invalid."

"Impossible!" she retorted, her clear, blue eyes on his.

"Alas! It is only too true. He's got a very, very rare disease," said the young man sadly. "Promise you won't tell?"

"Y-yes," said the girl. Her face had lost some of its color.

"Then I will confide in you," said the young man impressively. "The governor is threatened with a serious cardiac affection, known as Lamour's disease."

She looked down, remained silent for a moment, then lifted her pure gaze to him.

"Is that true—Captain Jones?"

"As true as that I am his military secretary."

Her features remained expressionless, but the color came back as though the worst of the shock were over.

"I see," she said seriously. "Professor Challis ought to know of this sad condition of affairs. I have heard of Lamour's disease."

"Indeed, she ought to be told at once!" he said delighted. "You'll inform her, won't you?"

"If you wish."

"Thank you! Thank you!" he said fervently. "You are certainly the most charmingly reasonable of your delightful sex. The governor will be tremendously obliged to you—"

"Is the governor—are his—his affections—to use an obsolete expression—fixed upon any particular—"

"Oh, no!" he said smiling. "The governor isn't in love—except—er—generally. He's a gay bird. The governor never, in all his career, saw a single specimen of your sex which—well, which interested him as much—well, for example," he added, in a burst of confidence, "as much, even, as you interest me!"

"Which, of course, is not at all," she said, laughing.

"Oh, no—no, not at all—" he hesitated, biting his mustache and looking at her.

"I'll tell you one thing," he said. "If the governor ever did get entirely well—er—recovered—you know what I mean?"

"Cured of his cardiac trouble—this disease known as Lamour's disease?"

"Exactly. If he ever did recover, he— I'm quite sure he would be—"

And here he hesitated, gazing at her in silence. As for her, she had turned her head and was gazing out of the window.

"I wonder what your name is?" he said, so naively that the color tinted even the tips of the small ear turned toward him.

"My name," she said, "is Mary Smith. Like you, I am Militant Secretary to Professor Elizabeth Challis, President of the Federation of American Women."

"I hope we will remain on pleasant terms," he ventured.

"I hope so, Captain Jones."

"Noncombatants."

"I trust so."

"Even f-friends."

She bent her distractingly pretty head in acquiescence.

"Then you'll give me back the papers?"

"I'm sorry."

"Sorry for taking them?"

"No, sorry for keeping them."

"You don't mean to say that you are going to keep them, Miss Smith?"

"I'm afraid I must. My duty forces me to deliver them to Professor Challis."

"But why does this terrible and strapping young lady desire to swipe the draft of this bill?"

"Because it contains the evidence of a

wicked conspiracy between the governor of New York, the mayor of this city and an abandoned legislature. The women of America ought to know what threatens them before this bill is perfected and introduced. And before they will permit it to be debated and passed, they are determined to march on Albany, half a million strong, as did the heroines of Versailles!"

She stretched out her white-gloved hand with an excited but graceful gesture. He eyed her moodily, swinging the chemise cat by its fluffy tail.

"What do they suspect is in that bill?" he said, at last.

"We are not yet perfectly sure. We believe it is an insidious attempt to sow disunion in the ranks of our sex—a bill cunningly devised to create jealousy and unworthy distrust among us—an ingenious and inhuman conspiracy to disorganize the National Federation of Free and Independent Women."

"Nonsense," he said. "The bill, when perfected, is designed to give you what you want."

"What?"

"Certainly; votes for women."

"On what terms?" she asked incredulously.

"Terms? Oh, no particular terms. I wouldn't call them terms," he said craftily. "That sounds like masculine dictation."

"It certainly does."

"Of course. There are no terms in it. It's—a sort of a civil-service idea—a kind of a qualification for the franchise—"

"Oh!"

"Yes," he continued pleasantly. "It a—er—suggests that a vote be accorded to any woman who, in competition with others of that election district, passes the examinations—"

"What examinations?"

He twirled the cat carelessly.

"Oh, papers on various subjects. One is chemistry."

"Chemistry?"

"Yes—that part of organic chemistry which includes the scientific preparation of—er—food."

Her eyes flashed; he twirled the cat absently.

"Yes," he said, "chemistry is one of the subjects. Physics is another—physical phenomena."

"What kind?"

"Oh—the—the proposition that nature abhors a vacuum. You're to prove it—you're given a certain area, say a bedroom full of dust, then you apply to it—"

"I see," she said. "You mean we apply to it a vacuum cleaner, don't you?"

"Or," he admitted courteously, "you may solve it through the science of dynamics—"

"Of course—using a broom!" Her eyes were beautiful but frosty.

"Do you know," he said, as pleasantly as he dared, "that you, for instance, would be sure to pass?"

"Because I'm intelligent enough to comprehend the subtleties of this—bill?"

"Exactly." He swung the cat in a circle.

"Thank you. And what else do these examination papers contain?"

"Physics, mostly—the properties of solid bodies. For example, you take a button—any ordinary button," he explained frankly, as though taking her into his confidence, "say, for instance, the plain, bone button of commerce—"

"And sew it onto some masculine shirt," she nodded, as he sank back, apparently overcome with admiration at her intelligence. "And that," she added, "no doubt is intended to illustrate the phenomenon of cohesion."

"You are perfectly correct," he said with enthusiasm.

"What else is there?" she asked.

"Oh, nothing—nothing very much. A few experiments in bacteriology—"

"Sterilizing nursing bottles?"

"How on earth did you ever guess?" he cried, overwhelmed, but perfectly alert to the kindling anger in her blue eyes.

"Why, of course that is it. It is included in the science of embryotics—"

"What science?"

"Embryotics. For instance, you take an embryo of any kind—say a—a baby. Then you show exactly how to dress.

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undress, wash, feed and finally bring that baby to triumphant maturity. It's interesting, isn't it, Miss Smith?"

She said nothing. He twirled the cat furiously, until its tail gave way and it flew into a corner.

"Captain Jones," she said, "as I understand it, this bill is a codified conspiracy to turn every woman of this state into a washer of clothes, a cleaner of floors, a bearer of children—and a Haus-frau!"

"I—I would not put it that way—" he protested.

"And her reward," she went on, not noticing his interruption, "is permission to vote—to use the inalienable liberty with which already Heaven has endowed her."

Tears flashed in her eyes; she held her small head proudly, and not one fell.

"Captain Jones," she said, "do you realize what centuries of suppression are doing to my sex? Do you understand that woman is degenerating into an immobility—an inertia—a molluskoidal condition of receptive passivity which is rendering us, year by year, more unfitted to either think or act for ourselves? Even in the matter of marriage we are not permitted by custom to assume the initiative. We may only shake our heads until the man we are inclined toward asks us, when he is entirely ready to ask. Then, like a row of Chinese dolls, we nod our heads."

"I tell you," she said tremulously, "we are becoming like that horrid, degenerate, wingless moth which is born, mates and dies in one spot—a living mechanical incubator—a poor, deformed, senseless thing that has, through generations, lost not only the use but even the rudiments of the wings which she once possessed. But the male moth flies more strongly and frivolously than ever. There is nothing the matter with the development of his wings, Captain Jones."

It was now growing rather dark in the room.

"I'm terribly sorry you feel this way," he said.

She had averted her eyes and was now seated, chin in hand, looking out of the window.

"Do you know," he said, "this is a rotten condition of affairs."

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"This attitude of women."

"Is it more odious than the attitude of men?"

"After all," he said, "man is born with the biceps. He was made to do the fighting."

"Not all of the intellectual fighting."

"No, of course not. But—you don't want him to rock the cradle, do you?"

"Cradles are no longer rocked, Captain Jones. I don't think you would be qualified to pass this examination with which you menace us."

He began to be interested. She turned from the window, saw he was interested, hesitated, then:

"I wish I could talk to you—to such a man as you seem to be—sensibly, without rancor, without personal enmity or prejudice—"

"Can't you?"

"Why, yes, I can. But—I am not sure what your attitude—"

"It is friendly," he said, looking at her.

"I am perfectly hap—I mean willing to listen to you. Only, sooner or later you must return to me those papers."

"Why?"

"The governor intrusted them to me officially—"

She said, smiling:

"But you—your governor, I mean—can frame another, similar bill."

"I'm a soldier in uniform," he said dramatically. "My duty is to guard those papers with my life!"

"I am a soldier, too," she said proudly, "in the Army of Human Progress."

"Very well," he said, "if you regard it that way."

"I do. Only brute violence can deprive me of these papers."

"That," he said, "is out of the question."

"It is no more shameful than the mental violence to which you have subjected us through centuries. Anyway, you're not strong enough to get them from me!"

"Do you expect me to seize you and twist your arm until you drop those papers?"

"You can never have them otherwise. Try it!"

He sat silent for a while, alternately twisting his mustache and the cat's tail. Presently he flung the latter away, rose, inspected the stars on the wall and then began to pace to and fro, his gloved hands

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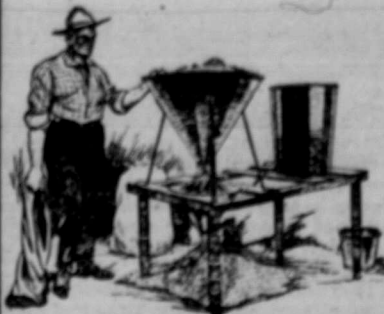
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behind his back, spurs and sword clanking. "It's getting late," he said, as he passed her. Continuing his promenade, he added as he passed her again: "I've had no luncheon. Have you?"

He poked around the room, examining the fantastic furnishings in all their magnificence of cotton velvet and red cheese cloth.

"If this is Dill's room, it's a horrible place," he thought to himself, sitting down by a table and shuffling a pack of cards. "Shall I cast your horoscope?" he asked amiably. "Here's a chart."

"No, thank you."

Presently he said:

"It's getting beastly cold in this room."

"Really," she murmured.

He came back and sat down in the gilded chair. It was now so dusky in the room that he couldn't see her very plainly. So he folded his arms and abandoned himself to gloomy patience until the room became very dark. Then he got up, struck a match and lighted the gas.

"By Jupiter!" he muttered, "I'm hungry!"

For nearly five minutes she let the remark go apparently unnoted. But the complaint he had made is the one general and comprehensive appeal that no woman ever born can altogether ignore. In the depths of her something always responds, however faintly. And in the soul of this young girl it was answering now—the subtle, occult response of woman to the eternal and endless need of man—hunger of one kind or another.

"I'm sorry," she said, so sincerely that the sweetness in her voice startled him.

"Why—why, do you know, I believe you really are!" he said, in grateful surprise.

"I am a great many things that you have no idea I am," she said, smiling.

"What is one of them?"

"I'm afraid I'm a—fool."

She came forward and stood looking at him.

"I've been thinking," she said, "that I can do you no kinder service than to let you take those papers and go home."

For a moment he thought she was joking; then something in her expression changed his opinion, and he took a step forward, eyes fixed on her face.

"Yes," he said, "it would be the kindest thing you can do for me. Shall I tell you why? It's because I'm hopelessly near-sighted. I wear glasses when I'm alone in my study where nobody can see me."

"What in the world has that to do with my leaving you?" she asked, coloring.

"Suffragettes would never marry a near-sighted man, would they?"

"They ought not to."

"You wouldn't, would you?"

"Why do you ask—such a thing?"

"I want to know."

"But how does your myopia concern me?" she said faintly.

"Couldn't it—ever?" he asked, reddening.

"No," she said, turning pale.

"Then we'd better not stay here—and I'm going to be as generous as you are," he said, advancing toward her. "I'm going to let you go home."

She backed away, thrusting the papers behind her; his arm slipped around her after them, strove to grasp them, to hold and restrain her, but there was a strength in her tall, firm, young body which matched his own. She resisted, turned, twisted, confronted him with high color and lips compressed, and they came to a deadlock, breathing fast and irregularly. Again coolly, dexterously, he pitted his adroitness, then his sheer strength, against hers; and it came again to a deadlock. Suddenly she crooked one smooth knee inside of his her arms slid around him like lightning; he felt himself rising into the air, descending; there came a crash, a magnificent display of ocular fireworks and nothing further concerned him until he discovered himself lying flat on the floor and heard somebody sobbing incoherencies beside him. He was mean enough to keep his eyes shut while she, on her knees beside him, stopped water on his forehead and begged him to speak to her, and told him her heart was broken and she desired to die and repose in mortuary simplicity beside him forever.

Certain terms she employed in addressing what she feared were only his battered remains caused him to prick up his ears. He certainly was one of the meanest of men.

"Dear," she sobbed, "I—I have loved you ever since your lithographs were displayed during the election! Only speak to me! Only open those beloved eyes! I don't care whether they are nearsighted Oh, please, please wake up!" she cried brokenly. "I'll give you your papers! What do I care about that old bill! I'm perfectly willing to do all those things! Oh! Oh! Oh! How conscience does make Haus-fraus of us all!"

His meanness now became contemptible; he felt her trembling hands on his brow, the fragrant, tearful face nearer, nearer, until her hot, flushed cheeks and quivering lips touched his. And yet, incredible as it seems, and to the everlasting shame of all his sex, he kept eyes and mouth shut

until a lively knocking on the door brought him bolt upright.

She uttered a little cry and shrank away from him on her knees, the tears glimmering in her startled and wide-open eyes.

"Good Heavens, darling!" he said seriously. "How on earth are we going to explain this?"

They scrambled hastily to their feet and gazed at each other while kicks and blows began to rain on the door.

"I believe it's Dill," he whispered, "and I seem to hear the mayor's voice too."

"Help! Help! For Heaven's sake!" screamed the mayor. "Let us in, George! There's a mob of suffragettes coming up the stairs!"

The governor unlocked the door and jerked it open just as several unusually beautiful girls seized Mr. Dill and the military secretary. The mayor, however, rushed blindly into the room. His turban swirl was over one eye, his skirt was missing; his apron hung by one pin. He ran headlong for a sofa and tried to scramble under it, but lovely and vigorous arms seized his shins and drew him triumphantly forth.

"Hurrah!" they cried delightedly. "We have carried the entire ticket!"

"Hurrah!" echoed a sweet but tremulous voice; and a firm young arm was slipped through the governor's.

He turned to meet her beautiful, level gaze.

"Check!" she said.

"Make it checkmate," he said steadily.

"Mate you?"

"Will you?"

She bent her superb head a moment, then lifted her splendid eyes to his.

"Of course I will," she said, as steadily as her quickening heart permitted. "Why do you suppose I ran after you?"

"Why?" whispered that infatuated man.

"Because," she said naively, "I was afraid some other girl would get you. A

girl never can be sure what another girl might do to a man. And I wanted you for myself."

"Thank God," he said. "That six-foot Professor Challis will never get me anyway."

She bent her adorable face close to his. "Your Excellency," she murmured, "I am Professor Challis!"

At that instant a pretty and excited suffragette dashed up the stairs and saluted.

"Professor!" she cried. "All over the city desirable young men are being pursued and married by the thousands! We have swept the state, with Brooklyn and West Point yet to hear from!" Her glance fell upon the governor. She laughed gleefully.

"Shall I call a taxi, Professor?" she asked.

An exquisite and modest pride transformed the features of Professor Betty Challis to a beauty almost celestial.

"Let George do it!" she said tenderly.

A few minutes later, amid a hideous scene of riot, where young men were fleeing distractedly in every direction, where excited young girls were dragging them, struggling and screaming, into cabs, where even the police were rushing hither and thither in desperate search for a place to hide in, the Governor of New York and Professor Elizabeth Challis might have been seen whirling down town in a taxi-

Moving Damp Grain

It will be remembered that a special amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act was enacted two months ago to assist in getting damp grain to the dryers as soon as possible. The amendment gave the Warehouse Commissioner power to suspend the car order book and send cars out of turn "to places where grain is damp and liable to become damaged, or for the purpose of distributing seed grain to any point in the Western Division." Under this amendment the Warehouse Commissioner has already ordered 1,700 cars out of turn. Of these, the Warehouse Commissioner states, 700 cars have gone to elevators, mostly for farmers' grain in special bins, 870 have gone to farmers direct and 150 have been used to distribute seed grain. Mr. Castle states that there has been considerable difficulty on account of not having proper affidavits sent in requesting cars out of turn. He has therefore prepared proper affidavit forms and will supply them upon application. These affidavits only allow for cars out of turn in case the grain is (1) "damp, or (2) wet, (3) filled with snow and ice, or (4) heating (as the case may be) and in danger of spoiling, if not immediately shipped to the terminal for treatment." Only one car is being allowed out of turn to any applicant at one time. So that if a farmer has more than one car of damp grain he should only make out one affidavit and apply for one car. When that is loaded, if there is still congestion, he should send in another affidavit at once. The applications are filed in Mr. Castle's office in order of their receipt and the cars are supplied in the same order. Cars are not supplied out of turn unless the grain is in absolute danger as there is a great deal of it in this condition, and the Warehouse Commissioner states that the grain in the greatest danger should be moved first.

cab toward the marriage-license bureau.

Her golden head lay close to his; his mustache rested against her delicately-flushed cheek. A moment later she sat up straight in dire consternation.

"Oh, those papers! The draft of the bill!" she exclaimed. "Where is it?"

"Did you want it, Betty?" he asked surprised.

"Why—why, no. Didn't you want it, George?"

"I? Not at all."

"Then why on earth did you keep me imprisoned in that room so long if you didn't want those papers?"

He said slowly: "Why didn't you give them up to me if you didn't really want them, Betty?"

She shook her pretty head: "I don't know. But I'm afraid it was only partly obstinacy."

"It was only partly that with me," he said.

They smiled.

"I just wanted to detain you, I suppose," he admitted.

"George! You wouldn't expect me to match that horrid confession, would you?"

"No, I wouldn't ask it of you."

He laid his cheek against hers and whispered:

"Darling, do you think our great love justifies our concealing my myopia?"

"George," she murmured, "I think it does. Besides, I'm dreadfully nearsighted myself."

"You!"

"Dear, every one of us has got something the matter with her. Miss Vining who caught the mayor, wears a rat herself. Do you mean to say that men believe there ever was a perfect woman?"

He kissed her slowly.

"I believe it," he said.

Note.—Mr. Chambers is one of the foremost writers in opposition to Women

Suffrage, and this story, which was published in Hampton's Magazine, shows the kind of argument which he uses to attack the cause.—Ed.

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STOCK

This poultry is from the best utility breeding in Canada, and all raised in 1911. It affords a splendid opportunity for western farmers to get a good foundation stock.

The car will be in charge of Mr. A. P. Hillhouse, vice-president of the Poultry Producers' association, and one of the largest and most successful breeders of "bred-to-make money" poultry, both utility and exhibition stock.

Shipment will go forward about the end of April, and the following stops will be made: Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary and any other points, should orders warrant same.

Prices quoted above include delivery at points mentioned. All coops supplied free. Surplus stock sold direct from car.

Every bird guaranteed pure bred, true to type and in good health and breeding vigor. Second choice should be made, in case your breed selected was all sold. If your order cannot be then filled, money will be refunded promptly.

REFERENCES

The poultry department of any agricultural college in Canada, or any Canadian branch of the Dominion bank.

HOW TO SEND ORDERS

Orders with remittances will be received up to April the 15th, by the following:

The Simpson Produce company, Princess street, Winnipeg, Man.

F. J. Robinson, care Regina Poultry association, Regina, Sask.

P. Burns & Co., pork and beef packers, Calgary, Alta.

Or may be sent direct up to and including the 22nd of April, to:

SPECIAL POULTRY DEPARTMENT

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED

241 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Que.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

CO-OPERATION

A MAGAZINE OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Issued Monthly at Minneapolis, Minn.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.—Sample Copy 10c.

Tells you all about successful plans and methods in organizing and operating

Co-operative Stores, Creameries, Elevators, Farmers' Clubs, and Agricultural Organization Societies. Co-operative News from all over the World.

"The principles of Co-operation as laid down in the Right Relationship League are fundamental and if they are followed out, most of the difficulties under which we are laboring will disappear."—A. F. Woods, Dean and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, U. of M.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! You Cannot Afford to Miss a Single Number.

Address: Co-operation, 1123 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

QUESTION DRAWER

The readers of The Guide are invited to make use of this department to obtain information with regard to matters affecting the interests of the Western farmers. Questions, however, should be of such a nature that the information asked for will be of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in, many of which are quite outside The Guide's sphere, would take a large amount of valuable space and occupy the time of a great portion of The Guide staff. Frequently it costs several dollars to secure a reliable answer to a question, but the expense will always be incurred when the information will be of value to readers generally.

