

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

TWELVE BUSHEL TRIBUTE

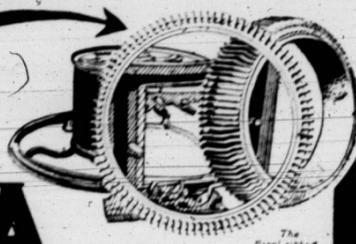
THE \$15,640,000 WHICH THE GOVERNMENT GAVE TO MACKENZIE AND MANN ALL CAME OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE. IT IS ABOUT \$2 PER HEAD, OR \$10 FOR EVERY AVERAGE FARMER'S FAMILY. SO FAR AS THE FARMER IS CONCERNED HE IS IN JUST THE SAME POSITION AS IF HE HAD DUMPED 12 BUSHEL OF HIS BEST WHEAT INTO THE RIVER.

JUNE 18, 1913

WINNIPEG CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 30,000 WEEKLY

WHY THE HECLA FURNACE SAVES ONE TON OF COAL IN SEVEN



When you Buy a Furnace you get no more than you pay for:

But some furnaces gobble up coal at such an extravagant rate, or are so complicated in construction that the average householder condemns the plant before it has been in use six months.



The Hecla Furnace

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Sign the coupon and we will send, absolutely free, 72 pattern pieces of the finest English suitings you ever saw. With these suitings will come proofs to convince you that you can buy your spring or summer suit direct from us in London and get better materials, better fitting and better service than you could possibly get from your local tailor for double the cost.

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EVERY PRUDENT FARMER

WILL PROTECT HIMSELF AGAINST LOSS BY HAIL

Experience has proven that no portion of the Prairie Provinces is immune from hail. Those who escaped last year may be the heaviest sufferers in the coming season.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO CARRY ALL THE RISK YOURSELF

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LAND AND PEOPLE

By Mather Smith in the Worker, the South African Labor Organ

"The requisites of production being labor, capital and land, it has been seen that the impediments to the increase of production do not arise from the first of these elements. On the side of labor there is no obstacle to an increase of production indefinite in extent and of unslackening rapidity."—J. Stuart Mill.

"What we want is capital and labor," said General Botha, in the House of Assembly, two or three weeks ago.

"What we want is land," answer capital and labor. Mr. Brittlebank suggested in "The Worker" that Trade Unions should buy land near the towns, on which their members might live and work when out of work at their trade. This idea, if practicable, would give the white working men the same option that the native already has—that of refusing work on slavery terms without fear of starvation to themselves and families.

Whites and Blacks

One so often hears working men say, "These niggers have a jolly fine time; why don't they tax them more and force them out to work? Why should they be able to loaf half their time, whilst we have to keep on working or starve?" When the working man begins to say to himself, "How is it that we, with all the resources of science at our command, have to scramble for work all our lives, many of us for less than a decent wage, whilst the natives are quite independent? Surely their social system must be better than ours?" Then there may be some hope for the realization of Mr. Brittlebank's suggestion.

Why are the natives more independent than we are? Because they have an option; because they have free access to tribal lands and can always make a living there if the terms offered by employers do not suit them.

Then, as Mr. Brittlebank suggests, let us get the same option. Yes, but how are we to do it? At present it is impossible to get land on anything like reasonable terms, as its selling price is always much above its real value.

How can that be when it is sold on the open market? Because, it always has a double value—real plus speculative; because the supply is strictly limited whilst the demand is incessant, for without it we cannot live. There is nothing to force the owner to sell; his land eats nothing and costs nothing if idle; therefore, the Government, Trade Unions or individuals, if they want land, must pay the owner's own price for it or go without. If it were made unprofitable for the landowner to keep his land from the best use, he would either have to work it himself, sell it to someone who would, or lose money on it.

The Remedy

Our votes can do this by the taxation of land values.

Yes, but how does this concern us? We are miners, bank-clerks, amalgamators, fitters, etc., and many of us do not wish to go farming and could not if we would. Others who were competent to work on farms would find a demand for their services and would leave the mines. Instead of a steady flow of white men from the country into the towns the flow would start from the towns to the country. There would then be a scarcity of and consequent demand for labor which would force wages up, whilst cost of living—rent and food—would go down. We would then hear no more about the number of white men the Town Councils should employ on relief work, as there would then be no men seeking employment on charity terms. Mines which are now shut down waiting for better conditions (cheaper labor) would have to start work. And we would ultimately take for the people, what in

The Grain Growers' Guide

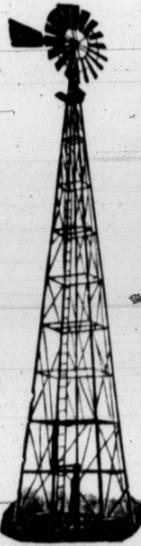
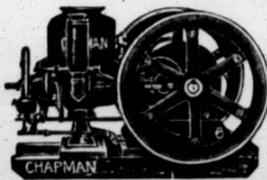
GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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

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Volume VI. June 18th, 1913 Number 25

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**There is Nothing in Chance
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In buying the O. W. E. & P. Co's lines you will get an Engine in the Stickney or Chapman that will start at Zero; a Windmill, the Toronto, with 30% more material in its legs to stand the gale; a Grinder that has the accuracy and efficiency of a flour mill; A Well Drill without gears, friction driven, with sand pump line speed of from 400 to 500 feet per minute, and you can give Luck and No. 13, a shrug and a laugh.

If your dealer does not handle our lines write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.

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"PUBLICITY is the greatest moral force in the world." The interests who conspire to exploit their fellow men hate publicity; they fear exposure; they and their organs combine to discredit and put the papers out of business which expose and denounce exploitation.

International Peace

An independent paper may avert wars and promote international good feeling and cooperation by bringing different nations in touch with each other and national leaders into conference to dissipate distrust and hostility.

The Guide

is fighting hard to promote better acquaintance and good feeling, and mutual understanding between our own people and all other peoples. It is also engaged in a great struggle to initiate far reaching reforms endorsed by the Grain Growers' associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Help Us All You Can

by showing this announcement to your friends. Don't forget the price of The Guide to bona fide new readers from this date until 1st January 1914 is 25 cents. Mail Subscriptions today to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

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

justice belongs to the people, as without their presence it would be non-existent—the value of land.

END OF TURKEY IN EUROPE

Friday, May 30, 1913, is a date to be caught up out of the stream of current events and filed away in memory as a piece of history, for it marks the practically complete end of Turkish rule in Europe. The signing Friday of the treaty of London attracted relatively little attention, both because the outcome of the war had so long ago been settled, and because the danger of a new war among the victorious allies overshadowed the formality of concluding a peace. The true ending of Turkish power was six months ago, when the Balkan allies struck and revealed the hollowness of the Turkish show of strength. Nevertheless, it is of formal dates that history is composed, and it is with the treaty of London that the Turk steps out of European history. What is left is but a narrow strip of 5,000 square miles along the waterway between Europe and Asia. It is not quite "bag and baggage," but it will serve. The shadow of the Turk is lifted from Macedonia, and it may be hoped that a happier era has begun for that wretched country.

SENATORS AND LOBBYISTS

One can easily think of senators who are connected with industries affected by tariff legislation. The senior senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Lippitt, who succeeded Mr. Aldrich, is a cotton manufacturer, and he openly sought the senatorship on the ground that the manufacturing interests of the state should have a representative in the upper branch of Congress. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is very much identified with wool growing. Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, has large interests in steel making. And so it goes. The Senate resolution ordering a lobby investigation not only will uncover all senators of this stripe, but also all those who own stock in companies which are affected by the tariff. If a senator owns shares in a beet sugar factory or in the United States steel corporation, the fact must come out. An investigation of this character will reach some statesmen where they live.—Springfield Republican.

KEEN RIVALRY IN CONTESTS

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The championship honors for lady riders to be competed for at the Winnipeg exposition July 8-16 will be keenly contested. In the broncho busting competition Fanny Sperry, who won the championship at the Calgary Stampede last year, has signified her intention of challenging "Prairie Rose" Henderson, who won the world's championship at the "Rhodio," Los Angeles, last year. In the relay race, after seven years' retirement, Mrs. W. H. Irwin, winner of the ladies' championship at Cheyenne Frontier Days in 1902 and 1904, will compete against last year's winner. In the broncho-busting outlaw horse riding and in every other feature of this great exposition, visitors to the Winnipeg fair will see just as keen competition and witness a spectacle to be remembered for a lifetime.

FLAX HILL G.G.A. PICNIC

The Flax Hill Grain Growers are holding their picnic on July 1, instead of July 10, as announced in a recent issue of The Guide. The picnic grounds will be Section 14-23-21, on the banks of the Saskatchewan river. A full program of baseball, football and races of all kinds with dancing at night. John B. Cross, Secretary-Treasurer, Cramersburg, announces that baseball and football entries must be in his hands by June 24.

RAILWAYS MUST REFUND \$3,000,000

As a result of the United States Supreme Court opinion in the Minnesota rate case, delivered Monday, June 9, the railroads must refund to shippers approximately \$3,000,000, the difference between the rates charged and the rates enjoined and now declared lawful since June 1, 1907.

Every person who has travelled in Minnesota since June 1, 1911, and has a receipt for the fare paid, is entitled to a rebate of 1 cent for every mile travelled, except those using the Minneapolis and St. Louis line.

The Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission has a tabulated list of all commodity freight rebates due since June 1, 1909, and all money due shippers will be collected by it within 90 days and turned over to those entitled to it.

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—Minnesota railroads will be compelled to rebate to shippers and passengers at least \$3,000,000, as a result of the supreme court opinion in the now famous rate case.

Three classes of rates are affected, all differently.

In 1906 the railroad commission established a schedule of merchandise rates, effective November 15 of that year.

In 1907 the legislature passed the commodity rate law, effective June 1 of that year.

The same year it passed the 2-cent passenger fare law, also effective June 1.

The merchandise rates were put into force by the railroads, and not withdrawn until June 1, 1911. The same is true of the passenger rates.

The commodity rates were never enforced, having been enjoined by the United States district court.

What the Roads Owe

As a result of this situation the railroads owe shippers and passengers as follows:

A rebate of the difference between the merchandise rates established by the legislature and those in force by the railroads since June 1, 1911—approximately \$500,000.

A rebate on all passenger fares, except over the Minneapolis and St. Louis, of 1 cent a mile for every mile travelled, from June 1, 1911, which probably will amount to \$100,000, as only those who took receipts for the fares paid will be entitled to a rebate.

A return of everything paid in excess of the commodity rates of 1907 from June 1 of that year to June 1, 1913, estimated at \$2,400,000, including interest.

In 1909 the legislature established the principle that the excess commodity rates must be returned to shippers should the state win in the rate case.

It is a well known principle that when a railroad charges more than the tariff rate, the shipper may recover. The 1909 law required the railroads to file a monthly statement with the railroad and warehouse commission, showing in detail the name of the shipper, station to and from which the freight moved, kind of freight and difference between the rate in litigation and that charged.

Overcharge Amounts to \$300,000

The roads have complied with this law and it appears that the overcharge on commodities amounts to \$300,000 a year. This does not include merchandise shipments or excess passenger rates.

The law requires the road to pay to the railroad commission the amount of the excess freight within ninety days of the final entering of the decree in the rate case and the commission must distribute this to claimants within one year.

The commission has on file the names of all shippers and the amount due them since June 1, 1909.

What Each Road Owes

The following tabulation has been prepared to show the rebates due by the several roads during the period from June 1, 1909, until June 1, 1911, by years:

	1909-10	1910-11
St. Paul	\$ 17,783.81	\$ 15,614.45
Chicago Gt. West.	15,658.36	16,681.68
St. Paul	72,904.43	53,889.58
Rock Island	3,624.70	5,896.19
Minn. & St. Louis	47,797.37	53,340.20
Iowa Central	13.41	4.71
Northwestern	8,418.23	2,102.80
Omaha	21,932.10	39,979.22
Great Northern	96,431.00	82,194.07
	\$254,565.41	\$269,702.90



WINNIPEG - JULY 8 to 16

BRONCHO-BUSTERS, OUTLAW HORSES, GENUINE COWBOYS, AND GIRL ROUGHRIDERS.
See a Texas Ranger Bulldog a Wild Steer. The Violent!—The Thrilling!—A Sight to be Long Remembered!

THE BEST LIVE STOCK SHOW IN THE WEST

The Canadian Percheron Society's First Futurity Event for Colts of 1912

SIR WM. WHYTE, President. F. J. C. COX, Vice-President. W. H. EVANSON, Treasurer. A. W. BELL, Secretary.

All these roads, with the exception of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which is specifically exempted by the decree, will have to pay back to shippers the amount indicated.

1912 Total May Be \$500,000
The figures since June 1, 1911, have not been tabulated, but will approximate the same amount, although it is estimated that the total will jump to more than

\$500,000 for 1912, because of the bumper grain crop and the consequent large increase in commodity shipments.

The commodity tariffs, established by the commission of 1907 and never put in force because of the Federal court decree, affect grain and its products, lumber, live stock, coal and other heavy articles. They cover the things the farmers ship, while the merchandise rates, effective until June 1, 1911, cover the things which he receives, such as boots, shoes, dry goods and most articles used in stores and also farm machinery.

DOMINION REVENUE RETURNS

Ottawa, June 14.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the first two months of the fiscal year, April and May, was \$30,514,742, of which \$20,560,451 was due to customs receipts. The expenditures out of the revenue for the same period amounted to \$18,731,293, while capital expenditure totalled \$3,342,368.

FAMOUS FARM SOLD

Calgary, Alta., June 15.—George Lane has just completed the purchase of the famous Namaka farm at a price of \$250,000. The farm consists of 10,000 acres of which 4,000 are in crop. The farm is well stocked and was sold by Morris Adler & Co., of Alabama, the owner being Vic Anderson of Calgary. Mr. Lane means to bring to the farm his Percheron mares, of which he has over 100, and will continue the work of breeding Percherons, for which he has been so famous for many years, on a much larger scale. The deal is the largest in the history of ranching in the West. Mr. Lane will conduct the Namaka farm as his own personal ranch.

SUFFRAGE "MARTYR'S" FUNERAL

London, June 14.—Suffragettes militant as well as non-militant came from all parts of England today for the funeral of Miss Emily Wilding Davison, who met her death while interfering with the King's horse in the Derby on June 4. The special train brought the body of the woman suffrage "martyr" from Epsom to Victoria station, where a procession of six thousand women were waiting to escort it across the city through the principal streets to St. George's church, Bloomsbury, where the service was held. The body was interred at Morpeth, Northumberland, and was witnessed by many thousands of people.

There must be more tolerance if we are to make progress.—Mr. William Maxwell.

