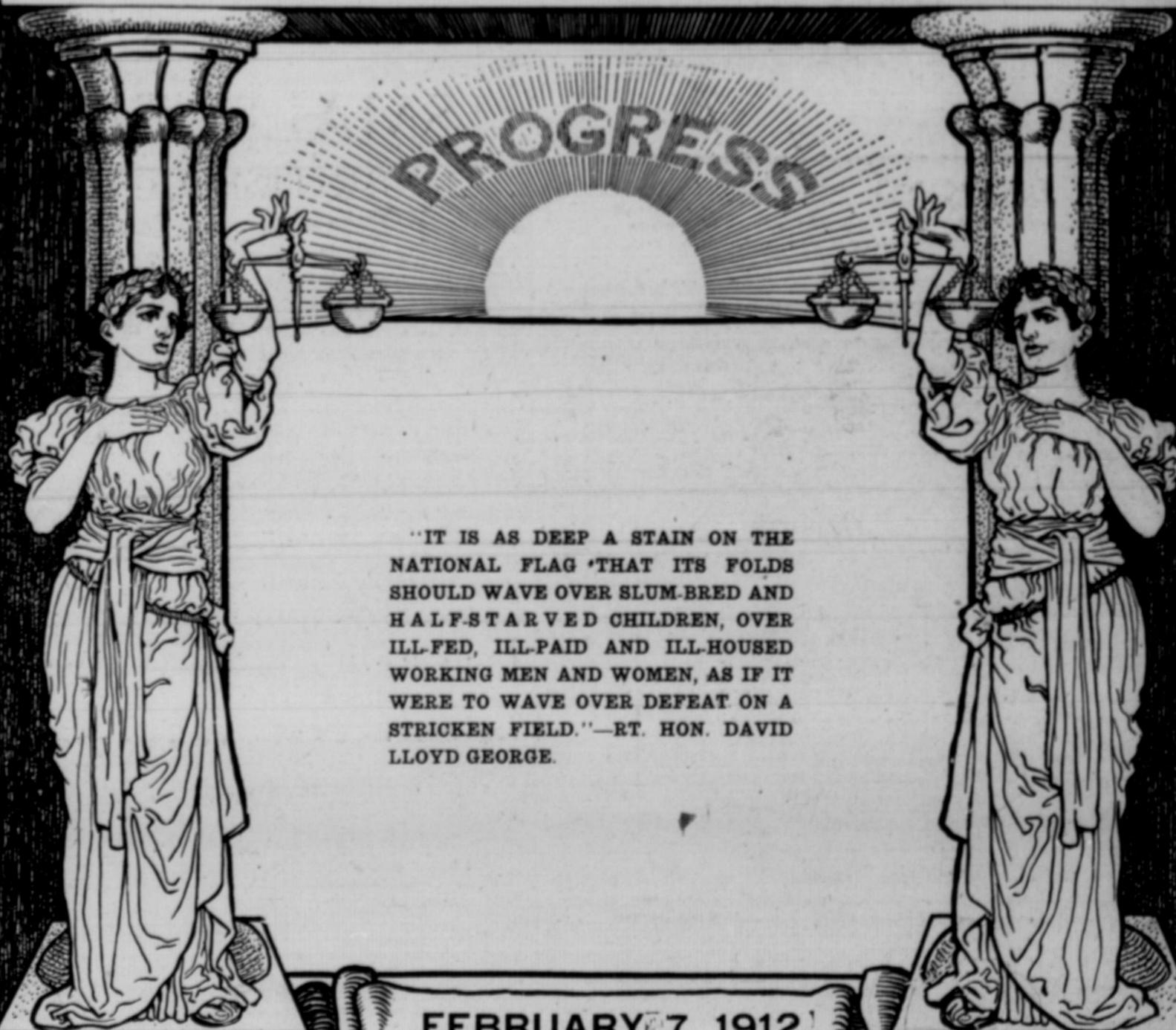


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



"IT IS AS DEEP A STAIN ON THE NATIONAL FLAG THAT ITS FOLDS SHOULD WAVE OVER SLUM-BRED AND HALF-STARVED CHILDREN, OVER ILL-FED, ILL-PAID AND ILL-HOUSED WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, AS IF IT WERE TO WAVE OVER DEFEAT ON A STRICKEN FIELD."—RT. HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

FEBRUARY 7, 1912

EQUITY

EQUITY



\$1.00 PER YEAR



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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$11,000,000 REST, \$9,000,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

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BASSANO	HIGH RIVER	FINCHER CREEK
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CALGARY	KITSCOTY	RED DEER
CARMANGAY	LETHBRIDGE	STAVELY
CHAMPION	LOUGHED	STONY PLAIN
CLARESHOLM	MACLEOD	STRATHCONA
CLEVERVILLE	MEDICINE HAT	STRATHMORE
CROSSFIELD	MILK RIVER	TILLY
EDMONTON	MIRROR	VEGREVILLE
GLEICHEN	MONARCH	VERMILION
GRANUM	NANTON	WARNER
HARDISTY	NEW DAYTON	WETASKIWIN
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BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at any branch of the Bank and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT IS OPEN AT EVERY BRANCH OF THE BANK IN CANADA EXCEPT IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Famous
Rayo
Lamp

The Ideal Reading Lamp

Opticians agree that the light from a good oil lamp is easier on the eyes than any other artificial light.

The Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made.

It gives a strong, yet soft, white light; and it never flickers. It preserves the eyesight of the young; it helps and quickens that of the old.

You can pay \$5, \$10, or \$20 for other lamps, but you cannot get better light than the low-priced Rayo gives.

Made of solid brass, nickel-plated. Easily lighted, without removing shade or chimney. Easy to clean and rewick.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

WALL PLASTER

The "Empire" Brands of Wood Fibre, Cement Wall and Finish Plasters, stand alone—there is nothing in the Plaster line just as good

Use Plaster Board and avoid troubles caused by poor lath

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

ARNOTT INSTITUTE

The work of the ARNOTT INSTITUTE in treating Stammerers and Stutterers is becoming more and more widely recognized as perhaps the most successful on this continent.

Following our own scientific methods, the Institute treats the CAUSE of stammering—not the habit itself. It teaches the patient why he stammered, and once he understands that, it is comparatively easy for him to learn, in from five to eight weeks, how to speak fluently and naturally, without any of the objectionable mannerisms commonly taught. As he knows why he is speaking correctly, the cure is permanent.

If you know anyone who stammers or stutters, in kindness to them advise them to consult the ARNOTT INSTITUTE.

BERLIN, ONTARIO, CAN. 7

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



For spring painting

Make your home and farm look prosperous—there's a money value in well-kept property. Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, covers most, looks best, wears longest, and gives you the biggest value for your investment. Every town has a Sherwin-Williams agent.

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

SMALL FARMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

Poultry raising, too, is yielding big returns. Much of this product is imported and even after the payment of duty a handsome profit is made.

Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY

LIMITED VANCOUVER, B.C.
ASSETS \$1,779,482 PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$485,000

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is a splendid Pork Producer

The successful hog-raiser is the man who bends every effort to prevent disease and—KEEP HIS HOGS HEALTHY. He provides his hogs with warm, clean quarters—and adds a little "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to every feed. This wonderful tonic keeps the blood pure—regulates the bowels—makes the animals eat well—and thus fortifies them against those banes of the breeder—Hog Cholera and Pneumonia.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

You can easily raise "Fall Pigs" and have them fine and fat for the market in May or June, if you feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Your sows will raise TWO GOOD LITTERS of strong healthy pigs EACH YEAR if you feed INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. For fattening pigs for market, at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds extra a day, there is nothing in the world to compare with it.

The big hogs—prize winners, weighing from 500 to 600 pounds—are regularly fed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Why don't you feed it and make more money out of your hogs? 3 Feeds for one cent. For sale at all Dealers.

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto

Fire and Hail Insurance Written

THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

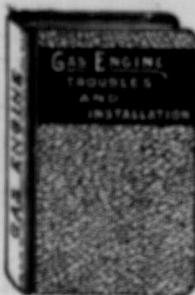
HEAD OFFICE: SASKATOON, SASK.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00

(FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT)

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts C. W. BOLTON, Manager

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting

gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs, and how to keep a gas engine running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

The Direct Legislation League has arranged the following list of meetings to be addressed by Mr. F. J. Dixon on Direct Legislation:

- Feb. 10—Deloraine Evening
- " 12—Boissevain Afternoon
- " 12—Ninga Evening
- " 13—Cartwright Afternoon
- " 13—Holmfield Evening
- " 14—Neelin Afternoon
- " 15—Minto "
- " 15—Hartney Evening
- " 16—Virde "
- " 17—Welwyn Afternoon
- " 19—Wellwood Afternoon or evening
- " 20—Pine Creek or Edrans Evening
- " 21—Rapid City Evening
- " 22—Basswood Afternoon
- " 22—Newdale Evening
- " 23—Strathclair "
- " 24—Minnedosa "
- " 26—Russell "
- " 27—Binscarth "
- " 28—Foxwarren "
- " 29—Kelloe Afternoon
- " 29—Solsgrith Evening
- Mar. 1—Oakburn Afternoon
- " 1—Shoal Lake Evening
- " 2—Birtle "
- " 4—Arden Afternoon
- " 4—Neepawa Evening
- " 5—Gladstone Afternoon or evening

SASKATCHEWAN'S GRAIN LOSS

A bulletin just issued by the statistics branch of the provincial department of agriculture places the final estimate of the Saskatchewan wheat crop last year at 96,776,588 bushels. This places the province without a rival as a wheat producer, outdistancing Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other leading grain states, which during the past few years have been close rivals for supremacy. Of the total wheat crop, it is estimated that 20,000,000 bushels are still under snow. It is estimated that of this amount fully one-half will be a total loss, while 12,000,000 bushels of the threshed grain

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

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

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

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

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

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Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV. February 7th, 1912 Number 28

We are Willing to Prove

to your entire satisfaction that you can invest your money in WAINWRIGHT to better advantage than anywhere else in Western Canada.

LISTEN TO THIS!

You cannot lose unless you do not buy.

From the Wainwright "Star"

TRULY A SECOND SASKATOON

A party visiting this town last week after an absence of eighteen months, was greatly surprised at the growth the town had undergone since his last visit. He expressed himself in no uncertain way as follows: "I am astonished at the rapid strides. At the rate the town is advancing, Wainwright will be a second Saskatoon." The statement was made by Mr. Gowe a former editor of the "Star"

We guarantee your investment.

This opinion is held by all who have occasion to visit the town.

Will you share in the profits that are bound to be made by the rapid increase in realty values that must take place? Will you? We are selling inside property at ground-floor prices. Property that will advance 50 per cent. by April 1st.

BUSINESS LOTS, 25ft. frontage, \$100 to \$175

RESIDENTIAL LOTS, 37½ft. frtg. \$75 to \$125

All inside the half-mile circle.

The National Townsite and Colonization Co.

205 McDermot Ave. : Winnipeg

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

Will do good work in any kind of soil. "The Name Tells a True Story." It takes a good drill to meet the seeding conditions of the Northwest, and there is nowhere else on earth where even sowing means so much to the farmer. "The Superior Drill fills the bill" everywhere. No farmer who thinks of buying a Grain Drill should fail to send for a Superior Drill Catalogue and after reading it he will go to his local dealer and insist on seeing the Superior—a Drill that is sold under an iron-clad warranty to be and to do all we claim for it. It costs nothing to get posted. Get the Superior Catalogue.

The American Seeding Machine Co. (Incorporated), Winnipeg, Man.



\$4.50 FOR A SUBSTANTIAL WELL PUMP ANTI-FREEZING

Complete with 7 foot set length and 3x10 cylinder for 1½in. pipe suitable for well to a depth of 30 feet without lowering cylinder, and we will guarantee this pump equal to pumps sold for far more. This is just a sample of our prices. We can fit you on any style of pump you require. Write us stating your needs. Information and catalog free.

C. S. JUDSON CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAIN POINTS

Of the 1911 Business of The Great-West Life were

Applications received	\$18,032,040
Increase for 1911	2,498,640
Insurance issued (incl. revivals)	16,486,489
Increase for year	1,571,941
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1911	67,969,432
Gain for the year	11,044,305
Total Assets Dec. 31, 1911	10,453,071
Increase for the year	2,003,260
Total Income for 1911	2,725,133
Increase for the year	399,685
Surplus earned in 1911	442,074
Reserve	7,862,432

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS

150 HORSES 150



Will be Sold by Auction at **McLEAN'S SALE STABLES** DURING BONSPIEL WEEK Thursday, February 15, at 1.30 p.m.

A choice lot of carefully selected Manitoba horses, including heavy draft, delivery and farm horses, will be offered for sale. Every horse sold under my guarantee. A fine Percheron stallion, rising four years, imported (79099) and a Spanish jack will also be sold. Buyers looking for high class sound horses at reasonable prices should attend this sale. Terms cash

E.W. McLean's Sale Stables
179-185 James St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

is tough and wet, and must be shipped immediately to be saved from loss.

The total grain production of the province last year is estimated at 212,710,363 bushels and of this it is estimated that 20,314,469 bushels are still unthreshed.

The actual grain production of 1911 is distributed as follows among the various cereals:—

Total production	1911	1910
Wheat	96,596,588	72,066,699
Oats	98,676,270	63,315,295
Barley	6,859,804	5,859,018
Flax	10,377,701	5,044,138

The average yield per acre last year is given as follows:—Wheat, 18.50; oats, 45.0; barley, 28.0; flax, 11.18.

News from Ottawa

Will the Grain Commission be Independent?

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Many subjects of interest to the Western farmers were discussed in Parliament this week, including the tariff commission, the Grain Bill, the nationalization of telegraph and telephone lines, parcel post, and the distribution of seed grain. The last named topic was introduced by W. M. Martin, Regina, yesterday in the form of a question. He then called attention to the necessity for seed being supplied in some of the most prosperous sections of Saskatchewan. Incidentally the government was asked by Mr. Turiff to warn the farmers of the West that damp or frozen grain is not fit for seed.

Premier Borden announced that Hon. Robert Rogers is considering the seed grain situation and Hon. Martin Burrill supplemented the statement with the declaration that the seed division is dealing with the conditions created by the presence of so much damaged grain.

Telegraphs and Parcels Post

J. E. Armstrong, of Lambton, introduced the question of the nationalization of telegraphs and telephones at the short Wednesday sitting. He was still going strong when the House rose and so there was no opportunity for any member of the government to reply.

W. F. Maclean advocated the extension of the parcel post. He said the result would be to cut the express rates in two within twenty-four hours. A motion by him declaring that the expansion and extension of the parcels post system would be in the public interest was unanimously agreed to. Hon. L. P. Pelletier in discussing the motion said it was the intention of the government to do something along the lines suggested.

Tariff Commission's Functions

The short debate on the resolution which constitutes the preliminary step in the tariff legislation occurred on Tuesday. It served to emphasize the statement so often made that the tariff commission will be a board of experts to collect information for the government and nothing more. Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, in reply to a number of questions took particular pains to make that clear. When Mr. Macdonald, of Pictou, asked: "Is it the intention to create a body with any power to negotiate with other countries in regard to questions of tariff arrangements?" Mr. White replied: "My conception of the commission is not that it would have any function that belongs to the government, of fixing tariff rates, or negotiating. Its purpose is to furnish information to the government on which the government may act in framing its tariff law or in negotiating. There is one clause in the resolution which says that they may inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade and commerce of Canada which the government sees fit to refer to the commission for inquiry and report. Of course, this is very wide in its terms. It is not in my mind that the commission is intended to negotiate, it is to obtain information on which the government may negotiate or frame its tariff law. I look on the commission as a part of the machinery of government for the purpose of obtaining accurate information."

The minister declined to definitely commit himself when asked by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux what classes of the community would be represented on the commission. He said that the question of the personnel of the commission had not yet been considered. Mr. White added that his idea was that it would be a mistake either to exclude, or appoint, any man because of his calling. The commission should consist of able, earnest and capable men, commanding the confidence of the entire community; men who would be broad enough to be in sympathy with all classes and interests.

Sir Wilfrid's Observations

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said he would reserve his main comments until the bill was under discussion made a few brief observations in reply to a statement made by Mr. White that he (Sir Wilfrid) had in a general way approved the idea of a tariff commission as long ago as 1905. The opposition leader said it was on record that the Manufacturers' Association has, again and again, asked for a tariff commis-

sion. What was in their minds, however, was a tariff commission with much larger powers, and these, he thought, could not be granted. He had always been in favor of a board to collect information. He was not certain that the government's proposals entirely corresponded with the idea he had in his own mind.

Dr. Cash, Liberal member for Mackenzie, raised the question of the amount of publicity to be given to the reports of the commissioners. The discussion which ensued left the matter very much in doubt.

Mr. White laid some emphasis on the necessity for keeping secret information relating to a business which should not be put in the possession of a business rival. The commissioners would report to the government and the information would be available to all members of the House. Secrecy would not be maintained when the inquiry related to a combination in restraint of trade. While admitting the necessity for precautions in certain cases Hon. Frank Oliver took the view that as the people were paying for the commission they should have the benefit of the information collected. The extent to which the information secured by the commissioners will be made public will doubtless be more clearly defined before the bill has gone through all its stages.

The Grain Bill

On Tuesday the House got down to the actual consideration of Hon. Geo. E. Foster's Grain Bill, thirty-seven of the 247 clauses of this voluminous measure being passed in committee. The Minister of Trade and Commerce by way of introduction spoke at some length in explanation of the necessity for the passage of this measure. He sketched with great lucidity everything that has happened in connection with the agitation for improved Grain and Inspection Acts since the commission consisting of Messrs. Miller, McNair and Colby conducted their inquiry and made a report in 1907, down to the conferences of last session and the passage of a bill by the Senate. The present bill, Mr. Foster said, was practically a replica of that bill with a few betterments. He ventured the opinion that at the present time Canada's laws dealing with grain were the best in the world. By this measure they would be still further improved. The minister after pointing out that there are still some points of difference between the various interests connected with the grain trade went on to deal with existing conditions in the West. He spoke practically on the same lines as the week before when dealing with the question of the grain blockade, pointing to the time when more grain routes would be available, and again recommending that the farmers of the West should build barns in which to store their grain.

Naturally the first member of the opposition to speak was Hon. Frank Oliver, who had charge of this self-same measure when Parliament was dissolved in July last. In touching on the transportation aspect of the question he said that those who speak so freely of the shortcomings of the Western farmer in not providing proper housing for his grain would perhaps do well to remember that the rapidity of the progress of the West is due to the fact that it has been possible with a minimum of capital and a maximum of energy to bring under cultivation and into production a maximum area of productive soil. If it had been necessary for the men who went to the Western prairie to provide Eastern barns before starting to farm the total grain production of the West would not now exceed from twenty-five to fifty million bushels. The average settler, he said, had not the means with which to build barns, and besides, the climate being a dry one, they are not necessary.

Powers of the Commissioners

The real fighting ground was not reached, however, until the clauses defining the powers of the grain commissioners were taken up. Mr. Foster in explanation of their functions said: "It will be the aim of the government to get three men who are in the first place honest, in the second place, capable and efficient, and, in the third place, men with executive

Continued on Page 28

The Time to Buy Your Piano is Now!

ANNUAL

February Sale of Exchanged Pianos

RETURNED PIANOS, FACTORY SAMPLES, SPECIAL HOLIDAY DESIGNS and PLAYER PIANOS all in perfect condition and protected by our guarantee.

This annual event has become notably historic.

Its real economic significance is widely known and needs no explanation to anyone acquainted with the Cross, Goulding and Skinner methods.

However, it is of more interest and importance this year because of the larger and better collection of pianos and the very much larger number of low price inducements offered.

For a little money you can buy a piano that will give you years of service and a rich, sweet, pure quality of tone never possible in the cheap new pianos.



MASON PLAYER PIANO. This is the famous Autotone player of recognized leading New York make. If we had the profit we are entitled to on this instrument, it should sell at \$950.00, but as it is a sample instrument sent on for our inspection, we have decided not to take it into our inventory and have marked it at \$750.00 for quick sale. It is a first class instrument and would be appreciated by those who wanted something good. Price..... **\$750.00**

APOLLO PLAYER PIANO. Mahogany case. This is one of the celebrated Melville Clark instruments which are considered one of the leading makes of player-pianos in the United States and Europe. This player has been in use about a year. The regular selling price was \$750.00. We are having it repolished and thoroughly regulated..... **\$425.00**

EXTRA SPECIAL!

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER PIANO. We made a special purchase of a number of the standard 65 note players in the large colonial and Louis designs. These are the instruments on which the New Scale Williams Player made their reputation. The piano is the finest and best of this celebrated make, but new designs have come in to take their place, hence this unprecedented offer. Do not think because another dealer asks you \$850.00 for this same instrument that he is over-charging you; he is simply asking you the regular price. Specially priced at..... **\$675.00**

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS. Beautiful \$600.00 Art Adam style, large size instrument, commanding in appearance. The design of the palatial home. Used a little for concert work only..... **\$445.00**

PRINCETON. Two American samples, full cabinet grand, massive design, clear singing tone and nice free action. These pianos are sold in the United States at from \$300.00 to \$375.00, but we do not want these in our inventory, so they are yours for..... **\$198.00**

KNABE. Square grand, rosewood case, tone is very sweet and the action is responsive. We recommend this as a good serviceable practice piano..... **\$110.00**

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS BABY GRAND. Sheraton design, beautifully inlaid with satin wood, beautiful exhibition piano which was exhibited at a number of the leading expositions. Case is slightly marked from the handling, otherwise the piano is new. This is the real De Luxe piano, possessing a tone that has attracted the world's greatest musicians. Regular \$850.00, reduced to..... **\$675.00**

MASON & RISCH. Nicely hand carved, drawing room design, medium size, in natural mahogany. This piano has been used but cannot be distinguished from new. Regularly \$450.00. Our price..... **\$285.00**

HEINTZMAN. Full upright grand. Beautifully figured and highly polished case. Used only a short time; could not be distinguished from new. Regular \$500.00. Bonspiel sale, only..... **\$335.00**

KRYDNER PIANO. Artistic drawing room design, ornamented with dainty hand carving. Regular \$350.00. Reduced to..... **\$243.00**

WASHINGTON PIANO. Dark rosewood finish with brass candleabra, studio design..... **\$110.00**

WILLIAMS. Large Corinthian design, beautiful French burl walnut case, massive in appearance, yet the case is without any carving or decoration. Its attractive appearance is due to the beauty of design and the fine figures of the French burl walnut, which stands out like a picture. The tone is sweet and mellow; an ideal piano for accompaniments for singers, in perfect condition. Regular price, \$500.00. Guaranteed same as new..... **\$298.00**

MISSION PIANO. Early English oak, living room size. Sells regularly \$350.00. Used for a few weeks only for chorus rehearsals..... **\$245.00**

WILLIAMS. Artistic Ionic style, mahogany case, small piano with full compass, 71-3 octaves, possessing a sweet mellow tone. An ideal piano for the small room or suite, and a great bargain at..... **\$225.00**

WURLITZER ELECTRIC PLAYER. This is a sample of the famous instrument which is played by electricity. Many of them are in use in private homes as well as in places of public amusement. Is just as good for hand playing as the regular piano. Reduced to..... **\$750.00**

SIX ORGAN SPECIALS. Rebuilt organs at half their real value. We will take any of these organs back and allow full purchase price in exchange for New Scale Williams Piano or Player Pianos.

