

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



CHRISTMAS

December 7th 1910

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The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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Young Man: "Well, here's a dime. Now keep your mouth shut."
Small Boy (outside): "Jove, wasn't that easy? And I was asleep in bed."

Wheat While You Wait

The following rather interesting clipping is taken from the Boston Sunday Globe, and tells of an English professor who has discovered a process of seed treatment which makes seed "less positive" to the soil with startling results.

In this marvellous age the wonders of science fail even to startle; but the discovery by an English professor of a method of raising wheat and other crops in just half the time usually occupied by normal growth promises to be one of the most important achievements of this very wonderful age.

Prof. John J. Melville announces the discovery of a substance for treating seeds—particularly wheat and similar cereals—in such a way that the crop is up and ready for harvesting in nine weeks instead of the usual 18.

If Prof. Melville's discovery is all that his friends claim for it we are on the eve of a revolution in agriculture. It is about time that the farmer had his innings. His life so far has been one dismal drudgery "from morn to dewy eve." Of course it does not follow that even with this new method of obtaining phenomenal crops all the farmer will have to do from now on is to sit on the front porch, smoke a big cigar and list to the growing of the grass. Not at all. At the same time half of Hodge's most laborious work will be done away with. Deep plowing, intensive cultivation, the use of chemicals and manures will no longer be necessary. Even the seasons are to be eliminated from the category of things which the farmer must seriously consider before planting his seeds.

At the little village of Burnham-on-Crouch, in the southern part of England, recently, a farmer named R. J. Suter, planted a bag of seeds which had been treated in accordance with Prof. Melville's method. The seeds were first put in the ground on July 19, and the first visible signs of growth appeared July 24, five days later. On Sept. 16—only eight weeks and three days after the sowing—the wheat was up and in full head. In fact, so prolific had been the growth, that the stalks actually choked each other.

Nor is this all. When farmer Suter first received his bag of treated seeds, he was so skeptical of results that he did not even prepare his field properly for their reception. In the first place, to begin planting on July 19 was three months after the date generally recognized for such operations in England. Season, weather and time conditions were all against it.

The life of the seed was supposed to be at its lowest ebb. The field was only lightly plowed over and harrowed once. It was not even weeded. When the farmers in the district saw Suter putting down wheat in a field treated in this way, one of them emphatically remarked: "Old Suter is a fool."

To Suter's astonishment, however, five days after sowing, the wheat appeared above the ground, and in nine weeks the acre and a quarter of land devoted for this purpose was ready for reaping. There was a splendid growth of what is known as "two-breasted" wheat. So strong was this wheat and so full that it even resisted a severe wind-storm which swept over the country and flattened all the other crops of standing grain in the neighborhood.

Friends of Prof. Melville were sure that the remarkable discovery would be challenged on all sides, and they took the precaution to get five of the best known citizens in the district to put their signatures to a document attesting the date when the wheat was sown, July 19; the date when it was first visible, July 24; the date when the ground was rolled, August 1, and when the first ears appeared, September 16.

The way this crop has come up has certainly "astonished the natives." It will enable farmers to whom he imparts it to gather two crops a year, to sow independently of the weather or season, and to do away entirely with the present expensive necessity of weeding. Crops grow so rapidly that they come up and can be reaped long before weeds can grow sufficiently high to do any harm.

So important is this discovery considered in England that government officials are already making serious enquiries concerning the matter. After all, it is so gigantic in its bearings that it would of necessity become a government affair. The nation adopting this system

of seed treatment would necessarily become at once the first cereal growing country in the world.

Sowing seeds treated by this process will further revolutionize agriculture to the extent that wheat will no longer be thrown broadcast, but the separate grains will have to be put down at certain distances apart, just as Indian corn is sown today.

Prof. Melville has not hit upon this discovery by accident, as is often the case with scientific "discoveries," but he has been working along these lines for a number of years.

When seen recently the Professor said: "The process I employ in treating seeds is based upon an entirely new principle.

"The process itself," he continued, "takes me about three weeks. It is not a process where one simply makes up a mixture of chemicals and dips the wheat in, or something of that kind, but is a method on entirely novel principles.

"The force I introduce reduces the seed to a more negative (electrically speaking) state than it is normally. I regard the ordinary seed as being in an unduly positive condition. Nature, to alter that, has to take time, and time is money to the farmer.

"But that is only part of the process, and the rest must remain secret, at any rate, for a time.

"I think it will be possible to get two crops a year off the land; one sown in March and the other in June. Certainly it will be feasible if one crop be a crop like peas or beans and the other a cereal.

"I do not think I am unduly hopeful when I say that I think in the future wheat will grow in a manner that can best be described as on bushes, and each bush will be from one seed.

"It will divide the amount of seed needed to be sown by at least three.

"I made a test recently with barley, taking one grain. From that one grain I got 3300 grains on 54 stems. The second year they gave one bushel, and in the third year that bushel resulted in 43½ bushels, all from one single seed in three years.

"Crops so treated, sown in the spring, will be up in time to be ripened by the summer sun, and there will be much less risk of loss; for farmers will not have to wait for the autumn, with its doubtful weather and waning sun, before harvesting. Those crops will yield more.

"It is commonly supposed that seeds obtain most of their strength from the soil. I don't hold that view. Of course, the soil is absolutely essential. It is part of the necessary treatment, but I should say that, roughly speaking, about two-thirds of the strength and nourishment of plants are derived from air."

If the British government takes this matter up and seeds are supplied to British farmers at a price within the reach of everyone, England will before long become a grain producer.

STORING MOISTURE IN THE SOIL Conclusion of Three Years' Investigations At Nebraska Sub-Station

1. That land which is under thorough cultivation absorbs water much more freely than land not under cultivation, or which is covered with grass or for any reason has a hard surface.

2. That land under thorough cultivation loses but little water from below the first foot, by surface evaporation, so long as the mulch is kept in good condition.

3. That a growing crop uses water from the land in proportion to the growth of dry matter in the crop.

4. That land under summer tillage or thorough cultivation from May 1 to September 1, on the Nebraska sub-station farm has accumulated from 5.3 to 7 inches more water in the first six feet of soil than similar land growing a crop. The water so stored has been equal to from 4 to 50 per cent. of the rainfall for the same period. The moisture content on summer-tilled land increases below the six-foot area and is apparent to a depth of at least 10 feet.

5. That water stored in the subsoil to a depth of at least six feet is available for the use of farm crops, and that alfalfa is able to draw water from much deeper areas.

6. That abundance of water in the subsoil is a great protection to the crop against drouth, and that moisture in the



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surface soil, while it may favor the immediate growth of the plant, does not protect it against prolonged drouth. The protection of the crop against drouth is in almost exact proportion to the total available soil water within the reach of the crop.

7. That grass crops (alfalfa and brome grass) dry the subsoil to such an extent that the first crop following grass is wholly dependent on the season's rainfall for its moisture supply.

8. That a rainfall of from a quarter to a half-inch may have a decidedly beneficial effect upon a growing crop, and is of great assistance in securing a good

stand at seeding time. Such a rainfall has little or no effect in increasing the water in the lower soil unless the surface is already moist from previous rains. Less than a half-inch of rain falling on a dry soil mulch does not wet the soil below the mulch and is soon evaporated by the sun and wind.

Nine-year-old Lizzie was taken to her first classical concert the other night. "How did you like it, Dot?" inquired papa, who had been too busy to attend.

"Most of it was tiresome," said the child, "but there was one lady who gargled just beautifully."

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 7th, 1910

PEACE ON EARTH

Two thousand years ago the shepherds rejoiced to hear the angel choir singing "Peace on Earth Good Will to Men," and year by year since that time has the glad message been heralded throughout the universe. The birth of Christ has today a significance to a larger portion of humanity than at any time in history. The Christmas season brings with it festivities associated with the anniversary of earth's most joyous event. That Christmas this year is celebrated on the anniversary of the day on which Christ was enthroned on high, gives it a double significance. Steadily as time advances the two-thousand-year-old story is being told over and over again and men and women are making sacrifices that the day soon may come when "Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven" shall be nearer a reality. The greatest need in the world today is that the teachings of Jesus Christ be more closely followed. Though His chart for mankind was laid down so many years ago it has stood the test of time and still points mankind towards the right with the same truth as of old. Though oppression still holds sway to a greater or less extent, the world as a whole is growing better. Mankind is beginning to see and to understand more clearly the infinite wisdom of the words spoken by the Man of Sorrow. In this busy world where man is too deeply concerned in material things it is well that Christmas comes every year to recall the Divine command to love our neighbors as ourselves. Nothing more can be done to make this old earth approach the Heavenly ideal than to spread abroad the truths promulgated centuries ago by the Christ whose birth we are shortly to celebrate.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

Within two weeks the people of Great Britain will have decided—at least for a time—whether their laws are to be made by their own elected representatives or by the hereditary nobility who represent no person but themselves. For centuries the British people have been fighting against special privilege and anachronisms that have outlived the era of the Dark Ages. At the time of the last election, a year ago, the issues were so confused that it was difficult for the people to ascertain upon what principle they were voting. This time, however, there is the more clear-cut question of the supremacy of the House of Lords. It is very questionable if a single chamber is the best thing in any country, but certainly a second chamber with power to balk the will of the people is not only not desirable but absolutely dangerous. The power held today by the Lords was not derived from the people, but is a relic of the feudal days. Their power is not a fraction of what it was once. Education of the common people spells the doom of the special privilege. No persons will contend that all the acts of the British government are right nor that the Unionist policy is all bad. But there is no doubt but that the power of the Lords will be curbed. No matter which way the present election may go it is but a matter of a very few years till the House of Lords is trimmed and culled into a useful body and its present autocratic powers completely taken away. The tariff question seems also to be taking a more or less prominent part in the campaign, but the tariff reform party have at last decided to submit it to a Referendum in case they are returned to power.

A referendum upon this question would be the proper method of settling the matter, but it may be carried out in such a manner as to give the people no fair opportunity of expressing their views. The Liberal party are showing a weakness in judgment when they declare against the Referendum. It is the only means by which the voice of the people can be definitely ascertained. It is a most unlooked for thing that the people of Great Britain should throw aside the blessings they enjoy under free trade for the sake of the Protectionist curse such as we have in Canada. The great trouble with the tariff in all countries is that the common people do not understand it. Every farmer and consumer in Canada is opposed to paying twenty-five per cent. more for his commodities for the sake of enriching a few manufacturers. But when a man thinks he is reasoning on the tariff he is very liable to be led astray by the very plausible arguments put forth by the beneficiaries of protection. The result of the British elections will be looked for with most intense interest over the whole civilized world. Britain is making history fast, and once aroused she can give all nations an example in definite and decided action.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN OREGON

The result of the recent elections in Oregon show a decided triumph for Direct Legislation or the Initiative and Referendum. The people in their voting used discrimination, and out of thirty-two bills on which they were asked to vote, they rejected more than half. They rejected the bill providing for the constitutional convention which was a shrewd scheme of the special privileged class intended to abolish Direct Legislation. Wherever there was a doubt as to the value of certain legislation the people invariably voted against it. They also provided for the new method of taxation which the legislature had refused to enact, and henceforth the corporations will have to pay more for their privileges and franchises than they have in the past. One of the most valuable features of the Initiative and Referendum is that the people are compelled to study the laws of the country. Of course not every voter is qualified to interpret the laws, but that is the same in every country and always will be. It applies to the members of our Provincial Legislatures also. The opponents of Direct Legislation lay much stress upon the fact that the people are not sufficiently intelligent to vote. If these opponents would catechise the members of our provincial legislatures upon the laws of our country they would find just as large a proportion of ignorance as among the great mass of the common people. If Direct Legislation did nothing but assist in the education of the people, it would justify all the efforts that are being made in Western Canada to make it a part of the provincial Statutes.

WHERE ARE THE MEN WHO PAY?

The time is now drawing very near when the farmers of Canada will march to Ottawa and demand of their representatives that the reign of special privilege be brought to an end, and that the day of the square deal shall come to pass. Prospects are that when the special train pulls out of Winnipeg on the night of December 12 there will be more than four hundred Western farmers aboard. The farmers of the West know what they want and they need have no hesitation in

making their demands clear cut when presenting them before Parliament at Ottawa. The fear that they will not get all they ask should not deter them in the least from making a demand for complete justice. There is no question of party politics in the demands of the farmers for the reduction of the tariff. Both parties at Ottawa officially stand for a high tariff that enables the manufacturer to put his hands into the pockets of the farmers at all times. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is an immensely powerful organization, and it has great influence at Ottawa. It has absolutely no politics in its dealings, and takes good care that both parties at Ottawa obey its dictates. It is a most shameful sight to see a body of twenty-six hundred men, engaged in manufacturing, controlling our national legislature. This is a strong statement to make, but the proof of its truth lies in the result. The tariff is arranged specially for the benefit of the manufacturers and it is never changed except upon consultation with the manufacturers. The great body of the consumers in Canada have never been asked what they think about the tariff. All they are supposed to do is to pay the price and keep—the stream of cash flowing into the pockets of the manufacturers. The Protective tariff is a system of "legalized robbery" and is only kept in existence through the agency of our members in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Both the political parties get together and the result of their negotiations is that the manufacturers get just what they want. Does not this prove to the farmers of Western Canada that our members do not represent the people when they get to Ottawa? Are they not too often representing the manufacturers and other special privilege classes? Of course every one of these members at Ottawa would most indignantly resent the imputation that they are not honest men and impelled by the highest motives of patriotism. We think that the question of a member's honesty should be decided by his actions and not by his words. The member of Parliament who refuses to protect the interests of his constituency is not worthy to hold his seat. As it is, the farmers are helpless. They have elected their representatives and have no control over them during the four or five years they are in office. There will be a general election in the course of another year or two. The farmers in the West should watch the actions of their representatives and see that none of them are re-elected unless they have given the farmers a square deal at Ottawa. If the farmers will organize and stand together they can control the situation in Western Canada. Of course there is no doubt but that the farmers will remain affiliated with one or other of the so-called political parties. We have not yet risen to the place where we can stand off and view both parties in an independent light. Too frequently because our fathers belonged to one party we support the party that now has that name. As a matter of fact in Canada we have only one party and two names. However, so long as the two names are there to fool the people it would be well to make provision for the farmers in every constituency to take charge of the party conventions and nominate the man in whom they have confidence. If this is done by both parties then it matters not which man is elected as long as he is one who has intelligence and honesty of purpose and stands up and fights for the rights of the men who elected him. If the farmers who go to Ottawa keep all these things in view and will be firm, sooner or

later they will compel the House of Commons to recognize them and give them a square deal. This is the most hopeful sign of democracy that has been seen since the time of Confederation.

THE NEED OF DECIDED ACTION

The arrival of the farmers at Ottawa on December 16 is being awaited with intense interest by the members of the House. The fact that 40,000 Canadian farmers deem it worth while to send seven hundred delegates to Ottawa at the cost of \$50,000 commands serious consideration. It comes home to the members of the House of Commons that if they had been doing their duty as legislators the farmers' delegation would not have gone to Ottawa. There is no other construction to put upon the movement. Representative government at Ottawa has proved a decided failure. The Western farmers have elected men to represent them and to protect their interests in the House of Commons, only to be laughed at and ignored by their members when election day is past. If the Western members of the House of Commons were not absolutely false to the trust reposed in them the present situation would not have arisen. The Western members know full well what the Western farmers want, and they also know that the farmers represent a large majority of the Western people. No person can doubt the justice of the farmers' demands, and yet their representatives have ignored them. **There is not a single member in the House of Commons who has publicly expressed his belief in the justice of the organized farmers' demands.** This seems incredible yet it is true. Are the farmers too radical? They were not too radical when they elected those gentlemen to Ottawa. **If the Western members stood together to protect the interests of their constituents they could force the hands of any government.** To the ordinary member of the House of Commons the "good of the party" comes first, while the people in the country care not about party so long as they get a square deal. The organized farmers should not go to the great expense and pains of presenting their case at Ottawa unless they do it in clear and unmistakable terms. It is time to read the "Riot Act" to some of the misrepresentatives at Ottawa. They should be given to understand that their tenure of office is short unless their methods change. In Western Canada every man favors government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway and the terminal elevators, and yet some of our members and also members of the Government tell us that they (personally) "do not believe in the principle of government ownership." With all due respect to these gentlemen, they should be most clearly informed that it is the will of the people, and not of two or three men, that are supposed to prevail in British dominions. **If the members of parliament and government are not prepared to obey the will of the people then it is time they gave way to men who are true democrats.** The organized farmers have nothing to gain by undue humility to the members of the House of Commons or the government. They have right on their side and sooner or later there comes a day of reckoning for all those who openly and insolently refuse to regard the voice of the people.

HOW TO TAME THE LION

(From the Toronto Sun)

The Manufacturers' Association is exhorted by its friends to give "the plainmen a good time," when they come down to confer with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on reciprocity and tariff reform. The idea is to awe and overwhelm "the plainmen" by the magnificence of the works of protection, so that when he goes back to his cabin set in the dazzling snows of the lonely prairie,

he will be a shorn Samson, an inert and collapsed revolutionist. The Sun hopes that, if the idea is adopted, the Manufacturers' Association will show its best wares in a procession culminating in a climax of wonder and awe. It will first show its material achievements—the factories whose employees, buying the farmer's produce, were to make rural Ontario rich and happy—the mansions, and the great city spreading out over the adjacent fields. It will then show its charities, its university and its meagre cash balances. Next it will show its best inventions, and to that end it could not do better than entertain the wild plainsman and grangers for a whole day in its Toronto Merger Factory, where, at this moment, fifteen mergers are in all stages of manufacture. It might then show a made merger at work, one of the flour milling mergers, for example, in which a property valued by its owner to his bank for borrowing purposes at a little more than a million, was merged and sold for more than three millions. A souvenir block of flour or cement or cotton common would make this part of the show a delightful and profitable entertainment. And last, it will display its moral and intellectual forces. Among these, it will show its Knights. The plainsman, who is to hold his grandchildren spellbound in the chimney corner, ought to hear Sir George Ross and see at least one of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The plainsmen ought on no account to be allowed to board the homeward train without seeing the donkey engine of protection, the Empire Club, puffing and foaming with its fardels of never ending misery and suspense. If this plan of giving a good time be followed, The Sun has no doubt that at the end of the show the Manufacturers' Association may with safety put its head in the lion's mouth.

PREMIER ROBLIN FAVORABLE

Direct Legislation is rapidly growing in favor and will most assuredly be on the statute books of Manitoba within a very short time. The chief trouble in securing such reforms is in enlisting the sympathy of men in high places. But in Manitoba Premier Roblin has taken the lead and has stamped with his approval the principles of the Initiative and the Referendum, and has even gone so far as to recommend the same principles to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a fair and just means of settling the boundary question. In a letter to Sir Wilfrid on October 17, 1910, which Sir Wilfrid read in the House of Commons on December 5, Mr. Roblin said:

"If you will make your proposition and it turns out to be such as I cannot accept I will, with your approval, submit the two propositions directly to the people of this province for their consideration and decision, on the principle of the Initiative and the Referendum."

Thus Mr. Roblin approves of Direct Legislation as the surest way of securing the will of the people. Advocates of Direct Legislation will be glad to know that the premier of Manitoba is so favorably impressed with its fundamental principles. Several members of the legislature are also in favor of Direct Legislation and it merely needs now a strong public opinion in support of it to be enacted into law. The system of popular legislation that has made Oregon such a land of freedom and opportunity has also something for our Western Provinces. True democracy demands that all power shall at all times reside in the hands of the people.

The beneficiaries of the Canadian protective tariff are urging that the government appoint a tariff commission before making any alterations in the present schedule. It has only been four years since a tariff commission toured Can-

ada. The verbatim report of the evidence which they took then is in Ottawa now and comprises 3,500,000 words. This evidence if gotten out in book form would make thirty-five ordinary sized volumes. Surely that is enough information for the government to work upon. The appointment of a tariff commission will be a farce and will be utterly useless as an attempt towards giving the farmers a square deal. The appointment of a tariff commission will be nothing more nor less than a political dodge to stave off trouble until after the next Federal election. If the government at Ottawa on December 16, in replying to the farmers' delegation, promises to appoint a tariff commission it will be tantamount to an absolute refusal to consider the demand of the farmers for tariff reduction.

The organized farmers are to be received by the members of the Government and by members of both political parties on December 16. The hour of meeting is to be from ten o'clock in the morning till one o'clock in the afternoon, giving the farmers three hours in which to make their case. This will be plenty of time to demand a square deal on the tariff (and no tariff commission); government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway and the terminal elevators; amendments to the railway act to place a fair share of the responsibility upon the railways for stock killed upon their tracks; the enactment of the co-operative bills, and the investigation of the chilled meat industry with a view of having a complete service inaugurated by the government.

Just at present there is a Bank Clerks' Association of Canada in the process of organization, by which the bank clerks hope to secure better financial recognition from their employers. It is a worthy object, for if any Canadian institution is able to pay but will not, it is the banks. The bank managers are looking very austere and have intimated that the clerks' organization should not be secret. Everything, they say, should be frank between employer and employee. Yes, but the clerks know how soon their heads will go if they are open as their managers want them to be. The "frankness" of the Bankers' Association is probably the example which the clerks have in mind when organizing.

One of the remarkable things about the British election is that such a long time is consumed in polling. Instead of the elections being held on the one day as in Canada or the United States, it is spread over a week or ten days. This system of voting in England is a relic of the days of special privilege. The policy of "one man, one vote," which prevails in this country, does not prevail in England. By having the election on different days an opportunity is afforded for "plural voting," so that one man may poll a considerable number of votes in the one election. Such a system would not be tolerated in Canada, and will probably not survive many years in England.

The argument that protection helps the farmers by providing a home market for their produce is exploded. Farmers now see that the price received for their surplus in the world's markets regulates the home prices.

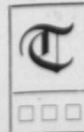
From the time a man is born until he sleeps beneath a tombstone he pays tribute to the power of special privilege in Canada. But times are changing and right will prevail.

J. J. Hill has been down to New York again shaking up the stock market by his "blue ruin" predictions. He is the prince of pessimists when he gets busy.

The Rural Schools of Saskatchewan

Some Practical Observations

By Augustus H. Ball, M.A., LL.B., Inspector of Schools at Yorkton



THESE are the farmers' schools and it is most fitting that THE GUIDE should give attention to them for they are the very foundation of a system, strenuously advocated by THE GUIDE, which aims at the intelligent administration of those affairs vitally concerning the progress of rural communities.

The needs of the rural schools of Saskatchewan do not lie in the direction of changes so much as in the direction of the efficient development of the possibilities which the system has already projected. Suggestions for realizing this efficiency will be given in the course of this article. As far as the external conditions governing the rural schools are concerned the machinery is in very good running order. The province has made generous provisions for education. Particularly liberal financial assistance is given for the maintenance of rural schools. The grants can be earned in full whenever an average attendance of six pupils can be maintained. The school districts tax themselves freely for educational purposes and fine buildings with excellent equipment are everywhere seen. Then, there are provisions governing the qualifications of teachers and regulations controlling the operation of schools, a system of inspection to see that the school law and regulations are observed, the course of study followed and the most approved methods of teaching practiced. But, notwithstanding all this machinery, the latest available information shows (1) that in 1908 only 36.59 per cent. of the pupils enrolled were in attendance; (2) that 450 provisional certificates were issued during 1909; (3) that in 1908, 1610 was the highest number of teachers employed at any one time whereas 1917 teachers were registered as having taught; (4) that during the last five years 4500 persons have received licenses to teach in Saskatchewan; (5) in 1909, 609 school districts were without a teacher; (6) in 1908 one-seventh of the schools were open less than 100 days; (7) at the beginning of 1909 there were 1733 school districts.

These figures, if your readers will take the trouble to think out their significance, indicate certain distinct needs and suggest some difficult problems that the man on the land will probably have to solve for himself. The problems refer to (1) larger enrolment; (2) regular attendance; (3) qualified, experienced teachers; (4) permanent teachers; (5) longer school year.

The Rural School District

The average school district comprises an area of sixteen, twenty or twenty-five sections of land, that is, an area four miles by four, four by five or five by five with the school-house as near the centre as the road allowances permit. At present the even-numbered sections are generally settled and the odd-numbered "held by speculators." If any reader cares to draw a diagram of a district five miles square he will readily see that children living in the far corners have possibly five and one-half or four and one-half miles to travel to a school situated on a road allowance surrounding the middle section. This consideration reveals a prominent negative influence on the usefulness of the rural school, long distance. In the older or richer settlements there is a stable at the school and pupils drive or ride. In the newer or poorer the pupils residing at these long distances attend irregularly or not at all. A child who has travelled more than two miles over the ordinary prairie trails in summer or winter is, at the outset of the day's work, seriously handicapped. Add to the walk a cold lunch half eaten on the way to school or at recess, insufficient water supply and the long walk home; add also the farm work that often precedes and follows the period at school and it will be conceded that half the pupils of the rural district if they gain an education at all do so under circumstances that call into play the great virtues of

courage, perseverance and endurance. The pathetic side appears when the soul gains at the expense of the body and the whole being suffers a loss of efficiency. The obvious need here is conveyance, public or private, within the district.

Ventilation of the Schools

As now being generally erected the school-house is a building of commodious proportions. Formerly a school eighteen feet by twenty-four was the customary size, now a building twenty-four by thirty-six is common. The larger size provides more air and more even warmth; but, the provision for proper ventilation is almost invariably inadequate. I need not digress to prove the necessity of pure air. Let it be sufficient to say that, of the factors expressing the vital efficiency of the human organism, the lungs are the chief. No wonder there is a crusade for

The practice of beautifying rural school sites is increasing. We owe it to our boys and girls to educate them wherever possible amid beautiful natural surroundings. The school yard can be made attractive in a very few years and the work that the pupils do themselves towards this beautifying is an excellent part of their training. Our children are undoubtedly the better for it inasmuch as the love of the beautiful is a long step towards the love of the good. I need not refer readers of THE GUIDE to the large number of schools with ugly surroundings. I think they are still the rule. Yet I believe that this will not long be the case. The man on the land has it all in his own hands and as soon as he gets a little more time our school grounds will be objects of beauty. Lawns, avenues, flower gardens, experimental plots

social custom and a system that aims broadly will not neglect the great essential subjects of education and the vital, subtle influences that direct conduct. Balance we need in the presence of change. Our educational practices need sobering. But this is digressing.

School Interiors

The same considerations of child-culture that apply to the external surroundings apply also to the interior. Good pictures are so cheap that there is no excuse for leaving the walls dismally bare of decoration. They should be supplied by every district and tastefully placed. So also the school furniture, wood-work and interior finish should all provide an education in good taste.

The Janitor

It will be a matter of surprise that allusion is made to such a commonplace topic as the "janitor-work" of schools but I know that many of your readers are trustees of rural schools and I wish to make this article as helpful as I am able. That the school-room should be as comfortable as possible for teacher and pupils is a safe assumption. They should work under the best conditions obtainable. It follows that provision should be made by the trustees for the cleaning and heating of school houses. Many and many an hour of precious time is lost in the morning waiting for dust to settle or for the school to "warm up." Pupils and teacher arrive at the school chilled through and there is no comfort till well on in the morning. It is pitiful to see little mites of six or seven stamping and shaking and blowing to keep themselves warm in a frozen school-house. Truly, those who survive will make a hardy race! Another need appears: Look after the comfort of the children attending school.

Child-Labor on the Farms

Few of the readers of THE GUIDE realize the extent of child-labor on the farms. This is closely connected with the unsatisfactory attendance in the rural schools. I need not point out the consequences to the child of excessive toil before maturity. These, physical, mental and temperamental, are all bad and no child should be subjected to them unless out of dire necessity, a supposition that is unwarrantable in this province. I know of one case where two very bright girls, daughters of a man, a first-rate citizen otherwise, who has the reputation of being "well-fixed," have worked at the hardest kinds of farm labor in all weathers up to an age when they are almost ashamed to go to school. When children are intelligent and ambitious this sort of treatment breaks their hearts and though physical harm may not follow, a broken spirit casts a shadow over their whole after life. Regret and resentment take the place of gratitude and filial love when thoughts of their home come into the mind. I could give many such instances but one illustration suffices to bring this injustice to the children under notice. Thousands who should be at school during July, August, September and October are kept at home to participate in the various farm duties of the haying and harvest season. It is a serious thing for the State that children should be reared in ignorance; it is sadder for the children to grow up without that consecutive training of mind and heart that modern education gives. There is another side to it. This province for many, many years to come will continue to add to its population thousands of immigrants who come mainly with the object of tilling the soil. The professional and commercial services for all these people will be the work of our own children—those now in the schools. They should be educated in prospect of filling the useful and desirable places in the community. They will not stay on the farm if the call of the city appeals to them and they have the energy to heed it and the ability to succeed. And, they should heed it for the race renews itself

Continued on Page 28



HOLY NIGHT

pure air. Trustees are responsible for the proper ventilation of school buildings and parents should bring pressure to bear on them until their duty in this respect is done. Tired teachers, drowsy children, disorder, even disease are necessary consequences of impure air in the school. The rural trustee while oiling his threshing engine should meditate at the same time on the fact that fresh air provides the lubrication for the occupant of the school-room ensuring smooth, efficient working as far as this condition is a prerequisite.

School Grounds

The rural school is usually the only public building in the settlement and by its plainness or beauty, care or neglect often registers fairly faithfully the interest of the district in educational matters.

of vegetables and grains may all be seen around some of the rural school houses of Saskatchewan. Some day they will be seen around all. How much of the work should be done by teacher and pupils is a matter for question. At present I am satisfied that the useful and practical in education must be strictly and steadfastly pursued and that even experimental work in the cultivation of school grounds is apt to become a fad and in the hands of teachers and trustees with want of balance essential work may suffer, leading pupils and parents to a distrust of the usefulness of all the school exercises. We want our pupils trained to become intelligent, law-abiding citizens of good habits and ideals, trained to respect those great safeguards of public and private life, the sanctions of religion, law and worthy

Stingy Abe of Lonesome Lane

By Joe Cone

I.
EVER hear of ol' Abe Peters,
 stingy Abe of "Lonesome
 Lane?"

He was called the meanest per-
 son ever swung an ugly cane;
 No one ever called to see him, least-
 wise none was known to stay
 For A.P. would charge 'em storage 'fore
 they'd run to get away.
 He was called the village miser, he was
 also called a bear,
 He would never talk like others, but
 would wanter rip an' tear,
 An' the children would cross over when
 they met him on the road,
 Which was comfortin' to Peters as his
 manner allus showed.

II.
WHEN there came an awful bliz-
 zard, not so many years ago,
 An' the home of ol' Abe
 Peters was most buried up in
 snow,

An' the men an' boys they shovelled
 clear from town to "Lonesome
 Lane."
 Then he tried to sue for trespass when
 he got around again.
 There were many woful stories which
 the people used to tell,
 An' the hearers all believed 'em as
 they fitted him so well;
 An' no wonder he was livin' all alone
 in "Lonesome Lane."
 An' no wonder, once you'd seen him,
 you would never call again.

III.
WHEN Abe Peters once was mar-
 ried, but his wife just
 couldn't stay
 She couldn't stand his actions,
 so she died to git away.
 He'd a boy come nearin' twenty, weak
 and spindlin' as a rail,
 Whom ol' Peters used to wallop with
 a seasoned oaken flail.
 But one day the boy was missin', an'
 a week or so went by,
 When his dad was seen anursin' of a
 damaged head an' eye.
 Gossip said the boy had mauled him—
 Peters never said a word—
 But 'twas sure the boy was missin';
 where he went we never heard.

IV.
WHEN upon a Christmas mornin'
 our good women folks was sad
 'Cuz the cruel ol' Abe Peters
 looked so lonesome like an'
 bad.
 So they fixed a temptin' basket full of
 Christmas things to eat,
 An' got someone then to take it to ol'
 Peters' retreat.
 When he found what they had fetched
 him he just raised an awful row,
 Said he knew the stuff was pizenod,
 wouldn't eat it anyhow.
 Then he threw it in the highway, an'
 with that ol' crooked cane
 Chased the frightened boy who fetched
 it up an' out of "Lonesome Lane."

V.
ABE PETERS sat in "Lonesome
 Lane,"
 His ol', hard face convulsed in
 pain;
 His room was cold, the fire was
 low,
 Without there swept light gusts of
 snow.

Last year he'd thrown into the street
 The Christmas things they sent to eat.
 This year no goodies found their way
 To "Lonesome Lane" on Christmas
 day.
 No timid knock, no signal came
 An' Abe sat there bowed down with
 shame;
 If only they would bring once more
 Some Christmas cheer within his door.
 But, no, he'd driven with his cane
 All love an' hope from "Lonesome
 Lane."

VI.
ABE PETERS he was bent an'
 old,
 An' down his wrinkled cheek
 there rolled
 A tear for happy days long past
 When he was young, an' love was vast.

He got his dead wife's picture down,
 So faded out, so dull an' brown,
 An' squinted with his poor ol' sight
 Until he could distinguish quite
 The girlish face, the laughing eyes
 That once had been his paradise.
 An' then he dusted from the pile
 A card that bore a baby's smile;

An' groanin' deep, he settled there,
 To grieve in his big kitchen chair.

VII.
HE didn't hear the winds that
 blew
 The snow against the pane, nor
 knew
 The sun had clouded in the skies,
 So full of sorrow were his eyes.
 He didn't hear the chuggin' strain
 That woke the peace of "Lonesome
 Lane,"
 Nor see the big red tourin' car
 That fought like some great man-o'-war,

Its way right down the narrow road,
 Apuffin', chuggin' with its load,
 Through drifts of snow, with hiss an'
 roar,
 Until it reached his great front door.
 He didn't hear the voices clear
 That filled the air with Christmas cheer.

VIII.
A MOMENT later came a tap,
 Which roused him from his dis-
 mal nap;
 He seized his cane from off the
 floor,
 An' hobbled to the kitchen door.
 "Who's there?" he yelled in tremblin'
 tones,
 An' then a voice piped loud an' free:
 "Don't be afraid, grandpa, it's me!"
 Abe Peter swung the creakin' door,
 An' on the threshold stood before
 Him, with a face lit up with joy,
 A tiny, golden-headed boy,
 Who held by all their colored strings
 Some Christmas wreaths, an' other
 things!

IX.
ABE PETERS stood with eyes
 agleam,
 Like some one in a mystic
 dream,
 He thought his spirit had awoke
 Among the far-off angel folk,
 An' he just looked, an' partly smiled
 Upon the seemin' angel child.
 Then finally he broke the spell,
 An' asked the little one to tell
 Him who he was, an' why he came,
 An' what might be his father's name;
 An' as he sought the door to close
 From out the whirlin' snow there rose
 Another voice, which brought a trace
 Of wonder on Abe Peters' face.

X.
THERE stood his son, who years
 before
 Had left his father's dismal
 door.
 Beside him stood a woman fair
 Who gave the child his golden hair.
 They seized the ol' man by the hand,
 Who was too overcome to stand,
 An' sat him in his kitchen chair,
 An' smoothed his face an' stroked his
 hair.
 He mumbled for forgiveness; they
 Just laughed his sorrow all away,
 An' put the boy upon his knee,
 An' filled the room with Christmas glee.

XI.
ABE PETERS' house was never
 so gay
 As on that blessed Christmas
 day.
 The heart, once selfish and de-
 filed,
 Was melted by a little child.
 A Christmas tree from grandpa's wood
 Within the spacious parlor stood,
 An' presents from that red machine
 Beat anything he'd ever seen.
 An' ol' Abe Peters blessed the day
 That he had learned the better way;
 He blessed the Christmas mornin' when
 He felt a Good Will Toward Men.
 An' never more was viewed with pain
 A Christmas morn in "Lonesome Lane."

The Wonder of the Story

Oh, the wonder of the story,
 Of the night so long ago,
 In the glimmer of the starlight,
 And the whiteness of the snow,
 When the little Prince of Judah,
 In His beauty came to birth
 While the angels sang His glory,
 And His sweetness filled the earth.

Oh, the wonder of the story!
 Of the gladness none can tell,
 When the shepherds saw the rising
 Of the Star of Israel;
 And a light from out the manger,
 Reaching far and waxing strong,
 Till it touched the darkened shadows
 And the world was wrapt in song.

Oh, the wonder of the story,
 Of the tender joy supremel
 Oh, the mystery of loving,
 And the sweetness of the dream!
 For the little head was pillowed
 On a mother's loving breast,
 And the Father's little children
 They shall find the perfect rest.
 —Charles Irwin Junkin.

The First Christmas

Luke 2:1-11

AND it came to pass in those days that there went out
 a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world
 should be taxed, and all went to be taxed, every one
 into his own city. Joseph went out of Nazareth, into
 Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Beth-
 lehem, to be taxed, with Mary, his espoused wife,
 who was great with child. While they were there
 the days were accomplished that she should be
 delivered; and she brought forth her firstborn son, and
 wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger,
 because there was no room for them in the inn.

THERE were in the same country shepherds abiding
 in the field, keeping watch over their flock by
 night; and lo, the angel of the Lord came upon
 them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about
 them; and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto
 them: "Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of
 great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is
 born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ
 the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find
 the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger!"

AND suddenly there was with the angel a multitude
 of the heavenly host praising God, and saying:
 "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace,
 good will toward men!"

AND it came to pass as the angels were gone away
 from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to
 another: "Let us now go given into Bethlehem, and see
 this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made
 known unto us."

AND they came with haste, and found Mary and
 Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger; and
 when they had seen it, they made known abroad
 the saying which was told them concerning the child. And all
 they that heard it wondered at those things which were told
 them by the shepherds; but Mary kept all these things
 and pondered them in her heart, and the shepherds returned
 glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had
 heard and seen, as it was told unto them.

WHEN eight days were accomplished the child's name
 was called JESUS, and when the days of purification
 were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem,
 to present him to the Lord and to offer a sacrifice according
 to that which is said in the law of the Lord—a pair of
 turtledoves, or two young pigeons.

AND behold, there was a man in Jerusalem, whose
 name was Simeon; and the same man was just
 and devout, waiting for the consolation of
 Israel; and the Holy Ghost was upon him. It was
 revealed unto him by the Holy Ghost that he
 should not see death before he had seen the Lord's
 Christ. And he came by the Spirit into the temple; and
 when the parents brought in the child Jesus, to do for him
 after the custom of the law, then took he him up in his
 arms, and blessed God, and said: "Lord, now lettest thou
 thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. For
 mine eyes have seen thy salvation which thou hast prepared
 before the face of all people;—a light to lighten the Gentiles
 and the glory of thy people Israel."

JOSEPH and his mother marvelled at those things which
 were spoken of him, and Simeon blessed them and said
 unto Mary, his mother, "Behold this child is set for
 the fall and rising again of many in Israel, and for a sign
 which shall be spoken against! Yea, a sword of fire shall
 pierce through thine own soul also, that the thoughts of
 many hearts may be revealed!"

AND there was one Anna, a prophetess, the daughter
 of Phanuel of the tribe of Aser; she was of great
 age, a widow of about four score and four years, which
 departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings
 and prayers night and day. And she coming in that instant
 gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spake of him to all
 that looked for redemption in Jerusalem.

AND when Joseph and Mary had performed all things
 according to the law of the Lord, they returned into
 Galilee to their own city, Nazareth; and the child grew
 and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the grace
 of God was upon him.

Her Christmas

By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman



GRACE MAYBE looked happily at the stocking stuffed bunchily from toe to top, hanging beside the open fireplace, then at Flora Greenway. "Yes," she said, "it is crammed full. Little Grace will be so tickled she won't know what to do."

Flora laughed pleasantly. "I wish I could see her when she takes the presents out," said she. Flora was a large, plain girl with a sweet expression on her high, benevolent forehead. She was engaged to be married to Grace's brother-in-law, Oliver Maybe. She taught school for a living and supported her orphan niece, little Annie Greenway.

"I do wish you could see her take the presents out," said Grace, "but I expect she will be up by dawn."

"Too early for me," laughed Flora, "and you know I have to see to Annie's Christmas stocking too, dear."

"So you have." Flora looked at the stocking which was capped with a sprig of holly. "I have some holly too," said she. "Annie has hung her stocking and I have a sprig of holly on top."

"I had to use one of my own stockings," said Grace. "Little Grace's would not have begun to hold the things. She really has almost too nice and expensive presents this year. There are, a little gold ring with a tiny pearl from her Aunt Emma, and a gold locket and chain from her Uncle Oliver, and her Grandma Maybe sent her a lovely coral string, and her grandpa a five dollar gold piece. Then the doll I have been dressing for her will have to sit on the floor, under the stocking. Of course that will not go in, and her father is going to bring home a sled tonight, and a doll's house."

"You will spoil her," said Flora. Then she added hastily, "But you can't, dear, I know. She is such a darling. You can't spoil such a child as little Grace, and I can't spoil my Annie."

"What have you got for Annie?" Flora colored. "I could not buy her much except necessary things," she said; "but I have dressed a doll and I have found a real cunning set of dishes for a quarter at Simmons's. She won't know the difference."

Grace rose hastily. "Wait a minute, dear," she said. "I have a box of candy and a game I want to give you to put in Annie's stocking."

"You are very kind," said Flora, gratefully.

"I have them all ready, tied up with ribbons," said Grace. They are in my room. I will bring them right down."

When Grace came back, trailing her blue teagown, she had her hands full. "Here dear," she said. "I want you to take this box of handkerchiefs, and this boy doll, too. I got them for little Grace but they simply will not go into the stocking, and she has enough as it is."

Flora was standing at the window as Grace entered. She was looking at a stand of geraniums in blossom. The shade was up, and one could see outside the snowy landscape, and the full moon overhead. Flora had put on her old fur-lined cloak while Grace was out of the room. She turned with it wrapped around her and extended a hand for Grace's gifts and thanked her sweetly.

"Annie will be so pleased," she said, "and to tell you the truth, I have been feeling rather sad all day because I had so little to put in the dear child's stocking. You know I have hard work to make both ends meet."

"I know," said Grace sympathetically. "What made you put on your cloak, dear? Isn't the room warm enough?"

"Oh, yes. But I really must go. I don't feel quite easy about leaving Annie alone in the house any longer."

"Why, Flora, aren't you going to wait for Oliver? He must be home before long now. The Mason's meeting never lasts much over ten."

"No. I don't think I can."

"I expect Joe, too, every minute. He will go home with you."

"No. I think I had better not wait, really, Grace."

All this time Grace had been standing with her back towards the fireplace.

"Aren't you afraid?" she asked, anxiously. Flora laughed. "Afraid on the village streets, in broad moonlight." Why, it is as light as day," she answered, "and it is such a short distance anyway. Tell Oliver I am sorry not to see him, but I felt that I ought not to wait."

Grace went to the door with Flora, and afterwards stood at the window behind the stand of geraniums, watching her hurry down the street. The street and sidewalk, hard packed with snow, gleamed like a track of silver. Flora's dark figure, bulging at one side with the parcels which she carried under her fur-lined cloak, was clearly outlined until she passed out of sight. She lived about half a mile down the street.

Then Grace turned around and her eyes instinctively sought the Christmas stocking. It was not there. Grace stared bewildered. She rubbed her eyes. It seemed to her that she must be mistaken—that the stocking must be there. She

over, Maggie could prove an alibi. Maggie was not in the house—had not been in the house since noon. However, Grace went up-stairs to Maggie's room to find it empty, and Maggie's feathered hat, which always decorated her dresser when not afield, was missing. On her way down stairs Grace peeped into little Grace's room. Little Grace's room was separated by a narrow closet from her parent's apartment and was a rosy nest with wall paper strewn with garlands of rosebuds, the daintiest white furniture painted with a charming rose design, white muslin curtains tied with pink ribbons, and a rose pattern rug by the white bed. In this little bed lay little Grace, as pink and white as a rose, herself, with her tangle of curly brown hair, and her closed eyes with long dark fringes against her flushed cheeks.

"The little precious," thought Grace. Then she thought with dismay how disappointed the darling would be when she did not find the stocking which she had hung with such innocent faith before she had gone to bed. Of course there would be the big doll, and the sled, and the doll's house, but none of them would go into a stocking. What would poor little Grace do?

When Grace went down stairs she heard

staring stupidly at his wife, who spoke stammeringly, giving the facts—the utterly unreasonable, impossible facts.

When she had done, Joe continued to stare for a second. Then he said, "Sure the stocking was there?"

"Joe Maybe, are you losing your wits? Didn't you help me fill that stocking before you went down street?"

"So I did. Are you sure you didn't take it away, hang it somewhere else?"

"I know I did not."

"Where is Maggie?" then asked Joe, feebly.

"I gave her an afternoon out. She went right away after luncheon, and has not been home since."

"How long were you out of the room?"

"Perhaps ten minutes. Not longer."

"And Flora was there when you went upstairs?"

"Joe Maybe."

Joe flushed angrily. "You don't think that I think—" he spluttered.

"I hope you aren't quite such a fool, Joe Maybe."

"I don't believe, for my part, that the stocking was there when you went out," declared Joe, with an air of wise decision.

"Joe Maybe, don't you believe I can see with my own eyes?"

"I think you sometimes get rattled."

Then Grace waxed indignant. "I dare say you think I am rattled now," said she. "Perhaps you think the stocking is there, after all."

Suddenly Grace seized her husband by his high fur-lined shoulders and gave him a twist towards the open library door. From where they stood the fireplace was distinctly visible. "Look," she said, imperiously.

"It ain't there," admitted Joe, relapsing into the vernacular of his boyhood, through consternation.

Then Grace committed the very error for which she had chided her husband.

"Where is it?" she said, helplessly.

"How in creation do you suppose I know?" asked Joe. "Haven't I just come in? and the last thing I saw when I went away was that confounded stocking hanging there, with the sprig of holly on top."

The two stood staring at each other, but Grace was the first to recover a measure of equanimity. "Well, the stocking is gone," said she, with decision, "and that isn't the question now. The question now is, how are we to manage so that that precious darling shall not have her dear little Christmas spoiled? She must have her stocking filled with something. Of course we cannot replace all those lovely things our relatives have sent her, but it must be stuffed full, Joe Maybe."

"Have you got anything to put in it?" asked Joe.

"Not a thing except a box of candy. I gave everything I had left over to Flora for Annie." Both Grace's and Joe's faces contracted as with an unspoken, uneasy thought at the mention of Flora.

"Are all the stores shut?" asked Grace.

"Simmons's wasn't when I left, and I dare say if I hurry it won't be before I get back there."

Grace gave him a push. "Then just hurry as fast as you can," she cried. "Get everything to fill a stocking. Get games, boxes of children's paper, balls, kaleidoscopes, anything. Run just as fast as ever you can, Joe Maybe."

Joe was fairly pushed out the door, and he raced down the moonlight street with his head in a whirl like the very kaleidoscope which his wife had mentioned. All sorts of toys of childhood seemed revolving before his mental vision making endless queer and bewildering combinations.

Meantime, Grace went upstairs and got the mate to the missing stocking and brought it down. Then she sat waiting for Joe's return. Again she tried to bring reason out of the unreasonable situation, and again her mind labored in vain. Then Oliver, her husband's brother, came in and found her sitting there. He glanced first at her, then at the fireplace.

"Hallo," said he. "Where's Flora? What on earth is the matter, Grace? Where is the kid's stocking?" The three questions were fired very rapidly

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ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE SHEPHERDS

went over to the fireplace and actually felt of the brass hook on which the bellows usually hung, and on which the stocking had been suspended, and there was absolutely nothing there. "It can't be that I feel wrong as well as see wrong," Grace said aloud, in a stupid fashion. She stood quite still, staring. She was dazed. She had gone upstairs leaving her dearest friend and her sister-to-be in that room with that Christmas stocking. Now her friend was gone, and the stocking was gone. Her mind refused to grasp the facts. Finally she sat down beside the hearth and tried to think, to reason out the matter, but it was all in vain. It was like trying to solve an algebraical problem not fairly stated. The premises was all awry. There was no solution in reason. Grace thought blindly of Maggie, the one servant in the house. Maggie was honest beyond question, and, more-

a click in the lock of the front door, and knew with a throbbing relief that Joe, her husband, had come. When the door was open she flung herself towards him with a hysterical sob. Joe Maybe, who was a large, happy-faced young man in a fur-lined coat, carefully set some package on the floor, then turned his attention to his wife. "Why, Grace, dear," he asked, anxiously, "what is the matter?" "Little Grace's stocking has gone." Grace sobbed. "Gone?" "Yes, gone—be." "Where?" "Don't be a goose. If I knew where, do you think I would be so upset?" "But where?" asked Joe, inconsequently, again. "Joe Maybe, if you ask me where again you'll drive me raving mad." Then Joe said nothing at all. He stood

A Visit to California

By Prof. F. W. Brodrick

DURING a summer trip a few impressions may be gained as to the way things are done in other places, and the following article is a brief account of some of the impressions gained during a trip which the writer, in company with Prof. C. H. Lee, of the agricultural college, had the pleasure of making during the past summer. The

university and agricultural college site there. A splendid site overlooking the town of Saskatoon has been selected and the university buildings are now in the course of erection, and will likely be available for use next year. The large farm in connection with the institution, of which a large part has been set aside for experimental work, is rapidly being brought under cultivation. The establishment of this institution will undoubtedly have a great effect in stimulating

growing. Irrigation is generally practised through this valley, and the orchards scattered throughout it are being well cared for and are producing profitable returns.

Co-operative Fruit Firms

The fruit is handled very largely by co-operative firms, who have a uniform system of boxing and grading. The great drawback with fruit growing along the Okanagan Lake is the difficulty which for a long time will be experienced in getting the products of the orchards on the market quickly and at a reasonable cost.

Vancouver a Great Shipping Point

The trip was then westward to Vancouver, the thriving Canadian city of the Pacific coast. Vancouver is making a wonderful growth and promises to be a great shipping point as well as an attractive city. Crossing the sound we landed at Victoria, the seat of government for the coast province. Victoria, with the parliament buildings and the magnificent C. P. R. hotel, is a beautiful residential city. Commercially, however, it is away behind its sister city, Vancouver, which is much more favorably situated from a commercial standpoint. From Victoria a run was made to Seattle, the port which has been largely developed through its trade with Alaska and the Yukon, and the city at which the Seattle-Yukon Exposition was held. The visitor to Seattle will never forget its hills nor the energetic rush of its people. An interesting part of the stay in Seattle was a visit to the site of the exposition, of which a part is being taken over by the city and a part given over to the university of Washington.

Portland, the Rose City

Leaving Seattle the trip was southward past Yakima, a great apple center to

can be grown. During the months of June and July this city is a veritable paradise for the horticulturist and the plant lover.

A short distance from Portland, up the Columbia River, is Head River, the center of a noted strawberry region and the most celebrated apple growing region on the western coast. Business methods in growing and handling the crop has been the secret of their success in apple growing in this locality. Practically the entire crop is packed and marketed through co-operative societies or exchanges owned and controlled by the growers themselves. The co-operative method of handling the crop originated very largely among the orange growers of Southern California, and from there the idea has spread to all parts of the coast states. The idea has worked out most successfully and gained a high degree of popularity among the growers of these states.

Oregon produces considerable fruit, most of which is grown in the valleys of the Columbia and the Willamette. Apples, prunes and pears are the staples. Salem, the capital of Oregon, is in a great prune growing section. The crop, which consists very largely of the Italian prune, is harvested and dried in immense driers, which are scattered throughout the prune growing section. The dried produce is then carefully packed and placed on the market in neat boxes. Prune growing is a somewhat highly specialized phase of fruit growing, which yields profitable returns when properly conducted.

A short visit was paid to the State College at Corvallis, and from there the trip was southward to Medford in the southern part of the state, which is in a splendid pear growing district. A visit was made to some of the orchards in the district. The orchards are young, well cared for and apparently in a productive condition.

From Medford the trip was onward, through the mining country of northern California, past Mount Shasta to San Francisco, the wonder of the western coast. In travelling over the city the visitor is impressed with the wonderful perseverance of its citizens. In the great disaster which befell the city in the spring of 1906, a large portion of the business section of the city was completely wiped out by earthquake and fire. Nothing daunted, her citizens set to work to rebuild their city, and today, after a period of four years, in the central part of the city the evidences of the great disaster have been largely wiped out.

A visit to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco's most beautiful park, is one of the most enjoyable parts of a visit to this coast city. Beautifully laid out and planted with all classes of trees and shrubs it is a center of great interest to the visitor from parts where vegetation is not so luxuriant.