G. J. LIVERY.

The Song of the Wheat

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED]

I am the force of the ages, I am the force that wields
A greater force than the force of kings, or of blood-drenched battlefields.
Mine is the might of the millions, mine is the might of the years,
Mine is the might that turns sorrow to joy and laughter to bitter tears.
I am the worshipped of monarchs, I am the high God of Slaves,
I can raise nations from out of the dust, throw Empires into their graves;
I am the counter of gamblers, I am the first prize of men,
I am the power that peoples the waste, the power that drains the fen;
I am the emblem of plenty, I am the emblem of peace,
I am the emblem of order and law and law, when all order shall cease;
I am the first cause of riot, of battle and murder the cause,
And ye try to hedge me around with laws, I, the great law of laws.
Mine is the mandate that maketh, mine is the mandate that kills,
Mine is the mandate that smiteth a race, or the empty wilderness fills.
I am the first cause of triumph, I am the cause of defeat,
I can bring fortified cities to nought and eat the heart out of a fleet;
I can raise towns out of nothing, a metropolis bring to the dust,
I am the great cause of effort, I'm the great meaning of must;
I am the maker of laughter, the maker of music and song,
I am the power that pulls pride from his place and saps the strength of the strong;
I am the great Baal of barter, I am the Dagon of trade,
I can raise giants from weaklings, I can make heroes afraid.
I am the God without mercy, my altars will brook no delay,
My temples are paved with bones of babes, and decked with the courtesan's pay.
I am the servant of Satan, I'm the handmaid of the Lord,
I am the gift of the Gospels, I'm the heart of the Word;
I am the puzzle of savants, I'm the solved riddle of fools,
I'm the great question of questions, I am the mocker of rules,
I'm the primordial passion, I'm the last whisper of love,
Mine is the hate born of Hades, my gifts are the gifts of above.
I am the rod of the ruler, I'm the caress of the child,
I am the primitive purpose, unfettered, untrammelled and wild,
I am the great judge of judges, I'm the great jury of all,
I mock at your temples of justice, I mock at your council hall,
I am the force of the feeble, I am the flaw in the strong,
I am the fount of wrong doing, I am the righter of wrong;
I am the soother of sorrow, agony walks in my train,
I am the great cause of sickness, I am the healer of pain,
I am the great foe of famine, I'm the creator of wealth,
I am the mender of failure, I am the servant of health.
Coeval am I with the earthquake; coeval am I with the flood;
Brother am I to the whirlpool; to the glacier, brother in blood.
I am the source of all science, of knowledge I am the fount;
I am the song of the Buddha, the Sermon upon the Mount;
I am the first blush of beauty, I am the root of decay,
I am the start and the middle, I am the end of the way.
For me ye will tunnel the mountain, for me ye will bridge the stream,
I am the plan of the problem, I am the soul of the scheme.
For me ye have harnessed the whirlwind, for me ye have harnessed the stream,
For me ye have captured the lightnings and stolen the power of the steam.
I am the breath of Bellona, I am the red heart of war;
For me your armies encumber the earth, your navies are called from afar.
I am the feeder of nations, for me are the warlags unfurled;
The prince and the pauper bow to my name, I am the Lord of the world.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 18th, 1913

A BARREN SESSION

The session of Parliament which closed last week ranks as the second longest since Confederation and takes first place as being by far the most barren in beneficial legislation. Both parties joined in the wasteful struggle over the naval question, when the whole matter could have been satisfactorily settled if submitted to a referendum of the people. The Redistribution Bill, which should have been passed to guarantee the franchise to the people of Western Canada, was laid upon the shelf, likewise the Co-operative Credit Bill, and Premier Borden's promise to the West that he would provide legislation for the inauguration of co-operative societies also went by the board. The manufacturers were well looked after in the budget. The Bankers' Association got the new Bank Act fixed up to their liking and the railway companies all got away with millions each in subsidies, loans and watered stock. Sir Rodolphe Forget was permitted to increase the capital of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company and, as a result has just formed a big shipping merger on the Great Lakes which will put millions into his own pocket and take millions out of the pockets of the Grain Growers. The Government indignantly repudiated the principle that the western people should not pay any higher freight rates than those in the East, and declared that the whole matter must be left in the hands of the Railway Commission. The Militia estimates were increased so that more money will be spent in armories and rifles and various other munitions of war, while no provision whatever was made for Canada taking its proper place in the negotiations for the peace of the world.

When we come to legislation that was enacted in the interest of the common people the list is very short. The inauguration of a system of parcel post was undoubtedly a move that will be of great benefit to the people. The \$500,000 for agricultural development was also beneficial legislation and could well be continued. The Government expressed its approval of the necessary legislation for agricultural credit banks and we may expect that measure to be put through at the next session. The adoption of the closure rule which limits debate, we consider an admirable step on the part of the government, and it will for ever preclude the possibility of further all-night sessions and hot air competitions at Ottawa. The Government is also making good progress on the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and it is very likely that a part of the wheat crop of 1916 will be exported by that outlet. Another piece of legislation for which the Government deserves credit is that providing for the erection of three interior storage elevators in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Highways Bill that was killed in the Senate and which provided for more money for road building throughout Canada, had in it the possibility for public benefit as well as for public injury and it is difficult to understand why the Government did not accept the amendment to the Bill made by the Senate.

We believe that this is a fair and impartial catalogue of the more important legislation dealt with at Ottawa during the past seven months. We do not infer that the Bank Act should not have been passed, but we do maintain that the banks should have been compelled to make some return for the immense privileges which they enjoy under the Bank Act. We consider that there was absolutely no justification in giving one red cent to Mackenzie and Mann, or to any other railway in the way of a cash gift, and if it is

necessary to guarantee any railway bonds we consider that the Government should have required in return absolute control over the construction of the road and the rates to be charged. Any one who has watched the proceedings at Ottawa during the past winter, must come to the conclusion that the two political parties have very little genuine regard for the welfare of the common people. They are playing a political game in which the general public are always the victims. Both parties are exceedingly willing to hand out anything that is asked, for the railways, bankers and manufacturers, but when they are going to give anything to the common people they make much ado about it and take much credit to themselves and at the same time hedge it in with restrictions which partially nullify its potency and delay the application of its benefits. The greatest need today on the part of the common people is that they forget that they have ever been Grits or Tories and get together for their common good, because neither of the political parties will protect them as they are, both pretty well under the control of the special interests.

THE PROTECTIONIST CAMPAIGN

The passage of the Underwood low tariff bill by the American House of Representatives by a majority of over two to one, and the likelihood of its being sanctioned by the Senate has stirred up Canadian devotees of Protection to unwonted activity. Newspapers all over the country are giving space to ready-made editorials designed to stifle any similar revolt on this side of the border against the system of special privilege disguised under the name Protection. All sorts of arguments are being advanced, some plausible, some absurd on their face, but all to the one end that Canadians disturb not the sacred tariff wall, nor even look upon it except in admiration and deep gratitude for the wonderful things it has done for Canada. Among this batch of so-called arguments, perhaps the feeblest is that the present government should do nothing to reduce the tariff or otherwise lower the cost of living, because the previous government did little in the same direction. Legislative favoritism by one set of politicians is a pretty poor excuse for their successors to do likewise, but our Canadian parties prefer to stand shoulder to shoulder on a fundamental wrong such as this, opposing each other on a thousand and one questions of infinitely less importance. How timely a reduction in the Canadian tariff would be appears from comparing our growing burden of expenditure with that of other nations. Including the \$22,000,000 gift to the railway magnates, Canada's expenditure for the coming year will be nearly \$225,000,000. Our present population is estimated at 7,800,000, so that each person on an average must pay \$29.00 into the Dominion treasury. The German people have been very restive under the extra taxes for war preparations, but the Berlin Government's expenditure for all purposes amounts to only \$7.40 per head. The United States with its billion dollar budget takes only \$9.55 from each individual, while Great Britain, with a heavier war burden than ever, and with all the new social schemes, finds an average tax of \$22 per head ample for all purposes, or about three-quarters of Canada's tax.

But our tariff wall must not be lowered, we are told, or it will mean the utter ruination of a host of our most valued industries. The iron, steel and coal industries are held up as conspicuous examples of great interests which would be snuffed out if our tariff

wall were lowered to permit British, German and American competition. Anyone who makes this claim must either be speaking for the benefit of his own purse or be woefully ignorant of the financial affairs of these concerns, including such details as the monopoly of vast natural resources, government bounties, and a steady record of gratifying dividends even on highly watered stock. Why should the coal and steel barons be spoon-fed by the tariff? Are not the coal and iron deposits in Canada worth developing? Are they not of high enough grade to make ample returns to those exploiting them? If so, the sooner we turn our capital and energies into more profitable channels the better. But everyone knows, most of all our own steel and coal magnates, that Providence has lavished these two mainstays of modern industry both in Nova Scotia in the East, and in Alberta and British Columbia in the West. Since our mining monopolists apparently are not satisfied with the merits of their mineral holdings and demand guaranteed profits in the form of duties, and since the railways take advantage of the tariff to demand excessive freight, the only logical course is to remove the duty and stand them on their own feet. That would be only justice to themselves and to the people at large. Why should not the prairie farmers be able to get coal from across the boundary without paying toll to the far East and far West magnates? Why should a levy of \$7.00 on every ton of steel rails be made, when the Canadian companies cannot begin to keep pace with our railway development? If coal and steel, not to mention other necessities of modern industry, were subject to the healthful influence of free competition the gain accruing to householders, manufacturers and practically the whole round of industry, would make the people wonder why they endured so long the restricting bonds of Protection. The fruit growers were also cited in Parliament as another class who would face ruin without tariff favors. This is nothing less than a libel on the natural superiority of the Niagara and the British Columbia fruit areas. In their season and for their special lines, these fruits can stand against the world. But are Canadians to be restricted to their own fruit no matter how late the crop, nor how scarce the supply, nor how high the price, due to freight and other charges? Must we of the prairies look with wistful eye at the abundance of fruit south of the border, only to be met by the Government's "Thou shalt not," or pay heavy fines in the form of duties for trading with our natural markets? Why should the fruit grower be bonussed by the Government any more than the grain grower? The bounty of Nature, which has adapted the land of Manitoba or Saskatchewan for raising grain has equally endowed the soil and climate of Niagara and British Columbia for growing fruit. Hon. Mr. Burrell told Parliament that \$150,000,000 was invested in the fruit industry in Canada. That is small compared to the amount invested by the farmers, yet they receive no favors, nor do they ask any. But the farmers do demand that they no longer be forced to support all the protected interests as well as themselves. That is what Protection amounts to and that is one reason why thousands of farmers, after paying all the tolls to Privilege, have not enough left for the comfort of their own families.

If your enemy should come along and sow wild oats in your crop, he would be taking a very mean advantage and yet he would not harm you as much as the protective tariff harms you every year.

PARLIAMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The International Institute of Agriculture is gradually taking form as one of the world's biggest organizations. Not that it has a very long history of achievement behind it. But it is rich in promise of greater things yet to be done. Every big enterprise has had a dreamer behind it. David Lubin dreamed his dream for many years, but without the hearty support, moral and financial, of the King of Italy, the plan might still have been making its weary round of the governments of the world, vainly seeking for outward expression. Lubin's ideal was to link up the nations in a complete crop-reporting service, and thus break down the monopoly of the grain cliques in Liverpool, Chicago and other central markets, who were able to manipulate prices to their own profit and to the loss of both farmer and consumer simply by virtue of exclusive crop reports from their paid correspondents. It was an easy thing for these rings, unchecked by official reports, to exaggerate damage to crops, or to distort the real news in any way to serve their own interests. What did it matter if flour and bread prices were pushed higher and higher so long as these inside gamblers made their own fortunes? When the International Institute realizes the purpose for which it was founded, all this will be a thing of the past. Wheat and other farm products capable of a world wide market will find their true level of value in harmony with the actual supply and demand, not as now, when the farmer so often receives the low prices of over-production, and the consumer has to pay the high prices of under-production. The Institute's purpose is still largely defeated by the lack of uniformity and thoroughness in the crop reports issued by the various countries. But these differences are being removed one by one and when the fifty countries in the union, comprising practically the whole world, issue complete and public crop statements, the consuming public will be much less at the mercy of the speculator.

Other and still more vital functions are being assumed by this parliament of agriculture, among which may be mentioned the world-wide circulation of helpful bulletins and literature on economic and social questions such as co-operation and agricultural credit. Another move which means much for better farming the world over is the energetic warfare being waged against plant diseases and insect pests. The Institute of Agriculture, however much it means already, is destined to mean vastly more in years to come for world-wide farming and the general welfare.

THE GUIDE AND ASSOCIATIONS

Lest the statement published in the Saskatchewan section in this issue, in regard to the function of The Guide might leave a wrong impression, we wish to amplify it somewhat. Mr. Green says of The Guide:—

"It is a private concern, owned and operated in the interests of a private company."

In connection with this statement all those who have been closely in touch with the work of the organized farmers for some years past are aware that The Guide was established by The Grain Growers' Grain Company at a heavy financial sacrifice in response to a wide spread feeling that if the organized farmers were to accomplish their purpose they should have an official organ of their own, and not be dependent upon privately owned journals. The Grain Growers' Grain Company undertook the work of establishing The Guide at the request of many of the leading officers of the Associations and also because of the fact that the shareholders of the company were and are yet practically all members of one or other of the three provincial Associations that

employ The Guide as their official organ. Mr. Green further states:—

"The Association has not, and never has had, anything whatever to do with the conduct or tone of the editorial columns of The Guide, either on the naval, reciprocity, free trade, sample market, elevator or any other question."

On all these points that Mr. Green mentions The Guide has honestly endeavored to support and advocate as effectively as possible the policy of the Associations as expressed at their annual conventions. In regard to the naval question it is true that only the Manitoba and Alberta conventions condemned naval expenditure and we have made it clear to our readers that the Saskatchewan convention did not deal with the matter. There are 14,000 Grain Growers who have a financial interest in The Guide and 7,000 of them are living on their farms in Saskatchewan and are nearly all members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, while from the first day The Guide was published one of the most prominent members of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has always been a director of The Guide. During the five years of its existence The Guide has fought through thick and thin for the welfare of the farmers of the West at a very heavy cost and the fact that there are over 14,000 subscribers in Saskatchewan alone, who have each paid their subscription because they wanted the paper, and also the enthusiastic commendation that the delegates to the Saskatchewan convention have always extended to The Guide, indicates that throughout the length and breadth of Saskatchewan the Grain Growers of that province have appreciated the efforts of The Guide in their behalf.

MEDICINE HAT'S STREET CARS

Medicine Hat, Alberta, has recently placed itself in the most unenviable position of declaring itself unable to build and operate its own street railway system. By a vote of 974 to 181 the electors, on May 22, passed a by-law granting a franchise to the Montreal Engineering Co., of which Sir Max Aitken, M.P., of Cement Merger fame, is the head. A press despatch to the Winnipeg papers announcing the result of the vote, states that the supporters of the by-law claimed to be in favor of public ownership, but on account of the tightness of the money market the city could not raise the necessary capital at present and being unable to wait for cars had been compelled to grant a franchise to an outside company. It might have been supposed that the success of the municipal street car systems of Calgary and Edmonton, and the unhappy experience of Winnipeg, Toronto, and other places where the car lines are in the hands of private companies, would have been sufficient to make the people of Medicine Hat determined to own their cars, even if they had to wait another year for the inauguration of the system. The city of Winnipeg has for years been almost constantly engaged in costly litigation with the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. in the effort to make the company live up to its contract. When a proposal was made that the city of Winnipeg should buy the street railway system in this city the company was not willing to sell for less than \$2.50 for every dollar of capital invested in the enterprise. Toronto has had a similar experience, and the city council is at present considering a proposition to buy up the system there at a cost of some \$30,000,000. It will not be many years, we predict, before Medicine Hat will be willing to pay dearly in order to get back into its own hands the franchise it is now presenting on a silver salver to that infant prodigy of finance, whose millions, charmed from the pockets of the Canadian people, have gained him a knighthood and a seat in the British House of Commons. Why such haste to have street cars in Medicine Hat? The newspaper despatch already referred to supplies the

answer. It says: "Real estate men were almost solid for the by-law, and their numerous automobiles brought out a big poll." The real estate men of Medicine Hat want a boom. They know that even before the car lines are laid, the value of lots, whether vacant or built upon will be increased, and they will reap a rich harvest. The real estate men no doubt need the money to pay for their "numerous automobiles," and rather than wait for their harvest until the city can build it they have preferred to deliver their fellow citizens up to the tender mercies of the professional company promoter. Some day the people of the West will realize that it is not in their best interests to allow their towns and cities to be run for the benefit of the real estate speculators, and then they will cease to give away valuable franchises but will rather keep them and use them for the benefit of their own citizens.