TO OUR MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS

For those who are unable to come personally to inspect this stock, we will agree to give special attention to the requests that come by mail, and if you will state the purpose for which the instrument is intended, whether a beginner, a fair-average player or a finished musician—also state the amount of money you would like to invest and the terms of payment that would be convenient, we will then make a selection from our stock of the instrument that we, from our experience, would consider the best suited, and hold it for a reasonable length of time to give you an opportunity of closing for it.

A few used talking machines at very low prices. Give us a small cash deposit on any of the above, pay the balance on easy monthly terms. These instruments are in excellent condition, and you may as well save the difference.

TEN PER CENT. ALLOWED FOR ALL CASH WITH ORDER

WINNIPEG'S BUSIEST MUSIC HOUSE

CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER, LIMITED

323 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 7th, 1912

RAILWAYS HAVE GIVEN WAY

Farmers with barley and flax to ship will be glad to learn that on March 7 the Fort William and Port Arthur rates will apply to Minneapolis and Duluth on all lines in the West, including the Great Northern, from all three provinces. This announcement was made this week by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. These tariffs have already been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and will come into effect upon the statutory notice of thirty days. The C.P.R. have also filed a through tariff on wheat and oats from all three provinces over all lines, to become effective on the same date. Their present through tariff applies only to Saskatchewan points. Barley and flax shipped after March 7 to Minneapolis will have no restrictions imposed upon it. Premier Borden is now in communication with the Interstate Commerce Commission to have these tariffs come into effect at once to save the Western grain, so that further announcements may be expected at any time. It would be well to watch the daily papers. In addition to the above information, the C.N.R. announces that its new through rate on flax and barley in bond to Duluth will be effective on February 13. The C.P.R. is now negotiating on this matter. Both railways state that all foreign cars may be used for shipments to the south and that if there are not enough foreign cars, local cars may be used. The railways have finally done what they can to open up the southern market. The duty must still be paid. Only Parliament can change that. Those who can hold their flax and barley should do so till March 7 in order to take advantage of the Minneapolis market.

THE BATTLE IS NOT YET WON

Judging by the correspondence and by the resolutions that we have received from the farmers during the past week, the country is thoroughly alive to the latest attempt now being made by the elevator interests to win back the special privileges they enjoyed a few years ago. There is no doubt but that the elevator and allied interests were the instigators of the action of the Credit Men's association in sending out the petitions for the suspension of the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act. No doubt many of the business men behind the move were innocently led into the action, but the bankers and the elevator interests in Winnipeg were certainly wise. They knew that if the car distribution clauses were placed in the hands of the Railway Commission it would be but the thin end of the wedge to get back to the old days. No farmer who has been in the West for a decade will forget the short weights, low grade, heavy dockage and wide spread between street and track prices by which the elevators bled the grain growers most shamefully. The present system, which gives the farmers and the elevators equal rights in respect to cars, is simply a square deal. The present blockade is not due at all to the result of this car distribution. It is due to the almost criminal neglect on the part of the railways to provide transportation facilities. These railway companies were powerful factors in keeping the southern market closed, and now they are helpless in the face of the demand for cars. Yet the farmers have no redress against the railways. The farmer gets twenty-four hours in which to load his car and pays \$1.00 per day for further delay. The railways leave loaded cars on the tracks for weeks and pay nothing. Reciprocal demurrage would encourage the Canadian railways to bring in foreign cars and to exert themselves to

handle the traffic that is offered them. But we find that C.P.R. officials are now encouraging the Dominion government to change the present car distribution system and are claiming that it is the cause of the blockade. This is merely a dodge to quiet the outraged people of Western Canada who have been penned into a corner where there is no escape and are being robbed of the result of their year's labor. If the railways were properly equipped there would have been no blockade. The farmers will do well to resist any change in the car distribution provisions. The warehouse commissioner has the power under the Grain Act to suspend the car distribution clauses and provide cars to the elevators out of their turn where it is necessary to save grain that is out of condition. This discretionary power in the hands of the warehouse commissioner might be widened to allow farmers with tough grain in danger of spoiling to secure cars immediately. But such privileges should only be granted upon the receipt of a sworn declaration that grain is in absolute danger of spoiling. The present car distribution system should not be altered as it has proven the farmers' safeguard against the extortion of the elevator interests. The experience of the West with the Railway Commission in regard to the express rate decision was decidedly unsatisfactory. Until the Railway Commission recants and utterly repudiates the ruling that the West must pay 66-2-3 higher express rates than the East, the Western people will have little confidence in that body. All the batteries of the elevator combine and allied interests are now playing upon the government at Ottawa to break down the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act. The farmers of the West must be active if they would save themselves from a humiliating defeat. Personal letters and resolutions from local branches should be sent to the local member at Ottawa and also to Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, or to Premier Borden, demanding that the request of the elevator interests be not granted. The officers of the Western farmers' associations are now in Ottawa fighting for the protection of the Western farmers, but they will need help to save the day. The struggle will be sharp but brief, and the Western farmers must not be caught napping. The farmers' representatives at Ottawa are also pressing the government to take over all the elevators at the lake front and thus put an end forever to the graft that has cost the grain growers so much in past years. All the help that can be sent to support them will be needed. Personal letters from farmers to their own member and to the minister of trade and commerce are the best means of showing the feeling of the farmers on these most vital questions.

MAY IT PROVE TRUE

Rumors are in circulation that the Dominion government is negotiating with the United States government for reciprocity in a more restricted form than that which came before the people on September 21. The government has issued a denial, but even if the rumor were true the denial would be expected. The people of Western Canada will hope that there is some truth in the rumor. The great majority of the common people who opposed reciprocity in September did so because they wanted to upset the late government. Aside from the reciprocity question, the record of the late government was certainly not democratic, so that mourning over the change of government is confined largely to those who were enjoying

political plums. But now that the election is past and the new government is in power, the welfare of the farmers of Canada should be considered on a business basis. This year with a crop of 165,000,000 bushels of wheat in the West, the transportation facilities are completely demoralized, and as a result, business is almost at a standstill. Farmers cannot pay their bills because they cannot sell their grain. The consequence is that every line of business is suffering. Nearly every business depends upon the farmers. Farmers are hauling their grain from five to twenty-five miles to town to find the elevators full, no cars available and no one to offer them a cent for it. Wheat, which is gold on the world's markets, is utterly worthless because of the helplessness of the railways. And the weather this year has been exceptionally bad. What would have happened with a good crop? What will the future be? Under anything like favorable circumstances there will be 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in the West in 1914—only two years hence. The present Canadian railways will not be able to handle it and even if they could, the terminal elevators will be inadequate and the railways to the east will be as congested as at present. The Hudson Bay railway cannot be completed within four years, even under ordinary circumstances; and if it has to do duty for one or two more election campaigns, it will be at least ten years before this route is opened to the European markets. The Western route will help considerably if any power can be found to force the C.P.R. to lower their extortionate rates to the Pacific coast. But with all this the conditions of the present time are bound to be repeated. A crop of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1914, with favorable conditions, will mean nearly 400,000,000 bushels in 1915. What is to become of it? Who will answer? To the south of us is a market that will absorb immense quantities of our wheat, but it is closed. In two years there will be 100,000,000 people just across the line to whom we could dispose of a large portion of our wheat. But our manufacturers, financiers, railway magnates and the barons of Special Privilege say "No!" They point to the British market. But 200,000,000 bushels of wheat practically supplies the demand of the British market, and even for that we have to compete with the Argentine, where the crop is increasing even more rapidly than in Canada. Russia and Australia are also pouring their wheat into the British market. The British market will not take more than 50,000,000 of Canadian wheat. Now, while there are no political orators touring the country to confuse the people, is the time to face this most serious question. It is a mighty problem. Immigrants are pouring into the West at an enormous rate. With the advent of the traction engine and the gang plow, the growing of wheat will increase more rapidly than ever before in the world's history. We cannot stop it. What is to be done with the grain? Those who have experienced the days of thirty-cent wheat will see it again in Western Canada before another five years unless we find wider markets than we have now. Are the farmers who live in the West to be driven into a corner and bled of the product of their labor because of the greed of a handful of men who have controlled this country for the last generation? The government of Canada must answer that question. It is not a party question. It is as far above party as right is above wrong. The people of the West need relief today, and they will need it more in years to come. They want justice. They care not whether it comes from a Conservative government or a Liberal

government. They are as well satisfied to have one set of men in office at Ottawa as another. They ask only for justice. The reciprocity agreement would have provided most necessary relief. The government must see the truth of this today. If they are aware of their mistake, and they must be, let them pass the agreement now. They will find that those who were in favor of reciprocity in September are still in favor, and just as well satisfied to have it come from a Conservative government as a Liberal government. If they can't pass the old agreement, let us have another, but for the sake of the men and women and children on these Western prairies there must be relief.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

Hon. W. T. White has brought before the House of Commons the resolution preparing the way for the appointment of a tariff commission. The resolution reads as follows:

"That it is expedient to provide for a tariff commission consisting of three members, to be appointed by the governor-in-council, whose duty it shall be:

"1. To make, under the direction of the minister of finance, in respect of any goods produced in or imported into Canada, inquiry as to:

"(a). The price and cost of raw material in Canada and elsewhere, and the cost of transportation thereof from the place of production to the place of use or consumption.

"(b). The cost of production in Canada and elsewhere.

"(c). The cost of transportation from the place of production to the place of use or consumption, whether in Canada or elsewhere.

"(d). The cost, efficiency and conditions of labor in Canada and elsewhere.

"(e). The prices received by producers, manufacturers, wholesale dealers, retailers and other distributors in Canada and elsewhere.

"(f). All conditions and factors which affect or enter into the cost of production and the price to the consumer in Canada.

"(g). Generally all the conditions affecting production, manufacture, cost and price in Canada as compared with other countries, and to report to the minister.

"2. To make inquiry into any other matter upon which the minister desires information in relation to any goods which, if brought into Canada, or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs, and to report to the minister.

"3. To hold, when empowered by the governor-in-council, an inquiry under section 12 of the customs tariff, 1907, in the same manner as the judge of the exchequer or any other judge therein referred to may hold inquiry when so empowered.

"4. To inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada which the governor-in-council sees fit to refer to the commission for inquiry and report.

"That the commissioners shall have the power of summoning before them any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation, and to produce such documents and things as the commissioners may deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, with such power with regard to enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling witnesses to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

"That there be employed in the service of the commission a secretary and such officers, clerks and employees and persons having technical or special knowledge as may be necessary.

"That the chairman of the commission be paid an annual salary of \$7,500, and the other two members an annual salary of \$7,000, that the secretary be paid an annual salary to be fixed by the governor-in-council, not exceeding \$3,000, and that all salaries and expenses incident to the carrying out of the provisions of any act founded on these resolutions be payable out of any appropriation granted to His Majesty by Parliament for the purpose."

The commission will, no doubt, soon be appointed and at work. The resolution provides for wide powers, and there is no doubt but that the commission will be able to acquire a great deal of valuable information. Such a commission can be made either a bulwark for protection or it can assist toward tariff reduction and relief. It must not be forgotten that the commission will have no tariff making power and that the tariff laws will be made by Parliament as in the past. Public opinion will be the chief

power in tariff revision, and the people of the West must be watchful. No commission can devise any system of tariff protection that will be of benefit to the people of Western Canada. However, the tariff commission, if its hearings are in public, cannot help but be a good thing in providing information that will back up the demands of the Western people for tariff relief. But the public should have the right to lay complaints before the commission and to demand a thorough investigation of any industry enjoying tariff protection. Every industry should be made to prove to the public that it needs protection before it is allowed to retain special privileges.

FURTHER COCKSHUTT FIGURES

Our readers will remember that on October 25 we published in The Guide the result of our investigation of the prices on Cockshutt engine gang plows in Canada and United States, and that we maintained that the Cockshutt engine gang plows were sold more cheaply in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg. The result of our investigation at that time showed the price of the eight-furrow Cockshutt engine gang plow in Winnipeg to be \$680 and the price at Minneapolis to be \$502. In our issue of December 13 we published a letter from the Cockshutt Plow company stating that the price of \$502 at Minneapolis was not their retail price but was, in fact, a net wholesale cash-with-order price to a dealer. As far as our investigation has gone since, we find that this statement of the Cockshutt Plow company is correct, and that their wholesale price in Minneapolis is \$502. With this basis to work upon, we have ascertained their wholesale price in Winnipeg in order that the comparisons be absolutely fair, and may set forth exactly what we intend to put before our readers. We have before us at present the 1911 Cockshutt contract with agents in Manitoba, signed by the Western manager. It is headed "Net Prices to Agents, Spring Trade, 1911," and the paragraph in which we are particularly interested reads as follows:

Eight Furrow Engine Gangs

(When sold as per retail list)

On long terms... (f.o.b. Winnipeg).....	\$660
On short terms..	615
Cash on delivery	580

Thus the net cash wholesale price of the eight furrow engine gang plow, f.o.b. Winnipeg, is \$580 and the net cash wholesale price at Minneapolis is \$502. We do not think there will be any further dispute about these figures because they are both contract figures, and they show conclusively that the Cockshutt engine gang plows are sold \$78 cheaper in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg. There is fifteen per cent. duty payable on engine gang plows going into the United States. We have the statement of Hon. Frank Oliver, a man who should know, that this plow would be appraised for customs purposes at at least \$400. Therefore the duty paid by the Cockshutt Plow company would be \$60. Thus this plow is sold in the United States not only at \$78 less, but also against a tariff penalty of \$60. This means that the Canadian farmer is discriminated against to the extent of \$138 on this plow. In justice to the Cockshutt Plow company, we must say that there is a considerable heavier freight from Brantford to Winnipeg than from Brantford to Minneapolis. But the difference in freight is not by any means so great as the difference in price. We are not animated by any antagonism toward the Cockshutt Plow company in publishing these prices, but we merely use them as an example to prove the truth of our contention that there is absolutely no need of any tariff protection on agricultural implements manufactured in Canada. Naturally, the agricultural implement manufacturers in Canada will fight to retain a tariff because it makes their business very very profitable by making the price to

the farmers very very high. As we stated previously, we do not wish to publish anything that is not correct, and if any of these figures are incorrect we shall be glad to have them corrected.

TOO MUCH TAMPERING

The Dominion government, and the Opposition also, are greatly interested in the question of reciprocity with Australia. No matter how good the arrangements may be that are made between Canada and Australia, the trade will never be very large as compared with that done with United States. It is a remarkable thing that the Canadian people are not to be permitted to have any closer trade relation with their own flesh and blood living south of the Canadian boundary line but that a great deal of time and money is to be spent to compel trade to pass back and forth for six thousand miles between Canada and Australia. If the tariff barons throughout the world would leave the tariff alone and allow nature to take its course, the people of the world would be much better off and would be thankful to them. Of course no one objects to better trade relations with Australia. The closer the better. In fact, there seems no reason why there should be any tariff at all between them. But let us trade with our nearest neighbors also.

EXCEPTIONAL FRANKNESS

In the current issue of Canada Monthly there is an article entitled "Money-Mad Farming," by Rex Croasdell, the introductory paragraph of which reads as follows:

"We lost half a billion dollars last year. Yes, sir, you and I and the fellow in the next flat lost it between us. Half a billion dollars! Five hundred million dollars lost; worse than that, it was thrown away. Half a billion dollars ditched by a bone-headed bunch of indifferent farmers, and because of the indifference of these ham-handed lard-brains you and I and the other fellow haven't got our share of that half billion. Somebody must make a howl about it. What are you going to do about it? You suffered a share of the loss. How about retrieving it?"

The article deals with the statement of the Conservation Commission, which shows that better agricultural methods in Canada would double the quantity of field crops within a period of three years. The writer of the article takes it for granted that any further wealth produced by the farmers would be at once absorbed by other interests and would produce little or no extra benefit to the farmers. His attitude is the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, who are anxious that the farmers should spend their time studying better agricultural methods and should not pay so much attention to the tariff. The writer of this article should be congratulated upon his frankness.

The great generosity exhibited by the barons of Special Privilege in donating hospitals, libraries, reading rooms and other such desirable institutions is most commendable. But it affords little satisfaction to the people who have to provide all the surplus of wealth by paying combine prices, high rates of interest and other forms of extortion. There would be very little need for charity if there was no Special Privilege. These magnates are beginning at the wrong place to effect permanent reforms. Let us hope that the civilization of the coming days will be more of a "live and let live" nature.

The progressive farmers of Manitoba are determined to make use of every advance of science and invention which can be applied to agriculture. They now desire to utilize the great water powers of the province to drive machinery and provide light and heat on the farm, and a committee was appointed at the Brandon convention to collect information and make a report on electric power and the possibility of its distribution throughout rural Manitoba.

Work for the Future

The following is the presidential address of R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, delivered at the Opening of the Annual Convention at Brandon on January 24

Following the precedent of former years, I avail myself of the present opportunity to present you with a statement of the impressions I have gathered in carrying on the general work of the association during the past year, coupled also with some suggestions of what I consider some of the most important work to be taken up at this convention and also during the incoming year. Not that I would give a detailed statement of the work accomplished by your executive and board of directors. That task has been assigned to another. Mr. Wood, your worthy vice-president, will submit for your consideration the directors' report, in which is embodied the official statement of the work done in the various meetings held by the above referred to bodies. I desire that you give to his report earnest and careful consideration.

Wisdom of the Past

In carrying on the work of the association during the year my attention has been called repeatedly to the wisdom of the findings of some of our former conventions, as characterized by the resolutions passed bearing on certain vital trade, transportation, economic and sociologic questions, which in a very important manner affect our interests both as agriculturists and as citizens. The study of these questions, both in our convention and in our local organizations, has tended to give to the agriculturalists of this province a broader vision, and a better understanding of citizenship. Most of us are broader men and better men because of the course of thinking and study through which we have been thus led.

Did time permit, it would be interesting and profitable for us to rehearse some of the important work that has been done and some of the victories that have been secured in connection with legislation we have sought for and obtained. You know what rights we have secured through the amendments obtained to the Grain and Inspection Acts, and you also know with what earnestness we have had to contend for the retention of those rights and liberties. My object in calling attention to this particular feature of our work is that I might sound a note of warning—"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." The men who opposed us in the securing of those rights have not all passed away. While they may not desire to repeat the experience of two years ago and marshal all their allied forces in open attack, nevertheless there are other and more insidious ways that they may resort to. There is such a thing as hiding behind such a harmless looking thing, as for instance, a "Board of Trade" that high sounding title, which title and what it represents is all well enough perhaps when kept in proper place, but when it opens its sympathetic ear to the interested and partial information of persons who are directly interested in giving a false coloring to their statements, and, at the most, only a one-sided statement, it would be well for such board of trade to play a fairer game. Before lending their influence to such a scheme they should make a proper study of all the facts of the case, or at least hear both sides of the question. In making their case before a board of commissioners, or any other constituted authority, they would appear in much better form if in the future they would follow the above suggestion.

Watch the Grain Act

My advice to the Grain Growers of this province is to keep your eye on the Grain and Inspection Acts. See that no changes are introduced without your having full knowledge of what is implied in such changes. 'Tis true that knowledge is gained by experience. Experience may have already revealed where changes could be profitably made in the above referred to act. Some of us think that it has. Let us be broad enough and candid enough to deal with any proposed changes on their merits, always keeping in mind the fact, that as producers of

the grain handled, it is our inalienable right to say how and through what channel we will direct it as it proceeds from us into the hands of the consumer.

The transportation problem seems as yet to be only very partially solved. Indeed, it seems to be at the present time in a very unsatisfactory condition. Not during the last ten years have we experienced so much difficulty in the handling and marketing of our grain. There may be mitigating circumstances which in some degree explain the lack of transportation facilities, but after making due allowance for all these it still remains an admitted fact that our transportation facilities are not at all commensurate with our existing needs. They do not keep pace with the progress of the country. The channel through which our trade has to be forced is entirely too narrow for



R. C. HENDERS, re-elected President
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

the volume of business we are attempting to put through it. A blind short-sighted policy on the part of some, and an exceedingly selfish one on the part of others, has brought about a state of affairs, which at the present time is well nigh intolerable. Channels of trade must be opened. The Hudson Bay route must be a realization in the least possible time. Access to the markets to the south of us (almost at our door) must be had. The producer and consumer must be brought into closer touch with each other and under the most advantageous circumstances. Every barrier that interposes between us and the users of the material we produce must be broken down. The popular teaching of the day by trade and transportation companies is not what is a reasonable profit for the service rendered, but "How can I extort the last cent possible from both producer and consumer in the rendering of such service."