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

ENTITLED TO WAGES

Ques.—My brother has a farm in Sask. He advises me to leave Scotland to come and work his farm which I have done for 12 months. We don't agree, and I decide to leave. There was no agreement made, simply come and work his farm. Have I any claim for wages?

Ans.—There would be an implied contract that your brother should pay you the average rate of wages paid to others in the community for the same class of labor.

HAVE NOT CLAIM

Ques.—I find that there is a claim against my land, it being a homestead. The claim is held by a bank and I have never had any business dealings with this bank. The claim is entirely false. How can I have this business cleaned up?

Ans.—The bank could have no claim from the facts stated. If you never had any dealings with the bank and never became indebted to them and they never recovered judgment we fail to see what right the bank had to register any encumbrance against your homestead. You had better take the matter up with a lawyer in your vicinity.

RENEWAL OF NOTE

Ques.—If a note fell due Aug., 1911 would it be legal to take a renewal note in March, 1912, and date it back to Aug., 1911? This would be for the convenience of both parties.—Subscriber.

Ans.—Yes, it would be legal if the maker and endorsers consented to it.

BOTH MUST BUILD

Ques.—Would it be necessary for a man to build on purchased homestead and also build on scrip land? I have a purchased homestead and my wife has a scrip adjoining. Or could we build on the line between purchased homestead and scrip and not violate the law.—Geo. T. McFadden.

Ans.—You must build a house worth \$300 and reside for six months in each year for three years on your purchased homestead unless you are residing on farm land at least 80 acres in extent of which you are sole owner, within nine miles of the purchased homestead. Your wife must also build a house worth \$300 on the scrip land and reside there for six months in each year for three years. A house built on the line will not comply with the law.

ENGINEER'S LICENSE

Ques.—Will you kindly tell me where I would have to write to for steam engineer's license for Manitoba.—Herbert Gibson, Wawanesa.

Ans.—Communicate with the Manitoba Association of Stationary Engineers, Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg. To operate portable engines, such as are used for threshing, no license is required in Manitoba.

DUTY ON LUMBER

Ques.—I would like to get a car load of lumber from across the line, so would you please tell me what is the duty?—John Radjick, Cromer, Man.

Ans.—Lumber not dressed or dressed on one side only, and not further manufactured, is free of duty. Sawn boards, planks and deals planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved, are subject to a duty of 25 per cent of their value at the place of manufacture, when coming from the United States.

Co-operation is a new way of fulfilling the Divine command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Isaac Pitman.

PURE RED FIFE WHEAT!

REGISTERED CERTIFICATE!

Manitoba wheat growers should not be stampeded by the cry for "Marquis." Dr. Saunders, the breeder of Marquis Wheat, does not claim for it superiority over Pure Red Fife for all parts of the West.

RED FIFE REMAINS THE TIME-TRIED STANDARD OF QUALITY

The grower of Pure Red Fife Wheat has bright prospects ahead. It will be wanted for seed. Our stock is Pure Red Fife, specially recommended by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Certificate with every 100 lbs. The sample is very fine. Fully described and priced in our catalogue.

NEW FLAX FOR SEED

Premost, Pedigree No. 25

Two Weeks earlier than Common Flax. Heavy Yields. Practically Wiltproof

Premost Flax has every quality desirable for the West

Premost Flax ripens and ensures a crop when the Common variety fails

THE WESTERN GROWING SEASON IS TOO SHORT TO GAMBLE WITH LATE VARIETIES!

GROW! PREMOST! MAKE YOUR WORK COUNT!

The higher cost of seed is as nothing compared with the increase in quantity and quality of yield. Our stock is the genuine. Being the first Seed House in Canada to introduce this variety, we have a special interest in supplying it **TRUE**. Sow one-half bushel per acre. Price, \$4.00 per bushel, bags included.

ASK US FOR THE BIG CATALOGUE OF

"Seeds That Succeed in The West"

Become one of our customers and you get our Copyrighted Booklets which tell the "Secrets of Success" in growing 25 varieties in Western Canada

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

WINNIPEG - CANADA

"It all depends on what you sow!"

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

STUMP, TREE AND BUSH PULLERS

We have them made expressly for the Northwest trade. Now, it doesn't matter what kind of clearing you have to do, whether stumps, standing bush or burnt scrub of any kind, including willows.

We sell these on a positive guarantee that they will clear the ground faster and cheaper than anything else made.



OUR PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR

has passed the experimental stage long ago. It will elevate all kinds of grain, wet or dry and do it quickly. The elevator part is all steel and is not affected by the weather.

This elevator can be raised or lowered while in operation. Built on substantial trucks and can be moved in an instant. Is ready for work at any or all times. Simply start the engine.

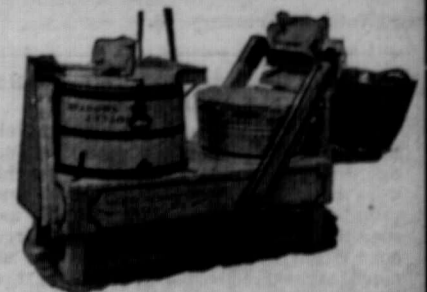


A REAL POWER WASHER

for engine or electric power. Does the washing and wringing in a few moments and does it better than human hands.

Mr. Man! Ninety-five per cent. of all the machinery and utensils that you have bought has been something to assist you and to make your work easier and faster. Now, what are you going to do for your wife!

We issue special catalogues and literature on the articles which we manufacture and sell. Write for printed matter on the article you are interested in.



CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED

410G Chambers of Commerce, WINNIPEG

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
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NEW ASSOCIATIONS

The following New Associations have been formed during January and February:

Burnham, C. Chapman, secretary; Bright Sand, Ralph Arnold, secretary; Spruce Bluff P. O.; Bergheim, A. C. Frankham, secretary, Box 1552, Saskatoon; Broadacres, Dr. L. Strange, Gettysburg; Ceylon, J. H. Bousfield, secretary; Clair, C. H. Smith, secretary; Douglas, William J. Beaumont, secretary, Oldbury P. O.; Elbow, Joseph Kretsch, secretary; Floradale, Alex. Carswell, secretary; Lockwood P. O.; Frys, W. R. Cantsall, secretary; Hubbard, R. H. Longmore, secretary; North Bend, Frank Jacob, secretary; Pamburn, Thos. Willgoose, secretary, Glenbryan P. O.; Ralph, F. W. Shoecraft, secretary; Rama, George Churchill, secretary; Simpson, J. W. Oxley, secretary; Silver Dale, George D. Woodward, secretary, Frys P. O.; Sovereign, W. A. Baird, secretary; Strongfield, James Robinson, secretary; Vanguard, William Annis, Moundville P. O.; Willow Heights, A. White, secretary, North Battleford; Warnock, J. M. Ross, secretary.

The following are forming associations in their districts:

W. E. Walker, Ashford; David Birss, Mazenod; Percy Hill, Chaplin; Isaac Woof, Emmaville; Frank Moore, Pelly; F. B. Hales, Holbeck; H. E. Pampheton, Biggar; Wm. M. McCall, Kronan; Edward G. West, Keatty; Frank Martz, Holdfast; Harry W. Phillips, Adanac; Sidney Mitchell, Webb; Mr. Lindsay, Melville; A. F. Gerein, Sedley; John Boston, LeRoss; Harold Childs, St. Dennis; Vonda P. O.; Stanley Griffiths, Bluehen; F. W. Adams, North Battleford; J. Sutherland, Dislev; Charles S. Dowe, Macklin; Wm. F. Mercer, Manna P. O., via Elbow.

THREE OUT OF ONE

Apropos of our convention at Saskatoon, I enclose herewith \$19.10, \$18.50 of this being for thirty-seven paid-up members of Wadena Branch for 1911, and sixty cents for reports of last year's convention. Better late than never, when lateness is unavoidable.

At Saskatoon the other day I explained to you our difficulties in holding our meetings at Wadena, and how other business to be done personally by members on same trip to town interfered. We have decided to disband the Wadena branch and organize three associations out of the old one, one southwest, one northeast and one north of Wadena. In this way we shall be able to increase the association membership over 100 per cent.

Mr. Child and I, as you know, have already organized a number of new associations, the last one at Clair, Sask., with thirty-five brand new members. We are booked to organize another north of Clair, the three mentioned above, and also one more about thirty-five miles north of Wadena, making in all five to organize.

L. C. WIRTZ,
Sec. Wadena Association.
Wadena, February 13.

A SOBER SEARCH FOR THE RIGHT AND JUST

Enclosed find cheque for fifteen dollars for memberships in association and one dozen buttons. I was down to the Convention last week and came home prouder than ever to belong to the association. I never attended such a large convention in numbers that showed as much earnest endeavor to find out the right and just. Another thing that struck me was the sobriety. I did not see one man the worse of liquor who wore a delegate's badge. We intend holding our monthly meeting on Saturday, March 2, and I hope to render a report that will inject more life into our local camp.

I will close wishing you old war horses in the cause good luck, both per-

sonally and for the good of the association.

SAM. V. HAIGHT,
Sec. Keeler Association.
Keeler, February 20.

RED HOT ICE CREAM NEEDED

A great meeting was held last Saturday in the Town Hall, Star City, to hear the report of the Convention delegate, Wm. Irving, about fifty being present. Six new members gathered in. Enthusiasm red hot all the time, right after a co-operative elevator, and all keen to hear the delegate's impressions of the elevator scheme. The delegate gave an excellent report and also referred to the forthcoming provincial election, whereupon Waiter Starkey moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Wm. Irving:

"Be it resolved that in the opinion of the members of the Star City branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, farmers would be benefited by the formation of an independent party called either a 'Farmers' Party' or a 'Producers' Party.' This party to be endorsed by the Locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association and the policy of the same to be subjected to a vote of all the locals of the association." This was carried by a large majority.

This is the warmest meeting yet. Very much want to get our own elevator this fall. Next meeting will be held in three weeks. Enclosed is \$20.00 for membership fees to date.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sec'y.
Star City.

SOCIAL TIMES GOOD TIMES

Find enclosed order for \$6.00, being amount due Central for twelve more members. We are having a good time here this winter. We have held two entertainments in connection with our association, which has helped the social side of life and incidentally the financial side also. We have raised this way some \$36.00, which after paying our delegates' expenses to Regina, leaves us some \$8.00 to be devoted to the interests of our association. We are looking forward to a good summer.

HERBERT SILVESTER, Sec'y.
Ryerson.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

We had a very successful meeting of our Association on February 24, about one hundred farmers being present. We added 36 new members to our roll, which makes our number 67. Social evenings held in the school houses out from town have proved a success. At our next meeting we have two resolutions to be brought in.

First:—Resolved that we as farmers are as responsible for lack of interest shown by the Western members in the recent discussion on the Manitoba grain bill as the members themselves.

Second:—In view of the fact that there is a very wide spread between the price of wheat and the price of flour, resolved that the farmers of this district should go into the milling business.

W. A. PAUL, Sec'y.
Govan.

DING DONG, DING DONG

Please find enclosed the sum of \$4.00, being balance of the funds of the Wheatfields Grain Growers' branch. We were unable to get together enough members to hold an annual meeting, so the officers have instructed me to forward you the balance in treasury to assist in the good work and inform you that this branch has become defunct.

HAROLD WEIDRICH, Sec'y.
Kinley.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

The following life members have been received since February 10, 1912:—E. W. Henry, Mildred; W. K. Miller, Lawson; James Wilson, Prince Albert; Samuel Blair, Langham; Magnus Henrickson, Churchbridge; A. R. Thomas, Colfax; Francis P.O.; John M. Denton, Lang;

Wm. Devereay, Lang; George Taylor, Lang; Noble Irvine, Lang; David E. Taylor, Lang; Herman B. Larson, Lang; G. G. Willoughby, Langham; H. E. Strehlow, Dundurn; Smith McKnight, Leslie; Jacob Waldner, Sr., Langham.

MR. REID REPORTS

At Rama on the 6th a special meeting was held with about forty farmers present. Rama is after an elevator. Good luck to Rama.

At Margo on the 7th inst. I organized a local with about twenty members. More tooth picks for Cockshutt. Margo expects to have twenty additional members next week.

At Foam Lake on the 8th inst. we had a joint entertainment followed by a dance. Foam Lake intends having another spread on the 21st.

To-day, the 8th inst. at Leslie, we organized a promising local with twenty members and one life member.

Elfros is crying out for some one to come and organize a branch there. It is becoming spontaneous, it is in the air, carried by the wind.

Leslie is after an elevator, and Elfros is getting in shape for one too.

What will the old line elevators do when the farmers of the West are joined in one co-operative company?

The West shall be filled with our elevators, (co-operative)

And the combines that have infested the way

Shall fold their tents like the Arabs, And as silently scot away.

Enclosed find express order for \$12.00 being life membership fee for Smith McKnight of Leslie association. Kindly forward me 50 small buttons.

JOHN F. REID,

Dis. Director.

ANOTHER AT LANGENBURG

I beg to inform you that a Grain Growers' association has been organized in Langenburg recently, and as our association is, like any other beginner, inexperienced, we would like to get the advice and helpful hints of older associations. I would appreciate some advice from you particularly as secretary of the Saskatchewan association. Also the proper or best way of management and any literature or information you may have will be appreciated.

PAUL MITSCHKE,
Sec'y Langenburg G.G.A.

INTERESTED IN ELEVATORS

Can you let me have a score of copies of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Act, or if you cannot supply them will you let me know where I can obtain them and the price they will be, as we want to put a copy into as many hands as we can so that the farmers may get all the information upon it possible. We anticipate having a railway in our district and we wish to get prepared so that we can go right ahead as soon as steel is laid, providing we can get the necessary number of shareholders, etc.

We are holding our meeting every first and third Saturday of each month and believe we are doing some good as our friends to the South and West are talking of organizing.

C. CHAPMAN,
Sec'y Burnham G.G.A.

THEY MUST BE SHOWN

Please find enclosed \$4.00 being additional fees of eight members which makes a total of 34 for this year. We have pretty nearly every farmer in the district rounded up now except two or three who I think, beat the man from Missouri, but we haven't given them up yet. We hope to be able to convert them some day as our motto is "Never say die," therefore don't get alarmed if you see their fees arriving on your desk some morning.

We are holding regular meetings every fortnight and we often have special meetings in between. At the last meeting the delegates gave us a very interesting report on the convention and the resolu-

tions were fully discussed. Both delegates felt so enthusiastic over the convention that they intend going next year whether they are sent as delegates or not.

J. THOMAS,

Sec'y, Idaleen G.G.A.
J. Thomas, Idaleen.

We enclose herewith our receipt for \$4.00 membership fees from Idaleen. We are real glad to know you are holding regular meetings and that your delegates to the convention gave you a good report and are enthused. Do not fret about our nerves. We shall not faint when we see your fees arrive. What makes us feel faint is looking so long for them before they arrive. The whole association is booming. New ones being born every day almost and those that were sick or dead being healed and resurrected. Keep them going, think hard give us some new ideas, lively resolutions and lots of Life Membership fees.

F.W.G.

WILL ORGANIZE DINSMORE

Please find enclosed \$30.50 membership fees and \$1.00 for tickets which I trust you will forward at your earliest convenience as we wish to have them by the 23rd of March for an organization meeting at Dinsmore on that date.

J. S. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Vanscoy.—Had a big time on the 8th.

Plymouth and Guernsey.—Are having joint meetings. Good idea this exchange of men.

Brock.—Building independent farmers' elevator, not co-operative but corporate.

Creelman.—Got 100 membership tickets. Got them sold yet, Creelman? New association at Marchwell, 17 members as a starter.

Great time at Govan. See letter.

Strongfield.—Are carrying on a strong field educational propaganda re the benefits of our association.

Una.—Are after a branch of the G.G.A. and a loading platform.

Carnduff.—Wants to know what is being done about the machine contract. We have asked Mr. Langley.

Togo.—Has sent in strong resolution asking that loading platforms be erected with approach at each end for loads.

Floradale.—Is after cheap money. Mr. Langley is looking after this also.

Harlan farmers are deciding whether they will form a farmers' club or a G.G.A. Branch. A G.G.A. is a club, W.C.T.U., Y.M.C.A., home makers' club, mutual improvement society, school of economics, debating school and many other things all combined.

Kensmith.—Wants to know what about hail insurance? We are asking Langley.

McTavish Branch is rustling. Their William Lake is hustling.

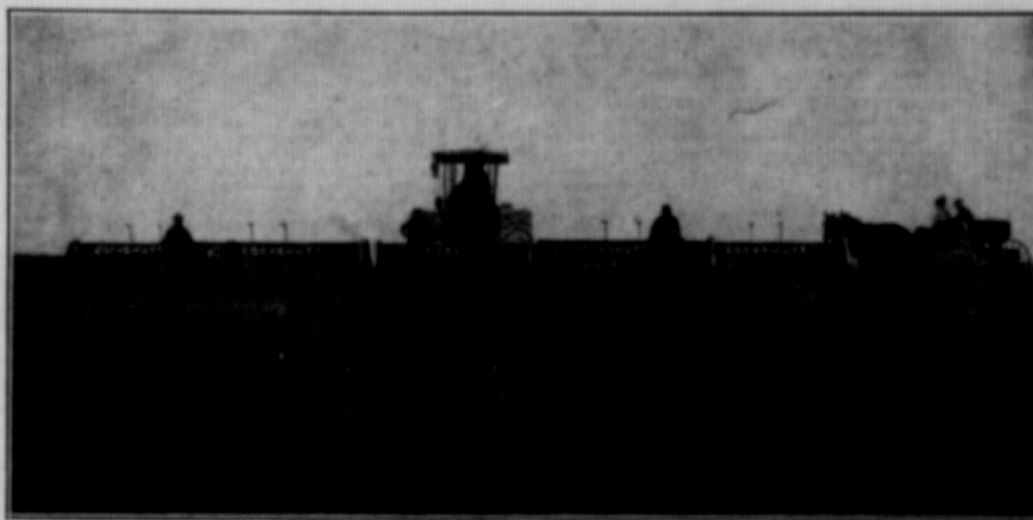
Broadacres sends for 100 membership tickets. Well done. Are they sold yet?

Ruddell.—A. E. Steele is moving.

Daybreak.—After constitutions. A study of these always precedes the break of day.

Govan.—Warns us that we are to have several eye openers soon from that quarter. Well, we have heard of eye-closers. An eye-opener will not be amiss.

You Need a DRILL to Plant Your Seed You Need a COCKSHUTT To Do It Right!



Five Drills at Work on Boston Alberta Co. Farm at Carlstadt, Alta.

The reason the COCKSHUTT DRILL is in demand everywhere is that it is built by experts who have made a close study of Western conditions, following the machine in all parts of the country and carefully testing out all improvements before putting them on the market. There are many exclusively COCKSHUTT structural features that add to the durability, lessen the draft, and plant the seed under the most favorable conditions for germination.

The difference in a GOOD and a BAD drill is generally the difference in a PAYING and non-paying crop. One of the greatest problems the manufacturer of drills had to solve, was to produce a LIGHT but RIGID frame that would not only carry the weight of the hopper full of grain but also the pressure of the disks on uneven ground and always keep the feed runs in perfect alignment.

This was formerly accomplished by means of truss rods, which were liable to get loose and spring out of place, but on the COCKSHUTT it is accomplished by means of a rigid I beam, which, like a steel bridge girder, extends the FULL WIDTH of the Drill, taking all the stress and strains which the machine is subjected to in passing over uneven ground and keeping the feed runs and bearings in perfect alignment.

This substantial construction not only means "LONG LIFE" to the Drill, but as it does away with all springing and binding on the feed runs, bearings, etc., it also means LIGHTER DRAFT and MORE ACCURATE SOWING.

The wide zig-zag between the disks prevents all clogging in lumpy, wet or sticky soil. The bearings are in the concave side of the disks—no long hubs or interfering boots stick out to collect trash. Disks have Patent Dustproof hard oil bearings. One oiling lasts a whole season, friction is reduced to a minimum. Disk blades cut out all weeds and make a wide seed bed. The boot deposits the grain spread out in the bottom of the trench so as to allow more room for the spreading root fibres, thus ensuring a sturdy growth. Positive Force Feed—sows all kinds of grain evenly, and without bunching or damaging a kernel.