A MISERABLE SCHEME

In every car in the "Made in Canada train" there hung an illustrated card bearing this legend:

"MY CREED"

"I believe in Canada. I love her as my home, I honor her institutions, I rejoice in the abundance of her resources. I have unbounded confidence in the ability and enterprise of her people, and I cherish exalted ideas of her destiny among the nations of the world. Anything that is produced in Canada, from Canadian materials, by the application of Canadian brain and labor, will always have first call with me. And it's only good business on my part that it should."

Thus is a noble appeal to the patriotic instincts of every Canadian prostituted to the miserable and sordid purposes of the protected interests.

When the farmer wants to borrow money he goes to the local bank and pays 8 to 15 per cent. interest, and frequently has to get down on his hands and knees to the banker before he gets it, and the Government says that the farmer is mighty lucky to get the money at all, and should not complain about the rate of interest. When a railway magnate wants to borrow money the Government immediately gives him the backing of the credit of Canada and enables him to get his money at 4 per cent. for a long term. Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have both bestowed their blessings upon this system of financing, so, of course, it is a fair thing for the farmer and no farmer should make any complaint. Oh, no! Certainly not.

"If a farmer hauls 60 bushels of real clean wheat to the local elevator and the operator docked it 20 per cent. for dirt and various other things which existed only in his imagination, there would be a royal fight in that elevator inside of five minutes. But Mackenzie and Mann, by the permission of the Government, will get away with the same amount of the farmer's wheat and probably half of our farmers are foolish enough to think that they are the richer because of it.

"Study better farming methods, and keep out of politics," is the advice given to the organized farmers by those interests who control Canada. So long as the farmers keep out of politics just so long they will see the governments donating the resources of the country to the grasping few and the taxes on the farmers will be increased to pay the bill.

It would be interesting to know how much the bankers will contribute to the campaign funds of the two political parties when the next election comes round.

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World's Parliament of Farming

How a Polish-American's Hunt to Find Out Who Fixed Wheat Prices Developed into the International Institute of Agriculture—Will this Grow into a Parliament of Man?—Membership, Work and Aims of the Institute.
Daily Weather Forecasts for Farmers—Warring upon Plant Diseases and Insect Pests.
Canada in Limelight—The Saskatchewan Commission.

Who fixes the price of wheat? Curiosity about this question may be thanked for the nearest approach yet reached to Tennyson's ideal "Parliament of Man, the federation of the world." An Americanized Pole, David Lubin, is the man who will go down in history as the founder of the International Institute of Agriculture. It was not an idle curiosity, however, but a deep concern for the farming interests of America and other countries that led Lubin to pursue with relentless zeal the tangled problem as to how, where and by whom wheat prices were fixed. Starting from California on his detective hunt, Lubin journeyed to Chicago, thinking that the "pit" of that great centre might be the determining factor in wheat prices, at least on this side of the Atlantic. But his clue led him from Chicago to New York. New York, in turn, sent him across to Liverpool if he wanted to get to the very heart of the world's grain trade. At Liverpool a small group of men were found in virtual control of the markets of the whole world. With grain subject to the ordinary laws of supply and demand, how could a little clique manipulate the world's markets and control prices? Simply by an exclusive system of crop reports. All the principal grain-exporting countries were covered by a more or less complete network of correspondents whose reports came only to the inside ring in Liverpool. After the grain junta had squeezed all the juice and appropriated to themselves all the speculative profits from their advance information, the sucked oranges were thrown away. In other words, the reports were made public.

Inertia of Governments

So far Lubin's quest had been successful. He found out who fixed wheat prices, where and how they did it. But having located a nest of speculators gambling over the bread of a hungry world, he entered upon a larger crusade—to break down their dangerous monopoly. If their power came from privately maintained crop bureaus, the simple remedy appeared to be to have governments maintain their own crop bureaus. If the governments of the leading agricultural countries could work in harmony and organize a central institute, the power of rapacious grain cliques would melt away into mist.

Here is where the really hard work began. The disease was known, likewise the remedy and yet these would be worthless without authority to apply the remedy. The support of many national governments had to be secured or the whole scheme would fall to the ground. The inertia of governments has become proverbial. Judge, then, of the zeal and determination necessary for an enterprise whose first condition of success was the co-operation of practically all the nations of Christendom. The very simplicity of the proposition made it hard to arouse interest, particularly of the central authorities. Governments are always chary about antagonizing powerful interests unless there is a prospect of some compensation more substantial than an approving conscience. Why, then, argued government after government before whom Lubin urged his dream, should we invade the private domain of the grain brokers?

King Victor's Support

King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, however, received Lubin's plan with enthusiastic approval. Early in 1905 he invited the governments of the world to take part in a conference to be held in May 1906, for the purpose of considering the constitution and conduct of the proposed Institute. This conference was attended by the representatives of some 40 different States, and in accordance with the agreement then reached the International Agricultural Institute was established as an official institution supported by the various governments concerned, each of which is represented in the general assembly of the Institute

by delegates of its own selection. Up to the present time 50 different countries, including Great Britain and Ireland, India and most of the self-governing Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire have become connected with the Institute. Indeed, a map of the world from the standpoint of affiliation with the Institute shows only a few scattered patches of black, a few non-adhering countries being still left in parts of Central Asia, North-west coast of Africa and a couple of backward areas of South America.

Costs \$160,000 a Year

The Institute is housed in a beautiful building, which, by the munificence of His Majesty, the King of Italy, has been erected at Rome in the grounds of the Villa Umberto I. This building contains large rooms for meetings in the central portion, while the wings contain the offices, library, and the rooms occupied by the foreign delegates. The expenses of the Institute are met by grants from the adhering countries, aggregating at present about \$100,000 a year, and a

administrative staff of about 100 experts and clerks, of many nationalities.

World's Agricultural Clearing House

By the beginning of 1911 the different services of the Institute were completely organized and in full operation. As its various services are perfected and as new lines of helpfulness are discovered and followed, the Institute more and more justifies its name as the "World's Clearing House of Agricultural Knowledge." To its library come practically all the agricultural publications of importance in the world, including scientific and technical journals to the number of more than 2,000 a week. Its "Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases" is a sort of "running encyclopedia of agriculture." Each number consists of articles summarized from 100 to 400 recent books and articles on all branches of rural science, except those dealing with economic and social questions which remain for extended treatment in the "Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence." The Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases unlocks

ical publications the Institute has issued a long series of memoirs on special subjects, each of which represents the results of elaborate investigations by its corps of experts.

Circulation Throughout Canada

All this mass of statistics and general agricultural information could not, of course, be scattered broadcast throughout the world. Only two or three hundred copies, for example, can be spared for the whole of Canada and these are barely sufficient for the needs of the public libraries, agricultural colleges, government departments and so on. In order, therefore, to extend the benefit of the information to the agricultural press, the graduates of agricultural colleges, well-read practical farmers, agricultural economists, boards of trade, bankers, shippers, etc., it has been deemed necessary to issue monthly a bulletin called "The Publications of the International Agricultural Institute." This Canadian bulletin contains such portions of the contents of the four Institute bulletins as are deemed of interest and value to Canadians. Summaries are made of articles too lengthy for reproduction. As a supplement to this bulletin, multigraph sheets are issued whenever a cablegram crop report is received from the Institute or other important news concerning the world's crops has come to hand. These are promptly sent to the agricultural press and persons particularly interested. This weekly digest, issued by T. K. Doherty, L.L.B., Commissioner for Canada for the Institute, admirably fulfils its purpose.

Canada Attracts Attention

Canada looms large of late, in the literature of the Institute. For one thing the unremitting industry of Mr. Doherty has attracted the notice of his colleagues in this world's clearing house. Then, the recent developments in the Dominion, our rapid emergence into one of the leading wheat nations of the world and the status of the Grain Growers' organizations—all these have helped to keep Canada to the fore. The motives behind the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the ideals ahead of it, as viewed by the President, T. A. Cramer, have been widely circulated through Institute publications. The same may be said for Alphonse Desjardins' account of Co-operative Credit Banks in Quebec, as he has already told the readers of The Guide. The Canada Grain Act also entered the eyes of agricultural students upon our problems.

A World Parliament

The political position of the Institute is peculiar. Officially constituted by the nations to deal with the most important of economic questions—namely, those relating to agriculture—and administered by regularly appointed and salaried representatives of nearly all the governments of the world, it exercises an authority that makes it unique among international organizations. The nearest parallel to it is The Hague Tribunal. It resembles the latter body in being a potent factor in maintaining the peace of the world; since the whole tendency of its work is to obviate the clashes of economic interests which are now almost the sole cause of warfare. In fact, the Institute represents a remarkable triumph of socialistic ideas, as will appear more clearly in some of the humanitarian tasks that it is carrying on, aside from the crop-reporting service. It is the nearest approach to the Parliament of Man that the world has yet achieved.

Predict Weather for Farmers

What would not the farmers give for daily bulletins accurately forecasting the weather? Is it too much to expect a service of this sort covering every agricultural country? Many members of the Institute think this will be a working

1,000 MEN AND WOMEN

We want 1,000 men and women each to buy one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," and see how the protected interests have gripped the Canadian people. This book was first published in 1907 and we sold nearly 300 copies in 1910-11, but it has been out of print for over two years. There is no book equal to this one on the Tariff in Canada. For this reason we tried to get a publisher to bring out another edition, but all were afraid it would not sell. We finally decided to publish it ourselves for the benefit of our readers. We are having it printed in England, because we can get it done more cheaply than anywhere else, and it is now on the press. First, however, we arranged with Mr. Porritt to revise the book and bring it up to 1913; but as he was ill Mrs. Porritt, who is equally as brilliant a writer as her husband, has revised the book and included in it Mr. Porritt's other book, "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism." This book contains 500 pages and reads like an interesting novel, but it is the dark record and the inside history of our iniquitous tariff laws, how political parties and governments have been debauched and how protection has triumphed by the power of money. If we can get 1,000 men and women to read this book carefully they will be equipped to lead the fight for free trade and freedom for themselves and their families. The book we expect will arrive in Winnipeg in July but we want to get as many advance orders as possible and for that reason are making the price lower than before. We will book orders now at \$1.25 post paid and we hope all those who intend to join in the fight in earnest will send in their order at once. We have published this book at big cost specially for our readers and we know they will prize the book very highly. Send your order today—as soon as you read this.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

WINNIPEG.

further annual income of \$60,000 provided by the King of Italy from his private revenues.

Its Three Branches

There are three separate branches to the organization of the Institute. In the first place there is a general assembly which meets about every two years in Rome to determine the general policy of the Institute and adopt the budget. It comprises several delegates from each of the 50 adhering countries. Next there is a permanent committee, comprising one delegate from each of the adhering countries. This is the executive body of the Institute; its members reside in Rome and hold monthly meetings. David Lubin, the father of the Institute, has the honor of representing the United States, having been permanent delegate since its inception. Lastly there is an

for the practical as well as the scientific student a large stock of information gleaned from all quarters to which he had never before dreamed of having ready access. The Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, like the other, is issued in three languages. It is a digest of recent progress in such subjects as agricultural co-operation, agricultural insurance, agricultural credit, the wages of farm labor, emigration, colonization and so forth. The articles are generally long and very complete, and are usually compilations of material that has been drawn from a great many sources rather than from single publications. The two other monthly publications are issued by the Institute, one giving agricultural and the other commercial statistics. The former gives such facts as area, production and crop conditions, as supplied by the adhering governments. Besides its period-

The Mail Bag

IMPROVING CONDITIONS

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide of June 4 you refer to a letter received from a business man relating to the present unsatisfactory conditions under which the farmer toils. I farmed for nine years in Saskatchewan. My wife and I decided to quit the farm because we were convinced that the farmer was not given a square deal. We are now still stronger of that opinion.

What means of redress can our friend suggest other than the "present agitation"?

A market "created," he says. Those who are fattening of the toil of the farmer hunched him into shutting up the best market he ever will or can have.

Your correspondent solicits opinions as to the best means of improving present conditions. In my opinion the trouble is world-wide and century old. Sir Thomas Moore wrote four hundred years ago that there was a world-wide conspiracy of the rich against the poor. "The rich," he says, "devise every means by which they may secure to themselves what they have amassed by wrong." Ruskin observed the same thing.

In Britain, Germany, France and all

the other military powers we see an international group of ghouls, bragging of patriotism, but secretly stirring up bad feeling among the populace of each nation against the other, financing race riots and flag incidents; then taking contracts from corrupt governments for supplying munitions of war. In Canada we see a government and an opposition vying with each other in trying to fasten a similar method of robbery upon us. We already have tariffs, bounties, subsidies, grinding transportation rates, mergers and every device ever contrived to prevent the emancipation of the man who toils.

Our business friend does not approve of a farmer entering discussions on such matters, which "lead nowhere." As a son of a farmer I resent such slurs. The farmer must not let his thoughts wander from his hogs and manure spreader, I suppose. There is a certain class of society who claim the right to go through life perched on the shoulders of the man beneath. The "present agitation" will cease when this gentry has been "agitated" to the ground. Lucky will it be if it is not trampled and crushed.—JUSTICE.

TYPICAL WESTERN DELUSION

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of 21st inst. you published an article headed "Typical Western Delusion," in which certain criticisms are offered on Humboldt's scheme for industrial development. You reproduce in that article an advertisement from the Winnipeg daily press, announcing the presence in the city of a Humboldt delegation. That advertisement brought a call from your representative, who secured information from me personally.

I should like to correct the manner in which he has represented the information given him, and also his actual statement in certain respects. The Guide article claims that our system of granting partial exemption from taxation to industrial concerns places additional taxes upon the citizens. If your representative had paused for a moment he might have considered that without industry there could not be found the where-with-all that enables citizens to meet taxes. In addition, every community recognizes that it is to the advantage of the citizens to give

partial exemption from taxation to industrial concerns, because these industrial concerns create a value in land which makes it more productive for revenue purposes, while it also adds to population so that after all no extra burden is placed upon any individual citizen. In a similar way The Guide article misrepresents the situation entirely when it claims that the granting of free sites is giving away valuable public property. That public property can never become valuable unless its value is developed by use for industrial purposes. As a matter of fact the sites practically comprise raw land. Undoubtedly, with industrial development, that raw land becomes valuable property. The industrial concern located upon it creates that value, and surely they are entitled to value which they create.