Railway Extortion

In this connection I wish to refer to the extortion of freight and express rate charges. Why is it that we in these Western provinces are so seriously discriminated against? Surely not because railway building is more expensive out here nor yet because it is more expensive to operate? Why then this discrimination? It must be that the companies are putting into effect the axiom above referred to, namely, "That trade in this country is able to stand the extortionate rate." It will be the duty of this convention, first, to enter their earnest protest against such discrimination; and, second, to prepare themselves through their executives or other constituted authority to furnish such information to the railway commission at its next session as will lay bare the iniquities of these systems.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the Elevator Bill is now before the House at Ottawa. Your executive thought it wise to ask that if any important changes were made in the bill now submitted they would have an opportunity of being heard on such changes before such bill became law. Intimation to that effect was forwarded to the minister of trade and commerce at Ottawa, and a reply has been received fixing Monday, the 29th, as the date for such conference to take place. It will be the duty of this convention to place in the hands of the parties to whom this work is assigned such instructions and information as is deemed necessary in order that the best possible results may be secured.

The People's Problems

Did time permit, it would be profitable in this connection to enter into the discussion of a number of very important economic problems which press themselves upon us for solution at the present time.

- (1) The rapid growth of our cities and the monopoly of their advantages by a few political and industrial schemers.
- (2) Shall the rule of the people be given over to the syndicates and corporations?
- (3) Shall our legislatures have power to legislate in spite of the people's protest and to refuse legislation in spite of the people's demands?
- (4) Shall rings and bosses, machines and lobbyists, corporations and monopolists continue to dominate our government, and if not, then by what means are they to be prevented?

These and kindred topics suggest very inviting and important fields for study and investigation. We shall not attempt in this address to deal at any length with these problems. The most that we can hope to do is to present very briefly one or two chief aspects of the movement towards a more perfect democracy or self-government in political and industrial affairs, and in this connection would



R. McKENZIE, re-appointed Secretary
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

designate private monopoly in politics and industry as being the central and most threatening evil of our times.

Self-Government a Myth

The law declares in favor of securing self-government in political affairs, but comparatively little is said about securing self-government in industrial affairs. Yet the principle of self-government and democracy is just as necessary to liberty, justice and development in the latter case as in the former. Oppression by an aristocracy of industrial monopolists is as bad as oppression by an aristocracy of political monopolists. Up to the present time this principle of self-government, so much referred to as the fibre of our constitution, when we come to look for political application has been very imperfectly carried out. The people spoken of by the political stump speakers and election campaign literature as the

"sovereign people" have, I might say, no direct efficient control. They are sovereign de jure but not de facto, except at election times. The actual power experienced by the people consists chiefly in the periodic choice of another set of masters who make laws to suit themselves and enforce them until their term of office expires, regardless of the will of the people. We are governed by an elective aristocracy which in its turn is largely controlled by an aristocracy of wealth. Behind the governments and the legislatures are the corporations and trusts. Behind the machines, the rings and the bosses, are the business monopolists, the industrial combinations, and the plutocrats; behind the political monopolists are the industrial monopolists.

This then, in very brief is the state of affairs. What is the remedy? We answer the principal remedy is Direct Legislation, because it opens the door to every other reform. No one who really believes in self-government can refuse to support the Initiative and Referendum for they merely enable the people to veto laws they do not want and to secure laws they do want, that is, they enable the people to govern themselves.

Did we have Direct Legislation what rapid strides would we make along the lines of civil service reform, proportional representation, the elective ballot, equal suffrage, efficient corrupt practices act, and the popular Recall, all of which are really necessary in order that the people may really own and operate the government, under conditions most likely to secure wise legislation and honest, intelligent and economic administration.

Real Public Ownership

I desire to call your attention in the concluding part of this address to co-operative business and public ownership of industrial monopolies, remembering that government ownership of industrial monopolies is not public ownership, unless the people own the government. Public ownership of the government is essential to real public ownership of industry, and public ownership of government involves what we have previously said concerning Direct Legislation, so that these must be a part of every thorough and reliable plan for the public ownership of industrial monopolies. And yet I wish to say that an advance in public industry, or government ownership of industry, is not an unmitigated evil; indeed it may be advanced in aid of the movement toward good government, because in the first place it helps to do away with private corporations which are chiefly the corrupting influence and certainly one of the leading obstacles to good government today. Secondly, it increases the importance of governmental affairs, and intensifies the disasters resulting from corruption, partisanship, and the spoils system and so arouses the interests of the citizens and impels them to demand reforms that will guarantee pure and efficient management. Therefore, except under especially adverse circumstances, sufficiently powerful to overcome the effects just named, government ownership of industrial monopolies tends towards good government and public ownership of monopolies, both of which tend, of course, to the diffusion of wealth and power and the realization of a more perfect democracy.

Co-operative Principles

A scheme is being worked out for the introduction of co-operation in both buying and selling which we believe will result in material advantage to both the producers and consumers of this country. Such a scheme to be large enough and comprehensive enough to embrace what is essential will require careful study, and I would suggest that this convention devote what time is necessary to the discussion of this proposition. It might be wise to appoint a number of the members of this convention who might be able to devote some time to this work to act in conjunction with your board of directors in perfecting such plans as they think

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Mr. Scallion's Address

The following Address was delivered at the Annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by
Mr. J. W. Scallion of Virden, Honorary President

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—I am greatly pleased to see such a large number of farmers from all parts of the province gathered here at this convention. It augurs well for the success of the farmers' movement, a movement for the purpose of trying to improve the social and economic conditions of farm life and industry. The organized farmers of Western Canada have accomplished a great deal by way of improving conditions which restricted and monopolized the grain trade of this Western country, and in other matters of importance to agricultural interests and the general welfare of the people. They have given agriculture an organized voice on public questions and in public affairs which it never had before in this country. They have impressed public men, governments and parliaments with the national importance of the questions they have pressed for solution. Their ideal is a square deal all round and Canada for the common people. But there is a great deal of earnest hard work ahead of them before they can reach that ideal, and the only means by which it can be attained is the entire unity of agricultural interests. There never was a time in this country when united action was so absolutely necessary to protect farmers from exploitation by predatory corporations and the beneficiaries of Special Privilege as at the present.

The New Feudalism

Recent events have disclosed the power and strength of the interests, which are determined to hold their grip upon the farmers and have shown how well they have succeeded. Our great transportation companies, our manufacturing companies, milling companies, banking and other financial institutions, all the interests by a system of interlocking of their directorates have created a community of interests and a power to influence for a common purpose that is nothing short of a menace to the rights and welfare of the common people. They are creating industrial and capitalistic feudalism which should not be tolerated in a democratic country. These corporations and capitalistic overloads have free play for their own business operations in the country to the south of us, but they have decreed that the Canadian farmers cannot have free access to the markets of that country for the sale of their produce and that for the purpose of holding their grip upon the farmer and keeping the products of his toil a preserve for their exploitation. The effects of this decree are plainly evident in the distress and financial loss of thousands of farmers in the West this winter. These facts cannot be disputed. They are plain to every Westerner; and in view of the rapid development of Western agriculture, these conditions will be greatly aggravated from year to year if market and transportation restrictions are continued.

An Audacious Proposal

If any additional proof was required to show the tendency and purpose of the restrictionist, it is furnished in the proposal of Mr. Thompson, vice-president of the Ogilvie Milling company, that an export duty should be placed on milling wheat. Mr. Thompson's proposition, if carried out, would lessen the price to the farmers by the amount of the duty, and also lessen the price to the Canadian miller to the same amount, and would create a completely closed preserve for exploitation by our milling companies of the higher grades of Western wheat. This cool proposition of Mr. Thompson's may appear ridiculous and absurd, but is it not a logical rounding out of the present policy of trade restrictions? And does it not show to what limits corporate greed is prepared to go in order to get a complete strangle hold upon the farmer? It is not likely Mr. Thompson's proposal will be put in operation, but if one of our political parties adopted it and made a political issue of it at a general election, I am not sure it would not be supported by some of our farmers in the interests of their dear old party and patriotism and loyalty. Now that is just where

the weakness of the farmers' organization is shown. One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the farmers' struggle for a square deal is the political party divisions in the ranks of themselves upon questions affecting their mutual interests.

Curse of the Country

Partisan politics are the curse of this country, and there is no class of the people so injured by it as the farmers. All other classes can unite for their common benefit; farmers alone are divided and conquered by the predatory interests and their political tools, and just as long as farmers are more concerned for the success of a political party than for their own common good, present economic conditions will continue. There is no

burdened by tariff exactions and trade restrictions as agriculture, which receives no benefit from such a policy, but is greatly injured and retarded by it and this is especially true of Western agricultural operations.

The Only Hope

The only hope of bettering conditions and entirely removing these burdens and restrictions, lies in the unity of action and sturdy independence of the farmers of Western Canada, supported as they are today by the Western press, which, with one or two notable exceptions on the part of what are evidently pocket organs of the interests employed to divide the farmers and destroy their influence, are strongly advocating the farmers' demands on economic justice and fair play. This

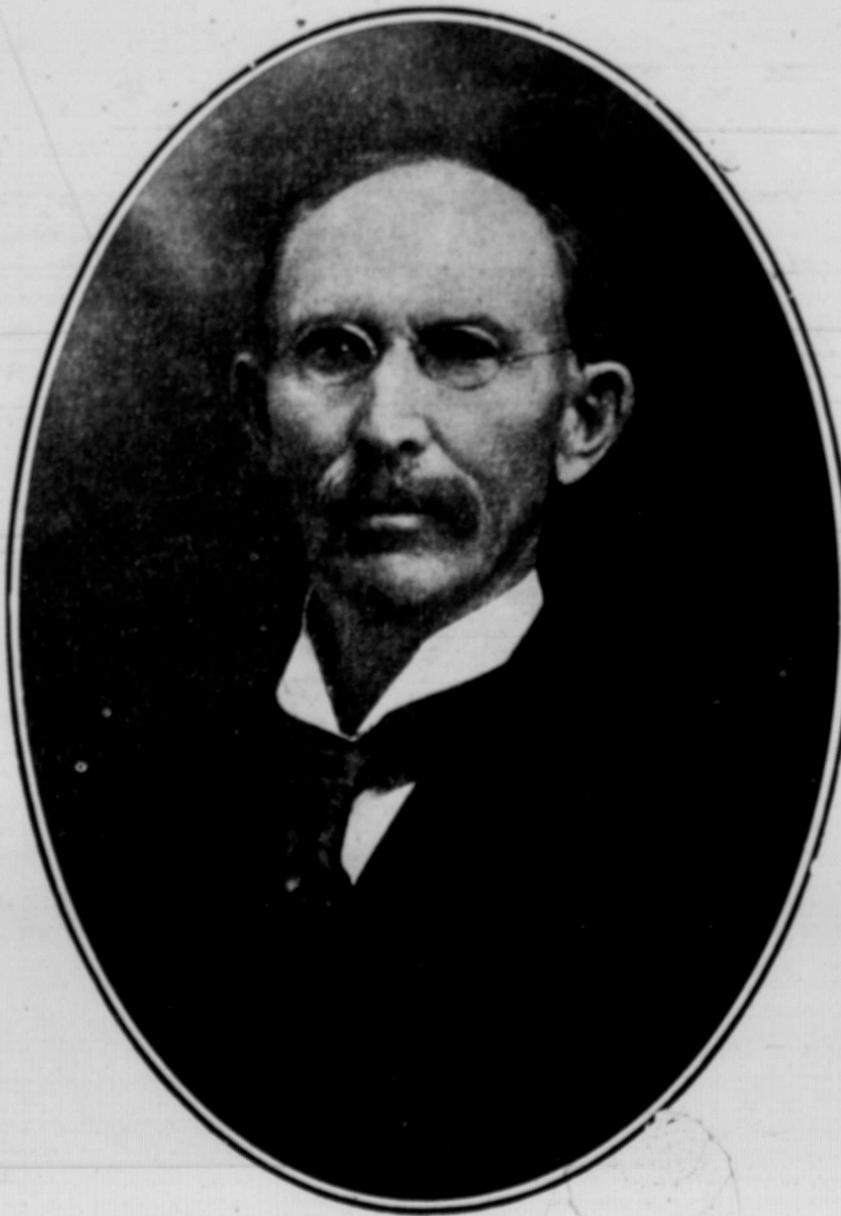
of an incompetent and wholly corrupt government, as they say, to take action or exercise proper supervision for the welfare of the people, and how quickly, if returned to power, they would change such conditions. But when returned to power they discover great difficulties in the way of bringing about the promised changes. Commissions must be appointed to secure information and facts regarding conditions which were so clearly in evidence before. Is that not a device to deceive the people as to the actual state of affairs? That is, the interests which controlled the government while in power control the opposition when they become the government. And so the political game goes on, and the people—honest partisans—divide on their prejudices regarding the merits or demerits of the two great parties. And so the conflict of prejudices proceeds while the interests get away with the spoils. John Stuart Mill, in his Principles of Political Economy, says: "All privileged and powerful classes as such use the power and influence in the interest of their own selfishness, and indulge their self-importance by despising the opinions and interests of those who are under the necessity of working for their benefit." Mill's statement was doubtless true of the social and economic conditions existing in his time. It is true of the social and economic conditions which have existed in every age and in every country in some form or other. It is the old, old struggle of the classes against the masses, of power and privilege against the advocates of human rights and liberty. In former times power and privilege were the results of conquest and inheritance, in our time, the result of laws made in our legislatures and Parliament by men elected by the people to represent them and guard their rights and interests. But have they done so? Present conditions are the answer to that question, and these conditions will continue until the people unite for a common purpose, equal rights to all and special favors to none. They must get closer to their government. They must control their governments and representatives in Parliament, by Direct Legislation if possible, but in the meantime they must unite as one man in insisting that every measure in the Bill of Rights presented to political leaders, governments and parliaments must be carried out no matter what political party opposes or supports it. When they can take that stand no government in this country can continue to refuse them justice.

FARMERS AND CO-OPERATIVE TRADING

At a mass meeting of five hundred farmers, representing different rural communities in North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, held in the Assembly hall at Fargo, N.D., on January 20, steps were taken for the formation of an organization of the states represented, which will handle farm produce of all kinds, and get it direct to the consumer, cutting out the middlemen.

The movement is backed by the Society of Equity in North Dakota, and by delegations in the city from three other states. A committee was appointed which will at once call a meeting of the "co-operators' congress," to be held in St. Paul, February 29 and March 1. At this meeting, it is stated, a definite organization will be effected which will provide means for the handling of farm produce throughout the villages, towns and cities. All operations will be directed from a central office, probably in St. Paul or Minneapolis. Thomas Raleigh headed the delegation here from St. Paul.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.



J. W. SCALLION, Honorary President
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

division in the ranks of the interests. Politics with them are a purely business affair. They will support any party or government they can use as a business asset, and defeat any government they cannot so use. The truth of this statement is so obvious that it is hardly necessary to state it. For over 30 years the fiscal policy of Canada has been framed by the interests for their own special benefit, and the results of that policy are evident today in the formation and operation of trusts and combines, created, fed and promoted by that system and the opportunities afforded under its operations. They tell us that agriculture is the basic industry of this country, that upon its success depends the welfare and prosperity of all other enterprises. Yet there is no other industry in Canada so

patriotic action on the part of the press is the more worthy of praise when considered in the light of the tremendous influence brought to bear on these organs of public opinion by capitalistic methods and exploiting corporations and the beneficiaries of Special Privilege. Farmers should support a press that stands for economic fair play to all and special favors to none.

Government and Opposition

It is interesting to note that where any one of our political parties is in opposition how plainly they can see the injuries inflicted on the people by the operations of trusts, combines, predatory corporations, and grafters of all kinds, who are free to indulge in their exploitations owing to the unwillingness or neglect

Marching On

WHEREVER THE BATTLE OF THE PEOPLE VERSUS PRIVILEGE IS BEING WAGED THERE IS WORK FOR THE GUIDE TO DO. WE WANT MORE MEN TO HELP US TO INTRODUCE THE GUIDE TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO NEED IT, BUT WHO KNOW NOT THAT THEY NEED IT.

From the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and from the United States boundary to the Grande Prairie, The Grain Growers' Guide is known and respected. It has friends everywhere, and stalwart friends. Of course, it also has its enemies. No person, and no journal, can fight for justice and right without incurring the wrath of Special Privilege and its minions. But in the fight which the organized farmers are waging against Privilege, The Guide is right behind them. The battle has only begun, but already there are signs of weakening on the part of the enemy. The outworks of the citadel of Privilege are giving way.

We Need Re-inforcements

The organized farmers must increase their numbers and draw closer together for self protection. Now is the time for sacrifices to be made. Every farmer must today sacrifice a part of his property in order to save the rest of it from the barons of Privilege. We must get fair railway rates, fair express rates, abolition of the protective tariff, cheaper rates of interest on money, taxation of land values, Direct Legislation and other reforms before the people of the West will have their due. The sacrifice the farmer must make in self protection is to join the organization and then support it.

The Advance Guard

WHEREVER THE GUIDE IS MOST WIDELY READ THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATION IS THE STRONGEST AND MOST ACTIVE. EVERY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZED FARMERS CAN WELL AFFORD TO INTRODUCE THE GUIDE TO HIS FRIENDS. THIS IS BEING DONE EVERY DAY WITH MAGNIFICENT RESULTS, BUT WE NEED EVEN GREATER PROGRESS. WE WANT ONE MAN IN EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES WHO WILL MAKE IT HIS BUSINESS TO SEE THAT THE GUIDE IS INTRODUCED TO EVERY FARMER, WHETHER HE BE A GRAIN GROWER, STOCK RAISER OR DAIRYMAN, SO LONG AS HE LIVES FROM THE SOIL. WE WILL PAY MEN TO DO THIS WORK. WHEREVER THE SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION, OR UNION, IS A GOOD ACTIVE WORKER AND THOROUGHLY BELIEVES IN THE CAUSE OF THE ORGANIZED FARMERS AND THE GUIDE, WE WANT HIM TO ACT AS OUR AGENT. IN THIS WAY THE COMMISSION WHICH WE PAY HIM TO SECURE SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL HELP ALSO TO PAY FOR HIS WORK AS SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION. BY DOING BOTH HE WILL BE A BETTER SECRETARY AND A BETTER REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE GUIDE. BUT WHERE, FOR ANY REASON, THE SECRETARY CANNOT PERFORM THIS WORK, WE WANT SOME PERSON ELSE.

Active Agents Wanted Now

Now is the great season for securing subscriptions and for extending the organization in the three provinces. Any man who would like to act as agent for The Guide should write to us at once. If you have some spare time and can drive through the surrounding country, we will pay you for your work. Perhaps you could go on horseback. But at any rate there are at least 100,000 farmers who are not reading The Guide but who should be. We want 1,000 agents to introduce The Guide to these men. Write at once if you have time to consider the proposition. When writing, give us as much information about your district as you can along these lines. Have you a local association? How many members? How are the crops? How many farmers are there within twenty miles of you do you think? How many subscriptions do you think you could get if you had the time? Do you think The Guide is working along the right line to help the farmers of this country? Give any other information you think desirable. If we have a good agent at your point we will let you know, but if not we will make you a proposition at once. **Note.**—We do not want any agents who do not believe in the cause for which The Guide is working.

WRITE AT ONCE. IT WILL PAY YOU. IT WILL PAY THE ORGANIZED FARMERS. IT WILL PAY THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. WE HAVE A GOOD PROPOSITION TO MAKE AND ARE APPOINTING AGENTS EVERY DAY.

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LECTURES.—Mr. F. J. Dixon is now touring the province, lecturing to Grain Growers' Associations, etc., on this important topic. His services are free. Write the Secretary for full particulars.

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Notice!

To Subscribers to the People's Hudson Bay Railway Fund

The following, published at the request of the treasurer of the fund, Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, Sask., is a list of subscribers to the People's Hudson Bay Railway Organization Fund, to whom a refund of \$7.50 on their \$10.00 subscription has been mailed.

There are four persons, presumably resident near Melfort, Sask., whose names were not sent with their remittance. Errors in names and addresses, due to the impossibility of making out the handwriting of some of the signatures, will no doubt be observed. There will also be cases of change of address since time of signature which will call for correction. The treasurer of the fund will be glad to be advised of any errors or any omission discovered in the list.

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 2. Some Points in Practice.
 3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
 4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
 5. The Problem of Tillage.
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 9. The Traction Engine in Dry Farming.
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Work for the Future

Continued from Page 7

will meet the case. The whole work put in proper form could then be submitted to the annual convention a year hence for final ratification. In the meantime we would suggest that all local branches, wherever opportunity presents, gather up as much practical experience as is possible by putting into actual practice the principles involved in such co-operation.

With such a work as is thus outlined before us, we should approach the business of this convention realizing in some sense its magnitude and importance. We cannot afford to have our thought diverted from this important work by any side issues. Let each member of this convention feel his responsibility and give himself without reserve to the task he has before him.

LAST CHANCE FOR FREE LAND

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads free. Only requirement is to have 5 acres of bananas planted within 5 years. An authorized company will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring \$200 per acre annually. The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 2037, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., distribute Mexican land in the U.S. and Canada. Write for particulars. You need not go to Mexico.—Adv't.

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

To 335 subscriptions at \$10.00	\$3,350 00
" 1/2 subscription at \$5.00	5 00
" Bank interest	55 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,410 00

EXPENDITURE

By D. Raiton, expenses attending conventions at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, and Indian Head meeting	\$ 56 25
" E. A. Partridge, expenses of lecture tour	43 55
" E. A. Partridge, expenses attending conventions at Calgary and Brandon	60 65
" T. W. Knowles, services and expenses	314 72
" Miss D. McWilliams, services	60 00
" W. W. Campbell, services	10 00
" D. McCurdy, services	4 50
" Public Press, printing pamphlets Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4	132 00
" Stationery, circulars, etc.	89 65
" Stamps	52 87
" Exchange on cheques and drafts	3 90
" H. O. Stillborn, refund of subscription	10 00
" Refund of \$7.50 on 334 subscriptions	2,505 00
" Refund of \$5.00 on 1/2 subscription (a lady)	5 00
" Cost of Dominion Express orders	13 38
" Clerical work in connection with refunds	8 00
" Balance (reserve for contingent claims)	40 53
	<hr/>
	\$3,410 00

Hunters and Trappers



Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc.