The Home of Luther Burbank

While at San Francisco a trip was made to the home of Luther Burbank, the great American plant breeder. He has about ten acres at Santa Rosa on which he has grown a vast array of his productions. An audience was gained with Mr. Burbank himself, who kindly volunteered to take

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Scene in a Southern Palm Garden. Some of these palms grow to a height of thirty feet

trip was through the Canadian West to the Pacific coast, down through the Pacific coast states of Washington, Oregon and California, and back to Manitoba by way of Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota. The objects of the trip were to learn a little more of the great possibilities of our Canadian West, to gain at first hand a better idea of the agricultural conditions in the territory covered, and to get a little more closely in touch with the work that is being carried on at the experiment stations and agricultural colleges scattered throughout this immense territory.

Some seven thousand miles were covered in the trip, and it is needless to say that in such an extended trip widely diversified conditions of climate and soil would be met with.

Indian Head

Beginning at Winnipeg the trip was westward to Indian Head, where the Experimental farm, under Mr. Angus MacKay, and the Forestry farm, under Mr. Norman M. Ross, were visited. Mr. MacKay's work at Indian Head is well known throughout the Canadian West, and the practicability of his methods to Western Canadians has been very well exemplified in the excellent crops which have been grown on the farm from year to year. Mr. MacKay is making fairly extensive experiments in the growing of alfalfa, and is evidently obtaining very satisfactory results from the work. Horticulturally, he is doing some work in testing the various classes of trees, shrubs, perennials, as well as a number of fruits. One of the most striking features of the farm is the large number of trees that have been planted all around the place being used very largely as dividing lines between the various fields.

The Forestry farm which is some distance from the town of Indian Head, is worthy of a visit, and gives some idea of the excellent work that is being done throughout the West by the Forestry branch. Mr. Ross has a large area devoted to growing stock for general distribution to farmers throughout the West. During the past few years he has been going more largely into coniferous seedlings, of which he has a fairly large stock, and which will be ready for distribution within the next year or two. A large area has also been given over to experimental planting on which various varieties of forest trees have been planted, and which will give data that will be of great value to Western planters.

A Visit to Saskatoon

From Indian Head a run was made to Saskatoon, and a visit paid to the new

the agricultural development of that vast northern territory.

From Saskatoon the trip was westward to Edmonton, the rapidly developing capital of Alberta, and thence to the Dominion Experimental farm at Lacombe. This farm is in charge of Mr. G. H. Hut-



A Southern Cactus garden. There are seven hundred and fifty distinct varieties of Cacti growing in this garden

ton, and Mr. Hutton is doing work that will be of great value to the farmers of the province of Alberta. His tests with spring and Western wheats were especially interesting, and will give some valuable information as to the possibilities of the country as a spring wheat country.

From Lacombe the trip was southward to Calgary, and thence through the Rockies, stopping at Banff and Laggan. It is useless for one to dilate upon the beauties of these wonders of nature. Massive, rugged, beautiful, they stand out as the landmark of some great creative force. The run from Laggan to Field is a marvel of engineering skill as well as a panorama of the most attractive mountain scenery one could possibly imagine. From Field onward over the Selkirk, and down past the Great Glacier is a trip full of interest to the traveller and one long to be remembered.

The next stop was at Sicamous and a run was made down into the Okanagan country. From Okanagan Landing the boat was taken to Kelowna, where some of the co-operative packing houses were visited, and a run taken into the adjacent apple, pear and plum orchards. Kelowna is rather prettily situated on the eastern shore of the lake at the end of a valley which is given over very largely to fruit

Portland, the commercial city of Oregon. Its residents call it the "Rose City" and it well assumes the title, as roses are planted in great profusion in all parts of the city, on the boulevards, around the houses, and in fact everywhere where they



An Avenue of Palm Trees showing an Orange Grove in the distance

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Esther's Christmas

By Swendolen Overton

THERE'S a wagon coming!" Esther announced excitedly. "It's the one from the fort with the things for the Christmas tree." Her mother came to stand beside her in the door of the cabin.

At any time a passing wagon was of interest, here in the heart of the Western mountains, but today it was more than ever an event; for a long winter rain had put a stop to almost all travel; it had lasted through two cold and dreary weeks, and not until this Christmas morning had there been a glimpse of blue sky for a fortnight.

"The roads must have been very bad," said Mrs. Lawton. "It was twelve days ago that they went by, and they ought to have made the trip to the railroad and back in a week."

A month ago Esther had ridden over with her father to Fort Pedrozo to spend the day with Alice Shannon, who was just her own age, and a daughter of a person called the quarter-master sergeant. And Alice had told her wonderful tales about a party she and Netta Anderson were going to have on Christmas night in the amusement hall. It was to be for the soldiers' children, and there would be dolls and toys and candy and beautiful ornaments. Alice had said that she and Netta had worked for a long time making some of the things and earning money to send East for others that they could not make.

Ever since then Esther had thought about it, imagining what it would be like, wishing that she herself could see it. She spent long hours fastying herself going to a party and being surrounded by other children. For she was very lonely all by herself in her home in the forest, where her only playfellows were her dog and her horse, and sometimes a young Indian.

Once she had talked about it, but it had made her mother cry. So Esther had



He was doing his best to unseat his rider and there was no question of keeping hold of the pack-mule's rope

been careful not to speak of it again. And this morning she had done her best to seem delighted with the new bridle and the dress and the necklace of Indian beads which she had found by the fire-place. But immediately after breakfast her father had had to take advantage of the fine weather and ride away to another ranch. He would be gone until night. So she and her mother were left by themselves and it did not promise to be a very merry Christmas day for a young girl.

"I wish Henry would stop and see us," she said softly. There was more wistfulness in the tone than she knew, and the tears came again into her mother's eyes. "Oh," cried Esther, flinging her arms about Mrs. Lawton's neck, "I didn't mean to make you feel badly. I'm not so very lonesome."

Her own lip was quivering and her mother smiled bravely and stooped to kiss the upturned face.

At that instant the loud cracking of a whip made them both start. It was followed by another and another, and then by the shouting of a man's voice. The wagon, which both of them had momentarily forgotten, was not in sight, and the truth flashed upon Esther. "They're in the ravine! And I shouldn't wonder if they can't get out." The shouts and the cracks of the whip were repeated. "I'm going to see," said Esther, turning into the house. She came back, wearing a pair of boy's boots that met her skirt at the knee, and she plodded off through the soft ground, disappearing into the ravine.

When she reappeared Henry was with her. He had often stepped into the cabin as he drove his team to and from the post; and to people whose lives were so isolated he seemed almost an intimate friend.

"We're stuck in the mud," he said to Mrs. Lawton. "I'll have to stay here till tomorrow. There's an ambulance coming down from Stone's ranch then that can help us pull out. I guess you'll have to give me my Christmas dinner."

A guest less pleasant than the frank-faced soldier would have been only too welcome; but Esther's thoughts went suddenly to Netta Anderson and Alice and all the children at the fort. "Aren't the things for the Christmas tree in the wagon?" she asked.

"Yes, they are," he told her; "and it it too bad."

"Alice will be so dreadfully disappointed," she protested; "and they worked so hard."

Henry nodded. "But it can't be helped. If the roads would have been all right we would have been back four or five days ago. I know they're getting anxious, too. Colonel Anderson telegraphed to Stone's ranch yesterday to find out where we were. I wired that we'd be along this afternoon sure. If there was any way of doing it I'd let him know so that he could send for the things."

Esther had the imaginations of a child who has always relied upon itself for interests, and she could feel for the others as though the disappointment had been her own. She sat considering, her eyes on the soldier's face. "Why don't you ride one of the mules and take the things in?"

"There are about nine hundred pounds of stuff in that wagon," he informed her.

Esther gasped. "All for the tree?"

He laughed. "Not quite; about eight hundred and fifty is supplies and feed."

"Well, you could ride one mule and pack all there is on this one for another."

He shook his head. "They're not riding or pack animals, and a mule doesn't like following any profession but his own. Besides, I'm in charge of the wagon. If I was to leave it I'd get into trouble. A soldier must always obey orders."

Esther sat in thought for some moments again. Then she asked, "Why couldn't I take the things?" as if the soldier and her mother began to smile, she urged her plan. "We could put them on Jake, Jake's our little white pack-mule," she explained to Henry; "and I could ride Billy." She cast eager looks from one to the other. "I could do it just as well as not."

"It's eight miles," Henry reminded.

"As if I couldn't ride sixteen miles in a day." She had covered thirty and forty often, and once fifty.

"The roads are in bad shape."

"Not between here and the post. They never are except in one or two places, and there are trails around those, and the forest isn't so very high," she displayed her knowledge of the country. "I could be back before dark."

Henry turned to Mrs. Lawton. "Would you be willing she should do it?" he asked.

Esther gave an audible sigh of relief as her mother answered there did not seem to be any reason against it. All her life Esther had wandered on horseback over the mountains, as freely as a child of more civilized districts might have ridden in a park, and it seemed nothing now to allow her to go a small matter of eight miles.

So it was not long before Jake was equipped with his pack-saddle and precious freight. He was led to the ravine and there loaded with all the packages which were addressed to Miss Netta Anderson. "You'll have to tighten that pack now and then," the soldier said. "Do you think you can?" Esther was sure that she could. She had often helped her father pack.

When at length she was mounted on her pony and ready to start, Henry looked a little dubious. "He's feeling pretty fresh, Jake is," he warned. Esther called back her assurance that she was quite equal to the task she had undertaken. And then she rode off, still rearing her big muddy boots, and well wrapped from the cold air in an old coat of her father's.

But her ability to manage Jake was

soon put to the proof. For the first two or three miles the road was heavy, and he plodded along beside Billy quietly enough. All at once, however, she shied violently at an old deserted tepee which he had passed countless times without so much as pricking up his ears. It was all the excuse for excitement that her own pony needed. He too gave a jump aside. Then his head went down, and with a little squeal of meanness, he began to buck. He was doing his very best to unseat his rider, and there was no question of keeping hold of the pack-mule's rope. Jake pulled away. When Billy had finished bucking he had gone a hundred yards ahead. Until Esther came close by him he paid no attention to her; but when she was just near enough to grasp the rope, he gave a quick jump and started off at a trot. She followed him. The trot grew faster. She tried the effect of bringing Billy to a walk. Instantly Jake stopped short. But the moment she moved, he too advanced. If he had kept to the road it would not have mattered, but his preference was for wandering farther and farther away from it; and he was brushing the pack against the low branches of trees with great danger of its coming loose. Besides the creek was not far ahead, and he was going off along a cattle trail which led to a place where the fording was good in summer, but was dangerous now in winter after the long rains.

"Whoa, Jake," Asther called, growing frightened. "Whoa, there." Jake began to trot. "Whoa," she cried despairingly. But Jake with mulish determination kept on. He reached the edge of the rushing torrent, whose noise completely drowned Esther's frantic shouts. For an instant he hesitated. Then he went into the water. It came to his knees, to his flank, to the edge of the pack. Esther gave a wail of distress. He had lost his footing. He was floundering. He was swimming. The current was sweeping him down and down.

Esther thought of the Christmas presents, but she thought still more of

Continued on Page 50



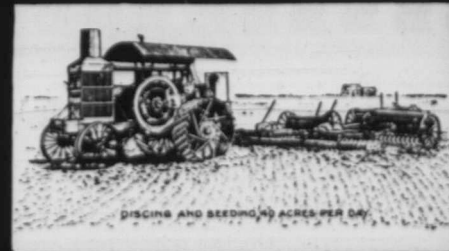
"Oh!" cried Esther throwing her arms around Mrs. Lawton's neck



"Do you suppose they would let me just look at their Christmas tree?"



Does It Pay
To Own



A Modern Farm Horse?

HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR, ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

R. J. Cole, Yellow Grass, Sask.:—"In my opinion it pays very well on a farm of a section or more. We spring plowed and got into crop 160 acres that we could not have seeded otherwise; and now have our fall plowing all done, which we could not have done with horse power."

Harold McNally, Regina, Sask.:—"During the summer we broke 1,120 acres of heavy clay land at \$4.00 per acre and plowed 360 acres at \$3.00. Total \$5,560. Cost of Kerosene, Gasoline, lubricating oil, grease, labor and repairs, \$3,129. Net earnings \$2,431."

Fairfield Bros., Gardena, N.D.:—"We can cheerfully say that we are more than satisfied with our investment. We tried to make arrangements with some steam plowing outfit last spring to break 600 acres of turtle-back ground. No one would attempt it, as they claimed the ground was too rough, and no machinery could stand such punishment. We bought one of your gas tractors, and had the work completed in 60 days."

A. Minard, Fannystelle, Man.:—"I think it has paid me well, for the ground was so dry and hard last fall that I could not do anything with my horses."

Geo. O. Goulett, Oriska, N.D.:—"I have broken 500 acres of prairie, cut 500 acres of flax, and plowed 1,000 acres of stubble ground this past season, and think that is showing well enough. I intend to buy another one in the spring."

J. T. & Ed. Worrall, Thorne, N.D.:—"We broke about 400 acres of new land, pulling six 14 inch plows; and plowed 600 acres of stubble, pulling eight 14 inch plows. Our average consumption of Kerosene was 50 gallons per day. Our repairs only cost us 55 cents. Our land is quite heavy and rolling."

Swerdfeger Bros., Bowville, Alta.:—"We have been threshing now for five weeks, and have not been laid up a half hour with engine troubles. We also broke 1,360 acres in the spring, pulling seven 14 inch breaker bottoms 3½ to 4 inches deep, and much of the land was rocky and heavy gumbo. Our cost for repairs doing this breaking was \$1.35."

Milnes & Noble, Claresholm, Alta.:—"We have broken 1,000 acres with one engine, summer fallowed about the same with the other, double disced and seeded 2,000 acres to fall wheat with the two, and will soon complete another 1,000 acres of discing and harrowing for spring wheat. We will then fall plow one section with the two to complete the season's work."

Bowser & Patterson, Nanton, Alta., in 1909 season broke 957 acres of tough heavy sod, on stony ground, plowed 409 acres of stubble with packer and harrow behind plows, double disced and harrowed 541 acres, threshed 77,241 bushels of grain, and are now running a large roller feed mill with this engine.

J. T. Henning, Welling, Alta., in 1909 broke 530 acres sod, did 485 acres stubble plowing, double disced 1,000 acres, and threshed 115,000 bushels of grain. A pretty fair record for one season's work.

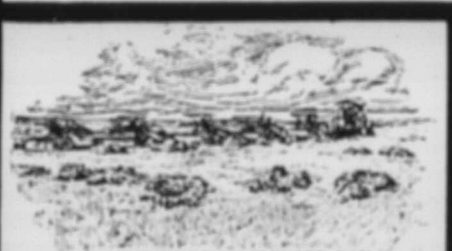
H. Morrison, Drummond, Mont.:—"It pays to own a Hart-Parr Tractor for different reasons. 1st. One can plow, harrow, seed, and do much other work where great power is necessary for one-third what it would cost to do the same work with horses. 2nd. One can do his farm work at the right time. 3rd. When you are through with your work, you can run your engine into the shed and your feed bill stops."

Frank Webster, Straw, Mont.:—"I bought my engine in the spring of 1908, and that year did \$3,200 worth of work at a total cost of \$1,611, besides breaking and seeding 500 acres from which I harvested 13,000 bushels of wheat this year. I pulled into a neighbor's field last June on Monday noon, and left at dark Saturday, and he gave me his check for \$1,015 for my work that week."

J. R. Smith, Beach, N.D., in the 1909 season, with two Hart-Parr Tractors, broke and crushed 3,000 acres, disced and seeded 2,000 acres to flax, harvested the flax, pulling five binders behind each engine, threshed it with one engine and hauled it to the elevator with the other. He raised 32,000 bushels of flax which he sold for \$48,000. His total operating expenses on this 2,000 acre crop were \$11,085.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS IT WILL DO FOR YOU — Remember that the daily feed of this Modern Farm Horse is Kerosene — and the cheapest grade of kerosene at that. You can buy low-grade kerosene anywhere for 5 to 8c per gallon less than gasoline. One gallon of kerosene produces even more power than a gallon of gasoline. Just consider the daily saving. Remember also that expenses stop when the engine stops. **DON'T DELAY LONGER — WRITE US TO-DAY.**

HART-PARR CO.



34 MAIN STREET
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MANITOBA



Practical Christmas Presents

On the many long, cold drives which you will take during the next few months a good Fur Coat and Fur Robe will prove most beneficial. From now until JANUARY 1st, 1911, we are going to make a special price on Coats and Robes to all farmers who wish to purchase.

Genuine Galloway Robes and Coats

BLACK ROBES at \$17.50 each. RED ROBES at \$15.00 each
BLACK COATS at \$25.00 each

These prices are a discount of 30 % from regular prices. These Robes and Coats are pliable and waterproof, and will last for years. We wish to call your attention to our famous Waterproof Rawhide Halter. It has no equal.

Don't Forget our Custom Tanning Department

We buy HIDES, PELTS and TALLOW
Our prices are right. Our work is guaranteed

WINNIPEG TANNING CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG MAN.

Press Agents of Royalty

By George Jean Nathan

It is not to be wondered that the intimation that royalty needs and uses the press agent to further its ends may be received in a spirit of insistent doubt. The alliance of two such apparently incongruous titles—monarch and press agent—seems not without its element of ridiculousness. Fancy the crowned head of a great kingdom needing a press agent! It seems utterly incredible. And yet it is so.

The phrase "press agent" naturally takes slightly different shadings when it is translated into other tongues. In some it may be blended into "personal secretary," as in the case of Lord Knollys, the King of Great Britain's familiar; in others it may be known under some such characterization as "private personal counsel" or "royal photographer," but in each case the intrinsic meaning is not widely divergent. It is a fact that every monarch of Europe has attached to his court one man, or, more usually, a group of men, who act in the capacity of press agents. The phrase is not equivocal. That is just what they are and are meant to be—press agents. It is their duty to impress upon the people of the country over which their monarch rules, as well as the people of other lands, that the latter is everything he and his family would have them believe he is.

It is not so many years ago that the report spread over the world that Alfonso, the young Spanish King, was a consumptive. The report reached every corner of Spain and was heard as well by the royal mothers in other countries who had viewed the youthful ruler as a possible future son-in-law, for it was about this time that the guardians of the King had begun to map out the latter's matrimonial campaign. How the report started is not known, although it is believed the sallow complexion and the stooped, sunken-chested appearance of the young monarch were responsible for its dis-

semination. The court appreciated full well the harm that might be wrought by the rumor, and the effect it might have on the desired matrimonial course that had been planned. Accordingly a wide publicity movement, engineered by the King's secretaries and photographers showing the slight monarch in various athletic poses, with detailed stories of his prowess with the foil, the rifle, and on horseback, were spread broadcast in the journals of the Continent. Week after week new stories of his physical activities were written and published. One photograph, showing the King surrounded by his military escort, was reprinted hundreds of times, and caused much favorable comment, because in it the young ruler seemed the physical equal, if not superior, of the soldiery gathered about him. As a matter of fact, a new guard had been chosen especially for photographic purposes, composed, as it was, of soldiers of slight builds, beside whom the King's physique naturally took on a favorable appearance. Similar photographs have been issued of the young King of Portugal.

The Tsar of Russia is said to be the best "press-agented" ruler in Europe. He is particularly partial to having himself represented as a man of extreme physical strength, and photographs showing him rowing on the Neva were published widely last year at his order. Another photograph, disclosing him reviewing his troops in a snow-storm, his head bared, was reproduced in almost every publication in Russia. Many of these pictures have even found their way to this country.

The German Kaiser has succeeded in endearing himself to the hearts of his subjects to no small extent through his careful appreciation of the inborn Germanic love and admiration for large families. Photographs showing him surrounded by his own considerable family have been taken by the appointed

photographers time and time again, and have been issued to the press of the country. The royal children are almost always featured in the Kaiser's photographs. Stories of the ruler's marksmanship and ability as a horseman have been published so often that they need not be recalled here, and others detailing his activities in various spectacular channels are probably as well remembered by even the American reader.

The democratic side of the King of Great Britain has been advertised most insistently, and this undoubtedly has done a great deal toward making him loved, as he assuredly is, by his subjects. The mere mention of this phase of royal English publicity promotion is sufficient to make the reader think of numerous illustrative examples: The pictures of the King at the Derby, the accounts of his unostentatious attendance at the theatre, his daily drive with meagre escort, etc. The best instances of royal "press work," however, are shown in the big military processions in which King George figures. These parades are stage-managed as carefully as a theatrical spectacle. The personages in line are arranged in marching grades according to their importance and popularity, and in this manner are made to prepare the way gradually for the King. Thus the enthusiasm along the line is worked up in crescendo fashion, until, at the passing of the royal coach, it bursts forth in all its volume. The music of the bands is similarly arranged, the musicians occupying the nearest position in line to the King being invariably entrusted with the rendering of the stirring national anthem.

The writer knows of no better illustration of royal press work than the well-advertised visit of then Crown Prince of Sweden to Paris several years ago. For weeks prior to his coming the Paris papers were filled with stories concerning him, and these stories were further embellished with photographs that had been sent on from the Swedish capital. Particular stress was laid on the Prince's ability as a tennis-player, inasmuch as he was planning to indulge in several matches during his stay.

Many pictures were caused to be published showing him in action on the courts, and numerous articles relating to the trophies he had won with his racket were printed with the pictures.

During the first part of his visit the Crown Prince attracted much attention through his tennis prowess, possibly because of the suggestive psychological effect of the published stories on his opponents, or possibly because royal Swedish etiquette prohibited any one from beating him.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.—Bills were introduced in the duma to-day by the Octoberists proposing the establishment of schools in memory of Tolstoi, to be provided for by the state.

STUDY AT HOME
FARM BOOKKEEPING
The only Strictly Farmers' Course
Farm Business from Start to Finish
F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING
BRANDON, MANITOBA

SEYMOUR HOTEL
Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone throw from the hotel entrance
JOHN BAIRD, PROPRIETOR
Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

My Best Christmas

How the Boys and Girls of Western Canada enjoy themselves on Christmas Day

SPENT IN DOING GOOD FIRST PRIZE

Christmas Editor—The best Christmas I ever spent started like this: When I emptied my stocking, I had breakfast and began to think what I should do for the day. First of all we thought we would go and skate (for it was a lovely day, crisp and sunny) but when we got down to the lake it was lumpy so we could not skate. We came in after a good game of snowball and we had dinner. We had duck and turkey, cranberry sauce, potatoes, turnips, mince-pie and plum pudding, followed by candies, oranges and nuts, etc. Then we thought we would spend the afternoon by going to visit a poor family where the mother was ill. We packed a basket with all kinds of food and we put some candies and a toy and some fire-crackers in it for the little boys and girls, all of them were small. About one o'clock when everything was packed. Dinner over, we put on our hats and coats and the team stood there in the double-seated sleigh and away we went taking with us our skates and the dogs running behind. I thought we might have some skating if the ice was good down there for it was a five mile drive and we thought they might not have had the same kind of a wind to make the ice lumpy, nor had any snow to freeze into it. It was beautiful to drive and we were not a bit cold with robes to cover us and the bottom all covered with straw to keep our feet warm. We got there about half past two. When we went into the house there was a big fire but they had nothing to eat but a loaf of bread, because none of them were able to go to town and nobody passed that way. They brought the basket in and mother unpacked it. The mother was in a very poor condition and she had not had any food since morning. Mother gave her some of everything we had brought and we had a steady time till supper playing games. Before supper one of the boys went out to see the ice and said it was almost as clear as glass. After supper they hunted out their old skates and found enough for three and that was all that could go. There were six of us and three of them so we made quite a party. We went down there, and it was beautiful. We skated for about an hour in the moonlight and then went back to the house and on the way we sang a Christmas carol. We went to the house and warmed ourselves and then the boys got the team in the sleigh and we drove home and we never spent a jollier Christmas.

Box 154, Boissevain, Man. **DORIS WRIGHT,**
Age 12.

REMEMBERED THE OLD ONES SECOND PRIZE

Christmas Editor—Seeing your offer in The Grains for the best letter on "How I spent my best Christmas," I thought I would try, and hope I will be successful in winning the prize. It was the 6th of December and Christmas day, and to me the best day of the year. For nearly a month there had been a mystery about the house, and hunting through the Christmas catalogues. Mother had been busy making the Christmas pudding and cake. My sister and brother younger than myself and I had saved our money and managed to get presents for our father, mother, two sisters and three brothers and some candies and decorations for the Christmas tree. Christmas day dawned bright and clear and we hastened downstairs to see what Santa Claus had brought us and to distribute our presents. Everyone seemed happy, and I do believe that outside enters every home on Christmas day if it does not any other time of the year. After breakfast I took an aged lady a shawl and her husband a pair of horse slippers and then I took some candies and nuts and pictures to some little children. When I got home our Christmas guests had arrived and I did all I could to help them to enjoy themselves. Dinner was soon served. My what a dinner! I had a special on the table. In the afternoon we went for a sleigh ride in the post office to get our mail. Then came tea. After that we played all kinds of games and ate fruit, candies and nuts and just before we broke up we lit the Christmas tree and took off the crackers. We had a fine time cracking them and reading the stories and putting on the hats, caps and aprons, etc. that were in them. Our little Christmas party broke up about twelve o'clock and I believe everybody enjoyed it. I know I did and it is a day I will long remember.

Silver Stream, Sask. **EMMA MANDALL,**

SANTA WAS GOOD TO HER THIRD PRIZE

Christmas Editor—I am a little girl ten years old. I saw a prize in The Grains for writing a Christmas story so I thought I would like to try. I have spent some very happy Christmas days, since I can remember. Last year we had a Christmas tree and mother decorated it with tinsel and, oh, how it sparkled. My stockings were full right to the brim. Santa Claus brought all I asked for and the tree was beautiful. My joy was complete except for one thing over which I was very much disappointed. I had asked Santa for a little dog which in the morning father had. I suppose it was selfish of me when I received so many things to still grieve for a sleigh. I thought I would walk to the barn and treat my kitty to a Christmas breakfast. When I was coming from the barn you can imagine my joy when I saw a beautiful green sleigh on the top of the kitchen. I had many a ride on it and many a tumble. I think the best way to spend a happy Christmas is to make someone else happy. Last year by mistake papa and mama both ordered a tree for me and so I had two evergreens. One was enough and so I thought of a poor little boy and girl who had no papa and so I went them a tree and helped to fix it up. I do believe I had more pleasure seeing those two dear little children enjoying their gifts and eating their candies and nuts than in anything except the sleigh.

Box 44, Strathcona, Alta. **EFFIE COLLISON.**

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CHRISTMAS

Christmas Editor—As I had so many joyous and happy Christmases I cannot tell you which is the best, so I will describe to you an English and

Canadian Christmas. I came from England three years ago with my father, mother and sister. It was always the custom that all the members of my father's family should annually meet at the old home. So my sister and I always went with my father and mother and as we were the only grandchildren we were well favored. My grandfather always said that children should go to bed early, so on Christmas Eve we went to bed right after supper but my sister and I had our large stockings were hung one on each side of the fireplace and then went immediately to bed expecting that by morning the white-haired Santa Claus would have paid us a visit. In the morning we got up before it was light and after we washed and dressed, we hurried down stairs and then began the performance of opening the stockings, which were filled to overflowing. As the presents became very numerous Grandma had to find a special place for our presents and arrange them so that they would not get mixed. All morning we spent playing and laughing and playing with our presents over and over again each time finding them more interesting. At half-past twelve or one o'clock we had our dinner and great was our delight to see the great turkey nearly bursting with savory stuffing. The large plum pudding acting as queen of the table resting on the carved wooden and good smelling mince pie casting a delicious odor over the table. Later in the day we played games and greeted the various people who came to see us with Christmas cheer. After a very pleasant afternoon and a hearty Christmas supper we closed by singing all the Christmas pieces known in the family. Thus passed the memorable Christmas day of that year. In the year 1909 I spent a very pleasant Christmas in the town of Swift Current. After receiving my many presents we spent the most of the morning in sleighing and after a good hearty Christmas dinner we retired to the afternoon and prepared for a large concert that was being held in the town and at which I was taking an active part. The hall was crowded and after a very pleasant program the prizes and gifts were taken off the tree and distributed among the Sunday School scholars. When everybody had been served with candy and nuts, we returned and left for home thinking we had spent a very enjoyable Christmas day.

Waldeck, Sask. **GLADYS GRAYSON.**

IN OLDEN DAYS

Christmas Editor—Last Christmas was the happiest I have ever spent. On Christmas Eve we drove ten miles to Auntie's where we had been invited to spend Christmas. It was a beautiful moonlight night, just such a night as would be

very good time. This is the end of my Christmas pleasure. **CLARENCE WILSON**
Langham, Sask.

WITH UNCLE AND AUNTIE
Christmas Editor—I am going to tell you how I spent my best Christmas. One day we received an invitation to spend Christmas with Auntie and Uncle. The day before Christmas we got everything done and went to town to purchase some presents which we were going to distribute at Uncle's and at home. We got home just at dark, and as soon as possible we went to bed so we could be up early and go to enjoy a day at Uncle's. Early next morning we awoke and observed that it was a most beautiful day. We got up and did all the work up in a hurry and got ready. We had a pleasant though very short drive across the field about half a mile. When we got there my cousins were up admiring the gifts they had received that night and were greatly pleased too, that we had made for them some more. Then we went out to a large bank at the side of the house where we had sleigh rides in our turns till dinner was called. We went in to the house and enjoyed a most delicious dinner. After dinner we again went outside and played on a toboggan which uncle had made for the occasion, until about three o'clock. Then we went into the house and played some games. Some of them were "Crokies," "Checkers," "Snap" and "Blind Man's Buff" and some other interesting games. When we were finished playing we were greeted with a plate of most excellent candy and nuts. After a while supper was ready we all enjoyed another most delicious meal. After supper we played "Puzzle" and had heaps of fun with a "Jack-in-the-box," and had some swell music on the gramophone, piano and fiddle, which all enjoyed very much indeed. It was now quite time we were going home, so my father got the horses ready and off we went quite contented with our day's sport. We got home late and went to bed, we had an excellent day's sport to think of before going to sleep, but I don't suppose any of us thought of it very much as we all were very tired that day, but we often thought of it afterwards. Well I must close hoping to receive a prize.

Griswold, Man. **GLADYS SWANTON.**

PLAYED SANTA CLAUSE

Christmas Editor—I saw your advertisement in The Grains and I thought I would try my luck. I think I will tell you about last Christmas. My uncle, my mother's brother, came down and my mother and my brother and my two sisters went home with him. They live about thirty-five miles from here. On Christmas Eve we all went to church and had a good time, but I was not on the program. When we came home we made a Christmas tree. We hung it in the living room for the younger children. The children were in one room, and mother and auntie and grandma and myself decorated the Christmas tree. My auntie's little boy could not stay out of the room, of course the children did not know what we were doing in the other room, so we gave him a candy pipe and he put it in his mouth and as soon as he tasted it was candy he threw it on the floor and it broke to pieces. When we had it all decorated with toys

Deloraine, Man. **LENA STEWART.**

A CHEERFUL GIVER

Christmas Editor—We take the Grain Growers' Grains, and I enjoy very much reading its pages. I thought I would write and tell you how I spend most of my Christmases. One of the first things to remember at Christmas time is cheerful giving, little gifts to our relatives, friends and the poorer people are appreciated very much. There are no gifts more valued than the useful gifts given to those who do not receive as many gifts as you do. So at Christmas time our aim should be to make some one happy and enjoy their Christmas. I think my best Christmas was spent at my own home. A most enjoyable thing is to hang up your stockings on Christmas Eve and arise early and see all the unexpected gifts that await you. There is always a great time seeing each other's presents and eating the candies, nuts, etc. that were found in the stockings. At our home on Christmas day we usually invite some of our relatives or friends in to enjoy Christmas dinner with us. We prepare the dinner of fowl, vegetables, mince pie, and of course we must not forget the steaming Christmas pudding. It is always great fun to prepare this pudding which we all enjoy so much. Then after we eat we must all turn in and wash the dishes. After everything is put in order and we begin to amuse ourselves by playing and singing, having sleigh-rides and other games. Sleating is the most enjoyable sport for the girls and boys of the home and often for the older people. It does not seem so again until winter is ready. The supper is composed of fruit, many kinds of cake and nutmegging the big enjoyable Christmas cake and many stunts of fruits and nuts. We live on a farm so of course even on Christmas day our chores cannot be forgotten. After they have been done we often have singing and playing but after the Christmas fun we feel ready to retire early. Christmas day is certainly the happiest day in the year when we remember, "Cheerful giving as well as cheerful receiving."

Isisford, Alta. **ELMA M. CENTER.**

PLUM PUDDING AND SKATING

Christmas Editor—Last Christmas we were invited to spend the day with my Uncle, Mr. Wolsey, who lived on a farm about twelve miles distant. We received the invitation a week before Christmas so that we would be sure to know in time. Mr. Wolsey had five children, four girls and one boy. Henry was thirteen years old and the rest of the family were younger. I was then about eight years old and as my father supposed I enjoyed a very pleasant day with my young friends, and at least the longer for Christmas day came. We all got up very early and about eleven o'clock in the forenoon we started on our journey. The day was fine and just nice for being outside, and this pleased us very much, as we all preferred playing out of doors. We came to our journey's end just before dinner for which we had roast turkey, plum pudding and all sorts of delicious things too numerous to mention. Henry had a sled and after dinner we all went out and enjoyed ourselves sleighing for a while. Then we all put on our skates and went down to the lake and skated for a while. When we got tired of that we went home and made a great big snow man. We next went into the house and played there for a while. It was then about seven o'clock in the evening and we had tea. What a fine tea it was, too, there was roast goose, bread and butter, fruit cake and pie. We started to think I had about ten o'clock, and got home about midnight. We hope to be able to spend another Christmas with Mr. Wolsey and his family, as we all enjoyed a pleasant day very much.

Ewart, Man. **HILDRED McMUNN.**

THE PRIZE WINNERS

More than one hundred little boys and girls wrote stories about their best Christmases for the Christmas Editor but the editor was only sorry that there was not room to publish them all. They were splendid! No person can read these letters and not think that Christmas is a happy day on the prairies. It has been very hard to decide who should get the prizes. But some one had to get them. The decisions have been made by persons who were once little boys and girls themselves. Every boy and girl will enjoy reading this page and those who didn't win a prize will have another chance next year. The prize winners were: First Prize (\$5.00) Doris Wright, Box 154, Boissevain, Manitoba; Second Prize (\$2.00) Emma Mandall, Silver Stream, Saskatchewan; and Third Prize (\$1.00) Effie Collison, Box 44, Strathcona, Alberta.

SANTA CLAUS

sure to bring Santa Claus and the sleighing was so good that mother said "I am sure Santa Nick can bring a big load to-night." Such fun as we had that evening dressing dolls, decorating our tree which Uncle carried in from the grove, and filling Christmas stockings, and I may as well tell you that we filled more than that. After most of the presents had been hung on the tree we had a little lunch. Then some of the older people told stories of Christmas days gone by. Mother told us about her first Christmas in Manitoba away back in 1876 when there was no store within one hundred miles of her home, where candles and toys could be bought. And of how a howling blizzard raged all that Christmas Eve. It was impossible for Santa Claus to travel at all in such a blinding storm and over a country with scarcely a house in sight, and no road except the old commission road from Winnipeg west to the foothills. So when Christmas morning dawned her stockings were empty. I was thankful that I did not live in those early days. We went off to bed about two o'clock and slept so soundly that we did not hear Santa Claus come at all, but he must have been there for there were some things on the tree that I had never seen the night before. On Christmas day we had lots of fun. It was too windy and cold to play outside so we had our games inside. We played "Hide-and-seek," "Cross-tag" and every game we could think of. Our dinner was a grand success every thing was of the very best, roast fowl and vegetables, mince pie and plum pudding, Christmas cake and a great many other dainties. But oh dear, my appetite was not very good for you see my stockings had been too well filled the night before. As the day grew to a close we changed our program and had a little concert, mince, singing and recitations. Then a real live Santa Claus appeared on the scene, "I think it was my papa and he made lots of fun for us. We enjoyed watching the tree and guessing who each present was for. I did enjoy Christmas at Auntie's. It was the first one I ever spent away from my own home. I hope this one will be as good."

Killarney, Man. **MYRTLE STAPLES.**

PLENTY OF TURKEY

Christmas Editor—I am writing you to see if you would send me one of your Christmas prizes. Papa says he thinks I ought to be able to get one as we always have such a good time on Christmas. Last Christmas there was about twenty of my relatives at our plain for dinner. I ate so much turkey that it almost made me sick. We had some candies and nuts but I did not eat

we lit the candles and my uncle dressed himself for Santa Claus and whipped the children for being bad all the year. Then we opened the door and they all ran in singing and jumping. The next day was a funeral and all the older people went to the funeral and we children stayed at home and we had candies, nuts, apples and cakes. Then we dressed up in long clothes and played marionettes. Then we had supper and played a little while longer and went to bed for indeed we were tired.

Angusville, Man. **MINNIE CHITTICK.**

CHRISTMAS WOLF HUNT

Christmas Editor—In the year 1906 Miss J. E. Bears was our teacher. The children had practiced for about two months. They started the program about seven o'clock. They had recitations, songs, dialogue and they also had some darts. After tea was all over Santa Claus gave the children their presents. They had popcorn and candy to throw around in the crowd. Then came supper time. The people with partners ate supper first and the teachers had in wait till after. For supper they had chickens, cakes, pies, roast pig and many other things. The people all remained at the school and danced till four o'clock and then everybody went home. My two cousins and aunt and uncle came over and we played "tag," "Hide-and-seek," "Duck-on-the-rock," and "Hiccups-and-guess." We ate candy and nuts. They had ducks, geese and chickens and after dinner we went out hunting. I had one revolver and a 30-30 rifle and my cousins had two shot-guns. "We went out to the timber and we saw a deer. I shot and I missed him. He ran off and when we came over to where he was standing we just saw a little blood. We did not think anything for a long while but we just kept shooting off our shells for fun. Then all at once I saw a rabbit and I shot it. My cousins had shot off all their shells I put my hand in my pocket to see how many I had left and to my great surprise I had only five. It was half-past six and we were seven miles from home. We started off and then we heard a wolf howl close beside us, and then I loaded my rifle and got ready to shoot. But in a few minutes we heard a pack of wolves howling. We climbed up a tree and waited for them to come. When they came I shot five of them. I did not think I had any more shells. I fell around and found my revolver and a box of shells in the lining of my coat. I shot so many wolves as I could and then the wolves went away. We climbed down and went home and we got there at nine o'clock and then told them what had happened. We all had a

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

THE MONEY QUESTION

Editor, GUIDE:—In the Saskatchewan section of THE GUIDE for Oct. 5, David Ross has a timely suggestion. To solicit shares for a company to carry over the 10,000 hit by crop failure might have a tinge of charity; to appeal to men to back a move to get the use of money at a fairer rate and under conditions that give a chance to consider "a man's man," if done on basic principles of organizing could only result in founding an institution to become a power in the hands of those who produce the wealth to help them control the money after it is made. Those who have money to lend spare no pains to keep the rate of interest up as high as possible; those who require its use have the means in their own hands to require juster treatment but do not assert their rights. The rate of interest we pay puts the farmer under conditions that he keeps afloat because the land that carries \$1000 to-day is mortgageable for \$2,000 in the near future. The Patrons of Industry sent a delegation across the Atlantic and won out but their effort was not such as to change the inherent economic conditions and we now have the same battles to fight the Ontario farmers engaged in a generation ago. Without asking the government to borrow the money for us and loaning it to us, thus developing dependent weaklings the farmers of Saskatchewan in a short time could fix the rate of interest to suit themselves and could by insisting on an Act at Regina to more sanely deal with overdue debts give those suffering from such mishaps as a short crop a fair chance to win out.

This money question is basic. The Home Bank proposition has done a little but only a little—it is not and cannot be a solution. A farmers' loan company might help and it might become an institution having well to do shareholders looking for dividends. We need such an institution but it should be put together so that in the future it would result as intended. Farmers are no better if organized on a bloodsucker basis than any other class even though they paint a sign on an elevator. Care should be taken to study out a plan for organizing and bombard parliament to not only pass the co-operative bill but to word it to suit our purpose. Such an organization would doubtless thrive best if independent of the Grain Growers' Association but in a way to be approved thereby. I throw out a friendly challenge to Ross that we, and any others interested enough to join us, meet and draft a definite proposal in detail, work in accord with the executive and go at it and set going a "A People's Fiscal League"

J. H. HOLMES.

DOWN WITH SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of October 14 is a letter from Lewis Gabriel, in which he makes some original and peculiar statements in reference to direct legislation. Now, while I may have considerable admiration for any man who has the courage to state his convictions when he is aware that they are unpopular among the class he is addressing, still I think Mr. Gabriel's judgment played him a mean trick when it allowed him to state over his name that direct legislation is an illusion, and then he attempts to show that direct legislation is but a symptom of power of the people. And in speaking of those states where it has been made constitutional law, he says "They got direct legislation because they ruled, and again, direct legislation did not give

them the power, but they took direct legislation and other substantial reforms because they had power."

Evidently Mr. Gabriel thinks direct legislation a substantial reform or he would not have penned that last sentence, but he also says it is an illusion, so, I presume he would term it a substantial illusion. And by this method of reasoning he must also believe the Magna Charta an illusion, because it was only a proof that the nobles would no longer submit to the absolute authority of King John. Also the Declaration of Independence issued by the United States he must hold to be an illusion. It also was only a symptom of proof of the people's power. But if these were illusions they were substantial enough to destroy the illusion of Divine right of kings. And in a similar way, if we (the people), could procure that substantial illusion of direct legislation we would soon knock out the illusion



HURONVILLE BASEBALL TEAM

of unrepresentative government, party and boss rule. Just as soon as the people can assert enough authority to procure direct legislation and recall, I would bet my last dollar that the party bosses of today would quickly experience a change of heart. They would have their ears to the ground, as it were, listening for the first whisper from the people. Then the boss would be transformed into a willing servant because the lash of direct legislation and recall would ever hang above his head. It would be an insurance policy against graft, fraud and all kinds of class privilege, and to say that it is an illusion because the people would not require its constant use would be tantamount to saying that all the insurance, fire, life, hail, etc., was of no use unless we sustained a loss. Now will Mr. Gabriel assist by asserting his power so that we may gain this substantial illusion, direct legislation, the people's Magna Charta.

When my bull is in the stable he is tied by a rope fastened around his horns, but when I lead him to water I snap a lead strap to his nose ring so that he is under my control and he could not gore me. Direct legislation is the nose ring which will enable us to lead the government and prevent them from going us with high tariff, steel bounties, railway subsidies and all kinds of special privileges for the contributors to party funds. We have been gored long enough. Let us ring the government bull and then deborn him, and while we are at the job

let us put a brand on his rump showing that he belongs to the people. "E. R." is the branding iron I have, and it signifies equal rights for all; and I have it red hot, ready for the branding, and wouldn't I like to hear the skin sizzle? Come on boys and help!

J. E. PAYNTER,

Tantallon, Sask.

THOSE UNTILLED SECTIONS

Editor, GUIDE:—There is a great evil in Saskatchewan. Almost every alternate section all through the land is held against settlement by non-residents, usually land companies or railways. Much might be said to show the injustice of this thing. But there is one phase of it that lies at present very sore at my heart, and I want to speak of that. I also want to suggest a plan by means of which the special danger I refer to may be eliminated. The menace these unbroken sections constitute to the actual settler in the matter of the fearful prairie fires no one can fully appreciate who has not lived here, but even the humblest and the most distant mind cannot but understand it. To the north of my homestead lies a section so held against settlement. It is one stretch of rank prairie grass and bluff. Last spring a fire swept past the corner of my land, and careered with magnificent velocity diagonally across this unbroken section, driven by one of Saskatchewan's glorious winds. We were remarkably well fire-guarded, but were out watching with wet bags of hay on forks, ready to fight the back fire. But it was not many minutes until a sudden change of wind from south-west to a straight north-west swept the full blast of the fire upon us through the rank dried grass of our beautiful mountain. No flesh can stand the front advance of such a flame, and we retreated promptly behind the fire-guards, glad they were so wide but wishing they were wider.

land borders on that section were each allowed to pasture ten head of cattle there all summer, the grass would be so eaten down that in the fall when the danger is, it would be too short for the fire to run much over it. And of course in the spring, the other danger time, it would be in the same condition. The land companies would not like it, but it surely lies within the reach of the law to take measures for the safety both of life and property. Another thought has developed out of that one. Why should not the land companies of the West, when they do sell a section, be required to pay as a tax at least one-fifth of their "unearned increment," as the British landowners are now required to do? If that one-fifth of the "unearned increment" of our Western land companies, railways and all, were handed over for the making of roads for the actual settlers, no man would be wronged and much hardship would be relieved. All over the country there must be many and many a touching story concerning the work of the fires sweeping over these unbroken sections. May I ask that as many as possible of these may be written and published? I would also be grateful if as many as possible of these should be sent to my address, as I may be able to make use of them.

(MRS.) ANNA ROSS,

Strassburg, Sask., November 6, 1910.

GET THE GOVERNMENT REINS

Editor, GUIDE:—Would you allow me a little space in your valuable paper to offer some praise, criticism and advice? There is no doubt that you are educating the farmers. They are being robbed, but you say the remedy can be accomplished by co-operation. If so, how is it in countries where co-operative association is very strong, as England, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark, the exploitation of the masses goes merrily on? If you look into the reason you will find they have the combined forces of centralized capital against them, also you would leave the reins of power with the capitalist, hence they control the means of production and distribution. If co-operation will stop the robbery of the workers why is it members of the above-mentioned countries, all but England, largely belong to the Socialist party? They have been educated to see the futility of their movement of co-operation to keep them from being robbed, while they leave the reins of power in the capitalists' hands. You seem to be at a loss where the robbery takes place.

If you would study the forces of economic determination you would readily see that it is only at the point of production. Many of the Grain Growers think if the tariff was abolished the very large portion of the robbery of the masses would cease. How is it in free trade England? The exploitation of the masses goes merrily on. Why? The reins of government to means of production is in capitalists' hands. It is to their interest to keep them. It is to our interest to gain the reins of government and the tools of production. Note the class interest. Which do you belong to? One is master; the other is slave.

Now for Langley and Kirkham. Mr. Langley belonged to the old school of economics, advocating petty reforms, but he is true to his class interest capitalism. Mr. Kirkham, I have no fault to find with except that he thinks we need a new party. We have parties enough, but he has been supporting the wrong one. He seems to be open-minded and anxious and willing to learn. Keep seeking for the truth, Mr. Kirkham, and you will come through all right. Mr. Coward says Socialism is very ideal, but won't work. We only hear those remarks from those who are ignorant of Socialism, or their interest lies with the capitalist class. The Grain Growers are just where the Grangers were forty years ago. I can remember my father thirty-five years ago attending Grange meetings and going to their store. They realized then something was wrong and started stores, and so forth, but the robbery still went on. They tried to stop the exploitation at the point of consumption instead of the point of production.

Then came the Patrons of Industry. They thought they understood the economic and political expression of their class. But their economics were faulty. They dealt with the effects rather than the cause and died by fighting with the capitalist. Then came the Populists and they lost their identity as the P. I.'s did. Then came the Sons of Equity of the old

school of economics. They died with the dry rot. Then came the Grain Growers' Association, and they think they express the economic expression of the farmers. Yes, keep out of politics. Let the capitalist shackle you more securely. Beg on your knees of the powers in office. Spend money to send the delegates to Ottawa. You deal with the effects instead of the cause of your exploitation as your predecessors did while you leave the reins of government in the hands of the exploiting class. Then die because you do not understand how to deal with your class interest as a class.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you and the Grain Growers afford to ignore the philosophy of Socialism? You can neither fight for nor combat it intelligently if you do not understand it. Socialism is the only producing class expressing their interest scientifically as the hand writing on the wall, steadily educating the masses. Support your own class interest. Choose well, criticize, analyze, agitate, educate and organize. THOS. FOWLSTON. Eyebrow, Sask.

Note.—Out of the multitude of remedies suggested the organized farmers should be able to work a cure.—Ed.

MR. TUCKER REPLIES

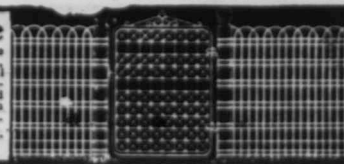
Editor GUIDE.—In reference to Mr. Partridge's comment on my crude suggestions re the "Bank Act," Mr. Partridge intimates that if farmers could deposit landed security with banks they would immediately borrow to the full limit of their capacity, and invest the money in "more land to grow more corn to feed more hogs, etc." I would reply that no farmer who wants to buy adjoining lands or engage in any wild-cat specu-

lation ever has the slightest difficulty in borrowing to the fullest limit of his capacity from the loan companies and other hawks who prey on the farmer's ignorance of business economics. It is only when a farmer wants capital to engage in some safe, sane, conservative business enterprise that he finds the financial resources of the country fast locked away out of his reach. Further, it is to the interest of the loan company to ruin the farmer; it is to the interest of the banker to make the farmer prosperous. No one proposes to compel the banks to lend money; it will be at the banker's discretion whether he uses his enlarged powers in any given case or not, and the banker would certainly find some excuse for refusing a loan if required for some purpose, likely to impair the value of the customer, who is a valuable asset. Surely Mr. Partridge must be aware that the agents of the loan companies make it their special business to discourage farmers from investing in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Partridge hints that the resources of the banks might not be sufficient if landed security could be taken. Surely bankers will smile at this. Millions of Canadian money are lent to Wall Street speculators because the "Bank Act" prohibits the lending of it to farmers. Vast sums of European money are lent to South American Republics. The presidents and dictators simply put it in their own pockets, repudiate the bonds, and issue a fresh lot which in turn are meekly taken by the patient European investors. This money might be diverted to the Canadian prairies with advantage to all concerned, except the presidents and dictators!

I do not thoroughly understand Mr.

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Delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

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insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

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is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

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Warmer than back plastering at half the expense. Indestructible by decay—not inflammable. Repels moths, insects and vermin. Sample sent to your address.

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invested in carefully selected Real Estate or first mortgage loans at current rate of interest. If you have funds on hand or mortgages or other securities maturing at an early date mail particulars of the amount you will have to invest, stating when your funds will be available and the nature of the investment you prefer, whether Real Estate or first mortgage. I shall mail you by return full particulars of the most suitable investment for your funds.

Many advantages by filing your application at once.

Titles thoroughly inspected and all instruments carefully examined before money is paid out.

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Partridge's suggested plans for inter-relationships between the co-operative companies, the banks, and the farmers, and in any case I do not know enough about co-operation to argue with its greatest living exponent. My point of view is that of the old settler who desires a second spell of pioneering exploits on the frontier, and who sees the choicest lands in the world being ravished from him by foreigners, simply because they can freely use their banks and we can't. One of these gentlemen has boasted all over the world that it took him only thirty days to clean up his affairs after he went back from his trip to spy out the land in Saskatchewan. A storage receipt for grain in a Saskatchewan elevator is a perfectly legal security for a bank loan, but here's the point: Farm storage for grain costs rather less than 1½ cents per bushel, per year or any fraction of a year; government elevator storage costs ¼ cent per ten days. Farm storage from October 15 to May 15 costs, therefore, say 1½ cents per bushel, unless it is on a farm so far distant that the grain cannot be drawn direct from thresher to elevator, in which case farm storage costs absolutely nothing. Government elevator storage for the same period, less 15 days for storage, is five cents. Therefore the discrimination in the Bank Act against the farmer costs him either 3½ cents or 5 cents per bushel if he wants to hold his oats over till spring and get no advance on them from a bank. It is true that the government elevator assumes the shrinkage loss and also the fire risk and other minute fractional considerations, but one cent for the seven months will generally cover all these.

Mr. Partridge's exception to the cumbersome and uneconomical nature of mortgage security from the farmers' point of view, is certainly well taken. It was also pointed out to me by a financier that mortgages would be quite unsuitable securities for banks to handle. A plan to overcome these difficulties is now being partly licked into shape and will be presentable in a few days.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER,
 Shoal Lake, Man.