Your representative makes a direct misstatement of fact when he points out that Humboldt offers industrial concerns water and light below cost price. This is an assumption upon which your

Continued on Page 15



HOW CANADA IS GOVERNED

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WIFE BEATER RELEASED

You will perhaps remember how in a previous issue I deplored the fact that a certain man who had behaved very brutally to his wife, kicking her out of doors each time when she was going to have a child and generally making her life miserable, was sentenced to only six months' imprisonment while another man who was convicted of stealing a few stolen goods was sent down for six years.

Here is the sequel to the story. In sentencing this man to six months' imprisonment Sir Hugh John Macdonald, out of the goodness of his heart, exceeded the limits of the law, which it seems makes the extreme penalty for wife beating two months' imprisonment.

I am glad that we have on the bench now a magistrate who stretches the law in favor of women, but we can never tell what the next appointment may bring forth. We had one magistrate who told a woman who had had her husband arrested for brutally assaulting her that he was sure she nagged him and that it would be the worse for her if she ever had her husband brought up before him again. And this particular husband was such a brute that the neighbors feared for her safety and would have interfered if they had not been afraid that he would wreck his vengeance on their own persons or property.

So while I feel that we are to be congratulated on having such a fair-minded magistrate as we now have, I am very indignant that our law as it is today so very greatly hampers him in the performance of his duty and that it leaves so many loop-holes for magistrates of another calibre to make conditions as hard as possible for women.

I wonder if any right thinking man can convince himself that women would submit to such conditions if they were so fortunate as to have the franchise, because while this may not affect you personally you can never be sure that it won't come home to your own or your sister's daughter.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

USED TO BE A "DON'T CARE" WOMAN

Dear Miss Beynon: I have been reading your articles in our departments of the paper and am sure you are sowing seed which will reap a rich harvest. Every topic sets us women thinking. That which seems uppermost in my mind at present is the eye-opener you are giving us in regard to some of the laws on our statute books.

I wonder if those of us who are inclined to be luke-warm and say, "Oh, women are better off without the vote" and "we have our homes and haven't time," and the many other excuses, are not as great stumbling blocks to the cause as our opponents. At one time I did not like the idea of women going to the polls with men, but a careful study has made me think differently. It seems to me that if the women of San Francisco never did another thing, it was worth a great deal to humanity to have an unworthy judge set aside. When would men have taken that step? Even though heartily approving, they would hardly have taken the initial step.

We hear so often that woman's sphere is in the home. I believe that is the strongest reason why she should have the vote—because of her motherhood. Public spirited mothers make public spirited sons. Again, who knows better than the working-man's wife what it means when a loaf becomes a cent higher? Laws affecting the home should be regarded from a woman's standpoint as well as a man's. Laws concerning the mortality of children, parentage laws, etc., in fact everything that comes very near and dear to the heart of women are all settled by representatives of men and men only.

To say that it will lower women's dignity is not so. Does it debase men—yes, but only those that even life itself debases. It used to be thought that if women went to university they would have to swagger like men, or if they studied mathematics they would forsake their baby for a quadratic equation.

Now these fears proved groundless. We find women in almost every station of life—teachers, doctors, lawyers, evangelists, etc., and if we find them here doing their duty, should the door of the polling booth be closed to them? I wonder why these men who object to woman being allowed to vote and say her place is at home do not look into the state of affairs where the women of the home are the bread winners—often, too, where the man is capable of working.

And just think, sisters, of a mother having to give up her baby, when perhaps for months she has been welcoming the thought of its advent into the world, just because Mr. Husband can secure a nice fat sum for giving it up or because he does not want it. My heart ached when reading of the cases of some women who have been called upon to suffer and bring the child into the world and not allowed to keep it. Surely their mother-hearts are bleeding. Think if it were your child. Oh, well, you say, no good man would do such a thing, but when we know there are those who do, are we going to sit idle? We are our sister's keeper.

Again, the property laws certainly need re-adjusting. These seem trifles to men, but they are everything to the woman who has toiled and slaved to make the fortune that in a twinkling can be snatched from her.

Then the laws in regard to illegitimate children. Oh, mothers! Think if it were your child—for even the most carefully brought up girl is sometimes

helped to know what books the mothers really need.

F. M. B.

GET THE CHILDREN INTERESTED IN HOMEMAKING

Dear Miss Beynon—Having been an interested reader of *The Grain Growers' Guide* for some time I thought I would put in a few words. There are so many good suggestions in your Sunshine page, I am sure every reader has received some special benefit. It seems as though most every thing has been touched upon, more or less, in regards bringing up of our children, which is the most important duty we women have to do.

I think there is no better way than to keep the children interested in homemaking. Give the girls a corner in the house for their very own, let them decorate it with their own work, teach them to do stitching.

Never was there a girl but dearly loves dainty belongings.

Now, some will say, "How can we teach embroidery, crocheting, knitting, etc., away out here in the country when we don't know ourselves."

It is very easy when there are so many helpful magazines within the reach of all. I take "Needlecraft." It would be almost impossible for me to tell of the wonderful benefit it has been to me. I consider it the most helpful, up-to-date, of all magazines and I love it as I would a very dear friend.

"Needlecraft" is published monthly and costs 35 cents per year in Canada.

MOTHER O' MINE

"If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!"

"If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!"

"If I were damned of body and soul,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!"

led astray. I knew a case of a girl who lived with a godly mother and was herself a Christian. She was very homely and, as is often the case, the young men of the village preferred pretty faces. At last there came to town a traveller who spent some time in the village. He was so handsome and apparently a perfect gentleman. He won that girl and they were to be quietly married. The night before he led her wrong by saying their love for each other really made them man and wife and such arguments. The next day he was nowhere to be found—had left on the early train and in time the poor girl became a mother. Now, if Mr. Traveller had stolen a paltry sum of money, he would have been searched for and advertised for, but when he stole a girl's heart, ruined her life and broke a widowed mother's heart, it was nothing to the law.

Well, Miss Beynon, this already is too long, but it seems one can find so many reasons why we women should be up and doing. Another subject that is very near and a sacred duty to me is the unfolding of the secret of life to children. I taught school for five years and have seen the necessity for such a course. I may be tempted some day to give you some of my experiences. Thanking you for your helpful talks.

L.A.S.C.A.

I do wish you would give me those experiences, even if they are of too personal a nature for publication. They would

help me to know what books the mothers really need.

It is devoted to needlework of all sorts. No home is complete without it. I wouldn't miss one issue for the entire subscription price.

I wonder if any one would tell me how to color a white horse-hair-braid black? Hoping to see my letter in print, I will close by signing myself as

FRIEND INDEED.

THE SCHOOL OF MOTHER-CRAFT

By Laura A. Smith, in *Mother's Magazine*

Jack, be nimble,
Jack, be quick,
Jack jumped over
The candlestick.

"Jack, be nimble, Jack, be quick"—so runs the nursery rhyme. My earnest advice to you, mistress of the manor, and student of mother-craft and wife-ology, is to be just as nimble as Jack, whether it be Jack, Sr., or Jack, Jr. Keep abreast with your husband and ahead of your son. The world outside your home is full of dangerous candles—dazzling lights which lead the unwary and the unwatched to pitfalls. Your own lamp must ever burn with steady, clear, never-diminishing light, to counteract the ephemeral ones. Whether you realize it or not, nature and instinct impel your husband and your son to turn to you for sympathy, for counsel, for comfort. Realize this fully and never for one moment belittle this influence, nor allow the scepter to fall from your hand. Never say, "Jack, you ought to

confide in me because I am your mother," if you have not lived up to your obligation and invited his confidence. Do not use your title of mother as a club to enforce love and respect. It cannot be done. "Mother understands." In that oft-spoken phrase lies the secret of the power a sympathetic mother holds over her son. Kipling expresses the son's thought of an ideal mother in his poem *Mother O' Mine*.

FIRELESS CANNING

By Rose Lombard, in the *Delineator*.
The following easy method of canning is based on the experiments of a scientist who demonstrated that fruit may be preserved as well by long exposure to low heat as by short exposure to a high temperature.

The laboratory utensils needed by the housekeeper for this method of canning are available in every kitchen—a common clothes-boiler, several large kettles of boiling water, the fruit, the syrup, and a heavy old blanket or quilt.

The fruits that may best be put up by this method are the softer fruits, such as peaches and all kinds of berries. Pears and quinces do not become sufficiently tender to be palatable. Strawberries retain their color and plumpness to a degree far above that attained by ordinary old-fashioned methods, and all fruits canned by this process retain flavor to a surprising extent.

Pack the peeled and halved peaches, or hulled and washed berries, in your favorite kind of fruit-jar. Shake down well to make the jar hold as much fruit as possible. Have ready a quantity of syrup—one cupful of sugar to a cupful of water is a good proportion. Let the water and sugar boil thoroughly while you are filling the jars with the cold fruit.

Set the filled jars, one at a time, on a hot, wet towel, and fill to overflowing with the boiling syrup.

Now seal the jar, just as if you were all through with the canning. If you use screw-tops, adjust rubbers and screw-tops as tightly as possible. If vacuum-sealing jars are used, adjust cover and spring or snapper. Place the jars side by side on the bottom of a large clothes-boiler. You may place the clothes-boiler anywhere—on the back porch, if you like, for you are not going to apply fire under it.

Have several large kettles of boiling water ready, and pour boiling water into the clothes-boiler until the jars are well under water. To prevent accidental cracking of glass let the water run from the kettle against the side of the clothes-boiler rather than directly on the jars. If you have a large boiler and only a few jars of fruit, cover with the boiling water four or five inches over the tops of the jars. If the bottom of the boiler is fairly well covered with jars, add as much boiling water as the boiler will hold. The more jars, the more water needed.

Adjust the cover of the boiler carefully and cover with a heavy blanket, tucking it all around. Your canning is finished. Next day, twenty-four hours later, you may remove the jars from the boiler. Tighten screw-tops once more before setting away.

Of course, this kind of canning does not permit of carelessness or half-methods. The syrup must have boiled at least five minutes and must be boiling when poured over the fruit; the jars must be placed in the boiler promptly, and the water to cover must be boiling—not merely hot. The blanket-wrapped boiler must be left undisturbed for the twenty-four hours.

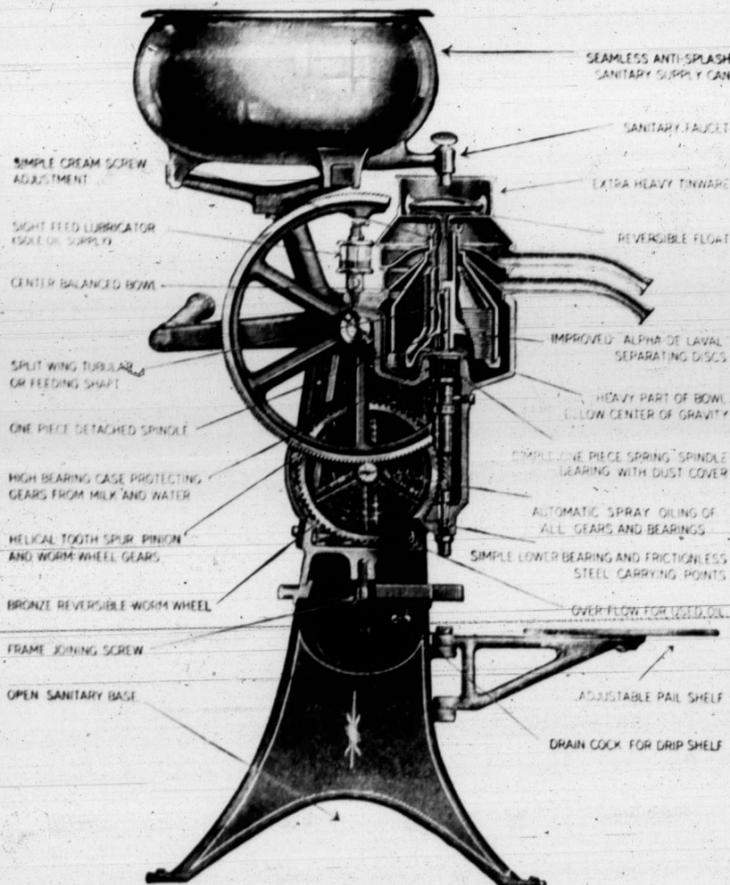
Cranberry and Raisin Pie

Wash large perfect cranberries and prick through each berry with a large needle. Allow for each cupful of the berries a heaping tablespoonful of seeded raisins, and for each cupful of the mixture put in half a cupful of sugar, stirring all together gently to avoid breaking the berries. Line the pie plates with pastry as usual and give this a coating of the white of egg, then put in the prepared berries and raisins and bake with a lattice top crust. Put a sheet of paper over each pie at first until the cranberries break open, then remove the paper and bake for fifteen minutes longer.

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Saskatchewan

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

Unwarranted Assumption

In the Mail Bag page, Guide issue of June 4, is a letter from Fred Twilley in the closing paragraph of which the following occurs:

"I consider The Guide's attitude on the question very cheap and unworthy, and moreover, being an association organ, unwarranted."

This letter is followed by a note by the editor as follows:

"Mr. Twilley is entitled to his opinion on the naval question as are also those who disagree with him. When he says that the attitude of The Guide, being an association organ, is unwarranted however, he must have forgotten that the Manitoba and Alberta conventions condemned the entrance of Canada into the naval struggle by overwhelming majorities, while the Saskatchewan convention did not deal with the question."

What I wish to point out to our readers is, first, that The Guide is not an association organ. It is a private concern owned and operated in the interests of a private company; that in so far as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association is concerned we do not share in the financial losses or profits of The Guide. The Association has not and never has had anything whatever to do with the conduct or tone of the editorial columns of The Guide, either on the naval, reciprocity, free trade, sample market, elevator or any other question. The views expressed in the editorial columns of The Guide may be one thing. The views of the Manitoba Association, as expressed in their section of The Guide, may or may not be the same thing. The Alberta Association may express another view and the Saskatchewan Association still something different to any of them. The Guide can only claim to be an association paper in so far as it permits the Associations to set forth their views in the columns which is supposed to be conducted by the representative belonging to each Association.

By an understanding reached between the executives of each of the Provincial Grain Growers' associations, and a delegation from the officials of The Grain Growers' Guide (previous to the régime of the present editor, acting on behalf of The Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain company) by which a page should be conducted in The Guide by the secretaries of each Association; a resolution was put through the Saskatchewan convention at Weyburn, instructing the executive to utilize The Grain Growers' Guide for their expressions instead of The Farm and Ranch Review, which had been used up to that time. No one has any right to charge the Association with views expressed in the editorial columns of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Clause 21 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Constitution reads: "It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to conduct all correspondence, issue all press and other reports. He shall have the power of managing director, acting under the control and with the approval of the executive." And only in so far as The Grain Growers' Guide faithfully publishes in the Saskatchewan section the articles sent to it by the officer who is responsible to the executive, can The Guide be said to be the Association organ.

On the naval question Saskatchewan Grain Growers, as an Association, have not made any pronouncement, never yet having discussed the question. In 1910, at Prince Albert, the following resolution was presented by F. M. Gates and E. H. Clayton: "That as the question of a contribution to the British navy is foreign to the interests of the Grain Growers' association, as grain growers, therefore a discussion of the subject is not in order and it should not be dealt with by this convention."—Carried without discussion.

In Saskatoon convention in February 1913, the following was presented by Mr. Peterson and Mr. McPherson: "That at three o'clock, if the mortgage question is finished, we take up the question of the navy."—Defeated.