Yes, you can learn easily—quickly—perfectly in your own home by mail. Success guaranteed. Finishing work. We have 20,000 sportsmen students, and every one is an enthusiastic taxidermist. Big profits to all who know taxidermy. Write today.

Special for Canadian Students

For a short time we are making a special reduced price in Canadian students. Act promptly. Write today. We will send you, absolutely free and promptly, our handsome new book on Taxidermy and the Taxidermy Magazine. Hundreds of letters from enthusiastic Canadian students are on record. We want every sportsman and outdoor lover in Canada to write for these free books today. No obligations whatsoever. Fill in a postal or a letter will do, but write today—now—while this special offer lasts.

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make a killing combination for field, fowl or trap shooting. No smokeless powder shells enjoy such a reputation for uniformity of loading and strong shooting qualities as “Leader” and “Repeater” brands do, and no shotgun made shoots harder or better than the Winchester.

THEY ARE MADE FOR EACH OTHER

I Need that Common-Sense Article of Clothing—NOW!



SIX HUMAN LIVES is the toll collected by the storms of Western Canada this winter, some of whom perished in their own yard—blinded by the snow—unable to see their own homes.

WHO IS GOING TO BE CAUGHT NEXT? Not me, Mary. I am going to order one of those **DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTORS** this very minute and be prepared for the severe spring storms, whether it is a sand storm or a blizzard. Then I can look into them all as through a window. They cost only \$1.00 prepaid. I will write for the free book also, giving full particulars as to the makeup and service they give.

AGENTS WANTED

MARTINIUS DYSTHE
279 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the 1-3 can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

KILLING WILD OATS

Subscriber, Medora, Man.—Will you kindly give me advice through the valuable columns of your Guide on the following:— I have a farm that is just full of wild oats, they were so bad last summer as to almost completely choke out my crop of wheat. It seems evident I cannot grow wheat again until something has been done to rid them. I was thinking of growing flax. Do you think it would be more profitable than barley and still serve the same purpose towards killing of wild oats? 2. If I seed flax what is about the best time to sow to avoid being caught by frost before harvest? 3. How much seed per acre would it require? 4. As I have nothing plowed this fall and all the wild oats from last crop are shelled out, what method would you recommend to prepare the land for flax seed?

Answer.—1. We would not advise the use of flax in this instance. Grass will be much better, either timothy, brome or western rye. All these grasses are cut early before the wild oats ripen and consequently the weeds are not allowed to go to seed. This also holds good for second cutting or pasture. Wild oats, as you know, are annuals and consequently can be checked in this way. 2. If you are going to use flax we would advise you to sow between May 15 and 25, and not later, if you wish to insure good results. 3. This is a debatable point at the present time and many have obtained good results by using different amounts. Half a bushel to the acre or twenty-eight pounds is recognized as the standard, but anywhere from twenty-eight to forty pounds to the acre can be sown with success, the amount depending upon the quality of the seed. A lot of the seed will not germinate unless the seed as well as the land is in pretty good condition and consequently you have to take this into consideration. At the Indian Head Experimental Station good results have been obtained with forty pounds to the acre.

4. We would advise disking as early as possible in the spring and then plowing later. The grass crop should be sown any time between May 1 and June 15, and if timothy is used sow about eight pounds to the acre, brome, fifteen pounds; or western rye, from twelve to fifteen pounds. When everything is taken into consideration we think it would pay to sow the grass crop alone and to take off two crops of hay or grass and then plow up and return to grain. In advocating this system we have been well aware of the fact that you wished to sow grain as early as possible, but under the present condition of your land we think it would be just as well for you to delay a year or two and completely rid your farm of this weed than to endeavor to secure grain crops, the grade of which will be seriously damaged through this pest.

Another means of extermination is to disc in the fall or spring, to cover any seeds remaining on the surface after harvest and encourage their germination. Plow before the middle of June and seed to beardless barley or oats and cut for green feed before the weeds are ripe. Unlike most weeds the wild oat will germinate at a moderate depth, about four or five inches, but the seeds must be firm. On this account good results have been obtained by sowing in the spring to wheat or oats and grazing with stock when the plants are six or seven inches high. The tramping of the cattle firms the soil which induces the seeds to germinate while the cattle keep the plants eaten down. Care must be taken to run sufficient stock in the field so that no weeds will be allowed to go to seed.

Cox Brothers wish to thank those who have purchased from them for their orders and apologize to all those to whom they have not replied on inquiries for Marquis wheat as they are completely sold out. Mr. Massey, of The Grain Growers' Grain company's staff, is testing for germination some big, fine pure Abundance oats. Please let us hear from those who want oats. Price 50 cents, f.o.b. Beaver, Man., bags extra.

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Does it not mean a great deal to YOU, the prospective buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

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- Justice R. M. Meredith, Ontario Supreme Court
- C. H. Mackay, Pres't Postal Telegraph Co.
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- J. P. Morgan, the greatest of American bankers
- Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P. from Ottawa
- Prof. W. H. Caldwell, Sec'y Am. Guernsey Cattle Club
- Dominion Experimental Farm, Napan, N. S.
- U. S. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota

and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,375,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

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To induce a more extensive cultivation of Alfalfa we are offering \$400.00 in prizes, to be awarded to those growing this valuable plant.

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



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

THE MANUFACTURERS' DEFENCE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of January 3 appears a letter in defence of the manufacturers and the railroads. The writer is apparently ashamed of his name and signs himself "Old Liberal," but if he is as well paid for writing to the newspapers in behalf of the railways as the railway companies are paid for hauling freight out West, he won't care a fig what he signs himself. He says the reason the Massey-Harris people sell binders cheaper in Minneapolis is that 75 per cent. of the material is bought in the United States, which is subject to a twenty per cent. duty when imported into Canada thus increasing the cost of machinery to the Canadian farmer, but he entirely omits to mention that the Canadian government gives a drawback to the manufacturers when it is shown that the materials are raw materials for manufacturing purposes. He also forgets to state that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has an agent at Ottawa for the specific purpose mentioned. But aside from all this, if the Canadian manufacturer can buy this 75 per cent. cheaper in the United States would it not be better for the Canadian farmer to go a little further and buy the whole 100 per cent. in the shape of the finished machine? Undoubtedly it would. Again, if the Canadian manufacturer is being poorly dealt with, how is it that one firm alone namely, the Massey-Harris company, were able to buy a controlling interest in a firm capitalized at four million dollars? There's nothing poor about that. He says it is the excessive freight rates that cause machinery to be dearer in certain parts of Canada than in Europe. The fact of the matter is, before a machine leaves Canada for Europe it has to cover a long rail haul, and the real reason of the same machines being sold cheaper in Europe is that they have to compete with European machinery in European home markets. I would also ask him why should our manufacturers have to buy a ton of coal or a ton of iron or steel in the United States? There is more of coal or iron ore in Canada and Newfoundland than in the United States, but the manufacturer in Canada would rather exploit the Western farmer through the tariff than spend a dollar of the millions he has filched from the Western farmers in developing the country. The consequence has been that a great many of the natural resources of Canada are finding owners in the United States and other countries. His statement about that one thousand mile desert would cause the tears to come to the eyes of Balaam's ass. What was the Cobalt district considered to be but a desert by the people of Ontario? What is it now? One of the finest mining regions of the world, and how quick the Guggenheims of New York snapped at the cream of it. The same may be said about the nickel mines at Sudbury. "Old Liberal's" argument about the railroads is equally weak. Since 1881 the Dominion and provincial governments have given the railroads in Canada over \$180,000,000 in cash. They have also received eighteen millions from the various municipalities, they have had their bonds guaranteed to the extent of one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars, they have also received land grants to the extent of fifty-five millions of acres, worth at least five hundred millions of dollars, not to speak of tax exemptions which again amount to millions. In closing this letter I would ask "Old Liberal" to look over a few of these figures before he

accuses The Guide of lacking equity. Yours respectfully, Lethbridge, Alta. JOHN B. ALLAN.

WATCH THE ELEVATOR COMBINE

Editor, Guide:—An effort is being made by the business interests represented by the Canadian Credit Men's Association to secure the suspension of the car distribution clause of the Grain Act. It is an attempt to make the farmers a party to this by the circulation of petitions among them asking for such suspension in the presumed interest of the small producers, who, like the widows and orphans are always trotted out to strengthen a case when proper arguments are lacking. This move has been inspired by the grain interests who want to re-establish the elevator monopoly under which the farmers, big and little, groaned for a quarter of a century, and which was only destroyed by the passage and enforcement of the present provision for the equitable distribution of cars after years of desperate

least unnecessary delay as the drying facilities at Port Arthur and Fort William are entirely inadequate to meet the emergency, and this grain, if not cared for before the warm weather, will undoubtedly be a total loss.

Let the farmers decline to be tools for the riveting of their broken shackles. If the elevators were again to get a monopoly of the car supply, and that, to all intents and purposes, is just what the petition proposes to give them, there will be some room in the elevators certainly a little earlier than otherwise, but the price they will pay will be away below the price paid for carlots and also away below the price paid for street grain when there is a fair supply of cars available for farmers and elevators alike.

The only interference with the car distribution provisions that should be tolerated (and this in the interests of more unfortunate fellows might well be urged by those who are needing cars indeed, but whose grain is in good condition), is a discrimination made in favor of the owner of tough grain. The warehouse commissioner is now, under the act, empowered to supply cars to elevators when necessary to enable out-of-condition grain to be sent to the terminals for treatment without delay.

Every individual farmer who has a car or more of wet grain, or any number of farmers filling a car of out-of-condition grain together, on a sworn statement that the grain offered for transportation is in danger of being spoiled if not treated before the advent of mild weather, should be supplied at once according to need.

If necessary the act should be amended in this particular, otherwise its operation suspended by order-in-council.

Any other interference with the car distribution clause should be most strenuously resisted to offset the petitions innocently signed by our newer settlers, who know nothing of the extortions endured under the elevator monopoly. Individual farmers throughout the West should write to their members urging

By printing this quotation in your magazine you may protect some of your readers from being deceived by the extravagant claims made by those who are trying to sell seed of this variety.

W. C. McKILLICAN, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., Jan. 29.

IS THIS JUSTICE?

Editor, Guide:—As you are aware the car shortage has caused much loss and inconvenience I will tell you my own experience. On the 24th of this month I finished loading a car that had been placed on the 24th and when I went to the agent to bill it out was told they would not accept any cars for Port Arthur as the elevators at that point were all filled, and they could only accept cars for Winnipeg or Duluth. I said in that case would ship to Duluth and was told that I would have to get papers from the American custom officer at Winnipeg. I asked if there would be any demurrage on the car in the meantime and was told there certainly would. Well, do you consider there is any justice in such treatment? I don't.

C. J. WARD, Dauphin, Man., Jan. 27, 1912.

BARLEY AND RECIPROcity

Editor, Guide:—In view of the attention that has lately been drawn to the difference in the price of barley on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets, perhaps my experience with a car load would be of interest to your readers. I shipped a car of barley from Melita, Manitoba, to the Vandusen-Harrington Company, of Minneapolis, which arrived there on December 18, 1911. It weighed 1633 bushels 36 lbs., graded No. 1 feed, no dockage. Was sold on January 8, 1912, for \$1.10 per bushel, making gross receipts of \$1797.13. Freight C.P. & G.N. amounted to \$180.96 Insp. weighing and commission 18.59 Duty 493.36

Total expenses..... \$692.91
Check to me, net proceeds \$1104.22
It figures out to 67½ cents per bushel. This, mark you, after paying all expenses. Consulting the market reports I find that No. 1 feed barley was selling in Winnipeg on January 8 for 44 cents per bushel. I received \$518.83 more for my barley by selling in Minneapolis than if I had sold in Winnipeg; but had the much-reviled reciprocity pact passed I should have received \$493.36 more yet, or \$1013.19 in all. Yet I am urged to believe that the receipt of this additional sum of money would make me disloyal to my country. What am I to think of the intelligence or common sense of the people who ask me to believe this? Or is it their honesty I should question?
J. J. ANDERSON, Melita, Man., January 27, 1912.

GRIEVANCES AT VENLAW

Editor, Guide:—I would like to have this post office brought to the attention of the government. The Galicians have sent in several petitions to the post office department, but no heed has been paid to them. The mail service is even worse than twelve years ago.

Another matter that needs attention by the provincial government, is to see that the Galician settlers build schools and have their children educated. I have helped to build two schools since I settled here, though I have had no children to send until now. My foreign born neighbors across the survey line, with all the way from six to twelve children each, have never formed a school district, and I think the matter should be looked into.

ROBT. McMULLAN, Venlaw P.O., Man.

MR. LANGLEY'S REPLY

Editor, Guide:—Would you spare me some space for a few remarks on Mr. Kennedy's letter in your last issue? I would at once put Mr. Kennedy out of one trouble by saying I was the Saskatchewan Grain Grower who gave the interview published in the Free Press and the Regina Leader, and I sought that method of statement not because I was ashamed of my name, but because I wanted the case stated and discussed not on the merits of my name or any other name, but on its own merits. There are two statements in Mr. Kennedy's letter that are not true. First, that the millers of Ontario are opposed to a sample market. Mr. Watts, their secretary, has again and again put himself on record as favoring a sample market, at the same time contending

Important!--Test Your Seed

Following a season when so much grain was frozen and otherwise damaged, it is imperative that all seed grain should be tested as to its germinating power before it is sown. Oat kernels show less sign of frost damage externally, though their germinating power is more easily destroyed by frost than that of wheat or barley, and no one should sow untested seed of any grain.

There are seed testing laboratories in each of the Western provinces where seed will be tested free of charge, and though with proper care any person can make the test himself, it would be more satisfactory to send a sample also to the government laboratories, where the testing is carried on under uniform conditions and by experts trained in the work. We have been notified that samples will be tested by the government at the following places:

- Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.
- Provincial Seed Laboratory, Regina.
- Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and
- Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and a brief letter respecting the matter should be sent under separate cover. About half a pound of grain should be sent.

agitation. They are taking advantage of the present rotten transportation conditions with consequent unsatisfactory conditions of trade generally, to enlist the business men, as now more or less innocent allies, in an attack upon the safeguards to freedom of shipment by farmers. The railway people also want to draw attention away from their own shortcomings in failing to supply motive power to move them when loaded, and criminally failing to aid the farmers by allowing a large part of the grain seeking transportation to be handled by the American lines. Many foreign cars are being sent back empty which should have been put at the disposal of the farmers, hauled to the boundary and turned over for transport to Duluth. Their "Dog-in-the-Manger" attitude in this connection will cause millions of bushels of wet grain to rot on the farms for lack of transportation and adequate drying facilities at our own terminals to care for the abnormal quantity of out-of-condition grain to be cared for this year.

The only adequate remedy for the situation is that cars be supplied in adequate quantity and that motive power to promptly haul them be provided; also, that a large portion of the grain of many millions, known to be out-of-condition, be routed via Duluth and with the

them to protect their interests against this insidious attack upon equality of opportunity in the shipment of grain.

E. A. PARTRIDGE, Winnipeg, Feb. 1, 1912.

ALASKA WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—My attention has been drawn to the fact that very extravagant claims are being made by certain persons who are trying to sell Alaska wheat at enormous prices. As this variety has never appeared of sufficient worth to merit a trial at this farm, I wrote to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, asking for the results of investigations made by that department. The following is a quotation from the reply which I have just received:

"At our Judith Basin substation in Montana it fell below the average best varieties in yield in 1909 and the quality was poor. In 1909 it was very much poorer than the other varieties, and last season, while rather better than in 1910, it was still poorer than the other varieties and was thereupon discarded. It was tried only in nursery rows.

"At our station at Nephi, Utah, it proved in 1909 and 1910 to be among the very poorest of several hundred varieties tested in the nursery and was then discarded as worthless."

that the Ontario millers are at a disadvantage in not being on an equal footing with the millers of the West. The second statement is that the milling industry of Minneapolis was established by the sample market—for that is the impression he seeks to convey. I had as good, and maybe better, opportunity of being informed on that subject as Mr. Kennedy, and his statement is not only untrue, but silly. The large milling industry at that point owes its existence to the water power of the Mississippi and its proximity to the wheat fields of the northern States. The sample market is the outgrowth of the milling industry, and the opposition he talks about of the millers never had any serious existence. The position taken up by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers may be again restated. So long as the British market is the only opening, or possesses no serious competitor for our surplus grain—and that market only reached by an ocean route—a sample market in Winnipeg, or anywhere in the Dominion, will not amount to a hill of beans. For the simple reason it would require buyers possessing special qualifications to do the work of buying, which would mean additional heavy expense—and what would be their return, and how could their gain be ensured to them? Oh, says Mr. Kennedy, they would have special bins in the public terminals, and the odd cars they were able to buy would be stored there. Mr. Kennedy even says, although not in this letter, their purchases could even be mixed there. He seems to think there would be no trouble at all in preserving the identity of these parcels gathered at this expense, and yet in reply to my statement "that the price of our grain on the British market depends upon its condition on arrival," he makes this astounding admission: "It is an unknown quantity to him or any other man in what condition our grain will arrive there under any publicly owned system that may be brought forward." That being so, what likelihood is there of Old Country buyers coming to the sample market to select types? They would have just as much encouragement to come to a sample market in Winnipeg as to the sample market in Minneapolis—just as much, and no more. The defects of the grading system are apparent to every man who has studied the grain question, but the establishment of a sample market without the conditions which alone can make it effective, would be sure to lead to intense disappointment among the farmers, and would furnish a ready excuse to the government for refusing to do the many other things we shall have to ask for. The enquiries I assisted to make in the States proved to demonstration that there were only two factors making for the success of a sample market—first, the milling industry, where the miller buys the carload because it answers his purpose and he buys it because he can order the car holding the wheat he has bought right into his own house; and the mixer, who buys various samples to be blended together, and this mixing business is mostly done with winter wheat, where the defects are nearly all caused by rain and not by frost. We learned that by mixing this wheat good money was made by the mixers and some benefit given to the farmers. But in every case where exported, this wheat received straight grade certificate. To ask or expect the grain dealers to buy wheat on sample to be blended without giving them the right of having it graded on straight grade after mixing is to kill the sample market before it is born, while to have it so graded after mixing would be to depreciate the general quality of Canadian wheat going to the British market, and such a result would lower the price paid by the British importer and miller, so giving a black eye to Canadian wheat and inflicting direct money loss to 19 out of 20 of the men who are growing wheat in the West, for the sole benefit of the men who are mixing grain, and them alone. The moral, sir, is this: Give us the milling market to the south and the government ownership and operation of all the terminal and transfer elevators, and then the sample market. To bother about a sample market before we get these things is on a par with supposing Adam worried about how he should manage children before Eve was created.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont, Sask., Feb. 2.

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

DEAR FRIEND:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) *G. H. Pedlar*

321

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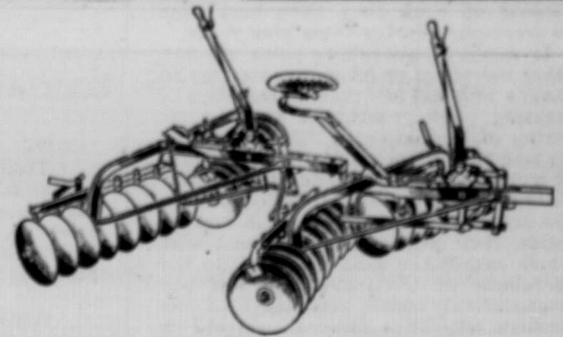
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Both Out-Throw and In-Throw

THIS illustrates the correct Harrow for summer fallow work. It is a double action Harrow, both out and in-throw, working the ground twice with the one operation. The "Bissell" in-throw Harrow in the rear worked at a sharp angle leaves the surface of the ground pulverized like a "mulch," so it will hold the moisture. The central position of the seat is convenient from which to adjust both Harrows. Six horses will handle this double action nicely. There is no neck weight, and it works complete without a fore truck or other "make-shift." Suitable for either engine or horse power. For further information write Department "O."



The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

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PEDIGREE SEED GRAIN

Regenerated Abundance and Banner Oats, Brewer Barley

This Seed has been grown on new land from Imported Stock. Our Oats were awarded:

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- FIRST PRIZE at Dubuc (Sask.) Seed Fair, 1910
- FIRST PRIZE at Prince Albert (Sask.) Seed Fair, January, 1912

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

National Finance Company Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum for the year ending December 31st, 1911, on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, and will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, 300 Pender Street, W., Vancouver, B.C., on and after January 31st, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
W. P. REID, Secretary.

Vancouver, Jan. 30th, 1912.

Manitoba Secretary's Report

The following report was presented to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention by
R. McKenzie, Secretary-treasurer

We have now on our list 226 branches, twenty of these having been organized since the last convention. Outside of some meetings addressed by members of the board of directors in February and March, and attendance by the directors at farmers' picnics and banquets throughout the summer, not much effort has been put forth in the direction of organization work. On account of the late season and the difficulties the farmers have had in securing their crop, the directors did not consider it advisable to make any expenditure in organization work in November and December, leaving it altogether with the officers of the local branches to take what steps they considered necessary for the advancement of their different branches. An attempt to hold some meetings in January was rendered fruitless through the excessive cold weather. An encouraging feature of the work of the association this year was the organizing of new branches by the established branches in the surrounding districts, and practically all the new branches were brought into existence in this way.

Members' Contributions

Our receipts for membership dues show a slight falling off as compared with last year, but make a favorable showing compared with previous years. Since the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was organized, the contributions to the central association for dues are as follows:

1903	\$ 703.80
1904	977.40
1905	1,618.00
1906	1,889.65
1907	1,847.00
1908	2,933.60
1909	2,823.80
1910	3,774.75
1911	2,548.45
Total	\$19,116.45

This is an average of \$2,124 per year, a very insignificant amount when compared to the importance of the work that occupied the attention of the board of the central association and the amount of work they have been able to accomplish during these nine years.