PRESENT PARTIES WRONG
 Editor, GUIDE:—I take a good many papers but I look on THE GUIDE as the

best paper that comes to the house, for in these times it is very necessary for the farmer to know how, where and when to sow his grain and how and when to do all other things wisely in regard to farming, or whatever a man's occupation may be. But it is more necessary that a man should equip himself through available knowledge that he should not be hoodwinked by party heeled at election times. Over twenty-five years ago I discovered the craftiness of both parties in politics, and thereby was forced to become an independent voter. I have seen all this time that the men that we chose as a country to look after our business and at our expense, have seemingly agreed among themselves to keep the common people in the dark, by keeping up a party spirit among the shareholders of this great concern called Canada, and thereby become our bosses. Vote themselves a raise of salary whenever they like. Superannuate those whom they choose at a thousand a year, load us down with a lot of drones. Sell the farmers and others to the manufacturers and other moneyed corporations. The consideration being, help us at election to hold our position, by hook or crook and they have done just what other unfaithful servants have done. Turn things upside down. Put light for darkness and darkness for light and the hired men, (from the premier, president, manager to the lowest book-keeper), have become the owners of the vineyard and the owners have become the servants or slaves. But I hope that through the light of THE GUIDE the farmers of Canada may see things in the true light and may rise up and walk out of the valley of oppression and free themselves from the shackles of craft and graft, that the Scripture may be fulfilled in our day. "Go to now you rich men. Weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon you. For ye have kept back by fraud." What does that mean? Why surely it is plainly just what we have been having and now have. Special privileges to a few and equal rights to none.

WM. SADLER,
 Beckenham, Sask.

RE FARMERS' PARTY
 Editor, GUIDE:—Without continuing the argument for or against the necessity

for a farmers' political party, I would suggest that some of those who have argued so ably in favor of such a move should issue a call for a meeting somewhat in connection with the different conventions this winter. Mr. Langley's contention that the G. G. A. could not wisely go into the matter directly has some weight but a separate meeting called by those favorable would test the independent sentiment. The only strong argument against breaking with the old parties is the failure of such movements in America in the past, but we have THE GUIDE now. Failure of independent farmer's movements in the past were owing largely to the lack of an organ to correct mis-statements of the enemy. Perhaps THE GUIDE would take the initiative in calling some such meetings as suggested. It is now the organ of several farmers' associations, and I think could consistently act for any such popular movement. While writing I should also like to suggest to the committee preparing the representatives to Ottawa, that they include a memorial asking for the removal of the bonus clauses in the land mortgages in cases where farmers wish to pay them before

they are due. Extortion has been carried on wholesale in this through the money stringency fake excuse of recent years. Delegates should be fearless in refusing to accept any put off by royal commissions. Such commissions always report as their masters dictate.

J. BOUSFIELD.


McGregor, Man.

GROWTH OF BRITISH TRADE

The statement of the board of trade on Nov. 7 shows an increase of \$27,029,500 in imports and \$18,802,000 in exports. The principal gain in imports is in raw material. There is an increase in exports of manufactured goods.

It is now asserted by the New York Evening Post that in October, 1904, when the presidential campaign was in a critical stage, President Roosevelt sent for Henry C. Frick of the steel trust, and H. McK. Twombly of the Vanderbilt railroad system, and asked them for campaign funds, which they thereupon raised to the extent of \$50,000 each. Later came Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to Harriman. Will the secret history of that campaign ever be told!

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Winchester Repeating Shotguns are not only safe to shoot, but sure to shoot. They are easy to load or unload, easy to take down or put together, and strong and reliable in every way. That's why the U. S. Ordnance Board endorsed them as being safe, sure, strong and simple. Over 450,000 satisfied sportsmen are using them.

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A Merry Christmas

.. and a ..

Happy New Year to Our Many Patrons and Friends



WE are taking this opportunity to thank our many thousand patrons and friends throughout the Western Provinces for the loyal support and patronage which they have given us during the past season, and to wish each and all of them A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In spite of poorer crops in many localities, our receipts of grain this year have been much greater than last year. From the opening of the shipping season to the close of navigation the Company handled from 150 to over 230 cars of grain per day, or about one quarter of the grain passing through Winnipeg. Considering the opposition and difficulties in the way, the farmers are to be congratulated on the success which their Company has made and the standing which it has attained. After a little

over four years, it is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. Few even of our shareholders realize the business which their Company is doing. Over \$255,000 has been sent out from our office to Western farmers in payment of grain in a single day. The great influence of the Company in improving conditions in the grain trade and raising prices in the interests of the farmer, is admitted by everyone. What the Company has done is but a promise of what it will do if the necessary support is given. With the proposed extension of our business into the milling and lumber business and the other lines of buying and selling, we hope to secure still higher prices for the products of the farm and to effect a considerable saving in what has to be purchased. :: :: ::



Our Western farmers are realizing as never before that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is their Company and they are bound to make it go. The number of farmers joining the Company is increasing every day. When all are united in this great Co-operative Company we shall be able to accomplish much that the lack of numbers and capital prevents us from accomplishing to-day. We would ask all our friends to keep this ideal before them during the coming year, and, if each will do his part we shall have far extended the field of co-operation before another Christmas comes around.

Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Winnipeg : : : : : Manitoba

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Grain Growers have got a measure of relief from the Elevator extortions, the "MIDGET" will free them from the Flour Combine

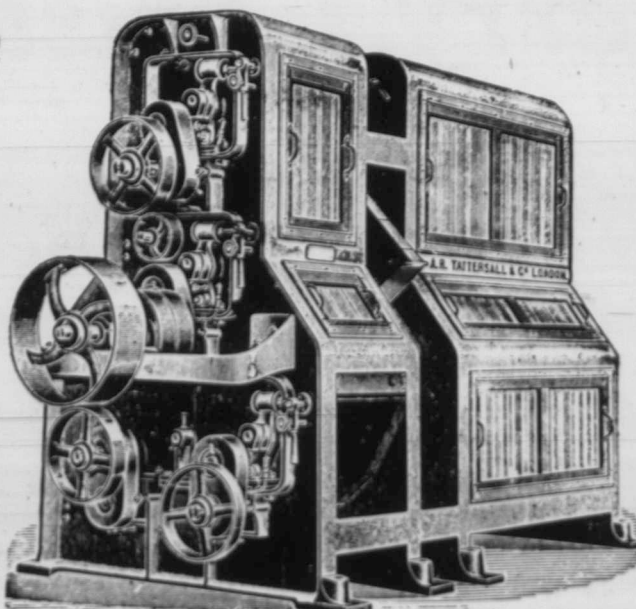
THE "MIDGET" PATENT ROLLER FLOUR MILL

What It Is

A Complete Roller Flour Mill in one frame driven by one belt.

Floor space occupied, 10 ft. by 4 ft. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Requires 3-horse power to drive.

Contains four pairs of Rollers and four Centrifugal Flour Dressers.



What It Does

Makes 196 to 220 pounds of flour per hour.

Produces results equal to the largest mills.

Does NOT require an experienced miller to operate.

Leaves Bran and Shorts with farmers for feed.

"A gentleman in Canada who knows the "MIDGET" and its success wherever introduced, writes me as follows: 'I know the machines are doing well in England and they ought to do better in this country, as the wheat and weather are more favorable for milling operations. . . . I should say the machine will have a great future in this country.' BEWARE of imitations, friends! C. LUNN.

This Mill with WHEAT-CLEANER, Gasoline Engine and Building, costs less than a Modern Threshing Outfit, and will run 12 months in the year and 24 hours per day

For Booklet, with full particulars and plans for installation, &c., write to

ONE OF THESE MILLS WILL SHORTLY BE OPERATING AT JASMIN, SASK.

CHAS. LUNN, JASMIN P.O., Sask.

Why the Farmer Needs An Automobile

WHAT benefit is gained by a farmer from the use of an automobile? is a question that has been asked hundreds of times, but it is doubtful whether any really satisfactory reason is given by the majority of automobile salesmen to whom the query has been put. It is not surprising that so many men have failed to be able to satisfy the farmer that what they are trying to sell him is going to prove more than a means of recreation for himself and family during his spare moments, and until this impression is removed it will prove difficult to sell cars except in the case of the more wealthy members of the farming fraternity who do not have to consider whether it is going to be a profitable speculation as far as the general business of the farm is concerned.

It may, however, now be taken for granted that a careful study of the farmer's business and his needs for a quicker means of transportation than that offered by a horse and rig will furnish many convincing reasons as to the benefits to be derived from the use of a motor car. On every side they now have examples of the utility of the automobile by which to guide them in their selection of the car best suited to their needs, and when the uses to which the car can be put are placed before them in a proper manner, they are quick to take advantage of its opportunities in their service. First and foremost in the question comes the great saving of time, and in the case of every farmer, "Time is money." No class of producer has a greater need of a quick means of transportation for himself and his produce than the farmer, and the fact that he can make the trip from his farm to town and back again in one-third of the time occupied when a horse-drawn vehicle is used, proves a clear and convincing argument to start him

along the line of modern means of transportation.

Motor Car Possibilities

Commencing with the early morning hours, in the case of a farm where children have to go three or four miles to school, the car offers a rapid means of conveyance, leaving them longer time in which to help their parents in the small chores of the farm before starting away for school. Going on to the rest of the day, the farmer must be shown that in the automobile he possesses a portable power plant of 20 to 30 horse power that can be used to saw wood, chop feed, shell corn, pump water, drive a dynamo for the charging of storage batteries, which will provide him with an electric lighting system for his house and barns, or for the hundred and one other little jobs around the farm where power is needed.

The automobile does not replace the horse, it merely supplements it, leaving the horse free for work on the land whilst the car makes the run into town with the milk and brings back any little necessity with the shortest possible loss of time. Then in the case of a breakdown in any part of the farm machinery, the car stands ready as an insurance against the standing idle of a large gang of men in case the breakdown should occur when harvesting or threshing operations are in full swing.

Aids to Good Roads

Turning to another side of the question, and one that is of vital importance to the farmer, the general use of the automobile in any district means the gradual improvement of the roads. The cost of horse haulage in country districts amounts to practically 25 cents per mile per ton load for transporting the produce of the farm to the nearest shipping point. By the improvement of the roads until they are in first-class condition it has been found that this cost can be reduced to about 10 cents per ton mile under the most favorable

state of affairs. With good roads on which to travel, the motor once again scores a big victory, as a light motor truck can be operated with exactly the same load at a cost not exceeding three cents per ton mile. To the whole body of farmers the saving by this means, taking the estimated annual tonnage hauled over the roads as 200,000,000 tons, which is a conservative figure, the saving to the farmers of the country reaches the tremendous sum of no less than four hundred millions annually. The direct effect of mechanical haulage is, however, inadequately represented by this sum. Whilst the horses are being used to take the produce to market the work of the farm suffers. Again there is a limit to the horse's endurance, as it is only capable of a certain number of hours work in the twenty-four, whereas in the case of the automobile or light farm wagon, which can be used as a pleasure vehicle at the end of the day's work, the limit of endurance simply depends on its receiving proper care and attention. This naturally brings us to the point where the care exerts its influence on the social side of rural life. Human beings are naturally of a social turn of mind and demand a change of scene and companionship to keep them in harmony with their surroundings. Columns of matter have been written on the subject of "How to keep the boy on the farm," and right here is the best answer that can be made to the question. Give the boy something that will interest him in his daily work and provide him with a means of wholesome and pleasant recreation when the day's work is done, and the much vexed question is immediately settled. Not only does it provide for the boy, but it provides for the remainder of the family as well, as they can all join in social outings of a far more extended nature than was possible with the horses, tired after the long day's work in the field, and therefore of no use as a means of conveying them on little pleasure trips.

Automobile Is No Toy

There is a mistaken impression in many quarters that the automobile is the toy of the wealthy. This is, how-

ever, by no means the case, as for the past two years manufacturers have been devoting their attention to the production of a good reliable car at a moderate price that will do everything that is asked of it, granted that it gets care and attention, just as well as the more costly types, and at a figure far lower than can ever be secured by the use of horses. Many of these cars are made with the rear seat detachable, so that they can be converted in a few moments time into a handy light delivery rig capable of carrying from half to three-quarters of a ton dead weight. Special trucks of a distinctly classy style are also made for two-ton loads, which are convertible into demountable far handsomer design than the horse-drawn rig, and capable of carrying large parties on a pleasure run. It has been demonstrated over and over again that cars of this type can make a journey over all sorts and conditions of western trails at a cost for gasoline and oil amounting to less than eight dollars for 500 miles with four passengers in the car, or three-eighths of a cent per mile per passenger. When it is remembered that the transportation rate on the railroads is three cents per mile per head, or a total of twelve cents a mile against the car's total of one and a half cents, it will easily be seen that the car offers a much cheaper and pleasanter method of travelling, with a large reserve fund to cover depreciation and repairs.

Farmers Qualified Operators

No man is better qualified to operate a car than the farmer, as his long and intimate connection with all classes of mechanical instruments shows him the necessity of attention to a loose bolt or nut, which in the case of the average town or city owner of a car is allowed to go without attention until the car is brought to a standstill by its loss. Operation has been reduced to such a point of simplicity that it is possible for any member of the family to learn the art of driving the car in a very short time, in cases of emergency, to make a quick run with the car without the head of the family having to leave the scene of operations at what may be an inconvenient time.

CHALMERS MOTOR CARS

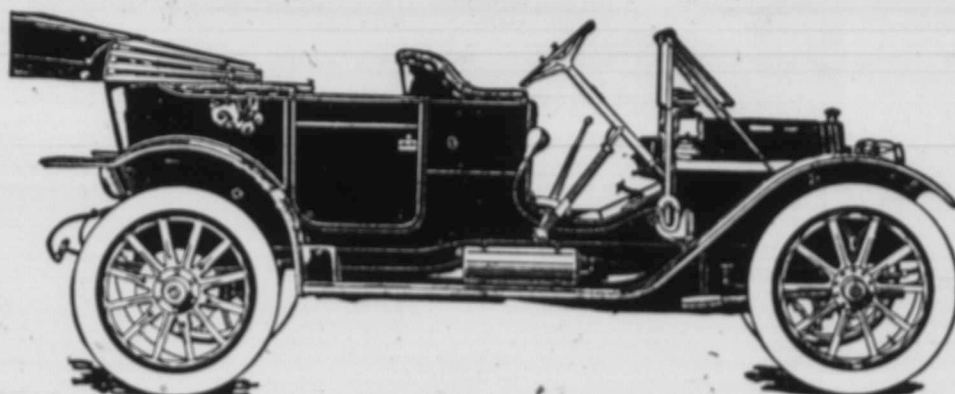
A Chalmers Car Possesses Greater Considerations Than Its Very Easy Price

THE price may or may not be a consideration to you if you have decided upon the purchase of an automobile for next season. A Chalmers Car, however, is consideration sufficient for any man who has settled the automobile question in his own mind, and who is ready to buy the car.

First of all, you can spend a great deal more money than a Chalmers Car will cost you and then not get a better car. You can spend a great deal more money and not get as good a car as a Chalmers. Yes, you can spend a great deal more money than Chalmers' price and fail to secure such sterling, year-in-and-year-out service as these smoothly running, two-year-old models have given our garage—and are still giving it. Paint and varnish can be made to gloss over a multitude of shortcomings in a car—but it takes merit, real automobile merit, to survive the crucial two-year test that we have given Chalmers Cars—more trying, even, than a Glidden Tour. On that account



We have the confidence to sell Chalmers Cars, subject to satisfaction, or money refunded.

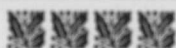


THE CHALMERS "30" TOURING CAR, \$2,300

Carries five passengers, complete with top, wind-shields, Bosch magneto gas lamps, gas tank, tire iron

You will find all Chalmers Cars have mechanical construction that's nothing short of perfection. Every one of the several models has beauty of line, tasteful finish, plenty of room and comfort and rides as smoothly as a Pullman coach. They answer on the instant to the chauffeur's will, and best of all, there is no car that takes to the prairie roads as well.

The New 1911 Models are in the Garage and we'll count it no trouble to demonstrate them to you.



THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



A Visit to California

Continued from Page 10

the visitors over the grounds and point out to them the many interesting things which he had growing there. One of the most interesting plant varieties was the spineless cactus. This plant is a product of Mr. Burbank's work and promises to be a plant of great value to the arid districts of the West. The fruit of these cacti when ripe is very palatable. Mr. Burbank was very enthusiastic about the possibilities of these cacti, and states that the propagating stock had been purchased at big prices by various state governments. Among the many other interesting plants seen at these grounds are his improved armayelis, English walnuts, Shasta daisy and woodenbury. His improved fruits are being grown on another farm at Sebastopol, some distance from Santa Rosa. From San Francisco the trip was southward to Los Angeles, and thence to Redlands and Riverside, the orange growing centre of Southern California. Southern California, with its beautiful palm trees, its orange groves and its old Spanish missions, is a most interesting place for the visitor from the north. Vegetation has a decidedly tropical appearance, and the visitor is told that the temperature does not vary more than from five to ten degrees throughout the entire year.

Early Spanish Home

At Riverside, some sixty miles from Los Angeles, is to be found an interesting old hotel called the Mission Inn. Many quaint and interesting relics of the time of the early Spanish occupation are to be found here. Immediately in front of the hotel can be seen the first navel orange tree introduced into Southern California by the United States government from South America. A large percentage of the oranges grown in California at present are the navel oranges, and the first propagating stock was obtained from this tree.

The orange growing industry in California began at the time of the Spanish occupation. The first oranges were brought in by the Spanish monks, who planted the seeds in the monastery gardens. From this beginning the highly extensive business of orange growing of the present day has been developed.

Most of the holdings in the orange section are small, averaging about ten or fifteen acres. A holding of this size is supposed to be large enough to support an ordinary sized family. The water privileges for irrigation purposes are included with the holding, although the expenses of upkeep are paid for separately, being a yearly tax made against the property.

In irrigating the lands the water is turned into the grooves periodically, about once a month. After the watering the land is given a thorough cultivation to a depth of from six to eight inches. This is to break up any crust that may form on the surface of the land and thereby prevent the rapid evaporation of the water which has been added. Naturally in such dry climates the loss of moisture from land by evaporation is very great and the practice of deep cultivation is followed for the purpose of retarding it.

Methods of Handling the Orange Crops

A study of the methods of handling and marketing the orange crop is a study in co-operation. The orange growers have developed the co-operative idea to a degree that is probably not equalled in any other phase of agricultural effort. The growers themselves, through their co-operative associations and their co-operative selling agencies, have complete control of the crop from the time it leaves the orchard until the time it is sold on the markets of the large Eastern cities.

The history of the development of the co-operative idea in the Southwest is a long and interesting one. The growers were largely forced into co-operation by the big Eastern wholesalers, who continued to pay such ridiculously low prices for their goods that growers had either to get together and protect themselves or get out of the business altogether.

It would take a long time to explain in detail the workings of the system, but practically every grower, no matter what size his plantation, is a member of some co-operative association. His goods are sold by his own association through a selling agency located in his own town. This selling agency represents all the co-operative associations in that district. These selling agencies again are controlled

by a central selling agency, located at Los Angeles, which is responsible for the proper distribution of the entire output to the various purchasing markets. This idea worked out by the orange growers has been carried with success into other fields of work, and the co-operative idea is now firmly established throughout the Pacific Southwest.

Return Trip

The return trip was by way of the States of Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas. These states are largely irrigation states, although dry farming is being practised to some extent in parts where the rainfall is about sufficient for crop production. A large portion of some of these states can never be utilized for crop production, owing to the exceedingly small rainfall and the difficulty experienced in getting an adequate supply of moisture by irrigating methods. In passing through these states toward the East visits were paid to the agricultural colleges at Logan, Utah, Manhattan, Kansas and Ames, Iowa. These are all thriving agricultural institutions, doing excellent work for their respective states. A visit to these institutions gives one an idea of the demands that are being made for advanced agricultural teaching throughout the entire central West.

In summing up it might be said that much might be learned in a trip of that

left word that she was sorry, but thought she ought not to wait any longer and leave Annie alone."

"I think she might have waited," said Oliver. His face scowled slightly. He looked like his brother but he had a nervous temperament and was not always so good-natured. "What did she think of the stocking's disappearance?" he asked.

Grace colored. "I didn't tell her," said Grace faintly.

"Why not?"

"To tell the truth I did not know it myself until after she was gone," said Grace.

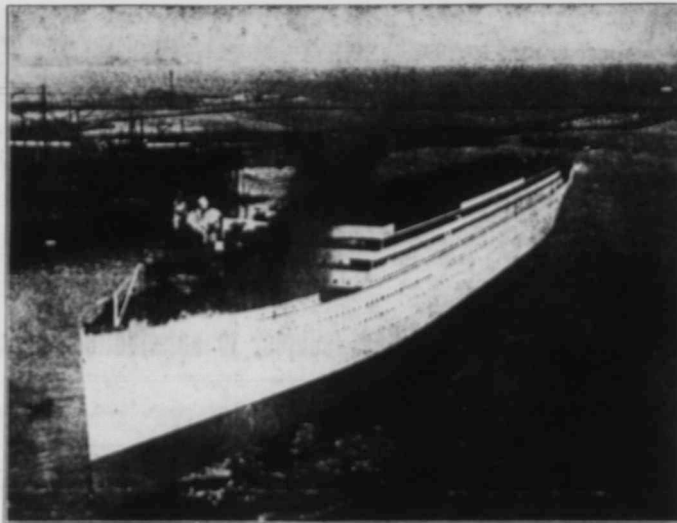
"I suppose she noticed it hanging there," said Oliver, with a puzzled air.

"Yes, we both talked about it," said Grace, still constrainedly; but Oliver did not notice the constraint.

"Well, what is to be done?" he asked. "It will break the child's heart if she does not have her Christmas stock."

"Joe has run back to Simmons' to buy some things," said Grace. "Of course it must be filled."

Oliver took out his wallet and handed Grace a ten-dollar note. "Sorry I haven't got a gold piece," said he, "but that will have to do. Tuck it in the toe, Grace."



THE WORLD'S GREATEST STEAMSHIP

The 45,000-ton Olympic as it looked on the occasion of its recent launching at Belfast. This ship is the largest and strongest ever built. Its length over all is 882 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 92 ft. 6 in.; distance from top of funnel to keel, 175 ft.; number of steel decks, 11; number of watertight bulkheads, 15. It has a displacement of 65,000 tons, and will have accommodation for about 2,500 passengers and a crew of 800. There are over 2,000 sidelights and windows in the ship and 2,500,000 rivets. Its cost, when complete, will be about \$10,000,000. A person by walking round the deck three times can cover a mile.

kind, as well as a great deal of inspiration gained, but probably best of all is a realization that the agricultural advantages offered in our own Canadian West compare most favorably with those offered in any other part visited.

Her Christmas

Continued from Page 2

at Grace, and she answered the last first.

"It has disappeared," she said, in an embarrassed fashion.

At first Oliver laughed. "Disappeared," he echoed. "What, did Santa Claus take a notion to give it to another kid? What do you mean?"

"What I say," repeated Grace. "It has disappeared."

"Disappeared. I never heard of such a thing. What do you mean?"

"What I say. I left it hanging there and went upstairs for something, and when I returned that stocking had disappeared."

"Who was in the house? Had anybody come into the room? Was the front door unlocked?" Oliver maybe had a curious manner of putting questions in bunches.

"Grace answered the last question and ignored the others.

"No," she said.

Oliver whistled. "It beats anything I ever heard," said he. "Where's Flora? I thought she was coming over?"

"She did come and went home. She

"When I think of that lovely locket and chain you bought for little Grace, I could cry," said Grace. "Thank you, Oliver, it is too much for you to do."

Oliver still scowled. "Oh, that's nothing," said he. "I don't mind that, but it is the queerest thing I ever heard. Did you say the front door was unlocked?"

Grace did not reply at once.

"Was it?" persisted Oliver.

"I think it was unlocked," Grace replied, faintly.

Then Oliver jumped up.

"Good Lord, Grace," he cried.

"Don't you see what it means, then? There was a sneak thief in the house—he must have got in while we were at supper. I know the front door wasn't locked then for I was the first to go out, and I remember it was unlocked. Why, Grace, he must be in the house now, unless he had a chance to steal out while Joe was here."

Grace began to look pale. "He couldn't possibly," she gasped. "Oh, Oliver, do you think—?"

"Why, there must be. Here, give me that lamp. You stay here."

But Grace had spirit. "No, you are not going a step without me," she declared. "But do be as still as you can. I don't want little Grace frightened—she is so nervous. If there should be a man, don't you think you can make him be quiet, Oliver?"

"I rather think I can," Oliver said, grimly. He strode out into the hall with the lamp, Grace at his heels. Then

he got a stout walking stick from the stand and he and Grace searched the whole house. They even went down cellar and up in the attic, but there was no sneak thief. They peeped into little Grace's rosy nest, and she still lay seemingly fast asleep, with the brown tangle of silky hair over her rosy cheeks. "Bless her heart," whispered Oliver, who adored his niece.

When they went back to the library they looked at each other. Grace's eyes fell before her brother-in-law's. "What do you make of it?" asked Oliver crossly. Grace shook her head. Then they heard Joe at the front door, and Grace ran to admit him. Joe's arms were full of parcels.

"I got there just as they were closing," he panted. "I was just in time. Guess I've got enough to fill the stocking."

"What do you make of it, anyway, Joe?" Oliver asked, still crossly.

"Hush, for goodness' sake," whispered Grace, taking some of the parcels from her husband's hands. "You will wake up little Grace."

And they hushed. But there was really no need whatever for caution, for little Grace was quite wide awake, and had been all the time. She was awake, and very conscience-stricken. Little Grace maybe might have been cited at that time as a good example of the unwisdom of telling children about Santa Claus, since she had been thereby led into deceit and the worst naughtiness of which she had ever been guilty. Little Grace had always been called a very good little girl, quite a pattern for other children. She was naturally obedient and loving and truthful, but now she had fallen from grace and bumped her spiritual forehead and sadly skinned her spiritual knees. And it had all come to pass through her entire belief in Santa Claus. That afternoon she had been permitted to go over and visit Minnie Anderson, who lived next door, and who, coming from German stock, was quite filled with Christmas lore. The two children had been left alone together while Minnie's mother dressed her Christmas doll, and they talked.

And Minnie had filled little Grace's head with dire misgivings. "If," Minnie had said, "you have not been a real good girl all the year, you will have a bundle of sticks instead of presents in your stocking." And little Grace had tried very hard to remember whether she had or had not been very good all the year. Once, she admitted, when pressed by Minnie's questioning, she had been guilty of helping herself to a spoonful of jelly without her mother's knowledge, and once she had cried when her mother would not let her go to the store with her. Minnie was of the opinion that these two misdemeanors might have caused little Grace to lose her chance of Christmas presents. She, Minnie, could not remember anything as bad of which she had been guilty. It, therefore, ended in little Grace returning home in a very doleful state of mind, and hanging her stockings with a hopeless feeling that she had muen better not. She had not fallen asleep, but had lain awake, thinking, and out of her thoughts arose finally a tiny flame of resentment and rebellion. She did not think that she had been so naughty because she had taken just one spoonful of jelly, and she had wanted very much to go to the store that time when she had cried. It began to seem to little Grace that the loss of Christmas presents and the substitution of a bundle of sticks was entirely too severe a penalty for such little sins. She accordingly began to consider how she could circumvent her hard fate. She had heard her mother come upstairs. She had not known that her Aunt Flora, as she had been taught to call her, was in the library. She had stolen downstairs and had started at the sight of Flora, but when she had seen that she did not notice her she had slipped across the room and had stolen her own Christmas stocking and fled up the back stairs and gotten back into bed. She was hugging her stocking close when her mother peeped in at her the first time. The second time, she had it hidden away at the bottom of her doll's trunk which stood at the foot of her bed.

Continued on Page 42



P.S.—Good Old Santa Claus—he remembered everybody. Dolls for Mary, an Airship for Jack, a Noah's Ark and a Teddy Bear for Baby, New Dresses for Mother, and a Big Box of **BUCK-EYES** for Father

The Rural Schools of Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 7

and progresses by the continual migration from city to country and from country to city life. Our children, therefore, should be given every facility to obtain a good education. There are prizes in life, in this country, to be gained and our children surely have the first right to them—the birthright.

Field Days

Teachers of the rural schools should meet together in a body more frequently. I do not know any class of workers that have so little opportunity for mutual interchange of ideas while warm at the work as teachers. They work from week to week and month to month without the opportunity of meeting any but chance acquaintances in their own profession. The novel conditions in the rural districts of Saskatchewan present difficulties of management that teachers could often solve with each other's help. Trustees should allow visiting days. The loss of time would be made up many times by economy of management. The teachers of neighboring schools should hold "field days" for the promotion of athletics and for the encouragement of clean sport, for the purpose also of bringing pupils, parents and neighbors together. A "field day" in my own inspectorate is recalled where parents and pupils of ten or twelve different nationalities gathered on the same ground for a day of field sports and an "elocution contest. A curious feature of the gathering, and to me a most interesting one, was the sight of so many people of alien nationality adapting their ways to those of their adopted country. On a similar occasion the previous year national costumes could be seen everywhere, half the people being attired in dress appropriate to their native land. This year the sight was different. The same people were there but the characteristic costumes had gone. One day of friendly rivalry on a common ground had done its work. It dispense oddity in dress the less conspicuous but changes were also pr

reflection was inevitable that steadily and surely a Canadian nation is being evolved out of tribes more heterogeneous than ever before commingled into one people. I think therefore, that teachers, pupils and parents should develop the broader social possibilities of school life.

Organization of Trustees

Trustees might also form themselves into small local associations for the discussion of matters concerning the more general features of education and the management and operation of schools. A meeting once a year with a good program would have much good influence on the working details of the school system as it comes under the purview of boards of trustees. In this connection it should be remarked that only men of known interest in education should be selected as trustees. And those men on the land who have such interest should be willing to give their time and attention to the educational needs of the community. This is the sort of patriotism that will have far-reaching effects. Ours is a democratic country and only the best should manage public affairs. Democracy has won out by personal sacrifice and can only be maintained by the same. Thus it is a common-places that of the concerns of democratic communities education is the most important. The first act of the new Republic of Portugal was the establishment of a complete system of public education. Ignorance is a menace; enlightenment with justice and charity, a safeguard to popular government. The man on the land could not begin his patriotic service to the country better than by overseeing the schools. Another need appears, then, the electing of the best men available as trustees, and the meeting of trustees in conventions to discuss educational matters.

Permanent Teachers

Teachers are continually moving. This within limits is not by any means a bad thing for the children of the country districts, as they come into contact thereby with diversities of disposition and character. It has its negative side, however. When a thoroughly strong, broad-minded, athletic teacher is in a school, pupils sit innumerable ways. From the stant play of such a personality on

their growing minds and hearts impressions of the good, the beautiful and the true become crystalized into character. The social atmosphere, which in every day life largely controls conduct, children find in their teacher. Under such influence the good is continuously encouraged, the bad held in dispute. Ugly dispositions are modified and individual minds are subjected to progressive training. More permanence in the teaching body is required—a need which is felt everywhere in primary education.

Men for Teachers

Obviously, the only permanent teachers are men who have chosen the profession as a means of livelihood. Therefore, we should aim to get men into the larger rural schools. As soon as the position is reasonably secure (impossible under the trustee system) give a good living, the emolument increasing with the term of service, men will choose teaching as a life work. For, from the standpoint of the community, teaching is a man's work, and there are many who recognize it and desire it. Those qualities of disposition and temperament which distinguish men from women, under the influence of girls as teachers, become sentiments in the pupils, under the influence of men, character. After the years of early childhood, have passed the boy should have the firm, fair controlling discipline of male teachers. If a woman can handle the boy of twelve she is not usually the type of womanhood we desire to influence our girls of the same age. It may be of interest to remark parenthetically that at the present time it is unfortunate for a man to be a good teacher. He is tempted by his success to stay in a profession, the returns from which, according to the modern standard of living which has apparently come to stay, spell respectable poverty. The public school teacher is a modern institution. Socially the body has not found itself. The work cannot be dissociated in the public mind from that of the missionary teachers of the old parochial schools. And he is paid like them. Though doing important work for the country he procures only a precarious living. Under the systems established in America—he is between the devil and the deep sea for governments set his qualifications while

districts set his remuneration. When, as inevitably happens, low wages reduce the supply of teachers the country reduces the qualifications, accepts the inexperienced, boys and girls instead of men and women, licenses the immature, the trifler (the man who uses the business as a stepping-stone, the teacher of low culture, sometimes even the unfit for the reason that the education of the youth of the land is a far more important public consideration than any class or private privilege. The position of the teacher can only improve when the office is made socially attractive.

Space does not permit of the discussion of the possibilities of our rural schools. Any general statement of the aims and purposes of primary education is applicable. They are the hope of the province, the foundation of a splendid state system of education, the first to be established in the Dominion, of which the keystone is the University.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 20 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowler, Prop. Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day



The Eaton Factories

The Eaton Factories

Explain the Eaton Price

Keep the Eaton Factories in mind and you will easily understand the reason for Eaton low prices. You will know why it is that Eaton's can combine highest quality with lowest cost.

Eaton Clothes are made in our own factories. From there they are distributed by our Toronto and Winnipeg stores direct to Eaton customers throughout Canada. No middleman comes between to add his profit to the cost of manufacture. The man who buys his clothes from Eaton's is buying direct from the manufacturer. The money that he saves represents profit—profit that he keeps as a result of straightforward buying.

Closer Relations with Customers

The whole trend of Eaton business is toward closer relations with our customers. The Eaton store forms a connecting link which brings the farmer and the householder into direct touch with the products of the Eaton factories and with other manufacturers throughout the world. Goods that are not actually manufactured in our own factories are bought direct from the producers. We have buying offices in London, Paris and Berlin so that we are able to secure at first hand the best that European markets have to offer. In our buying we seldom permit a jobber to come between us and the source of our supply, and we allow no middleman to stand between us and our customers. We buy direct and we sell direct.

We believe in giving to each customer the utmost in actual value. We have narrowed the gap between the cost of manufacture and the selling price to the consumer. We have made it possible for the small buyer anywhere to get the benefit of prices that are often lower than wholesale.

Our Immense Factories

Few people here in the West know about the immense factories in Eastern Canada that are owned and operated by Eaton's. Few people realize that the great army of six thousand operators is often overtaxed in the production of goods made in the Eaton factories and sold direct to Eaton customers. Our factories enable us to reduce to the lowest possible figure the cost of producing goods. Every saving in cost is reflected in our selling price, for it has long been an established rule of this Company to share with its customers in cost reductions. Manufacturing our own clothing also permits us to maintain the highest standard of workmanship and quality. We are able positively to guarantee the excellence of Eaton garments because we can vouch for the high quality of material and workmanship that enters into their making.



13AD2901. Eaton's Special Fur-Collar Coat—All sizes, 35 to 44 .. 14.98



13D414. Men's Sheep-Lined Ulsters.—Warm and comfortable. Sizes 36 to 48 .. 11.75

Eaton's Special Fur-Collar Coat

13AD2901. Quilted lining, rubber interlined. This exceptional coat, which is so well known from coast to coast, is further improved and yet selling at the old price, even though the materials have greatly advanced. It is made of imported all wool black melton weighing 28 ounces to the yard. Cut full, 50 inches long, lined throughout with quilted lining which is warm and durable, and interlined to waist with rubber wind break.

The collar is made from rich dark selected marmot skins and is cut in the notch style. The sleeves are lined with mohair lining and have knitted wool cuff at wrist. The coat is made double breasted with two rows of barrel buttons, splendidly tailored and has wide stitched seams throughout. This coat has no equal in quality, warmth and appearance, and is equally suitable for town or country wear, driving or walking. Dressy at any time, comfortable in stormy weather. Made in all sizes from 35 to 44. Take actual chest measurement under coat and over vest, same as for a suit. Order early. EATON Special 14.98

Wonderful Value in Sheep-Lined Clothing

13D414. Men's Duck Ulster, Full Sheepskin Lined.—This ulster is made from a strong quality of brown duck, 52 inches long, and is lined throughout with heavy quality sheepskin. It has storm collar 7 inches high, shawl style, made of beaverette sheepskin. This ulster has four leather bound pockets, fastened with overhook fasteners, has wide 8y front, reinforced armpits and knitted wool cuff at wrist. Made in all sizes from 36 to 48 chest measure, taken over vest only. If possible, give the size of suit you wear. Be sure and state height and weight. EATON price 11.75

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



The Eaton Guarantee

Protects the Mail Order Buyer

Our liberal guarantee of satisfaction comes to each Eaton customer as a positive assurance of highest quality and value. By it we shoulder the entire responsibility for the quality and satisfactory nature of the goods we sell. This guarantee follows every package, every shipment that leaves our stores. If you buy a suit or coat from us and for any reason it proves unsatisfactory or unsuited to your requirements we will take it back and pay the charges both ways. We will then refund the purchase price or exchange for satisfactory goods. We make it thoroughly safe and satisfactory for you to order your clothes from us by mail.



Our Winnipeg Store

Do Not Misjudge the Price.

People have told us that we could sell more clothes if we charged more for them. Men who are accustomed to tailor-made and retail store prices on clothing are slow to believe that really good clothes can be sold at Eaton prices. But the man who is willing to be shown will surely be convinced by his first trial of Eaton clothes. The fact that we make most of our own clothing explains our low manufacturers' price. Our guarantee makes it absolutely safe for you to order by mail, because if you have any ground for dissatisfaction either as regard the style, material, fit or wear of Eaton clothes, we will release you from your bargain without expense to yourself. You can order Eaton clothes confident of prompt service, correct fit and satisfactory wear. You will be surprised at the generous value we give—values that are only possible because we deal direct with you.

Easy to Order Eaton Clothes

You'll have no trouble in taking the few measurements necessary for our guidance in giving you a correct fit. Our master tailors have reduced to an exact science the business of cutting and fashioning ready-to-wear clothes. It makes no difference if you are a little out of the ordinary in height or size, we have special clothes to fit just such men. When ordering always give your chest measure taken under coat and over vest, also your height and weight—that's all we need to know.

Correct tailoring gives our coats and suits the proper shape. All trimmings and linings are of selected materials. Every operation in the making of a garment is carefully inspected to see that it conforms with the rigid requirements of Eaton workmanship. We guarantee to send you clothes that will prove in every way satisfactory. Our long experience in selling clothes by mail and our facilities for proper handling of orders permit us to speak thus confidently.



Our "Peerless" Coat

The Best Known Coat of Guaranteed Quality ORDER EARLY

13D2900. The quantity of these coats sold last year was marvelous and every customer was delighted with his purchase. The materials have advanced, but through our great buying capacity and our increased tailoring plant, we are fortunately able to again offer it to our customers at the same price.

The cloth is an all wool English Melton, 28 ounces. The lining is a heavy Persian lamb cloth and is interlined to waist with rubber wind break.

The collar is made of selected Marmot skins, rich and cosy, cut in the shawl style. The sleeves are lined with glassade, have knitted cuffs at wrist and leather arm shields. The coat is cut double-breasted, has two rows of loops and buttons, and is made 50 inches long. Words cannot describe to you the wonderful value of this coat.

For driving or walking, dressy appearance, and absolute comfort, it has no equal. Made in all sizes from 36 to 44. Measure chest same as for a suit, under waist and over vest, and be sure to give height and weight. **13.50**

SPECIAL VALUE

13D408. Men's Corduroy Vests, Sheepskin Lined.—This vest is made in good quality brown corduroy, is lined throughout with sheepskin. The back is a heavy dark grey jean. There is no equal to this vest for warmth and wear. No taxider, stockman, farmer or lumberman can afford to be without one. Made in all sizes from 36 to 46 chest measurement. Be sure to give height and weight. **EATON Special 2.99**
Price



13D408. Corduroy Vest—Sheepskin lined.
Sizes 36 to 46 **2.99**

13D2900. Peerless Coat—Fur collar and heavy lining.
All sizes, 36 to 44 **13.50**

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA





SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E.N.Hopkins, Moose Jaw
President:
F. M. Gates, Fillmore
Vice-President:
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; P. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District Directors:
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES

Some time ago you forwarded a communication to me from Mr. Annett of Kindersley with respect to the scarcity of feed in that district, and the urgency of something being done to reduce freight rates therein. On receipt of this communication I took the matter up personally with Mr. G. H. Shaw, traffic manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, with the result that half rate on hay, straw and feed oats, has been secured on the Goose Lake branch, as shown by the memorandum attached.

W. R. MOTHERWELL,
Minister of Agriculture.

Regina, Sask.

The following are the new reduced rates on C.N.R. lines:

Indx No.	To Kindersley, Sask. From	Oats Barley	Hay
Goose Lake Sec.—			
1	Rosetown	5	4 1/2
2	Zealandia	5	5 1/2
3	Harris	5 1/2	5 1/2
4	Tessier	5 1/2	6
5	*Laura	5 1/2	6
6	Delisle	6 1/2	6 1/2
7	*Vansey	6 1/2	6 1/2
8	*Eaton	6 1/2	7
9	Saskatoon	6 1/2	7
Humboldt Sec.—			
10	Humboldt	8 1/2	9
11	Muenster	8 1/2	9
12	*St. Gregor	8 1/2	9
13	*Engelhardt	8 1/2	9 1/2
14	*Watson	8 1/2	9 1/2
15	*Wimmer	8 1/2	9 1/2
16	Quill Lake	8 1/2	9 1/2
17	*Chir	9	9 1/2
18	*Paseweg	9	9 1/2
19	Wadena	9	10
20	*Kylmore	9 1/2	10
21	*Karok	9 1/2	10
22	*Margo	9 1/2	10 1/2
23	Invermay	10	10 1/2
24	*Rama	10	11
25	Buchanan	10	11
26	*Troy	10 1/2	11 1/2
27	*Anora	10 1/2	11 1/2
28	*Mikado	10 1/2	11 1/2
29	*Veriga	10 1/2	11 1/2
30	Kamsack	11	12

*No Agent.

in Strassburg town hall. Delegates from Arlington Beach, Govan, Lake Centre, Pengarth, Marieton, Bulyea and Cupar branches of the S.G.G.A. were present, besides a fair number of the Strassburg Grain Growers. The conference was privileged to listen to the persuasive and forceful eloquence of Jas. Robinson, of Walpole, a director of the Central Association, on the need for organization. Mr. Robinson knows how to hit the nail on the head, and the harder he hits at the farmer, who as yet has failed to rise to his opportunities, the better the farmer likes him; because, being an Irishman, Mr. Robinson has a great way with him. All honor to him for giving his time free of charge to the work of perfecting the organization of farmers for offensive and defensive warfare. He has left his mark on the minds of the Grain Growers of this district that will bear fruit, we are confident. Mr. Robinson was ably assisted by our well-known Lake Centre secretary, R. Fletcher, who is accompanying him on his tour. Also Mr. J. G. Moffat, of Souris, Man., who is in the employ of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Mr. Fletcher dealt with the co-operative possibilities ahead of the Grain Growers' Associations in improving their condition by handling what they

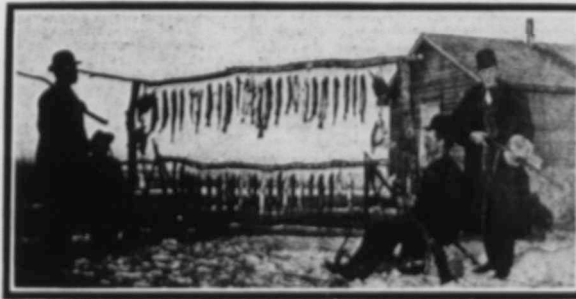
banquet on December 8. Fee, gentlemen \$1, ladies free. The \$1 includes membership fee. The banquet committee were appointed.

On November 24 we drove around and got eleven more new members. We have got another day's driving to do yet, and expect to get as many more. We are going to make things go.

ANDREW RICHARDSON, Sec'y, Hillisden, Sask.

IN LINE FOR OTTAWA

Enclosed please find \$3.50 for annual subscriptions. The annual meeting of the St. Maurice de Bellegarde Association was held in the school house on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The minutes of the annual meetings were read and adopted. All the officers have been re-elected for the coming year. These are: President, Alfred Gervais; vice-president, E. Legross; secretary, N. Poirier. The directors remain the same, viz.: Felix Tanguay, Fabier Sylvestre, Gasp. Sortie, Alf. Lavigne. We added two more, Alphonse George and Henri Legross. The president took the chair and explained the importance of sending a delegate to Ottawa with the deputation. The delegate appointed from our local branch was Gaspard Sortie. Our president explained many questions, especially the tariff, co-operation,



A Fish Store, Pike Lake, Sask.

need direct from the manufacturer, thus eliminating the waste involved in the middlemen's profits at present. But perhaps the greatest thing the District Conference at Strassburg accomplished was the opportunity it gave all to discuss the various subjects brought before them by the speakers. One of the most useful contributions during the discussions was that of Karl Retzer of Bulyea on the recall of unsatisfactory members of Parliament as provided for in Austria. A majority vote, according to Mr. Retzer, at a public meeting called under conditions prescribed by law, is sufficient to recall any unsatisfactory M.P. and have a new election. J. G. Moffat discussed the country organization scheme which is proposed to simplify and make more effective the work of the Central Association. Eventually this scheme will be most effective to secure representation in Parliament of farmers' needs by farmer members under control of the country organization, not free to act independent of their electors' wishes. These district conventions seem to mark a big forward movement in the organization of farmers. Some phases of the transportation problems of the West were touched on by D. Ross at the request of Mr. Robinson. Four Life Memberships were taken during the conference.

R. M. DOUGLAS, Secretary, Strassburg, Sask.

A GOOD IDEA

A meeting of the Grain Growers was held in the Hillisden school house on November 8, 1910, at 8 p.m. Correspondence was read relating to the Ottawa delegation, and it was decided to send a delegate, if possible. Those present offered to give two dollars each towards the expense. It was decided to hold the annual meeting and also a

etc. Also the purchasing of shares of stock in the Grain Grain Grain Company. We had the pleasure of listening to the voices of Jos. Sylvestre, G. Revel, Gasp. Sortie, Fabier Sylvestre, Herbert Martin, Leon Comout, Jos. George, Henri Legross and the Misses Lavigne and others. The music was rendered by F. Sylvestre.

NAP. POIRIER, Secretary, St. Maurice de Bellegarde, Sask.

MARQUIS UP AND DOING

We, the Marquis sub-association of Grain Growers, held our annual meeting today. We reorganized and have selected two delegates to go to Ottawa. We started out with twenty-two members. We passed a resolution that all officers must be new ones. But we had to draw a line when it came to choosing a president, so we still hold J. S. Lalonde as president. R. E. Bingham is vice-president, and Alex. Henry, secretary treasurer. We have chosen Mr. J. S. Lalonde as a delegate to go to Ottawa, also Mr. J. A. Cameron, who is going to Ontario anyway for a visit to his folks, and who sent a letter to the president stating the fact that he would go to Ottawa as a delegate at his own expense. Enclosed you will find Express Order for \$28, \$6 for berth fees and \$22 for membership fees. We have a third man on the string for a delegate, providing he can get some one to do his chores.

ALEX. HENRY, Secretary, Marquis, Sask.

A LIVELY MEETING

Please find enclosed \$4 in payment of one berth, also blank filled out as per your request. If you can give us any additional information in regard to rates, place of meeting of the delegates at Winnipeg, or anything that may be

of use or a saving of money, please write and inform us at once. At our meeting today we appointed Mr. F. J. Sandmeyer as our representative. We had a good strong meeting and every man was an enthusiast in the movement which now is under way. The different questions like tariff, terminal elevators, and Hudson's Bay Railway were masterfully handled and explained in detail by our president, Rev. Father Krist. A speech made by Mr. Sandmeyer on the same topics was listened to with satisfaction by all present, after which we adjourned.

J. B. SCHMITT, Secretary, Pascal, Sask.

MAKING IT GO

On Saturday evening, the 19th ult, the Grain Growers and farmers of Kenaston met in the school house for the purpose of considering a delegate to the Ottawa meeting. The president, Mr. J. W. Haas, occupied the chair. After a short talk by Mr. R. O. Oxley, of the Hanley Association, and myself, the chairman called for donations to defray the expense of a delegate, and about \$60 was subscribed. It was decided to elect one delegate, the result of which was that I was given the honor of representing Kenaston district at Ottawa. This association was organized by myself, with the assistance of Mr. Lawrence of the Hanley Association.

JAS. W. TRACY, Kenaston, Sask.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

Enclosed please find minutes of meeting held on Monday, November 14, to organize a Grain Growers' Association here. I have a few dollars to collect and then I will send on the fees. I should be obliged if you would send me a copy of the constitution and bylaws, as it would help me a great deal. Also any advice that you could give me. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Boynton; vice-president, J. Creed; secretary-treasurer, R. Pewtress; directors, Messrs. McDonald, Story, Smith, Dale, Matthews and King.

R. PEWTRESS, Sec'y, Netherhill, Sask.

ARELEE READY

The name of our delegate to Ottawa is Harry S. Smith. Enclosed please find \$1, being one-half subscription for two members. Our general meeting takes place on December 17, and you will likely receive some 1911 subscriptions immediately after.

G. W. DAVIS, Secretary, Arelee, Sask.

TWO FOR PILOT MOUND

Last evening our members decided to send if possible two delegates to the Ottawa convention, providing we can raise the money by December 2.

C. C. EDMUNDS, Secretary Pilot Mound G.G.A., Heward, Sask.

WANT TO HELP

At a meeting of the Parkbeg G.G.A. held on the 12th ult. we fully discussed the Ottawa delegation. We are greatly

A GOOD EXAMPLE

The Red Lake Grain Growers held a very successful box social in the Red Lake school on the evening of the 10th ult. After the address by the chairman, Mr. Wolfe, a short programme consisting of songs and recitations and music was given. The auctioning off of the boxes by Mr. Wolfe caused a lot of amusement and realized the sum of \$87. After supper the school was cleared and dancing was the order of the day, or rather night. Thirteen dollars and thirty cents was realized from a voting contest which Mr. Wolfe conducted during the dance, and resulted in Miss Mullett being declared the most popular young lady, and being presented with a pair of gloves. The proceeds, \$100.30, will be devoted to sending a delegate to Ottawa and may point the way for other associations. The man you wish to send may not be able to bear the expense, and the man who is rich enough to bear his own expenses is not the man to represent you.

Red Lake, although a young association (only being organized on July 12), and a young settlement, most home-steaders, is to be congratulated on its enterprise in solving the Ottawa delegation problem for itself and perhaps for quite a number of associations that may read this. Besides, such occasions bring the people together to get better acquainted, conducting a pleasant social evening, making farm life attractive, and extending the influence of the Grain Growers' Association.

THOS. CONLAN.

STRASSBURG MEETING

On the afternoon and evening of the 17th ult. a district conference was held

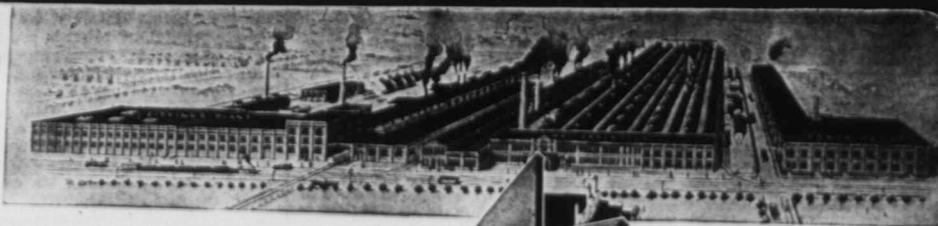
Save over 35%
of the purchasing
price on your
range by buying a

"Dominion Pride"

direct
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factory

This Range
Fully Guaranteed
and Freight Paid

**\$41 to
\$49**



WHY WE ARE ABLE TO SAVE YOU SO MUCH MONEY.

We make the Ranges and place them in your Kitchen. There's only one transaction and one reasonable profit made on the whole transaction. You don't have to pay a factory profit—then a jobber's profit—a retailer's profit—store rent and clerk hire—and expenses of travelling salesmen. Our great "Factory to Kitchen" Plan enables you to buy the best Range for the same price that the wholesaler and jobber would have to pay—and LESS than the retail dealer could get it for—and on better terms too.

"DOMINION PRIDE" RANGES

would cost from \$69 to \$78 if sold by retail stores. Our square deal way of dealing direct with you—and saving you all the profits made on ordinary ranges—enables you to have a "Dominion Pride" Range for \$41 to \$49.