If The Guide editorial column was representing the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, it has no right to make any pronouncement whatever and I feel quite

certain that The Guide's editorial expressions on the naval question could not be endorsed in a Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention. At any rate, The Guide, nor any other organ, has any right to attempt to attach the views of the Manitoba Grain Growers' or the United Farmers of Alberta or the Grain Growers' Guide to the Grain Growers' association of Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association,
FRED W. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

The following have been added to our picnic list:—June 19, Warnock; June 21, Cairnsview (Unity); July 1, Richmond; July 4, Monarch (Biggar); July 9, Morse; July 30, St. Boswells.

Buttons in Demand

Please send us one box of buttons and twenty-five membership tickets for which I enclose \$5.50. We are holding our annual picnic on June 24 and would feel greatly honored if you could find it convenient to grace us with your magnetic presence, for we feel confident that your coming would certainly bring out a large gathering and also help to put stimulus into the work being carried on in this district.

THOMAS M. THOMSON,
Sec'y, Cairnsview Association.

A Word from Carievale

Enclosed please find \$6.50, being membership dues for 1913.

HAROLD WELCHMAN,
Sec'y, Audrey Association,
Carievale P.O.

Bethune will Help

Enclosed please find \$12.85, being fees for twenty-four members and 60 cents for one dozen constitutions and 25 cents for one annual report. Members are coming in very slowly, but we will be able to send further remittance before very long. Owing to our headquarters being in town it is not considered advisable to hold a picnic, but we are prepared to assist nearby Associations in every possible way. I have been authorized to secure speakers from the agricultural college if possible and also to get information re agricultural society formation.

A. T. R. DANIELS,
Sec'y, Bethune Branch.

Rooke at Work

A regular meeting of the Little Boggy branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house on Saturday. Owing to the farmers of the district finishing up seeding the muster was not as large as expected. During the afternoon the platform was occupied by J. L. Rooke, our district director, who gave a very interesting address. Subject, "What we get for a dollar a year." During his address Mr. Rooke gave a vivid description of the Grain Growers from the time of the Farmers' Union to the present Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and explained the position of the farmers at the present time. "Union is strength" and when all farmers unite we shall eventually attain that front position we are meant to occupy—the foundation of Canada. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Rooke.

CHARLES NAPPER,
Sec'y, Little Boggy Association.

The Newlands Grain Growers' Association hold their annual picnic on June 14, when we hope to have a pleasant and profitable time. I herewith enclose \$4.00 membership fees due Central. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

GEORGE H. HANANT,
Secretary.

Enclosed please find order for \$4.50 fees for nine new members. At our last meeting it was decided to hold our picnic on the 1st of July. The meeting was well attended and it seems the people in this district are beginning to realize the benefits of an Association. After the 1st of July I hope to increase the membership of this branch considerable.

L. J. FREEMAN,
Sec'y, Richmond Association.

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Manitoba Section

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

Wm. F. Kerr, secretary Dauphin branch, writes:—A meeting of the Vermillion branch of the G.G.A. was held in the Burrows school on Wednesday, 21st of May. A long discussion took place on several subjects and the members were most enthusiastic over the distribution of goods on the co-operative system, and it is hoped that branch societies will be formed in each district and members take shares. The members of Vermillion branch seem all agreeable to take shares. I have been instructed to send you the following resolution that was passed at our meeting. Moved by Wm. Ware and seconded by H. McCorrie, that the following resolution be sent to the Central office, namely: That whereas the profits and conditions of farming are falsely represented by journals in Eastern Canada with a view to keeping the Western farmers from getting greatly needed legislation, which they are asking for; and whereas owing to the high cost of living and the low prices which the farmers have had to accept for their produce during the last three years, we believe that a large per cent. of the farmers are poorer financially at the present time than they were two years ago. Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Vermillion branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, do ask the Central Association to bring forward a resolution at their next annual convention, asking the Dominion government to appoint a commission with a substantial representation of farmers to investigate the farming conditions, as we believe it would be a strong factor in bringing about better legislation for the farmers.

W. J. Lovie, secretary of Holland Grain Growers' Association, writes:—The monthly meeting of the Holland G.G.A. was held on Saturday, June 7, and was fairly well attended. At the April meeting it was decided to hold regular monthly meetings, and during the months from May until October, those meetings to be held in the evening. These meetings in the evening, however, were not a very good success and consequently we changed back to the afternoons, which we think is best. Our branch has been doing a little business in the co-operative line, our handling up to date this season being one car Marquis wheat and two cars cedar fence posts. So far everyone is well satisfied with the outcome. At the June meeting a committee was appointed to interview the local implement dealers re binder twine, and to make arrangements with them for the season's supply of twine if possible. If, however, they fail to do so, to purchase a carload from the wholesale men for the members of the Association. A resolution was also passed that we as an Association hold a picnic. A committee was appointed to work out details. It is to be a basket picnic, and all will be invited. If arrangements can be made it will be held between the 1st and 10th of July, but date to be left open until we know when we can be supplied with a speaker or speakers. We are going to make this an annual affair. Re the afternoon and evening meetings, the members who were out at the June meeting felt that if they could not afford one afternoon each month to attend to the affairs of the Association, and meet together for mutual council, they had better go out of the business of agriculture. Our membership for the year so far is thirty-seven, and enclosed find money order for \$18.50, dues to Central Association.

W. J. LOVIE, Sec.-Treas.

The Ochre River branch are arranging for a picnic at Lake Dauphin on June 27. It is expected that the branches in that district will join in with the Ochre River people in making this picnic a success.

GRAIN GROWERS BUY ELEVATOR
Last week the Grain Growers' Grain Company completed the purchase of the large cleaning elevator at Port William owned by Messrs. Davidson and Smith. In the large Canadian Pacific terminal elevators, which the Grain Growers' Grain Company have been operating for the last year, there is no equipment for handling flax, which resulted in a



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ROOFING

serious congestion. With the new elevator, however, flax will be handled more expeditiously, and also other grain can be cleaned more rapidly. The Grain Growers' Grain Company took possession on June 16. As the new plant is located close to the large terminals now operated by the Grain

Growers' Grain Company it will be very convenient, and will be a valuable asset for the company, and is but another step forward in the equipment necessary for the farmers' company to handle their own grain from the time it leaves the separator till it reaches the ultimate consumer.

The question of religious difficulties can never be settled by ignoring them. —Cardinal Bourne.

Difficulties are things that show what men are.—Epictetus.

Gloom is never dispersed by growling.

Any little girl can do the churning with

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Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD WEAR MOURNING?

I wonder if the sisters will rise up and call me blessed or send me in twain for attacking this week a dear old tradition of our race—the wearing of mourning?

If the wearing of mourning could do any possible good to those who are gone I would not breathe a whisper against it. But the only possible use of mourning is to gratify our own morbid desire to indulge in sorrow. On purely ethical grounds I think the custom ought to be abandoned.

It is scientifically recognized that black unrelieved by any color is depressing and tends to increase melancholy. A certain successful dressmaker refuses to make black dresses, because she finds that it makes her helpers nervous and irritable to stitch upon its sable folds. Likewise anyone who wears black is shedding melancholy all about them.

A sorrow that is genuine needs no such advertisement and the truest way of showing our affection for the departed is to be kinder to the living. It isn't kind to the living to go about a statue of sorrow clad in dead black robes.

It is difficult to throw off tradition, because there are a large number of people in every community who demand a material expression of feeling. If a woman were to continue to wear her colored garments and to go about with a smile on her lips she would surely be misjudged. The on-lookers will have no conception of the heartache which assails her in the still watches of the night and will not be denied.

They will say of her that she is easily consoled and if it is a wife mourning for her husband criticism will be especially unkind. But every time a superstition is broken down and a more sane order established someone must step into the breach and endure harsh criticism.

We have reason to be glad that the custom of wearing crepe is rapidly dying out and I believe that the wearing of mourning at all will soon follow in its wake.

I should like to hear what the readers of this page think of this question and will cheerfully publish letters on either side.

—FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE BLAME FOR MARITAL UNHAPPINESS EQUALLY DIVIDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having seen a few letters from unmarried women in your page I decided to chip in too, providing you will allow me to.

I do not like the thought of so many women telling the faults of their husbands. Some of you no doubt will say that I, being unmarried, have no right to speak on that subject; but I have been in a number of homes, and if there was any trouble the woman seemed as much to blame as the man. Besides imagine how the husband would feel were he to see his wife's letter in the paper and know it. I am sure it would not help matters any. One never hears an engaged girl talk against her betrothed; and why should she begin after they are married? I think what belongs to a married man belongs to his wife also.

I am greatly in favor of woman suffrage, although I feel very ignorant on the subject. But we are very fortunate right in our district for having so many good speakers for the cause. I cannot say that I fall in with the militant suffragettes, but we Canadians do not know what the women of England have to contend with and so should not say too much.

We have been in Manitoba fifteen years. We came to an unsettled part of the province, and so know what the hardships

of a new country are. The railway did not come through this far at that time. I was quite small, but certainly put in a good time "running wild," as one might say, the first few years. I will sign myself "NATIVE BORN."

Dear Miss Beynon—I would like to congratulate you on the good work you are doing. I have been a silent reader for some time and thought I would like to join your circle.

In reading the Homemakers' page I see there is quite a lot of unhappiness in some married lives instead of married bliss. I feel very sorry indeed for some cases; but I think that instead of sitting down in somewhat of a despairing attitude it would be better to have a nice quiet talk together and use a little persuasion and show him your welfare is his welfare and be as one, as man and wife were intended to be, and I think there would be less unhappiness and less miserable letters in the Homemakers' page, but more bright ones. This is my first letter. If I may come again I may bring recipes.

I have a little boy and girl and have often wondered how I should answer their curious questions and I am very pleased I have found out where to get the knowledge in such a nice way as your little booklet. I enclose 10 cents for the book, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," also the one on "Maternity." I will sign myself

PRAIRIE VIOLET.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



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

THE STORY OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

If you want to be posted on one of the greatest movements of the times from its beginning in England and elsewhere to the present day you should read "Woman's Suffrage" by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, LL.D., leader of the non-militant branch of the English suffragists. It is a simple unprejudiced history of the movement, full of invaluable data for argument and debate and is a splendid contradiction of the theory that suffrage and militancy are necessarily associated. Mrs. Fawcett is herself the leader of a very large body which for nearly a century has been working for the vote by constitutional methods only. Considering its surprisingly neat binding and legible printing this little book, "Women's Suffrage," is very low priced indeed at 25 cents a copy.

Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



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Big Ben is the biggest thing today in the alarm clock business.

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In two years and a half time, 6,000 Canadian dealers have adopted him. Nearly half of the families in Canada leave it to him to call them up in the morning; nearly half the families in Canada use him all day long to tell the right time by. He is really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a time-keeper and a crackerjack of an alarm.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

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BIG BEN

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Are t pulling v not tim flower I should li of seeds them, he peared a you left them ou These help othe I might t out abou when yo under a l are worn said that very hot the top time whe it was ti I took t the nast; the roots but it see more into castor oil Both ir manure, a hard to a chickabid plants g old keg o of it sever and fill i this for v house-pla see how

BELIEV

Dear D were-aski tell you a I did i for I got grew abou grew to a grew the plant onl a package interested terested i have a p The price \$3.00. I shall bute think the pigs off I wrote and not s would wir interesting

LARG

Dear D by writing my garder I am g the gate, i sunflowers help Dad rest of the radish, car bers, etc. In front sow elim truly, Age 12.

MY F

Dear D Young Car to write al I didn't going to tr The flower are sweet tiums and The ve; carrots, be worms tool but I know us had a turnips and themselves cumber, as well as the ten-years o the club ev

Nanton, Al

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GARDENERS

Are the small gardeners all so busy pulling weeds and hoeing that they have not time to write letters about their flower patches and garden plots? I should like to hear more about the variety of seeds you sowed, what time you sowed them, how long it was before they appeared above ground, and how far apart you left the patches after you thinned them out.

These are the sort of things that will help other young gardeners to make good. I might tell you here a thing I have found out about house plants and that is that when you find a little pile of fine earth under a flower pot, it is a sign that there are worms in the pot. I have heard it said that if you set the pot in a dish of very hot water the worms will come to the top and can be taken out. Each time when I found worms in my flowers it was time to re-pot them anyway, so I took them out and shook and poked the nasty crawling things from around the roots. It may have been accident, but it seemed to me that the worms came more into the pots after I began to feed castor oil to the plants.

Both indoor and outdoor plants require manure, which we in the city find it very hard to get, but I will tell you how you chickabiddies on the farm can make plants grow very rapidly. Get a big old keg or tub and put into the bottom of it several forkfuls of well-rotted manure and fill it up with water. If you use this for watering your garden flowers or houseplants you will be surprised to see how rapidly they will grow.

DIXIE PATTON

BELIEVES IN MIXED FARMING

Dear Dixie Patton:—Hearing that you were asking about gardens, I will now tell you about the garden I had last year.

I did not have a very great success for I got the seed too late. My turnips grew about the size of a fist and my carrots grew to a pretty good size, but my lettuce grew the best. This year I think I will plant only a package of tomatoes and a package of celery, for I am not very interested in gardening. I am most interested in raising cattle and pigs. I have a pig now which I own half in. The price of her was \$6.00 and I paid \$3.00. I am now deciding whether we shall butcher or raise pigs off her. I think the most profitable way is to raise pigs off her.

I wrote a story to your competition and not seeing it in print I thought I would write again. I find the club very interesting.

EDDIE OLAUSON

LARGE PLANS FOR GARDEN

Dear Dixie:—I am joining your club by writing what I am going to sow in my garden this spring.

I am going to put some flowers near the gate, under the pin-cherry tree, and sunflowers beside all the walks. I will help Dad and mother to put in all the rest of the vegetables, such as turnips, radish, carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

In front of the house I am going to sow climbers, and sunflowers. Yours truly,

JERMA ROSS

MY FIRST GARDEN LETTER

Dear Dixie Patton—I saw in the Young Canada club that you wanted us to write about gardening.

I didn't have any last year, but I am going to try hard this year to have one. The flowers I think I am going to have are sweet peas, forget-me-nots, nasturtiums and pansies.

The vegetables are radishes, peas, carrots, beets and turnips. The cut-worms took all of our garden last year, but I know some of our neighbors around us had a fine garden; they raised big turnips and they raised all the vegetables themselves but tomatoes, corn and cucumber, as they will not grow here very well as the season is too short. I am ten-years old. I will close now, wishing the club every success.

LELIAN LIND

Nanton, Alta., Box 140.

A VERY BUSY GIRL

Dear Dixie Patton:—I read that you wanted all of us to plant a garden this year. I, for one, would like to have a nice garden anyway. I sent away for seeds so I would have them ready when spring opened up. I had a garden last year. I planted peas, beans, lettuce, onions, corn, sunflowers and some other pretty flowers. Besides, I helped to help to plant five acres of potatoes and I helped to get them out, and stook our crop. I had to herd our cattle last summer. I can ride horseback like a boy and I am only thirteen, and can shoot quite well with the .22 rifle. You will think I am saying too much for the third visit to your club, but I guess you like us to write about what we do.

Would Dixie Patton please tell me what the age limit is for this club? I will tell you about this garden I am going to plant when it gets growing.

PAULINE E. PARLEE

Grayson, Sask.

The age limit for the club is 17 years.