Cockshutt Drills are built to Last Long, Draw Light, and Produce Paying Crops

**THAT'S WHY EVERYBODY WANTS THEM
THAT'S WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BOOKLET OR CALL ON OUR NEAREST AGENT

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

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Rates: One week 2c For Word Six weeks 10c Six months 40c
 Two weeks 4c Three months 20c Twelve months 75c

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

FARM LANDS

2355 ACRES STOCK RANCH, WITH four miles water front on Beaver Lake, eight miles from Tisdale; 2,000 acres fenced, 300 acres under cultivation; value of buildings \$3,000; 600 to 800 tons wild hay can be cut each year; school on adjoining land. This is the best point on Beaver Lake for shooting geese, ducks and other wild fowl. Terms, \$24.00 per acre, one-third cash, balance easily arranged; 100 head horses, 100 head cattle, hogs, farm implements and machinery may be purchased for an additional \$20,000. A. J. H. McCauley, real estate agent, Tisdale, Alta.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SECTION OF farming land in Alberta; soil, black loam; fenced and cross fenced; water on every quarter; 160 acres under cultivation; 500 acres can be farmed, rest good hay land; a two thousand dollar house, good barn and granary; six and a half miles from the best town on the C. & E. line; sixty miles north of Calgary. For further particulars address Jos. Stauffer, owner, Olds, Alberta. 30-6

FOR SALE—PINCHER CREEK DISTRICT. Splendid farm wheat land, 973 acres. One mile east of Pincher station. Can deliver grain into elevator when threshing. Close to town of Pincher Creek, well watered, ideal dairy farm. 600 acres under crop, well fenced and good houses. Good terms. Apply to owner, Box 31, Pincher Creek, Alta. 30-6

FOR SALE—SIX QUARTERS FINE wheat land, located in Saskatchewan, Canada; twelve miles from Hailbrite, and only 3 1/2 miles from the thriving new town of Goodwater. Terms, \$1,000 cash per quarter; balance crop payments. Also two quarters near Estevan, close to station, on new railroad. Hundred acres broke on one quarter. For fuller description and price address C. B. Vall, Muscatine, Iowa. 33-3

TO RENT—ON SHARES, HALF SECTION fine rich loam, four miles from city Wetaskiwin, 75 acres broken; suits mixed farming; large house; good granary; drilled well soft water; renter can do some brush cutting and breaking; breaking outfit (oxen) for sale; easy terms. H. D. Bentley, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 32-6

FOR SALE—N. E. 1/4, 23, AND S. W. 1/4 34, 23, 2 W 3, all in high state of cultivation. Very best soil. Buildings and good well on property; four miles from Tugaska, Sask., one mile from school. For quick sale will sell at \$35 per acre; cash \$2,000, balance six years. Harry McAlea, Eye-brow, Sask. 33-4

FOR SALE—A GOOD TEN ACRE FRUIT lot in the Summerland district; three acres bearing orchard; two acres 3 and 4 year old trees starting to bear; good varieties, balance nearly all cleared; good house; small outbuildings. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 32-6

WANTED TO RENT—FARM ON SHARES, with complete outfit, and about 200 acres for crop. Apply A. L. Redman, Hazelcliffe, Sask. 35-2

SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNI- ties; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Pannichy, Sask.

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION GOOD wheat land, water, buildings, Lashburn, Saskatchewan. Apply Aldous, Faith, Alta. 33-6

WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price, Voorhels & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

MANVILLE, ALTA.—WE HAVE A SEC- tion one-half mile from station at a very attractive price. Voorhels & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-1f

FOR SALE—320 ACRE FARM; 270 CUL- tivated, 50 pasture; fenced, fair buildings, good water, three miles from four elevators. Apply owner, Wm. Lamb, Methven, Man. 34-6

FARMS AND WILD LANDS FOR SALE ON Vancouver Island; good markets; splendid climate; state requirements. M. Storey, Nanaimo, B.C. 34-6

BARRISTERS

ADOLPHE & PRUEDHOMME, BARRIS- ters, notaries, conveyancers, etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

NOTICES

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIA- tion will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec. tres. 24-13

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 25-H.P. FAIRBANKS- Morse gasoline and kerosene tractor engine; worked only twelve days; suitable for plowing; also 32x50 new McClosky separator, feeder, bagger and blower and eight barrel gasoline tank; all for \$3,500. Terms to suit. Apply Wm. Pattison, Wawanessa, Man. 35-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—9 1/2 H.P. GASO- line engine on skids at half price, nearly new; right for small separator; easily mounted on farm truck; want tractor and automobile or will accept other suitable property. Box 1, Grain Growers' Guide.

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP- plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 23-13

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THRESHING SEPAR- ator, 32-44. Israel Blakley, Nintaluta, Sask. 33-4

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 35-H.P. ENGINE, a 40-60 separator and a 10-furrow plow. Apply at Box 74, Keeler, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS AND STREAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. Biefait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

WANTED—PRICES ON BINDER TWINE, tamarac posts, flour and feed, cordwood, fencing wire, cement and coal in car lots. Secretary Ingelw Co-operative Co., Creerford P. O., Man. 33-3

ARGYLE AND MERRA LOCALS DESIRE prices and samples before May 1 on binder twine in car load lots at Sedgewick. State terms. William Fleming, Flagstaff, Alta. 35-3

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-1f

WANTED TO SELL—LUMBER AND POSTS in car lots to Grain Growers' associations. For prices apply to Burriass Farmers' Institute, A. J. Forsyth, Burriass, Ont. 34-2

FARMERS, LET US DO YOUR PRINTING— We will print 100 envelopes and 100 note heads for only \$1 with any printing and send postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Anderson Press, Net-of-Lakes, Sask. 35-2

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

READ THIS!—THERE ARE OVER ONE hundred thousand Ruthenian farmers in the three Prairie Provinces of Western Canada, and every business man who wants to deal with them and have success should advertise his business in the most popular Ruthenian farmers' weekly, "Ukrainian Voice." Circulation over 5,000. Call or write for advertising rates. "Ukrainian Voice," 214 Dufferin Ave., Box 3626, Winnipeg, Man. 35-4

SEED GRAIN

FAMOUS ALASKA WHEAT, GROWN FROM seed procured from originator, Henry Adams, Idaho; grown on breaking; yields three times as much as Preston; have reduced my price, \$2 per bushel, f.o.b. Benito; also 300 bushels Banner oats, 50 cents bushel, bags 25 cents extra. George V. Cooke, sec. 20, 35, 29, Thunder Hill, Swan River, Man. 35-1f

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE OATS, ANY quantity at 90c. per bus. Also 300 bushels Men-sury barley at 70c. per bushel; all seed clean and pure, bags extra. Will sell from two bushels up. Order before the busy time. Can ship C.N.R., C.P.R. or G.T.P. Cox Bros., Beaver, Man. 35-1f

MARQUIS WHEAT—REGENERATED Abundance and Banner oats, Brewer and Standwell barley; strong, clean, vigorous stuff at startlingly low prices. Investigate this before buying elsewhere. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg.

REGISTERED PRESTON WHEAT, HAND- selected, absolutely pure strain, yield in 1911 48 bushels per acre, germination test Ottawa 100 per cent.; weight per bushel, 64 lbs. A limited quantity left. Price, \$2.25, sacks included. Seager Wheeler, Neothern, Sask. 32-5

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Salt-coats, Sask. 35-13

GARTON'S NO. 22 FOR SALE—STANDS for the same thing in oats as Marquis does in wheat. Order at once while stock lasts. Apply to W. E. Sandstrom, Calmar, Alta. 33-3

FOR SALE—GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS, Victor Black oats, pure and clean, price 60 cents per bushel. Clean Flax, \$2.25 per bushel. Timothy seed, free from noxious weeds, 15 cents per pound. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS PURE PRE- ston wheat from Experimental Farm seed, \$1.00 per bushel, also 2,200 bushels Men-sury barley. W. C. Wood, Birtle, Man. 35-4

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE BUSHELS OF Marquis wheat, forward sample and price per bushel to Robert Matthews, 24 1/2 River street west, Moose Jaw, Sask.

"WEE MACGREGOR" POTATOES FOR seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 35-2

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE SEED OATS. Pure and clean. High germination test. 55 cents per bushel. Job. Laurence, North Battleford, Sask. 30-6

SEED FOR SALE—GARTON'S BLACK Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's Brewer barley; send samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

300 BUSHELS GARTON'S REGE JLATED Red Fife wheat; pure; new land. \$1.25 per bushel. 100 bushels Brewer barley. C. H. Stephenson, MacGregor, Man. 31-6

FOR SALE—8,000 POUNDS OF CHOICE timothy seed. Price \$12.50 per hundred pounds at Dacotah. C. Winslow, Dacotah Siding, Man.

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—GARTON'S OATS, REGENER- ated, clean, germination test ninety-nine per cent.; fifty cents per bushel, f.o.b. Burden. Sample on request. Peter Boyle, Burden, Sask. 35-2

RED FIFE WHEAT, GERMINATION TEST 93 per cent. four days, grown on breaking; 85 cents bushel, cleaned; improved Ligowo oats; test 93 per cent.; 50 cents bushel, cleaned. Geo. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 35-2

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—REGISTERED Red Fife all sold; have about 300 bushels of unregistered still on hand; price \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. W. A. A. Roe, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE—1,200 BUSHELS SEED FLAX, \$2.25 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b.; sample sent on request. J. J. Nich, Wilcox, Sask. 33-6

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS SEED direct from Garton's, 1911 (nineteen eleven) strain; yielded hundred and five bushels acre; ninety cents bushel, improved Ligowo oats, fifty cents, bags extra. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—CLEAN FLAX, \$2.25 PER bushel. Timothy seed, free from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE—\$2.75 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS per pound, bags free. Jas. A. DeWitt, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

GOOD FLAX SEED, \$2.25 AT BINSCARTH, bags free. Bruce Turnbull, Binscarth, Man. 30-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEANED ready to sow. Address W. H. Glover, Red-vers, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—TWO ROWED BARLEY, heavy, plump and clean. The "Brewer" seed obtained from Garton's; price \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robert Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 32-6

ONE CAR OF GARTON OATS, GOOD seed, sample and price on request. Apply Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 31-6

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON summerfallow; clean; good sample. Price and sample on application. G. F. White, Redvers, Sask. 31-6

FOR SALE—FLAX, SAMPLES, BEST proof high germination; two dollars, sacks extra. J. H. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 32-6

FOR SALE—GARTON'S NEW REGENER- ated Red Fife, clean seed, at a bargain; samples and prices on request. W. J. Johnston, Colonsay, Sask. 35-3

FOR SALE—PURE RED FIFE WHEAT, took first prize at Carnduff fair and germinated 100 per cent. in four days at Ottawa. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Carnduff, Sask., sacks extra, guaranteed clean. Ed. Quanstrom, Carnduff, Sask. 35-3

TIMOTHY—SELECTED WESTERN GROWN seed, guaranteed free from noxious weed seed; price on application. Jos. Crowdsdale, 368 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 35-1f

FOUR HUNDRED BUSHELS OF FLAX FOR sale, free from noxious weed seeds, at \$2.25 f.o.b., bags included. A. N. Shaw, Tate, Sask.

WANTED—HUNDRED BUSHELS SEED oats, must be warranted free from wild oats and bad weeds; send sample, prices, germination, particulars. Robert J. Rivett, Reford, Sask.

CENTURY SEED OATS FOR SALE—FIRST prize Stavelly seed fair; 93 per cent. government 4 days' germination test; 45 cents bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. C. Tyson, Stavelly, Alta. 35-2

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—700 BUSHELS; good, clean seed; price \$2.00 per bushel. Apply James C. Park, Rosebank, Man. 34-4

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF CHOICE seed flax, clean and warranted free of noxious seeds. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 35-4

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GUARANTEED free of noxious weeds; price and sample on application. Address S. Ellwood, Chaplin, Sask. 35-2

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES AND HELP THE Sprucevale Orphans' Sunshine Home by ordering spruce trees from Fry. Native spruce, four inches of soil on roots, nuts and cranberries, average height 18 inches. \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100; all prepaid. Thomas Fry, Canora, Sask. 34-6

SITUATIONS

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FARM hands and housekeeper, top wages, cash at any time to right parties; term seven months or year; state wages expected. Address Stanley Clarke, Froude, Sask. 34-2

STOCK BREEDERS

Also Get Good Returns
TESTIMONIAL

Wadena, Sask., March 23, 1912.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen:—Please discontinue my ad. in the Breeders' Directory of your paper until further notice. I am completely sold out of young Berkshires; could have sold three times the number if I had the stock, thanks to your paper, results were away beyond my expectations.

Yours truly,
J. McPHERSON.

The best of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, etc., are ever in demand and bring good prices. If you have any to sell advertise them in The Guide. We can put you in touch with over 20,000 prospective buyers.
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Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

STOCK

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and B.P. ROCKS. Albion, rising three years, Canadian champion, Winnipeg and Brandon. Ten Netch (Imp.) rising two years, first at Brandon. Mares and fillies also prize winners. A splendid lot of young sows being bred for spring farrows. Some choice Rock cockerels. All at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman Roland and Graham, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

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

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

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN bull, one year old, color red. H. Graham, Culross, Man. 23-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDESDALE stallion (6880), long line imported sire, rising seven, four years on circuit. One thousand dollars, half down; snap for cash. C. A. Burr, Manor, Sask. 24-3

FOR SALE—TWENTY BEREK—IRE B. ARS six weeks to six months old; price \$7 each; also two Shorthorn bulls, for immediate sale; stock all registered. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 25-3

FOR SALE—THE PURE BRED PERCHERON stallion Le Perche, No. 59574. Harry Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 25-2

JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale, September litters. C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. sta. and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. sta.; telephone via Arcola.

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

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

SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 3 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE BRED HEREFORDS; two cows, two calves, one two-year old bull. Hugh Thornton, Box 1157, Brandon, Man. 30-6

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

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

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

CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE.—REGIS- tered, rising two. Pope, Marshall, Sask. 28-6

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR sale. These are first class stock. Apply to H. E. Robison, Carman. 35-4

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale. 35-26

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock, for sale. Frank Cletz, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

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

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

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale. H. A. Mitchell, Mitchellton, Sask.

POULTRY

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

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

BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS ALL SOLD A few more pullets at \$1.50 each. Eggs after March 25 from specially mated pens. 1 sitting \$2; 3 sittings \$5. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

WANTED.—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. West, Calgary.

FOR SALE.—WHITE ORPINGTONS. A few cockerels from \$2.00. Can supply a limited number of eggs this spring at \$2.00 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5.00. Birds have free range. Arthur O. Stratton, Clear Stream Farm, Clearfield, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND R.C.B. leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 25-13

ONE DOZEN PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. Bent-dahl & Osandt, Churchbridge, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE comb Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns for sale; eggs, \$1.75 per sitting of fifteen. C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man. 35-13

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

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs for hatching \$1.00 per sitting. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 32-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS eggs, from prize winning and good winter laying stock, at \$3.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Frank Holmes, 717 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 33-13

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF ORPING- tons and single comb White Leghorns; \$2.00 for fifteen. Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Howman River, Man. 35-6

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$4.50 per sixty; \$7.00 per 100. W. M. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 35-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR- keys, Cockerels, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. T. T. Smith, Hardman Lodge, Sask.

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSETT, MAN.—BLACK, white and buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. 29-13

BEST BRONZE TURKEYS.—\$5 to \$7. GEO. Fraser, Riding Mountain, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.50, f.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask.

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Salt-coats, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and hens. Price \$1.50 each. Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB Rhode Island red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 32-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. E. W. Anderson, Fleming. 34-13

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, \$1.25 EACH; also bronze turkey hens, \$2.50 each. Bernard Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 34-3

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn eggs, \$1.00 per sitting of 15. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 34-13

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS, SITTINGS OF eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfield, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask. 35-11

GAS ENGINES

We are selling a very large number of our book "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" to farmers on the prairie. They are greatly interested in this subject and this book is the best on the market today for the money. One farmer who bought a copy in February writes: "I think it is the best book I ever had. It is worth \$5.00 instead of \$1.00." We have quite a number of these books in the Guide office and can send them by return mail for \$1.00 post paid. The big rush a while ago ran us short, but we have a new stock in now. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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DO your neighbors and yourself enjoy the privileges and benefits of an up-to-date telephone system?

It's more enjoyable, more sociable, more business-like, and safer, living in a telephone-served locality.

You are always in touch with your neighbors. You can talk business with the creamery, the implement agents, the stores, the bank and your lawyer. You can call the railway station and learn if an expected shipment has arrived. In time of sickness you can summon the doctor immediately. You can call your neighbors to assist you in case of a fire, an accident, or an unwelcome visit by tramps

If there is no telephone system in your locality send for our famous book entitled

"Canada and The Telephone"

With this book, which shows by means of vivid pictures the necessity of rural telephones, you can quickly promote a local company, and enjoy the distinction of being known as the most progressive man in your locality.

Our Engineers will assist your company or any municipality requiring expert advice in planning con-

struction or solving operation problems. This service is free.

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Our new No. 3 Bulletin gives a complete description of our telephones, which are the highest-class on the market to-day. It also tells how rural telephone lines are built, how equipped and how maintained. Write for this bulletin.

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER

Inquire about our Free Trial Offer, whereby the quality of our telephones can be judged by your company without spending a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

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PEDIGREED SEED (Guaranteed)

- GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS**—The earliest, heaviest yielding, strong strawed, largest grained oat in cultivation. Additional reports received since publication of Catalogue. **Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.**—Raised 175 bushels per acre. **Treiman Bros., Lowden Lake, Alta.**—Raised 140 bushels per acre.
- SELECTED TIMOTHY**—Choice Western grown seed; guaranteed free from noxious weed seed; strong vitality; germination 97 per cent.; \$21.00 per 100 lbs.
- FLAX—GARTON'S SELECTED**—Free from weed seed; standing crop, hand picked, \$3.50 per bushel. **Premost**—Very early, heavy yielding variety, \$3.75 per bushel. **Common**—\$3.00 per bushel.
- ALFALFA—GARTON'S SELECTED**—\$28.00 per 100 lbs.; Montana, \$25.00. Write for catalogue and prices.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co., 255 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

Co-operative People's Banks

Continued from Page 7

worth mentioning, in spite of an intense propaganda during the last fifteen years, because the law provides that in co-operative banking, the shares are non-withdrawable, while in co-operative distribution they are withdrawable, a distinction that nobody can reasonably explain. This withdrawable feature is a necessity and it has been recognized so in Germany where this form of co-operation was initiated in 1848, and in every other country but England. Therefore, the shares as well as the mere deposits are all withdrawable upon the safeguard of a short notice. But the greatest protection to such a bank comes from its Reserve or Rest Fund, which, as a matter of fact, takes the place of the non-withdrawable capital to be found elsewhere. Great importance must be attached to a rapid accumulation of such a fund, because it will increase the security of the bank, magnify its advantages, insure its existence, contribute to diminish the costs of the loans to the borrowers and augment the dividend of the shareholders. Provision should also be made that in case of dissolution the balance of the Reserve Fund should go, not to the shareholders, but to a benevolent institution in the same locality as the dissolved bank. This should be so provided in order to prevent a hasty dissolution with a view to benefit of the distribution of an amount that may have reached quite a large figure.

The difference between a withdrawable share and a deposit being so slight, why make such a distinction, one might ask? The share represents the saving made for a distant object, or with the desire to accumulate a small capital for old age, or any other similar purpose. Being withdrawable only in case of great necessity, it can be considered as a proper basis for credit, and be used as a security, while it would not be safe to so utilize the deposits because they are made for quite a different object and liable, by force, to be withdrawn at any moment.

Method of Operation

Let us now turn our attention to the mechanism which insures the good working of a co-operative people's bank. It must always be remembered that the members are vested with the supreme power of control and supervision. Being located within the very restricted area of a parish, ward, or a very small district, they can be called at any moment to decide whatever question of great importance that may arise. But for mere daily routine businesses, boards are chosen by the general meeting and entrusted with different duties and powers. Being above all an association of persons, not an aggregation of dollars and cents, each member has only one vote and nobody, except corporations can vote by proxy. No one therefore, can exercise an undue influence either through the multiplicity of votes or through proxies obtained under false pretences.