"Dominion Pride" Ranges are made of best Blue Polished Steel and Malleable Iron. Polished steel does not need blacking—simply go over it with a cloth and it will stay fresh and bright. Malleable Iron will NOT warp, crack or break, as cast iron will. Malleable Iron is used by railroads for car castings, and by Farming Implement Makers, because of its superior strength. Cast Iron Ranges are cheap—even at their best—and expensive for you at any price because they soon go to pieces. "Dominion Pride" Ranges will last a lifetime because they are built right, of the right materials, by people who know.

SAVE OVER 30% OF YOUR FUEL

"Dominion Pride" Ranges have proved this by actual tests. Whether you use wood or coal "Dominion Pride" will cut down the cost of fuel by almost one-third. COLD rolled steel plate ovens, sectional iron lining Fire Box with air chambers—double walled flues, interlined with asbestos—extra heavy grates—all help to make "Dominion Pride" the most economical Range you can buy.

WE GUARANTEE THEM—ABSOLUTELY

Over 6,000 of our RANGES are in use in Toronto alone, and many thousands more in other parts of Canada. You get a Range that has proved its superiority in every way when you buy a "Dominion Pride," and our guarantee holds good for a year. This guarantee means everything to you—because you have an enormous factory and an old established Canadian Company back of the guarantee. Here's another point about "Dominion Pride" Ranges that is missing in Ranges bought at retail stores. You can always get new parts if you need them.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—RIGHT TO YOUR STATION

Our price—direct from our Factory to your Kitchen is this—a "Dominion Pride" Range 8-18 or 9-18 top, with high closet shelf or elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under Range, 8 joints of blue polished steel pipe and 2 elbows—delivered to any railroad express station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island—for \$41—OR delivered to any railroad express station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan or British Columbia—\$49. \$5 to be sent with order, balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your railroad station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your Note.

Our illustrated booklets tell the whole story of "Dominion Pride" Ranges, and explain the details of our "Factory to Kitchen" plan of saving you money. At least, write for the booklets. You'll find them wonderfully interesting. Send to-day.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, OSHAWA ONTARIO

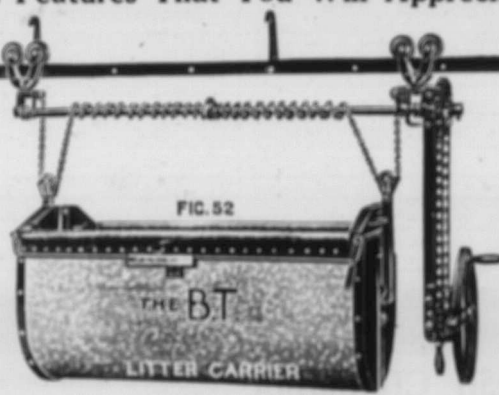
(IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER)



THE "BT" LITTER CARRIER

Has Features That You Will Appreciate

- 1st. Its construction is simpler than any other—fewer parts to wear out.
- 2nd. Its parts are heavier and more strongly built.
- 3rd. Only the very best of materials are allowed to enter into the construction of the "BT" Carrier.
- 4th. These features, together with the following points of advantage, have made the "BT" Carrier famous.
- 5th. In lifting we use double purchase. This is an exclusive feature of merit on our carriers.
- 6th. The bucket on the "BT" Carrier can be tipped either way to discharge—most buckets will tip only one way.



- 7th. It is made of 18 gauge galvanized steel, being some four gauges heavier than the material used by other firms.
- 8th. The bucket can be elevated higher than any other. The bottom of the box is within three feet of the track when wound up.
- 9th. The "BT" Litter Carrier Track is heavier per foot and stronger than any other on the market. It is made of the toughest and stiffest high-carbon steel.
- 10th. If you are thinking of buying a Litter Carrier let us send you our new catalogue on the "BT" Litter Carrier. It is just off the press and is free.

BEATTY BROS.

We also manufacture steel stalls, stanchions and hay racks

BRANDON, MAN.

It will Pay You to Carefully Read the Advertisements in the Guide every week. They offer many Money-Saving Opportunities

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY LOTS, BEST investment at the coast; over three-fifths of lots sold; will soon be off the market. One party has sixteen thousand dollars invested in Twin City lots. Write quick for particulars.—S. J. Robinson, Champion, Alberta. 14-6

FOR SALE—640 ACRES IN THE EAGLE Lake District five miles from the C.N.R. Goose Lake Extension. This land is all arable, and the soil is first class; \$2.00 per acre cash handles this, and the balance on ten year crop payment plan. The price is only \$18.00 per acre. This will sell readily. Write or wire. Four sections of first class steam plow land in the Eagle Lake District for sale on blue at \$13.50 per acre. Easy terms. Retail price \$18.00 per acre.—Dunbarfield & Doolittle, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 19-1

FOR SALE—N.W. 1/4 & S.E. 1/4 OF SECTION 27, T.P. 17, R. 14, WEST 1st—145 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, 75 acres plowed; all fenced, 2 and 3 wires; two first class wells, good buildings; \$4,000, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. School on property.—Thos. Gilmour, Birnie. 19-1

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP for sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farms lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 19-1

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan and Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 19-1

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 241, Winnipeg. 19-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 18-12

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels for sale.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 18-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock Cockerels. — Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 18-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—FROM good laying strain. Choice birds, \$2.00 each.—Neil Wilson, Headlip, Man. 19-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS— Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch G.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goulden, Yorkton. 18-6

OATS WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD feed at less than 25c delivered in Perdue, Sask. Twp. 28, R. 11, W. 2.—F. Plocker. 18-6

SEED WHEAT, I HAVE 350 BUSHELS of Red Fife, good two Northern, grown from seed purchased from Sask. Government. \$1.00 a bushel f.o.b. Box 22, Bangor, Sask. 19-6

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF WHITE Sigma Oats, good for seed. Apply to Robt. Martin, Grand View, Man. 19-1

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SPANISH JACK "Pleasant." — R. E. Lande, Langham, Sask. 18-6

WOOD FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD DIRECT— \$2.50 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. 18-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

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.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS. Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

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

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 TO \$60 each. 2 Oriskany Cows cheap, Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

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

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE— Young stock for Sale.—Steve Tomesko, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

BRABURN FARM—HOLSTEINS— Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed, 3 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.— Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires, Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; fillies from two to four years, bred in Johnston County and Vigorosa. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.— B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.C.W. Leghorns at Inter-Previdential, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS— J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEPUTY District Registrar, Brandon), Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Henning Hall at 3 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

HELP WANTED

"WANTED — GOOD REPRESENTATIVES in every good town and district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries," and sell our hardy stock, grown specially for western planting. Start right now at the best selling time. Liberal terms. Part-weekly. Handsome free credit, designed for western shipmen.—Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont." 19-4

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GOOD COLLIE PUPS, \$5—F. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 18-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMER in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver. New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. WE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalogue and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

in favor of the delegation, but our treasury is too small to allow us to send one from here. However, we will contribute ten dollars towards the delegate from some other point, or to the general fund if that will be of any benefit. Our membership for next year has so far numbered nine, with prospects not so bright as they could be. We are sorely in need of an organizer to help us. If you can arrange with anyone to come up I feel sure we can get a large increase in members.

N. H. McFAYDEN, Sec'y.
Parkeg, Sask.

CORY SENDS ONE

At a meeting of our branch of the G.G.A. held recently I was appointed a delegate to go to Ottawa. Please find enclosed \$4 for one berth in tourist sleeper. Also form filled out as per your request. Do you send us number of berth before we leave home or where shall we obtain them? Any further information regarding train service will be gratefully received.

F. A. HARVEY, Secretary.
Cory, Sask.

TWO TO OTTAWA

Enclosed you will find \$9.50, being dues for our association. This is very small as we had a poor turn out at our annual meeting, but I have no doubt that we will increase our membership very materially before the convention. We appointed five delegates to attend the central convention, if our membership warrants that number. We also appointed two delegates to attend the Ottawa conference. Trusting to be able to send you some applications for Life Membership in the near future, I remain.

GEO. A. STEPHENS, Sec'y.
Balcarres, Sask.

WHEATFIELDS APPOINTS DELEGATE

Enclosed please find \$8.50, fees for seventeen members. W. A. Porter was appointed delegate to Ottawa at the association's expense. The money has been raised for that purpose.

W. A. PORTER,
Secretary Wheatfields, G.G.A.
Perdue, Sask.

CATARAQUI AWAKENING

Please find enclosed \$16.25, \$15 for membership fees and \$1.25 for convention reports.

JAS. E. THOROUGHGOOD,
Secretary Cataraqui G.G.A.
Baldon, Sask.

LANNIGAN SENDS ONE

Had a good meeting of our local association to-day in an informal way. Expect to have a big meeting on the 23rd, as we have had it well advertised. We have instructed our delegate, Mr. Linnett, to exact a pledge from our M.P. to support the demands of the Grain Growers at Ottawa.

J. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
Lannigan, Sask.

WINDTHORST SENDS THREE

At a special meeting of the Windthorst Grain Growers' Association which took place on the 21st, it was decided that the following delegates shall go to Ottawa with the Farmers' Special that leaves Winnipeg on Dec. 18th: Messrs. A. S. Elliot, Percy E. Argue, Thos. J. James. These men, however, have agreed to purchase their own tickets and all that the association is giving them is \$20.00 of a purse each. Will you therefore, at once take up the matter in the regular way and assure room for these three delegates, also inform me of all other particulars that may be necessary in this connection?

A. BANNINGER, Sec'y.
Windthorst, Sask.

BANGOR TO THE FRONT

When I met you at Atwater I told you we were expecting a good meeting on the morrow, when we met to select our delegate for Ottawa; and we got it. We had a splendid time, and everyone was quite willing and anxious to bear his portion of the expenses. A goodly amount was raised right there, and he was sent

off well fortified. The delegate appointed was your humble servant,

HENRY WEBB, Sec'y.
Bangor, Sask.

BIG MEETING AT JASMIN

Mr. F. W. Green and Mr. J. A. Maharg, of Beaverdale held a meeting at Jasmin, Nov. 17. There was a fair attendance and a profitable two hours was spent. Mr. Green spoke of the necessity of organization, and Mr. Maharg of the power of organization, and Mr. Dunning of the benefits of organization. In the evening a meeting was held when members of the Ituna-Hubbard Association and others visited us. Mr. R. Longmore, J. W. Grant, Nelson Rawn, J. E. Wakeham, V. Kormilund others were present and a good three hours was spent in discussion, and not a single moment was dull. C. Lunn presided and introduced Mr. Maharg who addressed the audience and spoke of his experience in the early days in Saskatchewan.

After expressing the pleasure of meeting Mr. Maharg the chairman called on Mr. Dunning to address the meeting. He spoke of the great work of the association and the need of thorough organization.

The chairman congratulated Mr. Dunning on his speech and then called the Grain Growers' secretary, Mr. F. W. Green. Mr. Green spoke for upwards of two and one-half hours and we could have listened that much longer, as he has such a grasp of his subject and the meeting that he could hardly let it go.

CHAS. LUNN, Sec.

CUPAR GOING SOME

Enclosed you will please find Bank draft for \$84.00 for seven Life Members, viz: J. B. Musselman, Dr. H. N. Rutledge, Thos. Hogg, Wm. Lehane and Isaac Harrington of Cupar; and Thos. Baxter, Jr., and Thos. Baxter, Sr., of Loon Creek. We are after one of the prizes and it looks like the first. I wrote you some time ago that I was after one hundred members for our branch. I have ninety-six now, and will sure have the hundred or more before Dec. 1st. Cupar association met on Saturday the 12th of November with the president, J. B. Musselman in the chair. The Secretary was authorized to circulate the petition re the co-operative bill as sent from the central office. I. Harrington and F. E. Adams were appointed as delegates to attend the conference at Strassburg on the 17th inst. After much discussion it was the unanimous opinion of those present that our association should be represented at Ottawa and the members appointed were:—J. B. Musselman, Dr. H. N. Rutledge, Thos. Baxter, Sr., and Wm. Bryce.

Cupar, Sask. F. E. ADAMS, Sec'y.

PENGARTH ADDS FOUR

Enclosed please find order for \$53.00, being payment for four Life Members: Wm. Styan of Strassburg; C. A. Proctor, Strassburg; D. G. Bristowe, Pengarth; and Edwin Wood, Pengarth; \$4.00 for subscriptions for annual members, and one dollar for membership tickets which we would like at an early date. At a meeting held this evening we appointed two delegates to Ottawa, J. Clark and F. McEwen.

W. J. WALLEN, Sec'y.
Pengarth, Sask.

LIFE MEMBERS FROM WALLACE

"Resolved that the Central Association ask the opinion of each association on the question of petitioning the government for a Dominion plebiscite regarding a substantial reduction in the tariff. And that the resolution be discussed by the executive and published in THE GUIDE." Please find enclosed the following items:—Two Life Members, Wm. McDougall, Amos Burkell, berth to Ottawa, \$4.00. Other Life Memberships to follow in due course.

A. P. SIMPSON, Sec'y.
Yorkton, Sask.

FUNDS ARE LACKING

We held a meeting last night re the Ottawa delegation and owing to our lack of money, as we are only beginners here in Canada, and have had poor crops at that, the following resolution was passed: "That while we are in sympathy with the movement and would be glad to be able to send a delegate to Ottawa, owing to the lack of funds we find ourselves unable to do so."

F. F. KING, Sec'y.
Forrester, Sask.

This Is the Homan Automatic Stooker

A Practical Farmer Invented this Stooker and Other Farmers have Proved Its Value In the Field

We want grain growers to read about this automatic stooker. You will agree that a workable, dependable automatic stooker is an implement of great value to a farmer.

We have that valuable, helpful, labor-saving, expense-saving implement in the Homan Automatic Stooker. We want you to assure yourself about this.

Don't be skeptical about it. But if you do doubt, at least write to us for the proof we have to show you.

A successful automatic stooker has been a long time coming. We admit that. But the binder was a long time coming. So was the engine gang. And the power outfits. They came, though. So, too, the automatic stooker has come.

When a big want exists, human ingenuity can be depended upon to satisfy that want.

And note this, Mr. Farmer, we do not make a single claim for the Homan Automatic Stooker that has not been proved by actual operations in the field.

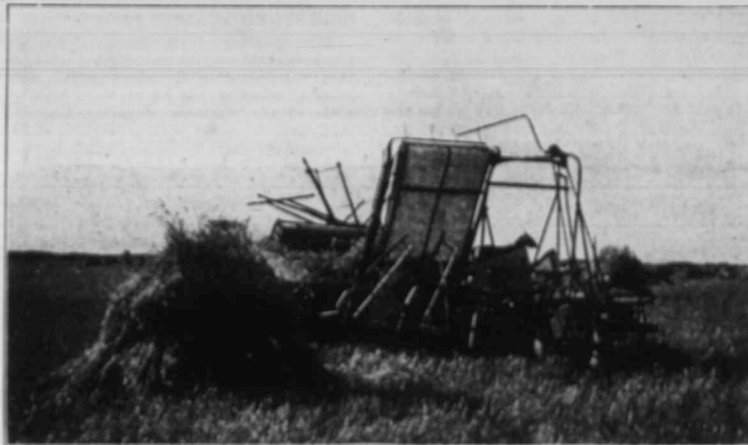
The Homan Automatic Stooker was invented by a farmer—James Homan, of Grandview, Manitoba. It is not the product of a theorist, but of a grain grower who knew the needs of farmers respecting a stooker.

It was first tested in the harvest of 1909. During the year that followed it was brought to its present state of perfection and was again put through most exacting and complete tests in the harvest of 1910.

These tests were made by well-known men in the presence of other farmers and expert implement men.

The Homan Automatic Stooker convinced these men that it actually performs its work, and that it saves time, labor and the expense of a man.

Many of these men, realizing the huge and profitable demand there would be for this stooker when placed on the market, have since become shareholders in the National Grain Stooker Company, which owns the patents and will manufacture the stooker this year.



HOW A STOOK OF WHEAT LOOKS WHEN MACHINE HAS PASSED

Easy to Handle--No Weak or Delicate Parts

The "Homan Automatic Stooker" has only two foot trips to operate. It stooks the grain direct from the binder without the aid of an extra man. The driver of the binder performs the whole operation. The stooker does its work in clean, rapid style. The stooks are all well set up. All loose sheaves and broken heads are packed into the receptacle and set up with the stook, thus effecting a distinct saving. All grain threshed by the packers on the deck is caught and saved in a steel pan placed under the conveyor. There is no side draft on the horses. The machine does not derive its power from the binder, but generates its own power and is absolutely self-supporting, excepting for the direct draft. It is made of steel and is practically indestructible. There are no weak or delicate parts.

Read what John L. Swales says about the Stooker:

The following is an extract from a letter written by John L. Swales, a prominent farmer in the Portage Plains District, who operated this stooker on the farm of W. F. Miller, another well-known farmer living north of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Swales used the "Homan Automatic Stooker" in the harvest of 1910.

He says: "I drove this machine on the farm of W. F. Miller, three miles north of Portage la Prairie. It was attached to an eight foot Massey-Harris binder, drawn by four horses, and did not appear to add any extra draft. The field was a very heavy piece of wheat, somewhat lodged and overly ripe. The sheaves were light and puffy and hard to stook by hand, but the stooker placed the stooks well. They were well planted and hugged together close and snug at the top and well braced from all sides."

In the judgment of this practical grain grower the Homan Automatic Stooker did its work well under very adverse conditions.

Further Evidence Can Be Given You--Write for it

Further evidence can be given from widely known reputable farmers of the Gilbert and Portage Plains districts and other Manitoba districts, who have either used the machine or have seen it work, all to the effect that it does the work it was designed for; does it in a perfectly satisfactory manner, and does it without the necessity of an extra man.

What does this mean? It means that just as soon as the "Homan Automatic Stooker" is put upon the market thousands of farmers will want it. It is an assured thing that the demand will exceed the greatest possible supply for many years to come. There are a few primary reasons for this. The farmers of Canada have long been waiting for

just such a stooker as the "Homan Automatic Stooker" is. They would have been glad to get a stooker that would perform the actual work of stooking as the "Homan" does it, even if it required a man to attend to it. Much greater, naturally, will be the demand for this machine, which does the work and does it automatically, thus saving the expense of an extra man.

What this latter feature means to Western Canada is well known to men conversant with Western conditions. Men are the great need and often the great lack of the West at harvest time. The "Homan" machine, therefore, which does away with the necessity of one or more men during that crucial time, will be widely welcomed for this reason

This Machine was shown at Portage la Prairie and Brandon Exhibitions this Year

The Officers of the National Grain Stooker Co. are:

President, W. H. Hastings, Esq., Crown Prosecutor, and Right-of-Way Solicitor; Vice-President, Arthur Meighen, Esq., LL.B., M.P., Barrister, etc.; Sec.-Treasurer, Arthur H. Dawson, Esq., Accountant, the Martel-Stewart Company Western, Ltd.

DIRECTORS

W. H. Hastings, Crown Prosecutor and Right-of-Way Solicitor; Arthur Meighen, Esq., LL.B., M.P., Barrister-at-law; Isaac Riley, Esq., M.P.P., Lumber Merchant; Samuel Mitchell, Esq.,

Hardware Merchant; William Wishart, Esq., Retired Farmer; J. W. MacDonald, Esq., Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited; R. A. Bruce, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

WRITE TO ANY OF THE ABOVE GENTLEMEN OR DIRECT TO THE COMPANY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

We will be glad to have the fullest investigation into the merits of the Homan Stooker.

Farmers and Western Business Men are Becoming Shareholders in the Company

Every farmer in the West knows that this stooker will have an enormous sale if it is all we say it is.

A large number of farmers and business men who have actually seen it work know that what we say about it is exactly true. These men have become shareholders in the Company.

If only 1,000 machines a year are sold, this will provide a good dividend on the capital stock. We anticipate a very much larger sale every year.

Our output for the first year will be somewhat limited. Therefore we want every Western Grain Grower who is interested to write to us at once and make a reservation for a machine.

We will be glad also to give full information respecting the company's plans and how you may become a shareholder in this company. Write today. Fill out the attached coupon:

COUPON

National Grain Stooker Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.—

Please send me further information about the Homan Automatic Stooker.

NAME

ADDRESS

If information is wanted about cost of stock in Company mention here:

.....

.....

G.G.G.

THE NATIONAL GRAIN STOOKER CO. LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN

THE NATIONAL GRAIN STOOKER COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President: J. W. Scallion, Virden
President: R. C. Henders, Culross
Secretary-Treasurer: R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors: Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

OFF TO OTTAWA

Before another issue of THE GUIDE reaches our readers the farmers' delegation to Ottawa will be an accomplished fact, and will then become a matter of history. The result will be largely determined, not so much on the arguments that are presented to the cabinet ministers, as on the impression that delegation will make on the House of Commons. These shrewd politicians judge a man more by what he sizes him up to be than by the arguments he presents in support of his case. It is not what the delegation will say at the time, but what the politicians infer from the general attitude of the delegation and what they will be likely to do in the future. If the politicians draw the deduction from their intercourse with the members of the delegation that they can rely on being able, at the psychological moment, by any kind of sophistry or attractive promises, to dampen the enthusiasm that is now created among the farmers generally, for a material reduction in the tariff, public operation of the terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway, the result of the delegation will not be satisfactory. A delegation of this character is a new thing in Canada. Hitherto the privileged classes occupied the time and engaged the attention of cabinet ministers and members of parliament during the sitting of the house. A new force has now entered the arena of practical politics in Canada. It is not at all anticipated that the farmers' delegation will prove as successful in the lobby as the experienced lobbyist who has for many years been the constant habitant of the lobby of the house of commons. What they may lack in finesse and scavity they may make up in the justness of their cause and the strength of their character and the importance of the profession which they represent.

HUSTON REPRESENTATIVE

From the Huston branch comes the following resolution: "We, the farmers and members of the Huston Grain Growers' Association, are heartily in favor of the Ottawa delegation, and have decided to send Mr. W. R. Turnbull as our representative to Ottawa to impress upon the government the needs of the farmers.

SHOAL LAKE RESOLUTION

A special meeting of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers was held on the 24th, which was addressed by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Henders gave a very interesting talk on the live questions of interest to farmers at the present time, and pointed out that the purpose of the Grain Growers' Association was to secure fair remuneration for the expenditure of capital and labor in agricultural products; that they asked for nothing more than was justly theirs, and contrasted their attitude with that of the Manufacturers' Association. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

"That in the opinion of this association the Hudson's Bay Railway should be built and owned by the government and operated under an independent commission, allowing running privileges to other railways."

"That all terminal and transfer elevators built, and to be built, shall be owned by the government of Canada and operated by an independent commission."

"That this Association approves of the establishment of reciprocal free trade relations with the United States in all natural products and agricultural implements, and that we accord to the British manufacturers the same terms on agricultural implements."

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Henders for his interesting and valuable address.

LADIES' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

The Grain Growers of Valley River held their first bi-weekly meeting on November 24. Two delegates were ap-

pointed to represent the association at Ottawa, Messrs. Francis Kilty and Wm. Watson. The association expressed its willingness to pay the extra railway and hotel expenses of the delegates. A resolution was passed endorsing the attitude taken by the central association on the following questions: Government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway; ownership and operation of all terminal elevators in the Dominion by the government; the passing of amendments to the Railway Act making the companies liable for stock killed or injured on their rights-of-way. A communication was read from the secretary of the Valley River Ladies' Mutual Benefit Society extending an invitation to the Grain Growers and their friends to attend a meeting addressed by Miss Juniper, professor of household science of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and Miss Kennedy, also of the college staff. We may say that the Ladies' Mutual Benefit Society was organized about a year ago, and has become very popular. The society meets the same evening as the Grain Growers' Association. The Grain Grower leaves his wife or daughter to attend a meeting of the society at Mrs. Blank's while he goes on to the

and the farmers of the district are alert to their interests and those of the association.

TWO FROM DAUPHIN

A special meeting of the Dauphin branch was held a few days ago, and a lively discussion took place on the topics of general interest at the present time, namely, the tariff, the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and the terminal elevators. Great interest was manifested in the Ottawa delegation and two representatives were appointed from the Dauphin branch, namely, Messrs. Cruise and Maynard. Since the meeting the secretary has been informed that a number of others have signified their intention of accompanying the delegation to the capital. A committee was appointed to work with the secretary and the president in an effort to get every farmer in the district to join the association, and it is expected that they will meet with success in this effort.

BERESFORD AGAINST PROTECTION

At a meeting of the Beresford Grain Growers, held on November 22, a resolution was passed to the effect that every possible effort should be made to secure better trade relations with the United



Grain Growers' Picnic at Queenstown, July 4th, 1910

States, and to secure the elimination of the protective element in the tariff.

States, and to secure the elimination of the protective element in the tariff.

BINSARTH FOR RECIPROCITY

About fifty members attended the meeting at Binsarth addressed by Mr. Henders on the 21st, and his address was listened to with a great deal of interest throughout. The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this association endorse the requests of the Central Association on the question of the reduction in the tariff, reciprocity with the United States on natural products and agricultural implements, government ownership of terminal and transfer elevators under an independent commission, and that the government build, equip and operate the Hudson's Bay Railway under an independent commission." Mr. P. I. McIntosh and A. S. Crerar were appointed delegates to attend the Ottawa conference, and Messrs. William Honey and Charles Honey signified their intention of joining the delegation. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Henders.

ENDORSE THE EXECUTIVE

The following resolution has been sent in by the secretary of the Manson branch, M. G. G. A.: "Resolved, that we, the members and executive of the Manson branch of the M. G. G. A., fully approve of the action of the Manitoba Grain Growers' executive in regard to government owned terminal elevators, the building and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway by the government, and endorse the action of the Central executive in the matter of tariff reform."

BAGOT APPOINTS DELEGATES

A splendid meeting of the Bagot branch of the M. G. G. A. was held in the school

house on Monday, the 21st. R. McKenzie, secretary of the provincial association, gave a splendid address on questions of importance to Grain Growers' and two delegates were appointed to represent the association at Ottawa on the 16th. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McKenzie for his address.

SOLSGIRTH RESOLUTION

Resolution passed by Solsgirth branch Manitoba Grain Growers' Association: "That this branch endorse the stand taken by the executive of the Manitoba Association on the following subjects: Government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, Reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States in farm machinery and natural products." The above resolution was carried unanimously.

Signed on behalf of the members of the branch.

T. A. BAILEY, Pres.
OLIVER NICOLL, Vice.-Pres.
H. P. HAMILTON, Sec.

ROSE LEA IN LINE

The Rose Lea branch of the M. G. G. A. has passed a resolution endorsing the stand taken of the executive of the association on the questions of the tariff, building and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and reciprocal free trade with the United States.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LAUDER

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a meeting of the Lauder Grain Growers on November 26:

"That whereas a rumor has become public that the Federal Government might be induced to allow the C.N. railway to build and operate the Hudson's Bay Railway, therefore, we must emphatically protest against any such action on the part of the government, and instead demand that both the railways and the terminal elevators be retained as public utilities, thus affording every transportation company an open road to the salt water at the Hudson's Bay."

"That, while willing to contribute our just share to the revenue of the country, we find that the tariff bears heavily upon the agricultural and laboring classes owing to the high duties levied upon agricultural implements, building materials, and many of the necessities of life, would therefore urge upon the government to grant us reciprocity with the United States upon agricultural implements and building materials, and to reconstruct the tariff that the larger portion of the revenue shall be derived from the duties imposed upon the luxuries of life, thus shifting the burden from the shoulders of the laboring classes to the shoulders of those who are better able to bear it, viz.: the wealthy class."

"That, whereas, it has been proven conclusively that much mixing and tampering with the grades of our grain products goes on in the terminal elevators under their present management by those interested in the grain trade, and, whereas, the appointment of a large staff of inspectors does not seem to lessen the evil, which tends to discredit the quality of our products in the markets of the world, therefore, we would respectfully but firmly urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of taking over the terminal elevators to be owned and operated as a public utility under an independent commission; also the establishment in connection therewith of a sample market, as the only satisfactory basis of selling our cereal product."



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H.B.K. BRAND

Patent Ripless Gloves
will outwear all others.

Extra pieces of leather at the finger-tips, conceal the seams and protect the stitching. Made to last and positively

GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY,

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

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for sale. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barn in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids, Iowa

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world—both imported and home bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have stood and are giving the best miles in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Mike's Prayer

IT WAS Christmas Eve in the city; The shops were all bright and gay.

With many a wreath of holly And many a mistletoe spray; And clustered around each window Stood groups of children bright, Gazing at toys and sweetmeats, With wonder and delight.

Two little lads were passing, Hungry and wet and lame, Born in a slum so wretched, Living midst sin and shame; Slowly they walked through the city, On down the busy street, Then up a narrow alley, Tramping with weary feet.

No one to soothe or pity, No one to care or love; Father a drunkard, and mother Safe in yon heaven above. Now they were reaching the attic, Desolate, bare and chill; Poor little friendless sufferers, Poor little Mike and Bill.

Mike, he was only seven, Bill he had just turned four, Singing in streets for a living, Begging from door to door; Christmas had come with its presents, Greetings for young and old; Thousands next morn would be singing Of angels and harps of gold.

And many a pampered favorite, With presents enough and to spare; But none who knew of the garret And the two little urchins there. "Mike," said Bill in a whisper, "Who is that cove Santa Claus That comes and brings presents at Christmas?" I guess he's a rich man because: He never comes down our alley, Only to folks up town. They say he's got long white whiskers, And a big, red crimson gown. If I only knew where to find him, I'd tell him about you and me, And then if he was not too stungy He'd send us some bread and some tea.

"I don't think he lives down here, Bill," Said the tiny boy of seven; "I fancy God is Santa Claus, That lives up above in Heaven." "But that can't be true," said Billy, "For teacher says, you see, That God loves all his children, And that means, of course, you and me."

"But if you're quite sure about it, Let's ask him, Mike, and try, They say he's always listening, Though far above the sky." Then two little eyes looked heavenward, And two little hearts in prayer Ascend to the children's Jesus, From out that garret there.

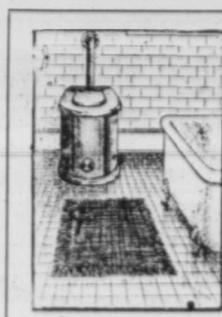
As Mike, in a lisping tremble, His story simply told, Kneeling by Bill in the attic, Hungry, and wet and cold: "Dear Jesus, King of Glory, Look down from heaven and see Two little boys in this attic, Billy and Mike, that's me.

Father he kicks and beats us, Mother's with you up there; We've begged all day in the city, But nobody seems to care. We don't want no sweets or plaything— Only some bread to eat, And some shoes and a pair of stockings, For poor little Billy's feet."

Then two little tired laddies Sank down on the floor so bare, While angels of God descended To answer the simple prayer; Soon dawned the Christmas morning, The churches were bright and gay, With thousands of joyous children Gathered to praise and pray.

The sun shone into the garret, And into the shavings here; It lit up the poor pinched faces Of the two little urchins there; But the bodies were cold and lifeless, For two little souls had fled To a heaven of warmth and comfort, To a feast of living bread.

And safe in the arms of Jesus Two little spirits rest, Free from all care and sorrow, Happy and safe and blest; And on that Christmas morning, Two little angels fair Are thanking the children's Saviour, Who answered Mike's little prayer.



"PARKYTE"

(Trade Mark, Registered)

Sanitary Chemical Closets

No water, no plumbing, no excavating, no burning. Specified by architects and endorsed by leading health inspectors throughout the Dominion.

All rural districts can now have modern conveniences without sewage.

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MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.



A Christmas Gift Worth While

Backed by a GILLETTE Safety Razor, your Christmas Greeting of Good Will will be renewed every morning for years to come.

No article of personal use gains quite such a hold on a man's affections as the keen, business-like little GILLETTE. Daily, in three minutes, it transforms him from a man uncouth, ungroomed, into a clean-cut modern man of action.

So easy, too! No honing—no stropping—no cautious working round the awkward corners of his face. He just picks up the GILLETTE—and SHAVES. It slips through the stiffest beard with never a pull, never a gash. Any man can shave with a GILLETTE the first times he tries.

Handsome as a piece of jewelry, and a real, everyday, time-saving comfort, the GILLETTE is a Christmas gift worth giving—and worth getting.

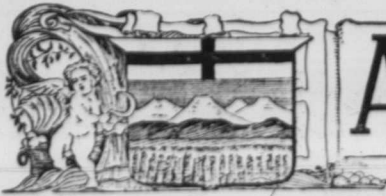
Your hardware dealer, druggist or jeweler can show you a splendid selection of GILLETTES. Standard Sets, \$5—Pocket Editions, \$5 to \$6—Combination Sets from \$6.50 up.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

OFFICE AND FACTORY, 63 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, MONTREAL.

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It will Pay you to Carefully Read the Advertisements in The Guide each week. They Offer Many Money-Saving Opportunities



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coalee.

District Directors:
T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George oLug, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

FIRST BLOOD FOR THE C. P. R.

News has just reached here that the privy council on Wednesday last dismissed the appeal of the province of Alberta, in the case as to the determination of the question of the taxation of C. P. R. lands which have been sold by the company, and which subsequently, owing to default, have returned to the company. Judgment was reserved in the case, in which the question of the taxation of C. P. R. lands generally will be settled. Thus the privy council disposed of the minor of the two cases of vital interest to the people of the province and against the province. The larger matter which involves thousands of dollars annually will remain unsettled for an indefinite period. Briefly, the history of the case is this: When the C. P. R. pushed its steel across the bare prairies they were granted huge tracts of land for their enterprise, and exemption from taxes for a certain period. The question arose as to whether this period referred to the time the legislation was secured, or when the C. P. R. had actually acquired the land. The government held that the period dated from the passing of the Act, and tried to collect taxes on C. P. R. land that was not used for right of way and operating purposes. The C. P. R. claimed it had exemption on all. The province took the opposite view and went to law. Supreme court judgments upheld the C. P. R., and the matter was appealed to the highest court, the privy council of Great Britain. Along with this dispute about the general taxation of land went another and less important question to be settled. The C. P. R. had already sold land, and owing to default in payments had regained ownership. It denied taxes on this also, and it constituted a separate case. This was the one upon which judgment was delivered Wednesday. Even if the province had won it the revenue would not have been greatly affected by the judgment.

WE ARE STILL GROWING

Kasimir District Local Union is rapidly gaining in numbers, and we can now boast of 28 paid up members, five new members having joined at our last meeting and seven at the one previous. We can truly say that Kasimir is coming to the front, and all our members want buttons and THE GUIDE. This year we are not on a financial basis to be very active in much else but getting new members and voting in favor of all the good objects of the association.

Our field is very new. Three or four years ago this part of the country was all prairie, without even a shack in sight. We are not in financial shape to send a delegate to Ottawa, but the twenty-six members present were unanimous in favor of all the questions which will be taken up at Ottawa. We expect to have a delegate at the annual convention in Calgary.

W. E. PATE, Sec.

Rosemead, Alta.

SILVER LAKE GOING STRONG

Silver Lake Union was organized by Mr. W. D. Warner when he was in the district a short time ago, and although this only produced eight members, still the second meeting, held on November 13, resulted in this being doubled, and there is every prospect that this will be considerably augmented at an early date.

WM. M. BELL, Sec.

Provost, Alta.

A LOBBYING COMMITTEE WANTED

At the last meeting of Stettler Union a resolution was adopted requesting the secretary to secure all possible information on the hail insurance question.

The following resolution was also unanimously carried:

"That, in the opinion of this union it is thought necessary, for the furtherance of our legitimate interests, that a permanent lobbying committee should be appointed for the purpose of dealing with all subjects coming up for legislation both at the provincial and Dominion parliaments, expenses entailed by same to be covered

by a special levy on every member of the organization.

H. A. STEELE, Sec.

Stettler, Alta.

HEARNLEIGH ORGANIZED

Following the visit of Mr. Tregillus and Mr. Swift to this district some time ago the Berrywater Local Union of the U. F. A. has been organized with a good membership. The farmers of this district have been badly hit by the drought, owing to this being a new territory as far as agriculture is concerned. It is a good part of the country for growing Spring wheat and we will be heard from some day soon. Although it was in the summer that we received a visit from an organizer, still it was not till November that we got down to business, when the following officers were elected: President, H. A. Baden; vice president, David Sim; secretary-treasurer, T. C. Robson. The secretary was instructed to secure all possible information as to the possibility of obtaining oats for seed and feed. The subject of free trade came up for discussion and it was unanimously agreed that we would support same. A schedule of meetings was prepared and Berrywater will meet fortnightly for the winter months, one meeting being in the afternoon and the other in the evening.

T. C. ROBSON, Sec.

Hearnleigh, Alta.

STILL ORGANIZING

This is to notify you that a local union of the United Farmers of Alberta has been organized. We ask for supplies

bers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That Keho Union unite with Iron Springs, Rocky Coulee and Barr Hill and send a delegate to Ottawa on December 16, and that this union supports Mr. A. Russell, Rocky Coulee, as the delegate.

Noble, Alta. — W. A. BUCH, Sec.

ECHOES FROM ROSELAND

As soon as it became generally known that an organized effort on the part of Canadian farmers was to be made for the purpose of securing redress from the federal authorities for the farmers' grievances, a special meeting was called for the Roseland Union. It was then unanimously decided that we should unite with several other unions and select a delegate for Ottawa. This choice fell upon Mr. Manser, of Wetaskiwin. As the treasury was empty it was decided to hold a shadow social. The proceeds came to about \$30. Every farmer in the district is unanimous that the delegation be successful, and it claims a prominent part of the ordinary conversation. This delegation must be a great source of pleasure to the wide-awake farmers, as it presents a living concrete example to those who always say "Oh, the farmers can't unite to do anything."

A. F. MOEN, Sec.

Roseland, Alta.

SEED WHEAT WANTED

At the last regular meeting of Wheatland Centre Local No. 109 held at Barons,



At Edmonton Fair

and an organizer to attend our meeting on December 2nd. The name chosen for our local is Ardenville.

THOS. W. CHESTER, Sec.

Macleod, Alta.

DISTRICT CONVENTION TO BE HELD

At a meeting of the committee appointed for that purpose it was decided to hold the district convention of the unions in the Fincher Creek constituency on Thursday, December 1, 1910. The conference will commence at two o'clock and there will be a big social in the evening. There is every prospect of a large attendance at this conference.

Fincher Creek local has appointed Mr. J. Primeau as the delegate to Ottawa.

R. HENDERSON, Sec.

Fincher Creek, Alta.

KIHO IN LINE

At the last meeting of the Keho Union, held on November 19, when there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of mem-

bers, the following resolutions were passed—

"Resolved that the Executive of the U. F. A. take steps immediately to procure seed wheat for the farmers in the district affected by drought last summer."

"Resolved that as the territory affected by drought was so large that there was no means of providing this wheat for the farmers except by the Government procuring it for them:

"And, resolved that the government immediately send a man into these districts to see the need of seed wheat being procured for the farmers:

"And, resolved that as far as possible the procuring and distribution of seed wheat among the farmers be done through the U. F. A. instead of through the elevators and jobbing houses.

"And, resolved that the locals in the districts affected by drought be notified that the executive of the U. F. A. will take steps with the government to procure them seed wheat."

J. QUINSEY, Secretary.

Noble, Alta.

A GOOD ORGANIZING TRIP

As a result of the meeting held during the week ending November 12th, under the auspices of Provost local, three new locals have been organized in this district, with others in prospect. The new locals are at Rosenheim, Hayter and Silver Lake. Details concerning which will be received from their officers. Mr. Warner also addressed the old Provost and Stainsleigh locals elucidating many questions for their members. No farmer who had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Warner's addresses could help feeling encouraged to "fight the good fight," taking our constitution and by-laws as a text. Mr. Warner never failed to impress his audiences with the importance—nay, necessity—of the powers of Alberta getting together for mutual aid and protection, and then in a larger sense uniting with the farmers of our sister provinces, under the Canadian Council of Agriculture. That Mr. Warner's work in this community has resulted in much good to the farmers' cause none can doubt. When it is recalled that Mr. Warner was driven from 25 to 35 miles a day, during disagreeable weather, to meet his appointments we gain a better conception of the nature of work carried on by our executive officers. Let us all encourage them in their good work.

GUY W. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Provost, Alta.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC JOINT MEETING

Killam local, No. 64, held a mass meeting on Wednesday, November 23rd, to discuss the desirability of sending a delegate to Ottawa. Invitations were sent to Strome, Prague, Lakford, Merna, Galahad, Graislund, Wavy Lake, Prairie Park and Mount Zion Unions to send delegates. Representatives were present from Strome, Lakford, Galahad, Wavy Lake, Prairie Park and Killam. J. R. Pointer, of Strome, was elected chairman, and A. Greep, of Lakford, secretary.

The meeting enthusiastically endorsed a resolution favoring a reduction of the tariff on farm implements and tools, and free trade relations with United States in farm products. E. H. Malcolm was unanimously selected to be the delegate to Ottawa from this district, and the representatives present promised to do their best to provide for the necessary expenses. The feeling of the meeting was that it was a most opportune time to press upon the government the needs of the farmers, and that it was extremely important that as many delegates as possible be sent from the West.

E. H. MALCOLM, Sec'y.
Killam, Alta.

A STRONG LUMBER RESOLUTION

At the last meeting of the Summerville Union held 19th November, 1910, a resolution was presented by Mr. N. H. Nathurst on the establishment of lumber mills, and same was unanimously adopted by this Union. It was decided to press it upon the attention of the executive committee; and through the columns of THE GUIDE upon the attention of the members of the association generally. We are much hindered here by the very high cost of lumber, and we hope by these means to arrive at some solution of the difficulty.

The resolution adopted is as follows:—
"Whereas the means hitherto employed for the breaking of the lumber combine have proved ineffective, and

"Whereas no legislation, as far as experience has so far taught us, can be formed to break up or hinder the formation of a combine or monopoly, and

"Whereas the monopoly of the lumber

company so enhances the value of the timber as to deter the development of the country.

"Be it resolved, that we, the U.F.A. each and all subscribe one dollar each to a fund to be called "the U.F.A. co-operative timber and saw-mill fund;" the same fund to be applied for the purpose of erecting a saw-mill, or mills and of acquiring a mill or manufactory of timber, planks, boards, and other dimension lumber, and to dress the same on one or all sides as may be required, and to work or fashion the said timber, planks, boards, or dimension lumber in any required condition wanted for building purposes. And

"Be it also resolved, that the said mill or mills be placed in a central position most convenient for all the members of the U.F.A. and that the industry shall be under direct and sole control of the U.F.A., the same to elect directors and auditors for each year, at their annual convention, said directors to tender their services gratis with the exception of expenses when living at a distance necessitating railway travelling, and that the said mill or mills be run on the co-operative plan, at a reasonable profit and that the said profit on the said industry shall go to the funds of the U.F.A.

J. M. LIDDELL, Secretary.
Pincher, Alta.

DELEGATE APPOINTED

Avondale Union held a very successful meeting on November 12th. The first subject for discussion was the appointment of a delegate to Ottawa. A motion was unanimously adopted appointing Mr. James Gordon as a delegate and a special assessment will be made to cover his expenses, the secretary and Mr. Gordon being given charge of this matter. Discussion also took place on the co-operative legislation and the tariff on farm implements. Our members are fully alive to the good work which is being done by the officers of our association, and the farmers' Bible, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, also came in for words of appreciation. Two new members joined at this meeting, making a total of twenty on our roll to date.

E. A. BEST, Sec.
Carbon, Alta.

The attention of our subscribers whose subscriptions expire in the next few months is drawn to the importance of taking up their renewals promptly. If there was any reason for your subscribing to The Guide in the first place, there are ten times as many reasons why you should continue to receive it. In the commencement The Guide was more or less of a speculation on your part. Today its usefulness has been proven and its success is assured for all time to come. We are receiving at present over one hundred subscriptions per day. Our records are open to prove this fact. There will be great happenings this coming winter. They start next week when the monster farmers' delegation leaves for Ottawa. This is only the start. Developments will multiply day by day. The work of The Guide and the Associations is beginning to assert itself. Renew your Subscription. Get your neighbor to subscribe. Be one of the live ones. Keep in the front and read THE GUIDE.

WHAT ABOUT GRAIN PRICES?

A very good meeting of Innisfree Union was held on November 12th. We are not in a position to send a delegate to Ottawa, but we unanimously adopted the following resolution on motion of Messrs. Newberry and Roy: "That we do strongly support the six-questions as stated in Circular No. 11 of 1910, and do place ourselves on record as being in favor of the delegation to Ottawa in December."

There were some complaints of the low prices being paid by the local elevator, as compared with the prices paid for grain by private buyers at the next towns east and west.

All members present signed the petition to parliament re the co-operative legislation promised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was left with the president to obtain more signatures.

LEONARD T. NOBES, Sec.
Innisfree, Alta.

THE TARIFF MOVE IS SUPPORTED

The regular meeting of Strathcona Union was held in the Baalim Block, November 26th, and was the best attended meeting for some months, all the districts being well represented. The secretary reported that the prunes ordered by the Union had been shipped and were expected to arrive in a few days. The shipment for Alberta is now 25 tons. This shows co-operative buying is now under way with the farmers of Alberta.

The matter of paying the seed fair prizes was taken up, and on the secretary

reporting that the government grant had not yet been received a motion that the secretary get from the bank the sum of \$50.00, and that prizes be paid as soon as possible, was passed on motion of Messrs. Fulton and Peel.

The official circular No. 12 was gone through, clause by clause. The proposed change to the Life Membership plan was not favorably received. It was considered that a part of the \$12.00 should go to the local, and that a Life Member should not be called upon to pay local fees as well.

The Union voted in favor of delegates' expenses being pooled at the convention.

Rawdonville Union's resolution, re school lands, was endorsed; also that of Tan Y Bryn Union, re lumber; Wheatland Centre union, re agricultural college; and Conjuring Creek union, re telephones. White Lake union is also supported by this union in respect to seed grain.

The matter of sending delegates to Ottawa was taken up and most all present favored the proposition; but, considering the great expense, it was decided to appoint our member, J. M. Douglas, M.P., who is a member of this Union, and a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of a lower tariff.

It was decided to send a copy of this resolution to the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; and also a copy to J.M. Douglas, M.P., with the request that he present same to the government at the time of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa in December next. Also request him to

assist as far as possible the representatives of our association in other important matters that will be brought forward.

Moved by Messrs. Ball and Housley that our annual meeting be held on the third Saturday in December.

RICE SHEPPARD,
Strathcona, Alta. Hon. Sec-Treas.

WILL SEND A DELEGATE

Sunnydale Union met in the school house on November 9th, there being a good attendance of members. It was deemed advisable that a delegate should be sent to Ottawa if possible, and with the end in view the secretary was instructed to communicate with neighboring unions with the idea of jointly sending a delegate from the Lloydminster district. The question of hauling cream from this district to the Lloydminster creamery was discussed, and we hope to be able to arrange something satisfactory in this way for next summer. The co-operative petition was brought to the notice of the meeting, twenty-seven signatures secured, with more to follow.

F. WOOD, Sec.
Rivercourse, Alta.

A SUGAR BEET FACTORY COMING

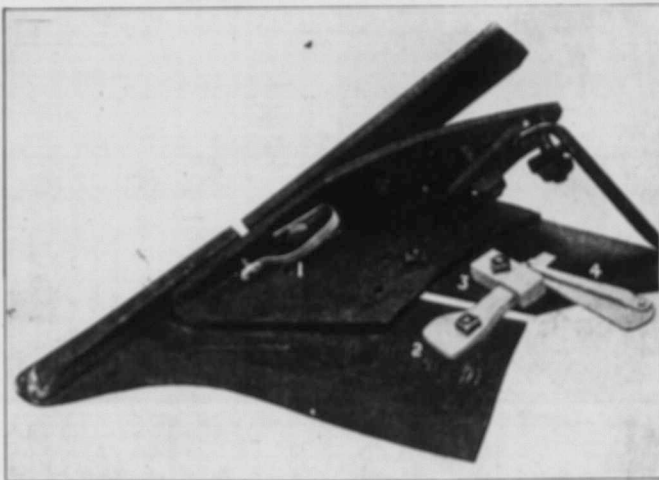
Namaka has not been heard from lately and some may have thought that our union has vanished with the snows. Well, if it appeared that way this winter's snow readily brought it to the front once more. On November 12th we held our first meeting and had the pleasure of listening to Professor Elliott, from the C. P. R. supply farm, Strathmore, who spoke on mixed farming, and Mr. L. G. Dunn, the C. P. R. irrigation instructor and others, who spoke on various phases of irrigating. The second meeting was held on November 26th, and we were addressed by Mr. Max Wiedman, who proposes to build a sugar factory if the people here will promise to raise the sugar beets. He has already over one thousand acres subscribed and is working to secure from two to five thousand acres. After the speech by Dr. Wiedman the accumulated circulars were gone over in part and the secretary received instructions to secure a copy of the Manitoba elevator bill so that the matter could be more intelligently discussed.

P. H. HIEBERT, Sec.
Namaka, Alta.

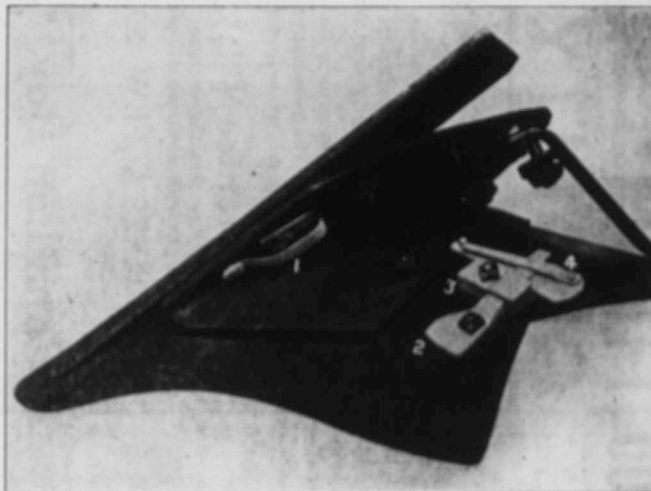
The Parks-Coughlin Plowshare Fastener

Eliminates Plowshare Troubles

(PATENTED)



1--SPRING BOLT 2--COUPLER



3--LOCK BAR 4--WEDGE KEY

Your greatest plow trouble is share trouble. You can eliminate this by using our fastener. YOU WILL THEN HAVE

NO MORE

Need of tipping plow over in order to get at the shares. Troubles with damaged and rusted burrs. Trouble with turning bolts. Use for hammer and punch to force holes in the share into line with those in the frog of the plow.

Cheaper than bolts. As strong—has stood every test in every soil. The fastener is easily attached and need not be removed until plow is worn out. The value of time and bolts saved, not to consider shares, and the better grade of work done by changing shares often will more than pay for a set in a year. One set lasts a lifetime.

The coupler draws back and up. It holds the share firmly against the landside of the plow and the whole length of the mouldboard. The holding force is WEDGE POWER. This alone makes it solid enough, but we have reinforced it with a spring bolt in the landside. Properly on, the share cannot come off.

CHANGE SHARES IN FORTY SECONDS—That is what we did in the field trials, and a boy, old enough to plow, can do it as easily as a man.

NOT A BURR TO LOOSEN, NOT A BOLT TO REMOVE—Simply lift the plow out of the ground, loosen the wedge key by tapping it at the tip with your wrench, remove it, unsnap the spring bolt and lift the share off. Place the new share in position, secure the spring bolt, insert the key and drive it in with your wrench. Easy, is it not?

Every part is well made. Every set sold under a responsible guarantee. You have perhaps wished for a device like this on many a cold autumn day, while you were wrestling with a turning bolt or sprung share, without your regular blacksmith's tools. This is therefore of special interest to you and you should find out more about it. You should before you turn from this page, write us, giving the name and address of your implement man, and your name and address, and you will receive full information. You will not place yourself under any obligation. DO IT NOW.

IMPLEMENT SPECIALTIES COMPANY, 304 McIntyre Building, WINNIPEG



\$11.00

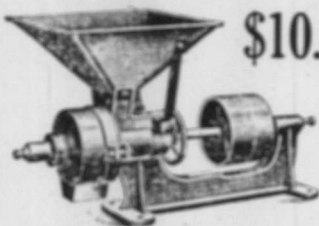
for a hand or power force pump with 4 in. brass lined cylinder for 2 in. pipe, less money than you have had to pay for the cheap iron cylinder pumps. This pump is for deep or shallow wells and is one of the best stock or farm pumps made. Read this:

OUR PUMP GUARANTEE

We guarantee our line of pumps to be equal to those sold by any house in Canada and the price to be much lower, and we will replace any of our pumps not satisfactory free of cost.