D. P.

THE FEARLESS SCHOOL TEACHER

One time a young school teacher was left in charge of a little school in the Rocky Mountains.

One of her little girls had a little pet fawn that would come to school with her and stay out on the doorstep.

One day the teacher heard a queer noise and, looking out, saw a mountain lion with its paw on the little fawn's head.

There was a gun that hung at the end of the room and the teacher had to pass the door where the lion was to get it.

She came down very quietly and got the gun. But when she was going back to her desk, the lion followed her. By the time she got the gun loaded the lion was at her desk. She put the gun to the ear of the lion and pulled the trigger.

But as soon as she shot she fainted. The children were very much frightened, but came out of the corner of the room they were in and some of them went and told some men and they came and put her in a big arm-chair and carried her to her home in the village, cheering her as they went.

LINNIE PRESCOTT

Sloughten P.O., Age 12.

A BRAVE GIRL

One summer's day, in New York, a poor blind man started to cross the street just as a car was rapidly approaching. He heard it coming and, growing confused, stood still, his poor blind face turned helplessly up, as if imploring aid. Men looked on heedlessly, regardless of his danger or the appeal in his sightless eyes.

Suddenly, from among the passers-by, a young girl sprang to his side, between him and the great horses, which were so near they almost touched her, laid her gentle hand on his arm and led him safely over the street. Then, with cheerful words that brought a smile to his withered old face, set him safely on his weary way.

It was a brave, kindly act and you may be sure it was neither the first nor the last of the brave girl who did it.

HILDA F. BAKER

Brandon, Man., Age 14.

JOHN CLIVE

John Clive was a wild and brave boy. He would climb the highest trees and the houses. One day he was on a high tower and his father and mother were looking for him, but could not find him. When they were passing by the tower they saw someone at the top, but they did not know who it was.

They asked some people if they saw their boy. They said they saw him climb the top of the tower. The mother was afraid he would fall, but the father went up and got him and he was brought home safe.

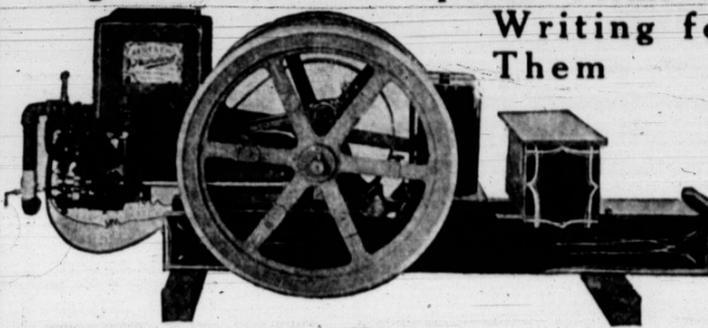
Some years later, he had to go to war. While he was fighting he heard the whistling bullets passing by his ears, but he was not afraid. One day he got shot through the head and as he was dying he told the other men to tell his mother that he died bravely; then he died.

MARCEL JAHENY

Age 12.

Birch Hills, Sask.

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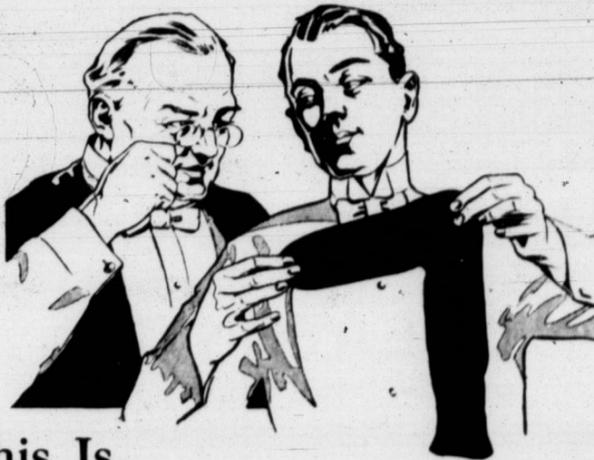
MR. FARMER:—If you have from six to eight good horses and keep on an average of ten to twenty good pigs and fat hogs the year around and feed them properly with ground feed and chop, your grinding cost you not less than \$50.00 last year. If you fed the whole grain you lost twice that amount. If your time is worth anything you spent from \$25.00 to \$50.00 in time taking your grain to the feed mill. The proper solution is BUY A RENFREW STANDARD ENGINE AND GRAIN GRINDER. It will pay for itself in two years in what it will save, and you can make double the cost price in that length of time by grinding grain for farmers on rainy days and at odd times.

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These are soft, pliable and stylish. The foundation of the wear is yarn that costs us an average of 74c a pound. We could buy common yarn for 32c; but hose made from it wouldn't last.

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factory, but the price is always reasonable. We buy in huge quantities for cash. In order to retain patronage as extensive as ours the makers in the great markets of the world must give us the highest quality at the lowest price. We cut out manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers' profits. The goods are sold direct to our customers with only our one small margin of profit added.

Under these circumstances—coupled with our liberal guarantee and the efficient organization behind our mail order system—we can bring to the people of Western Canada goods from every quarter of the globe at the lowest rates.

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Capacity
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

In connection with the ladies' auxiliaries being organized all over the country, it seems that, unknown to me, for several months at least the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton was moving in the matter of Women's Institutes. A short time ago, information to this effect, was supplied me from an outside source and I immediately got in touch with the Minister of Agriculture with the idea of getting what information it was possible to do and seeing if it would not be possible in some way to combine the two movements, or at least arrange so that the two could work together. I find that this department is under the supervision of C. E. Lewis, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, and that a special grant had been made for the purpose of carrying on the organization of women's institutes in Alberta. Miss Stiven has charge of the organization work and is assisted by Miss Yeomans, of the Department for Neglected Children, and these two ladies have been lecturing at many places in the South country recently. Mr. Lewis and Miss Stiven called on me at the office and among other things advised me that the department would be only too willing to send a competent speaker to any point where an organization was desired, and since that time I have received the following article from Mr. Lewis, which I take pleasure in submitting for your information:

"Women's Institutes of Alberta"

Women's Institutes of Alberta are organized to promote the interests of home and country and to raise the standards of housekeeping. The women's institute is an organization which permits of the women of the community meeting once every month with a common object in view, no class, church, of national distinction being drawn. It is an organization which invites every woman to be a member. An institute may be organized in any city, town, village or district, upon certain conditions which are to be found in the Institute hand book, a copy of which may be obtained from C. E. Lewis, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, who will gladly furnish any information regarding this organization. A membership fee of 25 cents per month is charged, the fees being kept for the future use of the branch collecting same. A legislature grant of \$5.00 is given yearly to each Institute which follows the Institute regulations, while speakers sent out from the Department of Agriculture from time to time address meetings on subjects of interest to women.

At the present time there are twenty-two active Institutes in the province, which are enjoying interesting meetings and doing good work. One Institute is carrying on a successful rest room, which is much appreciated by the ladies from the country. Several clubs have assisted those who are in need, have given comfort and cheer to the sick and sorrowing, and in one case presented two medals to two young boys for rescuing companions from drowning. The beautifying of home surroundings is being encouraged by several Institutes, one holding a flower show, giving special prizes to boys and girls competing. Another is making arrangements for a playground for the children of the community, also planning a campaign for the cleaning up of the town. From a special standpoint, the Women's Institutes are an excellent medium, as through it busy farmers' wives can cultivate the friendship of their neighbors and visit each other as meetings are sometimes held from home to home.

The Department of Agriculture will shortly send out circulating libraries, making it possible for every member to benefit by the best home literature. Letters have been received by the department from women in various parts of the province telling of some of the benefits which they have derived. Many received fresh courage to tackle housekeeping problems, and have learned from other women methods that stand for less drudgery and greater efficiency. Others have broadened out and developed their capabilities, while, as a result, every member of the family is happier and the home is made a much more pleasant place.

NEW BRANCH ORGANIZED

A meeting was held at Mr. Fleming's Section 20-27-11, west of 4th, to organize a branch of the U.F.A. Mr. Lennox in the chair and R. Jamieson, Secretary pro tem. A motion was made by Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that we organize. Motion carried. A call was made for membership which resulted in ten paid up members and three members of other unions, who afterwards were made honorary members until such time as they could get their withdrawal from their respective unions. Mr. Lennox was elected President and Mr. Jamieson Secretary-Treasurer.

We had two names proposed for our union and a ballot vote was taken which resulted in every person voting for Ribstone. A motion was carried that we have Howker as our second choice of name. Our next meeting will be held on June 7, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Fleming's.

The secretary of one of our Unions has forwarded me a letter which he received from a firm of wholesale grocers in Edmonton in reply to a letter which he wrote them asking for quotations on various lines of dry goods. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Sir,—Answering your favor of the 8th inst. would advise that unless your Union engage actively in the store business, we would not, under any circumstances whatever, regardless of the size of the order, think of selling you groceries. We are engaged in the wholesale business and have yet to find any one who can satisfy us that the retail merchant in this country is not just as much entitled to make a living here as the farmer or the wholesaler. What is more, he is just as important to the success of the country as the farmer or the wholesaler. If you want to see your province advance and prosper we would strongly advise you to be willing to live and let live. Don't begrudge the general merchant a modest living, it is coming to him for the service he gives you."

I quote the above, not that I am in favor of Unions purchasing their general groceries direct from the wholesalers, in fact on a general principle I am rather opposed to it, except in certain cases such as flour, sugar, and salt, and a few other things, which, if we are to believe what some of the officials of the Retail Merchants' Association say, are invariably sold at a loss. In such cases as these I think it is only right that we should do our best to save the retail merchant from having to sell at a sacrifice, but for the most part I agree with the letter that the retail merchant is to a certain extent a necessity under the present conditions. I think that at present we should interfere as little as possible with his business and confine our attentions more particularly to those lines of a more bulky nature, and which are handled for the most part direct from the manufacturer to the consumer by means of commission men. The peculiar point about the letter seems to me to be the argument employed. Apparently this wholesale house would not have the least objection to doing business with the Union if they were only incorporated and running some kind of a store. In that case they admit themselves that they would be willing to quote prices and the retail merchant, one may assume, would not receive any great amount of consideration, yet in the very next sentence they proceed to try and make out that the retailer is the whole thing and must not on any account be interfered with. The inference is that "there is a nigger in the wood pile" somewhere, and I may be able to deal with this more fully at a later date.

W. E. Pate, Secretary of the Kasmir Union No. 168, wishes it to be noted that the union is still alive and proposes to have a picnic at Rosemead, on July 1, in conjunction with the other unions in the district. A good program has been furnished and everything will be done to make the time as pleasant as possible for visitors.



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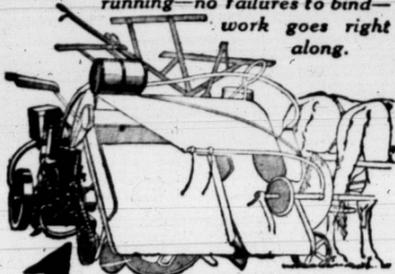
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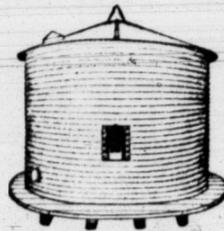
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

article proceeds to argue that the difference between the price paid by industrial concerns and the cost of supplying water and light, will have to be paid by the citizens. As the assumption is wrong, consequently the argument fails. I may state definitely that Humboldt does not offer water and light below cost.

One very weak part of the article is that which condemns Humboldt's system of granting debenture loans to industrial concerns. Here again your representative argues on a mere assumption. He assumes that Humboldt industries "may possibly" be mismanaged, with the result that they "may possibly" become a burden upon the community. For the information of all concerned, it may be wise to state that Humboldt has business men, and that agreements of this nature are carried through on a business-like method. So far as the "may possibly" is concerned, I may mention that Humboldt's latest acquisition is the Kerr & Adams Manufacturing Co., which established its headquarters here last year with a staff of forty skilled mechanics. This concern has been operating less than eight months, and already they have in hand an extension to double their capacity and accommodation. So much for the prophetic powers of your representative.

Your article proceeds with a tirade against the real estate movement. There is no insinuation. It is made perfectly obvious that the Humboldt Board of Trade is condemned as an adjunct run by realty operators. Permit me personally to give an unqualified denial to this statement. My entire time is devoted to the Board of Trade work in the capacity of Commissioner, and the Board of Trade is controlled by an executive of representative business men. In proof of this statement I may mention that the president and vice-president of the Board of Trade are both bank managers. Another point which your representative makes is that unimproved land is being held in the vicinity of the town for acreage purposes at \$60 per acre. He preaches a little sermon on the advisability of having this land under cultivation instead of being held by speculators. This is another assumption, and I am safe in saying that the major part of this land is being held by farmers, most of whom came in during the pioneer days.

These are the essential points which we desire to correct, and I trust that you will be fair enough to give this letter the same publicity as you gave to the article in your issue of 21st inst. Yours faithfully,

HUMBOLDT BOARD OF TRADE, Fred W. Mellis, Commissioner.

Humboldt, Sask., May 31.

We are sorry indeed to have hurt Mr. Mellis's feelings by exposing to the public gaze the true inwardness of his well-thought-out scheme to boost the price of Humboldt real estate, but we can assure him that we feel no animus either towards him or the town he is at the moment employed to boost. Humboldt is typical of many western towns and cities, and we employed it as an example simply because the visit of Mr. Mellis gave us an opportunity to get reliable information. After carefully studying Mr. Mellis's letter we are still of the opinion that no one except real estate speculators will benefit if his campaign is successful. He himself says "industrial concerns create a value in land which makes it more productive for revenue purposes," which means that the more industrial concerns Humboldt gets the higher will be the rents which the people of Humboldt will have to pay for their homes or the more they will have to pay for land when they want to build houses for themselves. That, no doubt, is to the advantage of those citizens who own land in and around Humboldt, but it is hardly to the advantage of those present and future citizens who do not own land. The fact that some of those who hold valuable land idle in the vicinity of Humboldt are pioneer farmers makes no difference to our contention: the land speculations of farmers are just as great a hindrance to the development of the country as those of anyone else. Mr. Mellis's explanation

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ONE COMPLETE CYCLONIC WEEK SATURDAY to SATURDAY AUG. 9-16

Until you have seen it you can have no real conception of the bigness of it, of the thrilling reality and the great interest in "The Stampede." Take all of the Wild West shows in the world—roll them together into one and combine it with the thrilling enthusiasm of the Derby and you will begin to have, for the first time, an effective imagination of what "The Stampede" is like—the greatest sporting event that the world can be capable of. The contract was let Saturday for the building of the immense

bleachers which will extend all the way around the race track of the Exhibition Grounds to afford seating accommodation for over 60,000 people at one time. These seats will be erected after the fair and will be pulled down after "The Stampede." While they are up they will enclose the arena on which will be enacted the great contests for World's Championships by the foremost rough riders, ropers and cattle men from South America, Old Mexico, The Hawaiian Islands, The United States and Canada.

There can be only one "STAMPEDE" in the World and "THE STAMPEDE" can be held but once a year

Louis W. Hill, Chairman Board of Directors, Great Northern Railroad: "The 'Stampede' at Winnipeg will be the greatest thing on the American Continent in 1913, and the best advertisement the Canadian Northwest has ever had."

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See the Real Western Drama before the Curtain of Progress closes it for ever.

Write for the Cowboy Dictionary and other free literature and begin to make your plans.