It would be difficult to point out any other industrial or labor organization in Canada that has had such an influence in creating public sentiment and the securing of legislation in the interests of its members at such a small expenditure of money as has been done by the Grain Growers' association. Handicapped as the executive office was through lack of funds, their greatest obstacle and that which caused the most hindrance to the usefulness of the movement, was the comparatively small percentage of the farmers who have become members of this organization, our opponents invariably pointing out that the organization is only composed of a few agitators, and not representing the views of the farmers generally. This emphasizes the importance of making increasing efforts toward extending the organization with a view of having every farmer become identified with the movement.

Profitable Co-operation

One of the features of this year's work is a marked development of the co-operative spirit amongst the members of our local branches. Many of our branches, with profit to their members, purchased some staple commodities co-operatively. The success that has attended these efforts creates a desire to dispose of their farm products co-operatively. The success of co-operative handling of our grain by our Grain Growers' Grain company leads many of our thinking men to regard the co-operative marketing of our farm products as the ultimate solution of the question of mixed farming. When farmers learn to buy and sell a few things co-

MANITOBA OFFICERS FOR 1912

The following are the officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association for the ensuing year:

Honorary President:

J. W. SCALLION, Virden

President:

R. C. HENDERS, Culross

Vice-President:

J. S. WOOD, Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:

R. MCKENZIE, Brandon

Directors:

District No. 1.....	PETER WRIGHT, Myrtle
District No. 2.....	R. M. WILSON, Marringhurst
District No. 3.....	D. D. McARTHUR, Lauder
District No. 4.....	FRANK SIMPSON, Shoal Lake
District No. 5.....	W. H. BEWELL, Rosser
District No. 6.....	R. J. AVISON, Gilbert Plains

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

At the Brandon convention it was the unanimous opinion of the 600 delegates present that the chief need of the association was money for the carrying on of its educational work. It was evident that the problems confronting the farmers could only be solved by securing the support of public opinion. The association felt the need of educating the general public to the absolute justice of their demands. The delegates realized that in order that the Manitoba farmers might save themselves from the greed of Special Privilege it would be necessary to make further sacrifices. To this end The Grain Growers' Guide was authorized to receive subscriptions for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment fund. The money received will all be placed in the Home Bank to the credit of the association, and all subscriptions received will be acknowledged through The Guide. Any person in Manitoba who feels that the association is doing a worthy work should send in his subscription at once. It is the hope to raise \$50,000 in the next three months. Make cheques and money orders payable to The Grain Growers' Guide, and mark on the outside of the envelope, "Farmers' Fighting Fund." Don't write about anything else in the same letter. Subscriptions will be received for any amount from 25 cents up. Short letters on this subject will be gladly received and as many as possible published.

Subscriptions Acknowledged

J. S. Wood, Oakville, Man.	\$10.00
George Love, Ninga, Man.	5.00
T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, Man.	15.00
John Spencer, Winnipeg, Man.	10.00
G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.	10.00
Cartwright Association	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$56.00

TAXING LAND VALUES

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

DIRECT LEGISLATION; OR THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

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

COMPLETE WORKS OF HENRY GEORGE

There are ten volumes in the set, handsomely bound. They are an ornament to any library. These books are:

- Progress and Poverty.
- Life of Henry George (by his son). (2 Vols.)
- The Land Question.
- A Perplexed Philosopher.
- Our Land and Land Policy.
- Social Problems.
- Protection or Free Trade.
- The Science of Political Economy (2 vols.)

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

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

operatively, they will gradually learn to sell all their produce co-operatively and supply their needs of staple commodities in the same way.

Regular Meetings

Another commendable feature of the year's work is that a number of our branches are holding regular meetings at stated periods. These meetings are also responsible for development along the social side of farm life, and in not a few instances these meetings of the Grain Growers' association are becoming the social centre of the community in which they are held and are being made a medium for the upbuilding of character and training for usefulness.

I would specially urge upon this convention the advisability of a good deal of attention being paid by the delegates to devise a better scheme for organizing than we have up to the present time. Methods that were applicable to the needs of the organization in its early stages will not meet with the requirements of the immediate future. It is practical wisdom to adapt themselves to changed conditions.

Economic Problems

This is an age of progress. No institution can remain inactive and live, much less advance. Development can only take place where there is proper exercise of that which we already possess. If farmers, who are the main producers of wealth, are to successfully resist the encroachment of those who live without labor other than scheming to create artificial conditions that enable them to acquire wealth without contributing anything toward creating that wealth, they must study for themselves and familiarize themselves with the principles of the economic problems that enter into modern methods of doing business, and the most economic system of distribution not only of the commodities they produce on the farm, but also all the commercial commodities that they have to purchase. They must make a study of the science of government and the proper relations between those who govern and those who are governed, and the duty of each individual to the state. Such questions as public ownership and operation of public utilities, modern methods of operating public utilities through the functions of government, taxation of land values, the right of the public to the unearned increment, Direct Legislation (including the Initiative and the Referendum), the reduction of the customs tariff, the encroachment of corporations and the rights of the individual are questions which have now become acute and have to be dealt with in a public way in the near future. No class of our population are so concerned in these questions and will be so vitally affected in the proper solution of them as the farmers. It therefore becomes the utmost importance that farmers give careful consideration and become familiar with the principles underlying these problems, upon the proper solution of which largely depends our national life.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT

The Manitoba Educational Association, in preparing a program for the convention in Winnipeg at Easter, thought it well to have a general exhibition of school work from rural schools. In order to encourage the teachers to send in work for such an exhibit it was decided to offer to teachers of one room rural ungraded schools prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for first, second and third places in the competition. These prizes are to be given to the teachers themselves.

The exhibit may include work in composition, penmanship, drawing and geography, and handwork, such as paper folding, raffia work, weaving, sewing and wood-work.

P. D. HARRIS,
Sec'y., M. E. A.

Have You 40 Shares of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock?

¶ Every farmer and member of his family over twenty-one years of age is now allowed to hold forty Shares of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock instead of four as formerly. Many of our first shareholders who took a few shares when the Company started are so satisfied with their investment that they are now sending in the cash for the full forty Shares.

¶ The reason is plain:—

Since the first year their Stock has never paid less than a 10 per cent. dividend.

Their Shares have already increased in value 20 per cent., and Stock that they bought for \$25.00 is now selling for \$30.00.

The Company has grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest grain commission and export company in Canada, and one of the foremost co-operative companies in the world.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has so improved conditions in the grain market that the farmer is now getting several cents a bushel more for his grain than he would be getting if this Company were not in the business.

¶ If you are interested in this investment, write for booklets and circulars.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

NON-RESIDENT OWNER HAS 1,100 ACRE farm with 800 acres broken, with good buildings, 18 miles from Winnipeg, at Swanawan, and desires responsible and capable tenant on a 5 years' lease. Will furnish power plow and other machinery up to \$8,000. Also will consider stocking farm to raise horses and mules on a mutually satisfactory basis. If you can't show a good record as a farmer, don't answer. Harris & Chisholm, 503 McGreevy Block, Winnipeg.

161 ACRES OF FIRST CLASS BLACK loam, clay subsoil, all under cultivation with a good granary. Situated 2 1/2 miles south-west of Maryfield. This district is famed for its good crops; it is also in a first class farming community. As I have quit farming I will sacrifice at \$25 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance crop payments. For full particulars write without delay, Thomas Harrison, c/o O. H. Heafy, Big River, via Prince Albert, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 1/2 SECTION NEAR McAuley, Man., in thriving district with telephone, 300 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer fallowed, 1/2 section fenced. Sure cropping locality, good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn and granary; never-failing water supply; two schools. \$25 per acre; \$2,000 cash. Terms easy, owner retiring to reside in England. Immediate possession. H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 28-6

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

THIRTY GOOD FARMS IN THE FERTILE belt of Saskatchewan, one to four miles from town. Prices right, easy terms. The Bangor Realty Co., Bangor, Sask. 22-6

THREE THOUSAND EQUITY IN GOOD half section wheat land near Claresholm. Will exchange for stock or cash. Box 24, Claresholm, Alta. 23-6

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

TO RENT.—FINE FARM ON THE FAMOUS Hanley Plains; two sections; about 700 acres summer-fallowed; good buildings. Fine chance for a hustler. Box 176, Hanley, Sask. 26-4

RENTERS WANTED.—I WANT SEVERAL renters for quarter and half section farms near Milestone. Write care Robt. J. Brandon, "Att'y," Milestone, Sask. 27-3

WANTED.—A TENANT FOR 30 ACRES potato and 40 acres of oat land. 35 miles from Winnipeg. Box 17, Grain Growers' Guide. 28-6

MANNVILLE, ALTA.—WE HAVE A SECTION one-half mile from station at a very attractive price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11 Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man.

HALF SECTION 5 MILES FROM TOWN, nearly all broken, for sale. Reasonable. Apply to J. J. Thiessen, Aberdeen, Sask.

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON farm near Regina by the year. Liberal wages. Must have had experience in the West and plenty of push. To have charge of farm in owner's absence. References required. Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 26-3

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS WANT SITUATIONS early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted Councillor Rumsey, Shrawsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

WANTED AT ONCE.—HOUSEKEEPER BY widower with family. Apply to A. Gustavson, Box 77, Clanwilliam, Man. 26-6

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE— Baron Chief (6870) rising 5 years, a good stock horse. Macgregor of Willowdale (11940) rising 3 years. Both these horses combine quality with substance; also four brood mares (three in foal), extra good ones, well matched. The above horses have won 52 first and 12 second prizes at Regina, Saskatoon and Davidson fairs in 3 years. George Jeffrey, Davidson, Sask.

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

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

A SNAP.—HOLSTEIN BULL, ELEVEN months. Bred by James Herriott, Souris, from good producing stock. As I have only one for sale, will sell cheap. Thomas Venables, Fork River, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE.—ONE CARLOAD HORSES, 3 good drivers, 1 big carriage horse, balance farm horses. Good chance for Western buyer. Apply to Box 49, Alexander, Man.

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

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

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HE J headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.57 pounds of butter in 7 days. Sold out; will book orders for bull calves. Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

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

SPANISH JACK FOR SALE OR TO EX- change for young working horses. D. D. Toews, Box 33, Plum Coulee, Man.

FOR SALE.—LONG ENGLISH BERK- shires, registered. H. Tessant, Edgeley, Sask. 26-6

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

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

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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POULTRY and EGGS

BARRED ROCKS.—GRAND UTILITY Cockerels 23 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, \$1.50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Viriden, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS; SOME FINE cockerels on hand. Vivian T. N. Fellitt, Cardfield, Semans (G.T.P.) Sask.

S.C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED FROM 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911 \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon Man.

POULTRY FOR SALE.—PURE BRED SIN- gle comb Rhode Island Red. Some fine male birds. W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie, R. R. No. 1, Man. 28-6

FOR SALE.—ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels from prize winning stock at \$1.50 each. Wm. Henderson, Minotomas, Man.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND R.C.B. leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 25-12

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS OF PRIZE winning stock, at \$1.50 to \$2.00, f.o.b. Killarney, Man. J. D. McLean.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS cockerels for sale. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 23-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE at \$2 each f.o.b. Pense. R. G. Keys, Pense, Sask. 28-3

PURE BRED S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKER- els for sale. \$1.50 each. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 26-6

TWO PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale, \$2.50 each. John Mair, Elgin, Man. 27-6

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

SCRIP

FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

NOTICE of MEETING

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

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

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FOR SALE AND WANTED

BARGAINS.—ONE 32 H.P. PORT HURON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 30 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 30 h.p. double undermount engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. I. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nellerme Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—RUMELY 36 H.P. STEAM plowing engine. Nearly new. Also Hart-Parr gasoline engine. Easy terms. Might consider trade for good land. Can furnish three to five thousand work with sale. Am leaving farm, reason for selling. Box 176, Hanley, Sask. 27-4

FOR SALE.—PORTABLE GASOLINE EN- gine, 14 h.p. Very little used. Will run a small thresher. Also pair French bur millstones, 26 inch, under runner frame and all complete. Address John Bell, Sr., Rosewood, Man. 28-6

FOR SALE.—FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS I will sell at a bargain for cash a 32 h.p. engine, 40 x 63 separator and a 10-furrow Cockshutt gang, all complete with cook car, sleeping tent, tanks, pumps, hose, stove, dishes and so forth. A bargain for farmers to syndicate. All in first class condition. Box 35, Loreburn, Sask. 26-3

WELL DRILL FOR SALE.—ONE ARM- strong Quam well drill, with five horse-power Stickney gasoline engine. This outfit is nearly new. Will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for cattle or horses. For further particulars apply W. A. Davidson, Moore Park, Man. 24-6

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—25 H.P. CASE plowing engine. Nearly new, guaranteed in perfect condition. Terms reasonable. Geo. Reilly, Regina, Sask. 23-6

FOR SALE.—JOHN DEERE SIX-FURROW engine gang, stubble bottoms. Write A. Bent, Napinka, Man. 27-3

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

FOR SALE.—SECONDHAND HAY PRESS AT a bargain. 684 Ashburn Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Cahoon Seed Sower

"World's standard broadcast sower for all kinds of grain and grass seed. Used instead of expensive drills. Saves money and time—increases profits. Made of steel, iron and brass. Lasts a lifetime. Pays for itself—one season. Price \$5.00 prepaid east of Rockies—possibly less at your dealer's."
GOODELL CO., 7 Main St., Antrim, N.H.



\$5 prepaid

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Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

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

SEED WHEAT AND OATS FOR SALE.—Absolutely clean and dry. Red Fife \$1.00 Abundance Oats 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Carnduff, Sask., bags extra. Samples forwarded on application to Shirley Hill, Drawer 24, Carnduff, Sask. 26-6

GENUINE ALASKA SEED WHEAT, FREE from weeds. This wonderful wheat produces twice to three times as much as any other wheat to the acre. Stands drouth and hail better and ripens as early as any other wheat. \$7.50 per bushel. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 28-6

SEED WHEAT.—RED AND WHITE FIFE. A limited quantity of red, guaranteed pure; prize winner at Colorado Springs. Sample and price on application. H. Mackintosh, Willow View Farm, Macleod, Alta. 23-6

FLAX FOR SALE.—1,500 BUSHEL CHOICE seed flax, grown on new breaking from carefully selected seed. Price and samples on application. W. A. Henderson, Loreburn, Sask. 23-6

FOR SALE.—OATS, BRAND, ABUNDANCE, clean and plump, yield 90 bushels. Dominion seed commissioner's germination test, 98 per cent. Price 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Borden. G. E. Wainwright, Borden, Sask. 26-6

SEED OATS AND BARLEY.—GARTON'S Regenerated Abundance oats and Six-Rowed Mensury barley; also Two-Rowed Brewery barley. Apply Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 26-6

GOOD SAMPLE MENSURY BARLEY, 400 bushels only; test over 90 per cent. 75 cents f.o.b. Benito; bags free. 60 cents at granary. C. W. Banks, Sec., Thunder Hill, Man. 24-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—REGENERATED Abundance, 40 cents per bushel. Car lots Wroxton. 50 cents per bushel Wroxton or Saltcoats, bags extra. Snow Shamel Farming Co., Saltcoats, Sask. 28-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—2,500 BUSHEL White Side oats, weighing 42 lbs. to bus., 95 per cent. germination; also 1 car of Newmarket oats, 41 lbs. to bus., all clean, 95 per cent. germination. Price 40 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Saltcoats. L. Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 28-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS FEED FOR SALE. First class seed. Sample on request. 8 1/2 cents per pound; 500 pounds or more, 8 cents per pound, sacks included. Cash with order. No order accepted less than fifty pounds. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 26-4

PURE (BANNER) SEED OATS FOR SALE. Free from noxious weeds, grown on breaking. Sample and price on application. Amos Switzer, Strathclair, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE.—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-13

PURE RED FIFE WHEAT.—GROWN ON breaking. Scored 84 points at Redvers seed fair. \$1.25 per bushel. Grant Bros. Redvers, Sask. 25-4

FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY OF CHOICE seed flax, clean and warranted free of noxious seeds. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 26-3

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—RED FIFE. Free from weeds. Sample and price on application. J. G. Carr, Box 51, Goran, Sask. 26-6

SIXTY DAY OATS (CLEANED) 75 cents bushel; cleans land, ripens time for summer fallow. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 28-6-Alt.

FOR SALE.—SEED ALASKA WHEAT. Olaf Skye, Mosten, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE.—PRESTON WHEAT. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 28-7

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—15 THOUSAND bushels perfectly clean American Banner oats, grown on breaking. Thos. Jax, McTavish, Marny, Man. 26-6

FOR SALE.—10,000 BUSHEL OF AMERICAN Banner oats to anybody wanting seed. Will send sample. Address Wm. R. McTavish, Marny P.O., Man. 26-7

FOR SALE.—CAR OF GOOD SEED HURON wheat, which yielded 32 bushels per acre this year. Apply James Mitchell, Roblin, Man. 26-3

FOR SALE.—1,000 BUSHEL RED FIFE, free from noxious weeds. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Manor. Edward Hume, Manor, Sask. 27-6

FOR SALE.—PURE, CLEAN "SILVER KING" Barley. What Minneapolis market requires. 79c. per bus., f.o.b. Asquith, Sask. Apply Alan Modie, Asquith, Sask. 27-4

500 BUSHEL GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Pelton P.O., Sask. 26-3

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

FOR SALE.—THREE THOUSAND BUSHEL of Stanley seed wheat, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. This wheat yielded 46 bushels per acre. Price, one dollar per bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. M. Donahue, Granum, Alta. 24-6

FOR SALE.—PURE SELECTED PRESTON wheat, absolutely clean. Alfred Colea, Hawarden, Sask. 28-6

FOR SALE.—5,000 BUSHEL GOOD FLAX. Sample on application. M. G. Sanford, Stavely, Alta. 24-6

RED FIFE WHEAT FROM REGISTERED seed. First prize at seed fair. \$1.10 per bushel. F. N. Spencer, Craik, Sask. 25-13

RED FIFE, PERFECTLY CLEAN. \$1 PER bushel, f.o.b. Medora. T. K. Spence, Maple Dale Farm, Medora, Man. 25-6

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

HORSE OWNERS.—HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with swamp fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, even more than healthy horses, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor. As a rule they perspire easily and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. By years of experience, I guarantee to cure said fever, or all money refunded. 50 cents per dose, or 12 doses for \$5.00. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask.

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO- ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 net ton. J. F. Balmer, Taylorton, Sask. 28-6

WANTED BY THE BENITO FARMERS' Elevator Co., to get in touch with elevator builders and contractors re the construction of a 35,000 or 40,000 bushel elevator. C. W. Banks, Sec., Thunder Hill, Man. 28-6

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

WANTED.—PRICES AND SAMPLES FOR binder twine, car lot; also prices for formaldehyde, harvesters' oil and coal oil. Sec., North Star Association, station Birdview, post office Gledhow, Sask. 27-6

WANTED BY THE SOURIS GRAIN Growers' association—car lots of cordwood, also cars of good seed barley and oats. Send prices and samples to Percy Nordlinger, Box 117, Souris, Man. 27-6

AUTOMOBILES.—WE HAVE SOME GOOD snaps in used cars. Let us tell you more about them. Ford Motor Co., 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE.—BRAND NEW NEW-WILLIAMS sewing machine, drop head, guaranteed first class, for \$29.00. J. A. Padget, Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Man.

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

Better than a Hired Man

Do you want to sell any seed grain or agricultural implements, or do you want to sell your farm or lease it? If so, the only way to do this is to let people know about it. It is no use to try to sell anything and keep it a secret. If you will look on this page you will see that a great many wide-awake farmers in this country know how to sell their seed grain. They know that by placing a little want ad. in The Guide they will bring it before 20,000 farmers at once. You realize that at the present time the minds of the farmers of this country are continually turning towards seed grain, which they will need in large quantities in a very short time. Every person who has reliable seed grain will be able to find a good market for it this year. Be sure that your grain has been tested for germination and that you can guarantee it—then advertise it in The Guide, and you may be sure that you will have no difficulty in selling it. Other farmers are considering the purchase of additional implements for the spring work. Many would be glad to purchase second-hand machinery and thus save money. Here is where the buyer and seller can meet face to face at a very small outlay.

Again, many men are watching for an opportunity to buy a good farm at reasonable terms, or to lease a farm on shares. They look in the pages of The Guide for this information. Farmers who wish to sell out or to lease on shares would do well to send their ad. in and have it published in The Guide.

These little ads. are great business getters. They cost only two cents per word per week, or six insertions for the price of five. We hope that every farmer will take advantage of this opportunity and send his business to The Guide and thus help The Guide as well as himself.

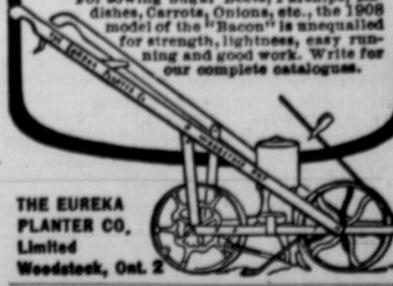
THE Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior will advance Seed Grain to destitute homesteaders on unpatented lands only. Application should be made at once, giving land description and quantity of seed wanted, to the COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WINNIPEG

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

'The "BACON" Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows.

For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.



THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
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President:
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Vice-President
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
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NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Tupper.—Pulse not slow; diagnosis, astray; only thinking on grain market slump.

J. F. Reid had big meeting at Saltcoats and is developing splendid oratorical powers. Good. Send out another missionary.

Kinley sends fees for thirteen new members. Fine.

Victoria Plains.—Using up membership tickets like the boys eating apple sauce at threshing.

Lumsden sends for 100 membership cards. They have 15 life members. These cards are winners.

Walter is hard after co-operative elevator to be built at Waseca.

Brock.—We thought they were dead, but the dead is alive, very much so. Thirty-four members for 1912 already.