A Council of Administration is vested with the general management of the affairs of the bank, and with the power to admit or refuse those who apply to be members, and to expel those whose conduct no longer justifies keeping them. The moral qualification being considered as of prime importance, a rigid control has to be constantly exercised with a view to keep the highest possible standard.

A Commission of Credit is entrusted with the sole management of all that concerns the loans and the security to be exacted, the faithful repayment of the loans, the fixing of the rate of interest according to the character and amount

Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, Small Fruits

Make a Home Home-like Let us Help You to do it



Apple Tree in Bloom in Buchanan Nurseries

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Home Grown Stock

None Hardier

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.

Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	6
Black Currants	6
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4
	800

Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
	80

Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 3 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
	800

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5

Paeonies	2
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Glove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20
	66

Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
	124

The A. Mitchell Nursery Company Ltd.

ARCH. MITCHELL, late of Dominion Forestry Branch, Manager

COALDALE, ALTA.

of the sums borrowed. The members of that commission are not allowed to borrow either directly or indirectly, as it is considered very dangerous to vest one with the power of borrowing the money that others have entrusted to his care and wisdom. Rules of a general character of course are laid down for the guidance of that commission in the granting of loans.

Short Loans at First

Loans of short duration should be the only ones agreed to, above all during the first years, because there can hardly be a Reserve Fund of some consequence at such a period, and because the funds being still rather scarce, and perhaps, wants numerous, it is but common sense that loans should be arranged as to afford proper advantage to the largest possible number of borrowing members. But this rule can safely be departed from and loans for a much longer time, say one, two or even five or more years, can very properly be made after the bank has been working for some years, and a thoroughly fair knowledge has been acquired by actual experience of the ways in which the movement of the funds will regulate itself, and when a pretty good Reserve Fund has been accumulated.

The last one called Board of Supervision is vested with very wide powers and like the two previous ones, is directly chosen by the Annual General Meeting to which it is responsible. These supervisors audit the books, control the funds, their utilization, see to the rigid enforcement of all the by-laws, decisions and directions of the General Meeting. It is empowered even with the right to suspend the manager, he being the executive officer, and the members of the Commission on Credit if such an extreme measure is considered necessary to safeguard the interests of the members. The General Meetings should be called at once to take cognizance of the facts of the case and pass final judgment, insuring thereby a direct supervision by the most interested parties.

Results of Experience

A word or two about the regime adopted in connection with the formation of the capital of such banks. France has been the first country in the world to adopt by a distinct law the principle of financial societies with a variable capital, that is to say, a capital that can be diminished by withdrawing shares,

or increased by the subscription of new shares, or the admission of new members. The same system has been adopted in these banks because the very nature of the case made it an imperative necessity, the working classes, be they farmers or artisans, being unable to immobilize their savings in non-withdrawable shares. As the experience of the last half century or more in savings banks has shown that the new deposits have, as a general rule amply compensated the withdrawals, it was considered that to carry out such a system further on by adopting it as a basis for these co-operative banks would not involve any danger, above all when worked out in a small area and among a well known clientele. And so experience has proved that view to be correct and the principle a perfectly safe one. As a matter of fact, it is practically the principle upon which are worked for over sixty years the uncaptialized savings banks of New England, and their success is so well known as to dispense with any comment. But in order to strengthen this regime if need be, it is supplemented by the enforcement of a proviso, whereby a reserve or rest fund is accumulated until it reaches an amount as large as the maximum or, at least, half of the maximum amount of shares paid in at any time. Such reserve fund being the sole property of the bank as an entity, it cannot be divided or diminished and except in cases of losses, makes the position of the society just as strong and as safe as if the shares were not withdrawable.

One Man One Vote

Let us single out very summarily a few of the features that differentiate the organization of a really co-operative people's bank with an ordinary and a mutual savings bank. In a bank, the capital is all powerful, hence the voting powers are based upon shares. In a co-operative bank, it is the individuals who predominate, hence the application of the principle of one shareholder or member, one vote, no matter what number of shares they control. There is no proxy vote, because the bank being formed by residents of one locality only, every one can easily attend the meetings.

In a bank what is considered first is the material security. In a co-operative bank honesty, industrious habits and good character are the prime assets of a would-be borrower, and special care is

taken to ascertain whether or not the postulant is on this account a desirable client. Moreover he must be a member of and interested in the welfare of the bank before being allowed to even ask for a loan, while the ordinary bank does business with the general public.

A bank is in business for profits, no matter if the client should go to the wall. A co-operative bank is an organization having for its main object to protect its members against the extortions of the moneylenders or other financial institutions and even against their own extravagance or ignorance, for it refuses to lend when convinced that the loan would be detrimental to the best interests of the borrower who is compelled to state loyally the purpose for which he borrows.

A co-operative bank eliminates the middleman, the profit hunter and all the advantages are kept for the benefit of the members themselves. Having not the wish or the vanity to attract the public by lavish expenditures on buildings or otherwise, its expenses are kept within rigid bounds and are very small indeed, comparatively speaking.

Successes on Record

A last word on a most important point, of whether or not such banks have been successful and what conclusion their history leads to.

Initiated in Germany about 1848 by two economists of genius, Schultz and Raiffeisen, they have since improved upon ever since and have spread all over the civilized world in a wonderful way. Their total number to-day must be over 50,000, although it is hard to get at exact statistics, precisely on account of this very diffusion in almost every country. The general turnover of such banks in four countries only, Germany, Italy, France and Austria, has reached, in 1908, the huge sum of \$4,562,995,315 and their membership is reckoned by millions. The beneficial influence of such banks among all classes is such that to tell it even in a very brief way would require a much more considerable space than is put at our disposal.

People's Banks in Quebec

The same movement was first started on this continent in the Province of Quebec, Canada, eleven years ago, when with the co-operation of intelligent workingmen and of public spirited citizens, the writer had the honor of organizing the pioneer bank of this kind.

FOR SALE

IN THE CITY OF MOOSE JAW, Lots 6 and 7, Block 14, Prairie Heights, adjoining C.P.R. Track and close to street car line.

Price \$500 Each

Also 160 acres best Agricultural Land 1 1/2 miles from Tellney.

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From its inception, it became apparent that the organism would splendidly answer its purpose, and it has proved an undeniable success in every way. Still, I refrained from extending the movement by starting other similar banks elsewhere, although earnestly pressed to do so in a good many instances. My object being to make first such an experiment as would answer all possible objections against the system, I refused during eight long years to organize any other banks except two in the very neighborhood of Levis where I reside and from whence I could easily supervise their doings and, at the same time, guiding the Levis bank. The outside propaganda began a little more than two years ago, and in November last (1911) there were then seventy-six banks in Quebec, several in Ontario and in New-England States, Massachusetts having passed a special law in 1909, authorizing the formation of such banks in that State.

Without going into any detail, it may be stated here that the results in Levis have created a widespread and keen interest, and a most favorable impression where they have been known. In the rather short period of eleven years and two months, the total assets of that bank were on the 15th of February, 1912, \$153,500, although started with not a cent in the chest, and that sum having been gradually accumulated month after month by mostly poor working men and farmers residing at Levis and in the adjoining vicinity. The amount of the loans has reached \$803,844, divided in 3,575 loans, of which over 3,000 have been for sums of one hundred dollars and less, down to one dollar, more than five hundred being for five dollars and less.

The general turnover was at the same date \$1,256,506, the working expenses only \$3,210.

Absolutely No Losses

What is most remarkable is the fact that up to the date above mentioned, NOT ONE CENT HAS BEEN LOST AND NOT ONE IS IN DANGER OF BEING LOST.

The dividend on the shares, of \$5.00 only, is now five per cent. per annum, \$17,759 having already been distributed among the members, although a Reserve Fund of \$10,729 has already been accumulated, which is more than ten per cent. of the share capital paid in, offering therefore an ample security to the members. The average rate of interest on loans is about five and a half to six per cent per annum, a very moderate rate, which will be still reduced later on with the increase of the Reserve Fund.

The seventy-six people's Banks of Quebec so far as I have been able to ascertain, must have now a membership of more than 30,000, with a general turnover of over five millions of dollars and it must be noted that all, with the exception of three or four, have been organized in the course of the last three years. Their assets must be close on \$750,000, and, so far as heard from, NOT A CENT HAS UP TO DATE BEEN LOST OR IN DANGER OF BEING LOST, a very remarkable record indeed. We could quote a very large number of Banks working in purely agricultural communities whose records after one or two years, are most astonishing.

All Done By The People

The movement is well launched and what is remarkable is that all this work has been done through self-help and self-help only, not one cent of government aid or of any public body, either directly or indirectly, having yet been received. This shows the deep interest taken by the public in the progress of this movement, and what a powerful factor is self-help.

What magnificent results would be achieved if there was a propaganda fund to draw upon to intensify still more this beneficial and social movement, tending to the democratization of credit and organizing the masses upon this new ground.

New banks are being organized at many points of the province of Quebec, and all indicate that before long there will be hundreds of them in that part of Canada.

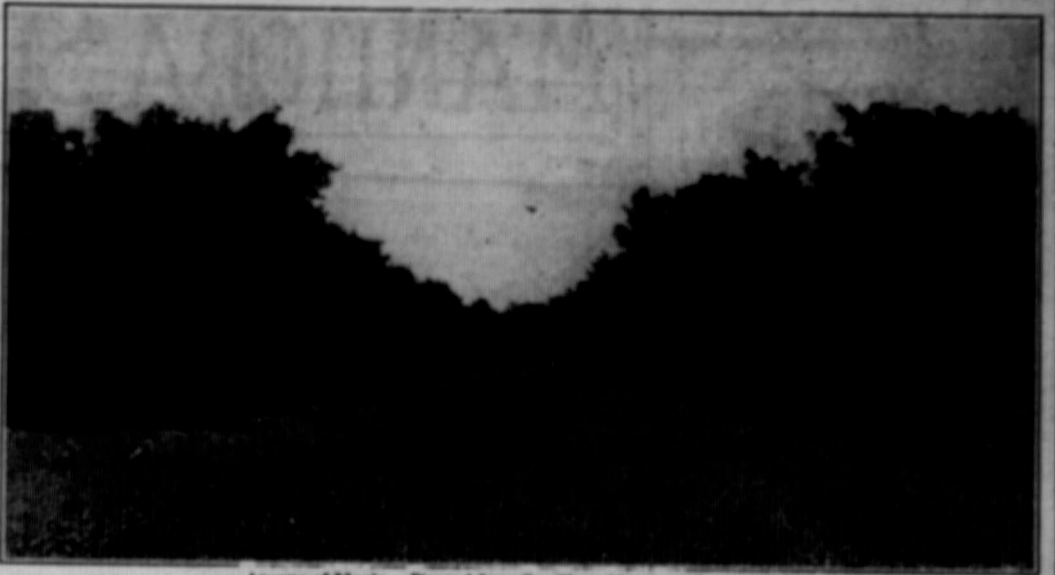
What has been done for and by farmers in Europe and in an eastern province of Canada can surely be accomplished by the western farmers of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, nay much more because their resources are larger and their ability just as good and just as keen.

To be Concluded Next Week

OUR YOUNG TREES

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Russian Poplar 5-6 ft., per 100	10.00
Maple Trees 6-7 ft., per 100	20.00
Maple Trees 5-6 ft., per 100	10.00
Maple Seedlings, per 100	1.00
Gooseberry & Currant Bushes, 3 years old, per doz.	2.00
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Evergreens, Peonies, Lilacs and all hardy shrubs and plants.	

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Reliable Lawn Grass Seed is the quickest grown and makes the best and greenest lawn. No other mixture can equal it. Per pound	.40
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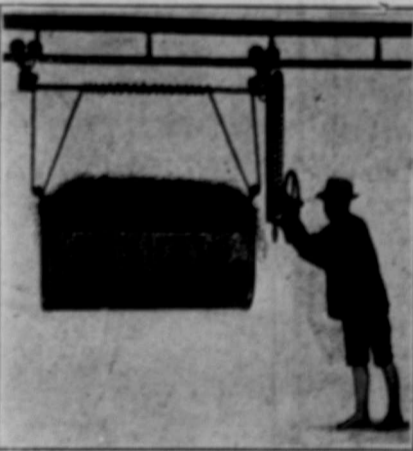
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If you use BT steel stalls. You have no expensive carpenters to hire, no lumber to buy and get sized and dressed. No delay. BT stalls come ready to set up, and in two hours you could set up 20 stalls ready for the floor. Our book on stable construction, "HOW TO BUILD A DAIRY BARN," gives complete information as to how to equip a stable. It also gives the best layout, the proper measurements for mangers, cattle stand, gutters, etc. The proper arrangements for feed chutes, ventilation, light, etc. This book is free. Write us and we will send you a copy along with full information on BT stalls.

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Send for our free book, "HOW TO BUILD A DAIRY BARN." It tells how to build your barn right.

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MANITOBA SECTION

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

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ELM CREEK BRANCH

On Feb. 8 a very interesting meeting was held by the Elm Creek branch of the Grain Growers' association in the home of Mr. Thomas Wood some eight miles north-west of Elm Creek. Mr. T. E. Halford one of the delegates to the Brandon convention gave a very interesting paper which was much appreciated by all present. A discussion re railway freight rates was very heartily entered into by those present and a resolution condemnatory of the extortionate rates charged in this country as compared with the East was unanimously passed.

The purchasing of binder twine for the coming season was discussed and the meeting favored purchasing through the Association. The matter of purchasing a car-load of flour was also taken up and a committee appointed to make investigations concerning the same. In connection with this meeting the membership was increased very materially and added interest given to the Grain Growers' movement generally.

A special meeting of the Elm Creek branch of the Grain Growers' association was held in the Culross Schoolhouse on the afternoon of the 17th Feb. President C. I. Barager gave a very full report of the annual convention at Brandon, which was well received by the meeting. An interesting discussion took place on the subject of Direct Legislation and the following resolution was then passed on the motion of B. O. Wise seconded by George Parker "That this meeting favor the principle of Direct Legislation and pledges its hearty co-operation and support." On motion of Messrs. Parker and Wise, it was resolved that we hold the annual banquet on March 12. Arrangements were completed for the carrying out of the above suggestion. A motion was also passed pledging the support of our branch to the Executive in placing our case re injustice of express and freight rates before the Railroad Commission.

DESFORD BRANCH

The regular meeting of the Desford branch was held on the 10th of February. In reference to interviewing our local member of the legislature as to his attitude on Direct Legislation, it was resolved that Messrs. Shannon, Harper, Scott, Gregory and Taylor be appointed to conduct the interview.

A communication was also read from the Grain Growers' Grain Company in connection with shipping and cleaning of grain for seed purposes. Mr. Shannon gave a report of the Brandon Convention, showing the position of the Grain Growers in the various matters affecting their interests. The question of a sample market for the West was carefully considered and the meeting concluded that it would be a good thing for the farmers generally. Considerable discussion took place on the telephone question and all were decidedly opposed to an increase in rates without being shown a clear and definite statement setting forth the necessity for the same. Mr. Shannon read a letter from Mr. Patterson, chairman of the Telephone Commission, asking for evidence that could be placed before the commission to help in the investigation.

BOX SOCIAL AT McAULEY

The McAuley and Manson Grain Growers held a box social and dance at Hughes Hall, McAuley, on Friday, March 15. There were about 200 persons present and the whole affair was a great success from every point of view, the

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

Hereafter all reports of local branches or other matter intended for publication in the Manitoba Section should be sent to R. C. Henders, Culross, Man. Don't send it to The Guide as Mr. Henders is conducting this work at home. All contributions to the Farmers' Fighting Fund should be sent direct to The Guide.

program being splendid and the proceeds beyond expectation. After all expenses were paid \$107.00 was cleared, the greater part of which is to be a contribution to the "Fighting Fund" of the Central association. The president, Mr. J. E. Jamieson, gave a short and appropriate address and Mr. Chas. Poole, the principal speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting address on the burning questions, terminal elevators, the car distribution clause, Direct Legislation, etc., and showed the power of the forces arrayed against the Western interests and the absolute need of such an organization as the Grain Growers' association which is attacking no one, but simply demanding a square deal to the producer. He also pointed out that those who are not with us are claimed by the interests as being against us.

Messrs. Benson (piano), W. Carter and C. McAree (violins), and L. McAree (mandolin), provided excellent music and accompaniments. Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Parkes, Mr. Fleming, D. G. Smith, Miss Merrills and Mr. C. Poole, sang very nicely their various songs and duets, which were greatly appreciated, as were the very fine recitations given by D. G. Smith and J. Hairsine. Rev. W. Johnston gave an address on the increasingly democratic spirit of the age, and A. E. Hughes sang a composition of his own to suit the occasion, as follows:

Ladies and gents, just listen awhile,
I'll try and sing something to make you all smile.

If I fail to do so, but instead cause you pain,
Just let me down easy for it's all in the game.

Now we as grain growers have started a fight,
We don't want the world, but we'll have what is right;
We just need some money and that money we'll spend
To beat down monopolies and gain our own end.

In order to get it these boxes we'll sell,
And with every box there goes a fine gell.
Now, boys, bid up, laugh and make it worth while,
For the higher the price the sweeter the smile.

The railways come first with exorbitant fees,
They've pressed us so hard there's none left to squeeze;
Yet we sit still like simpletons taking our ease,
The next verse we'll show even should it not please.

We supported the Liberals for fifteen long years,
Their lack of fulfillment near brought us to tears;
So we sent Borden down there our troubles to cure,
But the manufacturers grabbed him and inserted their skewer.

Foster paid us a visit in 1894,
Told us we were spoon-fed and quite a lot more.
Now he wishes to take our platforms away,
But before he does that we'll have something to say.

There is only one thing that will bring them to time,
Direct Legislation on our statutes must shine,
Referendum, Initiative and the Recall
Will at least bring us justice, the desire of us all.

ROARING RIVER BRANCH

Roaring River branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held an interesting meeting on the 16th inst. Director Avison was present and gave an interesting address on organization, proposed amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act and a sample market. Mr. C. H. Spier was appointed delegate to attend a meeting to be held at Swan River on the 18th inst for the purpose of selecting an organizer for the Swan River Valley district.

Hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Avison for his able address.

DUNREA BRANCH

Dunrea branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held a meeting on Saturday the 24th inst. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Resolved, that we, the Grain Growers of Dunrea strongly protest against section 207 of the Manitoba Grain Act being changed."

The above refers to the car distribution clause, and we believe the proposed changes are inimical to the best interests

FARMER'S FIGHTING FUND

Subscriptions to the Manitoba Grain Grower's Endowment Fund received at The Guide office during the past week amount to only \$13 which brings the total to date to \$342.50.

There are a very large number of branches whose members so far have not contributed to this fund, but it is hoped that they will be heard from in the near future.

Subscriptions to date	
Amount previously acknowledged	\$329.50
Thunder Hill Grain Growers' association	10.00
W. H. Holland, Swan Lake	1.00
G. S. Dorking, Swan Lake	2.00
Total	\$342.50

FREE TRADE BROADSIDE

A few weeks ago we stated that the next copy of the Free Trader would be a free trade broadside, containing articles showing the fallacy of protection from the stand point of the leading countries of the world. The magazine mentioned as the Free Trader, was really the International League Review, but its contents are the same as given before. No copies have yet been received from the Old Country, but we will take orders at 15 cents per copy to be filled when they do arrive. Book Department, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

As a rule, co-operative societies are composed of sober and industrious men.—Lord Brougham.

Big Ben



What Franklin said, I say again—
"Plow deep while sluggards sleep"—Big Ben

Farm-work goes like clock work when it is started on time each morning. Run your farm as factories are run. Have a whistle start the work-day. Big Ben, the national sleep-watchman, will blow such a whistle for you—in other words, he'll ring his tuneful bell at any time you say. Begin the work on schedule time each day, and you'll do a great deal more. More work done, more money made.

Some men get rich on farms and others fail. What is the reason? Most always it is this:—Some farm systematically and some do not.

The best system begins with the rising hour—start with getting the farm hands up on time.

BIG BEN IS BUILT FOR THAT ONE

THING. TRY HIM ON YOUR FARM. See him at your dealer's today. Note his big jolly sunlike face—his great, strong keys that are easy to wind, his large, clean-cut hands and figures which make time-telling easy, even in the faint morning light. Hear Big Ben's jovial voice—his whistle. You'll want him in your room and in the rooms of every farm hand on your place. Nine men will do the work of ten the first day he is used. Thus he'll pay for himself.