No matter what style of pump you require we can suit your needs. We are selling you pumps direct at less than any local merchant can buy them from his dealer. If you pay more for a pump than we ask you, you are simply throwing your money away, as we have only one quality—the best.

"Little Wonder" Grinding Mill



\$10.50

The most successful little grinder in the world. Designed for use with power windmills, small gasoline engines and other light powers. Burrs are 5 1/2 inches diameter and are adjustable for grinding coarse or fine. Grinds all kinds of small grains, wheat, etc. Pulley is 7x4 inches and should make from 700 to 1,300 revolutions per minute. Capacity is from 5 to 15 bushels of mixed feed per hour, depending upon speed and fineness of grinding. Requires from 1 to 3 horse power. Burrs cannot run together when empty and shills pass through without injuring the mill. Furnished with one set of coarse and one set of fine burrs. Fine burrs grind table meal. When ordering extra burrs state whether you want coarse or fine burrs. Price of 10.50

HIGH QUALITY

Direct to
AND
YOU

LOW PRICES

DO you prefer to buy your goods wholesale or retail. It is a duty you owe yourself to be economical and buy to the best advantage. Get in on some of these money saving propositions.

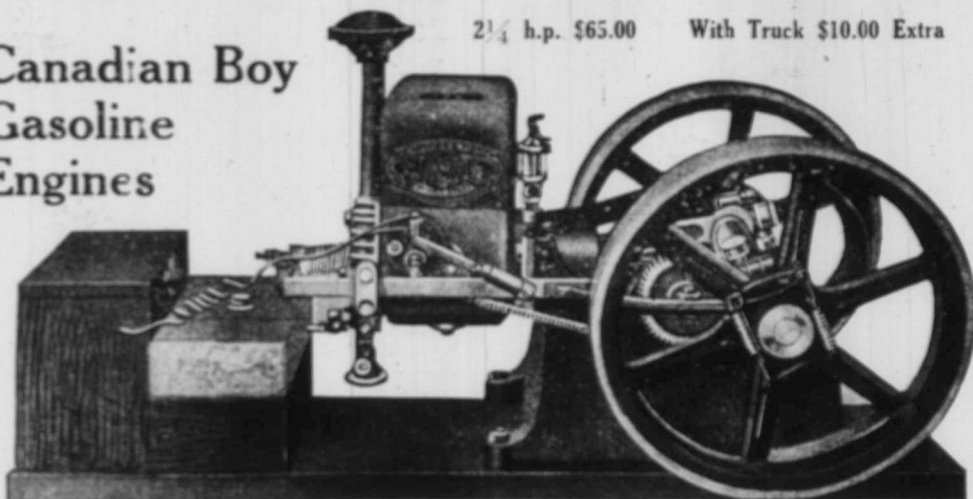
Price cannot be determined until quality has been established for the reason that quality in itself is the only real measure of value.

We sell only such goods as we know to be absolutely right in quality. Goods that years of successful manufacturing have made standard the world over. They are not made expressly for us, we select the goods for their quality and then set the price.

Our Guarantee Every order sent us is accepted with the understanding and agreement that if you do not find our prices lower, quality considered, and the quality of our merchandise higher than the average, you are at liberty to return the goods to us at our expense of transportation, charges both ways, we will promptly return all your money.

HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES OF OUR SPLENDID VALUES

Canadian Boy Gasoline Engines



2 1/4 h.p. \$65.00 With Truck \$10.00 Extra

Here is a cut of the Hired Man 2 1/4 H.P., only \$65.00. Can you hire a man that will do the work this little engine will do and work 365 days in the year for this price? Not much. Are you still pumping water by hand or using an out of date windmill? Get the modern way, own a Chore Boy or Hired Man and put it on a truck so your wife can do her washing, churning, cream separating. Learn all about these engines today. We are leaders in this line of labor-saving devices for the farmer. Write us. Do you know that if you buy one of our 6 horse engines

or larger you would save enough on the engine alone to get a cream separator, wood saw and feed grinder for nothing, as compared with the prices you are asked to pay when you buy through agents and middle? Are you as good a business man as an agent? If so, deal direct and keep these profits for yourself.

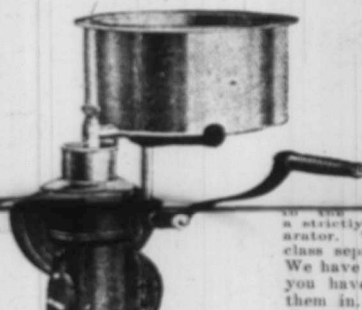
Do these prices interest you? If so, write us for any further information you require—1 1/2 H.P., \$50.00; 2 1/4 H.P., \$65.00; 4 1/2 H.P., \$120.00; 6 H.P., \$175.00; 8 H.P., \$225.00.

Do not conflict our policy with that of retail dealers. They are retailers, we are wholesalers and sell direct to you.

Runs easy

Skims clean
No oil cups to

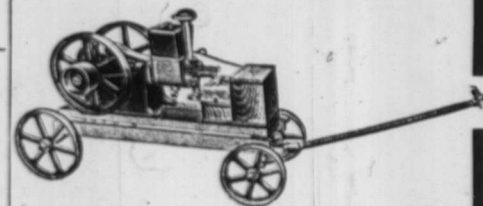
bother with
Easy to clean



Peerless Cream Separators

to the Peerless Cream Separator is a strictly high grade cream separator. The Peerless is a high class separator in every respect. We have got the right separator; you have got the home to try them in. Let's get together —

Time Saver for the Farm Engine Owner



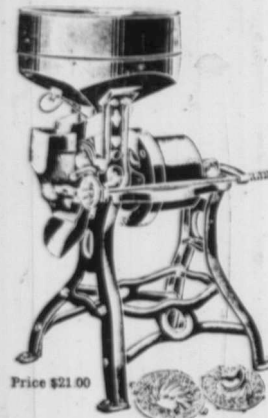
A man gets full value for his money when his engine does all the work it is capable of doing. On nearly every farm there are many tasks awaiting a farm engine. With a truck like this you can easily shift it from one job to another.

Let's say that you have had the engine at work on separating cream. Your wife is ready to have her washing machine turned and you simply pull the truck with the engine loaded on it from the cream separator over to the washing machine. After the engine has the family wash attended to, you may need it out at the farm to grind some feed or to pump some water. Then back to the house the women folks want to harness its chug chug to the churn, and the boy is going to saw up a pile of wood, and the engine is again called upon to travel.

The idea is that the time saved soon pays for the small cost of the truck. Ask your wife what she thinks of it.

Diameter wheels, 12 in. front, 14 in. rear; for 1 1/2 and 2 1/4 H.P. engines, \$10.00, for 2 1/4 and 4 1/2 H.P. engines \$12.50

Grain Crushers



Price \$21.00

A high grade Grain Grinder with adjustable burrs, cannot be injured by running empty, will grind grain fine enough to kill all seeds, just what is needed on every farm; nothing better made; 6 in. burrs will grind from 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Price of 21.00

Wood Saws

\$24.50

Save Five Years of Life to Your Cream Separator

Our Friction Clutch Pulley Saves the Jerks

and main pass through without injuring the mill
Furnished with one set of coarse and one set of
fine burrs. Fine burrs grind table meal. When
ordering extra burrs state whether 10.50
Winnipeg, Man. 1910

Save Five Years of Life to Your Cream Separator

Our Friction Clutch Pulley Saves the Jerks



When a cream separator is run by a gasoline engine, wear and tear by jerking and by fast starting is bound to occur if a solid pulley is used.

This picture shows our Friction Clutch Pulley by the use of which the engine can be started at full speed, but which only starts the separator to run slowly until it gets up to full speed. Thus all jar and wear is done away with.

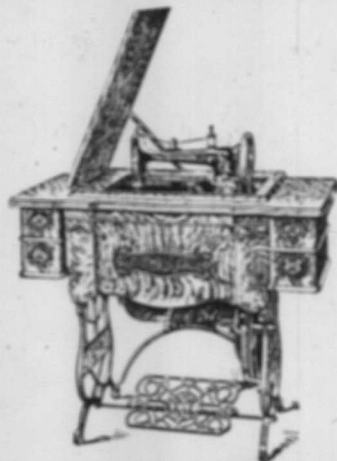
The engine can be started at 500 revolutions per minute and not touch the separator shaft until this handle or knob casting is gradually screwed in and the two cores slip together and clutch. The core knob which is fitted into the main casting of the pulley accounts for the smoothness of such a mechanism.

The pulley is simply screwed into the place of the handle of the separator. The belt runs from the pulley of the engine around the Friction Clutch Pulley.

To save wear and tear on your separator, to save time, money, work and worry. You'll never make a better investment. Fits any hand cream separator on the market.

SPECIFICATIONS—Diameter, 14 inches; face, 2 inches; Price \$3.50

"Domestic" Sewing Machines

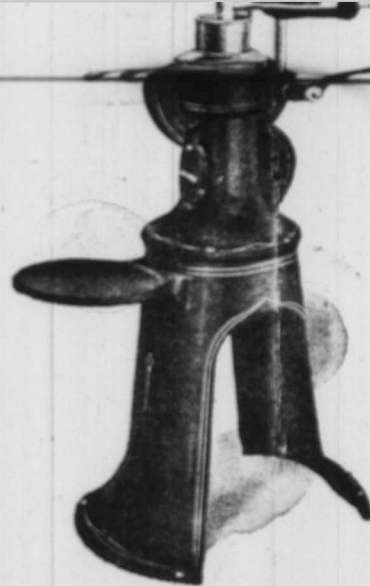


When you want the easiest running and smoothest working sewing machine made, get a Domestic, guaranteed for 25 years, price only \$35.00, costs you less in the end than the repairs you would have to buy if you purchased a cheap machine, and you have the satisfaction of knowing you have a machine you can always depend on, and when it comes to the ordinary line of sewing machines as sold by most mail order houses we can sell you these from \$15.75 up to \$23.00 and at a big saving on each machine, as we sell you on a wholesale basis.

Runs easy

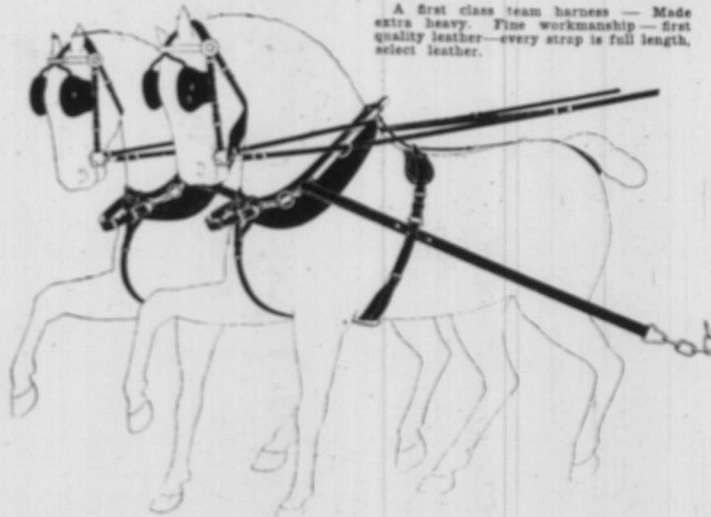
Skims close
No oil cups to

bother with
Easy to clean
Guaranteed for
20 years
450 lb. capacity
\$41.50
600 lb. capacity
\$46.50



Sampson Team Harness, \$27.50

A first class team harness — Made extra heavy. Fine workmanship — first quality leather — every strap is full length, select leather.



The first things to consider in buying harness are Quality and Price, not price and then quality. We have our harness made by expert workmen, who know genuine leather. It is made right; every part is made for long hard service. You will find that a lot of the harness now on the market is made to sell at a price that looks well

enough, but when it comes to wear and tear the quality is not in it. We will allow you to examine our harness at your home; test it for thirty days, and if at the end of that time you find you have not received a better value and saved money, return it at our expense. We will refund the amount paid and all freight charges.

C. S. JUDSON CO.

288 Princess Street

Winnipeg, Man.

Cream Separators

In the Canadian Dominion is a strictly high grade cream separator. The Peerless is a high class separator in every respect. We have got the right separator; you have got the home to try them in. Let's get together — direct — to make you more money on your cows and save you \$50.00 to start with.

We invite comparison; we want you to test this separator in your own home alongside of any separator you ever saw or heard tell of, regardless of name or make. If the Peerless won't skim as close, run as easily and give as good satisfaction, box it up and ship it back; we will pay you for your trouble. We have every confidence in the Peerless or we would not make an offer like this.

You must save money on every purchase you make from us or return the goods to us at our expense.

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DESCRIPTION — Traces are 1½ inch, doubled and stitched, 5 link beel chain. With out doubt the strongest and best you can buy. Lines are 1 inch, full length with buckle and snaps. Bridles, ¾ inch cheeks, Concord blinds, ¾ in. flat side, check rein to hames, leather fronts, fancy rosettes. Hames, No. 3 heavy Concord bolt, full varnished, 1 in. hame straps. Back Pads, 3¾ inch withe lny with dee for market straps lined with a heavy blue felt, market straps 1¼ inch from pad to trace. Belly Bands, 1½ inch folded back strap ¾x1½ with trace carriers, crupper to buckle. Breast Straps, 1½ inch doubled and stitched with slides and buckle snaps. Martingales 1¼ inch. Collars, open top, leather or cloth faced, well made. Be sure and state size when ordering. Shipping weight 80 lbs. Price complete with collars \$27.50

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burrs, cannot be injured by running empty, will grind grain fine enough to kill all seeds, just what is needed on every farm; nothing better made; 8 in. burrs will grind from 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Price of 5 to 200 out

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Frames are made of very best material. The saw is of best quality, and the maudrel and boxings are made to wear and last. For a tilting table saw with pole attachment. For sawing cordwood or poles our price is only \$24.50 complete with 24 in. saw. Get one of our Canadian Boy engines, do your own sawing and crushing.

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Gentlemen,—I am interested in the following lines:

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Please send descriptive material free.
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Getting the Christmas News

By J. F. COGGSWELL

Ask a newspaperman what Christmas means to him and he'll probably answer you with the one word, "Work"; that is, if he is not a young and high strung reporter plunged into despair by visions of a Christmas dinner lost and a day with family or friends denied; then the same word will be used, but preceded by a string of adjectives more eloquent than elephant.

For in the bright lexicon of the daily newspaperman there is no such word as "rest." The initiated easily appreciate the little yarn of the two reporters, one of whom mentioned to the other that he had read that a certain great financier only required four hours sleep in twenty four, the other replying that the financier was an old man which probably accounted for his requiring so much. And Christmas is no exception, for Mr. Citizen must have his paper with his breakfast on this feast day as on any ordinary day, and the boys of the daily press must get the "stuff" to fill the edition.

And so the rush starts, not upon the holiday, when there are more events to "cover" than on any other day of the year, but on that most hallowed of all nights, Christmas Eve. First drifts in the assistant night editor, along about six o'clock, and soon he's hard at work over a couple of reams of "flimsy," wires and cables sent in by the "press association" from whom the paper happens to get their outside service. Wires from the seat of government, tales of gruesome murders, crimes and suicides, startling accidents, cables from the Old Land, and a hundred and one other stories must be edited and "shot" up to the newsroom in time for the "machines" to begin work at eight o'clock, for governments will move, accidents will happen, and those far beyond the reach of the Christmas spirit will commit crimes even at this holiday event.

Then the balance of the staff come straggling in, the night news editor, sporting editor, society editor, various assistants, the police editor, the "M. and D." man who "covers" music and drama; the telegraph editor, and the various other reporters whose positions do not demand a special cognomen. The

old hands are reconciled to their fate, for they know that holidays have no significance to the staff, but the souls of the younger ones, the cubs, are rankled over having to work on Christmas Eve, and they make no effort to conceal it.

The "assignment book" is the centre of attraction, for in it the day editor has scribbled the various events of importance, reports of which must appear in the morning edition. Soon each event has a name beside it and the reporters hurry away, some to special assignments and the others to their regular "runs." Meanwhile the newsroom force has arrived and the click of the linotypes, the roll of "form" trucks, and the call of the "copy" boys herald the putting together of another paper.

Red Hogan, in for ten years for "cracking a crib," is to be let out of the penitentiary at midnight. Ordinarily this would be a very small affair as newspaper affairs go. But freedom on Christmas Eve after ten years of servitude, the event is chock full of human interest! "Spread yourself," says the editor to the "star" reporter, and that worthy is off for a long drive to the prison through the snow. Red is duly given his discharge, a cheap suit of clothes, a little coin of the realm, and a few words of advice from the warden, and bies himself away to his old haunts. The reporter knew it would happen that way, but he had to be on hand if anything out of the ordinary occurred. Back to the office he drives and soon is merrily thumping a "heart" story out of his typewriter.

He pictures the moonlight on the cold prison walls, the laying of the bloodhounds in the courtyard, and a lot of other "hunk" that didn't happen. When he has done, the retiring Red has been filled with the Christmas spirit (he's probably full of other spirits in reality), he has assured the warden that he will henceforth lead a better life and play a straight game, has tearfully greeted his wife and children outside the prison gates. The reporter certainly does "spread himself," and tender hearted wives and children sigh over the story in the morning.

But do not think that there are no "human interest" stories on this night before Christmas. There are many. Happy is the man who attends the Salvation Army Christmas tree. Little drawn faces, pinched by want and cold, are suffused by a happy glow, as little pockets are filled with goodies, and little stomachs, long empty, are tightened with a toothsome load. And then a reporter must accompany the team sent out by the Army or some other charitable institution to distribute Christmas dinners to the unfortunate ones unable to provide for themselves. In the baskets are not only the eatables but a wrap for the tired mother, shoes and stockings for the kiddies, and, best of all, a doll for the little girl. Who can adequately depict the ensuing scenes, the gloating cry of the ever hungry boy, the little scream of joy from the girl and the not to be expressed thankfulness of the mother. The reporter wipes a tear from his eye as he leaves, and even the teamster calls sharply to his horses to conceal his feelings. These are the real stories for the Christmas morning paper, and to them are accorded the place of honor on the front page. True the reporter does not finish his story until the morning hours, but such experiences as his leave him with a knowledge of a worthy work well done, and he is satisfied.

But no such scenes for the police reporter. Down at the station house he views a succession of wrecks, for every "booze fighter" in the city deems it his bounden duty to get drunk on Christmas Eve. Here are the shades of life and few of the lights. Maybe there is a murder, even at this sanctified time, and if such is the case, his work, not only for that night but probably for several, is cut out for him. Small chance for him to get the Christmas spirit into his stories.

These are only a few of the incidents of the night before Christmas. Page after page might be written of the church entertainments, Christmas trees fired by their candles sometimes carrying death and destruction, street car accidents; the grim reaper takes his toll on this night as on others, joys and sorrows without number, all of which receive due notice in the morning paper. But at last all the stories are in, a heterogeneous collection of gladness and pathos. All is hustle and bustle in the newsroom. The editor is hanging over the make-up of the front page, one

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Johnville, Que., Jan. 8, 1908.

I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.

Yours respectfully, John Smith.

Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse" at dealers or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

after another the forms are shunted into the stereotyping room, and from there down to the waiting presses in the basement, the last "must" story is crowded into the last form and the editor thanks the Lord that another issue is "off his chest," and the "jig is up" at last. His weary steps carry him back to the editorial rooms, whence all but him have hurried, and soon there comes from the basement a long drawn out shriek, which dies into the steady whirl of the presses. A look at the front page to assure himself that all is right and he takes himself off, as have the members of his staff, to sleep through Christmas day, knowing that there is another full night's work ahead.

And don't think this is all of it. Soon the day staff put in their appearance. True there is no afternoon edition, but the news of the day must be looked after. In the early morning the police court judge reviews the small army of drunks, etc., that accumulated during the night, and imbued with this Christmas spirit lets all but the worst offenders go with a warning. He does this every Christmas, but each time the police reporter must "play it up" in the proper style.

Later in the morning there are church services, and at noon the dinner for the newsboys at the Army barracks, a dinner for the unfortunates in the jail and workhouse, and many other functions, all of which are attended by press representatives.

All the holiday the staff works under pressure and when the day is done turn most weary footsteps homeward. Verily, they are as one writer describes them, "the hardest worked, poorest paid brain workers on earth."

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If you are confusing the words "phonograph," and "talking machine," and "graphophone," or if you are not familiar with the extraordinary improvements developed in the Columbia laboratory within the last few months, you cannot possibly know what a wonderful musical instrument the Columbia Graphophone is.



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OUR COTTON BILL

Canada imported seventeen and three-quarter million dollars' worth of cotton goods last year.

The duty paid on these imports was over four million dollars, thus increasing the first cost of the imports to some twenty-two millions.

Canadian cotton mills turn out something over \$14,000,000 worth of goods annually.

For the fourteen million dollars' worth of product Canadian mill owners charge purchasers an extra three and a half millions, the tariff which protects them against foreign competition enabling them to do this.

Thus because of the protective tariff those who use cotton goods are forced to pay some \$8,000,000 a year more than real value. They are forced to pay more than this because wholesalers and retailers—through whose hands the goods pass on the way to the wearer—add their profits to the extra price they pay for these cotton goods in the first place by reason of the tariff.

But all this is a good thing—for the cotton manufacturers. It has enabled them to pay fifty per cent. dividends on a considerable part of their capital.—Weekly Sun.

BRITISH ELECTIONS

Polling in the British general elections opened Saturday, December 3. At present it looks as if the standing of the parties would be about the same in the next parliament as in the one just dissolved. There are many predictions of another election immediately following this one. The standing of the parties after Saturday's and Monday's polling was:

Liberals	90
Labor	11
Nationalists	16
Total government	117
Unionists	113
Results unannounced	6
Still to poll	434

The following seats have been carried by the various parties:

Liberals—Camberwell North, Peckham, Haggerston, Hoxton, Walworth, Newington-west, West Ham-north, Bolton (1), Bradford-east, Bradford-central, Bristol-south, Bristol-east, Bury, Derby (1), Exeter, Halifax (1), Hartlepool, Ipswich (2), Lincoln, Manchester-north, Manchester-north-east, Manchester-south-west, Reading, Rochdale, Rochester, Salford-north, Salford-west, Scarborough, Stafford, Wolverhampton-east, and Perth, Finsbury-east, Islington-west, Islington-east, Islington-south, St. Pancras-north, St. Pancras-east, Blackburn (1), Carlisle, Cheltenham, Dewsbury, Gateshead, Grantham, Huddersfield, Leeds-central, Leeds-north, Leeds-south, Leeds-west, Leicester (1), Middlesbrough, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Norwich (1), Nottingham-west, Oldham (2), Peterborough (2), Stockport (1), Swansea-town, Wakefield, Paisley.

Labor—Blackburn, Leeds-east, Leicester, Norwich, Stockport, Stoke-upon-

\$2 NOW SAVES \$10 LATER

\$24.50 FOR A \$35.00 TEAM HARNESS



Mail your order now for a set of Saskalta Farm Harness. Last spring the demand was double our output. Had to disappoint a large number of our friends. Send us your order now, enclose \$1 and have shipment made to suit your convenience. Our Saskalta Farm Harness is made of best oak Tanned Leather in a substantial manner and is not to be compared with the cheap Bargain Sale constructed harness made from call stock. We guarantee the quality of the leather to be higher, the workmanship superior to any harness obtainable elsewhere at \$30 to \$35. Specially designed to fill the requirement of farmers. Plenty of strength and thoroughly dependable. Greatest value ever offered.

The bridles have square blinds and spreaders, 3/4 in. cheeks, stiff 1/2 in. short flat 3/4 in. cheeks, lines 1 inch, full length, good stock. Pole straps and Martingales 1 1/2 inch wide with double billets, belt bands 1 1/2 in. folded, back band, leather, 2 1/2 inches wide with 1 1/2 in. layer full felt lined. Harness extra strong Concord bolt, traces 1 1/2 inches 3 ply double stitched, with heel chains, G.B.H. per set, without collars. **\$25.50**

Collars 18 to 21, leather face, fair quality . . . **\$3.50**

Collars 18 to 21, leather or cloth face, medium quality . . . **\$4.50**

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Trent, West Ham-south, Bolton, Bradford-west.

Nationalist—Liverpool-Scotland division.

Unionists—Finsbury-central, Greenwich, Holborn, Hammersmith, Islington-north, Kensington-north, Kensington-south, Lewisham, St. Pancras-south, St. Pancras-west, Westminster, Bath (2), Birkenhead, Boston, Chatham, Christchurch, Hereford, Liverpool-Exchange, Liverpool-Abercromby, Liverpool-West-Derby, Liverpool-Kirkdale, Liverpool-east-Toxteth, Liverpool - west - Toxteth, Liverpool-Walton, Nottingham-east, Nottingham-south, Taunton, Shrewsbury, Walsall, Worcester, Windsor, Preston (2), Yarmouth, Dulwich, Croydon, Ashton-under-Lyne, Birmingham - central, Birmingham-south, Birmingham-south, Bristol west, Cambridge, Colchester, Darlington, Devonport (2), Gloucester, Gravesend, Great Grimsby, Hastings, King's Lynn, Maidstone, Oxford City, Salford-south, Salisbury, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Wigan, Wolverhampton-west, Wolverhampton-south.

TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 29.—A strike vote is being cast by the locomotive engineers of the northwest in preparation for the conference between the general committee of the order and the general managers' committee to be held in Chicago, December 12. It is expected that at least 95 per cent. of the engineers, of whom there are about 33,000 will vote in favor of a strike should the demands be refused. The railways do not anticipate any trouble as the result of this vote. As a result of a recent conference in Chicago the engineers were offered an increase of 2 1/2 per cent. which was rejected, the workmen holding out for a 15 per cent. increase. In the event, however, of the railways rejecting the ultimatum of the engineers, it is expected that an appeal will be made to the interstate commerce commission to intercede under the Erieman act.

Fond Mother—How did you get along in school today, Susie?

Tired Child (wearily)—Oh, I missed in my geography again. I forgot whether the Putumayo joined the Amazon east or west of the confluence of the Marañon and Ucayali Rivers.

Same child (years later; wife and mother)—What is it you want to know, pet?

Little Daughter (struggling over a primary geography)—Where is the Amazon liver, mamma?

Mamma (after a long reflection)—I think it's somewhere in Africa or Asia I forgot which.

Snowshoes Skis Toboggans

We carry an extensive line of the above and can supply Snowshoes in all styles for all purposes from \$2.00 per pair upwards. Toboggans in all lengths from 2 1/2 to 8 ft. from \$1.50 upwards. Also Skis, in all lengths and styles. Write for Catalogue 47G

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150 Favorite Old-time Songs

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This is a splendid collection of old-time songs and ballads—songs that touch the heart and recall the loveliest memories, many of them having been popular favorites for forty or fifty years, and just as dearly loved to-day as when they were written. Each song is printed in the book with both words and music complete, and we question if there has ever been issued a book containing so large a collection of stirring favorites at so low a price. We will send this book post-paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

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TRANSCONA

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SHOP TOWN

Is fast becoming a town of banks, stores, hotels and private dwellings. Trains are already being made up in the yards at the new shops, and a good number of trainmen are calling Transcona their home.

The mammoth shops are rapidly nearing completion, and the early spring will find at least 2,000 men employed at this works manufacturing rolling stock for one of Canada's Transcontinental railways. The early spring will also find 500 men engaged in the building of the remainder of the great shops.

The contracts for this work will be announced about the first of the year.

Transcona is assured a population of 2,500 next summer. A great many of the men who will live there are today buying home sites and

planning their houses. As a result Transcona Realty is steadily increasing in value. There will be a rush for building lots in the spring. The wise investor is buying now in order to reap the profits that will assuredly accrue in a few months.

We have a number of good building lots at original prices. Our prices are reasonable and terms easy.

Hundreds have already made a good start from the profits made on Transcona Realty, and the town has only started to grow. Hundreds are going to reap large returns by investing now and thereby constituting valuable business and residential property. Why not you? You have let many golden opportunities slip by. Don't lose this one. Phone us or better still, call at our office and let us show you maps and plans.

CITY PROPERTY FARM LANDS

Either Business or Residential Property in the City of Winnipeg has proven a big money maker. There are many choice pieces in both classes on the market today which can be bought at prices that will allow of a large margin of profit in a very short time.

Both large and small tracts can be purchased in the best of localities.

We also have several improved farms for sale at prices which should interest any farmer. They are good buying either for investment or speculation.

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VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

FEEDING CRUSHED OATS

Subscriber, Girvin, Sask.—Being short of oats this year, could I economise by having them crushed? Not having fed chopped oats before, I should like to know whether it would have any ill effect on working horses in summer time. What amount do they require at a feed?

Ans.—There is economy in feeding crushed oats especially to old horses. There is no harm in feeding crushed oats as a rule but it is advisable to mix a little bran with them, feeding the same quantity as usual.

GAS IN HORSE

Subscriber, Girvin, Sask.—A horse in good health and condition seems to be full of gas and is continually breaking wind. Can't I prevent this?

Ans.—Give your horse 8 to 10 drams of aloes in a ball, according to size of horse, to which add 1 to 2 drams of ginger, this to be given on an empty stomach. After the purgative has worked, give these powders:

Sulphate of Iron, 2 drams.
Nux Vomica, 1½ drams.
Make into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning.

THIN SLOW HORSE

Subscriber, Girvin, Sask.—After making water a horse remains in the same position for quite a while. Is anything wrong as he is rather thin and slightly slow?

Ans.—Give the horse the following powders:—
Potassium Nitrate, 2 ounces.
Gentian Root, 2 ounces.
Mix well; make into 12 powders and

give one in feed night and morning. Apply sacks of warm oats around the loins.

FOOD FOR OLD HORSE

D. N. Gimlay, Killarney, Man.—(1) What is the best food for an old horse troubled with constipation and kidney trouble?

(2) Will you kindly publish the best cure for kidney trouble. Is nitre beneficial?

(3) What is the best cure for horses that have the cold?

(4) How can I reduce the enlargement caused by a barb wire cut?

Ans.—(1) Have your horse's teeth attended to and feed crushed oats and bran; two or three times a week give boiled feed at night.

(2) You do not state what kind of kidney trouble your horse has, whether he urinates too frequently or not enough. Kindly write fuller particulars and I will advise as to treatment.

(3) Keep horses in comfortable, well ventilated stable; give good nutritious food and be sure that the hay is good. Give the following:

Tincture Nux Vomica, 4 ounces.
Tincture Digitalis, 4 ounces.
Spirits Ether Nit, 8 ounces.

Four tablespoonfuls to be given in pint of water 4 or 5 times daily before feeding according to the case. If temperature is high give Quinine in dram doses 3 times daily. If the horse is coughing give Potassium Chlorate in dram doses, put each back on tongue three times daily before feeding.

(4) Apply the following blister:—
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 4 drams.

Mix well and rub well in, leave on 48 hours then wash off and grease well.

MARE IN PAIN WHILE IN FOAL

J. G. Terstevig, Pearce, Alta.—One of my mares, when in foal last winter was all right when left alone in pasture, but up to the time of foaling it seemed as though she could stand no work. Even after half a day's light work she showed to be dull and sick, rolled quite a bit as though her belly was troubling her and when standing she always looked backwards to her sides. I notice a few times that her breath smelled very bad. She was in good condition, fed on sound oats, bundles and prairie pasture. After foaling in late spring, she did not give a sign of sickness any more. She is in foal again this year. Please tell me what I can do to keep her from getting sick again, as I shall want her for spring work.

Ans.—This was caused by the foal growing and increasing the size of the womb and thereby causing a certain amount of displacement of the intestines. I would advise you if these symptoms recur again to feed her good nutritious feed and not very much hay at a time so that the intestines will not contain too much bulky food at once.

HORSE WITH STIFLE

W. W. W., Headlands, Sask.—Gelding has click when moving leg about the stifle. When last hooked to a load he appeared all right on the level, but after going down a hill he was scarcely able to take the load up the next hill. It has no appearance of stifle trouble as I have seen it before.

Ans.—Apply the following blister:—
Cantharides, 2 drams.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off and grease well. Apply again in three weeks if necessary.

ABORTION IN MARES

G. G. Winthorst, Sask.—Six weeks ago a mare lost her foal, one week later another mare lost her foal, four weeks after second mare, third mare lost her foal.

These mares have been running on stubble fields all day and getting a small

amount of hay and oats night and morning, at odd times, oat straw. Please advise how to prevent the others from losing theirs.

Ans.—Isolate aborting animals from the others. Wash thoroughly the root of the tail and lips of the vulva with the following solution:

Corrosive Sublimate, 1 part.
Common Salt, 40 parts.
Rain water (clean), 4000 parts.
This wash should be done once daily, also thoroughly disinfest the stable and give good nutritious food.

HORSE EATING MANGER

Subscriber, Lackwood, Sask.—I have a horse about 14 years old weighing 1400 pounds that has lately taken to eating the manger which is made of poplar. He has eaten five large poles through. What shall I give him?

Ans.—Either remove manger and let the horse eat from the floor or else cover the manger with tin. Give these powders:

Sulphate of Iron, 4 ounces.
Nux Vomica, 4 ounces.
Potassium Nitrate, 4 ounces.
Gentian 4 ounces.

Mix well and give one tablespoonful night and morning.

The "BACON" Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Hand-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly in the soil. Working instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dragger. Feed the previous waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc. the 1898 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.



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By Genl M. I order on I matt exper a gre Ea high plant has s like the e to ho connu ing t tion; Liber Th mom enorn done be w of Re This Germ to do great the li grow Mr cle" talked he ha "I he sa addre in all 4 most 3 and t meetis The e Canad to the

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Correct Canadian Views

Henry Vivian, M.P., tells Englishmen some Facts that have been hidden by Tariff Reformers

(From the London Daily Chronicle, Nov. 7th.)

By special invitation of the Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P., has been visiting the Dominion in order to place before the people his views on housing and town-planning. On this matter Mr. Vivian is an acknowledged expert, and his missionary tour has been a great success.

Earl Grey could not have selected a higher authority on housing and town-planning. The member for Birkenhead has shown what can be done by schemes like the Hampstead Tenants, Ltd., and the extension of the co-operative principle to housing. For many years he has been connected with the movement for promoting the extension of co-operative production, and no speaker is more welcome on Liberal platforms in this country.

The visit was paid at the psychological moment. Canadian towns are growing enormously, and unless something is done to regulate the growth they will not be what they ought to be. Take the case of Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan: This province is about as large as the German Empire, and there is no reason to doubt that it will ultimately have as great a population. Is Regina to grow on the lines of Berlin, or is it to be left to grow as it pleases?

Mr. Vivian was seen by a Daily Chronicle representative yesterday, and he talked over his visit and the impressions he had gained.

"I visited all parts of the Dominion," he said, "from Halifax to Victoria. I addressed the clubs, which are a feature in all Canadian towns. I found the people most anxious to hear my views on housing and town planning, and I believe the meetings will bear fruit in the future. The enormous and rapid growth of the Canadian cities has brought the question to the front."

Three Anti-Tariff Schools

"While in Canada, did you take up the question of free trade?"

"By special request," replied Mr. Vivian, "I addressed meetings of representative men in most of the important cities on free trade—at Edmonton, Winnipeg, Regina, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and Vancouver. I confined myself to free trade from the point of view of Great Britain, feeling that it would be impertinent of me to attempt to dictate to Canadians, and being convinced that each part of the empire must be allowed to settle its own fiscal affairs."

"But I found a strong free trade tendency in some quarters, and I believe that free trade sentiment in Canada is growing and will grow. There are three types of thought making for free trade. There are the out-and-out free traders, who include some very influential men, particularly among the Grain Growers of the northwest. These would have free trade at once if they could get it. Then there are those who accept free trade as an ideal, but would work towards it in slow stages; and, lastly, there is a very strong body of opinion which does not accept free trade as an ideal, but says the present tariffs are far too high."

"Separately these groups are not powerful enough to secure what each desires. But combined, they have already prevented any increase in the tariff (for which the manufacturers were clamoring, and which they would have got had it not been for the events of the past few months).

and it is obvious that they will all work together for a reduction of the tariff."

"Where did you find the free trade sentiment strongest?"

"In the northwest. The Grain Growers' movement in that quarter for securing freer trade and lower tariffs is very strong indeed. The officials of the movement are a fine body of men, and compare favorably with the men who organized the Anti-Corn Law League in the 'Forties. Before very long this movement will be sending to Ottawa the biggest political deputation that Canada has ever seen to lay their demands before the government."

Demand of the Corn Growers

"What do you think has brought this movement about?"

"The discovery by the Grain Growers' Association that if they had free trade they could secure many of the articles required in their industry at prices upwards of fifty per cent. lower than they now pay."

"This has driven them to examine the whole question of tariffs, with the result that they have now accepted free trade as a righteous principle in itself. It is curious to note that, whereas England won free trade as the result of the organization of manufacturers working for the abolition of a tax on grain, it looks as if Canada might win it through the organization of the corn growers working for the abolition of the tax on manufactures."

"What attitude do the corn growers adopt towards Preference, which is advocated here?"

"I was desired especially by the officials of the Corn Growers' Association to repudiate in the strongest terms the suggestions that appear from time to time in the British Press, that unless Canada gets Preference for its wheat in the British market, the loyalty of the Canadians will be weakened. Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Company, told me emphatically that they felt this suggestion to be an insult, and he wished me to say so for him, and also that they had no desire to secure a preference at the expense of the British working classes."

Minister's Protest

"But I am able to make an authoritative statement on this question. The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion government, asked me to say that he entered the strongest protest against the implication made by so many tariff reformers in Great Britain that preference was necessary to keep Canada loyal. Mr. Fisher said they felt that Great Britain should have the same freedom to settle these questions for herself as Canada would expect under like circumstances."

"Mr. Fisher also asserted that Canada was in the Empire, and that she intended to remain there, and that her loyalty would not be in the least affected by whatever decision the home country arrived at. I have Mr. Fisher's permission to state this in the most explicit terms. Complaints came to me from all over the Dominion as to the inadequate presentation of the British case from the free trade standpoint. Canada has been inundated with tariff reform speakers, letters, articles and cablegrams, all describing the ruin of this country."

"Are these articles paid for as advertisements or inserted as news?"

"To all intents and purposes they appear as news articles. Yet I was informed that in some cases they were paid for as though they were advertisements. But as to the existence of this method of propaganda, I am unable to give you any definite information."

"My audience were simply astounded at the facts I was able to present to them concerning the progress of many of our great industries—facts which, I need not say, had not been mentioned by the orators of the Tariff Reform League."

In conclusion, Mr. Vivian made an important announcement. "I think it is not impossible," he said, "that a deputation from the Grain Growers' Association may come to England to lay before our people their real feelings with regard to this preference question. They will come with the same message that I have brought from Mr. Fisher and Mr. Crerar."

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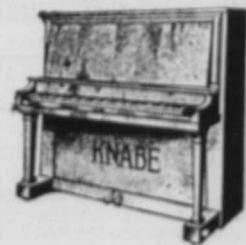
Mr. Farmer

While you are striving to obtain legislation and other things which will benefit you, do not fail to insist on having "King of the Road" Overalls. They are made under honest methods and sold at honest prices. Ask your dealer.

R. J. Whitla & Co.

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Our wholesale prices being private and confidential, we do not publish them through the Press, but on hearing from you we will gladly furnish you with catalogue, literature, prices, terms and any other information you may desire.

Do not fail to write us today for our new illustrated catalogue No. 21 representing ten of the best Standard Pianos of the world, mailed free on application.

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MEANS BETTER TEA

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Iwao Nishi, commissioner for Japan, and the Central Tea Traders association, Tokio, Japan, has been sent to this country specially to develop the tea trade in Japan with Canada and the States. He had a conference to-day with the Japanese consul-general. He says: "The tea trade with

Canada and the States has been seriously reduced. Ten years ago we were exporting ten million pounds, and now we do not export more than five million pounds. I have been sent out to find out why. I shall report when I get back that we do not advertise enough, and that we must pay more attention to quality and reduce the price."

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Live Stock

MANITOBA STUDENTS AT INTERNATIONAL

The team of students from the Manitoba Agricultural College, who won first place at the St. Paul fat stock show in the judging competition, were placed fifth at the Chicago International Show.

The competition was a battle royal from beginning to end, and the general excellence of the work of the students from all the colleges was far in advance of what it has been any previous year. All previous records for high scores were surpassed in yesterday's contest.

In the total aggregate standing of the teams the colleges ranked as follows: Missouri, 5,379 points; Nebraska, 5,129; Iowa, 5,126; Texas, 5,114; Manitoba, 4,992; Ohio, 4,957; Ontario, 4,883; Kansas, 4,735; Kentucky, 4,720. The Manitoba team stood third on the cattle classes and fourth on the horse classes, being only a few points below the highest team in each case.

The fact that the Manitoba team was crowded down to fifth place was due to their weakness in the swine classes. Their weakness in these classes was due, no doubt, to the fact that the lard hog types only were used in the contest, and due to the absence of lard hogs in Manitoba, they could hardly be expected to be familiar with that type.

In individual standing the students from Missouri were first, second, third and fourth respectively, a student from Nebraska fifth, one from Iowa sixth, A. J. McMillan, a Manitoba student, seventh, and a student from Missouri, eighth. This gives Missouri possession of the \$1,500 stockyards trophy for one year, which should have become the permanent property of the Iowa college had they been able to win it this year, which would have been the third consecutive win for them. When everything is considered the showing made by the Manitoba boys is a very creditable one, the work of the five members of the team being very consistent.

FEEDING THE BOAR

The boar's condition should always be that of thrift and vigorous health, not too fat, nor yet so lean that as a barrow he would be considered unfit for pork. If too fat he will be clumsy, slow, and in no wise sure. Discretion must be used in the feeding of the boar, for carelessness in this respect may disqualify him for the season or even make him permanently impotent. It is possible to so poorly feed a boar that his progeny will be exactly the kind his owner does not want. His feed should be nourishing and cooling, and if chopped oats are given they should be tempered with feeds which are somewhat laxative, and be used in moderation. When service is severe his exercise may be greatly lessened, and his proper feeding is the means of balancing this inequality.

SELECTION OF A FATTENING RATION FOR STEERS

In selecting food for the fattening steers the ration should be palatable and composed of a variety of easily digestible materials. Rough fodder in any quantity is not adapted for fattening bovines. In the West, as yet, there is not grown a very large selection of materials for the fattening of cattle, such as there are in the older countries, and of those grown the selection depends largely upon prices and the local supply. In this country hays from the finer grasses, and the legumes, roots, cereal grain mixtures, and such by-product of feeding stuffs as offer digestible nutrients at the least cost will all appeal to the experienced feeder.

The following may be regarded as good types of mixtures for the fall feeding of fattening steers weighing approximately 1,000 lbs. each at the beginning of the feeding period:

- 1.—40 lbs. timothy hay; 10 lbs. mangles; 15 lbs. chopped oats; 3 lbs. wheat bran.
- 2.—8 lbs. alfalfa hay; 12 lbs. ground oats; 5 lbs. ground barley.
- 3.—2 lbs. oat straw; 75 lbs. beet pulp; 10 pounds beet molasses; 4 lbs. ground oats.

The above rations are well up to the quantity limit for the profitable feeding of animals weighing 1,000 pounds. They

are simply illustrations, however, both in kind and quantity. Many mixtures equally efficient may be used, and the quantity of the ration must vary not only with the age and size of the animal, but with individuals, according to appetite and capacity. Any feeder of experience will understand, of course, that such rations will be eaten with safety to the animals, only after a period of preliminary feeding, during which there has been a gradual increase in the quantity of food offered.

CANADIAN SHEEP WIN AT CHICAGO

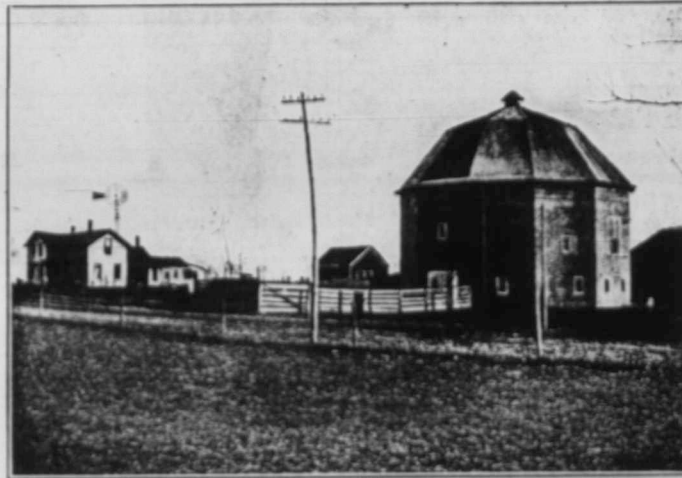
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29.—Shamrock II., a black grade calf, ten months old, weighing eleven hundred pounds, fed at the

championship of all champions at this year's show will be that he must forfeit his head that wears the crown of grand champion. His reign of glory will be brief. He will be sold for Christmas beef to the highest bidder.

Canada upheld its reputation in the sheep department, easily carrying off the honors by winning the grand championship as well as the blue ribbons in a majority of the classes. The grand championship prize went to Huntley Weed Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.

In the college sheep specials the university of Wisconsin carried off the honors, but at the private sales yesterday the University of Illinois scored by disposing of a Rambouillet for the top price of \$245. This is the largest price that has ever been paid for a sheep at the annual sale incidental to the live stock show.

The Hampshire sheep championship reward went to Renk Brothers, of Sun Prairie, Wis., while Hearts Delight farm of Chazy, S. Y., won the championship ribbon in the Dorset classes, and George Parnell, of Wingate, Ind., was successful



View of a concrete barn—an expensive building, but one of unlimited durability

Iowa agricultural college at Ames, is the grand champion of champions of the fat cattle division of the international live stock exposition, according to the decision of one of the greatest judges of cattle in the world, Richard C. Carden, of Fishmoynne, Tipperary, Ireland.

This scientifically fed and artificially pampered young champion is not aware that his reward for winning the grand

in landing the title prize in the Cheviot classes.

The grand championship honors in the swine department went to Sheffield farm, Glendale, Ohio, which took the premier honors with a Berkshire. The prize for the grand championship pen went to John Francis and Son, of Lennoxville, who exhibited a collection of Holland Chinas.

THE FARMER'S SOLILOQUY

I am sitting here a thinking while I rest behind the plow
Of the stories that they used to tell and what they're telling now;
And it seems to be a nightmare or a dream of doubts and fears,
As my mind runs back to politics up toward twenty years.
I'd been hopin' and hopin' the sun would shine some morn,
And this tax upon our commerce, this protection as they say,
Would tumble like the mectin' house when Samson went to pray,
And bury those beneath it, who would have their pound of flesh
Regardless of the mortgage that's been robbing us afresh;
But my hopes are dead and friendless and I've laid them down to rest,
And have writ above their ashes, "Killed by those who loved them best."

Then we christened reciprocity but now it's lowly laid
Out there upon the hillside with the orphan called Free Trade.
Then a tariff just for revenue enough to pull us through
Just enough to run the country and some millionaires would do.
That's according to statistics and I've heard they seldom lie
But the fellow that was talking must have "winked the other eye."
We've been building lines of commerce on the land and on the sea
And every cursed one of them must have a subsidy,
And we have fattened up our industries in the days that have gone by,
And to judge from what it's cost us there would be a smoky sky.
We've been paying for the business and they think we shouldn't squeal,
On this double-headed bounty that we're paying now for steel.
And they've kinder got a notion that us farmers shouldn't "ax"
On the subsidies we give them just a square and honest tax.
There'll be trouble now abrewing if they've money there to burn
For you've heard about the camel's straw, you've heard about the worm.
There'll be shotgun legislation in this land they say is free
If there's any further tariff or a railroad subsidy.
And now I must be moving for the mortgage doesn't rest
And always leaves an aching void aching in my breast.
It's working nights and Sundays, holidays and overtime
And I've to rustle for my family on this old farm of mine.
A. C. MacPHAIL.
Brandon, Man.

FARMING MADE EASY

BY USING OUR

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View of Our Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, 1910

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The Farmer's Wood Lot

Many of the old farmers of the West love to look back to their boyhood days in old Ontario—on the days when the old farm had its magnificent wood lot of hard wood and hemlock. To clear up those farms required a wonderfully stalwart body of men. Every farmer's boy became a skilled chopper.

But along with its clearing up process, the old farmers were remarkably conservative. Every farmer had his wood lot generally occupying the more hilly portions of the farm. This wood lot was almost invariably fenced so that the young growth could come up dense and shade the ground. Roads were cut through in convenient places so that the "sugar trees" could be reached, for sugar making every spring was one of the regular pieces of work. To find a farmer who did not care for and protect his trees was a very unusual thing.

Out here in the West we have the open prairies once dotted here and there with poplar groves; while the streams and lakes were deeply fringed with various trees from the red willows to the stately elms. The land of the buffalo was in most respects a treeless country, and with



Maples from Experimental Farm, after being in the ground fifteen months on farm of G. W. Irwin, Salsmana, Sask.

the passing of the buffalo sad to say, the Western Prairies have become ever more treeless through the ravages of fires and the senseless denuding of the streams of every vestige of tree growth.

It seemed a fine thing for the Western farmer to be able to put his plow in at one end of the farm and take it out at the other side day after day without having the slightest obstruction; to have every inch of the soil under cultivation and to wax rich on its products. The farmers were eager for those broad open prairies, but they must now do what the fathers of the East did not have to do, and this is to restore the trees.

Through all the cold winter when the white land is locked tight as a drum, there is nothing to ward off the icy breezes of the North. The road winds to the country town through billows of snow, with nothing to relieve the monotony but the barbed wire fences and the farm houses silhouetted over the prairies. There are few sheltering groves of trees with frost laden boughs to add a beauty to the landscape; little to cheer the heart of the traveller as he wends his way over the boundless sea of prairie. Here and there flocks of prairie chickens rise out of their snowy covers. The white owl rests on the snow-covered mounds of straw and the coyote skulks on the plains ashamed to be seen, but cannot hide himself in the thickets.

"The summer, no sweeter was ever," the freshness, the freedom, the farness predominate, but the leafy shades are lacking. There are few groves to call to the birds and nothing to check the sweep of the sand storms in the spring.

Give Your Boy A Christmas Gift Worth While

The best gift is a proper equipment for his life work. You want him to stay on the farm because of the cleaner, more healthful atmosphere of country life. Perhaps he isn't any too fond of farm work, considers it drudgery. No wonder, if he doesn't really understand the why and wherefore of farming operations and often sees hard work rewarded with a small crop return because of unintelligent methods of farming. **FARM WORK IS ROBBED OF ITS DRUDGERY, AND PROFITS ARE ASSURED FOR THE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS AND PRACTISES SCIENTIFIC METHODS.**

Buy Your Son a Course in Scientific Farming

Without leaving home, your son can learn the principles of scientific farming by the study of our correspondence course. This course consists of a series of 24 lessons and a mass of supplementary reading, every line of it interesting, practical, and full of helpful information—all of it written by leading authorities, men who understand conditions in the three Prairie Provinces. This course is not a set of books; it is a series of lessons logically arranged, commencing at the beginning and taking the student through the course by easy stages. Every student gets individual attention, his difficulties are explained for him and he is given special instruction on all points that are not perfectly clear to him. In short, he gets by correspondence the same kind of individual attention he would get in a class room.

This Means Big Profits From Your Farm

Intelligent scientific farming is the kind that pays the big profits. A thorough understanding and application of scientific methods of farming will mean an increase of several bushels per acre every year. **OUR COURSE WILL PAY FOR ITSELF SEVERAL TIMES OVER THE FIRST YEAR.**

Among the contributing authorities to our course are: Professors S. A. Bedford and C. H. Lee of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Professor H. L. Bolley, Dean of the North Dakota Agricultural College; Professor W. H. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College; James Murray, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm; W. H. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm; Norman M. Ross, of the Indian Head Nursery Station.

If you think that either yourself or your boy can learn anything worth while about farming from the above authorities, you will write today for a copy of our free Prospectus to

DEPT. G J.

Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada

212 ROOKERY BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Limited

There are no trees to nourish the streams which are guileless of water the most of the season. The square rich fields are not hedged with flowering shrubs over which birds and bees are wont to hover.