GUY WEADICK, Manager

"STAMPEDE" HEADQUARTERS, 445 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, CANADA

FINANCE COMMITTEE: JAS. RYAN, SR., Chairman; W. H. FARES; F. H. MOON, Treasurer; A. P. DAY, Arena Director. Reference: THE DOMINION BANK

as to how one man may be relieved of his taxes without increasing those of someone else may be satisfactory to him, but every farmer knows that when he shifts the clevis to relieve one horse he puts an extra draft upon its mate. The farmer could, of course, overcome this by getting an extra horse, but that would mean more expense, more feed, and more stable room. To come back to phraseology which Mr. Mellis will more readily understand, if industries increase the population of Humboldt and so distribute the taxes over a larger number of people, there will also be a corresponding increase of public expenses to provide streets, light, fire and police protection, schools and so forth for the newcomers.

Mr. Mellis makes a remarkable statement when he says that the free sites which Humboldt offers are of no value. That statement is so obviously incorrect that it is unnecessary to take up space in discussing it.

Mr. Mellis further accuses us of making a direct misstatement of fact in pointing out that Humboldt offers industrial concerns water and light below cost. We did not make that statement. We said "The town also undertakes that when the municipal electric light and water systems are established, as they will be shortly, manufacturers will be supplied with these services at a lower rate than other citizens." That was Mr. Mellis's statement to our representative. We did, however, say: "There is no necessity to give free sites, tax exemptions and light and water below cost, or to pledge the credit of the municipality for the benefit of private individuals in order to build up Humboldt." In that sentence we made an inference which Mr. Mellis declares is incorrect, but if tax-exempted manufacturers are to be supplied at a lower rate than the ordinary citizens who pay their taxes in full, either the manufacturers will get their light and water below cost or the other citizens will pay more than the cost, which would be equally objectionable.

In spite of the fact that Humboldt has business men, it is still quite possible that some of the industries which the town proposes to subsidize may be mismanaged and may neglect to keep pace with modern improvements. It has been proved many times that industries in Eastern Canada which are protected by the tariff are using worn-out and old-fashioned machinery, depending on the protection of the tariff, rather than on economical production, for their profits.

Mr. Mellis denies that the Humboldt Board of Trade is run by realty operators. Is he himself not interested in real estate speculation? Is the honorary president of the Humboldt Board of Trade, J. A. Sterling, not the President of the Humboldt Realty Co.? Are not the two bank managers who are president and vice-president of the Humboldt Board of Trade also engaged in real estate speculation? How many of the members of the executive of the Humboldt Board of Trade are interested in real estate speculation, and how many are not? And is it not a fact that when Mr. Mellis was engaged to boost Humboldt, the chief advocates of the scheme were men who would profit by an increase in the price of real estate, and who figured that their profits would be much greater than their contribution to the expense which the scheme would involve?

What is happening in Humboldt is

only an example of what is happening in other Western towns, and the sole object of The Guide in calling attention to the Humboldt campaign is to point out the folly of municipalities, provinces and the Dominion itself creating industries which need to be subsidized and protected and given special favors at the expense of the natural industries of the country, the chief of which is agriculture, and which only need to be freed from unjust burdens in order to permit them to develop and flourish without imposing any burden upon any other legitimate interest.—Editor.

SIR EDMUND AND FREIGHT RATES

Editor, Guide:—My attention has only now been called to the editorial in your issue of 7th ultimo in which you say:

"It has been stated in the press, and not denied as far as we have been able to discover, that Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and director of many large companies, and Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, director of the C.N.R. and of numerous other corporations, have urged upon Premier Borden the necessity of stopping the investigation and preventing any reduction in Western freight rates."

The statement in question I believe appeared first in the Manitoba Free Press as a despatch from Ottawa. It mentioned, however, Sir Edmund Walker's name only and not that of Mr. Lash, and the following letter of denial over my signature was published in the Free Press on 9th ultimo:

"In your issue of 19th April there appeared a despatch from your Ottawa correspondent containing the following statement:

"It is said on good authority that the Canadian Bank of Commerce, whose head is Sir Edmund Walker and in whose hands has been largely the financing of the Canadian Northern Railway, is taking a prominent part in the efforts to have the investigation (freight rates) for the meantime, at least, shelved, or to induce a verdict from the railway commission whereby little reductions in rates will be made."

"Sir Edmund Walker has recently been at the capital giving evidence before the banking and commerce commission. While there he has often been in conference with the prime minister and it is understood that among the subjects discussed was that outlined above."

It is believed that the head of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is pressing upon the government in connection with the representatives of the railway companies that no reduction be made in rates, or any action taken for the present at least."

"I forwarded this clipping to Sir Edmund Walker and am now in receipt of a reply from him stating that not one of the allusions to him contained in the article in question has a particle of truth except that he appeared before the banking and commerce commission. He adds: 'I have not urged ministers regarding railway company freight rates or any other thing.'"

"I shall be obliged if you will kindly give this denial a prominent place in your paper."

Yours truly,
V. C. BROWNE,

Sup't Central Western Branches.
Note.—If it was not upon the subject of freight rates that Sir Edmund interviewed the premier and other cabinet ministers, we feel sure that the general public would be delighted to know what subject it was that occupied his attention.—Editor.

SAMPLE MARKET

Editor, Guide:—It seems to me in reading your paper during this last month that the question of a sample market has not had the publicity which it deserves. I notice that the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, with Mr. Green, of Moose Jaw, as spokesman, are uncompromisingly opposed to the sample market. Now, would it not be better for our executive to take the same line as our sister Associations have done and accept the sample market gracefully (we are going to have it anyway) and also try and get the question of terminal and transfer elevators settled satisfactorily. I think it is hardly fair to us as members of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to be made to oppose a sample market unconditionally

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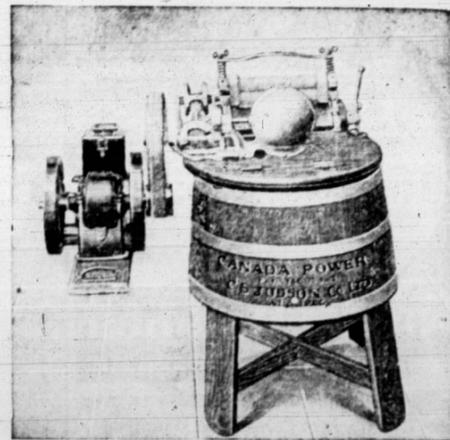
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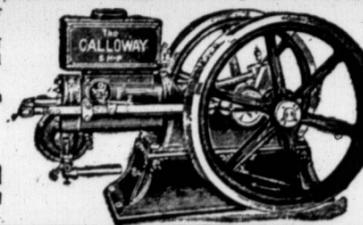
WANTED! Every Farmer to get our new WORK SAVING, TIME SAVING, MONEY SAVING OFFER ON GASOLINE ENGINES

Why not have this engine on your place to take half the load of the drudgery off your shoulders? It's absolutely reliable, very economical, it's an engine with a long reputation for satisfactory work, durability, and low price, every engine made in our Waterloo factories, sold direct from factory to farm, price to you a wholesale price, based on

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after the address that Prof. Magill delivered at Saskatoon convention and the emphatic way in which a large number (hardly a minority) cheered his statements when he showed that a sample market was absolutely necessary in order that we might get the intrinsic value of our grain. I should very much like to see the matter discussed in your Mail Bag from the viewpoint of Saskatchewan farmers.

GEORGE BALEOUR,

Balcarres, Sask.

The truly illustrious are they who do not court the praise of the world, but perform the actions which deserve it.

If You Want A Cure for Drink or Drugs The Keeley Cure "Is the Cure" "That's all" Call or write for facts Cor. Hugo and Jessie Ave. WINNIPEG

To The Wife

Madam: Are you coming to town for the Exhibition? If so you will need some money. Why not ship your produce now while the market is good and the prices high.

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Roosters " 13c
Turkeys " 17c
Ducks " 17c
Butter, No. 1, tubs or bricks " 21c
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Dressed Veal: current market price
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods. Poultry crates furnished on request.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
108 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

Whe being qui spot last whole N constitut land is lat as high w period ar crop thr tively fir growing l from tha Northwe the whole and crop being out 4 cent Oats than last proving p being mo Barle last Satu Flax week ago store.

Wheat June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 June 16 Oats June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 June 16 Flax June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 June 16

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Wheat July October

Oat Fu July October

Flax Fu July October

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 14, 1913)

Wheat—An active and unsettled market this week with the trade of large volume, tone at the being quite strong with final figures 1 1/2 cents higher for July, while October gained 2 1/2 compared with resting spot last Saturday. The market was greatly helped by complaints of it being too dry throughout the spot last Saturday. Report from Saskatchewan declares that summer fallow and fall plowing, which whole Northwest. 20 per cent. of the area, is in good shape, but spring plowed and wheat drilled in a stubble constitutes only one and one-half inches high. There has been a deficiency in moisture in Saskatchewan as high winds have absorbed most of it. There remains only about 76 days to harvest and the early frost period and Saskatchewan must have abnormally fine growing weather and lots of moisture to bring the crop through without considerable damage. Chicago advises their market was helped by the comparatively firm cables, confirmation of large cash sales both there and at Duluth, partly for export, and the growing belief that a continuation of dry and warm weather would create a crop scare Northwest. Advices from that section, while generally admitting that the crop is not suffering at the moment, claimed the Northwest must have good general rains during the next ten days or damage is likely to be serious. On the whole it would appear that the trend of the future market will be practically influenced by weather and crop reports received from the prairie provinces. The cash demand has not changed much, we still being out of line for export. The lower straight grades, also toughs and rejecteds, have advanced from 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent during the past week.

Oats—The July option for the week gained about 1/4 cent, while the October is over 1/2 cent higher than last Saturday's close. Evidently the dry weather reports received have acted greatly towards improving prices for new crop oats and the advance has been partly reflected on oats in store. Toughs are being more inquired for and almost a cent higher for the week.

Barley—In much better demand this week and prices show from 1/4 cent to 1 cent improvement over last Saturday's close. Receipts have fallen off considerably of late.

Flax—The July option closed to-day at \$1.16 1/4 to 1/2, this being practically a cent over last trades a week ago. Receipts are a little lighter than they have been running of late, No. 1 N.W. selling for \$1.15 store.

are rather pressed for sale with continued favorable weather mostly throughout Europe. Towards the close market responded to moderate covering and prices gained 1/2 with steadier Manitoba offers and expectations of smaller world shipments on Monday.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Wheat—		1913		1912	
1 Hard	13,215 00			1,205 10	
1 Nor.	385,124 50			122,635 30	
2 Nor.	1,813,063 00			567,742 10	
3 Nor.	980,593 30			786,956 00	
No. 4	377,457 30			947,371 50	
Others	2,510,275 00			672,476 30	
This week		6,079,728 50		5,971,021 50	
Last week		7,056,343 40		6,804,141 00	
Decrease		976,614 50		833,119 10	

Oats—		1913		1912	
1 C.W.	26,044 20			52,228 10	
2 C.W.	2,657,155 28			1,106,677 02	
3 C.W.	309,789 23			75,494 17	
Ex. 1 Fd.	343,269 08			211,650 26	
Others	1,244,600 30			193,032 21	
This week		4,571,860 07		4,688,776 44	
Last week		4,957,506 13		4,288,874 30	
Decrease		385,646 06		67,084 23	

Barley—		1913		1912	
3 C.W.	443,391 03			3,104,869 07	
4 C.W.	237,880 16			1,359,629 12	
Rej.	155,117 30			174,251 37	
Fd.	46,274 05			70,026 44	
Others	176,133 01				
This week		1,059,836 07		4,688,776 44	
Last week		1,196,887 45		4,288,874 30	
Decrease		137,051 38		67,084 23	
Last year's total		473,505 00		432,737 00	

Shipments		1913		1912	
Wheat	111,349	29,163	2,084	177,457	
Oats	2,277,437	860,804	217,772	177,457	
Barley	2,194,308	566,043	109,123	248,777	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Wheat		Oats		Barley		Flax	
Winnipeg	1,126,946	948,120	481,183	551,206			
Port Arthur	6,079,728	4,571,860	1,059,836				
Midland, Tiffin	1,126,946	948,120	481,183	551,206			
Montreal	1,121,638	2,195,493					
Totals	9,550,906	9,797,436	2,588,315				
Buffalo	582,951						
Duluth	1,916,000	280,000	60,000				
Total this week	11,149,757	10,077,436	2,654,315				
Total last week	12,602,705	9,746,184	2,918,200				
Total last year	12,174,843	5,697,913	768,064				

COUNTRY ELEVATORS FIGURES

(Winnipeg, June 10, 1913)
 Total grain in store C.P.R. line, 7,227,000 bushels on June 9.
 Total grain in store C.N.R. line, 1,541,000 bushels on June 9.
 Total grain in store G.T.P. line, 192,898 bushels on May 31.
 The C.P.R. figures show 4,609,000 bushels wheat and 2,618,000 bushels other grain, which in proportion to grain already inspected would be

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 14, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0 98 1/2	\$0 93 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	95 1/2	91 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	91	89 1/2
No grade		81 85 1/2
3 White oats	32 1/2	38 1/2
Barley	43-47 1/2	47-50
Flax, No. 1	1 14 1/2	1 31 1/2
Futures—		
July wheat	99 1/2	91 1/2
October wheat	93 1/2 (Sept.)	93 1/2
Chicago—		
Beef Cattle, top	\$8 00	\$9 00
Hogs, top	9 00	8 95
Sheep, yearlings	7 00	6 60

1,309,000 bushels oats, 436,334 bushels barley and 872,666 bushels flax.

The C.N.R. figures show 1,541,000 bushels total grain, which in proportion to grain already inspected would be 1,063,200 bushels wheat, 231,150 bushels oats, 92,460 bushels barley and 134,100 bushels flax.

The G.T.P. actual figures are 121,010 bushels wheat, 66,928 bushels oats, 2,400 bushels barley and 2,560 bushels flax.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

The receipts of stock at the local yards last week amounted to 624 cattle, 136 calves, 6,421 hogs and 230 sheep as compared with the previous week's figures as follows: Cattle 497, calves 142, hogs 5,976 and sheep 30. For the corresponding week a year ago the receipts ran as follows: Cattle 1,030, hogs 2,702, and sheep 647.

Cattle

The supply of cattle was light again last week, although somewhat ahead of the previous week. But the good cattle in the lot were very few, the scarcest for quite a while. Stall fed cattle are being marketed at good prices, but the majority of the offerings show grass and values are noticeably under the dry fed cattle. The top for the week was \$8.10, which was realized on Wednesday on a shipment of dry fed cattle. A lot of dressed beef is being sold in Winnipeg and this has kept prices at the present level. Choice killing cattle are in first class demand, but allowance must be made for grass stock, which will gradually work to lower values. Bulls had a good sale, the best ones fetching from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Milkers and springers are also in good demand. Choice veals are steady at \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Hogs

The supply of hogs marketed last week was a record breaker for the season. The nine cent figure was maintained for the choice ones, but the market is pretty well satisfied and a quarter cent reduction is expected any day, especially in view of the Eastern markets all being lower. The cutting on roughs and heavies has been quite deep.