A community of clockmakers stands back of him—Westclox, La Salle, Illinois. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order for \$3.00 addressed to them will bring him to you duty charges prepaid.

Farmers' Co-operative Stores

Continued from Page 8

wealth and population in the large cities by reason of the fact that the rural districts are uninviting, farm work hard and laborious, and the remuneration for the labor performed and the capital invested the most meager of any vocation in the world.

What is the Remedy?

It is my opinion, after having given some years of study to these questions, that Voluntary Co-operation is the only alternative between dominant capitalism and revolutionary anarchism.

What is Co-operation in its modern-day sense and how may its principles be applied in practice?

In the words of Thomas Hughes: "Its aim is to change fundamentally the present social and commercial system." He further says: "While it seeks in the first instance, to make the material business of men's lives—production, buying and selling—wholesome and honest, it does not stop here. Its object is to work out in practice the true relations between man and man, which can only be done by frank acknowledgment of the ground upon which human society is based—that we must be fellow-workers and not rivals, brethren of one family, to whom indeed the great inheritance of this earth has been given, but only on the condition that it shall be used and enjoyed in the spirit and according to the will of Him who created it."

Brotherhood

The principles of co-operation were formulated by poor cotton weavers some sixty years ago in England, as follows:

1. "That human society is a brotherhood, not a collection of warring atoms.
2. "That true workers should be fellow-workers, not rivals.
3. "That a principle of justice and not of selfishness should regulate exchanges."

How it is attempted to carry out these principles may be seen in this declaration of the English Co-operative union, which embraces some fifteen hundred societies:

"This union is formed to promote the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange:

1. "By the abolition of all false dealing, either (a) direct, by representing any article produced or sold to be other than what it is known to the producer or vendor to be, or (b) indirect, by concealing from the purchaser any fact known to the vendor, material to be known by the purchaser, to enable him to judge of the value of the article purchased.
2. "By conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker and the purchaser through an equitable division amongst them of the fund commonly known as profit.
3. "By preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition."

Fundamental Principles

In organizing a co-operative society or company under the laws of this country in order to put the above principles into practice, it becomes necessary to adopt a few essential fundamental principles with which it is expected that all persons who wish to voluntarily co-operate will be willing to comply. They are:

1. Manhood vote. One man, one vote, regardless of number of shares held. No proxy voting.
2. Dividends on capital stock to be limited to the local current rate of interest on money.
3. A division of all surplus profits, after paying for depreciation, reserve and educational funds, in proportion to patronage.
4. Unlimited membership without class distinction, inviting all persons, high or low, rich or poor, to unite on terms of equality.

In order to apply these essentials, it becomes necessary to define other features which are almost as vital. These subsidiary features are defined as follows:

1. Allowing one-half as great dividends to non-members as to members on their patronage.
2. Division of profits among employees pro rata to the business done

by them with the society, counting salary paid the same as patronage.

If these six principles are applied and practiced by society generally, it will be conceded that the result would be the abolishment of the war between capital and labor, that the wealth created by labor would be redistributed justly, in proportion as it is created by each worker and participant, and that the evils which follow in the wake of the power which concentrated wealth gives would be abolished. In making a beginning, however, on the American continent, it may be advisable to start with the adoption of the first four essentials mentioned. If this is done it is a half-way house, a halting place only, and without the last two subsidiary essentials in practice a complete and permanent fundamental change in the present social and commercial system can never take place.

In Europe

In Europe, and notably in Great Britain, these principles have been widely applied and practiced. In England and Scotland alone there are more than two and one-half million stockholders in the more than fifteen hundred retail co-operative societies, which together own the Co-operative Wholesale Society, of Manchester, England, and the Scottish Co-operative Society, of Glasgow, Scotland, and that, with the families and friends affiliated with these stockholders, practically one-fourth of the

entire population of Great Britain is thus directly benefited in materially reducing the cost of living, to say nothing of the improvement of the character of the participants. And the best authorities claim that co-operation is for the purpose of improving the character of men so that they will be enabled to improve their own condition.

In America

But, you ask, has anything been accomplished along these lines in America? Conditions in this country, considered from a co-operative standpoint, are considerably mixed, and yet the movement has a firm footing and is making extremely rapid progress.

All are more or less familiar with the fact that there are many hundred co-operative creameries, elevators, fruit associations, etc., scattered throughout the United States and Canada. A very great percentage of these, while called co-operative and desiring to operate as such, do not include or practice the essential principles of co-operation as defined above and conceded to be correct by international authorities on the subject. This is occasioned principally by lack of proper knowledge at their inception.

Right Relationship League

There is a little suite of offices in Minneapolis where three men work together—co-operate, to be precise—in the interest of the most promising business in America.

This business is not as big as that of the steel trust or the beef combine, and it is far from being well oiled and organized as they, thus far, but it is immeasurably more promising than they—to you and to me and to the rest of us outside the pale of "Big Business."

For this is the one kind of business that bids fair some day to bring "Big Business" down to lower case type—perhaps to put it out of the running altogether and to become itself—business.

This office is that of the "Right Relationship League," and the three men who work there are E. J. Van Horn, W. F. Vedder and E. M. Tousley, respectively president, vice-president and secretary of the league. Six years ago, when this Minneapolis office was opened, these men began organizing co-operative stores, starting with three companies operating seven stores, as a basis.

Now the league can boast of 141 stores, operated by 100 co-operative companies in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Illinois and Missouri.

These companies have over 11,000 farmer members, each of whom has invested \$100 to \$1,000.

They have a paid-up capital stock (no water) of about \$1,500,000.

The annual turnover of the stores amounts to more than \$6,000,000.

BE SUCCESSFUL! MAIL THAT COUPON!!

Many men have won success by adapting machinery to their tasks. Can you imagine modern agriculture without machinery? Now, there is no bigger helper to the Western farmer than the gasoline tractor. Everyone knows how it cultivates great tracts of land easily, quickly, thoroughly and at low cost. Perhaps you are thinking of tractors. If so, fill in and mail the coupon. Perhaps you have never thought of tractors. Then be doubly sure to send in the coupon. You owe it to yourself!



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LET US SHOW YOU NOW how quickly and well our smoothly running mail order system can supply everything you need, whether it's fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth.

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New stores are being established continually.

They are all truly co-operative—run on the Rochdale system that has proved so successful in Great Britain.

The American Rochdale Plan

The Right Relationship League, in adapting Rochdale principles to American conditions, has termed its plan "The American Rochdale Plan." It always takes over going businesses, never starting new stores, as there are already too many stores to supply the needs of the people. Space forbids reproducing here anything but the barest outline of the plan, which is as follows:

1. "Secure enough owners, farmers and others, who will take from one to ten \$100 shares each, so that their capital and patronage, together with the patronage of non-members, will insure profits to more than cover the running expenses.

2. "Elect those persons to office whose experience has best fitted them for the place. All nominations and elections being by one vote only to each member, no proxies, insure electing the officers the majority want.

3. "Permit any member so desiring to attend any board meetings, or examine books at any reasonable time—co-operative owners have a right to know all that transpires.

4. "Choose a management (officers and store manager) of known business ability, permit it to manage the daily business according to its best judgment, and make it responsible for results.

5. "Buy and sell for cash or its equivalent. Have the goods on the shelf or the cash in the bank. Credit business is a curse alike to those who give it and to those who accept it.

6. "Give a duplicate sales slip with every purchase, filing original in store. Sell all goods at the prevailing market—same price to everybody—mem-

bers and non-members alike. The sales slips must attest this fact.

7. "Require the board of directors to use the uniform system of book-keeping and reports provided for in the bylaws, and the services of the auditing department of the central office to examine and report on the books of the company monthly, showing financial conditions as same may be disclosed by the uniform and regular reports sent in by the manager to the auditing department. This is extremely important.

8. "Permit members to call a special stockholders' meeting at any time by first securing ten per cent. petition, thus preventing any possible 'ring.'

9. "Provide for two distinct dividends. 1st.—Allow a reasonable capital stock dividend on money invested, out of the net profits, after setting aside proper amounts for reserve fund, etc. 2nd.—Purchase dividend—divide the balance of the profits among the members and patrons in proportion as each

has traded at the company's store, allowing half dividends to non-stockholding patrons.

10. "Organize a local branch of the Co-operative Education Bureau, which shall include in its membership all members of the co-operative company and their lady relatives and friends over fifteen years of age, so as to interest all members of the family.

11. "The company to supply regularly to all its members the official organ of the movement, the magazine "Co-operation," so that the people may be educated to successful business principles co-operatively applied.

Specific Instances of Success

A specific instance of the financial and other benefits of the operation on this plan is that of the Jackson County Co-operative company, Lakefield, Minn. This store company was organized in June, 1908, by the Right Relationship League, with a paid-in capital stock

Continued on Page 28

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

My dear Readers:—I am publishing quite a large number of letters this week and I want my readers to answer these letters and give their opinion on them. I have always felt that it was very easy for me to write and tell you what you should do and should not do, but would prefer that my readers themselves would write up their actual experience on any matter that would be of interest to the other readers of the page, so if I do not give an answer to any letters sent in on the Page, it is not because I do not think the letter is not interesting or that it does not deserve an answer, but I want the other readers to give me their opinions first. There are many live issues opened up in these letters, and I do hope my readers will, one and all, rouse themselves to take part in making this page more than interesting to us all.

There is a little talk given by Mrs. A. V. Thomas, better known to my Western readers as Miss Lillian Laurie, of the Free Press. I can very well remember when I first started to write in Winnipeg the kindly support and helpful suggestions given to me by Miss Laurie; her broad sympathies and wide experience of the wants of the women of the West made her an invaluable friend indeed to thousands of women throughout Western Canada. When reading her talk on "Pioneer women of the West," I feel inclined to say:—"Hear, hear, thim's my sentiments intirely."

I cannot but feel grateful to my readers for the kindly messages they have sent me, and I trust that, as the days go on, we will become closer friends, and feel more assured that we are working together for the ultimate benefit not of ourselves alone but of all humanity.

THE PIONEER WOMAN

The Lord Selkirk chapter of the Daughters of the Empire met at the Y.W.C.A., when the feature of the program was an address by Mrs. A. V. Thomas on the "Pioneer Woman of the West." The regent, Miss Edna Sutherland, was in the chair.

"With the thought of the pioneer woman," said Mrs. Thomas, "comes to me some conception of the loneliness that is hers to bear. It is something of which city dwellers can never know, for it is the longing for the sight of human faces and the sound of human voices."

Speaking further, Mrs. Thomas told of the sacrifice of the pioneer woman in seeing her children growing up uneducated, for often the homestead was far from a school.

Sickness was a horror to homes 20 to 35 miles from a doctor and nurse.

"We may not feel our cold," she said, "but the strenuous climate drives people. Prairie dwellers wear out young."

Mrs. Thomas scored the educational system which sends women out ignorant of the cares of a home or children. Her work on the Free Press had brought her into touch with the women of the far

FASHIONABLE MODELS



Price of Patterns 10 cents each

places, and often their hardships had root in ignorance.

Proud of Pioneer Mothers

After discussing her experiences as organizer of the Homemakers' clubs of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Thomas said: "We are proud of our pioneer mothers, but what have we ourselves done to boast of our Canadian womanhood?"

Canadian laws in regard to women were as backward as those of any British possession, and in this field at least the present generation might interest itself.

A LETTER FROM BONNIEBRAE

Dear Mary Ford:—I am afraid I am tardy in writing to thank you for my prize, Hurlbut's "Story of the Bible," received some time ago, but I can only plead "measles" as an excuse. The book is certainly a valuable one and the children appreciate it even more than I do. It is so simple, yet so accurate and the pictures are beautiful. It has been



The Farmer's Friend

of great use to us while shut in from church and Sunday school these last few weeks. However, I'm glad to say all the children are better.

I enclose fifteen cents for which please send two pamphlets "Teaching Life's Truths to Children" and one copy of Henry Georges' "Protection or Free Trade" work advertised at four or five cents. Please send me a list of the pamphlets or tell me in which Guide I can find a list of them.

Spring will soon be here and garden work will be beginning. Perhaps some of the ladies writing to the page could give hints on the management of various flowers and vegetables. There are many beautiful greenhouse plants which can be easily grown from seed and one can then have many different kinds of plants for a very small outlay. Geraniums, abutilons, primulas, etc., are very little trouble if one has patience to wait for them. Will anyone writing the page give some hints as to roses in the West, the best time and place to set out for outdoor flowering, treatment in the fall, etc. I see Mr. Stevenson recommends the Baltimore Belle and Crimson Rambler as climbing roses. Will they withstand the cold as the Virginia Creeper does or do their branches need protection in the winter? I am sure any hints on such things will be of value to all. Those on children, etc., are splendid. I cordially agree with Rose Turrell in the issue of Jan. 24 as to the feeding of children, except that many children seem to require extra cream or butter.

Yours,

BONNIEBRAE.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS FROM SEED

By Charlotte Bodine

Among the easiest greenhouse plants to grow from seed are the geranium and the coleus, a foliage plant. Now is the time to sow the seed if you would have fine plants for the fall and winter window garden. A sunny window, a box about three or four inches deep filled with some good garden soil mixed with one fourth its amount of sand to make it porous, are the necessary requirements. The geranium having a long pointed seed germinates better if pushed point down-

ward into the soil until hidden, then covered with a very little sand, which should be kept moist. The coleus germinates easily and without special care in about eight days. A piece of brown paper made moist and laid on top of the soil of all seeds sown and kept moist by sprinkling, aids in germination and prevents too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. By so doing it is not necessary to water the soil often and probably wash away small seeds. All seedlings should be transplanted as soon as the second leaves appear, and continue shifting the plants as they grow. The geranium and coleus are both sun-loving plants. The cyclamen is easily grown from seed, but requires about a month to germinate, and two years from time of sowing seed till plants bloom in the average home, while only eleven months are required in greenhouse. The various begonias, both tuberous and fibrous rooted may be grown easily from seed. Some of them have very small seed which should be mixed with an equal amount of sand in sowing so they may not be lost and may be sown regularly. The primula, a continuous bloomer, may be grown from seed by sowing in light sandy soil, but slightly covered; the Japanese and Chinese are best varieties to grow.

About Roses

Among the roses which do well in our Western climate may be mentioned the Cabbage or Damask roses, which our grandmothers loved, which come in white and pinks. Though they bloom but once a year their fragrance, perfect hardiness, beauty and abundance of flowers should make them a place in our gardens. The Rugosa or single fragrant roses, which form sturdy bushes with glossy leaves and bloom a great part of the summer, are also hardy. Our springs with the hot sun and continual thawing and freezing at night render it difficult to grow most of the hardy perpetual blooming roses. Among those which may be grown with fair success are Mrs. John Laing, a soft pink; Ulrich Brunner, a bright cherry red; and Prince Camille de Rohan, a crimson; also Soleil de'Or or Golden Sun, a hybrid yellow briar rose. I have not seen any of the climbing roses doing well here. The pink rambler, Dorothy Perkins, is one of the hardiest. Only those who have had some little experience with roses in other places should expect success with the above mentioned roses. But with a good protection of earth banked around them and then covered well with snow, should do well. It is always best to obtain roses grown by nurserymen here in the West.

FEEDING BABY

Dear Mary Ford:—I so often see articles advising mothers to avoid all so called "patent foods," to "give only pure cow's milk," etc., that I have at last decided to give a little of my 21 years experience in feeding babies and small children, feeling sure it may help some young mother. We could not get cow's milk when it became necessary to wean my boy at 3 months old and he was raised very successfully upon bread crumbs sweetened, over which boiling water was poured, giving him the juice only until he could take the bread. He is the strongest, best natured child I have, and now at the age of 21 still enjoys bread and water. When the next boy came to the same age we had a lovely fresh cow. I employed a nurse to start me just right feeding "cow's milk." Well, I must take up space telling all I went through to raise that boy. The milk got his stomach and bowels in such a state that I tried nearly every "food" on the market, until in despair I said I will try just one more and leave the "cow's milk" out entirely. It worked like a charm, though his stomach has never been as strong as his brother's and I charge it all to experimenting with him, for he was a perfectly healthy baby. I had learned my lesson, so when a girl baby reached the same point (I never was able to nurse any of my children after I was strong enough to be about the house) I began at once with food and raised her without any trouble, she was never sick, strong, bright and happy as a lark. That was 18 years ago. Now, having forgotten some of those old experiences, I am just recovering from the effects of a bad blunder. I have a beautiful baby 18 months old, she has practically been raised on "food," but it is very expensive, and we have 20 cows. I thought I must be very foolish to be so afraid of cows, milk and she so big and healthy. I gradually began feeding her milk or milk

and water, even trying the bread and water plan, adding a little milk. For a week I have had a very sick baby, nothing caused it but milk, she is all right again, but clear food, with every bit of milk left out, was the only thing that broke up her fever and stopped the vomiting. A great many children cannot take milk in any form and it is a dangerous thing to persist in trying.

MOTHER OF FIVE.

A MOTHER'S LETTER

Dear Mary Ford:—I was greatly surprised to receive a letter from you and now as I am alone for an evening I will write you just a personal letter. There are so few that you can really speak to on things nearest the heart, or they misunderstand or do not sympathize with you. Your letter made me feel as though I had known you for years. You ask what I think of the vote for women. Well, of course, being an American, a fact of which I am proud, although I have learned to love and respect many of my Canadian sisters, and coming from the state of Colorado, where we have the vote, I, of course, believe in it, especially do I think it would help us out in school matters. The women have so much to do in the schools in Colorado, but I notice we are not listened to at all here. Don't you think all mothers have a right to be interested in their children's school work? We know more what they are doing than the men as we help them more, but I do not get much sympathy in my views. Now what are we mothers to do on this question unless we have some say in school matters at least? Are we to sit by and watch our children hurried over their school in order to make so many grades without any thorough knowledge of what they are doing? Working at nights until they fall asleep and then punished for not having their home work. I think children sitting in school from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. have enough study. They are not capable of putting forth their best efforts unless they have their proper rest and hours for play. I am speaking of little ones from second grade to the sixth or seventh grade. I have been very much interested in your articles "Sex Hygiene." I have been wondering how to explain these matters to our two oldest boys, or whether they were too young, age 9 and 7. I wish I could have a copy of the pamphlet "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." Yes, I firmly believe that we should demand the same moral responsibility from men we demand from women. If there is one thing upon which good women should stand firm it is in recognizing the fact that whenever a woman sins a man sins also. Why should we demand one standard for our girls and another lower one for our boys? Does not God require the same purity from both? We hear a great deal about the women vampires of society. The male vampire has never been given his merited fame. Until we demand that the man must bring a spotless character to the marriage altar, instead of a full pocket book, we cannot expect to protect our daughters.

Wishing you success in your noble work.

I remain,

NEEPAWA.

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umns furnish prompt and economical
means by which the farmer who has
seed to sell can get in touch with
the man who needs it, and vice
versa.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Mary Ford:—As my husband
takes your paper I thought I should write
a few lines giving my opinion on some
things about the running of our country.

Canada has never shown any kindness
to her women that I ever could see. Her
girls are just as bright and intelligent as
those of the United States. The latter
were allowed to homestead while the
Canadian girls were pushed behind the
door. Even those Canadian girls who
have married and done their share in
making a good home, can, without any
right to protest, be made practically
homeless and penniless through the sale
or mortgage of this home, while in the
United States the man cannot even
mortgage without his wife's free consent.
Also, if she dies first he can mortgage or
sell only his half of the farm as her half
must be left for the support of the children
till they come of age. Why should not
the Canadian women be so protected?
Surely they are worthy of it.

People have come here from all parts
of the world and taken the land, often
having our girls hunt their brains out
over a washtub or a cookstove working
for them and sometimes having to eat
in the kitchen. If they had been allowed
to take up land they might have had a
comfortable home and income for them-
selves.

I know of some women that homestead-
ed in the States, then having sold out
have bought land here. Also, there are
Canadian women and girls going to
Montana to homestead. Why could they
not stay at home, as our land is just
as good if not better? I cannot see why
our government would not help its own
families. I came from Ontario where
the children were so plentiful there was
hardly sufficient standing room, and I
often wonder what will become of them.
Our government must have been asleep
when it decided to let all nationalities
come here and take up land instead of
giving our own people a fair show.