What has happened to many of the old wooded districts of the United States? Many of the hills such as Stockbridge East Hill, in the state of New York, were crested with grand forests. Beautiful streams which burst out from the crest of the hills poured down the hillside filled with brook trout. Those streams never dried up in those days, even in times of protracted drouth.

Now those streams are waterless the most of the season; the trout are gone, the springs no longer gush out on the hill crests and a general air of desolation prevails. All this because the farmers who succeeded the old men wasted their heritage by destroying those old wooded lots. To-day those old hills once covered with a grand forest are pathetic with the desolation that has smitten them.

The farmers of the West were not blessed with the heritage of the wood lot; the groves were scarce, but those that were have suffered by the woodman's axe much the same as have the forests of New York. Our farmers have the fertile soil from which they quickly drew their wealth, but there is something grander than mere wealth; there is the beauty which makes life worth living. British Columbia to the West has her scenery in mountain and forests and babbling brooks, but British Columbia

has not the fertile plains that her two sister provinces possess. These provinces, farmers, are yours to make beautiful and you can do it. You have the fertile lands and the glorious climate. Deck your fields with groves of trees, protect your fields with flowering shrubs from the winds of summer and the blasts of winter.

When this is done, then will come the birds to destroy the insects that devastate the crops, the rains will descend in more abundance and your country will become one of the most beautiful in the world.

What the Government Offers

The government is eager to assist the farmers in planting trees. The Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, offers upon application a pamphlet containing 170 pages, written by Norman M. Ross B.S.A.; which describes how trees of various kinds can be planted and taken care of. This pamphlet is issued in connection with the co-operative scheme of the government to distribute trees for shelter purposes to farmers. In 1901 the Department of Interior began to distribute these trees, and up to the year 1908, over eleven million trees had been distributed to 7,148 applicants. These trees are exclusively for the farmers, no trees are furnished for town or village lots.

As the work of filling the orders is great, applications for trees must be made a long time in advance. Trees required

for the spring of 1912 must be ordered by March 1, 1911.

This seems a long time to wait, but there is a lot of preparatory work that can be done in the interim. In the meantime, farmers should not delay to send in their application, March 1 will soon be here and if it is left off till then, chances are the orders will not be sent. So, farmers, send your application in immediately and next spring set to work to prepare the ground for the ensuing season. Plan out where you are going to plant the trees, the pamphlet will help you to do that. Above all things, get the fencing done. It is useless to plant trees if you do not intend to take care of them.

Now is the time to get busy. Write to the Department for the pamphlet and send your application for the trees at the same time. It will pay you in the end. That farm that you consider is worth \$10,000 will be worth at least \$12,000 when set with trees, and you are not only enriching yourself by doing so but enriching and beautifying your country.

TURKEYS

We are open to buy Dressed Turkeys and will pay highest Cash prices for same.

LAING BROS. 307 Elgin Avenue
WINNIPEG

Phone Main 2642

Her Christmas

Continued from Page 22

When little Grace's father and mother came up for the night and peeped lovingly in at her for the third time, and her mother gave her rose-sprinkled silk quilt a tender tuck; when she heard them whispering in the next room and knew quite well that they were discussing the disappearance of the stocking—little Grace realized in her child's heart the emotions of one who had lived long in the world. She had come suddenly into a knowledge of deceit and wrong-doing for her own selfish good, which aged her, poor child. She lay awake a long time and was very unhappy, and at the same time defiant. Then she became so sleepy that her unhappiness no longer stung her into wakefulness, and she fell into slumber. She awoke early and lay for a moment in her usual blissful semi-consciousness of life, which was hardly more than the consciousness of a rose. Then she remembered. It was Christmas morning. There would be no stocking hanging for her by the chimney-piece. There might, indeed, be a bundle of sticks, as Minnie Anderson had prophesied, for where was there another such naughty girl as she? But what else could there be? It was a woeful face that looked up at Grace Maybe when she came in and wished her one darling a Merry Christmas and kissed her.

"Why, sweetheart," she said, lovingly, "how has it happened that you have not been up before now and downstairs to see what Santa Claus has brought you?"

"I don't know," murmured little Grace.

Her mother regarded her anxiously. "Why, darling, what is it?" she cried. "Don't you feel well?"

Little Grace's father was standing in the doorway by this time, and looking concerned.

"Had I better go for a doctor?" he said. "What ails her, Grace?"

"I don't know. Tell mother what ails you, mother's precious lamb."

Then little Grace began to cry as she had never cried before, shedding such tears as she had never shed before; the tears which came from the horror of wickedness discovered in one's own heart. Grace Maybe did not know what to do. She and Joe looked at each other in dismay, and Joe again asked if he had not better go for a doctor.

Finally Grace soothed little Grace after a fashion, gave her her bath, brushed her hair, and tied it with a red and green ribbon because it was Christmas day, and fastened her embroidered red dress. Then little Grace was led downstairs. Her father and mother could not imagine why she hung back and seemed to dread to go. But they were still more agast when little Grace gave a shrill cry of terror at the sight of the stocking stuffed bulgingly and tipped with a sprig of holly. How in the world had it happened? Her Christmas stocking was upstairs in the very bottom of her doll's trunk, and yet it was here. It was too much for little Grace, who was a nervous, imaginative child. She turned so pale that her mother laid her on the divan, and Joe, after calling his brother, rushed for the doctor. Little Grace did not faint away, but she began to weep again and looked so pale and frightened that it was heartbreaking, especially on Christmas morning. Her Uncle Oliver stood beside her mother, and looked at her.

"What on earth ails her?" said he.

"Coming down with measles!"

"Of course not, Oliver. She had them last summer."

"Maybe it's scarlet fever, then," suggested Oliver, cheerfully.

"Oh dear, I hope not," moaned Grace. "It isn't around here."

"Sometimes there are isolated cases I've heard," said Oliver, wisely.

"Seems to me her hands feel rather too warm."

"It can't be," almost sobbed little Grace's mother. "Does your head ache, darling? Where do you feel bad, sweetheart?"

"I don't know," panted little Grace, and indeed she did not know, for this world-old pain was quite new to her.

Oliver took the stocking down, and he and little Grace's mother tried to divert her with the contents, but she did not seem to pay any attention. Then the doctor came with Joe.

"I have been trying to have her notice her Christmas presents," Grace said; "but she seems to be all upset over them. See if she is feverish, doctor."

The doctor, who was quite old and very stout, breathed wheezily and felt little Grace's pulse, with spectacled eyes upon his big gold watch. Little Grace grew paler. She had a terrified conviction that the doctor and his watch between them would surely find out what the real trouble was. The doctor's first words confirmed her. He turned and looked sharply at her mother, then at her father.

"Has this child had any shock to her nerves lately?" he asked.

Grace Maybe gasped and so did Joe.

"Why, not that we know of," replied Grace, and Joe echoed his wife.

"Not that we know of," said he.

Then the doctor turned his sharp eyes upon little Grace. "Anything scared you lately?" said he. "Seen a mouse or anything?"

"No, thir," answered little Grace, feebly.

"Is it scarlet fever, doctor?" asked Uncle Oliver.

"Scarlet fiddlesticks," replied the doctor, shortly. This child has seen a bugbear. There's nothing the matter with her. She is one of the kind of children who see bugbears. It is time you stopped seeing bugbears," he said to little Grace directly, and she trembled and said, "Yeth, thir."

"Mind you do," said the doctor.

"The very best thing you can do if she sees another," he told little Grace's mother, "is to give that child a good dose of castor oil without any lemon to take the taste out, and without any candy afterwards. Sometimes castor oil works like a charm. It drives away a bugbear better than anything else."

The doctor's mouth, although his voice was very stern, twitched at the corners, and his eyes twinkled. However, out in the hall, with the library door closed, he spoke seriously to little Grace's parents.

"She is a very peculiar child," said the doctor, and Joe and Grace looked rather proud, also alarmed.

"She is nervous and sensitive to a very marked degree," said the doctor.

"It seems absurd, but HAS she anything on her mind?"

Then Joe and Grace stared.

"Anything on her mind?" said Joe.

"Anything on that blessed child's mind?" said Grace.

The doctor shook his head. "Sometimes children, especially children of her type, get queer fancies into their heads," he said. "Keep her quiet. Don't attempt to even force her Christmas presents on her if she seems disturbed. Keep her quiet and the castor oil won't do any harm anyway."

Events developed rapidly that Christmas day. Suddenly Uncle Joe became aware of the true significance of the situation. It was after luncheon. The Christmas dinner was to be eaten at seven o'clock. Grace had taken little Grace upstairs and was trying to divert her by reading a story. Joe and his brother were alone in the library when Oliver turned and said:

"Great Scott, Joe, you don't think—"

"No, old man, I don't think," Joe cried hotly, but he colored.

"Then you are trying not to think, you and Grace. You can't deny that. Why, Joe, Flora, Flora, the thing is monstrous."

"Of course it is. We don't—"

"But you are trying not to. Flora was alone in the room with that miserable stocking when Grace went upstairs. You and Grace have let that much out, and—"

Oliver jumped up and began pacing the room.

"Now, see here, Oliver," Joe said.

"We might just as well talk this over reasonably, now that you have begun. Neither Grace nor I actually think Flora took that stocking, and, what is more, we never shall think so, but here are the facts."

Then Joe told in a few words the story of Flora, Annie and the fur-lined coat.

"You do think so, you and Grace," Oliver said furiously.

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THE CUT ARM FARM CO.
BANGOR, SASK.

"I tell you, Oliver, we don't think so."

"Everything points that way. You do think so. Flora shall not come here for Christmas dinner." (Flora and Annie had been invited for dinner).

"I will go straight over and tell her not to come. She shall not enter a house where she has been so insulted, not while I have any influence with her."

Then Oliver rushed out of the room and thrust himself into his coat, and strode down the snowy road. Grace heard the commotion and came running down to the library, and Joe told her what had happened. Grace began to cry.

"It is perfectly awful," she said.

"I never knew such an awful Christmas. Of course poor dear Flora didn't take that stocking."

"I wouldn't believe it if I saw her with it," declared Joe.

"Neither would I. But she is sure to feel that we do suspect her, and

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ANGUS McLEOD
JAMES MORTON Proprietors
FREE BUS

Oliver will only make a bad matter worse—he is so hot headed—and Flora and Annie won't come to dinner, and little Grace sears me, she acts so strange. But I simply will not give that dear child castor oil. I don't care what the doctor says. He is a brute." "How does little Grace seem now?" asked Joe, anxiously.

"She is just as pale as can be, and you know she wouldn't eat any luncheon, and she acts scared whenever I say anything about her Christmas presents, and every now and then she begins to cry, and she won't tell me what's the matter." Poor Grace began to weep herself. "I never saw such an awful Christmas," she said. "Oh, Joe, what do you think of it all?" "I don't know," Joe replied, gloomily. "But don't you cry and make yourself ill, dear."

"Flora will never set her foot inside this house again," sobbed Grace, after Oliver tells her. Oh, I wish he had stayed at home. She will never come here again, and then when Oliver marries her he will never come. It is perfectly dreadful."

"You go too fast, dear," said Joe consolingly. "Perhaps she will come. Flora is very sensible."

"No, she will not," sobbed Grace. But Grace was wrong. At half-past six, Flora, Oliver and little Annie appeared. Flora kissed Grace warmly. Then she laughed, although there were tears in her eyes. "Grace, darling," said Flora, "I know just how queer the whole affair looks, but I do know that neither you nor Joe, after knowing me all these years, can possibly think—"

"Flora," said Joe, with a great sigh of relief, "you are the most sensible girl I ever knew in my whole life."

As for Grace, she hugged and kissed Flora, and she hugged and kissed Annie, who was a blond morsel of a girl in a white coat and white leggings and a white hood, with one white curl carefully tucked outside on either cheek.

But Oliver still looked sulky. "Well, Flora has talked me over," he said, "and I suppose she is right. You can't possibly suspect her."

"Of course we can't," came in an emphatic duet from Grace and Joe.

"But," Oliver went on, "all the same, I don't like such mysteries and I want to know what did become of that stocking. I want this cleared up."

They had all been in the hall talking, and now a weak little voice came from the head of the stairs, "Mamma." Grace turned quickly. "What is it,

darling?" she asked. "The poor child had been so sick all day we had to call a doctor," she explained hurriedly to Flora, then went upstairs, calling anxiously all the way: "What is it, precious? don't you feel well?"

The others went into the library. They heard a door close overhead, then an exclamation, then a sound of sobbing.

"I should think everybody had lost their wits, this particular Christmas," said Oliver irritably. "What on earth is the matter now?"

"Don't, Oliver, dear," said Flora. "Perhaps the poor child is sick." "No more sick than I am," said Oliver. "She is fretting about something."

Flora went to the foot of the stairs and called to know if she could do anything; and Grace's voice, which sounded excited and agitated, replied, "No, dear. Little Grace and I are coming right down."

Flora removed little Annie's coat and leggings and hood, and she appeared in a white embroidered frock with a big blue bow on the top of her yellow head. Annie sat down obediently and remained very quiet, as did they all. Everybody in the room had a premonition of an approaching sensation. Presently it arrived. Grace Maybe entered, and after her little Grace in her red Christmas frock, with the red and green bow on her brown head, and she carried in each hand a well-filled stocking. Everybody except Annie, who sat still and smiled innocently, sprang up and stared. "What—" began Oliver.

"Where did that stocking come from?" gasped Joe.

"Tell them, little Grace," said Grace, and she patted the brown head with infinite tenderness and pity.

Then little Grace told her story with her charming lisp. When she had finished, her mother said: "And now little Grace is very sorry that she did such a naughty thing as to come downstairs and take her own Christmas stocking before Christmas morning, and make everybody so much trouble, aren't you, dear?"

"Yeth, 'm," replied little Grace. Her eyes were still red with tears, although they had been well bathed in cold water, but her lips were smiling happily.

Joe stood staring, his face in a broad grin. "Poor little duck. So she thought Santa Claus wasn't going to give her anything this year and planned to get ahead of him?" he said.

"Hush, Joe, do," whispered Grace. Oliver stood looking out of the window over the geranium plants, and he was shaking with subdued laughter.

Flora was beside him, her hand on his arm. She was also laughing quietly. Annie sat and smiled. She smiled more when little Grace gave her the second Christmas stocking.

"Thith ith for you, becauth Thanta Clauth did not mean to give me more than one," said she.

There was an irrepressible chuckle from Oliver.

"Oliver," said Grace, "why don't you and Flora go into the parlor and let the children have this room to play in? I have to go out and see about dinner

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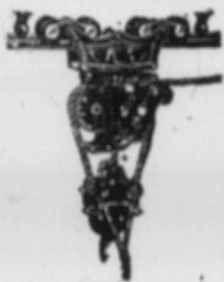
has beauty to commend it, usefulness, reliability and integrity to make first impressions permanent. It is a watch that flatters the recipient and keeps the donor in constant and grateful recollection.

There is no more perfect specimen of watchmaking than Waltham Colonial. Made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable time-piece, it is the last word in the watchmaker's art. Ask your Jeweler.

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and I want Joe to take the turkey out of the oven. I am afraid Maggie will drop it. She has a lame arm."

Left alone in the library, the two small girls sat on the floor and explored their stockings.

"Did you think you wouldn't have any presents?" asked Annie in the softest of voices.

"Yeth," replied little Grace. Then she looked wistfully at Annie. "If I tell you something, won't you ever tell, honeth?" she said.

"No, I never will," said Annie, surveying her with great blue eyes.

"I hadn't ever been real naughty before, and that scared me," whis-

pered little Grace, "but that wathn't all. You won't tell, will you?"

Annie nodded emphatically. "When I thaw those two stockings I thought Thanta Clauth wath crathy," whispered little Grace, "but now I've found out there ithn't any Thanta Clauth. He's just your own folks."

"I've known that ever since I was born," and she smiled a smile full of the wisdom of innocence at the other little girl.

"I am thorry I didn't alwath know he wath my folks," said little Grace, "becauth there wathn't any need for me to take the stöcking if he wath."

Harper's.

Land Value Taxation

and its relation to Free Trade

By F. J. DIXON, Secretary Manitoba League for
Taxation of Land Values

"It is a war on the pockets that is being carried on; and I hope to see societies formed calling upon the legislature to revalue the land, and put a taxation upon it in proportion to that of other countries, and in proportion to the wants of the State. I hope I shall see petitions calling upon them to revalue the land, and that the agitation will go on collaterally with the agitation for the total and immediate repeal of the corn laws, and I shall contribute my mite for such a purpose. There must be a total abolition of all taxes upon food, and we should raise at least \$20,000,000 a year upon the land, and then the owners would be richer than any landed proprietary in the world."—Richard Cobden, 1841.

"Since the Maritime Provinces were peopled there never was a decade when prosperity was so marked among all classes, when land rose in value so quickly, when the wharves were so lined with shipping, when the workmen had such steady employment, when the farmers had such a good market, as between 1854 and 1866, when we had reciprocal trade with the United States of America."—Sir Louis Davis

"Every permanent improvement of the soil, every railway and road, every bettering of the general condition of society, every facility given for production, every stimulus supplied to consumption, raises (ground) rent. The landowner sleeps, but thrives."—Thorold Rogers Political Economy.

The relation of Land Value Taxation to Free Trade was clearly recognized by Richard Cobden. It is gratifying to note, in this connection, that a memorial signed by 134 members of the British House of Commons has recently been presented to the British cabinet urging the abolition of all taxes upon the food of the people and the increased taxation of land values. The famous Lloyd-George budget, with its provisions for the taxation of land values, makes an epoch in Free Trade history. In this budget the land values created by the community are acknowledged to be the proper source of revenue for the needs of the nation. But land value taxation superimposed upon existing taxation is not what real free traders desire. We are not such gluttons in the matter of taxation.

Increased taxation of land values must be accompanied by decreased taxation on imports. Many persons say they are free traders in theory, but, as it is necessary to tax imports for revenue purposes it is therefore wise to so arrange the tariff that it will give incidental protection to home industries.

They are in favor of a beef steak with incidental strychnine.

But "you must raise a revenue somehow," exclaim our practical friends, "if you don't tax imports how will you raise it?"

By the taxation of land values! my practical friends.

Will Help the Farmer

At least one delegation of farmers called Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention to this point during his recent Western tour. This is a good sign, indicating, we hope, that the farmers will not much longer be fooled by the assertion that land value taxation will hurt the farmers because they use a lot of land. Some land in the city of Winnipeg is valued at \$3,000 per foot. Thus the unimproved value of one foot of city land is equal in value to 300 acres of unimproved farm land at \$10 per acre. We would tax land according to its value, not according to its area. How could this hurt the farmer? The value of land in our Western towns and cities is principally due to the industry of the tillers of the soil who populate and cultivate the surrounding prairies. Land values rise and fall automatically with the prosperity or adversity of the farming community. The effect of a crop failure upon the real estate business is well known.

Only by the abolition of all taxes upon improvements, farming implements and stock, buildings of every description, business, machinery, tools, food, clothing, etc., and the raising of all governmental revenues (municipal, provincial, and federal) by the taxation of land values, can the farmers procure their share of this value which is due to their industry. Of course there are the usual constitutional difficulties to overcome, but these are not insurmountable as witness the triumph of the Grain Growers in their battle for government owned elevators. The constitutional laziness of governments

Pending the action of provincial and federal governments something should be done to remedy this unjust system which enriches the idler at the expense of the workers. Rural municipal councils might assess land at its actual value, and procure legislation enabling them to tax vacant land at a higher rate than occupied land.

State Should Share Profit

Another mode of discouraging land speculation is what is known as the unearned increment tax; by means of which the state or municipality takes a rake off from the profit made on each sale. This tax varies in amount in different communities but it is a very good antidote for land speculation.

It is interesting to note the development of this tax in Germany. At first it was levied by the municipalities, but the imperial government, being in financial difficulties owing to the failure of its protective tariff to provide sufficient revenue, brought in a bill last April to abolish all taxes of this class now imposed by municipalities and substitute a general tax, 40 per cent. going to the municipalities, 10 per cent. to the states, and 50 per cent. to the imperial government. Tax rates range from 5½ per cent. where increased values do not exceed 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. where the unearned increment is over 400 per cent. There is no proposal in Germany to decrease taxation on imports, the extra revenue being needed for military purposes.

The explanation is found largely in the fact that in Denmark both land and trade are at least relatively free. There is no monopoly of the land as in Great Britain; there is no such fettering of trade by tariffs as may be found elsewhere. Eighty-nine per cent. of the Danish farmers own the holdings they till, and so little is there of protectionist sentiment in the country that, although the agricultural interest is in absolute control, butter, eggs, lard, bacon, cattle, horses, sheep and all grain and grain products may be imported absolutely free of duty. Such duties as are imposed seem to be for the sole purpose of producing a revenue, and are on a very moderate basis, the customs' taxes on machinery and musical instruments for example being only ten per cent.

And how does Denmark stand in point of prosperity? There are, we are told by a writer in the New York Outlook, who recently made a thorough enquiry into conditions, no slums in Danish cities. By another authority, writing in The Monthly Review of London, we are informed that the savings of the people increased from £4,000,000 in 1863 to £37,000,000 in 1901, and that the insurance on farm buildings doubles every ten years.

Denmark is not favored by Nature. Quite the reverse. The land is unfruitful; cattle must of necessity be stall-fed eight months of the year; Canadian commissioners who visited the country last summer found it necessary to wear overcoats in mid-July. The prosperity of the country is due to free trade, freedom of access to the land and the general adoption of the system of co-operation.—Weekly Sun.

THE CRUSHING OF FINLAND

The Czar has approved the Finnish budget, after striking from it items of appropriations for educational, cultural and sanitary purposes. Less education and greater press censorship is the motto of the new Russian administration of Finland.

Travelers tell us how when they leave St. Petersburg they cross a line a few miles Northwestward which is the boundary between contrasts. On the Russian side is Oriental Europe, slack, slovenly, melancholy, a Slav civilization of the Middle Ages, where authority is characterized by brutality, religion by superstition, the people by ignorance and the homes by dirt and squalor. On the Finnish side is Western Europe, Scandinavia in fact, where the cities are clean, the people stalwart, education forward, the individual man and woman as advanced, enlightened, independent, energetic, as any in Christendom.

What now is being done is the imposition of that Russian mass of tyranny, futility, ignorance and dirt, of Slavic sorrow, ineffectuality and disease, upon a people who in culture, intelligence, morals and customs are one of the foremost representatives of the human race.

The Boer refused modern progress and would stubbornly have remained in the Seventeenth Century. The Korean is a poor, miserable, innocent victim who cumbers the ground and clutters the highway. But Finland is to be crushed by stupidity, superstition, dirt, ignorance, as in old mythology the fair virgin was devoured by the hideous monster.

Finland owes her fate not to any fault of her people. They are able to govern themselves. They are not rebels, conspirators or paupers. Yet they are doomed.—Minneapolis Journal.

ONE TARIFF LESSON

Canada imported over twenty-two millions worth of woolen goods last year.

The duty on these imports amounted to six and one-half million dollars.

Nearly \$7,000,000 worth of woolens are manufactured in Canada every year. Manufacturers of these Canadian woolens are, because of the tariff, enabled to charge at least 25 per cent. more than the real value of the goods sold by them.

Thus the tariff on woolens places an annual burden on the consumers of this country of not less than \$8,000,000.

And this burden is imposed, not so much for the purpose of raising a revenue, as for the protection of an industry paying a little more than one and a half millions dollars a year in wages.—Weekly Sun.

Doctor—"Why, how is this, my dear sir? You send me a note stating that you had been attacked with mumps, and I find you suffering from rheumatism."

Patient—"That's all right, doctor. There wasn't a soul in the house that knew how to spell rheumatism."



KING GEORGE IN THE HIGHLANDS

when they are asked to do anything in the interest of the wealth producing classes is proverbial; they are adepts in the art of how not to do it. But if the people incessantly demand any reform most governments will gracefully yield to the will of the populace.

Vex populi, vox Dei.

Ideal Taxation

The ideal system of taxation would be one in which the municipal council would raise all its revenues by taxing individuals according to the value of the land they own within its jurisdiction; the provincial government procuring its revenues from the municipalities also according to the value of the land in the municipality; the federal government to deal with the provinces in like manner. In the three Prairie Provinces it is now the custom, in rural municipalities, to exempt improvements from taxation. Local revenues are raised by taxing the land, but almost invariably the assessment is based upon area rather than upon value. The speculator thus reaps a rich harvest at the expense of the farmer.

In New Zealand, on the contrary, land value taxation has been used as a means by which to reduce customs duties, and railway fares and freights. It is by the latter method that the greatest benefits will be derived from land value taxation.

Persons should not be taxed according to the amount of food they eat, clothes they wear, tools they use, houses they build, or business they do, but according to the value of the land they own. Absentee land speculators escape all taxes of the former class, they cannot escape the latter. All demands for decreased taxation of imports should be backed up by a demand for increased taxation of land values, and vice versa. In this way only can justice be done and real Free Trade established.

THE CASE OF DENMARK

The Toronto Telegram asks if there is any country, save Denmark, in which rural population is not decreasing.

A more pertinent question would be: How is it that in Denmark rural population is holding its own?

Many Years' Entertainment For All the Family



As a CHRISTMAS GIFT the MARTIN-ORME Piano is unequalled. Its unusually pure, rich silvery tone gives remarkable pleasure to all, while its beautiful designs harmonize with the rich furnishings. To own a . . .

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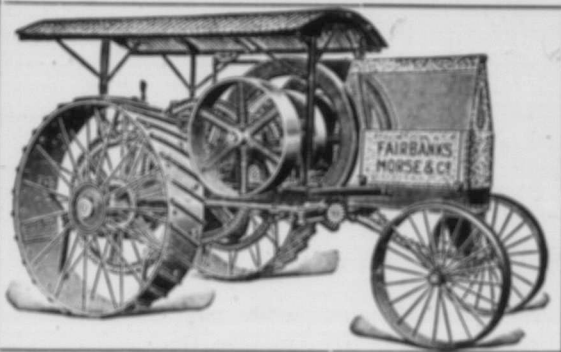
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Engine is designed along the same lines exactly as that easy starting, smooth running, and economical FAIRBANKS-MORSE Engine you see in your elevator in town, and precisely the SAME AS IS USED by the

THREE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS in pumping water for the locomotives along the right of way.

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A Christmas Dilemma



"F OHN," said Mrs. Spencer to her husband, "I don't know what to do about the Martins' Christmas presents."

Dr. Spencer looked up from the paper he was reading. "Do?" he said vacantly. "What do you mean?"

Mrs. Spencer laid her work on her lap and moved the student lamp on the table between them, to get a better view of her husband's face.

"Come up to the surface, John," she said, "and listen, because I really need your advice."

The doctor rested his paper on his knees and "climbed over his glasses" at his wife.

"Go ahead," he said, "you have my attention."

Mrs. Spencer continued seriously: "You know what a nuisance these Christmas presents have come to be between the Martins and ourselves, and how much I want to stop them; and yet— She paused and her husband's face assumed an amused expression.

"Well, my dear Ellen, my advice is, leave off sending them. It is the solution of the difficulty. It will immediately relieve the situation."

Mrs. Spencer nodded and tapped the table with her thimble.

"It is what I wish to do," she said. "I am sure it is as great a worry to Mrs. Martin as it is to me; but the point is, how to leave them off. I cannot be the first to stop. Just suppose I should send nothing, and she should send the usual great basket with a present for everyone of us—you, the children, the servants—last Christmas she even sent a collar for Don—I should die of mortification."

Dr. Spencer took off his glasses and looked gravely across the table at his wife.

"I have often thought," he said, "that there were too many women's societies in this town; but I see the need for one more—a Society for the Suppression of Christmas Presents. Send out circulars, beginning with Mrs. Martin. You ought to get a large and enthusiastic membership."

Mrs. Spencer sighed and took up her work again.

"You don't advise me at all," she said; "you only joke and I think it is a serious matter."

"My dear Ellen, I am willing to advise you, but the whole difficulty seems to me a ridiculous one. There is only one thing to do. Stop short now. Suppose she does send you a basket? It will be the last time. It's the shortest and simplest way to end it."

"I might," said Mrs. Spencer, meditatively, "not send anything at Christmas, and then, in case she does, I could return them presents at intervals throughout the year—on their birthdays, at Easter, etc."

"Good Lord, Ellen," hastily interrupted her husband, "don't do that. You'll have her returning the birthday and Easter presents. It would be worse than ever."

"Yes; I am afraid that would not do, after all," said Mrs. Spencer, looking more troubled than before.

Dr. Spencer reached out for the poker and tapped open a lump of soft coal on top of the fire. A blue flame shot up through it and a little spiral of smoke leaked out into the room.

"Ellen," he said, emphasizing his words with taps of the poker on the grate, "take my advice; cut it short and just bear it if you do have to take presents from her this year. Carrol Martin is a man I shall never respect again after his course during the last election, and anything is better than carrying on this perfunctory friendship. We no longer see enough of any of them to justify our exchanging presents, and I am sure Mrs. Martin will thank you as much as I shall if you will take the bull by the horns now and be done with it."

He looked at his wife but she did not answer. Her eyes were bent upon her sewing, and her expression was unconvinced.

Dr. Spencer set down the poker, took up his paper, and settled himself back in his chair again. He was not one of those who go on and split the board after they have driven home the nail.

"You have my opinion," he said, and went on reading.

The Spencers and Martins had been, some years before, next door neighbors. The Martins were then newly married and strangers to the place, and the first Christmas after their arrival, Mrs. Spencer, in the kindness of her heart, had sent over a bunch of flowers, with a kindly greeting, to her young neighbor. Her messenger had returned with Mrs. Martin's warm thanks, and a pretty sofa pillow, hastily snatched up and sent to express the little bride's gratitude.

Such a handsome gift, in place of the "thank you" expected, had decidedly taken Mrs. Spencer aback, and when the next Christmas came, she took care to provide a pretty pin-cushion for Mrs. Martin and a dainty cap for the baby, who had by that time been added to the family. This occasion found Mrs. Martin also prepared, and she promptly responded with a centrepiece for Mrs. Spencer, an ash-tray for the doctor and a doll for their little Margaret.

From this time on each year the burden grew. Several children had been added to both families; each one was separately remembered, and, in the old Southern Christmas fashion, presents for the family servants had been added to the list, one at a time, until not only nurse, coachman and cook had been included, but as Mrs. Spencer said, the previous Christmas had even brought her a collar for the dog.

During these years both families had moved. Both had built new homes, on the same street, it is true, but a block apart, so that they were no longer near neighbors, and lately the two men had been on opposite sides of a bitter political

husband that she had decided what to do. She would buy the presents as usual, but she would wait, before sending them on Christmas morning, to see whether Mrs. Martin sent to her. "And if I do not need them, I can put them up for the children next Christmas," she concluded triumphantly.

Dr. Spencer did not approve of this ingenious plan, but his wife persisted. "Not for worlds" would she have a great lot of presents come over from the Martins' and have nothing to send in return.

Christmas morning came, and, while dressing, Mrs. Spencer told her husband that she should send little Jack out on the front side-walk with his fire-crackers to that he could keep a lookout down the street and report any basket coming from the Martins'.

Hers was packed and ready. Every bundle was neatly tied up in white paper with ribbons and labelled: "Mrs. Martin, with Christmas Greetings;" "For little Charley, with Mrs. Spencer's love;" "Mammy Sue, from the Spencer children;" and so on. And Mrs. Spencer reflected with satisfaction, as she deposited a new harness for the Martins' pug on top of the pile, that nobody was going to get ahead of her.

Breakfast over, and Remus, the doctor's "boy," instructed to keep himself brushed and neat, ready at an instant's notice to seize "the Martin basket," as the Doctor called it, and bear it forth, Mrs. Spencer's mind was at rest. Jack was on the sidewalk, banging away, but keeping a sharp eye out toward the Martins', too; for he had scarcely been there five minutes before he called to her

see the Martins' are sending us presents," and she got to the window in time to see Remus issuing forth with his burden. As he reached the street and turned toward the Martins', into the house rushed Robbie, calling "Mother, Mother," and a moment later out popped the Martins' butler, Tom, with a large basket brimming over with tissue-paper and blue ribbons on his head, and took his way toward the Spencers' at a brisk trot. It was quite a race between him and Remus; they grinned cheerfully as they passed each other half-way. Mammy Sue went by the gate with her tray, but Tom came in and set his load down in the hall, where Mrs. Spencer received it with a smile as fine as wire.

A few minutes later the Doctor came out of his study. His wife, her lips pressed together and her eyes very bright, was kneeling beside the basket, handing out be-ribboned packages to the children, who were exclaiming about her. He stood looking on in silence until she handed him one marked "For Doctor Spencer, with Mrs. Martin's Kindest Wishes," which he opened.

"Beautiful," he said. "Just what I have always needed. My office wanted only a pink china cupid, with a gilt basket on his back, to be complete."

Mrs. Spencer made no reply, nor did she look up; her hands fluttered among the parcels. The Doctor considered the top of her head for a moment.

"Ellen," he said gently, "there was just one little mistake in our calculations; we never thought of Mrs. Martin's being as clever as we are, did we?"

Mrs. Spencer looked up and laughed, but her face quivered. "John," she said, "I'll always love you for that 'we'."

DIRECT LEGISLATION CAMPAIGN

A Direct Legislation League for Manitoba was organized last week by the Trades and Labor council, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values, and a number of prominent citizens of Winnipeg. The federation will comprise an affiliation of the above mentioned organizations, and of others which may be admitted hereafter, and of all individuals in accord with the objects of the federation. A constitution was adopted at the organization meeting, and officers elected, as follows: Honorary president, J. H. Ashdown; president, Dr. J. N. Hutchinson; first vice-president, Donald Forrester; second vice-president, John Kennedy; secretary, S. J. Farmer; treasurer, R. L. Scott.

An executive committee comprising the delegates from the affiliated organizations, the officers, and an advisory board were also appointed. The delegates are: Trades and Labor council, R. S. Ward, D. A. Warner; Grain Growers' association, Roderick McKenzie and one other; Royal Templars, W. W. Buchanan, C. F. Czerwinski; Manitoba league for taxation of land values, F. J. Dixon, D. E. Peddie. The following were elected to the advisory board: A. W. Putter, T. A. Crerar, R. L. Richardson, J. D. Hunt, A. M. Fraser, Hugh McKenzie, R. A. Bonnar, and G. F. Chipman.

The executive have already engaged F. E. Coulter, of Portland, Oregon, to conduct a four months' campaign in Manitoba. Mr. Coulter has been for ten years in the forefront of the fight for Direct Legislation in Oregon and will be able to tell all about it. He will address meetings in the cities and towns from Dec. 1 till the middle of January and afterwards will devote his time to rural meetings. Any person wishing further information might address Secretary Direct Legislation League, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

BANK CLERKS ORGANIZE

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 29.—There is in the process of formation in this city at the present time what is to be known as the "Bank Clerks' Association of Canada." The promoters of the association say they intend to take aggressive measures that will make the bankers sit up and take notice in the matter of small pay, long hours and other grievances, including the ban on marriage unless one is getting so much per year, all of which the bank clerks have been talking about for some time.



"Tom and Remus grinned cheerfully as they passed each other half way"

contest. "Warmth had induced coziness, words had produced silence," and the relations of the two families had become only formal.

The Christmas presents had been kept up only because neither women knew how to stop, and as Mr. Martin had in the meantime made money, and become, according to Southern standards, a rich man, Mrs. Spencer felt more than ever determined "not to be beholden to them."

On the evening in question she said no more, but the night brought counsel, and next morning she informed her

that Robbie Martin was playing on his sidewalk and watching their house like anything.

A short time passed, and Jack came running in. "Mother, I see Mammy Sue coming this way with a tray," he said.

The Doctor called from his study: "How do you know she is coming here?" But Mrs. Spencer had not waited to hear him; she was already at the back door calling excitedly. "Remus, take the basket."

"John," she cried, running back, "you

Poultry

Poultry Keeping in Suburban and Rural Districts

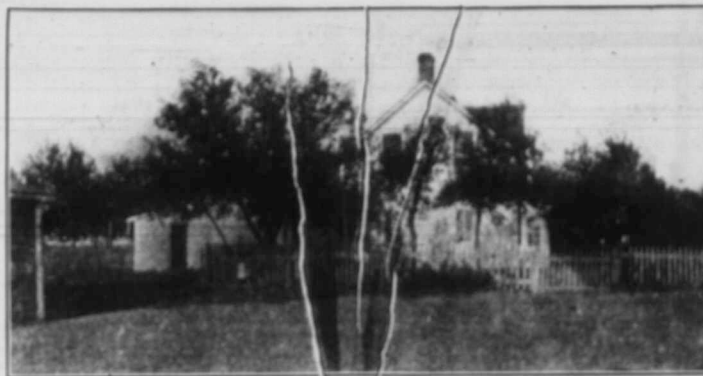
By R. WILSON

The practice of keeping poultry for domestic purposes is, to use a common phrase, "as old as the Ark." No doubt the tedium of Noah's enforced stay in that venerable old ship was relieved by the necessary care of his feathered friends, and their new laid eggs would be as much relished by him in those dark ages as they are by many another ancient mariner. All the ancient civilized nations kept domestic poultry. The Egyptians still possess peculiar methods of incubation, which have been handed down from father to son since the time of the Pharaohs. The Greeks and Romans kept hens not only for the eggs they laid and the eating they furnished, but also for purposes of Divination. They imagined that events could be foretold by watching the feeding of poultry. I fancy that while engaged in the same fascinating pursuit the most of us only foresee many dozens of eggs and fat chickens. We have reason, however, to believe that the Romans introduced to England those grand birds, the Old English game and the Dorkings—not the least of the debts we owe to old Julius Caesar and his legions. John Chinaman (like the cute heathen he is) has cultivated domestic poultry, both commercially and for fancy use for ages. The Chinese still have secrets in the management of domestic fowls and the preservation of eggs that would be well worth our while to know. The ancient poultry yards must have been mostly in connection with farms much as they are with us; but they seem to have existed to a great extent in suburbs and villages. We have no data by which we can say that poultry-farming pure and simple existed in far-off times, at least, among the Greeks and Romans. We do know, however, that Rhodes, Chalkis, and Media were celebrated for the strong, large, fighting bird, there, but these were more than likely produced in small select yards. The Chinese may have had poultry farms, but as the door is still more or less closed there, even yet, we cannot say what "John" may have had "up his sleeve" for centuries. Let us, therefore, dismiss from our minds that the keeping and tending of poultry is petty and unworthy the attention of business men. Statistics prove its importance and emphatically demonstrate its extent.

Within the past few years there has been a vast increase in the ranks of poultry keepers. In the quiet by-streets and the suburban solitudes of our cities and large towns the shrill call of Chanticleer, and the triumphant cackle of a hen, proclaim to all who have ears to hear that what was at one time deemed impossible has come to pass—that fowls can be kept in towns, in confined runs, and be made to lay and pay. We might do much more to keep that hateful thing, the foreign egg, out of our homes, by suburban families taking up the keeping of poultry seriously and on strictly business lines, with the smallest outlay to obtain the greatest number of eggs. What more profitable hobby could the busy city man, tired of the worry of figures, have than the tending of a few birds. His business instincts brought to bear on the commercial and economical side of the question would soon put it on a sound basis; and the working man after his day's work is done and during his leisure time, would find congenial recreation and profitable employment as well as a change of action and of scene, of thought, in looking after a small yard of poultry.

The benefits and advantages to be derived from keeping poultry are many and great, not to mention the pleasures extracted from them. The satisfaction one always feels in reaping the fruits of one's labor, whether it be from the garden in the form of flowers or fruit, or from the poultry run in the form of new laid eggs or a nice plump chicken, needs to be felt to be fully appreciated, likewise the pride in offering a present of new laid eggs to some valued visitor or sick friend is a sensation which can only be relished by those who have experienced it. Other

advantages are not far to seek, above and beyond the solid ones already mentioned. In most households there is more or less waste in the way of scraps of meat, from the table and kitchen which will be thrown away unless poultry are kept. These scraps, properly used, will go far to provide all the food necessary for a small flock, and what additional food is required to be purchased need be little indeed. For these reasons, the keeping of poultry ought to receive every encouragement and we should welcome a greater increase in the number of those in our rural and suburban districts who keep fowls for pleasure or profit. At the same time, there is no reason why the dwellers in our city mansions and our working class with their back gardens and yards should not share in this industry or hobby—indeed in this industrious hobby. Of course it is not advisable that poultry should be kept under conditions which render the lives of the poor creatures a misery to themselves or a discomfort to their owners; but among the thousands of suburban residents at least ninety per cent. could easily and with advantage maintain a small pen of fowls. Not for these are nice questions of feather, size of comb or whiteness of earlobe, or any of the fancy points or fads, but rather the all important ones of how to select good



Farm Home of S. S. Brown, Madison, Mass.

laying hens, how to make them lay in winter, and how to house them properly. It must not be imagined, however, that there are no difficulties, and that all one has to do is to buy a few hens, put them in an out-house and then go and gather eggs at will. This would be nonsense. But it is nevertheless true that such difficulties as do exist are comparatively few, and it only requires forethought and common sense to provide for them. To secure success the important things are proper housing, unremitting daily attention, a moderate supply of sound food, pure water, sharp grit and absolute cleanliness. These with a fairly good stock of young birds will ensure a supply of eggs as great or even greater than what may be obtained from birds with a wide range of field and meadow to wander over at their pleasure. A corner of the garden or back yard might be spared for a house and run and in most city or suburban houses, a tool or other out-house might easily be pressed into service. Many suburban residents object to keeping fowls because they imagine a poultry house can never be but unsightly. Why should a poultry house be more unsightly than a greenhouse? The exercise of a little ingenuity will usually overcome all difficulties, and arrangements can be made to give the poultry sufficient room without in any way spoiling the effect of the garden. Some, of course, have the merest pot of a garden or back yard, and these are better not to attempt too much. In their case, it must either be all garden or all poultry yard. Fowls kept in confined runs require more atten-

tion regarding their food than those having their liberty. Everything has to be provided for them; therefore their bill of fare must contain some substitute for insects, which they would find for themselves if free. The household waste, vegetable waste, parings of potatoes, rough bones and meat scraps, with now and then a pinch of salt usually furnishes this substitute, and the best method of preparation is to mix all together and to pour the mass over a quantity of dry meal. Mix this to a crumbly consistency, and from October to April let the birds have it while still warm. In summer it is better nearly cold. Let the fowls have just as much as they will devour greedily, and leave no food about the run. At mid-day a lunch should be given; cabbage, or lettuce, or other green vegetables; as green food is most necessary to keep the birds in health. Green food should be given every day, hard grain should be given about an hour before roosting time. Much difference of opinion exists as to the best kind of grain; but whatever is given should be of the best quality; heavy oats, barley, buckwheat and wheat (sparingly); a small handful, taken palm downwards, or even less is usually quite sufficient per bird. Over-feeding is more common than under-feeding, and must be very carefully guarded against. Always keep the birds ready for food; a supply of sharp grit is an absolute necessity in town runs and the birds must have it without stint. Pure, clean water should always be within reach of the birds. Cleanliness in all things cannot be too much insisted upon, as on this greatly depends the health of our feathered friends.

The hen house ought to be cleaned out regularly and the shed raked over every day and all dirt and decaying vegetables removed. Runs must be dug up now and then, and if possible the earth removed and fresh put in its place. Lastly, in some sheltered corner, a box with fine ashes gathered from the household hearths

almost no limit to its possibilities if properly organized and encouraged. In country villas there is usually no lack of land attached, and the keeping of poultry would be a benefit to the garden, and the fowls would receive a blessing in return from the fresh ground available from time to time. Cottagers might add very considerably to their creature comforts by the products of the poultry yard, and in their case the outlay and up-keep need not be heavy.

BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS Enormous Profits Offered by Poultrying At Present Time

It is an interesting and instructive, though possibly not a particularly edifying fact, that the poultry products of this country last year, totalled only \$25,000,000 as against \$625,000,000 for the United States, in the same period. Such figures as these offer food for thought. Poultrying is very much underdone in Canada at the present time and unless we are going to import eggs and poultry very heavily, our output in the next five years, must increase to ten times what it is to-day. Even now, we are importing eggs from the United States, Russia and Germany. Sifting these figures down to their plainest meaning, we are shown that the United States on poultry products is beating us out in the ratio of about three to one per head of population.

This \$625,000,000 of poultry products in the United States last year, is more than the products in a similar period, of all the farms and ranches of the whole Dominion of Canada, including the live stock, field crops and everything which was produced on the farms of Canada last year. This is according to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who places Canadian products at \$588,000,000. The poultry products of the United States, surpassed this figure by nearly \$50,000,000.

To localize the comparison, it might be said that the whole province of Ontario did not produce in all its farm products, a total last year, that was within \$17,000 of as much as was produced by the hens in the one single state of Missouri.

In 1907, Canada exported \$1,733,242 worth of poultry products. Last year, these figures dropped to but slightly over half a million. In 1901, the Dominion exported to Great Britain, ten times the poultry and eggs that it is to-day.

There are two reasons for this state of affairs. In the first place, the Canadian farmer fails to realize the enormous profit-making possibilities presented by the egg market; in the second place, while he knows the producer's prices are high at the present time, he is afraid that a greater production would cause cold-storage houses and other middlemen to cut these prices down. The farmer does not want to produce unless he is sure that he is going to get full returns for his labors. He has seen production increased in other unsupplied markets, with this result and he is afraid to produce poultry and eggs in greater quantities lest the price be forced down.

It is very true that the cold-storage houses and middlemen must shoulder much of the blame for this lack of supply.

But the farmers are awakening to the fact that there is a real market for poultry products and that this market offers big profits. If they cannot get their prices through the ordinary channels of distribution, they will have to take things into their own hands, and go after the profits in another way. Many of them have done this. The plan by which they have worked, has been taught them by the Lee method of Pembroke, Ont.

Experts have been sent by various companies to Denmark, Sweden and other foreign countries to study co-operative circles and the co-operative marketing methods in use there. Revising these plans to make them applicable to this country, they have put the methods into successful operation throughout the Dominion.

It looks very much as if co-operation among farmers and team work in marketing, were to be the ultimate solution of the Canadian poultry problem. The idea of the farmers getting together to do their marketing and taking for themselves the profits, that would otherwise go to the cold-storage houses, makes a strong appeal to common sense. We would advise those of our readers who are not already familiar with the full meaning of co-operative raising and marketing, to start a co-operative circle in their own district.

As to rural poultry keeping, there is

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Gas Power on the Farm

How the Farmer Saves Time and Money by Using Modern Appliances in his Business



DURING the last ten years the improvements in the methods of farming have been far in advance of the progress made in the previous twenty years. The horse has been gradually replaced for the heavy work on the farm by the steam and gasoline tractors, which are capable of turning out 100 per cent. more work at only a minimum of the cost incurred when it was done by the old-fashioned method. Not only is it possible to plow a greater acreage within a given time, but it is also possible to do the work in a more efficient manner. The mechanically-hauled plow will turn a cleaner and deeper furrow, which tends to the conservation of the moisture in the ground and provides a seed bed far in advance of that secured where the plow has only been allowed to skim the ground, in an effort to save overworking the horse.

Practical proof of the difference in the two systems of cultivation has been afforded during the past season by the varied yield in the crop sown under identically the same conditions, as far as the weather and local conditions were concerned. In cases where the seed was sown on scratched plowing the crop suffered from the drought to such an extent as to hardly pay for the cost of harvesting, whereas, where the plowing had been deep and time had been afforded for more careful preparation of the ground, owing to the quicker means offered of covering a large acreage by the use of a gasoline or steam tractor, the yield was well up to the average.

Oil and Gasoline Engines

At the present day the attention of most farmers has been directed to the small oil and gasoline engines which have been placed on the market to meet the requirements of the man that does not farm on a colossal scale, but may have anywhere from a quarter section to a full section. For this class of farmer the old-fashioned heavy steam engine was altogether too expensive and cumbersome, but with the advent of the light gas engines, his attention was naturally drawn to a means of securing better results and at the same time accomplishing the work with less expense and a large saving in labor. It is no uncommon sight nowadays to see an engine turning over from eight to twelve furrows at each trip and accomplishing it at a speed of two miles an hour, leaving behind a clean, well-turned furrow that spells dollars and cents to the farmer when the crop is harvested. With the opening up of the great western prairies, and the vast increase in the growth of grain, the manufacturers of engines commenced to give the matter a vast amount of attention, and after much time and money had been spent in costly experiments, they succeeded in placing on the market the low-priced and economical gas engines, which will undoubtedly revolutionize farming methods.

Modern Plowing Methods

An illustration of the saving in time and the improvement in the crop yield, comes from the Last Mountain Valley in Saskatchewan, where a quarter section of rich wild sod soil—160 acres—was broken in 22 hours by three mechanical plowing outfits, working continuously, in order to get the land plowed for cropping the same season. In order to accomplish this work with a six-horse team and a gang plow it would have taken a month, Sundays included. The result was that the farmer was able to put in his seed at the proper time, instead of only being able to seed a small portion of it, which would have been the case if he had depended on animal power.

Settlers have poured into Western Canada at such a rate that the transformation that has taken place would have been impossible without the use of the traction plow. By its use the settler has been able to get his entire acreage into crop during his first year, making a tremendous difference to his

financial standing at the end of the year, and leaving him in a comfortable position that could only be gained after several years, unless he had adopted modern methods of farming.

Other Uses for Gas Engines

The usefulness of the gas engine on the farm does not by any means come to an end when the plowing is finished, but may be put to a hundred and one different jobs between the time plowing is finished and the ripening of the grain, and once more gives it a few days of real hard work. By turning the outfit into a stationary engine by the simple expedient of "scotching" or blocking the wheels, it may be used for the chopping of feed, pumping of water, cutting of wood, and if desired, provides the means for driving a dynamo for the production of light, by means of which the farmer can secure the luxury of electrically lighted barns and house, a source of the greatest satisfaction to the lady of the house.

With the advent of harvest the engine can be attached to three or more binders, once more making a great saving in time and expense. When the reaping is finished, threshing next demands the attention of the farmer, and once again the general utility feature of the farm plant gives him the means of conducting his operations at the time most suitable to himself, without being dependent on the peregrinating thresherman who may only be able to make his appearance on the scene at a most inconvenient time.

Fall plowing can be more easily done where the gas tractor forms part of the farm plant, leaving the land lying fallow until the spring, when the work of harrowing and disking can be taken up and everything left in readiness for the most suitable time at which to plant the seed once again.

Save In Haulage

A feature of the question most generally overlooked is the transport of the grain from the farm to the nearest railroad point, and here the engine once more scores a point, as it is possible to take in one trip a load that would mean at least seven trips with a single team and wagon.

It is thus clear, to the thinking farmer, that the days of old-fashioned methods are past, and if he wishes to obtain the best results from the land that represents his capital, he must take advantage of the march of progress, and make use of modern methods, either by the purchase of a small engine large enough for his purposes, or combine with a neighbor and obtain the maximum amount of use from the engine on a co-operative basis.

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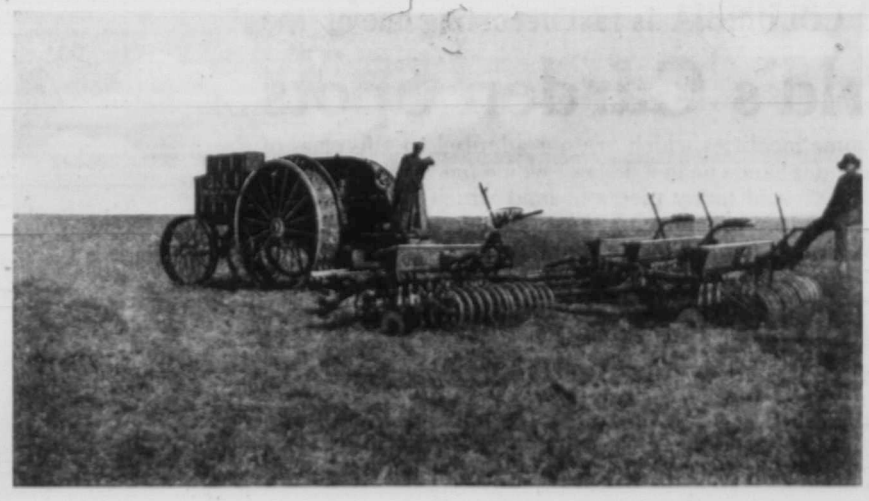
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S. E. Hawe, Springstein, says:—"Last year it plowed about 700 acres. This season in summer fallow and fall plowing it has turned over 1,000 acres, hauling 8 14-inch plows and using not more than 1 2-3 gallons per acre."