Wiggins.—After a larger membership than ever.

Outlook.—Hans Hollerend gets to work, sends 3 life members and declares they have got a new life thereby. Go it, Neary.

Reid, of Orcadia, sends us 3 more life members from Springside.

People at Saltcoats meeting were keen after information re co-operative elevators. They are the drawing card.

Greenwood Branch.—Say, look at their directors and plans. See letter.

Lakeview Association springs into activity. John W. Child sends in for 20 members.

Sidney Brechon is forming a new association at Wilson Hill school house, near Central Butte. That's right, an association at each school house.

Moffat and Kennedy.—Big meeting at Semans re sample market for Winnipeg and co-operative elevator for Semans.

Candiac.—Aroused into renewed activity, sending strong delegation to convention.

Saltcoats.—Sending ten delegates; wide awake to the importance of the occasion.

Strassburg.—Getting into line for the convention.

Mountain View.—Noting our mistakes and whipping us into line. Good; we need it.

Wilcox.—Moving up; increasing membership for the year.

Springside.—Sending 4 delegates; demanded question sheet returned for corrections.

Perley is not dead but sleepeth-betimes.

Disley.—Are holding meetings on first and third Tuesday of each month, absent male members to be fined ten cents, except in case of sickness. Phew! Keep good natured and pay your fine.

Alfred Law.—Forming an association at Silverdale school house, but would like an organizer to visit them. You can do it, men.

Augustine.—Studying Paynter's hail insurance; inquiring after buttons and tickets.

Nut Lake.—Growing, getting stronger. Empire Builders.—A new association. Sends 3 delegates.

Eigenheim.—Sends for constitutions. Good. Get the framework of our association in mind.

Swarthmore.—Have had tough time but are still alive to the necessity of maintaining this association.

Radisson.—Seeking to secure a co-operative elevator. Right you are, own elevator, men.

Valparaiso.—All the way from Valparaiso delegates are coming to the convention.

Spruce.—Ralph R. Arnold is getting farmers into line. There will soon be an active association at that point.

Maple Coulee.—After more light

Frys.—W. R. Campbell, out from Redvers, is keen. They are organizing a branch at that point.

Spring Creek.—Going into increasing membership.

Belle Plains.—Intends to enrol every farmer in vicinity as an active member. H. Bates as secretary and Carsey as president will do the trick.

Ex-President Gates has to undergo a surgical operation, but he is hopeful of better results. Our members all sympathize with Mr. Gates.

Craig wants a speaker. All very dissatisfied at the defeat of reciprocity and the car blockade.

Wauchope.—F. J. Dixon, of the Direct Legislation League, spoke here. Big crowd, people enthusiastic. The association sent \$5 to Winnipeg to assist in the work and \$4 for Direct Legislation literature.

Atwater.—In working condition.

Hutton.—Another new association after a loading platform. Sends a delegate to convention.

Langham.—Had a busy time at the annual meeting.

Eyebrow.—Sends in donation for coronation. Better late than never.

Frank Jacob is acting secretary for organization of a branch at North Bend.

Perdue.—Meetings are expensive (\$14 in debt).

Hanley.—Sending Lawrence Malcolm to convention.

Invermay is having a big banquet February 9, to which we are invited, but sorry we cannot go. H. A. Louks is after a larger and more active membership.

Bryceton has a dreadful time to get members together—but they read The Guide. They will revive.

Marquis sends 3 delegates.

St. Boswells sends fees for 25 members.

Idaleen had a big time on December 26. They sang, recited, did a little business, made speeches, had cake and coffee, danced and paid their dues.

Luseland.—After a co-operative elevator; holding regular meetings.

Ada wants a Grain Growers' Grain company grain buyer.

Beaverdale has got a splendid official in Phillip Duff. They have a cash balance of \$23.

Rouleau.—Well, Rouleau has a balance of \$70.48.

Rutland had some fairly good meetings lately.

Rama.—A new association. Doing well.

Ruddell.—Lost our question sheet. Well, did you ever see such work?

Luxemburg writes: "Send me the Grain Act." You are just at the basis of getting your rights re grain shipments.

Ralph.—Another youngster. Keep up the birth rate; there are many sick.

Vibank.—Anxious for a speaker. Well, good ones are scarce. Read up, study up. Let the home boys speak.

Summerberry.—Well, we have heard they are going to summer fallow the association. Good. Kill the weeds.

Fleming coughed, cleared their throat and now for it.

Copeland.—After a co-operative elevator.

Gainsborough.—Well, Mr. Moore, you have quite a time. Stick to it.

Clarke Hill have 29 good members.

Lanigan.—Local association meets every two weeks. Sending delegates to the convention.

Valgean.—Working hard.

Chaplin.—Studying program for convention.

Arelee.—Ditto.

Netherhill.—Prompt as usual.

Glenada.—At elevator problems.

Ceylon.—Wants Mr. Conlon to address several meetings in their vicinity.

Star City.—New officers getting right to work.

Venn.—Terrible time with the elements. Cold, stormy; but studying the Grain Act. That is an element toward better conditions.

Salvador.—Hard luck, but will sure come out right yet. We have distinct recollections of like conditions in our early days here, but we won out.

Beatty.—James McRorir at work.

Colonsay will surely have delegate at convention.

Bradwell also.

Bredenbury.—After a co-operative elevator.

Semans.—Had some lively times lately.

MORE LIFE MEMBERS

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find the sum of \$60.00, being life membership dues for the following: Richard Pinder, E. Stanley Atkinson, Peter Fernie, Wm. Davis, sr., and Frank H. Willis, all of Springside association.

Mr. Langley failed to put in an appearance, but the meeting was a great success. Of course Langley was the drawing card, and Mr. Garry, M.P.P., was a good stop gap. The meeting proved to be very interesting, and many questions were asked re the elevators.

JOHN F. REID

District Director, Orcadia.
Foam Lake, Jan. 19.

John F. Reid, Esq., Dis. Director,
Orcadia.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 19th with \$60.00 to hand, being life membership dues for Richard Pinder, Stanley Atkinson, Peter Fernie, Wm. Davis, sr., Frank H. Willis, all of Springside association. Now you are doing something for your bread and butter. Every time you make a life member you make the association personally bigger. The work we are at is a life work. What is the use of this spasmodic annual "tupp'ny-ha'p'ny" business? The men ought to be coming into this life membership by thousands instead of by odd numbers. Let the hundred thousand farmers in this province put \$12.00 each into this fund; cut out party politics completely; stand up as free men, bound only to each other to seek that which is best for the farmers of Saskatchewan, and we would soon set the people of this old Dominion thinking. Don't make any mistake about it. The thing is so simple, so innocent looking, but when once done, so powerful. Mind, I mean a clean sweep of party politics. Nothing short of being born again. Born into a complete emancipation. You may ask, "What then?" Well, never mind; first let us get free, let us stop pulling apart, get willing for all of us to pull one way; get the fund, get the organization, get the thin red line of common purpose running through the warp and woof of the whole institution. Simply get ready, get the machinery in order so that the organization may fire a cannon ball instead of a rain of small shot that hits nowhere.

To put agriculture in this province in the place it belongs—that of pre-eminence—all on earth we have to do is to get together. We have the men, we have the land, we have the vote; it is simply a case of organize and educate in order to emancipate, and nothing short of getting them in for life is of any avail.

Further, organize the co-operative elevator company at every shipping point and get its latent trading powers in operation. Roll up your sleeves and go at it.

Next, separate rural communities from the cities and towns. Let agriculturists have their own representatives. We do not want to represent city people and business interests. Why should they want to represent, or rather misrepresent, ours?

Your truly,

F. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Jan. 23.

BRANCH AT WOOD RIVER

Dear Sir:—Kindly let me know by return mail if it would be possible for you to come out and organize a branch of the Grain Growers' association at Wood River school house on section 6, township 9, range 5, west of 3rd, five miles west of Lafleche. If it is not possible for you to come, please send me any information and literature necessary for organizing. I believe it will be possible to work up a good association at this point, and as we expect the C.P.R. to build through here this year we would like to have things in working order.

Yours truly,

A. W. LIMMELL.

Lafleche, Jan. 15.

A. W. Limmell, Esq.,
Lafleche, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 15th re the formation of an association at Lafleche. We herewith enclose some literature, and we feel sure if you get one or two other good men with you and study this literature carefully you will at once see the advantage of being hitched up with our farmers' organization. Also the special benefit that will accrue to your particular district and in particular the individual members. There really is no need of an organizer; the whole thing is so simple. It is very difficult to get organizers through the country in the winter time; meetings must be arranged ahead, and no one can tell what the weather will be. Besides, as an acorn will not grow unless it has life within, neither can a local association be maintained, no matter how many organizers come to start it, unless there is life, a living desire on the part of the men of the district to take part in this farmers' movement in an endeavor to secure better conditions for farmers. Life is a requisite for growth and usefulness. Hurry up and get into our movement.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN,

Moose Jaw, Jan. 20.

LOOK! LOOK!

Dear Sir:—Our annual meeting was held on the 1st inst. The officers elected are: H. L. Hollingworth, president; Stanley Rackham, vice-president; R. Payne, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Penson and Mrs. Thorne, directors. It was suggested that the central association be asked to outline a general plan of topics for discussion each month. We are planning for a concert and social in March to raise funds for a library of economic works. We are getting ashamed of our ignorance. I am enclosing \$1.00 membership fee due from last year.

Yours truly,

GEORGE PENSON,

Sec., Greenwood branch, G.G.A.
Lloydminster, Jan. 16.

George Penson, Esq.,
Sec., Greenwood G.G.A.,
Lloydminster.

Dear Sir:—I am more than delighted with your letter of January 16 inst. Three ladies on the board of directors! Emancipation is in sight. Then you are after a general outline of studies? Ashamed of your ignorance. I also am ashamed of mine. You are planning for a concert and a library of works on economics. That is splendid, but look you, friend, work a little concert at each meeting and a little hard-headed thought; also give every one a chance to take part. Take particular note of our mottoes on the left-hand corner of this sheet. Again I place before you our little booklet, "The Association and Its Work." Have a meeting of your directors now, carefully read this little book—read it out loud and comment on it as you go along—and I will leave the matter with you till I hear from you again.

We herewith enclose our receipt for \$1.00, with thanks, and hope to meet you at the big convention.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Jan. 23.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention

The ninth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association opened in the City Hall, Brandon, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 24, when Mayor Fleming for the fourth time welcomed the delegates in the name of the city. His worship expressed his regret at the defeat of the reciprocity pact, which he said was the best thing that could have been passed for the benefit of the farmers of Western Canada. He urged the members of the association to keep up the fight, however, and said that they had the power to get anything they wanted if they were sufficiently determined.

President R. C. Henders, in thanking Mayor Fleming for his welcome, said he was sorry that the citizens of Brandon in addition to giving the farmers the freedom of the city, had not also helped to give them the freedom of the Minneapolis market. On the motion of T. W. Knowles, Emerson, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Fleming, and the president then gave his annual address, which is given in full elsewhere. On the motion of Roderick McKenzie, Alfred Garnett, of Carman, was appointed secretary of the convention.

Reports Presented

The annual report of the directors was presented by Vice-President J. S. Wood, of Oakville. Discussion and criticism were invited by the president, and a question was asked as to whether the executive had declined the offer of the representatives of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with regard to the establishment of a sample market. Mr. Wood said it was true that the Grain Exchange representatives had offered to agree to a sample market prior to the election when they thought reciprocity would be carried, but they demanded as a condition that they be allowed to mix wheat bought on the sample market without restriction and then ship out under the same kind of grade certificate as if it was unmixed grain. This would have placed grain which had been mixed, and would only just get a certain grade, on an equal footing with grain which had not been mixed and which averaged midway between that grade and the one above. The proposition of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association was that the word "sample" should appear upon certificates covering grain which had been bought on sample and mixed. The representatives of the Grain Exchange refused this and consequently there was a disagreement. The applause of the delegates showed that the action of the executive had the approval of the convention. The report was unanimously adopted.

The reports of the secretary, and of the auditors, were read and adopted without discussion.

Coal-Freight and Combines

F. K. Spence, of Medora, presented the report of the committee appointed at the last convention to consider the question of coal freight rates. The committee was of opinion that freight rates on coal were too high, the rate of 19 cents a cwt. from Fort William to Medora on coal, and 15 cents on wheat, being given as an instance. They recommended that an effort be made to have the rates reduced. Mr. Spence said farmers could buy Souris coal by the car load, but if they bought from a mine which belonged to the Coal Dealers' Association they would have to pay 50 cents a ton commission to the local agents. There were firms which did not belong to the association and which would deal with the farmers direct without requiring them to pay commission, and some of these advertised in The Guide. A delegate suggested that farmers buy only from firms advertising in The Guide. Another suggestion was that the railway companies be approached with a view to giving farmers some inducement to get in their coal supply in June and July so as to leave transportation facilities available for the grain trade in the fall and winter. The president said the freight rates on coal would come before the railway commission when it held the general inquiry into Western freight rates and the executive of the association

would then give attention to the matter. The report was adopted.

Co-operative Marketing Endorsed

Peter Wright, of Myrtle, read the report of the directors re co-operative marketing of cattle and farm produce, given elsewhere. The discussion of the report was left over until the following day when it had been arranged for Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, to address the convention on the subject. Mr. Benson, however, was not present when this part of the program was reached and the report was unanimously adopted after brief discussion.

Later a resolution introduced by the Neepawa branch was moved by T. H. Drayson, seconded by T. Patterson, of Springfield, as follows: "Resolved, that we instruct our executive to approach the officers of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. with a view to extending the principle of co-operation into other lines of business."

D. D. McArthur, of Lauder, said it was of no use passing this resolution unless those who supported it were prepared to give the scheme financial support. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. was prepared to go into co-operative marketing in other lines beside grain if sufficient additional capital was subscribed, but it could not do so otherwise.

A delegate from Salem said the members of the association at that point were prepared to take additional stock for this purpose. The motion was carried unanimously.

Constitutional Amendments

The discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution occupied the convention on Wednesday afternoon. Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, as chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose at the last convention, had given notice of a number of proposed amendments, and moved their adoption. There was some discussion on a clause making it impossible for government officials to hold office in the central association. Temporary appointees to commissions, postmasters, at a salary of less than \$100.00 a year; justices of the peace, returning officers, were exempted from the operation of this clause, which was carried by a large majority, though a few members were of the opinion that there would be no harm in allowing government officials as officers of the association.

A warm debate took place as to the qualification for membership in the association. The amendment proposed by Mr. Simpson sought to debar owners and operators of elevators (other than farmers and government elevators), members of Grain Dealers' Associations, and of the Grain Exchange, grain dealers and their employees from the association. Objection was taken to this because it would exclude from the association farmers who operated elevators for three or four months each fall, and it was stated that many employees of elevator companies were good friends of the association.

R. McKenzie said there were strong objections to allowing grain buyers to become members of the association. They had to take their orders from the owners of the elevators or they did not remain employees long, and their interests were very different from those of the grain growers.

R. J. Avison said in organization work he had found that associations whose officers were not farmers were usually inactive and in a poor condition. A number of delegates expressed the opinion that anyone who was willing to pay a dollar should be allowed to join.

The question was eventually settled by the adoption of an amendment, moved by T. W. Knowles, Emerson, giving each local association power to decide who should be admitted to its membership.

Another clause bearing on this question was unanimously adopted as follows: "All elected or appointed officers of the association shall be chosen from members who are not in arrears in their dues and are bona-fide farmers. A bona-fide farmer shall be taken to mean one who derives his principal sustenance from the farm."

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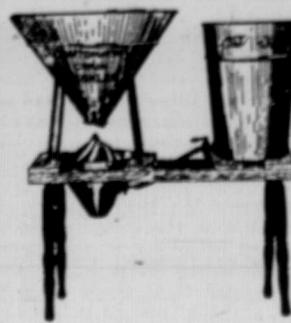
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YOU grain growers who do not treat your seed grain for smut have a huge loss every year which you could have prevented at a cost of a few cents per acre by treating your seed grain.

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By using this grain Pickler you can thoroughly treat 155 bushels per hour, and the machine is self-operating all you have to do is to throw the grain in the hopper and turn on the solution. Every machine is guaranteed to do perfect work with any and every kind of grain or your money back. Read what Mr. Murray, of the Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., who are farming a huge tract of land at Suffield, Alta., says about the machine. "We used your Pickler last fall for treating about one thousand bushels of fall wheat seed. We find it simple, efficient and faster than any other Pickler we have used. We shall probably require several more for use in the spring."

When in Winnipeg be sure to call in and see the machine in actual operation

Call on your local dealer and ask him to show you this machine in actual operation; and mail the attached coupon for full particulars.

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CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY

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Winnipeg, Man.

Kindly send me full particulars about your Automatic Seed Grain Pickler.

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P.O. _____ Prov. _____

Dealer's Name _____

LARGE NEW WAREHOUSE

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse company have just completed a splendid four story office and warehouse at the corner of Princess and Henry streets, Winnipeg. This firm have found it necessary to increase their Winnipeg

headquarters to keep pace with their rapidly growing Western business. In addition to this building, the firm have also purchased three acres of ground in Winnipeg's industrial centre, where they will erect a large warehouse in which they will store oil tractors and other heavy machinery.

Provincial Elevator System

Independent Commission Demanded

The second morning of the Brandon convention was occupied by a discussion on the Manitoba government elevator system, which was one of the most interesting features of the convention.

D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the elevator commission and a former president of the association, addressed the delegates, reminding them that since the early days of the association the farmers had asked for government ownership of the elevators, and appealing to them to support the system now that it had been established. The commission had to meet many difficulties, and there had been many complaints of dissatisfaction by farmers. There had been a good deal of difficulty in the matter of weights, but the commission stood behind the tickets which it gave. If the weight at the terminals was short they would make it up, and if there was overweight they must take the surplus to recoup themselves. There had been so many shortages that with the approval of Premier Roblin, who, Mr. McCuaig remarked, "has charge of the elevators since Mr. Rogers became minister of the interior," the commission decided that they could not guarantee the weights in Winnipeg. There was quite a storm, and the grain dealers protested to the government. It was then arranged to watch certain cars and make sure that they were accurately weighed, four men being sent by the commission to guard against error or fraud. The result was that these cars were found to contain within a few pounds of the weight at which they were shipped, and he was unable to explain why other cars had shown discrepancies.

Competent Operators Scarce

Mr. McCuaig made an appeal for greater support for the government system, saying its success depended on the farmers themselves. At many points, he said, the farmers were supporting the system loyally, and at a number of stations there had been scarcely a car shipped over the loading platform, which showed that the people there were satisfied. At other points, however, there had not been enough grain handled to make the elevator pay. Some elevators had to be closed owing to it being impossible to get sufficient competent operators. The line companies had taken away many of their best men by offering them higher wages, and the commission had to employ men whom they knew nothing about except from their recommendations, and some of these had proved entirely incompetent. In some such cases they had to dismiss the man and close the elevator. Before the commission found out that these men were incompetent, however, serious losses to farmers had been caused, and much of this might have been saved if farmers had written to the commission and informed them of what was taking place.

Street Buyers Needed

Another difficulty had been the lack of street buyers to take small lots of grain from farmers who had not a car load. An attempt had been made by the elevator commission to arrange for street buyers, and grain firms had been asked to put them in. They had replied that there was no money in street buying, which was a proof that the spread between street

and track prices was very small. This condition made it unprofitable to the street buyer, but it was very profitable to the farmer with grain to sell. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. had sent out 60 street buyers, but they found it did not pay and withdrew all but 17 of them. There were plenty of street buyers before the government elevator system was established, but that was because of the big spread between street and track prices, which was a loss to the farmers. There was never any competition between street buyers and he did not think the farmers wanted to return to that state of affairs. The big corporations and financial institutions were all opposed to public ownership, and it would be greatly to be regretted if the government ownership of elevators should fail for want of patronage.

A Heavy Loss

The elevator commission had made its report on the first year's business. The report was in the hands of the government and he could not disclose the exact figures, but there had been a heavy loss. The season of 1910 had been the worst for many years, owing to the failure of crops in a large portion of the province, and the whole of the organization expenses had been charged against the first year's operations, so that an adverse balance sheet was only to be expected. This year, however, there was every prospect of success.

From the first of September to the first of December, 1911, in spite of the late harvest and the bad weather, the commission handled as much grain as in the whole of the previous year. The business continued at the same rate up to Christmas, and though since then less wheat had been handled owing to the cold weather and the car shortage, he hoped that the current year would make up for the last year's losses. He asked that the system be not judged on its first year's working, but that it be given a fair trial for at least three years, and he believed that if it received the support of the farmers who had demanded its establishment it would yet prove a success.

Political Interference Charged

J. R. Dutton, of Gilbert Plains, said the government elevator at that point had been discredited because the operator, who had been there for over a year, was discharged at the beginning of the present season. He asked why this man was dismissed.

Mr. McCuaig: He was dismissed because the commission felt it was impossible to continue him in their service any longer.

Another delegate asked: "Was it the commission that way or Mr. Roblin?" Mr. McCuaig made no reply to this question, and the delegate observed, "That's the point."

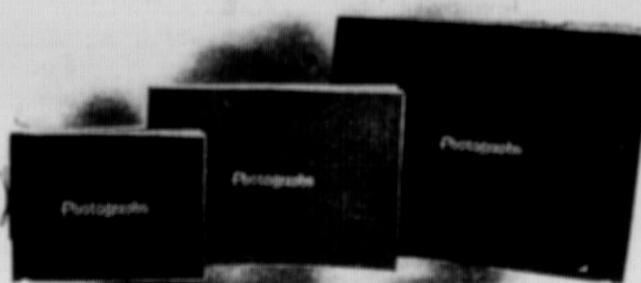
After other questions had been asked and answered by Mr. McCuaig, Mr. Dutton returned to the point and asked if the operator at Gilbert Plains had not been dismissed by Premier Roblin because he was opposed to him. Mr. McCuaig again abstained from making any reply.