Another thing I would like to mention
is the liquor question. The sale of liquor
has caused more trouble and disgrace than
anything else in the world. It also has
put many behind the bars who, without
it, would have escaped a name that will
never leave them. Look at the suffering
it breeds, making suffering and destitute
children, also widows and orphans. Many
a mother has given away her children
because the liquor has taken her home.
Now, I cannot see why liquor of all kinds
cannot be prohibited as it has never yet
done any good.

Trusting this lengthy letter will not
impose on your patience and time and
hoping the woman may soon enjoy her
rights, I shall close.

CLARESHOLM.

Dear Neepawa:—I was very glad indeed
to have your letter. Every word of it
is worth reading. Like yourself, I do not
believe in home work for children. I
think they ought to be able to put in
the entire time between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Sunshine and fresh air are absolutely
essential to a child's life, and sitting in a
close school-room does not tend to make
their brains clear or work good. I saw
in a recent article a very good idea which
I think could be carried out to advantage
among the school children—that was, to
put on their wraps, open wide the windows,
the children doing drill and exercise in
the meantime; then close the windows
as usual, and I am sure the children would
sit down with added vim and pleasure
to their work.

Dear Clareholm:—Homesteads, I think,
would be all right for women.

On the question of banishing the bar, I
take rather a peculiar stand. I don't
think there is a particle of use struggling
and fighting the bar. I believe in fighting
strongly and determinedly for the banish-
ment of the manufacture of intoxicating
liquor in Canada. Of course this sounds
like a very big undertaking. You might
just as well spend the money fighting
against the root of the evil as to waste
your time and strength cutting out a
small bar here and there, or even having
one town go dry. So long as we allow
liquor to be made in Canada, so long will
there be drinking. In reading the report
of the enormous quantity of gin that was
being brought into Canada some time ago,
I wondered why the women did not rise
up in their strength and have it thrown
into the sea. The time is now come
when we must look squarely into the face
of every vice we wish to prevent. I
believe very little in redemption but, ten
thousand times more in prevention. By

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cannot pay, and they use and recommend the
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for similar good reasons. Tubu-
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one instance out of many too numerous to mention. Dairy Tubulars are used both on this
farm and at Mrs. Eaton's summer home.

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saying this I do not mean that people
cannot be redeemed, but I believe in
prevention. If I could only rouse the
women to a knowledge of their strength
even without the vote, they could do so
much if they would only join forces, and
stand shoulder to shoulder in the better-
ment of humanity.

Mrs. E. E. Seamens, Tugaska, Sask.—
I am sorry that the bags were in such
poor condition when you received them.
It is so difficult to pack them, for if we
put them in a box it would cost 11 cents
more than we were receiving for them.
However, I am forwarding you another
set, and hope that they will arrive in
better condition. The pamphlets that
we mentioned on the page are all 10 cents
each. No, unfortunately, the bags were
not made with square bottoms. I think
they would have proved very much more
satisfactory could this have been managed,
but I suppose the makers found some
difficulty which they could not surmount

in this matter. Many thanks for your
wishes of success. I am always glad to
hear from you.

Mrs. T. M. Eddy, Bethune, Sask.—
Many thanks for the 25 cents for paper
bags. We are forwarding them today.
We hope they will arrive in good condition.
It is very difficult to pack them when we
are sending them in such small quantities.

Mrs. David Suter, Juniata, Sask.—
I am forwarding you paper bags as desired.
The pamphlets that you mention are ten
cents each. Many thanks indeed for
your kind remarks re the page. I am
always glad to hear from my readers
at any time.

Mrs. J. David Gratton, Landis, Sask.—
Many thanks for the 10 cents enclosed
in your letter. I am forwarding bags
as desired. The pamphlet mentioned
will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents.
Glad to hear from you at any time.

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GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION

The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting and installation gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs, and how to keep a gas engine running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The "trouble Chart" makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. We have sold 200 copies during the last few weeks and every day brings more orders. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

My Dear Nephews and Nieces:—I must congratulate you on the very nice letters you are writing to the Progress Club, and I am sure before spring is really here we will have a very large number of Progress Clubs fully organized and in working trim. I am glad to see that the teachers are also taking an interest in this movement, and I know if we will all put our shoulders to the wheel, we can make a grand success for ourselves and others. Now hurry up and talk this over with your teachers, and just see how many school gardens we can start this spring.

Your own
UNCLE WEST.

THE BOY THAT GOT FOOLED

George Simpson and Roy Bruce had been away visiting. The boys where they were had a calf that they could ride. The boys thought they would like a calf they could ride, too. When they got home, Roy asked his father if he could have a calf. His father said he could. So on Saturday George and Roy met at a stream in a pasture of Mr. Simpson's. As these two boys lived close together,



Meals at all hours

it was not very hard for Roy to lead the calf out to the brook. George had said he would bring a saddle to put on him. Roy said he would bring a chair to stand on when they got on the calf's back. George tied the calf to a tree right on the edge of the brook. Roy said he would get on first and see if he would go. Just as he got on the saddle, the calf gave a step backwards and kicked. This sent Roy into the brook head first. George helped Roy out and went home to get him dry clothes for Roy was ashamed to be seen. When the boys at school found out, they teased poor Roy till they forgot about him being thrown off the calf.

Walter C. Brook, Arnaud, Man.

Dear Nephew Walter:—I was very glad to have your letter, and also your promise to wake up and take an interest in our Progress Club work. I feel assured you will have better luck in the next competition.

Edith Boose, Champion, Alta.

Dear Niece Edith:—I was very pleased to have your charming little letter, and to hear that you intend to raise some flowers this summer. Who knows; perhaps some way will be found before flower time, for you to make a little money with them. The chickens sound good to me. I am sure you will do well, for chickens always bring their price. It is so nice to hear of your sister and you working together. When you grow up, I expect you will be quite good farmers, able to homestead for yourselves. In a very short time, many of the suggestions in your letter will be carried out on the page.

Dear Uncle West:—I got your letter last week, and am glad to see in the Grain Growers' Guide, that there is to be another contest soon. I will be able to get a garden, for I helped hoe and weed in my mamma's garden last summer, but papa says there is no market for selling vegetables, everybody has a garden. We like to have flowers though. Thank you very much for sending me the membership card, yours truly,

GERALD GORDON.
Baldur, Man.

W.B.C. PROGRESS CLUB

Dear Uncle West:—Owing to the pressing work of the club, you must excuse me for not writing before. Our services on Sunday have been a record as yet. The boys started well on the first evening, and have kept it up all the time. We have also seen some new faces on Sunday evenings. About three weeks ago, the lunch counter (which the Leaders were running) was a failure, not making enough to pay even for the cakes, let alone the coffee, etc. So at the last Leader's meeting they found out that it didn't pay so it was closed up. But it was closed only a few days as the Juniors came forward and volunteered to run it on condition that they had the profits to have an evening of games and refreshments. I am glad to say that the Juniors are doing exceedingly well at the work making 50 to 75 cents a night profit, and Mr. Finneghan says that the Junior boys are doing far better and cleaner work than the Leaders. The Mayor's button has been promised to two Junior boys. These buttons were presented by the present Mayor to the club to be presented to the best all round boys each week. There is one silver button and one bronze. The boys are getting tableaux ready for the concert which we hope will come off next month. As the warmer and lighter days come, we are hoping to have a nice garden in front of the Club so as to grow some nice flowers. The object of this I think is to brighten some sick homes up, which is, I think, a very good idea. We are also needing some pots and plants, etc., for inside the club. We thank you very much for the cakes you sent us the other week, as you know that every little helps. A number of the club boys went down to the Sunday evening concert at Starland, and they said that they enjoyed it very well. There is also a number of the boys joining the Royal Humane Society. If we failed to mention in the last letter, I should like to say that two of the Leaders were elected onto the executive committee. We have started a library in the Club and have got quite a number of good books. There is on the average about 98 books being loaned out every evening. We have about 500 books in the library, all of which are very good books to suit the boys, yours truly,

R. W. MATHAMS,
Leader of the Winnipeg Boys Club.

COSTLESS BUT PRICELESS

"That young man has as one of his most valuable possessions, something that did not cost him a cent," was the enigmatic statement one friend made to another as a brisk, pleasant-faced young man passed them with a smile and a friendly greeting for the one he knew.

"Explain the riddle—I'm not good at guessing," was the joking reply; "or is it an heirloom of some sort that he holds so highly?"

"Nothing of the sort. It is just plain, ordinary, every-day, but far too scarce, civility. It's the kind that does not come from a veneer of politeness, but from a kindly, sympathetic heart that is really interested enough in others to be civil and courteous and kind to them, whether they be high or low in life. If you watch his daily life you will find this trait running through all his intercourse with others. He is never too busy or tired or bothered to be civil; whether it is the office boy with some trivial matter, or the "boss," with some deal involving a big sum of money. Yes, he's got a pretty good thing in that civility of his and it did not cost him a cent."

Not a cent in money, no. But such a good possession does not "jes' grow," like the immortal Topsy. It isn't to be found among the assets of the boy who is rude and selfish and thoughtless with the home folks. It never comes to the young man who makes it an aggressive rule to "look out for number one."

It is the result of long, careful training of one's self in serving others. It comes of thinking of others' needs and likes and feelings. It is rooted and grounded always, if it be the genuine brand, in the precepts and example and life of Him who pleased not Himself, but spent His life for others.

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The expert painter—the man who paints for a living—knows how essential it is that only the best paint be used if satisfaction is to result from his work. He knows that Stephens' Paint gives results that give him a reputation as a first-class workman.

For over 30 years the best house painters have used Stephens' HOUSE PAINT

The standard of Western Canada—has all the qualities necessary to withstand the elements. Extremes of temperature, from 80 degrees in the sun to 40 degrees below zero have practically no effect on its wearing qualities. It costs no more to use the best—that's Stephens' Paint. Sold by the leading dealers. Write today for FREE book of "Suggestions" for paint users.

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Willow cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three provinces; also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs and small fruits. No agents; deal direct with me and save 35 to 50 per cent. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot. Send me your address on a postcard and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the Willows for breaks.

JOHN CALDWELL
VIRDEN NURSERIES, VIRDEN, MAN.

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WILSON'S PATENT SIZE 125 E.C.C.

Raise more Poultry—it pays well by using our improved, time-tested, safe hatcher which insures big results. Save half by buying direct from manufacturer, no middle profit. None better at any price. The one high-grade hatcher built of many years' experience by a Canadian and successfully operated and specially adapted for Canadian climate; owing to its heavy construction. Entire lumber walls covered with felt, asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Holds even temperature. Heavy copper hot-water tank, easy to heat, self-regulator, simple to operate. Safety lamp requiring little oil, high nursery, metal legs, tested thermometer, complete for use. You risk nothing under our Guarantee and two hatch free trial. Before you buy get our free catalog on incubators, brooders poultry and supplies. 250 Egg Size \$15.95.

ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 808 MANKATO, M.N.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

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

Conducted by Margaret Shields

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?

MOTTO:

SHADOW AND SUN

The gifts that to our breasts we fold
Are brightened by our losses;
The sweetest joys a heart can hold
Grow up between its crosses.

And on life's pathway many a mile
Is made more glad and cheery,
Because for just a little while
The way seemed dark and dreary.

SUNSHINE—WHAT IT IS

The Sunshine Guild is a body of people, young and old, rich and poor, of all nations and all creeds in far distant countries as well as at home, united together by the common bond of brotherly love, and a desire to be of some service, however slight, to their fellow creatures, specially to those less fortunately placed than themselves.

Objects of the Guild

To help those who cannot help themselves, and to increase the sum total of human happiness by sending forth warm rays of kindly deeds into the lives of suffering humanity everywhere.

It's Motto

"NOW"—Do something for somebody quick.

Membership

It's membership consists of those who desire by thought, word and deed, to brighten the lives of others and to be kind to all of God's creatures. There is no subscription—the Guild is free to all, and everyone who joins is presented with a membership card. Those over one year are members, and those over seven years are associate members.

It numbers thousands of members and associates in all parts of the world, of all nations and all creeds. Besides, being entirely unsectarian, the Guild puts aside all class distinctions.

It's Achievements

Though a comparatively young organization, the growth of the Sunshine Guild has been exceedingly rapid, and it has accomplished much good work. It maintains, first, a clubroom for lonely girls from 1909 to 1910; second, the Fresh Air Home at St. Louis for one season, 1910; third, the Girls' Home and Cafeteria at 328 Hargrave St., from 1909 to the present day.

Founded and maintained the Sunshine Toy Mission 1910-11-12.

To this the Guild adds it's Mutual Help Association by means of which the diverse talents of its members are generously placed at the disposal of others.

The Sunshine Guild cares for the needs of the sick, sad or lonely in a variety of ways and in a special sense. Little crippled children are cheered and brightened by letters, picture books, toys and gifts, and when necessary, clothes, bedding, milk and fresh laid eggs have been provided, and by every available means, the sunshine of love and kindness is shed in places darkened by loneliness and suffering. Another development of the Guild is the Band of Love and Mercy which is formed for the care of and protection of all defenseless creatures.

Obligations

The obligations of the Guild are of the simplest description. All who join are expected to do just what they can—no more, and certainly no less, to scatter sunshine and to make their own little corner of the world brighter and better.

How to Help the Guild

It is possible to help the work of the Sunshine Guild without having a very long purse, for no one is too poor or too

rich, or too old or too young, to be associated with it, and though it must be remembered that all work is purely voluntary, there are many ways in which a helping hand may be given. A warm garment, books, flowers and magazines may be passed on to those in need of cheer. Kindly letters may be written to our young girls in hospital, visits paid to these lonely girls, and thus the sunshine of His love may be scattered in dark places.

Guild Colors

The Guild colors are white and gold. Emblematic of purity of purpose and the warmth and radiance of sunshine.

Badges

The badges of the Guild are a neat design, consisting of the letters "S.G." artistically interwoven, the whole forming an extremely effective brooch or watch pendant.

How to Join the Guild

In order to join the Sunshine Guild, all that need be done is merely to write The Grain Growers' Guide, giving full name and address. He or she will then be enrolled as a member and receive a membership card.

Agnes Brownhill, Turner, Sask.—I am very glad that you like your membership card and button. Yes, it would be very nice indeed to have a branch of Sunshine in your school. The picture books are very easily made. Just take some brown paper that comes around your grocery parcels; fold them into sheets or leaves exactly as in an ordinary book; four to six pages is quite large enough. Then tie together with baby ribbon, and paste in any picture post cards or pictures cut from magazines or papers; or if you can paint or write little messages, you can make up extremely pretty pages. Yes, Joyful News or any other papers are useful to us in our work. So many of the settlement workers are glad to have the picture rolls, Sunday school mottoes, and pictures for the new Sunday schools now forming. You see, at first their mite boxes contain very few cents, and it is always a help to have these things provided for them. You are indeed a clever little child to be able to milk cows at 12 years of age, and above all, to thoroughly enjoy it. There is the secret of the Sunshine success everywhere because no matter what we do, if it is only washing the dishes, we glory in doing it, feeling that just there in that small corner Sunshine must be needed.

Mrs. W. Jones, Valley River, Man.—It gives me great pleasure to be able to answer your letter. I know of a very fine hospital nurse who will be free early in April. She has been a nurse for a number of years in one of our London hospitals, and has received very fine credentials, both as to character and her ability. She is also a trained maternity nurse. At present she is receiving \$40 per month and all found. I feel that if the council of any town were properly approached, they would be willing to make a grant of half the amount necessary to maintain a nurse in their district, and I am quite sure that the ladies of that particular town could come together and provide the balance. It would not be very long, I feel assured, before she would be self-supporting. I am writing to you, giving you further particulars, and if I can be of any further assistance in any way, do not hesitate to write to me.

Miss Jennie A. Cairns, Hill View Farm, Ivor, Sask.—Many thanks for the Sunday school papers and also the 25 cents. We are trying to help in every possible way, and so far we have never had to refuse a call. May your kind thought and kind gift be multiplied a hundredfold to you and yours.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

Name
Age
Address



Personal To Rheumatism

I want a letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their name and address, so I can send each one **Free A One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**ACTUALLY CURES RHEUMATISM.** I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot speak Rheumatism out through the foot or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot **tease** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot **imagine** it out with mental science. **You Must Drive It Out.** It is in the blood and you must **Go After It and Get It.** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. **The Rheumatism has to go and it does so.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, swollen joints, and **cures them quickly.**

I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU

If you will only let me do it. I will prove much in **One Week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real Rheumatic Remedy** will do. **Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**

A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!

We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a trifling and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each.** This bottle is heavy and we must pay postage to carry it to your door. **You must send us 25 cents** to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized Dollar Bottle will be promptly sent free, everything prepaid—**no duty.** There will be **nothing to pay** or receipt or later. Don't wait until your **Heart-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a One Dollar Bottle free. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who **send the 25 cents for charges.** Address

KUHN REMEDY CO., Dept. M. G. 2100 NORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILLS.

FREE 5000 WATCHES 5000 GRAMOPHONES 5000 AUTO-HARPS

\$2500 GIFTS FREE SEND NO MONEY.

Simply for selling two cent assorted Picture Postcards of famous Actresses, Latest Cinematograph Events, Surprisingly Funny Comics, Hand-painted Views, Gilded and Gold Mounted Cards, etc., etc. Worth four and five cents, all at two cents each. We give you a Handsome Present FREE. All you need do is to send your name and address and we send you at once an assortment of Cards and our latest catalogue containing over 300 beautiful Free Prizes including Watches, Russian Fur Sets, Phonographs, Gramophones, Melodeons, Musical Instruments, Roller Skates, Rifles, Dolls, Toys, Cinematographs, Genuine Auto-Harps, etc., etc. We trust you for 28 days with cards. Sell or use what you can at two cents each and we will reward you according to our catalogue. If you do not sell a single card, we will remember you just the same. **IT NEED NOT COST YOU ONE CENT OF YOUR OWN MONEY. WRITE AT ONCE—NOW TO**

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The greatest book on this subject ever written is "Progress and Poverty," by the famous Henry George. This book goes very fully into the subject of taxation and answers every question that anyone will want to ask. In order to meet the demand we have secured a cheap paper-bound edition of this book of handy pocket size. It contains 400 pages. Sent to any address for 20 cents, postpaid.

DIRECT LEGISLATION; OR THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c. each, postpaid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet.

COMPLETE WORKS OF HENRY GEORGE

There are ten volumes in the set, handsomely bound. They are an ornament to any library. These books are:
Progress and Poverty.
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A Perplexed Philosopher.
Our Land and Land Policy.
Social Problems.
Protection or Free Trade.
The Science of Political Economy (2 vols.)

A study of these books will give any man an education. A complete set of ten books will be sent by express, prepaid, to any railway station in the prairie provinces for \$10.00.

All these books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent, postpaid, to any address in Canada on receipt of price. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 3

nineteen per cent. of the wheat inspected was no grade. Elevators at Sovereign, Sask., had been supplied with cars on the plea that the grain in them was damp. When it was shipped to the point of inspection, however, six of the cars proved to be straight grade. Mr. McKenzie also informed the Senators that farmers were paying \$15 to have cars shunted. If present conditions as defined by the

Emergency Act were allowed to become permanent the terminal elevators having line elevators would be able to buy grain where they pleased without reference to the sample market. One result would be that they could mix grain and have a worse hold on the grain trade even than at the present time.

That the distribution clause protects farmers against themselves as well as against the greed of elevators was a strong point made by F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. Without the present regulations they would make a rush for cars regardless of the wants of others. The existing system was a guarantee of fair play for all concerned in the shipment of grain.

Some good points in favor of the contentions of the grain growers were also made by J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

The House spent several interesting hours on Tuesday discussing the estimates for the militia department. It was Hon. Sam Hughes' first experience in getting money voted, and despite a good deal of criticism, most of it good natured, his votes slipped through with comparatively little trouble. The two most interesting features of the discussion no doubt were the minister's unconcealed enthusiasm for things military and the escape from Liberal members of the House of some opinions quite of the opposite color which have been bottled up during the past fifteen years. With Col. Hughes military training is the beginning and the end of all things good. As one opposition critic put it the minister left the impression on the minds of those who listened to him that the churches and all other institutions could be dispensed with if only the youth of the land were trained as soldiers. They could save their souls by military training rather than by the Grace of God.

Making Boy Soldiers

One proposed expenditure to which a good deal of exception was taken was a sum of \$130,000 for the training of cadets between the age of twelve and sixteen years in camps of their own. The ad-

Continued on Page 30

Large Pictures

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NEGATIVES with the

Brownie Enlarging Camera

Pictures from 5 x 7 inches up to as large as 8 x 10 easily made on Velox with a Brownie Enlarging Camera

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Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The
Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally
located. Good meals and warm, comfort-
able rooms.

Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day

JAS. MORTON, Prop.

FREE BUS

Pearl Jewellery FOR EASTER GIFTS

No daintier nor more welcome bit of jewellery could be given as an Easter remembrance than one set with fine pearls.

Their soft lustre and delicate coloring allow them to be worn at any time and with any dress material.

It is because of these qualities as well as the excellence of the different settings in gold, that Dingwall pearl jewellery has become so well and favorably known.

Our attractive 1912 catalogue illustrates many different designs, and will help you in your choice. If you have not a copy write and we will send you one by return mail.

D. R. Dingwall Ltd.

JEWELLERS

WINNIPEG

A Blow For Freedom!

A few weeks ago we announced that we had arranged to send copies of Henry George's famous book "Protection or Free Trade" to any address in Canada for 4 cents per copy. Up to date we have received orders for over 800 copies. We want orders for at least 20,000 copies. This will cost only \$800. The great good that will follow a wide circulation of this book cannot be estimated. Every farmer in the West who reads The Guide knows that the protected manufacturers are taking over \$100 a year out of his pockets. This tribute will continue just as long as the protective tariff remains on the statute books of Canada. It is then of the utmost importance to every man, woman and child in the West that the tariff be reduced. How can we get it reduced? The only possible way is to show the people how they are being robbed and when they fully realize that the protective tariff is their enemy they will no longer tolerate it.

Every person who reads "Protection or Free Trade" will see very clearly how the protected manufacturers are robbing them. Then the very best thing we can do is to get as many people as possible to read this book. Every man who already sees "the nigger" in the protective tariff woodpile cannot protect his pocket any better than by sending his friends a copy of this book. A few dollars spent now will save many dollars of tariff toll in the future.

If you do not know any person at present to whom you can send the book, then order half-a-dozen or a dozen copies for yourself and hand them out to people who visit you later on. This is a very serious matter and should not be neglected.

You owe it to yourselves and to your families to secure the full value for your labor, which you can never do under a protective tariff. By getting other people to help you, you can bring the tariff down.

Any person who wants to help along this good work can send along \$1.00, \$5.00 or as much more as possible and we will guarantee to distribute books where they will do a lot of good. We will send a copy to every Member of the House of Commons and the Senate as well as to every member of our Western Legislatures. Is it worth while to invest a dollar or two now to save you and your family hundreds of dollars in the future? If so, send along an order for as many books as you can use yourself and then send us a contribution to the general fund to circulate these books. Every local association should see that every member gets a copy of this great book.

This offer will only last a few weeks and then this book will not be sold for less than 20 cents a copy. Now is the time to strike a blow for freedom. Don't write about anything else in your letter and be sure to write on the outside of the envelope "Protection or Free Trade."

Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Farmers' Co-operative Stores

Continued from Page 22

of \$13,100 and 131 members. It now has a membership of 227, with a paid-in capital and surplus of \$40,377.13. Its total turnover in three years and six months has been nearly \$400,000, and the total net profits have amounted to \$30,802.85.

The running expenses have been about 8½ per cent. of the sales. Stockholders get 10 per cent. dividends on their individual purchases and 6 per cent. on their stock. Non-members who trade at the store get 5 per cent. rebate on their purchases. There are about twenty employees.

J. C. Caldwell is the moving spirit of the Jackson County Co-operative company, as well as being interested also in the co-operative creamery, farmers' co-operative elevator and First National bank, a farmers' bank, of which he is president. In talking with Mr. Caldwell about his business, he said: "Non-members used to throw away their sales slips. They laughed and called it an advertising dodge, a mere bluff. But when those who did save their slips and returned them to the store at the annual settlement time and received dividend checks, the scoffers suddenly began to quit throwing away co-operative store sales slips." The company is purely democratic. The bylaws provide for the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, and the company has, since its beginning, followed implicitly the instructions and advice of the Right Relationship League given through its auditing department and otherwise, and has at all times subscribed and paid for the official organ of the movement for all its members, the magazine "Co-operation," for the education of the members along these lines.

Thus it will be seen that the Jackson County store is run strictly on American Rochdale principles. The elevator and the creamery are run on the same plan. The elevator, which handles not only grain, but feed, flour, hay, coal, salt, fertilizers and farm implements, even threshing machines, is the oldest of the Jackson County co-operative societies and is a thorough success. The creamery company has not been running long, but it has 130 members, representing about 1,200 cows.

The bank, which cannot be strictly co-operative under the law, is kept in the hands of the many by a gentlemen's agreement among stockholders to limit holdings to ten shares.

These four co-operative societies have recently affiliated in a local association for mutual aid and to improve community conditions.

Lakefield is but a little country village of 1,200 inhabitants, but the proudest metropolitan centre in the land would do well to sit at her feet with open heart. For Lakefield has something to teach that the great cities of the United States and Canada have not yet learned, namely:

That the only business that is really worth-while is everybody's business—the business in which all co-operate and each profits in proportion to his individual effort.

Someone may say that this little town or city of Lakefield, with its 1,200 inhabitants, is exceptionally located or exceptionally fortunate, which may account for its success. I desire here to cite another instance of the remarkable results of the application of the co-

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Importers of all Classes of Millfeeds and Feeding Stuffs

OLD BREAD STREET

And in London BRISTOL, Eng.

Cable Address "Grains," Bristol
Codes: A B C, 5th Edition, Riverside
Connections wanted with substantial firms of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.I.F. business preferred. References given and required. Correspondence invited.

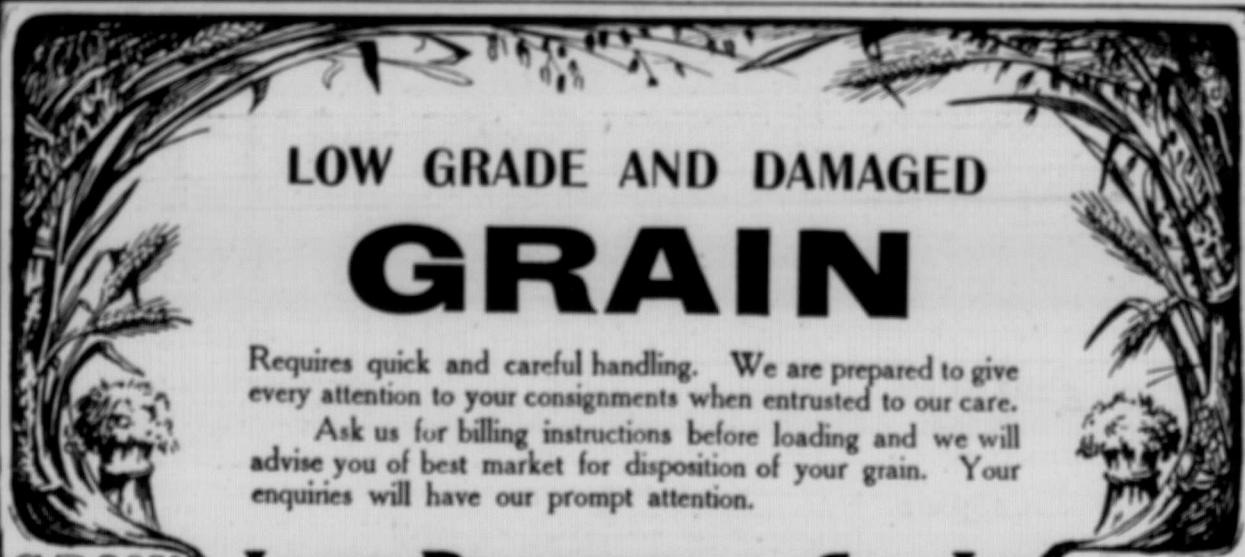
GOODMAN POWELL CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GRAIN, HAY, POTATOES, ETC.

PROMPT ATTENTION

Write us for Quotations before Shipping

247 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg



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.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG
GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY

operative principle in the little burg of Grove Lake, Pope county, Minnesota. Grove Lake is located inland, seven miles from a railroad shipping point, and the Census Bureau gives it a population of 100. It is located in an ordinary farming territory where dairying has a good start. It is situated 133 miles northwest of Minneapolis. On May 12th, 1909, the Right Relationship League organized the Grove Lake Co-operative Company with 32 farmer stockholders, each of whom took one share of \$100.00 and paid a membership fee of \$5.00. At the end of the fiscal year of 1911 their business was audited by the League auditing department, and I submit herewith a few paragraphs from the auditor's report:

"The following is a summary of the nominal condition of the Grove Lake Co-operative Company as at close of business December 30, 1911:

Total Nominal Assets	\$6,613.44
Total Nominal Liabilities	229.50

Excess of Assets	\$6,383.94
The corporation is obliged as follows, for the excess of assets:	
To Shareholders for Invested Capital	\$3,200.00
To Promotion Fund	132.92
To Dividends 1910 unpaid....	58.21
To Reserve Fund	115.72
To Undivided Earnings, 1910..	1,446.67
To Undivided Earnings, 1911..	1,430.42

Total	\$6,383.94
The average gross profit on sales was 14.33 per cent.	

The operating expense on sales was 7.19 per cent.

The net profit on sales was 7.14 per cent.

The net earnings on capital stock for the year 1911 was 44.7 per cent.

Total merchandise sales for 1911 were \$15,918.35.

"From this it will be seen that while the operating rate is favorable, the margin of average gross profit on the goods sold is comparatively low, indicating that the patrons were favored with low prices on purchases and received the benefit at the time.

"It is indisputable that this record and the condition of the affairs of your company, from the point of view of earnings and accumulation of surplus over dividends paid, is praiseworthy to a marked degree, and represents the most successful co-operative store in operation, to my knowledge.

"From the record of the progress of the Grove Lake Co-operative Company, I feel entirely safe in saying without fear of contradiction, that it is the ideal co-operative country store of the day, and is the best illustration of the proof and value of co-operation that I know of.

"According to the provisions of your by-laws, 10 per cent. of the annual net earnings should be transferred to the Reserve Fund and 5 per cent. to the Educational Fund."

A Young Boy

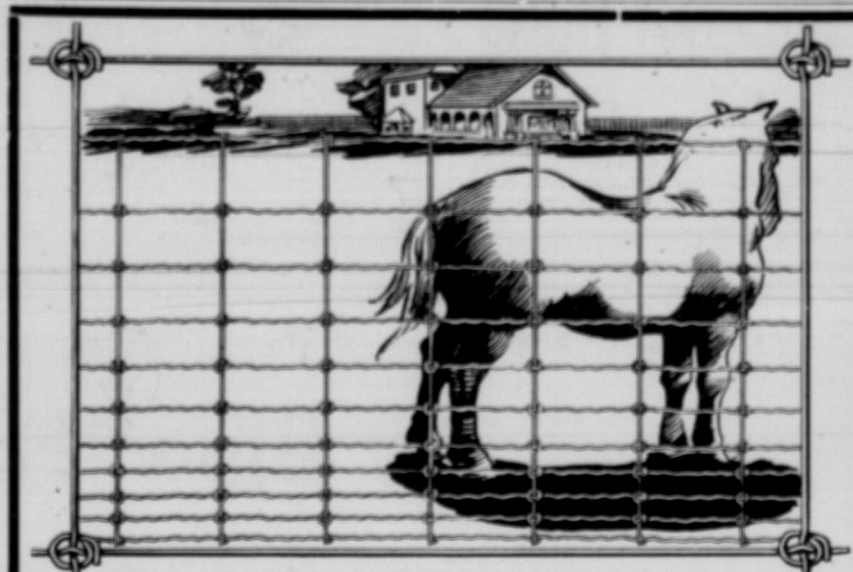
An instance of success and quick results is that of the Willmar Co-operative Mercantile Company, Willmar, Minn., organized by the Right Relation-

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



"GREAT WEST" WIRE FENCING

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ship League on July 3rd, 1911, with 175 members and a paid-in capital stock of \$13,200. When this co-operative company was formed it took over the stock of goods of one of the general merchandise firms of Willmar, amounting to \$22,180.

At the close of business December 31st, 1911, the net surplus or profits of the business as disclosed by the League auditor's report was \$3,278.42. The board of directors declared dividends payable at once—6 per cent. per annum on shares, 12 per cent. on the purchases of the members, and 6 per cent. on the purchases of non-members. The board also transferred 10 per cent. of the net earnings or \$327.84 to its reserve fund and has carried over \$797.13 as surplus.

Innumerable instances of like results could be cited, but space will not permit. The Right Relationship League, in spite of any or all its individual failures, has proven its case. It has

given the most invincible proof that, in its own field, business may be democratized. They have proven that that very business may at the same time become a school for the slow rebuilding of "Right Relationship"—of friendlier habits—on which a clean and efficient politics may at last be reared.

Thus, with their "state within a state," it will be seen that the farmers and villagers, working in their own little corners throughout the country, with their division of profits pro rata on individual business, their initiative, referendum and recall, are helping to pave the way for the march of "triumphant democracy." And this not only into the business world, but into the political world as well. For the moral uplift of humanity, the teachings of self-government to a would-be free people, and for the bringing about of a genuine brotherhood commonwealth, there is nothing under the shining sun we need more now than just—pure democracy.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, March 25, 1912)
 Wheat.—The outstanding feature of the past week has been a good demand for straight grades, and the very poor demand for tough grain. The market has worked over a comparatively small range, and receipts, while letting up a little, are still heavy. The C.P.R. has pulled east from Fort William an average of close on two hundred cars per day since the beginning of this month, and this has been a most helpful feature to the market. It is becoming more and more apparent how much the sellers of tough wheat and dried wheat are in the hands of the buyers, but with all the drying apparatus at both Canadian and American Lake Terminals entirely engaged on damp and wet grain, and no opportunity being afforded to dry tough grain, it is not surprising that tough grain is taken by buyers at what they consider a safe discount. It is to be noted that one and two Northern at Duluth and West Superior continue to sell at a considerable discount, this largely because such grain in American elevators in bond is not deliverable on Winnipeg options.

The Canadian terminal stocks are now a little over sixteen million bushels, being almost double those of a year ago. The bonded space in Duluth is also filling up rapidly. On the other hand, the belated spring in the Southwestern Wheat Belt has made some dealers quite apprehensive for the safety of the winter wheat, and we shall likely hear some very lurid reports of crop damage one of these days. World shipments continue fairly large, but because of the much smaller Russian shipments, they are readily absorbed in Great Britain and the Continent. We do not anticipate much change in markets in the near future.

Oats.—Straight grade oats at Canadian terminals have been in real good demand. Tough oats have been quite unsaleable anywhere the past week, buyers being afraid to touch same, nor is it possible to have them dried, for the reason above stated. The May oat option touched a new high point for the crop this past week, and could easily be forced higher. Owing to much frosted oats this year, extreme care is now being taken that 2 C.W. oats contain no frost, and it is anticipated that there will henceforth on this account be a smaller percentage of 2 C.W. oats than formerly. Oats will likely rule high and strong all spring.

Barley.—The higher grades of this grain have moved up quite sharply the past week.

Flax.—We have had the usual fluctuating market, with a very good demand most of the time.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	Old	New	
	May	May	July
Mar. 20	101½	101½	102½
Mar. 21	102	101½	103½
Mar. 22	101½	101½	103
Mar. 23	102	101½	103½
Mar. 25	101½	101½	102½
Mar. 26	101½	101½	102½
Oats—			
Mar. 20		44½	44½
Mar. 21		44½	44½
Mar. 22		45½	44½
Mar. 23		46	45½
Mar. 25		45½	45½
Mar. 26		45½	45
Flax—			
Mar. 20		188	
Mar. 21		189	
Mar. 22		188½	
Mar. 23		188½	
Mar. 25		189	
Mar. 26		190½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, March 23)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	\$1.08½	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.08	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.08	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, for seed	1.09	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arr.	1.08	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.06	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06	No. 3 wheat, part car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.07	No. 3 wheat, 3 cars, elevator	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06	No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.06	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, velvet	1.07	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05	No. 4 wheat, 5 cars	1.02½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, velvet	1.07	No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06	Rejected wheat, part car	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07	No grade wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06	No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07	No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06	No grade wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07	No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06	No grade wheat, part car	1.02
		No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.08
		No. 1 durum wheat, part car	1.09
		No. 2 durum wheat, part car	1.06
		No grade durum wheat, 1 car	1.00
		No. 2 hard winter, 1 car	1.09
		No. 2 hard winter, 2 cars, Iowa	1.07
		No. 3 hard winter, 1 car	1.04
		Rejected mixed wheat, 1 car	.95
		No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.52
		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.52
		No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.50
		No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.51
		No. 3 oats, 1 car	.51
		No grade oats, 1 car, wheaty	.50
		No grade oats, 1 car	.50
		No grade oats, 1 car	.49
		No. 2 rye, 1 car	.88
		Sample rye, part car	.86
		No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.23
		No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.15
		No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
		No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.03

QUOTATIONS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR, from MAR. 20 to MAR. 26, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT							OATS		BARLEY				FLAX						
	1'	2'	3'	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1' Seeds	Rej. 2' Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	(1c)	Feed	1 NW 1 Man. 2c	
Mar. 20	98½	95½	91	83½	71½	60½	52							42½	37	62	52	46	45	183
21	99	96	91½	83½	72	60½	52							42½	37	62	55	46	45	189
22	99	96	91½	83½	72½	60½	52							43½	36½	62	55	46	45	188½
23	99½	96½	91½	84½	72½	61	52							44	37½	62	55	46	45	188½
25	98½	95½	91½	84	72½	60½	52½							43½	37	63	58	46½	45½	189
26	99½	96½	92	84	72½	61	52½							37½	66	58	46½	45½		

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, March 23. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	99½c.	\$1.08½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	96½c.	\$1.06
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	91½c.	\$1.04
May wheat	102c.	\$1.07
July wheat	103½c.	\$1.08½
No. 3 White oats	57½c.	52½c.
Barley	45c.-62c.	70c. to \$1.26
Beef Cattle, top		
	Winnipeg	Chicago
	\$6.10	\$8.65
Hogs, top		
	\$7.50	\$7.60
Sheep, top		
		\$7.85

Sample barley, 1 car	1.18	Duluth	4,700,000	2,200,000	55,000
Sample barley, part car, wild oats	1.08	Buffalo, store		58,680	181,790
Sample barley, 2 cars, f.o.b.	.96	Buffalo, bond	40,690	130,831	275,021
Sample barley, 1 car	1.11				
Sample barley, 1 car	1.06				
Sample barley, 1 car	1.14				
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.08				
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.01				
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.02½				
No grade flax, part car	1.97				
No grade flax, 1 car	1.90				
			4,740,690	2,380,511	611,811

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on March 22, was 16,295,003.20, as against 16,128,638.10 last week, and 8,705,504.00 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,151,012, last year 291,258. The amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911	
No. 1 Hard	3,660.10	4,499.10	
No. 1 Nor.	530,992.40	1,212,402.50	
No. 2 Nor.	1,838,360.00	2,237,449.20	
No. 3 Nor.	2,582,661.00	2,254,003.50	
No. 4	2,590,769.50	1,124,269.40	
No. 5	1,498,460.50	656,812.30	
Other grades	7,250,099.10	1,246,067.00	
	16,295,003.20	8,705,504.00	
Stocks of Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.	33,829.18	222,848.32	
No. 2 C.W.	841,039.28	3,534,769.19	
No. 3 C.W.	399,936.20	438,227.32	
Ex. 1 Feed	873,735.23		
No. 1 Feed	880,307.09		
No. 2 Feed	272,094.19		
Mixed		5,516.26	
Other grades	624,420.03	1,062,911.22	
	3,925,363.18	5,262,275.02	
Barley			
	731,544.00	360,618.00	
Flax			
	922,448.00	356,360.00	
Shipments			
	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	323,517	3,398	56,420
Last year	92,517	2,906	11,778

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, March 25.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 western oats, 52 to 52½c.; to arrive, 52c.; No. 3 oats, 49½ to 51c.