Sheep and Lambs

The small quantity of sheep and lambs had little effect on the market and prices remain unaltered.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Last week saw a big slump in butter prices. Best creamery dropped as much as 7 cents, jobbers now asking 26 cents for choice creamery against 33 cents last week. In dairy butter the drop is not so marked, 3 cents being cut off the best grades. Jobbers are now paying 22 cents for fancy dairy, 19 cents for No. 1 dairy and 17-18 for good dairy lots. Cream is down and there is a good supply of butter coming in from Manitoba farms.

Eggs

Eggs held steady at 18 to 19 cents for new laid. A fairly good quantity is being received, but no such supply as to disturb the market.

Potatoes

The potato market is still unfavorable from the standpoint of the farmers who have quantities of last season's to sell. The ruling figure has been 30 to 32 cents per bushel in car lots, and now jobbers are quoting only 30 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream

The sudden increase in the milk and cream receipts from Manitoba and the continued spell of warm weather combined to pull quotations lower than the recent schedule which was thought to be good for some weeks. Sweet cream is down to 27 cents and butter-making cream to 22 cents per lb. butter fat. The butter market is on the down grade all over and dealers accordingly claim they cannot give higher prices and make money out of butter. How long this new schedule will hold good depends altogether on the weather and the incoming supply.

Dressed Meats

Winnipeg butchers are quoting the following prices for best country dressed meat: Beef, 12 1/2 cents; pork, 12 1/2 cents; veal, 13-14 cents; and mutton, 14 cents.

Hay

No change has taken place in hay values for some weeks. The supply coming in has picked up somewhat, but the local demand absorbs it as fast as it comes. Best grades are worth Timothy, \$20, Red Top, \$16-\$17; Upland, \$15-\$16.

CHICAGO

Chicago, June 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 400. Market steady to strong. Beeves, \$7.25 to \$9.00; Texas steers, \$7.00 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$6.35 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$5.80 to \$8.40; calves, \$7.25 to \$10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Market weak and 5c lower. Light, \$6.65 to \$8.95; mixed \$6.55 to \$8.95; heavy, \$6.50 to \$8.85; rough, \$6.50 to \$6.45; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.40. Bulk of sales, \$8.75 to \$8.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000. Market weak to 15c lower. Native, \$5.10 to \$6.20; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.20; Lambs—Native, \$5.75 to \$6.80; spring lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.30.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.
June 10	98 1/2	91 1/2
June 11	99 1/2	92 1/2
June 12	100	93 1/2
June 13	98 1/2	92 1/2
June 14	99 1/2	93 1/2
June 15	100 1/2	94 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, June 14		Spot		Close		Prev.	
Manitoba No. 1		\$1 13 1/2	\$1 13 1/2				
Manitoba No. 2		1 10	1 10				
Manitoba No. 3		1 07 1/2	1 07 1/2				
Duluth No. 1		1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2				
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter		1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2				
Australian		1 15 1/2	1 15 1/2				
Rossie (New)		1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2				

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from June 10 to June 16 inclusive

Date	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX								
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	SCW	Rej.	
June 10	97	94 1/2	89 1/2	84 1/2	74 1/2	71	59	34 1/2	32 1/2		33	30	46 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	101 1/2		
11	98	95	90 1/2	85 1/2	74 1/2	71	59	34 1/2	32 1/2	34	33	30	46 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	114	111	102		
12	98 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	74 1/2	71	59	35 1/2	32 1/2		30	47	46	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	103		
13	97 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	76	71 1/2	59	35 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	33	30 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	103		
14	98 1/2	95 1/2	91	85 1/2	76	71 1/2	59	35 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	33	30 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	103		
16	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	86	76	72 1/2	59	35 1/2	33	34 1/2	33 1/2	30 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/2		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock			Country Produce				
				MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		
Cash Wheat				Cattle			Butter (per lb.)				
No. 1 Nor.	99 1/2	97 1/2	107	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	22c	25c	25c	
No. 2 Nor.	96 1/2	95	104	7 25-7 75	7 25-7 75	6 75-7 25	No. 1 dairy	19c	21c-22c	22c	
No. 3 Nor.	92 1/2	90	106 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6 75-7 25	6 75-7 25	6 50-6 75	Good round lots	17c-18c	18c	19c
No. 4	86 1/2	84 1/2	89 1/2	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	6 25-6 75	6 25-6 75	6 00-6 25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	76	74 1/2	75 1/2	Best fat cows	6 25-6 75	6 25-6 75	5 00-6 00	Strictly new laid	18c-19c	18c-20c	19c
No. 6	72 1/2	71	63 1/2	Medium cows	5 25-5 75	5 25-5 75	4 75-5 25	Potatoes (per bushel)	30c	30c-32c	60c-65c
Feed	59	59		Common cows	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 75	3 50-4 25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Best bulls	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 25	5 00-5 25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	27c	30c	25c
No. 2 C.W.	35 1/2	34 1/2	44	Com'n and medium bulls	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	3 40-4 25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	22c	25c	20c
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 00	6 50-7 00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50
No. 3	47 1/2	46 1/2		Heavy calves	6 00-7 00	6 00-7 00	5 00-6 00	Hay (per ton)			
Cash Flax				Best milkers and springers (each)	8 05-8 80	8 05-8 80	8 47-8 65	No. 1 Red Top	\$16-\$17	\$16-\$17	\$16
No. 1 N.W.	115 1/2	113 1/2	208	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	8 45-8 55	8 45-8 55	8 28-8 58	No. 1 Upland	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$8

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SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

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FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Banded Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-11

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S.C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—FOR THIS month only—One dollar per setting. Write Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 23-3

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ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

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MOTORCYCLE, TWO-SPEED, BOX L, Plumas, Man.

World's Parliament of Farming

Continued from Page 7

reality within a few years. A committee is already at work. They call it "international agricultural meteorology," but we prefer the simpler expression, "weather forecasts for farmers." Both day and night services are recommended, and taking account of the growing knowledge and expertness of weather men, rains, winds, hail, etc., could be predicted to a nicety.

A Billion Dollar Damage

That is one direction in which the Institute is branching out for the welfare of the whole human family. Another is in the protection to be afforded against plant diseases and insect pests. Just as soon as any injurious outbreak is noted the news is to be wired to all parts of the country, with directions from the highest agricultural authorities as to the best way to combat the plant or insect scourge. The need for some effective system in stamping out plant diseases may be judged from the actual loss suffered. At an international convention in Paris last autumn, attended by 1,200 agriculturists, delegates from the various countries added up the damage until it was claimed that plant diseases cost the farmers of the world the staggering sum of one billion dollars every year.

Squeezing Out the Grain Speculator

All this far-reaching endeavor for better farming the world over is a far cry from the original idea of Lubin, creditable as that was. His primary aim was to organize a uniform, world-wide system of crop reports. This ideal, despite all that has been done, is by no means realized. Even among the affiliated countries the crops are reported and tabled in so many different ways that comparison is difficult. One country reports the state of the crops on the first of the month, another on the fifteenth, another only two or three times a year. As to yield, one country issues forecasts in actual figures, another gives the percentage to the normal crop, another ventures only a statement on the general conditions. One by one these diversities are being harmonized so that before many years crop reports will mean the same thing and give the same particulars irrespective of what quarter of the globe it concerns. In that day it will no longer be possible to manipulate prices by the possession of exclusive news, or by the circulation of false reports. Ignorance of the real state of the crops allows

the fixing of artificial prices which benefit the speculator at the expense of the farmer or the consumer or both. The prices of staple commodities are theoretically fixed by the law of supply and demand. The demand for wheat is relatively constant. It is the supply that varies. Exact reports of the world's crops would automatically fix prices by the free interaction of supply and demand, and not leave producer and consumer to the tender mercies of the grain rings.

Origin of Saskatchewan Commission

It may be of interest to our readers to learn that the commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to investigate agricultural credit in Europe (Messrs. Haslam, Oliver and Dunning) is really another outgrowth of the earnest activities of David Lubin. Last year he came from Rome to address a convention in Nashville. So ardently and persuasively did he advocate co-operation that the convention determined to send a deputation to Europe. In due course it was decided to make this commission a national body, with each state in the union appointing two members. It is this American commission which Messrs. Haslam and Oliver joined at New York for a two months' visit to Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, France and Ireland. The Saskatchewan Commissioners, with whom Hon. George Langley and A. F. Mantle are associated, are planning a more exhaustive study than their American colleagues, into the subject of cheaper money for farmers, as well as to how best safeguard the interests of Saskatchewan grain in the European markets.

The Splendid Dream Realized

So much for Lubin's dream and what has developed from it. It has not all come true as yet. Like every worthy vision it retreats as one approaches. It can no more be captured than the horizon. From being a bureau to report crop statistics the International Institute has become a self-governing body, dealing directly with economic and social as well as agricultural problems, formerly handled piecemeal by individual governments and local authorities. Should the recommendations of the Institute be given legal authority, for instance in dealing with plant diseases, that would be the most advanced experiment ever made in internationalization—the federation of the world.

Poverty in United States

By Arthur James Todd, Ph.D., Department of Sociology, University of Illinois

The United States for over 100 years has been pictured as an El Dorado by the poor of other lands. And the pride of bravado of the average American would not deny that gold could be picked up in our streets. It is even now almost impossible to get people to realize that, although ours is a land of plenty somehow or other many of our people do not share in it. How many? Nobody knows exactly. Certain hints, however, exist. A recent discussion of old age pensions in Congress revealed the fact that probably 2,675,000 persons over 60 years of age would become legitimate pensioners.

Massachusetts in 1911 relieved through poor-law officers about 2½ per cent of its population. During the same period private charities probably covered an equal or larger number. In Boston alone the Associated Charities reported through their confidential exchange on over 69,000 cases in 1912—about 10 per cent of the city's population. But these figures indicate only such cases as have actually "come to a head," only acute cases of distress. They do not give any idea of the prevalence of chronic poverty.

By poverty we mean such a lack of the necessities of life as to hinder efficient living. Charles Booth found in East London 30.7 per cent of the people sinking into want. B. S. Rowntree concluded after a most minute study that 27.84 per cent of the population of York, England, were in poverty. It is stated as sober fact that one in every four adults in England is eventually dependent on public charity.

United States Figures

Nor are the figures for our own country strikingly different. Robert Hunter found 20 per cent of the people of Boston in distress in 1903. His conservative conclusion is that, taking the country as a whole, 14 per cent in prosperous times

and 20 per cent in hard times are in distress. One of the speakers at the Philadelphia meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction stated that a large segment of our society, perhaps one-fifth or one-fourth of the total population, moves along the poverty line, sometimes on the line, sometimes above it, but never very far from it. Recent studies in standards of living and wages among American wage-earners show that fully one half of the workers of this country do not earn \$600 a year. Three quarters get less than \$750. Only one tenth earn more than \$1000 a year. This means that at least 5,000,000 of the male workers of America receive less than \$600 a year!

If we accept the indecently low figure of \$650 as a minimum physical efficiency wage for an average family, it is evident that between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 of our population are living below the absolute minimum necessary to maintain mere physical capacity; they have passed that limit below which, according to Dr. Edward T. Devine, a just claim upon the consideration of the charitable is constituted. But if we take the figures of the Massachusetts or Maryland bureaus of labor (\$724-742), or Mrs. More's for New York and other cities (\$800-900), the discrepancy is even more glaring. If we take the still more rational figure of \$1000 as the necessary minimum for adequate social efficiency, the situation seems all but intolerable.

It may shock our national vanity, but it is true, nevertheless, that from 10 to 20 per cent of our fellow Americans are in real distress; that 20 to 30 per cent are living constantly below a physical efficiency minimum, and that even a higher percentage do not receive an income sufficient to maintain either economic or social efficiency.—Christian Science Monitor.

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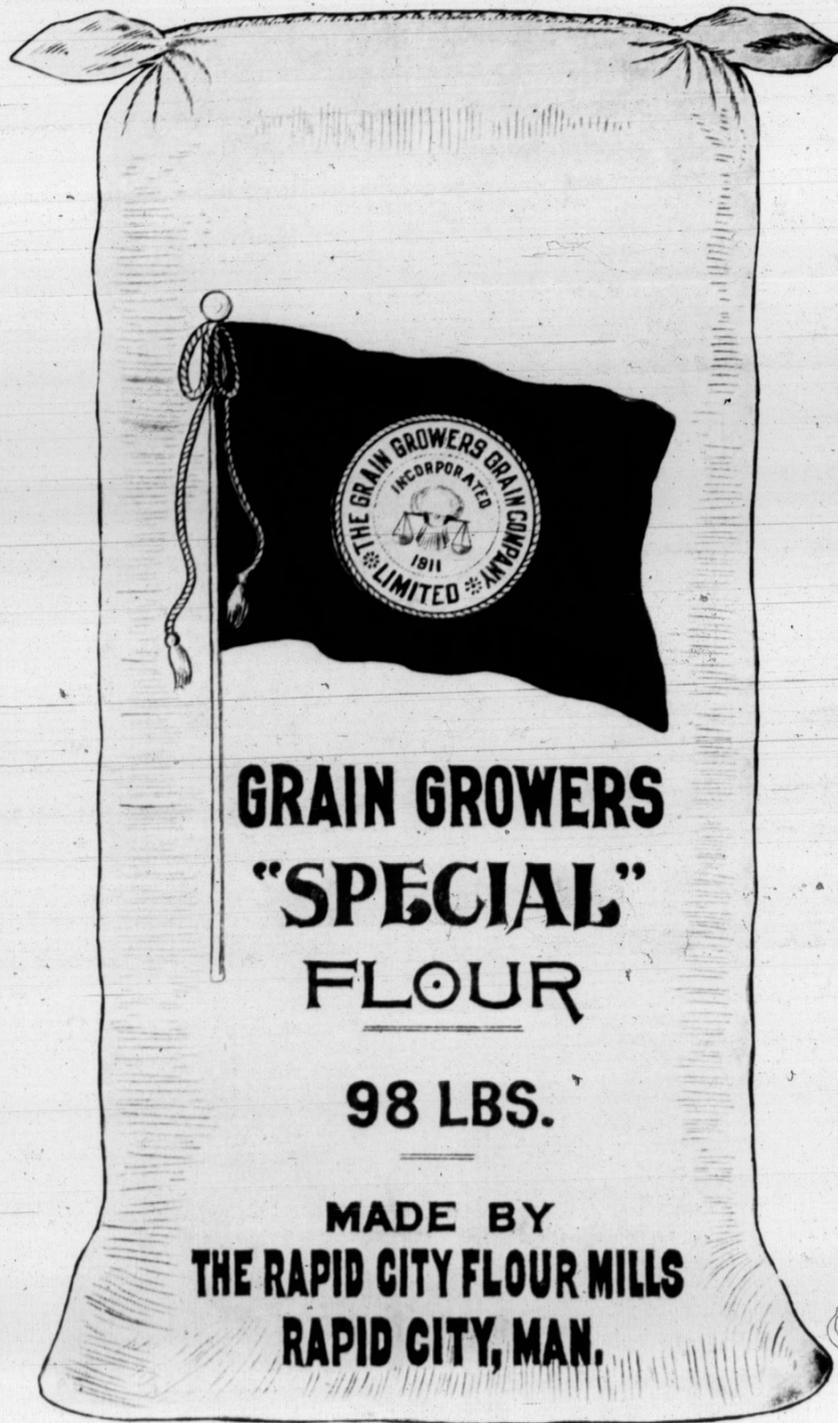
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