Wm. D. Mansell, Hanley, Sask., says:—"We first seeded 1,000 acres with it, pulling four seeders and harrows behind. We can plow as high as 25 acres stubble in 14 hours. We have used about 1 1/2 gallons of gasoline per acre plowed."

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MAN.

Esther's Christmas

Continued from page 12

what it would mean to her father to lose his only pack animal; and she did not stop to realize that there was nothing she could do to prevent it. Her one idea was to get near enough to catch the rope and try to pull Jake to safe ground. She brought her quilt down upon Billy. "Go on," she commanded. There was a splash, a scramble, a sensation of everything going from under them; and the next instant she felt that Billy was swimming. He was keeping his head up-stream as well as he could; but he too was being overpowered by the current, and the leafless willow on the shore seemed to sweep by with alarming swiftness.

How long it lasted Esther did not know, but she felt a shock as Billy's hoofs touched the ground. With three wild springs he brought himself up an almost perpendicular bank and stopped short, trembling, exhausted. Esther slid from her saddle and sank upon the earth. She was weak with fright. For a moment she had forgotten Jake. When she remembered him she jumped up in new terror, looking about.

The sight that met her eyes was a small white mule lying on its side. "Oh," she came out with a wail of grief. "He's dead—He's dead." She started towards him, leading the pony; but as she came near she saw the stiff legs move feebly. Jake was not dead—not even dying. He had merely fallen as he had struggled up the bank out of the river. And the clumsy pack had kept him from rising.

Esther had seen fallen pack-animals before, and she knew that there was but one thing to do if one were alone, and not very strong—one must take off the pack. She could manage that. But could she put it back again? It was out of the question to return to the cabin or go on to the fort for help. Some Indian or Mexican might come along and take the pack and Jake as well, and no one was in sight. Not even an Apache.

"I'll have to do it alone," she decided, almost despairingly. But there was no help for it.

Over and over as the day wore on, she was upon the point of giving it up. Her arms ached and her back hurt. Twice

when the bundles all fell off she sat down and cried. The sun was low when she finally flung the cinch over the pack and buckled it. And a curious pack it was. "You're so lumpy, Jake," she laughed, half tearfully; "and if you trot you'll tumble to pieces."

She was worrying very much about getting home to her mother, as they plodded along. Presently they came in sight of the fort, and then Ester heard the retreat gun. It was sunset and the air was bitterly cold. Here and there the fire of an Indian camp glowed. The dogs came snarling and sniffing about. Strange dogs always disturbed Jake. And he showed signs of uneasiness. But it was not until they were within half a mile of the post that he became again unmanageable. Then five or six curs rushed out under his hoofs, barking and snapping. Without warning he let his heels fly. There was an anguished yelping from the dogs, the leading rope was once more jerked from Ester's hands, and Jake was off at a runaway gallop, luckily heading for the fort, but with the dogs giving chase.

The pack awayed and pitched. Esther, following her fastest, could only hope that Jake would reach the fort before it should fall. He was keeping to the road; he had gone through the gate of the reservation fence, still galloping frantically the pack almost ready to drag. And then Esther saw a man riding toward him. It was a soldier on a big cavalry horse. Jake hesitated, swerved. The pack touched the ground beneath his hoofs. But the cavalryman, leaning far out of his saddle, had caught him by the halter, and he stood still.

After that, wonderful and surprising things happened so fast that Esther was too bewildered to even feel the fatigue of her journey.

The mounted guard took her into the fort. An officer was coming down the walk; the guard halted and saluted. "Here's a young lady, Colonel," he reported gravely. "She's brought the Christmas tree things on this mule."

Colonel Anderson questioned her for a minute. Then he put out his arms, lifted her from the horse, gave some orders to the guard, and led her up to the big house from whose windows shone

brilliant lights. He opened the door and she was being taken into a hall hung with evergreens and mistletoe.

Suddenly Esther thought of the big boots she was wearing. "My boots are so muddy," she protested, drawing back. "Never mind your boots," the Colonel answered, and then he called: "Netta—Mother." Somebody answered and there appeared before Esther's dazzled eyes a young girl in a white dress, and a marvelous lady about whose throat and in whose hair glittered something more bright than any Apache beads. Esther stood before them, a mud-bespattered small figure in a faded blue coat much too large for her, and with boy's boots that came to her knees.

"Here's the little courier from Lawton's ranch," the Colonel was saying. "She has brought the things for your tree on her own pack-mule. And she's had a pretty hard time."

The young girl and the lady took her into a big room where there were dolls and toys and marvelous things strewn all about. There were other children, too, who crowded near her, as she sat in the chair before the fire. Every one asked her questions at once. She did her best to answer, but at last she was tired and confused. In the midst of it all she remembered her mother. She started up quickly. "I must go home," she said. "Mother will be so frightened," and she was already moving toward the door; but Mrs. Anderson laid a hand on her shoulder.

"There's a messenger on the way to your mother, now," she told her. "He will let her know that you are safe, and that you are going to stay with us for Christmas dinner. Netta wants you to spend a few days with her."

Could it possibly be true? To stay in this splendid house, with all these toys and children to play with. Then her eyes clouded quickly and she hung her head. "My boots," she said, only just audibly. "And I haven't my new dress."

"Netta has all you will need, dear," Mrs. Anderson reassured her.

Esther hesitated uncertainly. Then there came gradually into her mind a possibility surpassing any of the incredible things that had happened yet.

"Do you suppose," she gathered courage to ask, "do you suppose they'll let me just look at their Christmas tree?"

In her weather-stained old coat and her muddy big boots she was being taken into Mrs. Anderson's arms. The head with its shining things was bending over her. "You dear little girl," a trembling voice was saying; "you dear little girl. Of course you must look at it; of course you must help with it. It is your tree now, far more than it is theirs."

EVER FACE A STORM?



DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR

It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm.

Oakton, Sask, June 25th, 1910
M. DYSTHE, Esq., Winnipeg

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 4th inst., re what satisfaction I received from the Face Protector I bought from you last winter, would say that I would not be without one during the winter months. I drove twice a day to my place of business a distance of 1 1/2 miles in the coldest and stormiest weather, and never suffered any discomfort whatever, and twice when the snow was blowing so I could not see across the road I drove home and did not have to turn my face, but could watch the road all the time. I also drove when the thermometer was 40 below and never froze my face once. It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm. Wishing you a successful season this year, I remain,
Yours truly, W. W. CHRISTMAS

Write for Free Catalogue showing your own doctor's opinion. Face Protector is mailed to your Post Office for \$1.00. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Martinius Dysthe, Winnipeg
CANADA

A Christmas Suggestion

TO THE

Western Farmer



HAVE you decided what you will give your wife and family for Christmas? If not, here is a suggestion. Why not give each of them a few shares of stock in the Farmers' Company? You can't give anything that will be more acceptable or that will earn them a greater return. These shares are increasing in value every year. They are earning a good sure dividend. They will be the means of interesting your sons in this great Co-operative Movement and of enabling them to save hundreds of dollars on what they have to buy and sell. This would be a useful gift that would benefit them not only now, but as long as they live. You can't make a better investment for them.

Although the shares are actually worth \$30.00 each they are being offered at par, \$25.00, in order that as many farmers as possible may join the Company now before the price is advanced. The terms of payment are made as easy as possible. Interest is allowed since June, 1910. Only farmers, farmers' wives, and sons over eighteen are eligible to become shareholders and no one can hold more than four shares. Purchase your shares at once so that we can send you your Stock Certificates before Christmas. If you want fuller particulars or booklets regarding the Company, write to our office.

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg

NOTE—Alberta Farmers please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

Manitoba

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Associate Membership Fee \$1.00
 S. G. Badges (ladies') 50c.
 S. G. Pendants (gent's) 50c.
 S. G. Buttons (children's) 5c.

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To maintain the Girls' Club Room at
 274 Hargrave Street.
 To hold "Toy Mission" and entertain-
 ment for at least 3,000 children.

MOTTO

Whatever be the weather,
 Come rain or shine or snow,
 May smiling faces gather
 Beneath your holly bough;
 May loving voices cheer you.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGES

If ye would hear the angels sing,
 Christians! see ye let each door
 Stand wider than ever it did before,
 On Christmas Day in the morning.

If ye would hear the angels sing,
 Rise, and spread your Christmas fare;
 'Tis merrier still the more that share,
 On Christmas Day in the morning.

THE BABE IN THE MANGER

Once a little baby lay
 Cradled on the fragrant hay,
 Long ago on Christmas.
 Stranger bed a babe ne'er found,
 Wandering cattle stood around,
 Long ago on Christmas.

By the shining vision bright,
 Shepherds for the Christ-Child sought,
 Long ago on Christmas.
 Guided in a starlit way,
 Wise men came their gifts to pay,
 Long ago on Christmas.

And today the whole glad earth
 Praises God for that Child's birth,
 Long ago on Christmas;
 For the Light, the Truth, the Way,
 Came to bless the earth that day,
 Long ago on Christmas.

—Dew-drop.

TO THE CHILDREN

To the loving little hearts that have sent cheerfully their dear offerings for my children, my most loving thanks are due. I will write directly after the Toy Mission to each child, and I am sure that space will be given to acknowledge the beautiful messages, letters, toys, books and dollies sent in. May the New Year be one of love and joy and may we all be able to scatter sunshine, you in your small corner and I in mine.

MARGARET.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends—In thinking over the preparations of last year, for our Christmas distribution, the thought of all my loving friends came to me. The children saved their pennies and the widow sent her mite; men sent in memory of their dear ones, and so many warm hearts made it possible for the Sunshine to make a wonderful showing for the first Christmas, of such a small society. How the Guild has grown since that time until now! There is scarcely a town in Manitoba or Saskatchewan and even in Alberta, where the Sunshine has not been heard of, growing and scattering the good seeds of love and kindness, and although in point of money the progress has been slow, in the happiness and comfort to the lonely hearts our harvest has been great. Perhaps these will count in the days to come, and will bring blessings on our work together.

MARGARET.

TOY MISSION

Who'll help? Take a "Collection Card" or "Mite Box," and help to make this the brightest and biggest Toy Mission ever held in any town. It is to you, my dear readers, old friends and new, that I appeal to work with heart and will, and I feel sure that the Grain Growers' Sunshine Fund will grow rapidly. If each Grain

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Growers' Association would only give one dollar, what a magnificent showing we could make. Remember that dinners will be provided, and stockings for as many children as possible this glad Christmas Day.

SANTA CLAUS

(By the Rev. A. H. Acken)

Old Santa Claus, they say, will go
 The whole world round upon the snow,
 In one short frosty Christmas night,
 With reindeer swift, by high moonlight,
 And visit everybody's house,
 Get in and out, still as a mouse.
 How can he carry harps and drums,
 His candies sweet and sugar plums;
 Big story books, and Noah's ark
 With all the animals in the dark?
 Tin horns and flutes, and British flags,
 Big red-wheeled carts with prancing nags,
 Wax dolls with hair—and they can cry

so many sick people who have scarcely any hope to cheer them on the way. May God bless us all, and may we cheer and prove a blessing to some lonely heart.

MARGARET.

CLOTHING IS NEEDED

Dear Margaret—I have been reading the Sunshine Guild page and think you are doing a good work. I have some clothes that need a little fixing, and if they are of any use to you I will send them. I feel they are too good to throw away when there are so many poor that would be glad to have them. I have too much work or I would fix them myself. My little daughter has gathered some Sunday School papers and cards she wants to send. Wishing you success in your work.

MRS. J. E. BERGEY,

Rosser, Man.
 We are glad for all kinds of clothing. Many thanks for kindly thought and good wishes.

MARGARET.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

Dear Margaret—I am sending you a bunch of Sunday School papers today from Bethel Sunday

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

Hoping this reaches you successfully and wishing you every success in your great work.

M. L.H.

Riding Mountain.

Your box arrived safely and was very useful. The space is very limited, and sometimes the letters are held over for a week or two. Many thanks for same and good wishes.

MARGARET.

CLOTHING CAME ALRIGHT

Dear Margaret—About three weeks ago I sent you a box of clothing and I do not know if put my name in or not, unless it is on the reversed side of the cardboard tag. I hope they will do good to someone; I am deeply interested in the work and would like to help as much as possible.

MRS. A. M. S.

Macoun, Sask.

Many thanks for box of clothing. Unfortunately my uncle has been moved and it has really been impossible to open or acknowledge the parcels received, but now that I am more at home in the new place will soon make up for any neglect. Very glad of your steady interest. You can help by mentioning the Sunshine to your friends, especially the Toy Mission. I want to cheer and brighten many lives this Christmas. Write often; glad to hear from old friends.

MARGARET.

WANTS A CHILD

Dear Margaret—I have been a silent reader of your page, and seeing you have been the means of one or two women getting a child to adopt, I, too, would like very much to get a nice little girl, five years old or between three and seven. I would give her a good home and see her right. I am not sure of your address. Please answer, then I will send a little to help in your good work.

Mrs. W. B. SMITH.

Mayfield Station, Man.

I have a little girl just four years of age for whom I want a home. Her mother is not able to find a suitable home where she can leave her through the day, and therefore must part with her. I will write full particulars.

MARGARET.

SENT HANDKERCHIEFS

Dear Margaret—Will now take the pleasure of sending you a few handkerchiefs, with which accept my best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I hope these may be a help to someone. Will not write a long letter now, but will tell you that my father has a store at Waldock and I am his clerk; has been open for four years. We rebuilt our store last summer, so now we have a very nice, large store.

Waldock, Sask.

Many thanks for your kind letter and good wishes. The handkerchiefs are very acceptable and will be distributed with the Christmas cheer. Now, dear reader, don't forget our Toy Mission and write often to me.

MARGARET.

HOME FOR A CHILD

Dear Margaret—I was pleased to see my last letter printed and your very kind remarks. Have been waiting for your personal letter but expect you are kept very busy and cannot attend to everything at once. I was wondering if you still had that little girl which you said must be placed in a Catholic home. I would like very much to get her, but ours is a Protestant home and, of course, could not bring her up in the Catholic religion, but if it did not make so much difference I would be pleased to get her and would do my best to comply with all your terms and conditions. If there is no chance for me to get this little girl would be glad at any time you know of one and would let me know. Hoping I am not troubling you too much.

HOPE.

Markinch, Sask.

You will have received your letter before this is in print. Yes, I am kept very busy but hope before long to have someone to relieve me of some of my work. Don't forget the Toy Mission and tell all your friends. Write again, as I am always glad to hear from my friends.

MARGARET.

MORE SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

Dear Margaret—I lent a big parcel of Sunday School papers and some magazines a few weeks ago. I have looked in your Sunshine page in the Grain Growers' Guide, but have not seen that you have received them yet. I always read your page though I have not written before.

Langvale, Man.

I read your answers to their letters of "Discontented." I think the world is too full of trouble for all of us in being in our little troubles, for we all have them. But we can thank our heavenly Father they are no worse, for there are always people worse off than we are.

ETHEL.

MARGARET.

WANTS A BOY

Dear Margaret—Although a silent member of your page for a long time I am coming now for help. Do you think you could put me in the way of getting a boy about twelve or fourteen years of

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

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

Name

Age

Address



THE GOOD SHEPHERD

And roll their eyes as if they'd die;
 Cûte monkey's sliding on a string;
 And some that from their boxes spring;
 Nice things for girls and some for boys,
 All kinds of trinkets, traps and toys,
 Cats, dogs, sheep, pigs, men, boys, rats,
 mice,
 All made of candy, sweet and nice?
 I don't see how he holds his sack,
 So full of things upon his back;
 Enough for all good girls and boys,
 Of candy, nuts and pretty toys.
 His deer must fly, his sleigh be light,
 To round the world in one short night.
 I often ask, but no one knows,
 From whence he comes or where he goes.

REMEMBER!

When doing your Christmas shopping please buy a doll or toy for someone less fortunate than yourselves. Remember we have many lonely hearts to cheer at Christmas, and this Christmas, especially,

School. Hoping you can make use of them and wishing you every success in your good work.

S. V. SMITH.

Nicks, Man.

Many thanks for the Sunday School papers from your school. The Sunday school papers are always useful and greatly enjoyed. I would be glad if you could form a branch of Sunshine in your Sunday School class, and feel sure much good work could be done.

MARGARET.

MADE PICTURE BOOKS

Dear Margaret—I am sending you some picture post cards and hope you will get some slight. Wishing you every success in your good work.

JENNIE CLARK.

Clarkleigh, Man.

Many thanks for post cards. We are busy for the Toy Mission and the post cards will be made into picture books for the little children.

BOX WAS RECEIVED

Dear Margaret—About the last of October I sent you a box of clothing addressed to Margaret, head office Grain Growers' Guide, requesting you to answer through The Guide, if you received it. Please let me know if you receive it through The Guide. I also sent \$2 cents in a letter in the box.

A THEATRE AT HOME

COLUMBIA VICTOR EDISON



WE SELL ALL MAKES

Seven days' free trial if desired

In beautiful modern cabinet with largest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. No simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

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Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand "tried over" goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our specials: Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (2 different selections), \$5c, new velvet finish, \$1 any machine, best for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, fanner than Lauder. Imported English records now ready. Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c, were 40c. Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break, \$1 any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only. Four Minute Indestructible Records, 55c. Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c. Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new. Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10. Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$28.40 and upwards. Second hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

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age. We are a family of three, my son, daughter and myself. When my young people go out I am left alone, so I would like a nice boy who could help me look after my chickens and look after the cow occasionally. He could go to school every day and have a pony to go and come. I would like a nice boy, and could assure him a comfortable home and whatever remuneration decided upon.

MRS. J. S.

Sedley, Sask. I will do what I can to help you in this matter. But boys of fourteen are difficult to get as they can make so much in the cities. Many thanks for promise of help.

MARGARET.

A NEW FRIEND

Dear Margaret—This is my second letter to the Sunshine Guild. I was busy and could not send as I promised. I am sending a dress and hat for a doll and also twenty-five cents. I see Mrs. T. P. Kennedy's name often in the paper. We live one and one-half miles from her place. I must close now, wishing your club all success. Enclosed \$1.00.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON.

Justice, Man. Many, many thanks for the \$1.00 sent in. Yes, Mrs. Kennedy is a great Sunshiner. If you could call in perhaps she would help you to form a branch of Sunshine.

MARGARET.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret—I have for a long time been an interested reader of your club. I have at last decided to join. I will do all I can to help you. I am sending you a two cent stamp for the membership card's postage. My father takes the Grain Growers' Guide, and looking over it I saw the Club. I and my little brother walk two miles to school. I am in the third class. Our school house is named East Lynne. I will now close, hoping you will get along well with your good work. Yours lovingly,

AMY HENDERSON.

Daysland, Alta. Hearty welcome to our Guild. It is always a great pleasure to me to know that my page gives pleasure.

MARGARET.

A GREAT HELP

Dear Margaret—I send you the two cards. It does not seem as if I can get any more now. I will try to help the good work some other way. We take the Grain Growers' Guide. I give and send it to friends to try and get them interested in the Sunshine work. I am sending you a few small articles for your sale of work and hope you will have good success with your sale. I will also enclose one dollar for Associate membership fee. I will enclose six dollars on cards. A FRIEND. Bagot

I feel that your letter is too good to keep to myself and therefore will sign it from a friend and then I hope you won't mind. A thousand thanks for your loving help.

MARGARET.

GIVING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The first thing to remember is that the gift without the giver is bare; therefore, put some of yourself, your sympathy, your affection and enthusiasm into all the packages, no matter whether for relatives, friends, employees, or needy proteges. Remember also that because you can give little is no reason why you should not share in the joy of Xmas giving. If you have nothing else to give, write a cheery Xmas letter, telling your friend the old, old story, that you think of her, and care for her, and wish her well at Xmas time.

Pack Them Daintily

And remember that thought and taste count for more than money in choosing gifts. If you cannot buy an expensive present, you can at least pack up your inexpensive one daintily, and write a nice little note to go with it. Packing daintily is half the battle and not an expensive half at all. Fascinating tissue-paper can be bought in the holly colors; bebe ribbon is a cent a yard, and less if you buy it in quantities; white tissue paper is cheap and looks crisp and attractive; and most important of all, perhaps are the tags and labels printed with holly and mistletoe and bearing Xmas Greetings, to be bought about Xmas time in the shops. Quite as pretty and appropriate are the Xmas gummed seals with a suitable design and they are not expensive.

A Packing Dodge

When you are packing parcels spread paper all over the table on which you work, and on the floor around the table. When you have finished all the scraps can be rolled in the paper, and carried away without trouble and without damage to table cover and carpet.

KISSES

By G. F. B.

Before they used the Mistletoe, As license for the sweets you know, What think you, pray, that men and misses At Christmas season did for kisses?

The records of the past, no doubt, Would show they got along without. Without the kisses? Why, no, no, no! I mean, without the Mistletoe.

Funsten Pays Cash for Furs



Get the very highest prices and the quickest returns by sending your furs to Funsten. No matter whether it's coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, marten, fox, wolf, lynx or any other fur, we pay the most in real cash. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales, which run into millions of dollars yearly. It's the fierce competition amongst this army of buyers at our sales that enables us to get higher prices for our furs than anyone else. And that's why we can pay you more, and pay it quicker.

Big Money in Trapping While work is slack on the farm, try your hand at trapping. It's great sport, and you'll be surprised at the big profits. We send our New Trapper's Guide, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags FREE. Write for them today.

TRAPS AT FACTORY PRICES!

As an accommodation to trappers and shippers, and to encourage men to go into the trapping business, we offer to furnish best steel traps and other supplies at actual factory prices, including the famous VICTOR trap. We carry a larger stock of traps than any other house in the United States.

Funsten Animal Baits Best on the market for years. Guaranteed to increase your catch. Beware of imitations. Funsten Animal Baits Animal Bait won Grand Prize at World's Fair in 1904. U.S. Government uses Funsten Baits. One can of Funsten Animal Bait from one man in St. Michael's, Alaska, \$1,199 clear profit. (Cost only \$1 a can. Different kinds for different animals. Write today—right now—for our valuable Bait Folder, Trapper's Supply Catalog No. 10, Highest Cash Fur Price List and Trapper's Guide—all free.

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The more it's worn the greater the protection to the stitching.

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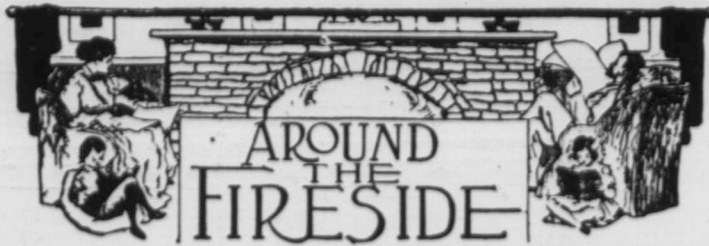
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The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Music in the Home

Its Power for Good

WITH what cool indifference and matter-of-fact-ness we regard the great boon of music and all its complimentary joys. We give not a thought to the centuries of countless persistent experiments and experimenters, who have by continuous effort and great trial, developed a symmetrical scheme of phrases that make our modern music possible.

It took men centuries to select and arrange the eight tones of the ordinary scale, and centuries more to learn how to combine them into chords. Were it not for the work of past ages there would be no present day musicians or music of any value, for the greatest musician is he who equips himself most fully from the store accumulated by his predecessors.

How lightly we value our privilege—the free use of their long years of toil. How much pleasurable unity and enjoyment would come to every household through a fuller exercise of this sublime heritage.

If it be true, as Mr. Mason asserts, that "bodily acts set up mental states, and a man cannot gesticulate or vocalize without feeling the emotions of which his actions are, as we say, expressive," then indeed should everyone, especially the young, be encouraged to indulge in music—preferably to sing—sing long—sing often. For if singing joyous, cheerful music tends to put the singer in harmony with his environments, and therefore, makes him a more agreeable, cheerful, and hence more helpful associate, then indeed has great gain been made, and where else could one find so great return for so small outlay?

Professor James says "We feel sorry because we cry"—"angry because we strike"—"afraid because we tremble," and though we cannot perhaps accept this unique view that the state of mind is merely an echo of the physical condition (indeed many reverse the view and hold that the condition of the mind governs the body), we must realize to some extent at least that "executing the expression" tends to give us the feeling; for how often do we hear the remark, "He just worked himself into a passion," or "the more he argued the madder he became," etc., and yet withal rather do we not cry because we are sorry, strike because we are angry and tremble because we are afraid? Be this as it may, few will oppose the fact that he who perseveringly smiles will end by being cheerful, and he who indulges even frugally in sighs and moans will end in depression and melancholy; and equally certain it is that those who luxuriate in blithe, joyous, martial or reverent sacred music will reflect gaiety, quiet happiness, storm and turbulence, or severity and peace.

Character Influences Quality

It has often been well said that "the quality of a man's music depends largely on his depth of character." Here then, could be found the key to open the recess that discloses man's real being. But music can do far greater things. Music is the agent which reveals to us the deeper meaning of existence. It leads straight up to the higher life. Everyone to whom music makes any real appeal must have observed with wonder, its marvellous power to tranquilize the heart, to infuse a calm, quite magical and beyond explanation. It soothes while it excites, and more wonderful than its ability to stimulate our emotions is its power to harmonize and reconcile them. It seems to cause a cessation of thought, and to put in place of thought a singular mental activity, wholly and explicable satisfying. It opens to us a wealth of confused but sublime possibilities. When too weary

to be comforted by logic, or even religion, music comes with caressing touch and guides the harrassed soul into the calm haven of peace and rest. It is stronger than all other arts to combine and reconcile so many of our complex and contradictory emotions. It calls the mind into action just as sensation calls the senses, and is a far deeper source of pleasure.

Insensibility to music involves the loss of much that is most precious in life. Is it Shakespeare who says, "The man who hath no music in himself, nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Let no such man be trusted." Some

sounds that are no longer merely harsh jargon, but pleasant harmony.

The piano, indeed all stringed instruments are built upon the model of the natural human voice, not the voice of the instrument; all of which logic goes to show the human natural affinity for and dependence upon this great consolatory and altogether delightful art.

Music is Worth While

What a barren worthless waste this world would be without music. A world without music would mean a universe inconceivable.

We are told that the "morning stars sang together" at the creation, and the angels are popularly accredited with having a strong partiality for musical occupations, while doubtless the verve and dash with which the youthful David slew the wild lion that ate his father's flocks, and also the prodigious warrior, Goliath of Gath, was inspired by his great musical tendencies, he having been a past master performer upon the harp and excelling in martial music.

This doughty little Israelite, in all accepted babies' story books, is uniformly represented with bare, jaunty head, soft, flowing locks and scanty raiment floating in the breeze, one foot poised lightly on the burly prostrate giant's armored shoulder, while the ragged severed head rolls on the sandy plain, the harp being borne in the background that the victor might celebrate his triumph.

It is a well known fact that martial music incites and animates the soldier

pardoned race, rending the skies and wafting a nation's warm tribute of gratitude up—up to their King.

Without music the church exercises would be shorn in manifold instances of the most worshipful feature of the service, as nothing can be more intensely thrilling and expressive of reverent adoration than the united voices of a large concourse of people earnestly singing their Maker's praise.

Returning to the idea of insensibility to music being a grievous loss to those whom nature slighted in this regard, it will be well to consider what can be done to supply nature's deficit. There cannot be doubt that early musical association and training will do wonders toward generating and developing musical appreciation and ability, which will bring great satisfaction and consolation to its possessor as well as immeasurable pleasure to his friends.

Lack Means Loss

Consenting to the hypothesis that lack of music means deep loss to the human, what then is the duty of the parents in the case? Should not every child have the opportunity (thrust upon him if necessary), to acquire at least some familiarity with an art so simple, so easily obtainable, so beneficial, so civilizing and so uplifting in all its effects?

A home without a musical instrument is a home that lacks one of the strongest elements in best home-making. To deprive a family in youth of the opportunity to familiarize itself with music is to subject it to a loss that cannot in after years be recompensed. Many and many an older brother and sister looks on, not in jealousy, but rather in renunciation, while the younger members of the household enjoy the musical advantage denied them. Sometimes this may have been unavoidable, but often not. "If only I can have it while it is yet possible to assimilate and make this precious gift mine" is the silent yearning of many a music-hungry heart.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Do not deprive your family of a musical instrument. Brace up this very season and secure a good piano.

Time was when a man not having a big bank account would be considered a "prodigal" to indulge in a piano. In the fuller civilization that time fortunately brings, a finer estimate of human duties has come to reign. Money as money is useless. Money as a means of providing the necessities of life is all-powerful. Determining what shall constitute a real necessity may be a stumbling block. To feed and clothe the body is certainly nature's first imperative demand; but as certainly to feed the mind stands next, nowhere in pagan or Christian philosophy do we find that to build up a bank account is the chief end of life; neither is it, as the American orator complains of the Western farmer "to buy more land."

Music in the home is the herald of harmony and unity and pleasure immeasurable; it is an inexhaustible mine of mirth, good comradeship and delightful association that greatly brightens the otherwise grey monotony of rough and difficult labor. It stimulates the despairing soul to renewed effort, and from the chaos of unfulfilled longings brings order and submission. Music in the home is a deep need. Who will bear the responsibility of denying or thwarting that need? Away with all opponents of music, the best "gift of the Gods!"

In some lands, music, that serviceable art, perpetuated almost the sole record of historic happenings during several centuries. The old bards, those faithful pilgrims of a vanished age, those infirm sons of minstrelsy, so frail in body yet so strong in purpose, kept the torch of patriotism glowing clear, until the tyrant's sword quenched its bright gleam in the minstrel's blood.

Music for Love

Without music Juliet would have pined in loneliness unblest, while Romeo succumbed a martyr on the pyre of unconfessed love. No music! There never could have been a singing school, that safety-valve of ancient sentimentalism, which relieved the pent-up amities of rustic loves, by lending courage that precedent sets. Singing was the merest subterfuge to give color to the scheme; but though love was the foundation-stone, and indeed the frame work of the whole structure of the singing class, let it not be thought that singing was omitted. Indeed they sang—sang with such vigor, zeal, tumultuous volume and spacious resonance that there's little doubt Charles Lamb had one of these singing classes in



CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN

thoughtful person writes: "He who would get the best from music that music has to offer must cultivate the best in himself," so that this fine art is, even from the standpoint of morality, a force of no mean power.

Have you ever tried listening intently to the tick of a clock and observed how curiously natural harmony is to the mind, how impossible indeed to get away from it? You do not hear tick, tick, tick, at regular staccato intervals, but tick, tick—tick, tick a light and heavy sound alternately. Even though the sounds be only mill or factory whistles, heard often they assume combinations or groups o-

to deeds of valor, impossible without its aid; he really is physically stronger and more capable under its magic spell.

Music is a contended necessity to furnish an outlet for exuberant joy and thanksgiving. Only through the medium of music could the war-worn and slaughter-thinned Israelitish populace express its deep gratitude for deliverance from the merciless Egyptians.

"Sound the loud timbrels, o'er Egypt's dark sea, Jehova hath triumphed, His people are free."

was the conqueror's rousing anthem that burst from the grateful hearts of the

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Fairweather's

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 Practical Gifts are always great- ly valued by the recipient . . .

Christmas Gifts

Nothing under the sun, perhaps, will make a woman happier than to find a big warm fur coat or a neck fur or muff among her gifts. But you will not get the right kinds in many places. We buy and select the raw skins and have them made up in our own fur factory, so we know they are as good as the best workman can make them, besides saving the middleman's profit. Furs, fondest dreams of rich apparel will be realized in these.

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Ermine	\$75.00 to \$300.00
Black Fox	80.00 to 200.00
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Ladies' Coats	
Ladies' Alaska Seal Coats	\$250.00 to \$750.00
Ladies' Persian Lamb Coats	\$175.00 to \$550.00
Ladies' Russian Pony Coats, extra quality and 50 inches long	\$85.00
Caraful and Fine Astrachan Coats	\$75.00
Ladies' Fur-lined Coats	\$50.00 to \$275.00



Men's Superior Fur Coats

With the purchase you have this old reliable firm's guarantee. That every coat is made from good skins, matched by experts, and money refunded if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

ECONOMY to buy a good fur or fur-lined coat.

The prices quoted below are for goods of excellence which can be depended upon to last many years and keep their smart appearance.

Height and chest measurement only required.

MEN'S BLACK DOG COATS	\$20.00 and \$25.00
MEN'S WALLABY COATS	\$45.00 and \$55.00
MEN'S COON COATS	\$55.00 and \$65.00
MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS	\$45.00 to \$500.00

HAND BAGS—Solve many a gift problem \$3.50-\$18.50

Children's Furs

A very comprehensive gathering of all the best fur garments for the little tots are here for Santa Claus:—

- Australian Coon Coats—\$18.00 to \$25.
- Russian Otter Coats—From \$32.50.
- Extra-fine Muskrat Coats—At \$50.00.
- Iceland Lamb Coats—\$13.00.
- White Coony Coats—\$10.00.

Child's fur caps in all styles from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Ladies' Hosiery

Only the very finest makes are to be found here, direct importations from the most famous factories in the old land. Practical, sensible gifts that we pack in a dainty Christmas box. Silk hose in all shades to match any gown. Per pair, \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Fancy Lisle hose in embroidered and lace ankles and fancy checks. Per pair, 50c to \$1.00.

Handsome Waists

For the Holiday Season

Space forbids a lengthy description. We can simply say that nowhere outside of the largest eastern fashion centres is a wider or more beautiful gathering.

Exquisite models in Paisley lined, with silk, silver and gold net veiled with chiffon and trimmed with Persian. Xmas Special, \$7.50.

Charming waists in Chiffon in the very latest ideas, trimmed with insertion and ribbon in sky, white, grey and navy. Xmas Special \$10.00.

Ladies' Gloves Very Acceptable Gifts

A pair of our fine quality Paris gloves is an ideal and most acceptable gift. They are here in all the newest shades and fine kid and best makes—per pair, \$1.50.

Silk-lined cape and swede gloves in black, grey and tan. Per pair, \$2.00.

Put up in a dainty holiday box all ready for presentation.

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Where is the woman who wouldn't crave one of these handsome dressing gowns, direct importations in the very latest Empire and Kimona styles? Not one, for they are beauties and most acceptable as a gift from one lady to another.

Silk and satin gowns in plain and floral designs—bewitching colorings, \$7.50 to \$33.00.

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 Toronto Montreal

his mind's eye when he acrimoniously urged "they were sentimentally disposed to harmony but organically incapable of time;" and there's also a suspicion that even the easily placated poet couldn't resist one shaft in the same direction when he versed:

"Of scanty talents we are led,
Somehow, to be the proudest;
The man who sings the worst, 'tis said,
Will often sing the loudest."

Heedless alike of shaft or jest, on went the singing school, that old-time "lovers' lane" of by-gone opportunities, where all the eager votaries of Terpsichore went to-and-fro in pre-assorted couples, cross lots, through barn-yard bars, over styleless fence and unbridged stream, tiptoeing past the haunted hollow where the shadows crept and eerie lights were known to flit or flash or disappear (at fancy's lightest touch). Singularly, too, she who could have substituted for Phillips of Hainault, Laura Secord, or perchance even the heroic Joan of Arc in daytime, on the old homestead, became at eventide on the spook-strewn pathway to singing school, transformed into the veriest timorous ivy-vine, making a guarding branch of the sturdy oak a perpetual necessity.

But the oak was strong and fearless and amply willing to guard, and better still, so cheerfully thorough in discovering gratuitously all the perils that threatened the hazardous track, in order that no occasion of protective duty might escape; and withal so sublimely, urgently credulous as to the need for protection at all. Ah! it was very beautiful! Would there were more singing schools and Father Time could push his dial back to everlasting youth—and pristine faith.

No music! Then no longer could the tender mother croon low lullabys to drowse the early scowls of her play-worn fold;—no blissful far-off recollections to be conjured back to time and place by some stray strain of Annie Laurie, The Swanee River, or the ever-hallowed Sweet Bye and Bye. How vividly those by-gone scenes, when ushered in by music's wand, crowed back upon the screen of memory the lilac-scented summer air, the vine-wreathed home, the shaded open window, the twilight porch, the practiced fingers of the fair performer fluttering athwart the ivory keys within the shadowy room, and—you? No longer carking

doubt disturbed your faith; full well you knew there was a heaven, its realm inclosed that room, the singer and the song.

The Christmas Dinner

Early preparation is the only sure road to a comfortable and flawless dinner. In homes where one pair of hands has all the responsible work to do, quiet planning counts for much.

"Make your head save your heels" was the trite rule, without which no well-advised child could come to maturity a quarter of a century ago. Even now the idea is a good one.

Fortunately for the physical being of us Westerners, the weather proves an ally in the forehanded Christmas arrangements. Cakes and jellies, puddings, mince-meats and potted meats can all be made ready now and will keep well till wanted. One lady of experience makes several puddings at this time of the year and always saves one for her Easter dinner. Her recipe, which is really excellent will appear below.

It must be very gratifying to the average cook to have a goodly supply of well-cooked foods in store from which to select an impromptu repast, especially in the event of unexpected friends dropping in, even though the date be not Christmas. If our cold weather does nothing else, it brings at least this comfort.

It does not seem rational to concentrate on one meal in the season, even though that meal be Christmas dinner, and serve such a superfluous abundance of tempting extras that nobody recovers from "doing duty" much before spring; therefore be it resolved, that whereas much injury to digestion from over consumption of rich food, and much injury to health from over-taxed nerves in preparation of same; be it firmly enacted that this season shall find a saner method prevailing. Why the mid-winter holidays should be celebrated by a period of unrivalled gluttony is not clearly explained, unless indeed because of a blind pursuit of custom. A more impartial distribution of culinary favors throughout the winter-season will prove decidedly more satisfying. Instead of an endless array of rich dishes that children ought not to touch at all, and grown-ups

only sparingly, let simplicity be the order of the day.

It is of infinitely greater importance that the dinner be sharp on time and every dish, a perfect dish, than that there should be a greater array than the cook can do well, or bring to a conclusion at the hour. More heroism is reflected by the children at family gatherings, on these occasions, than they get credit for. Where houses and tables are small the children have to wait a second table. The cook too often, merges from a momentary accident and hindrances, two hours behind schedule time. Everybody is starving especially the little ones, whose excitement over Santa's visit interfered with the usual meal. Under suspended sentence of vague but dire penalties shall any small finger creep round some delectable tid-bit. (Grown-ups have comfortably forgotten their own similar miseries years ago). Everybody overeats. The day seems spoiled—you think you'll go home,—no, you don't want any supper.

To intercept the calamity of a Christmas day spoiled by the dinner only a few suggestions are necessary; make your cake, pudding, mince-meat and cranberry sauce now, or as soon as possible, at slack intervals. The turkey or goose may be cleaned and set away safely to freeze, being brought in a couple of days before the date, to thaw gradually, and to be stuffed at least 24 hours before cooking. Here is appended a dinner card that may be altered to suit individual requirements. A number of corresponding recipes are also given to help beginners.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Fish | Soup | Potato Balls |
| Roast Turkey or Goose | Cranberry Sauce | Creamed Onions |
| Cauliflower | Mashed Potatoes | Salad |
| Pum Pudding | Brandy Sauce | Mince Pie |
| Pumpkin Pie | Cheese | Doughnuts |
| Raw Fruits | Nuts | Raisins |
- Christmas Pudding (Old English)**
- One pound each of raisins (stoned and chopped), currants, sugar and chopped

suet, 1 1/4 pounds bread crumbs and flour together, 6 eggs, 1/2 nutmeg, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 dessert spoon cinnamon and allspice, four half sections lemon peel, 1 level teaspoon soda, milk according to stiffness, 1/2 tumbler good cider or whiskey and 1/2 cup shelled almonds or walnuts broken. Use more flour than crumbs. Make a small white cotton bag, flour well on the inside, turn in the mixture and boil or steam for six hours. Double the quantity may be made and cooked in two cloths. Leave plenty of space for the pudding to swell in the cooking. This will keep all winter.

Pudding Sauce—Rub together into a smooth paste, tablespoon butter and two tablespoonfuls flour, pour in slowly boiling water until the proper consistency is reached, flavor with brandy, good cider or any desired seasoning.

White Icing for Fruit Cake

1 cup sugar, 4 tablespoons boiling water, cook to thread when drawn out. Pour over well beaten whites of 2 eggs. Add slowly 1 tablespoon syrup to color mixture brown; 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Beat until cool.

Creamed Onions

Cook until tender in boiling water slightly salted, drain and use a white sauce made with 2 tablespoons each flour and butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper and 1 pint warm milk. Put butter in granite pan and stir till it melts and bubbles. Do not scorch. Add dry flour and stir quickly until well mixed. Pour in warm milk very gradually, stir until quite smooth and creamy. Add seasoning and pour over the onions.

Mince-Meat

Four lbs. each raisins (chopped and stoned), currants, and sugar, 8 lbs. apples, 1/4 lb. lemon peel, 3 lbs. beefsteak, 5 lbs. suet, 1/4 lb. citron, 1 oz. cinnamon, 1 oz. allspice, 1 oz. cloves, 1 pint brandy, cider or good vinegar. (2 lbs. sultana raisins may be added).

Apple, Celery and Nut Salad

This is available to everyone at this season of the year. Take one head of branched celery, remove all blemishes, chop fine (with a silver knife if possible, steel blackens it). Make a clean cut equator line through half as many apples

as you have guests. A quarter inch from the edge of each half, mark a true line with a sharp knife. Within this circumference, scoop out the pulp leaving a smooth hollow to fill with the salad. Use the scooped out portions added to two or three more pared and cored apples. Chop all together. Crush $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup almonds or walnuts, add all but a tablespoonful to apples and celery. Toss all together, pouring in perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise dressing according to taste. Fill the apple shells. Decorate with the fine celery leaves and lastly sprinkle lightly with the crushed walnuts.

This dish was served at a very fine high tea in a fashionable house in Chicago last year and won great admiration. The only trouble with this salad is that it must be made just before serving or it blackens, which detracts from its dainty appearance, but not from its taste.

If any reader wishes a recipe not given in this page she may write and it will be given as soon as possible; or perhaps she may have a good one she would be willing to pass on.

Duletide Gifts

"Not for vain pomp or train attendant. But for the glorious privilege of being independent," is still the fervent plaint of the moneyless unit quite as much as, if not more, than it was in the days when the poverty of Robert Burns wrung this petition from him through his empty purse.

The gift habit of Christmastide makes many dependents who "would fain be independents preferring rather to escape a gift, the equal of which they cannot return than to be the recipient and remain under what is really a money obligation. Of all seasons Christmas is undoubtedly the one upon which custom bears the hardest, in its demands for liberal gratuitous expenditures.

To give wisely is an art in itself. If you cannot feel that your gift is a wise one, give not at all. General dissatisfaction must inevitably result from a system of promiscuous gifts distribution, or exchange. The merchant is the only happy man. He alone is without regrets.

Perhaps no more farcial exercise of the Christmas spirit comes to notice than is exhibited by the economical en bloc purchase of bargain odds and ends that subsequently are doled out hither and thither to the ends of the earth doing painful duty as heralds of "Good will to men." How universal is this self-imposed levy of Christmas gifts squeezed from narrow purses, gifts that carry no heart greeting. Speculation is already rife as to the probable termination of a custom so harrassing, so unsatisfactory and so wholly needless. Why longer slave after Christmas gifts, bought from hard earnings that shouldn't be spared for that purpose, three-quarters of which are only an aggravation, necessitating a similar expenditure in an equally undesirable and unwelcome gift?

She would be a very courageous woman who, after all the jollying the gift-craze is subjected to by men would lightly undertake to select something for a man.

He was surely a long-sufferer from the gift-habit who in sheer defence made out a list of things he didn't want and left it in a conspicuous place as a chart to steer the hand of friendship across the shoals of Christmastide. Giving in the hope of a greater return is worse than excessive usury inasmuch as the gift falsely represents friendship whereas it really is a bait for anticipated financial gain. If one could be sure one's gift wasn't to be duplicated by a dozen other friends but any such guarantee is impossible. From time immemorial men have squirmed under the prospects of smoking gift cigars or wearing gift neckties or braces or smoking coats or mufflers. They have sat with grim patience and endeavored to discover uses for the mysterious gifts that they can't recognize. Nobody wants his bureaux cluttered up with junk (bookmarks, penwipers, collar boxes, handkerchief holders, tie-holders, cigar-holders, etc.), that is absolutely useless and only harbors dust and becomes a real nuisance. From these one turns with real relief to the strictly practical man who gave his wife a pair of spectacles and a belladonna plaster for Christmas gifts, he having a personal need for both these useful articles himself; or the woman who bought a pair of lace curtains for their bedroom window as a gift for her husband, she being very desirous of the curtains herself; in each case the arrangement was considered admirable as either recipient was relieved from any responsibility in

the case and everybody was satisfied. Men as a rule find Christmas a very discouraging time, but their ranting ingratitude over the socks and ties their women friends give them is quite indefensible, ninety per cent. of women having much better taste in these articles than men. A man may lose an umbrella he doesn't like but his socks and ties have come to stay and this is often a pity he thinks. But men never think of reconciling his taste to that of his women friends or sacrificing it outright as does many a woman for man in the matter of apparel or hair-dressing. What a curious psychological study a man's mind would present as it culminates in an aversion to gift socks or ties! But however unreasonable and misguided his aversion is, his inalienable right to choose for himself cannot well be denied, so that if your heart is set on a sock or a tie for him be sure that you observe closely his own free selection in the case and be guided thereby, that we women may in time have the obloquy of had taste in ties and socks removed from our patient but persistent shoulders by a gratified and converted brotherhood.

After all objections are aired there is still much to say in favor of Christmas giving if planned with discretion and affection. A precious gift is possible with little or no expenditure. A kindly thought was set in action by one big hearted woman who month by month laid aside the twelve copies of a favorite journal and when the year was complete presented them to a dear friend. It was certain this gift carried with it twelve sweet thoughts. A propagation of some particular plant known to be valued by the intended recipient makes an admirable and inexpensive gift but one has to plan ahead for such as these. In the selection of gifts for those not blessed with a surplus of this "world's gear," do not be too practical and stay by the strictly useful. These are they who yearn for beautiful things, but submit to necessity's mandate and go by on the other side. They dare not venture to trifle with fate by the purchase of a mere fancy. Here is where a non-utility gift would bring most happiness. Those who haven't much are not expected to desire much and so we don't give them much, while we reserve the best for those who have the most already—a sort of "carrying coals to Newcastle" plan that brings the minimum of appreciation in

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its wake. Let the real Christmas-spirit be your guide, counsellor and friend in the selection, purchase and distribution of gifts and universal satisfaction will result. Cut all duty names from your list. Give only to those whom you have a bona-fide love or friendship for and the present deplorable exchange-levy will die a natural death.

THE SNOW-MAN'S SECRET

"Walter Willis has stolen my bat," declared Hugh. "I'm sure of it. He always has wanted it, and tried to trade with me several times, and now it's gone. I can't find it anywhere!" "Do not speak in such a positive way, Hugh," remonstrated his mother. "You should be very slow to accuse

another of theft. Think what an injury you might do to the reputation of an innocent person."

"But Walter isn't innocent. He has taken my bat, and I shall not have anything more to do with him!"

Days and weeks passed. Walter Willis wondered what had come over Hugh, his friend and nearest neighbor, and spoke as usual across the fence, but received no answering smile. Hugh remained as cold as the big snow man they had made the first snowy days. It was quite as bad at school, where they were in the same grade. Hugh was unapproachable, and several times Walter caught his playmate frowning angrily in his direction. At last, one day at recess he strolled near a group

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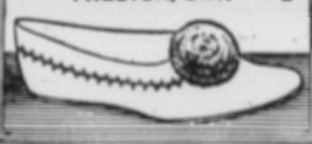
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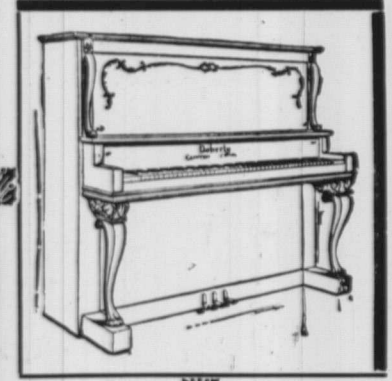
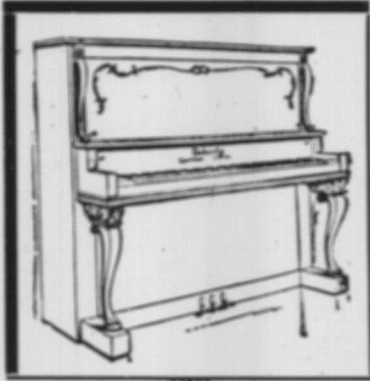
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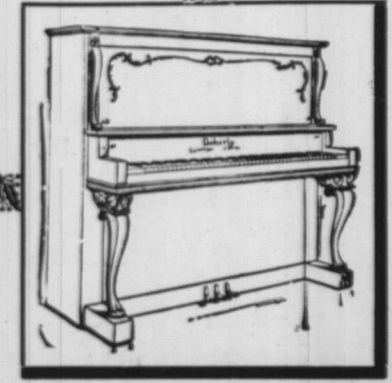
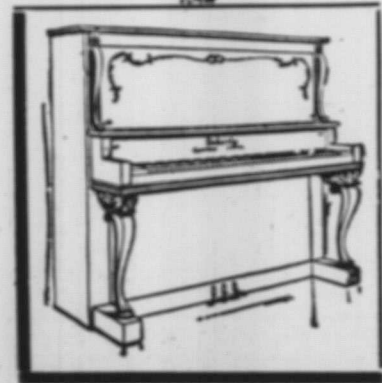
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of which Hugh was the centre, and heard the whisper, with meaning glances in his direction, "Thief!"

Walter understood at once. Hugh was accusing him of stealing something, and evidently the rest believed the story. He clinched his fists for a minute, and came near striking Hugh, without waiting for an explanation. Then, for he was a self-controlled little gentleman, he swallowed his wrath and turned away.

From that day he did not try to make peace with Hugh, and the misunderstanding became a silent misery to both. Walter did not know what the trouble was, and pride forbade him to try to find out. Hugh began to fear that he has been hasty, and that may be his playmate had not taken the bat, after all, but pride was too strong for him, too, and he had not the courage to take back the accusation.

The winter passed, and the icy grip of the frost king began to loosen a little. The pond at the foot of the garden thawed first; then the huge icicles fell from the eaves, one by one. Finally, one morning Hugh, looking from the window, exclaimed, "Mother, the snow man's melting!"

Sure enough he was, and the old stovepipe hat had slipped from his head. "What's that I see sticking up through his neck?" questioned his mother. "A stick?"

Hugh grew pale, and his blue eyes widened.

"O mother," he cried remorsefully, "that is my hat! Walter and I put it in there when we made him! Oh, why didn't I ask Walter if he knew where it was when I first missed it? He never will forgive me!"

"Well, you have learned two lessons," said his mother. "One is that it is a great mistake to accuse another of a crime without proof. The other is that half our quarrels would be made up at once if we sought an explanation from the other party right away. Now go and make your apologies to Walter."

"Yonder he is, now," exclaimed Hugh, and sped away to make up with his playmate.

The latter received his shamefaced apology readily.

"But O Hugh," he said reproachfully, "if you only had come and asked me about it in the first place, what a lot of trouble it would have saved us both!"—Exchange.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER AT GRAMPA'S

When Christmas was—w'y, we all went
To gramma's house, 'cause grampa, he
Is got a leg 'at's stiff an' bent
'It's no joint-water in his knee.
But he don't care! He say some folks
Is scarce o' legs—not got a pair!
My grampa cracks a lot o' jokes—
An' we et Christmas dinner there.

My gramma—all her hair is white
Like snow is, but it isn't cold.
An' gramma say 'at my hair might
Be white, too, when I'm just as old.
My papa say we must be nice,
But gramma call my papa "John,"
An' say we don't need his advice,
To put our comp'ny manners on.

I like my gramma 'most th' same
As I do mama. Cousin Lou
An' Cousin Fred an' Cousin Mame
An' all th' others—they do, too.
My gramma's h'erd girl, she cooked
Whole lots o' mince-meat pie, an' make
More jelly! My, how good it looked!
An' four-five dif'rant kinds o' cake!