Chicago, March 25.—Malting barley unchanged, \$1 to \$1.36.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, March 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,000. Market firm. Beeves, \$5.35 to \$8.65; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.90; western steers, \$5.20 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.35 to \$6.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.75; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 55,000. Market steady and active. Light, \$7.20 to \$7.55; mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.60; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.60; rough, \$7.25 to \$7.40; pigs, \$5.15 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$7.45 to \$7.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,000. Market steady for best grades, others weak. Native, \$.90 to \$5.85; western, \$4.60 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$6.85; lambs, native, \$5.65 to \$7.75; western, \$6.15 to \$8.00.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

John Rogers & Co. cabled that there was a very moderate business done at Woodside on Monday and a slow dragging trade was conducted at Saturday's quotations, viz, for States and Canadian steers, 14½ to 15 cents per pound.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts			
(Week Ending March 23)			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	686	1754	nil
C.N.R.	137	715	nil
G.T.P.		86	nil
Total last week	823	2555	nil
Total prev. week	793	1805	nil

Disposition			
Butchers east			84
Stockers west			40
Local consumption			699
Hogs shipped west			63

Cattle
Receipts of cattle at the stockyards are growing larger, and the trade during the past week has been a trifle slow. The packers have picked up all they need for the Easter trade, and so are not so eager to buy. The top price for the past week was \$6.10 for a very choice bunch of steers, and there have been few loads that have brought more than \$6.00. This morning (Tuesday) most of the arrivals were mixed lots of steers, cows and heifers, and the bulk of the sales were around \$5.50. A few stockers are coming in with butcher cattle, but there has not been a straight carload of stockers for a long time. Odd yearlings are selling around \$4.00 to \$4.50 a cwt., but as stockers are needed in the west they can be disposed of better in the country than in Winnipeg. There is a good demand for good veal calves, and a few have brought as high as \$7.00 a cwt. These have been exceptional sales, however, and the present quotation is from \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs
Hogs are strong and bringing \$7.50 a cwt. The Eastern markets are above ours now, so that all the supply is coming from the West and everything showing quality is finding a ready market.

Sheep
There are no sheep offering, and apparently none are wanted, a considerable quantity of frozen mutton being in stock at the packing houses.

Country Produce

Butter
There is no change in butter prices. The supply of Manitoba dairy is increasing, but there is not nearly enough yet to supply Western requirements and considerable quantities are being brought from the East. Fancy dairy is quoted at 28 to 30 cents, No. 1 26 cents, and good round lots 24 cents.

Eggs
Eggs are much more plentiful and very few are now being imported. The price remains the same, 22 cents a dozen for fresh gathered. Held stock are not wanted.

Milk and Cream
Milk and cream prices are unchanged, and dealers are uncertain whether they will make a reduction on April 1 or not. For sweet cream they are paying 40 cents per pound of butter fat, 35 cents for sour cream and \$2.00 a cwt. for fresh milk.

Poultry
Poultry are bringing about the same prices as a week ago, good fowl, dressed and drawn being worth 15 cents a pound, or undrawn 2 cents a pound less. Chickens are now a thing of the past, and there are practically no ducks or geese being marketed. Turkeys are bringing 18 to 20 cents dressed and drawn.

Potatoes
Potatoes are moving quite freely, but are still bringing 90 cents a bushel on cars at Winnipeg. It is too early yet to know how the supply will hold out and there may be a considerable rise or fall in prices before long.

Hay
Hay prices remain at a low level, the supply exceeding the demand. No. 1 wild is selling for \$6 a ton f.o.b. Winnipeg, No. 2 \$5, and No. 1 Timothy \$12.00.

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 27

visability of allowing mere lads to leave their homes for this purpose was questioned by more than one member of the opposition and the view was expressed that the parents of the boys in many cases would not approve of it.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, indulged in some amusing banter at the expense of the minister, but striking a serious note, he said that he could not but be alarmed by his extreme enthusiasm for things military. He could only wish, he said, that the minister would devote the same enthusiasm to saving men's lives instead of to destroying them. He did not think that the business of killing people had taken hold of the Canadian people as it has of many of the nations of Europe and as it has, apparently, taken hold of the minister of militia.

Another item which aroused considerable hostility was one of twelve thousand dollars for automobiles for the officers of the headquarters staff. The minister said that the use of the automobiles would facilitate the work of inspection and reduce the cost to the country. There was a decided disposition on the part of several members to think that the automobiles were but an additional perquisite for the well paid permanent staff.

\$476.00 IN ONE WEEK!

Mr. Reader:—No doubt you noticed our advertisement in The Guide the two last weeks. We had the same add. in other papers also and received several replies. In all seventeen persons qualified as agents. During the week of March 17, these agents made \$476 net profit, or \$28 each on the average. These figures can easily be verified at our office.

Now, you can do as well. You need no experience. Don't have to put in more than your spare time. It is the best proposition out. Be agents in your neighborhood for the only high class pastel photo enlargements sold in Canada. Beautiful sample cases furnished on application.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—This is your chance. Write to-day for further particulars.

SILJAN BOOK COMPANY
Dept. 8, 325 Logan Avenue Winnipeg, Canada

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

KEEPS YOUR HARNESS
SOFT AS A GLOVE
TOUGH AS A WIRE
BLACK AS A COAL
Sold by Dealers Everywhere
The Imperial O.I. Co. Limited

Hon. Martin Burrell's bill to provide for the encouragement of agriculture received its third reading in the House on Wednesday and has gone to the Senate to be finally disposed of. It is under the authority of this bill that the government has secured the services of C. C. James, for many years deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, to make a study of agricultural conditions and legislation relating to agriculture with the idea of bringing about a plan of co-operation between the Dominion and provincial governments.

Steel Bounties
The members of the ministry are currently reported to be shaking hands with themselves because they did not make the mistake of renewing the bounties on steel as they were on the point of doing. Since the day Mr. White delivered his budget speech he has been deluged with letters congratulating him on not having acceded to the wishes of the steel men. The letters have revealed to the minister the fact that the opposition to a renewal was much more general than the government had thought—hence the sigh of relief that the mistake of renewing was not made. Another good effect, no doubt, will be that the protests reveal the amount of low tariff sentiment there is in the country.

It is currently reported that Arthur Meighen, the member for Portage la Prairie had a good deal to do with the government's action. He threatened, it is said, to fight a renewal on the floor of the House and to vote against it. His vigorous opposition, it is said, is what finally led the government to turn the steel interests down.

C.P.R. EARNINGS
Montreal, March 25.—Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending March 21, 1912, were \$2,471,000, being an increase of \$499,000 over the corresponding period in 1911.

CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONES
The annual report of the Louise Telephone Co., a co-operative system which serves the farmers of Louise municipality, makes interesting reading at the moment. It cost each member of the company \$8 for his telephone last year; and the assessment for the coming year will amount to \$7 per telephone.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET
Liverpool, March 25.—Manitoba spot wheat exhausted. Futures were firm and closed as follows:—May, \$1.10; July, \$1.08; October, \$1.05.

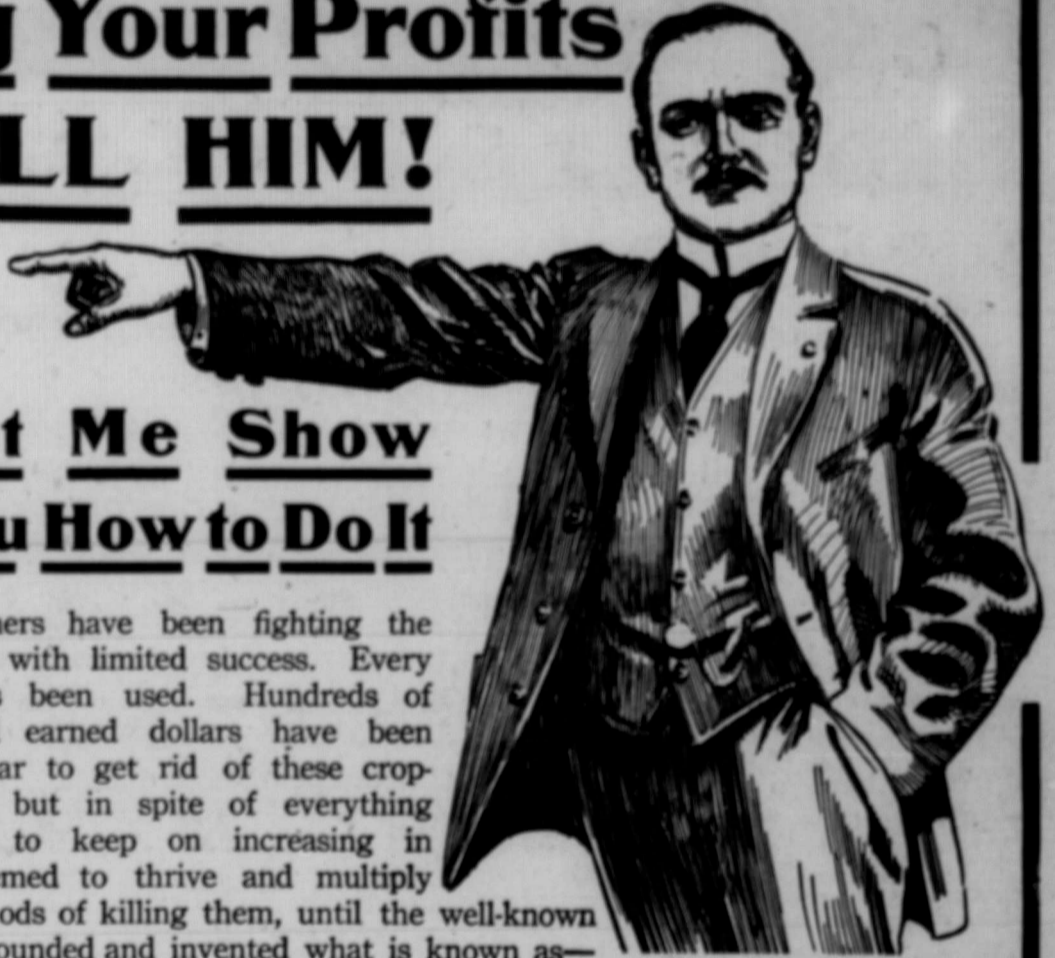
THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, MARCH 26

WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE		
Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat			Cattle			Butter (per lb.)		
No. 1 Nor.	99½	98½	89½	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c-30c
No. 2 Nor.	96½	95½	86½	6.00-6.10	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy	26c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	92	90	84	Extra choice steers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.25	15c-16c
No. 4	84½	83	79	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	
No. 5	72½	71	74	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	
No. 6	61	60	67	Best fat cows	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.25-4.50	
Feed	52	52	60	Medium cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.50	
Cash Oats			Hogs			Potatoes		
No. 2 C.W.	43½	42½	32	Choice hogs	\$7.50	\$7.50	7.50	
Cash Barley			Sheep and Lambs			Milk and Cream		
No. 3	66	62	60	Rough sows	\$6.50	\$6.50	6.00-7.00	
Cash Flax			Stags			Dressed Poultry		
No. 1 N.W.	189	188½	231	Stags	\$5.50	\$5.50	5.25-5.75	
Wheat Futures			Choice lambs			Hay (per ton)		
May (old)	101½	101½	91½	Choice lambs				
May (new)	101½	101½	92½	Best killing sheep				
July	102½	102½	92½					
Oats Futures			Root killing sheep			Country Produce		
May	45½	44½	33½					
July	45	44½	34½					
Flax Futures			Country Produce			Butter (per lb.)		
May	190½	188½	234					
July			224					

Mr. Farmer! There Is the Fellow Who Is Eating Your Profits

KILL HIM!



Let Me Show You How to Do It

For years the farmers have been fighting the GOPHER, but only with limited success. Every known method has been used. Hundreds of Thousands of hard earned dollars have been spent year after year to get rid of these crop-destroying PESTS, but in spite of everything the Gophers seem to keep on increasing in numbers. They seemed to thrive and multiply on most of the past and worn out methods of killing them, until the well-known Chicago Chemist, Mr. F. A. Bolduan, compounded and invented what is known as—

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GREAT BEND

No. 455
Radisson, Sask., August 19th, 1911.
Bolduan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Indian Head, Sask.
Gentlemen: I beg to state that I have found Bolduan's Poison Grain to be the most simple and satisfactory method of poisoning gophers I have struck. If poisoning gophers is a pleasure, it is an added pleasure to use your Poison Grain as they eat it with avidity and you see the results right there. The convenience of the preparation is a very commendable point, as one can take a few handfuls when walking around the fields and drop them wherever needed.
Yours truly, E. HINGLEY.

Bolduan's

PATENTED PROCESS

Poison Grain

High River, Alta., May 6th, 1911.
The Bolduan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Gentlemen— After a good trial I can say that Bolduan's Poison Grain is all that the packet calls for. It does the work better than any Poison we have used. The farmers in this township are more than pleased at getting Poison ready for use, and not having to mix it in the old way. I trust that all the local improvement districts will take the matter up another year as I consider it is the only way I have seen that gives such good results.
Yours respectfully
JOHN A. MASSEY,
L. I. D. 9-W-4.

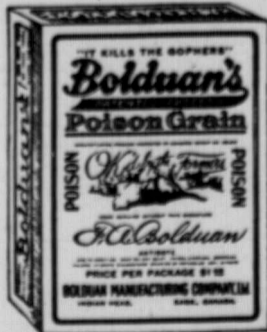
It's the most effective and deadly Gopher Poison known—it kills Gophers by the millions, they eat it on sight and it kills instantly. One Dollar package contains enough to poison 3,500 mounds, it is all ready to put out and easy to use, so every farmer should join in the fight and get rid of the enemy at once. **Resolve to kill the Gopher and sell your grain.** Just invest ONE DOLLAR, use according to directions and watch results.

Dead Gophers Everywhere

It kills more Gophers than any other Poison known. Thousands of Western Canadian farmers used and endorsed Bolduan's Grain. It is especially prepared under the strict supervision of Mr. F. A. Bolduan, the compounder and inventor, and every package is guaranteed to do just as represented, or back goes your money.

Look Out for Strychnine!

Don't take any chances or allow your family to take chances with home made strychnine preparations. It's dangerous, it won't do the work and it is more expensive.



R. M. and L. I. D. Secretaries and Councillors:

Write TODAY for special prices. We will explain in detail the wonders of Bolduan's Poison Grain and what we have accomplished. We will tell you how you can benefit by it. No obligation on your part. We want to prove to you that we can save the rate-payers in your district thousands of dollars this season.

Look for the Signature on Every Package

The fac simile signature of the inventor, which appears on every package and on the seals which close the top and bottom, is your protection. Look for it—insist on getting the genuine.

F. A. Bolduan

It Is a Rain and Snow Proof Poison

Bolduan's Poison Grain is perfectly safe. The Poison is "set" in the grain by a secret and patented process. Snow, ice, frost or rain will not hinder it from doing its deadly work. The poison is evenly and thoroughly distributed. Every kernel contains a full death dealing dose which does not lose its strength or deteriorate with age. Go to your nearest druggist and ask him to let you see a package of BOLDUAN'S POISON GRAIN, read the guarantee on the package, take it home and see the results it will have on your crop of Gophers. If your druggist hasn't got it, just fill out the attached coupon and we will see that you get a liberal Trial Package.

Liberal Sample FREE

We want to show you. We want to prove to you what Bolduan's Poison Grain means to you. We want to send you a liberal sample absolutely FREE. We want you to try it on your own farm. Convince yourself thoroughly before you buy. That is a fair proposition, isn't it? Don't send one cent. You don't need to risk any money. Just sign the coupon and get the liberal sample positively FREE. Do it right now. Mail it to

The Bolduan Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

6043 River Street
Indian Head
Saskatchewan

Bolduan
Mfg. Co., Ltd.
6043 River St.
Indian Head, Sask.

Gentlemen:—Please send me Free Sample of Bolduan's Poison Grain, postage prepaid also your booklet "On Gophers."

Name _____

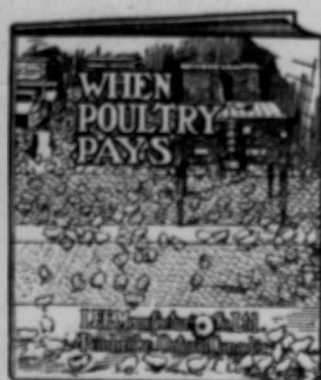
Address _____

MAKE THE PEERLESS WAY WORK FOR YOU AND INCREASE YOUR PROFITS FROM POULTRY



YOU don't need to be told that the biggest fortunes are made by those who put to work for themselves, the knowledge of other people. You can put our knowledge to work for you and have The Peerless Way help you to increase your poultry-profits. Don't waste time in poultrying by trying to learn alone; begin where we have left off. Take the experience that we have acquired in operating the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited—and apply it to your own use. Over 20,846 Canadian poultrymen are now following our methods and, through The Peerless Way, with its co-operative

WHEN POULTRY PAYS" is a book that tells how you can put The Peerless Way to work for yourself. Please observe that this book is not The Peerless Way itself; it is the history of The Peerless Way, rather. It does tell, however, of the success of hundreds who have adopted our methods and of how we, ourselves, have made our own poultry farm grow to the biggest, in Canada; and it tells how your own success can be made to equal ours.



Send The Coupon For This FREE Book

"When Poultry Pays" tells you all about the Peerless Incubator and Brooder which have made The Peerless Way possible; it tells you why you cannot make a success of Canadian poultrying with incubators and brooders designed for warmer climates where there are no long, cold winters, and just how and why the Peerless is adapted to this climate. Remember, this book is a practical, common-sense treatise throughout and to the man who has a little money, average common-sense and a willingness to look after his business, it is a genuine guide to an unworked field of profit right at his own door.

LEE

Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
130 Pembroke Road
Pembroke, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

You may send me your book "When Poultry Pays," and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

Send Us The Coupon

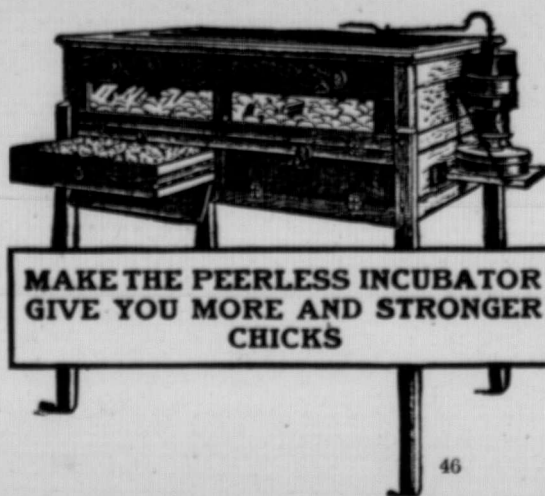
Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

Province.....

marketing plans are selling direct to the highest-cash-price-market and making more money than they could ever have made the old way selling to the middleman or the cold storage dealer. With the supply of Canadian poultry products equal to only one-third of the demand, we have realized the need for showing farmers the big profits that lie in this field of golden opportunity. But even the 20,846 we have started right, have not made a dent in the market, so rapidly is the country growing and the demand increasing. YOU can make money in poultrying—right now; and you can make greater profits every year. The Peerless Way will teach you how you can duplicate our big success, how you can increase your output at higher prices and how you can double or treble your profits.



MAKE THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR GIVE YOU MORE AND STRONGER CHICKS

Our Co-operative Marketing Plan Will Get You Higher Prices

THE extra few cents' profit that you might have had—but which go to the cold-storage buyer and middleman—represent but a small per cent. of your total selling price. But they represent a very, very big percentage of your profits—and it is profits you are after. Through our Co-Operative Marketing Plan, we can put you in touch with buyers who will take your whole output—great or small—at highest, spot-cash, market prices and charge you no commission. This is merely one detail of the service of The Peerless Way.

Profit Lies In Knowledge—Let Us Show You

IF you are keeping poultry now, you may not be able to see how you could double or treble your profits. If you knew how, you would do it—naturally. But you don't know. The Peerless Way will teach you the organized, highly systematized methods that govern the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. It will not only show you how to raise more poultry and increase your egg production, but it will also show you a market twice as big again as your present market—and will show you how to take advantage of it.

20,846 Poultrymen Follow The Peerless Way

IN every part of Canada are followers of this new method of more intensive poultrying. They have succeeded. You can, too. All you have to do is to follow the instruction given free by our Poultry Advisory Board and you can't fail. Or, if you prefer, you can come to Pembroke and, for a moderate tuition fee, take a special course at our poultry farm. But don't get the idea that you must do this; you can learn just as much from a careful study of The Peerless Way right at home—use the coupon.

LEE Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
130 Pembroke Rd.

PEMBROKE ONTARIO
CANADA