Mr. Dutton said Mr. McCuaig had made the statement that the farmers had got what they had asked for in the government system of elevators. But there was one very important point they had not secured, and that was an independent commission (applause). That was what made it very difficult for Mr. McCuaig to answer the questions that had been asked. The operator at Gilbert Plains was dismissed for political reasons. He was asked questions as to the price of barley in the United States and he answered them truthfully, and because his statement did not agree with those of certain politicians they had him dismissed. He would like to see that convention stand out straight for an independent commission, which they asked in the first place. The provincial elevator system would never be satisfactory until the commission was free from political control.

Purchase of Elevators

Mr. McCuaig was also questioned as to the purchase of elevators and whether the prices paid were not greater after the matter was taken out of the hands of the commission. Mr. McCuaig said the commission purchased a number of

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elevators, chiefly farmers' elevators and from persons who owned a single elevator. Owing to the attitude taken by the line elevator companies the commission could not do business with them and they had to resort to arbitration, and the houses that were purchased by arbitration cost more than those which were bought by the commission.

Honorary president J. W. Scallion said he was perfectly willing to give Mr. McCuaig credit for doing the best he possibly could under the circumstances, but the farmers had not got what they asked for. They asked for a commission that would be absolutely independent. They were told that that was impossible, and that the expenditures of the commission must be under the control of the government. The directors of the association took that into consideration and asked that the commission be required to estimate the amount it would require for the whole season and that that amount be placed at its disposal. They also wanted the commission to ascertain the value of the elevators to be purchased through an expert familiar with the work, and they took a stand against their being purchased by arbitration because they believed that that was where graft would come in. If the owner was not willing to take the actual value of an elevator, they proposed that the government should build an elevator and let the other man keep his. The commission was allowed to purchase 16 or 17 elevators. He watched those purchases and the prices averaged about 12 1/2 cents per bushel of their capacity, but just as soon as the elevator companies saw that they were

only going to get the actual value of the elevators they began to kick. They said: "We are not getting enough; we must have an arbitration." They got their arbitration, and the price was over 20 cents a bushel. Mr. McCuaig, he said in conclusion, had done the best he could under the circumstances, but he had not had a bed of roses, and the commission would not be able to administer the system satisfactorily until they were independent of political control.

An Independent Commission

J. R. Dutton moved: That after hearing Mr. McCuaig's address on government elevators in Manitoba, this association is more decidedly than ever of the opinion that the only way to make them a thorough success is for the government to place the present commission in an independent position, entirely free from political influences.

An amendment was moved that the thanks of the convention were due to Mr. McCuaig for his heart to heart talk and urging better support to the government elevators. The mover of this amendment said the government elevators had done a great deal for the farmers. They had had little difficulties but that could not be helped. To pass Mr. Dutton's motion would be to declare that the elevators would be a failure unless the government danced to their tune. It was not so. The system was a grand success. It was no use passing that resolution, because the government would not pay any attention to it. Another delegate expressed the opinion that the government was not trying to make the system a success, and said there seemed to be a feeling that the farmers were somewhat against it. It was up to the farmers to get behind the commission and the elevators and make them a success in spite of the interests opposed to them and in spite of anything that any government might do. John Clark and W. Moffatt supported Mr. Dutton's motion, and J. Bousfield, of McGregor, spoke against, saying it was of no use the association asking for something it knew it could not get. On a vote the motion was carried without opposition.

A resolution was also carried, on the motion of J. E. Thacker, seconded by J. R. Dutton, urging farmers to patronize the government elevators to the greatest possible extent.

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Marketing of Farm Produce

The following report of the directors with regard to marketing of farm produce was read by Peter Wright, of Myrtle:

Your directors have for some time considered the necessity of a system of marketing and distributing all farm products that would have a tendency to encourage mixed farming, by enabling farmers to secure a price for stock and farm commodities that would be suitable and sufficiently remunerative to be an incentive for the Manitoba farmers to enter into the production of this phase of agriculture. A sub-committee of the directors was appointed to confer with the directors of The Grain Growers' Grain company

with a view of soliciting their co-operation in this undertaking. Several conferences have been held throughout the summer and every phase of the question has been considered.

Consumer and Producer

The prices secured by farmers for stock and other farm produce have discouraged the production of food animals, poultry and produce, Winnipeg being the only centre of population for the consuming of these commodities within reach of the Western farmers, the freight charges to other large centres of population being practically prohibitory. The existing methods of distribution even to places of close proximity such as Winnipeg, where produce of different kinds passes through several hands from the time it leaves the farm till it reaches the consumer's table makes the price of the commodities, for which the farmer does not receive a living price, almost prohibitory to many who have to depend on the daily wage for their existence. The unsatisfactory method of shipment and handling of farm products at country points is also a barrier. Farmers take their produce to country stores which almost invariably have not the proper facilities for taking care of the same, frequently storing the butter and eggs and other perishable commodities in cellars along with promiscuous goods such as oils and various other articles.

The effect of it all is that the consumer of farm produce invariably pays from two to three times as much as the farmer received for it. This winter the consumers of milk in the city of Winnipeg pay 40 cents a gallon for milk and the farmers within a radius of twenty miles of Winnipeg receive 20 cents a gallon. Potatoes that have been sold by farmers in car lots, f.o.b. Winnipeg, in the fall at 30 and 35 cents a bushel, are now selling for 75 cents up to \$1.00 per bushel. That difference applies to almost every commodity that the farmer raises. The farmer sells his No. 1 Northern wheat at 1½ cents a pound and buys it back in flour at 3 cents per pound; and oats which sell at around 1 cent per pound he buys back in oatmeal at 4 cents per pound. The farmer sells hogs from 6 to 7 cents per pound and buys back the bacon and ham at from 22 to 25 cents per pound. It is quite evident the solution of the high cost of living in town and city, and the stimulating of the production of food products of the farm is to narrow the spread in price the farmer gets and the consumer pays.

Co-operation the Solution

Your directors are firmly convinced that the solution of the problem is in the inaugurating of a system of co-operative distribution, and in our judgment that can be brought about only by the organized farmers establishing agents at central points to dispose of the products of its members. After careful thought, we submit for the consideration of this convention, the following outline of a scheme:

To care for the products of the Manitoba farmers by establishing an agency in Winnipeg equipped with cold storage and other necessary facilities for distribution, such agency to be in a position to procure a market in other places for any surplus product that could not be absorbed in Winnipeg.

The association to be organized at every principal shipping point to collect and care for farm produce tributary to those points. The equipment necessary at those points to be properly arranged, storage for grain, the engagement of an operator who could not only care for the farmers' grain by providing in addition to special binning for those desirous of shipping in car lots, but also make provision for all small lots and wagon loads. That operator keep in touch with stock being prepared for sale and collect in car lots to ship to central agencies.

Collection of Produce

At every principal point in Manitoba there are, in certain seasons of the year, farmers who have one or more beef cattle and one or more hogs who are now at the mercy of the local butcher or the itinerant broker. Arrangements could be made during the summer season with the railway companies to have

refrigerator cars on trains running on schedule time about once or twice a week, as the demand required it, where farmers could place their perishable product and have it shipped to the cold storage plant in Winnipeg, thus assuring the farmer that the product will reach the market in the same condition it left the farm.

The operator at those points could also be an agency for distribution of farm implements and staple commodities that would be purchased through the central agency.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company

This proposition may be given effect to in either one of two ways—the first, and, in our opinion, the most practical and most easily accomplished, is to increase the capital stock of The Grain Growers' Grain company sufficiently to enable the establishment of those agencies at country points and having central agencies at Winnipeg, as a department of The Grain Growers' Grain company. The continued success of The Grain Growers' Grain company in the handling of grain warrants the conclusion that they could also handle farm produce co-operatively did their capital warrant them in undertaking it.

The alternate proposition would be the Grain Growers' association becoming incorporated as a co-operative society and carry on the work co-operatively.

We invite the freest discussion at this convention on the matters involved in the above proposition, and as to its practicability and the best method of giving it effect.

GOOD DIVIDENDS PAID

In another column of this issue appears the dividend notice of the National Finance Company, Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia. Incorporated in 1907, this company has made steady progress, their total assets now standing at \$3,873,122 as against \$2,682,546 last year. Paid-up capital and reserve now stand at \$791,395, com-

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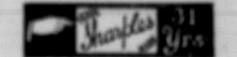
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Ottawa Platform Re-affirmed

Notice had been given of a large number of resolutions, and as many of these dealt with the same subjects they were referred to a resolution committee, of which G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., was chairman, for consolidation and revision.

The first resolution reported by the committee was one endorsing the "Ottawa Platform" of December 16, 1910, of which notice had been given by Beresford, Birtle, Elm Creek, Cartwright, Salem, Valley River, Crystal City, Glenora and Gladstone branches. The resolution, re-affirming the whole of the platform laid down on the occasion of the "Siege of Ottawa," was enthusiastically carried, without a single dissenting voice.

Telephone Question Avoided

Mr. Malcolm said some resolutions had been received with regard to the new schedule of telephone rates. This was a question which might cause a somewhat heated political controversy, and he asked if the convention desired to deal with it. A few delegates said "yes" but the great majority said "no" and it was agreed not to deal with the matter at the convention.

Reciprocal Demurrage

Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, moved, and Mr. Dalgleish, of Grandview, seconded:

"Whereas, under the terms of the Manitoba Grain Act, twenty-four hours only are allowed to the shipper or consignee in which to load or unload a car of produce, after the expiry of which the railway companies charge a demurrage of one dollar for each twenty-four hours or part thereof, and

"Whereas, empty cars often stand on the siding for a week or more without being spotted for the applicant, and

"Whereas, cars when loaded and billed are allowed to stand on track sometimes for a period of ten days and even longer without being moved forward, and

"Whereas, cars of grain and other commodities after shipment are very often delayed in transit so as to take from four to six weeks in making a journey of from 200 to 600 miles, thereby causing extensive, deplorable and unnecessary loss to the shipper.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is necessary and imperative for the welfare and protection of the shipper and consignee that a demurrage of one dollar per day should be chargeable against any railway company which first fails to supply and spot cars for the applicant within six days of the application, and that any railroad company which fails to move forward to its destination any loaded and billed car at an average rate of fifty miles per day from the day such car is loaded to the day it is delivered shall be charged \$5 per day in favor of the shipper for each and every day, or part thereof, occupied by such car in excess of the time necessary to make fifty miles daily, and that the amount in each case shall be deducted from the freight charges against such car.

"Also, that our executive bring this before the proper authorities and take joint action with any board of trade or any other parties in endeavoring to have the law so amended."

In moving this resolution Mr. Simpson pointed out the enormous losses which farmers were sustaining through the failure of the railway companies to furnish cars, and said that a reciprocal demurrage law would be very effective in compelling them to maintain sufficient rolling stock and other facilities to handle the traffic.

The resolution was supported by delegates from Crystal City and Elm Creek, and was carried unanimously, the only objection being taken by David Mair, of Hamiota, who said if a reciprocal demurrage law were passed it might be used by the farmers to "get back" at the railway companies by waiting till the elevators were full and then ordering more cars than the company could possibly supply on short notice.

Western Freight Rates

H. L. Montgomery, of Deloraine, moved, and Josiah Bennett seconded, the following resolution:

"Resolved that we endorse the action of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in their



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effort to secure reduction in Western freight rates, and that we instruct our executive to co-operate with all bodies seeking reduction in freight and express rates, and take steps to prepare a case to lay before the railway commission."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Through Rates on Grain

R. McKenzie moved, seconded by J. Bowman, Huston:

"That we view with satisfaction what has already been accomplished in securing reduction of freight rates on grain in bulk, to points in the United States, but regret that these rates only apply to grain for export. We would therefore instruct our executive to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the railway companies to make the necessary application to the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow of these rates applying to grain intended for consumption in the United States and further that they seek the co-operation of the federal and provincial governments."

Mr. McKenzie said that on December

26 the representatives of the Grain Growers of the three Western provinces met at Regina and sent a strong resolution to the railway companies asking them to establish through rates on grain to Minneapolis and Duluth. As a result the railways made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States on December 29 for permission to establish through rates to these points on wheat and oats equal to the rates to Fort William and Port Arthur, and that application had now been granted. The rates applied, however, only to grain in bond for export. There was a large amount of wheat in the country which could be used by the Minneapolis millers, but the present arrangement would not allow wheat shipped under the through rates to be milled in the United States and the consequence was that a large quantity would be spoiled and wasted. He could see no reason why the railways could not carry wheat to Minneapolis for consumption at the same rate as to Duluth for export. It had been reported from Wash-

ington that the reason the through rates had been made to apply on wheat for export only was because of the objections of the Canadian millers, and a protest should be made by the farmers against this restriction.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sample Market

Resolutions in favor of the establishment of a sample market had been sent in by Elkhorn, Huston, Swan Lake, Valley River, Pierson, Birtle, Carman and Elm Creek branches.

John Kennedy was asked to open the discussion and said that although the loading platform and the system of car distribution, which the Grain Growers' association had secured for the farmers, had saved them from 10 to 20 cents a bushel on millions of bushels of grain, still even when they got the price of the day they were getting about 10 cents a bushel less than the intrinsic value of their wheat. Compared with prices at Minneapolis, there was first the visible difference, which a few days ago reached the limit of 15 cents a bushel on Nos. 1 and 2, and 13 cents on No. 3, and there was in addition an invisible difference owing to the different grading standards, which also amounted to several cents a bushel. The fact that Minneapolis millers were able to pay so much more for wheat than the Canadian millers and still sell the flour for the same price at Liverpool, was a proof that the Canadian farmer was not getting the intrinsic value of his wheat. Under the present system of selling by grade, all grain of a certain grade was sold at the price of the poorest grain of that grade, and wheat which just missed the next grade above brought only the same price as wheat which barely met the requirements of that grade.

Continued on Page 27

IMPORTANT DATES

Canadian National Live Stock Association Meeting, Ottawa.....	Feb. 12-13
Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Convention—Farmers' Short Course in Agriculture, Provincial Seed Grain Exhibition and Short Course in Home Economics at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.....	Feb. 12 to 17
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Annual Convention at Regina.....	Feb. 14 to 16
Winnipeg Poultry Show.....	Feb. 15 to 22
Manitoba School Trustees Convention at Winnipeg.....	March 5 to 7
Manitoba Winter Show and Live Stock Associations' Annual Meetings at Brandon.....	March 4 to 9
Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair at Regina.....	March 11 to 16
Alberta Provincial Spring Show and Auction Sale of Pure-bred Cattle at Calgary.....	April 8 to 12
Calgary Summer Exhibition.....	June 28 to July 5
Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg.....	July 10 to 20

The Home

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Receives Magnificent Support in Western Canada

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held on January 16, 17 and 18, 1912, at Edmonton, the largest meeting on record, the following resolution was passed unanimously on the motion of President W. J. Tregillus, seconded by Mr. Sheppard:

"Whereas the women in the rural homes in Alberta are sharing equally with the men the burden of the struggle for better conditions and equal rights; and

"Whereas we believe that under the law our women should enjoy equal privileges with the men,

"Therefore be it resolved that we believe that the wives and daughters of our farmers should organize locally and provincially along the lines of the United Farmers of Alberta for the improvement of rural conditions, morally, intellectually and socially, and we would urge all our members to assist in every way the development of such an organization."

Manitoba Grain Growers' Resolution

At the Grain Growers' convention held in Brandon January 24 to 26, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Lewis St. Geo. Stubbs, Birtle, seconded by W. A. Green: "Whereas the object of this association is to establish equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and whereas women should enjoy equal rights with men,

"Therefore be it resolved that this association is in favor of votes for women on equal terms with men."

This resolution was supported by Frank Simpson, J. S. Wood, J. W. Scallion and other delegates, and was carried unanimously.

Miners Endorse Votes for Women

The Western Federation of Miners for Canada at its fifteenth annual convention endorsed Woman's Suffrage without a dissenting voice.

The trades and labor councils of Western Canada have already passed a resolution unanimously in favor of the Universal Adult Suffrage, and they go further and ask for equal pay for equal work. I am sure that every right thinking woman will say with me, "Thank God victory is in sight." This shows that our men are willing to give in the letter and spirit equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

Let us thank God and rejoice at this striking sign of the times, and I feel assured that when women have the vote and an equal voice in the care of the nation, it will be in harmony with the gospel of Christ, which teaches us to respect, honor and love our neighbors as ourselves.

We Must Organize

We must follow the suggestion of the United Farmers of Alberta and organize the women's auxiliaries to this organization, and also for the Grain Growers' associations. You will see one or two letters on the page in which offers are made to act as secretary pro tem for their districts. At first the only officers necessary will be president and secretary-treasurer. It would be a very good idea for the wives of the officers of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Grain Growers' associations to act as presidents pro tem until their first annual meeting, when these homemakers' clubs could be planned on similar lines to the various organizations of which they would be an auxiliary. Surely the splendid support of all these bodies of men representing voters in thousands will rouse sufficient energy and enthusiasm in our women to simply deluge this office with congratulations of this splendid forward movement for the emancipation of women.

HORRIFYING ACCUSATION

In speaking to two newspaper men the other day, the following statement was made: "Everybody wants the vote

for women except the women themselves." Surely this cannot be true. Yet it seems hard to realize that out of all the thousands of women readers only 100 had the energy to sign the voting paper which was issued for two weeks in this journal. What can I say, or do, to rouse the individual reader to the urgent necessity of her becoming a live unit for the progress of the woman kind? Remember that the vote or equal suffrage question does not only benefit the present generation, but will mean the uplift and the betterment of humanity mentally, morally, physically and politically for all generations to come. It will make Canada one of the foremost nations in the progress of the world. It will not be necessary, I feel

assured, for our women to stand out and become militant in their desire for their freedom. We should thank God for the brave women who have fought the good fight and made it possible for our men to realize that the woman can be a truer helpmate, a better mother and a greater home builder when her right to share in the making of the laws of our country is assured.

Organize! Organize! Organize!

The Home page of The Grain Growers' Guide will be placed freely and openly for all reports from any and every part of the country. If you are alone in a town, or feel that you are alone in the fight for equal suffrage, send your name in to The Guide as ready and willing to act as secretary and to collect the names of women who are in sympathy with this movement. Show the men that you are worthy of the trust they are willing to place in your hands. Give them no half-hearted support but go with them, heart and soul, hand in hand, and within a year, I feel assured, we can say in all truth, "Thank God victory is ours."

Suffrage is a vital issue. Dean Sheldon P. Delany says: "Love your neighbor as yourself by allowing him to

vote." If all your neighbors have a voice in the government that is the fundamental principle of democracy. Let us thank God for the modern tendency toward a more widespread and thorough democracy. As Christians, we cannot but rejoice at this striking sign of the times, for democracy more than any other form of government is in harmony with the gospel of Christ, which teaches us to respect, honor and love all our fellow men.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN COMPETITION

According to the voting, the following letters have been adjudged the best, and the prizes will be sent out to the first and second prize winners:

First prize.—F. B. Sulman, Blackfoot, Alta. This prize is the Home cook book, one of the best to be had and one which every woman, I feel assured, would be glad to have.

Second prize.—"Bonniebrae," the story of the Bible. A large volume containing 700 pages beautifully illustrated, and telling the whole story of the Bible in an interesting way.

Third prize.—"A Woman of Experience."

Fourth prize.—E. J. Evans, Bangor, Sask.

Fifth prize.—Agnes Danard, Wapella, Sask.

Will the three last named winners kindly make their selection from the following list of books by Ralph Connor: "Black Rock," "The Sky Pilot," "The Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry Schooldays," "The Doctor," "The Prospector" and "The Foreigner."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Dear Mary Ford:—Mr. James Goring gave my husband a couple of copies of your Grain Growers' Guide. I was looking over one this morning when my eye caught sight of better laws for the women, advising them to band together. This is good advice, a step in the right direction. Ladies, my husband is a member of the Grain Growers' association. We take the other papers already, but I have resolved to subscribe to The Guide myself, for which you will send enclosed one dollar. I like your paper; it is full of good common sense. I will sign the coupon and return it, "Votes for Women," as per request. If you have any scheme afoot or can get up a club any way, I would canvass for ladies' signatures, and promise you fifty votes right away. Then get other ladies interested and get the ball rolling which would soon mean a thousand or more votes. Let us try some way. Show us how to get started. You have no idea how many farmers' wives and daughters are looking for some way to help each other.

MRS. GEO. MAWER.

Roden P.O., Man.

Here is the right spirit, and a few women like the writer of the above letter could move mountains.—Mary Ford.

BETTER TO LAUGH

"Grumble! No; what's the good? If it availed, I would—but it doesn't a bit—not it. Laugh! Yes; why not? It's better than crying a lot. We were made to be glad—not sad. Love! Yes, unceasingly, Ever increasingly, Friends' burdens bearing, Their sorrows sharing, For pattern taking The One above Who is Love."

THE COMMONPLACE

Our lives are full of the commonplace. Lowly tasks surround us on every hand. The monotony and drudgery of our daily duties sometimes cause us to murmur and complain. Yet there is not one single act so commonplace, so trivial, or so slight but can be performed to the glory of God. The lowliest household task may always be a service meet, if it is only performed in the right spirit. Life may be an endless round of sewing, of cooking, of bed-making, of washing, of tidying, yet if we have the willing heart, and the consciousness that this is the work God has called upon us to do, our domestic toil may be sweetened, until its monotony is entirely forgotten.

Don't shirk your lowly duties, my sisters. "Whatever you do, do all to the glory of God." Even in the



7295 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.

GIRL'S DRESS 7295.

WITH SQUARE OR HIGH NECK, ELBOW OR LONG SLEEVES.

Kimono sleeves that are sewed to the blouse are among the latest features to be found in girls' dresses as well as in those of their elders. Here is a frock that shows them and that is just as attractive as can be. In the front view it is made with a square neck and elbow sleeves. The material is crepe cashmere and the trimming is banding. In the back view it is made of royal blue serge and there is a yoke of all-over lace while the sleeves are made long. The two frocks are essentially different in effect yet the model is the same in both cases and many suggestions might be made for still different treatments. Plaid fabrics are much liked and later it would be charming made from linen, pique and other materials of the kind.