Nen all of us we all sit still
While grampa look down at his plate
An' talk about th' he'venly will—
An' it is pretty hard to wait!
He help us children first, an' fill
Our plates 'ith turkey stuffin', too.
An' gravy, till it almost spill
Off of th' plate on Cousin Lou.

Nen we all laugh—an' ever one
They laugh 'most nearly all th' time,
B'cause they're all a-havin' fun.
Nen papa say 'at it's a crime
To let 'at turkey go to waste
B'fore us able-bodied men,
'At he ain't hardly had a taste—
So grampa help our plates agsin.

So we had sody biscuits—hot!—
An' cider 'at my grampa keep
Down in a bar' 'at he is got—

It taste just like your foot's asleep.
An' pickles, an' more turkey! Yes,
An' quince p'hserves, an' lots o' jam
An' current jelly—an' I guess
I didn't know how full I am.

Oh yes! We had plum-puddin', made
O' lots o' things, an' set on fire!
But ain't nobody is afraid
'To eat it. An' we all ad-mire
Th' puddin', 'cause my gramma keep
It 'most a year to have it there—
An' nen, w'y, I'm gone sound asleep
Right at th' table in my chair!

A RESOLVE FOR EACH NEW DAY

To be joyous in my work, moderate in my pleasures, chary in my confidences, faithful in my friendships, to be energetic but not excitable, enthusiastic but not fanatical;—loyal to the truth as I see it; but ever open-minded to the newer light; to abhor gush as I would profanity, and hate cant as I would a lie; to be careful in my promises, punctual in my engagements, candid with myself and frank with others; to discourage shams and rejoice in all that is beautiful and true; to do my work and live my life so that neither shall require defense or apology; to honor no one simply because rich or famous and despise no one because humble or poor; to be gentle and considerate toward the weak, respectful yet self-respecting toward the great, courteous to all, obsequious to none; to seek wisdom from great books and inspiration from good men; to invigorate my mind with noble thoughts as I do my body with sunshine and fresh air; to prize all sweet human friendships and seek to make at least one home happy; to have charity for the erring, sympathy for the sorrowing, cheer for the despondent; to leave the world a little better off because of me; and to leave it, when I must, bravely and cheerfully, with faith in God and goodwill to all my fellowmen; this shall be my endeavor during the coming year.—Tewkesbury.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Peace and goodwill, peace and goodwill,
Merrily the bells are ringing;
Goodwill and peace, goodwill and peace,
The angels are sweetly singing,
To all who will hear their glad refrain!
Let not the message be sung in vain.
Hush your heart from the sounds of earth,
And list to the angel voices
Telling a Saviour's lowly birth
While Heaven with earth rejoices;
Born to save you from sorrow and sin—
Oh! open your heart and let Him in.

Goodwill and peace, goodwill and peace!
Let our hearts take up the story,
Gladness and joy shall yet increase
And earth be full of His glory.
For the Lord who once a Baby came
Will come again—as a King—to reign!
Then let our hearts rejoice and sing,
He comes! He comes, our Lord and King.
E. E. S.
Kemp Town.

"KEEP ME COMPANY"

When our little two-year-old is put to bed at night, she has the habit of saying, "Mamma, keep me company."
And in the lone hours of the night, when all is dark and still, if she awakens she will put her little hand through the bars of her crib and say, "Mamma, hold my hand."

Oh, if we of larger growth would but look up to the Divine Parent and say, "Keep me company!" Not only through the still watches of the night, but also through the busy hours of the day.

"Keep me company, when success is nigh, lest I forget and follow after false gods.

"Keep me company" in the hour of trials and temptations, lest I forget from whence cometh the divine strength and stumble and fall.

If, when all is dark and uncertain, when we can not see where to take the next step—if then we would but say "Saviour, hold my hand!" When riding, on the high waves of prosperity and happiness, when submerged in the low tide of despair, 'yea, when crossing the dark valley of death, "Hold thou my hand."—Ex.

If a light silk blouse has become slightly soiled, take it in hand before it gets really dirty. Heat some bran in the oven and rub the soiled part of the silk with this. The dirty marks will speedily disappear, and the blouse look like new.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

For the Housewife

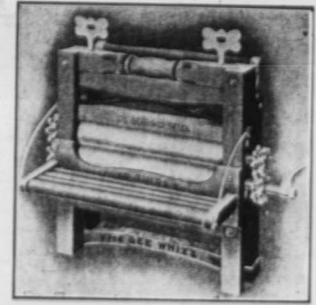
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No. 44003 Parisian Ivory Hair Brush and Comb in case (Brush with gold-finished initial) .. **\$6.25**
No. 44000 Parisian Ivory Hair Brush, Comb and Mirror in case (Brush and Mirror with gold-finished initial) **\$12.25**

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THE CITY BOY AT CHRISTMAS

(By Madeline Bridges)

"Please mama may I go and play?"
"Dear it begins to snow,"
"That's what I like—that's fun—that's gay!"
"Mama please may I go?"
"Well, but you play so roughly dear!"
"Oh mama no I don't."
"Our next door neighbors always hear."
"Then get your overcoat."
"Your rubber boots."
"Be sure to wear your gloves."
"Remember, don't go near—"
"Be careful not to fall."
"Come when you hear me call."

Then to the roof, without a frown,
He climbed poor city elf!
To peg his scraped up snowballs down
The air-shaft, by himself.

FAMILY READING

Some years ago when Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, was asked to prepare a paper treating the very important question of home reading in the farmer's family, he unhesitatingly took the ground that home reading was one of the simplest, pleasantest and most easily worked means of education, but a means almost entirely neglected because "people do not give it a thought, and do not realize what can be done by a little thought."

It would not be well to deny that children inherit the tendency to books just as they inherit other tendencies; but where a child is so unfortunate as to have no birthright or heritage of reading there is the parents' responsibility doubled, for the child can, if taken early, easily acquire the reading taste, under proper tuition.

The conscientious parent does not shirk responsibility on the ground that he "never had any such chance when he was a boy"—the common plea of the shirker. Should the shirker, by way of having his mind opened up, be confronted with his own opinion of a neighbor who had not improved financially in twenty or twenty-five years, contempt or patronizing tolerance would sum it up.

Reading for Education

Not only does the reading habit educate; it also protects. The extent of the education and the protection depends largely (it may not be said entirely) upon the parents' direction. If properly supervised and directed, a young person may receive a liberal education within the home circle, when properly supplied with books and time allowed for assimilating them.

Let no one be dismayed and falter in his determination to climb because he hasn't mastered the intricacies of Latin declensions or the tortuous evolutions of French adjectives and conjugations of verbs in their negative forms; neither need he mourn that he cannot prove non-indivisible by x-y; nor perform perhaps any of the other fantastic mathematical athletics that twenty-five years ago were the accredited badge of erudition.

from a study of the humanities than from a study of figures, for after elaborately satisfying one's self that "the things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another," where then are you, and how far have you gone? "The proper study of mankind is man," justly declares the modern philosopher. Nowhere can one find so broad a study of mankind as in books.

persons in order to put the extracted physical quantities together and make one very beautiful or ideal soul? He would find his mathematics wholly useless in the solution of this great human question.

Parental Care Necessary

To read does not necessarily mean to educate, yet it may. This should be the parents' care; if not qualified personally to undertake this responsibility, reliable opinions can be had for the asking. Pity it is, where children love books and parents frown blackly upon them. Here is where great danger lies. It is safe to say a child who loves reading will read. The question is what? The yellow-back, pernicious, crime-sodden vagaries of the mining camp and wild-west show, buried in the hay loft or oat-bin, to be devoured surreptitiously as occasion permits and then exchanged round the neighborhood, leaving a trail of corruption in its wake?

Or shall it be the fantastic, superlatively malicious, vindictive, revengeful exploits of the ballroom belle, brought to naught by the supernaturally successful negative counter-policy of simply being "the most beautiful woman in England," and incidentally embodying youth and virtue? all of which bound in one poor paper cover lies hidden between Lucy's pillow and its slip, for Lucy to feast upon as a morning

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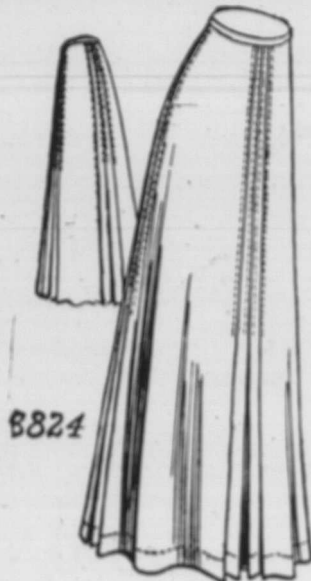
Winnipeg, Man.

and evening diet, and as many meals between times as Lucy can steal from duty and observation.

Little does Tom think as Lucy unwittingly and mercilessly snubs him that he has a deadly rival within the paper covers of the book in the pillowslip—a dandy with perfumed hair and silky raven moustache, and faultless apparel, in short a faultless being in all save principle, of which he has none at all; but Lucy loves him, nevertheless, and it depends greatly upon Lucy's environment whether or not she shall love him to the end, and Tom keep in second place "until



8838.—A Simple but Desirable Model for the Girl's One Piece Yoke Dress.
This design may be used for wash or woollen fabrics. As here illustrated, Scotch plaid in brown and blue effects was used, with trimming of brown. A belt is worn with the dress, but it may be omitted. The yoke may be of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 8 year size.



8824.—A New and Stylish Skirt Model.
Ladies' Nine Gore Skirt.
This design has plaits at the centre front and back, and at the sides. It is appropriate for serge, broadcloth, cheviot, prunella, or panama and will develop equally well in silk, satin or velvet. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 18, 24, 30, 36, 38 inches waist measure. It requires 4 7/8 yards of 36 inch material for the 24 inch size.

death do them part." Tom may outgrow his oat-bin fiction and of his own volition come to scorn it. Lucy's fiction (is it indeed fiction?) is wrapped in fine linen, sprinkled with incense and locked away in the remote chamber of her heart—but memory holds the key, for she knows naught of the havoc wrought in the home and the heart of the guile-less girl by the principle-less man of the moustache.

Reading that Doesn't Elevate
This reading (can it be called reading?) is not the educative kind already referred to. To avoid the disasters of the pillow

and the hay loft is not only easy, but may be delightful, in this way—be rational and recognize the need in the young person's development for a measure of romance. A man or woman without romance is neither wise nor good. Let the book, whatever it be, be brought into the open and discussed fearlessly. Do not condemn a book you haven't read unless you know the author to be bad, lest you prejudice young minds by your unreasonableness, and then your cause is lost. A young family addicted to frothy books was cured by the mother reading a few of the books herself, and then calmly pointing out the extravagances, the improbabilities, the viciousness, the injury to the mind, and utter futility of wasting time on such worthlessness when a world of purity and beauty lay waiting for the picking up. From Marie Corelli to Sir Walter Scott is a great stride, and it may be necessary to compromise and bridge

wer-Lytton or Thackeray or Ruskin himself, is to be liberally educated, indeed it comes to few to have the education of any one of these men, so as to really know what one of them knows—you see what is meant? And Ruskin, knowing his ground urges every young man "to obtain as soon as possible, by the severest economy if necessary, a restricted, yet increasing series of books for his household." This he designates a "founding of the kings' treasures."

Train Child Early

Shall it be conceded that Ruskin knew? What then shall our course be? Surely to train the child early and to train him well that he may be educated and also protected by the influences which good books furnish. When the mind is filled with exalted purpose, urged to emulation by examples of the great and good, iniquity may vainly knock and find no

aloud, when, if he could, he would bring much comfort to the disabled. Out of such informal reading as may easily originate in the home circle, groups of readers are often organized and neighborhoods interested, and the atmosphere of secluded communities is brightened and broadened.

Good books are quite as interesting as bad books—never lose sight of that fact. Even Mr. Martin Dooley admits, though grudgingly, that "readin' is a good thing in moderation after the chores is done," though evidently he is no fiend to reading, chiefly perhaps because he claims that "lithratroor is the g-reat life wur-rk iv the modern wuman" who, he assures us "writes all the romantic novels and reads thim all," and the day is at hand "when the wur-rd book will mane no more to an able-bodied maun than the wur-rd 'gusset.'" Mr. Dooley



8825.—Dressy Fascinating Frock for Mother's & Girl.
Girl's Dress with Tucker.
This picture is a very smart dress for girls, which is especially desirable for school or other general wear. The cap sleeve is especially becoming and the fulness of the tucks may be stitched their entire length or to yoke depth only. The right front crosses over the left in revers style. Cashmere, hosiery, serge and other soft woollens would be splendid for this design, with braid, or bands of contrasting material for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires 1 yard of 36 inch material for the tucker, and 2 1/4 yards for the dress for the 8 year size.



8835.—A New and Practical Apron.
Ladies' One-Piece Apron.
This model affords protection and covering to the dress and is comfortable and neat in appearance. It is fitted by a dart under the arms, and has ample pockets in front. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 37 inch material for the medium size.

A Child's Christmas Prayer

DEAR Lord, be good to Santa Claus,
He is so hard to see.
I never told him so because
He's been so good to me;
He must love little children so
To come through snow and storm;
Please care for him when cold winds blow

DEAR Lord, be good to him and good
To Mary Christmas, too.
I'd like to tell them, if I could,
The things I'm telling you.
And keep him nice and warm.
They've both been very good to me,
And everywhere they go
They make us glad—no wonder we
All learn to love them so.

PLEASE have him button up his coat
So it will keep him warm;
And wear a scarf about his throat
If it should start to storm.
And when the night is dark, please lend
Him light if stars are dim,
Or maybe sometimes you could send
An Angel down with him.

PLEASE keep his heart so good and
kind
That he will always smile;
And tell him maybe we will find
And thank him after while.
Please keep him safe from harm and keep
Quite near and guard him when
He's tired and lays him down to sleep.
Dear Lord, please do! Amen.

the distance with Stevenson or Reed or even Kent Carr, and such; but in the realm of fiction always lead up to Scott. John Ruskin, than whom there is no greater authority on many matters, advises us that "life is short, its quiet hours very few, we ought to waste none of them in reading valueless books," much less really harmful books. He goes on to say "we do not need many books," as to thoroughly know one author like Scott or Bul-

entrance. This is the invisible but impenetrable bulwark of protection that good books erect about the lives of those who read. Young people stay at home when interested; good books will keep them there, a counter attraction against unknown depravity. The habit of reading aloud in the family may train each member to efficiency in this rare accomplishment. At some time in the life of everyone will come the need for reading

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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pass, taken in part payment on Pianos and Player Pianos. These are always to be picked up at exceptional prices and on easy terms of payment. We can offer almost at any time first-class second hand pianos at from \$100 to \$200. Organs from \$25 to \$50.

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attributes man's failure to keep the pace in the field of romanticism is because "every man thinks the thru hayro is himself" and it seems this egoism won't work in the novel line; but "you can't keep a woman away from a romantic novel—she prefers the aig of chiv-valry to the most attractive housew-rk. It is evident the "aig of chiv-valry" has few or no "attractions" for Mr. Dooley, who never owned but two books—the Bible and Shakespeare—and these not for reading, as he vows he "nivr read either," but for purposes of defense rather, his attitude being "I have nivr read them but I'll nivr read anythin' ilse till I've read them. They stand between me and all modhren litthratour."

Mr. Dooley justifies his prejudice against "litthratour" on the ground that his "frind Hogan is the best read and ignnor-rantest man he knows," and perhaps also because "making tidies and novels and nursing the baby" are the works in which he considers women excel men. In all other matters men are first. So much for Mr. Dooley and novels.

What is a Good Book?

Getting back to the grave question "What is a good book?" Mr. Birrell, of Edinburgh lecturing fame, answers, "Tradition is the most trustworthy advertisement and the wisest advice." "To tell a good book demands a strong understanding; knowledge, the result of study and comparison; and a delicate sentiment."

One should not take in knowledge that is worthless. There is good knowledge, better knowledge, best knowledge and we ought to aim at the best. "Things are not worth reading merely because they are new" says Mr. Birrell. "What is not valuable when old is seldom so when new"—and "a great crowd of books is destructive of the literary instinct, which is a highly delicate thing."

The average Westerner will be safe on the overplus score.

Some one anxious for the improvement of the race stops a minute to point out the "pasturage of noble minds" found in the ranges of biographical literature.

A good book, it is urged, is the invariable stimulant of every successful man and woman. "The aid and fellowship of someone who has travelled the same road

and left a record of experiences by the way."

It is impossible to dwell upon these great thinkers without being "vitaized and nourished."

"A sage is the instructor of a hundred ages." This explains the value of biography and justifies Dr. Jowett's remark that "morals should be taught by the use of biographies as text books."

Tennyson's lives of McCauley and of Charles James Fox, Boswell's Johnson, Stanley's Arnold, Lockhart's life of Scott, Mrs. Kingsley's story of her husband's career, with biographies of Washington, Phillip Brooks and many others offer excellent nourishment for the hungry, and will stimulate the appetite for a greater range.

WHEN WE DROP THE BROOM AND NEEDLE

(By Ethelwyn Wetherald)

When we drop the broom and needle and beneath the falling leaves

Take the long, long sleep that comes to all,

Will an angel come to comfort every soul that sits and grieves,

With a message clear as writing on a wall,

Saying, "She that passed away, though her feet were made of clay,

Bore a heart as chaste as gold.

Though she wore the common yoke, every syllable she spoke

Was uplifting, glad and bold.

No indifference or disdain kept her free from other's pain;

Life was precious to her, every drop.

For the querulous complaint, for the breath of scandal faint,

She had never time to stop.

She has gone, but still her face, like a sunbeam, haunts the place,

And the memory of her foot upon the stair,

Like a breeze upon the brow, like a perfume from a bough,

Puts an end to sighing, mourning and despair.

When the silent voices call, and the days and years shall fall,

Silent fall, like the leaves upon the lea,

Will the angel speak such words of you and me?

SOME CHRISTMAS HINTS



8228.—Animal Set, consisting of pattern for lion and pattern for Chantier. A new acquisition to the Nursery Zoo. This design is pleasing to most children and will prove a very desirable toy. Flannel, fannellette, or outing flannel may be useful, with long haired furry material for the mane. The pattern is cut in one size. It requires 1/4 yard of 44 inch material with 1/4 yard for mane.

The Famous Chantier for the Children; Pattern for Rooster.—What more fitting in these days of character studies than a gaily colored rooster for the little boy or girl's collection of animal toys? The design here submitted lends itself nicely to flannel, fannellette or similar fabric, and many variations in colors can be made to give an attractive toy to the little ones. The pattern comes in one size. It requires 1 yard of 36 inch material. A set of animals as here illustrated will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

8229.—Something new of Miss Dolly, Set of Doll's Dress, Petticoat and Drawers.—With the approach of the holidays the little mothers will be busy with doll's new clothes, and what is more appropriate for the young sewers than a neat simple Russian suit, such as is here pictured. The set of clothes here shown provides a petticoat and drawers with the dress. It is suitable for cloth or wash fabric. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 18, 20, 22, 24 inches in height, and requires 1 yard of 27 inch material for the dress and 1/2 of a yard for the petticoat and drawers for the 20 inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

8231.—Two unique and dainty models Ladies' Fancy Aprons.—For dainty lawn, muslin or crossbar muslin, these designs are especially appropriate, the designs are easy to put together and may be finished with lace or embroidery. The pattern is cut in one size, medium, and requires 1/2 of a yard of 36 inch material for aprons with square edge. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

8233.—A smart frock for Mother's Girl. Girl's yoke dress with or without Bertha.—In this design will be found an exceptionally dainty dress that may be developed in various attractive ways. The Bertha makes a very pretty trimming. For a party dress lawn or batiste could be used with "Val" or embroidery edging and insertion for trimming. If made without bertha a very practical school dress could be developed in serge, cashmere or wash fabric. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires 4 yards of

Do You Realize How Near is Christmas?

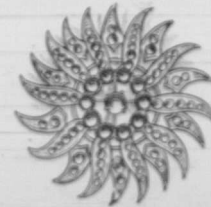
With the object of meeting the convenience of our patrons in every way in making their Christmas arrangements, we beg the favor of their permission to reserve any articles for purchase at a later date. In prospect of the usual rush during Christmas week, we feel sure many of our friends will be glad to avail themselves of this invitation at an early date to inspect at leisure our unequalled stock of

Superb Designs in Amethyst and Pearl Jewelry

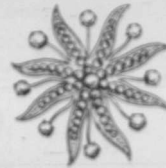
The following are a few examples of these magnificent goods at unusually low prices, having regard to the uniform quality that distinguishes every detail of jewel and setting.

SUNBURST BROOCHES IN GREAT VARIETY

ALL GEMS SECURELY SET



1023—Fine 14k Pearl Brooch and Pendant \$20.00



10465 — Fine Amethyst and Pearl Brooch, 9k. \$9.00

1020 — Fine Pearl Sunburst Brooch. 14k. 9 whole Pearls. \$32.00

PEARLS AND AMETHYSTS USED ARE OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE QUALITY



Fine Pearl Sunburst Brooch. 14k. \$22.50



10466 — Fine Amethyst and Pearl Brooch and Pendant, 9k. \$15.00



10454—Fine Amethyst and Pearl Brooch and Pendant. 14k. \$9.00



1012—Fine 14k Pearl Brooch and Pendant. \$10.00



1018—Fine 14k Amethyst and Pearl Brooch. \$20.00

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D. R. Dingwall, Ltd.
PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

44 inch material for the 6 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

8227.—A very attractive and pretty dress and hat for the Doll's French dress with Tam O'Shanter Hat.—When Miss Dolly requires a new dress there is nothing better than a French dress as here illustrated, to be of lawn, batiste or muslin with edging or lace for trimming. The hat may be of the same material as the gown. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 18, 20, 22, 24 inches in height. It will require one yard of 36 inch material for the hat of the 20 inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, December 2nd.

After two weeks of oratory, relieved by occasional scenes of violent disorder, the debate on the speech from the throne closed this afternoon with the passing of the formal motion for an address in reply. The two amendments, opposing the government's naval policy and favoring an appeal to the country on the question were both defeated, the government having a majority of fifty-six in the division on the sub-amendment proposed by R. L. Borden, leader of the conservative party, and a majority of 53 against the amendment of the nationalist leader, F. D. Monk. It is the custom of the house to dispose of the speech from the throne before taking up other matters, but the way being now clear the business of the session will be commenced in earnest on Monday.

The discussion in the House this week has been almost entirely confined to the naval question and the recent Drummond-Arthabaska election, partisanship running high and apparently blinding the majority of those taking part in the debate to other matters. A few speakers, however, have made passing reference to questions more vitally affecting the farmers of the West and, in the party caucuses and around the corridors of the House, tariffs and elevators and railroads have been under discussion.

Tariff Causes Anxiety

The tariff is undoubtedly the question which is causing our legislators the most anxiety at the present time. If left alone parliament would probably not make any important tariff changes, for the present schedules provide an ample revenue and at the same time afford the protection which is so greatly appreciated by the manufacturing interests which furnish a large portion of the campaign funds of both political parties. The demand of the organized farmers of every portion of Canada for a lowering of the tariff, and the intelligence and logic with which their case is being presented, is having its effect, however. Both parties are looking ahead to the next election and the farmers' cause is visibly gaining ground day by day. The caucus of the Western Liberal members has discussed the question on several occasions and it is said that some of the members have threatened to "bolt" and vote against the government if the just and reasonable demands of their constituents are not granted.

Lots of Work Ahead

Apart from the measures to be brought before the parliament by the government, the house of commons already had a large amount of work ahead of it. There are now thirty public and private bills on the order paper, many of them of a more or less contentious nature. There are also set down for discussion seven resolutions on questions of public policy including the tariff, terminal elevators and the reform of the senate, over one hundred questions have been addressed to members of the government, and a large number of resolutions are on the order paper asking for returns giving information desired by members, chiefly on the opposition side.

The resolution in favor of senate reform will be moved by Mr. M. Y. McLean, one of the Ontario liberal members in the following form: "That in the opinion of this house the Dominion senate as at present constituted is not in accordance with the representative institutions of this country, and the government should take the necessary proceedings to have the senate made representative of and directly responsible to the people."

To Amend Railway Act

A bill to amend the Railway Act with respect to the liability of railway companies for losses caused by the killing of cattle on the track has been introduced by Mr. A. Meighen, of Portage la Prairie. The bill places the onus of proof more definitely upon the railway company, requiring the company to prove that the cattle got on the track by the negligence or wilful neglect of the owner, and also makes new regulations as to cattle guards.

The terminal elevator question is down for debate under two notices of motion, first under the proposed resolution of W. M. Martin, of Regina, expressing the opinion that such measures should be adopted by the government as will more effectually prevent the improper admixture of grain, and second under the resolution to be moved by Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, in favor of government ownership and operation. Mr Martin's resolution, it may be observed, does not oppose government ownership, and the member for Regina has informed the writer that it is his intention to advocate government ownership and operation as the means which should be adopted to remedy the evil. "I have stated on several occasions in the West," said Mr. Martin, "that, if government ownership and operation was the only remedy, I would favor that proposal though as a general rule I am opposed to public ownership, and I have now about come to the conclusion that it is the only remedy. I do not know whether

duced at the last session by Mr. Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, and was killed by the banking and commerce committee after receiving its second reading in the house of commons, will be reintroduced this session by Mr. W. M. Martin, the member for Regina.

The bill provides machinery for the organization and conduct of co-operative societies under regulations similar to those provided for in the Co-operative Credit Societies Act above referred to, but under this act societies may be incorporated for the purpose of conducting industries, businesses or trades, whether wholesale or retail, except banking as defined by the Bank Act, insurance as defined by the Insurance Act, and the operation of telegraphs, telephones or railways.

Replying to a question by W. H. Sharpe, member for Lisgar, Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, informed the house on Thursday that the only contracts which had so far been let for the construction of the Hudson Bay railway were those for the bridge at the Pas, the first link of the railway. The government, the minister stated, had not decided on what policy the road would be operated after completion, nor had the government entered into any negotiations or contract

Kip and Brooks to Kircaldy, C. A. Magrath, M.P., asked for an assurance that if the company wished to change the location by more than one mile a fresh application would have to be made and the interested parties notified.

The minister stated that this was required by the law, and the interests of the public would be guarded.

Left Lots Unsaid

Dr. D. B. Neely, the member for Humboldt, was the author of a somewhat remarkable speech in the course of the debate on the address on Monday. Dr. Neely was the only Saskatchewan member to take part in the debate and as he is the representative and mouthpiece of a large number of Western farmers, his remarks were listened to with more than ordinary interest. The speech was remarkable not for what was said but for what was left unsaid. The member for Humboldt, for instance, discussed the Hudson's Bay railway without saying whether he believed or did not believe in government ownership and operation; he spoke of the tariff and referred to the duty on agricultural implements but without saying whether he believed or did not believe in a reduction of that or any other duty, and he voiced the grievances of the farmers of the West with regard to the terminal elevators without suggesting any remedy. Dr. Neely has the reputation of being one of the most loyal members of the liberal party in the house, and no doubt he will have very firm convictions on these subjects after the government has announced its policy and intentions.

Implement Merger Rumored

Richard Blain, the Conservative member for Peel, Ontario, drew the attention of the minister of labor the other day to a report which he said was current to the effect that a merger was being formed by the principle manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada and the United States. By this means, Mr. Blain said, the tariff question, so far as it applied to the duties on agricultural implements would be solved outside the house, and when this had been accomplished he had no doubt that the government would reduce the duties and so be able to go to the agriculturists of Canada and say that they had fulfilled their pledge before they came into office fourteen years ago. What truth there may be in this rumor it is impossible to say, but some of the Conservative members assert that they have positive information that a huge combine is being formed, including the Massey-Harris Co., of Toronto, the International Harvester Co., of America, and a number of other firms.

Would Boost Prices

When this has been accomplished, it is stated, the price of agricultural implements will be raised, tariff or no tariff, the proposed combine being sufficiently strong to control absolutely the price of farm machinery throughout the United States and Canada. Mr. Blain's object in calling this matter to the attention of the minister of labor was to point out that the formation of an agricultural implement merger would provide an opportunity for testing the value of the investigation of Combinations Act passed at the last session and which is under the administration of the minister of labor. The remedy provided by the Act for dealing with combines when found to exist is to the reduction or the removal of the duty on the articles affected, and the international character of the merger would, therefore, render the Act ineffective in this case.

It is quite possible, however, that this rumor has been placed in circulation by the implement manufacturers themselves as a threat of what they will do if the agitation for the lowering of the tariff is continued. This is not the first threat that has been issued either, for in an interview published in the Toronto Globe on Nov. 5 last, Senator L. Melvin Jones stated that if the tariff was taken off agricultural implements he would remove the Massey Harris factory from Toronto across the line into the United States. This course, he said, would be necessary in order that the works might be nearer the base of supplies where the raw material could be got on the shortest haul.

U. S. Tariff Lower

One of the principal objections which has been raised against reciprocity with

PARLIAMENT TO RECEIVE FARMERS

(Special to THE GUIDE)

Ottawa, December 6.—The visit of the Grain Growers' delegation is being looked forward to with the greatest interest both by members of parliament and by the citizens of Ottawa generally. The delegation is to be received in the House of Commons chamber at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, December 16, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has intimated that he will be pleased to devote three hours to the delegation. The other members of the government, the leader of the opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, and as many members of the House as wish to hear the representations of the farmers will also be present. As the senate has already adjourned for the Christmas holidays few members of the upper house will be present, but it is expected that most of the members of the commons will be here to meet the farmers. The House of Commons will probably adjourn for Christmas on the day the delegation is received.

the government is prepared to go that far, but I know that some of the ministers and most of the Western members, at any rate, are in favor of the proposition. The decision of the government in the matter will of course depend to a very considerable extent on the case presented by the Grain Growers' delegation."

Co-operative Bill

The Co-operative Credit Societies' Bill introduced by J. D. Monk, is a measure providing that a co-operative credit society may be established by seven or more persons on a petition signed by them being approved by the secretary of state and under rules approved by the same minister. Only shareholders may deposit money with or borrow from the society, and the amount of the deposits or loans is to be limited by the rules. The society is to be managed by a committee with a board of credit, of three members, to consider and approve or reject applications for loans, and a board of supervision, of two members, to audit and check the accounts and supervise the business of the society. The members of both of these boards are prohibited from borrowing from the society, and must receive no salary. One tenth of the profits of the society are to be placed in a guarantee fund each year until the fund equals the paid up capital and the amount on deposit, and this guarantee fund may be invested in the securities of the Dominion and provincial governments, municipalities, school boards, or church corporations. All shareholders will have only one vote at the meetings of the society. The bill also provides for complete returns being made to the secretary of state and to the shareholders, and for inspection of the books and securities by accountants appointed by the secretary of state.

The Co-operative Act which was intro-

duced with any person or persons with a view of leasing the road after completion.

Western Railway Routes

A number of delegations from the West appeared before the minister of railways, Hon. G. P. Graham, on Wednesday, when the minister took into consideration route maps submitted for approval by the G. T. P. branch lines company and the C.P.R. Dr. Coughlin and Mr. C. L. Keeling, representing the town of Elbow, Sask., who were introduced by Mr. G. E. Mebraney, M.P., asked that the route of the proposed G.T.P. branch from Moose Jaw to the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan river be changed so as to make it pass through the town. Mr. C. E. Lundy who was introduced by W. E. Knowles, M.P., asked that the same line be deflected twelve miles southwesterly from the route proposed by the company, claiming that it would be of much more service to the district if this were done. The matter will be further considered.

Father Gravel and J. A. Sheppard, M.P.P., of Moose Jaw appeared in connection with the route of the proposed C.P.R. line from Moose Jaw southwesterly to connect with the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, and asked that the route be changed so as to pass through the town of Gravelburg. Mr. W. E. Knowles, M.P., supported the request of the deputation. A decision in the matter was postponed.

The proposed route of a C.P.R. line from East Selkirk to Traverse Bay on Lake Winnipeg was also left over for further consideration.

The C.P.R. obtained approval of the route of an extension of their Lacombe branch easterly to Mile #10 where it will connect with the Outlook branch.

In connection with the approval of the routes of the C.P.R. lines from Suffield to

We trust that our readers will appreciate the Christmas number of The Guide. It has been prepared as a special Christmas gift to our readers, and has entailed a great deal of time and effort in its preparation. We think it would be a most suitable Christmas gift to send to friends in Canada or other parts of the world. It would be very much like a letter from home. To assist the readers we will mail copies of the Christmas number to any address for 15 cents per copy, and would suggest that orders be sent in as promptly as possible.

the United States by opponents of the idea in the house of commons is that at the present time the United States tariff is considerably higher than that of Canada. "Let them give us fair tariffs for our fair tariffs," said Hon. George E. Foster, the Conservative ex-minister of finance, and many others in and out of the house have re-echoed this plea. But as far as agricultural implements are concerned the boot is on the other leg. The United States tariff on plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, is fifteen per cent. ad valorem, whereas the Canadian tariff against articles imported from the United States is 17½ per cent. on mowing machines, harvesters, binding attachments, reapers and complete parts thereof, and 20 per cent. on cultivators, plows, harrows, horse rakes and seed drills, while some other kinds of agricultural machinery imported from the United States have to pay a duty of 22½ and 25 per cent.

It is true that under the United States tariff a duty of 45 per cent. is charged on parts of agricultural machines imported into that country, but when the representatives of the Washington government were in Ottawa at the beginning of November to discuss reciprocity they stated that when the tariff schedules were passed it was understood that parts of agricultural implements required for repairs were included with the complete machines under the tariff of fifteen per cent. It was stated further, that an amendment would be made at the earliest possible time in order to give effect to the undoubted intentions of congress in this respect.

It is apparent therefore, that if fair tariffs for fair tariffs are to be established as a preliminary to negotiations for mutual concessions, the Canadian tariff on agricultural machinery should be at once reduced to fifteen per cent., and parts should be included with complete machines in the United States schedules.

First Reading of Bills

Among the bills which have received their first reading this week are the following:

To amend the Canada Medical Act—Mr. J. B. Black, Hants, N. S. This is a bill to enable medical practitioners who are

qualified under the laws of any province to become qualified to practise in any part of the Dominion.

To prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale and use of opium for other than scientific or medical purposes—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

To extend the time for the construction of the lines of the following railway companies: The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company, and the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company.

Senators Want Work

The members of the senate want more work. They also want to be reformed—at least some of them do—and it is suggested that this should be accomplished by the distribution of a few portfolios, with the salaries attached thereto, among the senators.

The matter was brought up by Senator Dundas, of Montreal, and that as the senate was about to adjourn until after Christmas he would suggest the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to consider a plan for the better division of parliamentary business. In his opinion all ministers should be allowed to have seats in the senate without votes, and if this were done they could frequently introduce important measures in the senate and advance them while the members of the house of commons were talking politics. This would increase the interest of the public in the upper house.

Senator W. G. Ross suggested that a better solution would be to follow the English plan and adopt more members of the government from the senate. The matter will be brought before the government by Sir Richard Cartwright. A few bills, most of them of little importance, have been introduced in the senate. Among the bills originating in the upper house is one by Senator T. O. Davis, of Prince Albert, to provide for the incorporation of railway companies by the state department on the advice of the railway commission instead of by Act of parliament.

Encourage Tree Planting

Senator Davis has also introduced a bill providing that where a homesteader has 1000 trees upon his land which he has himself planted, only one-half the usual amount of cultivation shall be required. There are at present three vacancies in the senate, one for Quebec, one for Nova Scotia and one for Prince Edward Island. The senate adjourned on Thursday until January 11.

Islanders Give Treat

One of the most popular institutions of parliamentary life at Ottawa is the Wednesday night off, when the legislative chamber is closed and members and officials are left free to enjoy themselves socially. The principal event of last Wednesday was an enjoyable supper given by the Prince Edward members to about one hundred of their colleagues and a number of newspaper men. The guests were from both sides of the house and the evening was a most harmonious one, everyone apparently forgetting that such a thing as politics existed. C. A. Magrath, of Medicine Hat, W. M. Martin, of Regina, and Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, spoke for their respective provinces in reply to the toast of "Canada, our Country." The luscious oyster, one of the many products of the Gem of the Gulf, formed the chief item in the bill of fare, and many glowing tributes were paid both to the qualities of the patient bivalve and to the illustrious and hospitable representatives of the Island in parliament.

Government Estimates

The estimates of the expenditures of the Dominion government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, were laid on the table of the House of Commons on Friday. The total of the estimates is \$128,863,400.43, an increase of \$6,035,373.03 compared with the current year. Of the total estimated expenditures, \$108,074,047.43 will come from the consolidated fund, the remaining \$20,789,352.99 being charged to capital. In addition \$8,133,133.39 will be devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The largest increase is in the department of arts, agriculture and statistics, chiefly accounted for by a vote of nearly one million dollars for the taking of the census of the Dominion next year.

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

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Railways and Canals

The sum of \$12,871,409.13 is to be appropriated out of income for public works, with an additional \$4,343,000 from capital, and \$33,843,373 is appropriated for the construction of railways and canals, including \$27,000,000 for the National Transcontinental railway.

The appropriations for public buildings include \$73,000 to be expended in Manitoba, and \$384,000 for Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The greater part of this money will be expended on the completion of buildings already under construction, but there are votes for three new buildings in Alberta: \$20,000 for barracks for the Strathcona Horse at Calgary, \$30,000 for a drill hall at Edmonton, and \$10,000 for a public building at McLeod.

Under the heading of harbors and rivers \$48,000 is appropriated to Manitoba, and \$131,241 to Saskatchewan and Alberta, including \$13,000 for the improvement of the Athabaska river, \$10,000 for a wharf at Edmonton, \$34,231.51 for the settlement of claims resulting from the construction of Craven dam at Last Mountain lake, \$30,000 for building a wharf and removing boulders at Prince Albert, and \$25,000 for the survey of rapids on North and South Saskatchewan rivers and other navigable streams.

The sum of \$3,831,300 is required for the naval service, this including \$3,000,000 for the purchase and maintenance of ships, the upkeep of dockyards, the establishment and maintenance of training schools, etc.

MEIGHEN'S AMENDMENT

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The amendment to the railway act introduced by Arthur Meighen requires the companies to pay damages for cattle killed on their tracks unless they can prove that the company was not negligent in any respect, and that their fences were good, their gates closed and their cattle guards approved by the railway commission. The existing provision allowing the railway companies to escape liability by proving that the cattle were at large through the wilful act or negligence of their owner will be repealed if the amendment is passed by the House. The railway companies will fight against the passage of the Bill.

Arrangements have been completed by the Canadian Free Trade officers of Winnipeg to give a banquet to the Ottawa delegates of the organized farmers in Winnipeg on the evening of December 12, before the special train leaves for Ottawa. It is expected that 300 people will be present.

EMPIRE STATE GROWS

Washington, Nov. 23.—The population of the State of New York is 9,113,479. The population of the state of Ohio is

4,767,121. The population of the state of Kansas is 1,690,949. This is an increase of 220,434, or 13 per cent. over the census of 1900. The new figures entitle the state to one additional congressman.

BOUSFIELD'S CLYDE AND SHORT-HORNS

J. Bousfield, of Orchard Farm, Macgregor, reports a good season in selling Shorthorns, fifteen young bulls having been shipped to points in the three Western provinces, and nearly as many heifers. He also sold the stallion, Clydesdale Bob. A number of important additions have been made to the stud and herd. "Alexander's Heir," a most successful sire and prize winner both in Scotland and Ontario, was secured direct from the Half-bred Clydesdale Association of Walpole township, Ont., where he has sired 100 colts a year for the past few years, including many noted prize winners. The old horse did a big season at Macgregor and Portage Plains. He weighs 2,140 lbs. "Maeknight," a handsome four-year-old, bred in North Dakota, and "Sir Walter Westcott," a big two-year-old, are for sale.

CANADIAN APPLES WIN

London, Dec. 1.—The awards of the colonial fruit exhibition are as follows:—Hogg memorial gold medal to the British Columbia government collection of apples.

Silver gilt Knightian medal to the Salmon Arms, British Columbia apples. Gilman & Son's medal to New Brunswick fruit.

Silver gilt Bankian medal, Grand Forks district, British Columbia; Vancouver Island district.

Silver Knightian medal, W. C. Staples, New Brunswick apples, West Kootenay apples, Okanagan district apples, Kamloops district apples, Keremos district apples, New Brunswick government, fifty boxes of apples.

Silver cup, Western prize, R. H. Fortune, British Columbia desert apples, J. W. Cuckle, Kaslo.

Silver Bankian medal, J. W. Clark, New Brunswick apples; G. H. Laws, British Columbia apples; Kootenay district apples.

Bronze Bankian medal, British Columbian Development association apples.

The "Midget" patent roller flour mill at Jasmin, Sask., is now in operation. It is regarded as a great success and it is looked upon by its promoters as capable of revolutionizing the flour industry of Western Canada.

The publicity commissioner of the city of Ottawa has arranged hotel accommodation for the farmers' delegates and provision has been made for 1330 persons.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," with its head office at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, with power to lease, acquire and carry on the business of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, and amending Acts, of the Province of Manitoba, and for such purposes to buy, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the property, assets, and undertaking of said company as a going concern, and to pay for the same by cash or shares, debentures or securities of the new company, or partly by cash and partly by shares, debentures or securities of the new company or upon securities of amalgamation as may be agreed upon between the shareholders of the said company and the new company, and with the same powers as are now possessed by the said "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & CO., Solicitors for the Applicant. DATED at Winnipeg this 25th day of November, A.D. 1910.

AVIS

Avis est donne par le present qu'une application sera faite au Parlement du Canada a la presente session pour obtenir un Acte concernant l'incorporation d'une compagnie sous le nom de "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," ayant son bureau principal a Winnipeg, Manitoba, et avec le pouvoir de prendre, d'acquiescer et de poursuivre le but et l'objet de la compagnie "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," une compagnie incorporee en vertu de la "Joint Stock Companies Act," et des amendements de dit Acte, de la Province du Manitoba, et a cette fin, pour acheter, acquiescer, louer, acquiescer les propriétés, mobilières et immobilières, et d'en prendre de la dite compagnie, et de payer argent comptant, ou en actions, ou en debentures, ou en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie, ou partiellement en argent, comptant, ou partiellement en actions, ou partiellement en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie, ou selon des termes d'amalgamation tels qu'il sera convenu entre les actionnaires de l'ancienne compagnie et de la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie aura les memes pouvoirs que la compagnie "Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN ET CIE, Advocats de la Compagnie. Date a Winnipeg, le vingt-cinqieme jour de Novembre, 1910.

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WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 5TH, 1910)

Wheat.—Since writing our last letter markets have fluctuated within about a three cent range, declining on the 25th about two cents per bushel and afterwards steadying up and showing an advance from the low point of about 2 1/2 cents per bushel. The demand for export during the week has been good, and this has kept prices steady and helped to strengthen the market. There have also been a few boats loading that have had their insurance extended, on payment of a high premium. This has helped the demand and may keep prices stiff for the next two or three days. Although navigation closed officially, as far as the ordinary rate of insurance was concerned on the 30th of November, still there will always be a few boats running as long as it is not frozen up entirely at Fort William. However, after the 10th of this month there will not be any boats clearing at all. Farmers' deliveries have fallen off very rapidly and we expect deliveries to run very light for the balance of this month.

Re prospects for higher prices, we think that once receipts fall off and export demand commences that prices will advance. The Argentine crop is being harvested and while reports are very conflicting as to the quantity that country will have for export still it seems to be the general impression that this crop is going to run very good in quality, and they will probably have from 20 to 40 million bushels more than they had last year for export; and the future of our prices will depend largely on the quantity which the Argentine has, to ship, as the importing countries are looking to the Argentine now to supply them with wheat in March, April and May. Should anything happen the Argentine crop our prices should advance very rapidly as we are about the only exporting country that has hard spring wheat for sale. We would advise everyone to go cautiously in making sales after this week, as we think that prices should advance before the new year comes around.

Oats.—This grain is again stronger with a better demand, some quite large quantities having been worked for export. If we get an export demand for our surplus stock of oats in Fort William and Port Arthur, they would sell very much higher soon.

Barley is in fairly good demand but the price is very low. We think we will see much higher prices for this grain.

Flax has been very weak the past ten days, but we think it will sell higher than it is being quoted at now.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

Wheat cargoes are firm and held for 5d. to 6d. advance. Off Coast Cargoes.—37/8 (approx. \$1.11) asked "Bla." Pacific Coast Cargoes.—38/6 (approx. \$1.09 1/2) asked for sailer 17,000 qrs. half Blue Stem half Walls Nov.-Dec. Australian Wheat Cargoes.—37/8 (approx. \$1.11) wanted for New South Wales Oct. B-L; 37/8 (approx. \$1.11) now asked for Australian three ports Jan. Feb. Parcels to Liverpool: 32/9 (approx. \$1.07 1/2) asked for parcels New South Wales afloat; this price also for new crop Jan.-Feb. Russian wheat cargoes are firmly held for 5d. advance. Amal-black sea Nov.-Dec. offers at 29/- to 30/3 (approx. 87c. to \$1.08 1/2). River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—34/6 (approx. \$1.05 1/2) asked for a steamer Barroso 62 lbs. Feb.-March. Parcels to Liverpool: Barroso 61 lbs. Nov.-Dec. offers at 33/6 (approx. \$1.06 1/2); 33/4 (approx. \$1.06 1/2) paid for Rosale 60 lbs. Nov.-Dec. Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat. Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are firm at 1 1/4d. to 5d. advance, with a fair demand. Parcels to London clear former for Canadians. No. 1 Nor. Man. (pol. L.P.L.). Dec.-Jan. 35/9 approx. \$1.07 1/2 No. 1 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb. 36/- " 1.08 No. 2 Nor. Man. Dec.-Jan. 34/9 " 1.04 1/2 No. 2 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb. 35/- " 1.05 No. 3 Nor. Man. Dec.-Jan. 35/10 1/2 " 1.07 1/2 No. 3 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb. 34/11 " 1.06 No. 1 Nor. Man. (pol. Ldn.). Afloat, Nov.-Dec. 36/9 " 1.08 No. 2 Nor. Man. " " " 35/6 " 1.06 No. 2 Nor. Man. " " " 35/9 " 1.07 1/2 No. 3 Nor. Man. " " " 34/8 " 1.05 No. 3 Nor. Man. " " " 34/7 1/2 " 1.05 No. 4 Nor. Man. " " " 35/7 1/2 " 1.06 Indian wheat parcels to Liverpool are firm at 1/4d. advance. Choice White Kurrachee Oct.-Jan. 7/8 1/2 approx. \$1.05 4-3 Red Kurrachee Oct.-Nov. 7/- " 1.00 4-3 Indian parcels for London are firm and 1/4d. higher. Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 37/- approx. \$1.11 Choice White Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 37/3 " 1.11 Red Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 36/5 " 1.06 No. 2 Club Calcutta Afloat 36/9 " 1.10

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

Table with columns for date, quantity, origin, and price. Includes entries for Monday, November 14 (10,411 qrs. South Australian, B-L 12/8, 36/6 approx. \$1.09) and Thursday, November 17 (28,000 qrs. New South Wales, B-L 24/9, 32/8 " 1.04).

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

Table with columns for quantity, date, origin, and price. Includes entries for Friday, November 18 (2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat, 33/10 1/2 " 1.01) and Monday, November 21 (1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat, 33/8 " 1.00).

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM NOV. 30 TO DEC. 6, INCLUSIVE

Large table with columns for DATE, WHEAT (1-8, Feed, 1-2, 2-2, 1-1, 2-1), OATS (2w, 3w), BARLEY (1, 4, Ref., Feed), and FLAX (1NW, 1Man, Ref.). Rows include dates from NOV 30 to DEC 6 with corresponding prices.

Table of Liverpool Spot Cash prices for various grades of wheat and flour, including entries like '1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Nov.-Dec. 34/6' and '1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 34/6'.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Table listing prices for various types of flour and wheat, such as 'Australian 7/8 approx. \$1.11', 'No. 1 Nor. Man. (new) 7/8', and 'Ch. White Bombay 7/6'.

MONTH'S GRAIN INSPECTION

Table showing inspection results for Spring Wheat (1910) and Winter Wheat (1909-10), listing quantities for different grades and their respective prices.

WINTER WHEAT

Table listing prices for various winter wheat grades, including 'No. 1 Alberta Red', 'No. 2 Alberta Red', and 'No. 3 White Winter'.

BARLEY

Table listing prices for different types of barley, such as 'No. 1 C. W.', 'No. 2 C. W.', and 'No. 3 C. W.'.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Table comparing world shipments for America and Russia, showing weekly and yearly totals for both regions.

Table showing Danube trade statistics, listing quantities and values for various goods like 'Danube 1,600,000', 'India 850,000', and 'Australia 465,000'.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Table detailing Canadian visible grain exports, including 'Total visible 10,418,471', 'Wheat 7,937,405', and 'Barley 263,791'.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Receipts, 147 cars, with 2549 head of cattle, 2288 sheep and lambs, 224 hogs, and 25 calves. Of the total receipts of cattle some forty to fifty cars were reported to be in transit direct to seaboard. Under these circumstances the balance were easily taken care of by local demands and prices for the best cattle were good and firm. Although regular delivery of cattle fed especially for the Christmas trade is not expected, until next week, a few prime quality heaves were in the market to-day and were sold around \$3.85 to \$6. The balance went off steady at about last week's prices. Good export steers are steady at \$3.50 to \$3.85. Choice, heavy steers \$6 to \$6.10. Heavy bulls, export, \$5 to \$5.40. Butcher's choice, Christmas quality, \$3.85 to \$6.00. Good general butcher, steady at \$5.40 to \$5.60. Medium, \$3.25. Common, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Heavy feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.30. Stockers, \$4.60 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs easier. Hogs, market 10c. lower, selects, \$6.40, f.o.b., and \$6.75 fed and watered.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Receipts at the C.P.R. east end market to-day were—500 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs and 100 calves, and for the week 1,450 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 1,148 hogs and 300 calves. Steers sold at \$4 for common, to \$5.50 for choice; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.25; bulls, \$3 to \$3.25; sheep brought \$4 to \$4.25, and lambs \$6 to \$6.10. Hogs were steady at \$7.25 to \$7.40, and sows \$6.25 to \$6.40. Calves sold from \$3 to \$18. Receipts at the Montreal stock-yards, west end market, were: 1,400 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs and 200 calves and for the week 2,000 cattle, 1,250 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 300 calves. Steers, choice, sold for \$5.50, and a few at \$5.75; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, common, \$2.75 to \$3; cows, good, \$4 to \$4.50; bulls, common, \$3.50; do., good, \$4.50. Sheep were steady at \$3.75 to \$4, and lambs \$6. Hogs were steadier at \$7.10 to \$7.25, and sows \$6.10 to \$6.25. Calves brought from \$3 to \$12.

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The Apple Orchard Opportunity of a Lifetime

Cleared, Irrigated and Planted Fruit Land in British Columbia


□ □ □ **\$150.00** per acre □ □ □

TERMS: one-third down, one-third Nov. 1st, 1911, and one-third Nov. 1st, 1912. No Interest. No less than ten acres sold to any one person. These Orchards are in the Whatshan Valley and within two or three miles of the Lower Arrow Lake. The land is level, and the whole Valley is peculiarly adapted to apple raising. Transportation facilities are of the best. After you secure the deed to your property we will care for it until you move on to it. We are offering only a few of these farms in order to open the Valley, as a few settlers going in there will greatly increase the value of our remaining property. That is why we are offering you something heretofore unheard of in connection with fruit lands in British Columbia. We would advise you to write immediately for further information. Your name and address on a postcard is all we need. Even if you had never before thought of seeking a new home in the mild climate of British Columbia you might at least ask us for information, for **Write Today!** we think we can interest you.

BEATON & VEZINA


Enderton Building - - - Winnipeg, Man.

Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you



No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.



HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.

Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.



Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.


Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

My Knowledge Freely At Your Service


This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.

Won't you write me before you build?



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.

You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.



Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

Inform Yourself Upon Cement — Do It Now

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know.

FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

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| Silos | Corn Cribs |
| Cow Sheds | Stables |
| Watering Troughs | Cesspools |
| Slop Tanks | Ice Houses |
| Box Stalls | Cisterns |
| Barn Floors | Feeding Yards |
| Dairy Barns | Poultry-Houses |

And Many Other Farm Structures

Just Write And Ask Me

ALFRED ROGERS THE CEMENT MAN 317 Elias Rogers Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.