The dress consists of blouse and skirt. The blouse is made in two portions with separate sleeves and these are all joined to the yoke. When square neck is used the yoke is cut out on an indicated line and trimming is arranged over the lower portions. The skirt is six gored and forms a double box plait at front and back. The closing of the blouse is made at the back of the skirt invisibly beneath the box plait.

For the 12 year size will be required 5 1/4 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36, 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of banding to trim as shown in the front view, 3/4 yard of all-over lace to make as shown in the back view.

The pattern, No. 7295, is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size.....
Name.....
Address.....



7290 Blouse with Front Closing, 34 to 42 bust.

BLOUSE WITH FRONT CLOSING 7290.

WITH OR WITHOUT LINING THAT CAN BE MADE WITH PLAIN OR PUFFED UNDER-SLEEVES, WITH OR WITHOUT FRILL.

The blouse that is closed at the front is such a comfortable one that every woman welcomes a new design made in that way. Here is a model that is chic in the extreme. It includes the new kimono sleeves that are sewed to big arm-holes and that are shaped beneath the arms, and it can be finished with or without a frill and with or without the stock collar. In the illustration it is made of crepe metéore with trimming of banding and is lined, the lining including plain under-sleeves, but it can be made without a lining if preferred or it can be made with lined and puffed under-sleeves, in place of the plain ones. As a result it is adapted to immediate needs and to the future, for such a model would be charming made from washable material with trimming of embroidery or heavy lace banding.

The blouse is made with fronts and back portions that are seamed over the shoulders and with one-piece sleeves that are stitched to it. The lining is a simple one, fitted by means of darts, and is closed at the center front, while the blouse is closed at the left of the front. The stock collar is joined to the neck edge of the blouse and closed at the back. The under-sleeves make a part of the lining whether they are puffed or plain.

For the medium size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 3/4 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of silk for the trimming and 1/4 yard of all-over lace and 1/4 yard of lace 7 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7290, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size.....
Name.....
Address.....

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kitchen and the pantry can be found something to stimulate you to do your best. Let the doing of your duty, however irksome, be the aim of your life. Be sure that those folks are never discontented who loyally do their duty where God has placed them.

A FATHER'S QUESTION

"I have a boy of nine. Would you advise me to place a copy of 'The Nobility of Boyhood' in his hands?"

The book "The Nobility of Boyhood" was written for parents. No parent should place this, or any other book, in the hands of their child until they have first read it themselves. The parent should always know what the child knows upon the subject of reproduction, and the parent is always the best judge of whether to place the book in the hands of the child, or whether to impart personally, or to read such sections of the book to the child as may be suited to his years, his intelligence and the nature of his question.

The error which parents universally make is in withholding honest answers to honest inquiries; they cast a mystery over everything relating to this subject and awaken curiosity which becomes both abnormal and insistent, and which usually results in the child securing—in a wrong way and in an impure form—the information which should always be imparted by the parent.

The above book can be procured by writing to The Grain Growers' Guide and enclosing one dollar. There is also a lovely little book, the "Most Beautiful Story in the World," every page just as clean and sweet as it can be; price fifteen cents per copy. This book can be obtained through The Grain Growers' Guide.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

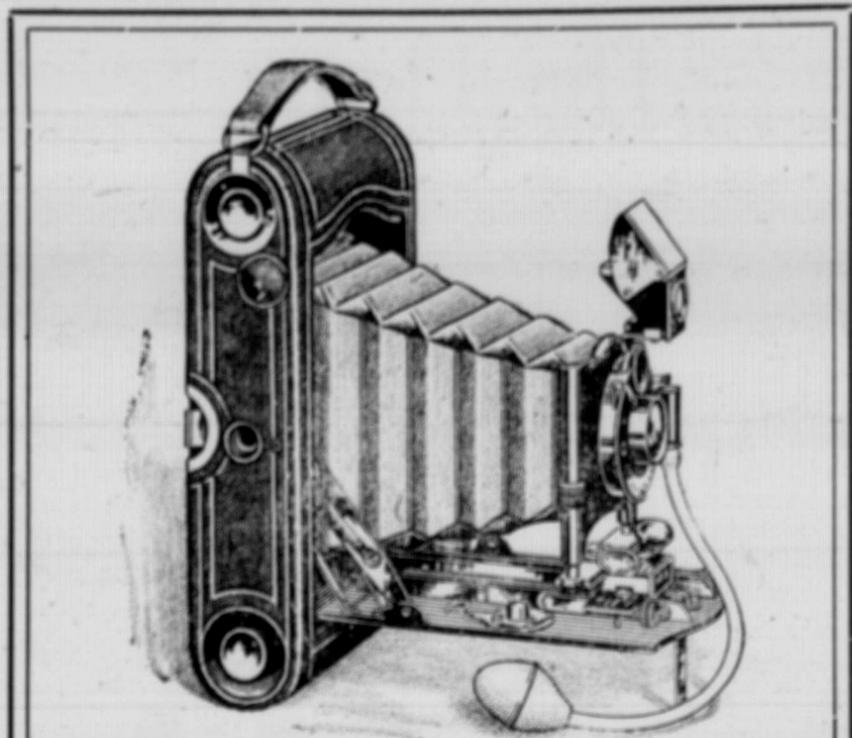
Dear Mary Ford:—Why women should have the vote is shown to us by the highest authority, our great Creator. God made male and female, which shows us that without woman, man is not perfect. She is man's helpmeet for him. Let us look into God's holy word and see how God blesses woman on equality with man. Now, in regard to political affairs, first we see God choosing a woman (the Virgin Mary) to bring into the world the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, God's only begotten son, intrusting Him in her care who is the great Redeemer. During the terrible oppression of the Children of Israel by the hand of the king of Canaan, we see God choosing a woman (Deborah) to be judge over His earthly people, the Jews, and also honoring a

woman (Jael) by selling into her hands to be destroyed, the captain of the king's host, Sisera, who oppressed the Jews mightily for twenty years. The result was, by the great wisdom and power of those two women, God's blessing was with them and the land had rest for 40 years. Queen Esther was a woman used to save her people, the Jews to make supplication unto the king and to make request before him for the Jews that they might not be destroyed. If she had held her peace and said nothing they would have all been destroyed. We see God blessing this woman in a wonderful way, for the very life of her people. Huldah, the prophetess, was a woman who was used of God to explain to the people concerning the book of the law that was found in the house of the Lord; also the king of Judah sent to her to be advised in regard to the book of the law that he might know what to do. We all know David was a man after God's own heart, yet we see God choosing a woman (Abigail) to show David that he was doing wrong and to advise him what to do for the good of his people after he became ruler of Israel, as she had foreseen that he was to be the anointed king. Now we have seen how God used the women of old. Let us now look at the women of modern times. First, who was the greatest monarch that ever sat on the throne of England? It was a woman (Victoria). She was the first monarch to take the title of empress and reign the diamond jubilee. She was beloved by all and called Victoria the Good, and was wonderfully blessed, to the good of her subjects. There are also many others which were leading women, such as Joan of Arc, who put herself at the head of 10,000 troops commanded by royal officers, and attacked the enemy, routing them completely. Many victories followed as the result of this one woman's great act. Frances Willard was another woman of great ability and intellect. She was founder of the W.C.T.U. Florence Nightingale was a woman of deep sympathy for the suffering and dying, one of the world's greatest nurses, and was called an angel of mercy. Grace Darling was another great woman who has saved and rescued precious lives during her great lifeboat career; and many other women of great renown, too numerous to mention. Bringing before the minds of the people the said women of great ability and intellect proves that God has not made her inferior to man. We see some of those women were uneducated, yet possessing great ability and wonderful power, and would put many a man to shame, with all his education. Woman is blessed with great power, man is blessed with great strength; therefore the two together would accomplish great and noble things. For ages man has set aside the wonderful power of woman by depriving her of the vote, and the result has been that man has become like a broken tooth and a foot out of joint, which in both cases become helpless.

Let us now for a moment dwell on woman in the home. We see her there caring for the helpless infants entrusted so tenderly to her care for protection, and instructing them in the paths of righteousness. As they grow in tender years they lean on her to be fed and cherished, going to her with all their troubles. She seeks to cheer them, making life for them bright, and if any of her household is sick the first one on the scene is mother. We know men make better soldiers, but women make the better nurses, which demands higher qualities of brain and heart, so we see laws affect the interests of women just as deeply as the interests of men, and, in fact, many laws affect them more gravely. Woman's gentleness has saved mankind from barbarism; her weakness therefore became the strength of civilization. Since woman has accomplished wonders without the vote, why should not woman, then, have the right to an equal share in the great victory by giving her the vote?

HENRIETTA WILLIAMSON, Terence, Man.

Dear Mary Ford:—I am in favor of votes for women and will do all in my power to help it along. The ladies' aid is taking hold of this work and a great many women are signing. God speed the day when women will get their rights, for I am one who knows what the



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laws of Canada give a woman.

A FRIEND.

My Dear Friend:—The best way to help is to get each woman to write a letter to the local member and another to the provincial government. With most of the newspapers muzzled with regard to votes for women, it is impossible to make the people realize that women in Western Canada are really in earnest in desiring the vote. Now sit down and write a letter at once; never mind if you write badly, never mind if you cannot spell, write

We Demand the Vote

and sign your name. This will do more than all the petitions that were ever invented to wake them up.

EDUCATION IN MOTHERHOOD

The necessity of education of women in matters pertaining to their health and to the health of the future generation is being realized by educators of every country. Only a few years ago the students of one of our prominent schools for girls were called immodest because they suggested that a woman physician be employed to give them instruction in these much misunderstood subjects. Great strides have been taken in this line since then. Now the foremost schools and colleges are adding these subjects to their regular curriculum.

In one of the Western American universities an elective course has been planned recently for the women students on the rearing of babies. As

soon as it was announced, forty students immediately expressed a desire to enter these classes. The course is in charge of a woman physician and is of a decidedly practical nature. For instance, one day it is planned that the doctor will take her pupils to a hospital where she will lecture while a nurse bathes a baby.

Another school recently has offered a three months' course for young women; this course to include anatomy and hygiene of the female organs, instructions for the expectant mother, general care of babies, with especial attention to bathing, clothing and diet, and general care of the sick in the homes. An opportunity also is provided for those who wish to obtain sufficient hospital experience to be able to recognize important symptoms of disease.

At one large college for girls, the freshman course of lectures in hygiene is compulsory. An elective course in advanced human physiology is offered; also a course in municipal sanitation open to seniors and juniors. This course, since it was first offered, has been largely attended. The original investigations done by this class in relation to water supply, disposal of sewage, control of tuberculosis, etc., in their own home towns is very awakening and in some cases has been productive of much good. At the close of the senior year four lectures are given upon reproduction, maternity and the care of young children. These lectures are attended by nearly every senior.

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

WORTHY OF IT

"I may not reach the heights I seek,
My untied strength may fail me;
Or, halfway up the mountain peak
Fierce tempests may assail me.
But though that place I never gain,
Herein lies comfort for my pain—
I will be worthy of it.

I may not triumph in success,
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor.
But though my goal I've never seen,
This thought shall always dwell with me—
I will be worthy of it.

The golden glory of love's light
May never fall on my way,
My path may always lead through night
Like some deserted byway.
But though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless strength in this—
I will be worthy of it."

My dear Nephews and Nieces:—There is an old saying which states that we are given two ears and one mouth in order that we may hear just twice as much as we say, and there is a great deal of common sense in this remark. It is so easy to say too much and so difficult to keep silence at the right time. More quarrels are smothered by just keeping one's mouth shut than by all the wisdom in the world. Sometimes we are provoked by the carelessness or unkindness of other people to say hasty things for which we are afterwards heartily ashamed. This is a dangerous habit, and one against which we need to be constantly on our guard. I am reminded, dear boys and girls, of an amusing story told of King James I. He had a curious habit, when young, of riding with his mouth open, and once, while passing a muddy lane, the mire splashed into his mouth. In great distress he turned to his attendant and stammered: "What must I do? The mud is getting into my mouth?" The attendant, with great respect, said:

"Shut your mouth, my lord." This is sound advice, not only for preventing unpleasant things from getting into the mouth, but also for keeping unpleasant and wicked things from coming out of the mouth.

I commend the following verse to all my children:
Guard well thy lips, none, none can know
What evil from the tongue may flow
What guilt, what grief may be incurred
By one incautious word.

Your own
UNCLE WEST.
Don't forget the "Progress Club."

Dear Uncle West:—My sister Annie and I would like to join the Progress Club. I think your idea of having an acre of land for boys would be all right for those who are big enough to work it, but an acre of land is rather much for me to have. Last summer my sister and I had a small garden each and we had a number of different kinds of vegetables in it, and we sold about \$14 worth, so we made quite a bit the first crack out of the box.

I think that I would like to have an acre of land, but I am afraid I could not manage it. I might be able to manage it with horses. I am only 10 years of age. So wishing the club every success.

I remain yours truly,
WILLIE BAILY.
Bradwardine P.O., Man.

Dear Boy:—It is a great pleasure to welcome you and your sister as members of our Progress Club. Yes, an acre would be too much for a boy of your age, but a plot of say 50 feet by 150 feet deep can yield quite a big result if properly cultivated. As soon as these clubs grow stronger we will issue a certificate, but of course the boys and girls must either have done some work or be preparing to do work of some sort in order to be elected a member of these clubs. Let me know what you are doing from time to time.

Your own
UNCLE WEST.

THE LOVE OF CHRIST

'Tis the love that makes new heroes, that draws them out of the mire Of sin and degradation to visions purer and higher,
That leads to united fields of joy, service and purest love,
That makes them rise above themselves to highest realms above.

'Tis the love before which Satan quails and sinners bend the knee,
And wondering little children in adoration see.
It gives peace unto the aged, and strength unto the weak,
And strongest men will find it wherever they may seek,

And prize and take it with them wherever they may roam;
The love that cheers and purifies and brightens every home,
The love that ever bids us "come," that helps us cross the ford,
That leads unto eternal rest in Jesus Christ the Lord.

SINDBAD THE SAILOR

As Sindbad the Sailor was sitting in the mansion which he had built in the city of Bagdad, he heard a poor porter in the street say:

"Men are not rewarded according to their merit. I have worked harder than Sindbad, and yet he lives in splendour and I live in misery."

Sindbad was moved by the porter's complaint, and he invited him to come in and listen to the story of his adventures. "Perhaps when you have learned by what sufferings I won my wealth," said Sindbad, "you will be more contented with your own lot in life.

"Look at my white hair and worn face! I seem an old man. But how young and strong I was when I sailed away to make my fortune by trading in strange countries! Soon after we departed our ship was becalmed near a little island, and we got out to look at the place. But what we had taken for an island was only the green back of a great whale.

NOW A HOUSEHOLD NAME



So widely and favorably known is Blue Ribbon Tea that it has become a household name in Western Canada. "Blue Ribbon" means the leader, the first prize winner, and the tea lives up to that name. If it does not fully satisfy YOU your grocer will refund your money.

"As soon as we landed it began to sway to and fro, and then it plunged beneath the waves and left us struggling in the sea. Clinging to a large piece of wood, I was washed ashore on a desert island.

"Here I thought I should have starved. But on wandering about I found a clump of fruit trees, and hidden among these was a great white ball about fifty feet in size. After eating some of the fruit I crept beneath the great white ball and lay down to sleep. Just as I was closing my eyes I looked up, and saw that the sky was darkened by the wings of a gigantic bird.

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed. "This great white ball is the egg of that monstrous kind of bird that sailors call a roc."

"And so it was. The roc settled on the egg under which I was lying, and one of its claws, which was as big as the trunk of a tree, stuck in my dress.

"At daybreak the roc flew up into the air, and carried me to such a height that I could not see the earth. Then it descended with such speed that I nearly lost my senses. As it alighted I freed my dress from its claw, and found myself in a deep valley cut off from the world by a circle of high, steep mountains.

"It was the Valley of Diamonds! The ground was covered with precious stones. Full of joy, I began to fill my pockets with them, but my joy was soon turned to terror. The valley was haunted by great serpents, and I could find no means of escape.

"I crept into a cave and blocked up the opening with a large stone, but all night I was kept awake by the hissing of the serpents. At daybreak they retired, as they were afraid of the roc that used then to visit the valley in search of food. So I stole out of the cave, and I was then knocked over by something that came tumbling down the mountains. It was a great piece of fresh meat. As it rolled along, the diamonds on the ground stuck to it. Looking up, I saw on the mountains a band of men, who were preparing to roll another piece of meat down into the valley.

"I have heard of this means of getting diamonds," I said to myself. "It strikes me that it is also a good means of getting away."

"I then tied myself to the piece of meat, and hid beneath it, and presently an eagle swooped down and seized the meat and carried it to its nest on the top of the mountains. The band of men drove the eagle away, and turned the meat over to pick off the diamonds that had stuck to it, and found me tied to it.

"When they had got the diamonds they needed, we all sailed for home. But on passing the desert island my companions landed with an axe and broke open the great white ball. A terrible scream rang through the sky. The roc had seen them! They rushed back to the ship, and we quickly sailed away;

but the roc followed us, bearing in its claws a vast piece of granite. This it dropped on our ship, and down we all went into the sea. Holding on to a fragment of wreckage with one hand, and swimming with the other, I managed to reach another island.

"It was a delicious spot! Sparkling streams ran between vineyards full of grapes and orchards full of fruit. There I met a strange old man, who made signs to me to carry him over one of the streams. As soon as I hoisted him on my back, the old man threw his legs over my neck and squeezed my throat so that I fainted. When I came to, he was still fixed on my shoulders. There he remained all day and all night, and when I awoke next morning there he was still. He never got off.

"He made me his slave. When, in order to keep up my strength, I made some wine out of the grapes, he took it from me and drank it all up. Happily, it was too strong for him, and, releasing his hold of my neck, he fell to the ground, and I killed him.

"By the shore I met some sailors, with whom I returned to Bagdad.

"That was the Old Man of the Sea," they said to me. "You are the first person that has escaped from being at last strangled by him."

"Now don't you think," said Sindbad to the porter, "that I have earned all the riches that I brought away from the Valley of Diamonds?"

The porter agreed that he had, and Sindbad then gave him a handsome present, and he went home more contented with his own lot in life.

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Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

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S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	95

OBJECTS.

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.



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Don't you want one?

LOWLINESS

"Do thy little; do it well;
Do what right and reason tell;
Do what wrong and sorrow claim,
Conquer sin and cover shame.

"Do thy little; though it be
Dreariness and drudgery;
They whom Christ apostles made
Gathered fragments when He bade.

"Do thy little; God has made
Million leaves for forest shade;
Smallest stars their glory bring;
God employeth everything."

TRIFLES

"Of what use my single, loving word,
Or the work of my feeble hand?
No more to the whole than a single note
Is to the chorus grand;
No more than the tiniest segment is
To the whole of the circling band.

"Yet without that single note the song
Is not as the author willed;
And the circle is not, if its smallest part
Is lost by the hand unskilled;
So without thy loving word and work
God's plans were unfulfilled."

Lillian Waffe, Yellow Grass, Sask.—
You are indeed very welcome to our
Guild. Button will be sent forward in
a few days. Am glad you like reading
letters in The Grain Growers' Guide.
Give my love to your two brothers.
Write again.

Kate Sandersón, Holland, Man.—Yes,
I received the picture books and toques
which you kindly sent in some time ago.
Glad to hear you have formed a lodge
to help Sunshine, and I wish you every
success. Funny pictures, etc., will be
very acceptable. Nellie Stevenson's membership
card will be sent forward in a few
days. Write again.

Nellie Rice, Binscarth, Man.—You are
heartily welcome to our Sunshine Guild.
I will send you membership card in a few
days. Try and form a branch of Sunshine
in your school. Any sort of picture
books made out of old post cards, Christ-
mas cards, etc., will be very acceptable
to give to my sick little ones in the hos-
pitals and at home. Write again.

Gladys Cook, secretary-treasurer Kenlis
Sunshine Club.—Many thanks for your
very nice letter giving me a report of
your club. You must indeed be working
hard to have a membership of thirty-
three already. Glad you received the
buttons and badges safely. Clothing,
etc., was received. Will send button
asked for in a few days. Wishing your
club every success. Write again.

Mary L. Ismond, Kenlis, Sask.—Thanks
very much for your very nice letter.
Glad you are having such success with
your Sunshine club. Thanks for thirty-
five cents enclosed. Badge will go for-
ward at once. Hope you will make a
success of your music lessons. Practice
hard. Write again and let me know how
you are getting along.

Annie A. McConnell, Hamiota, Man.—
Many thanks for the twenty-five cents

enclosed. We all had a very Happy
Christmas and New Year, and glad to
hear you had a good time too. Write
again.

Frank Edward Coward, Marshall, Sask.
—You are heartily welcome to our Sun-
shine Guild. Badge will be sent forward
in a few days, also membership card.
Write again and tell me lots of news.

Rachel Crawford, Carnoustie, Sask.—
Many thanks for the Sunday school
cards, also Sabbath reading. Your good
wishes for the success of my work during
the coming year are a great joy to me.

Kindly let me hear from you again.

FOR THE "CHEER-UP" ALBUM
To be cut out and carefully preserved for
future reference.

"A simple deed of kindness done;
A word of comfort spoken;
A fervent prayer to God for one
Whose heart is crushed or broken;
An act of self-denying love,
Some stricken one to raise,
Are, in the sight of God above,
More beautiful than praise."

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE
Letters, post cards or books—Master

Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon St., Win-
nipeg; Mrs. Wormleighton, 522 Young
St., Winnipeg, a dear old lady whose
husband died in November leaving her
without means; Mrs. McNee, Tubercular
Hospital, Bartlet Ave. Please remember
that Mrs. McNee cannot answer letters,
but would greatly appreciate post cards
and cheerful letters. Harold Green, Insti-
tute for the Blind, Brantford, Ont.
Harold Green's report is one of the best
obtained by the Manitoba children at
Brantford. In nearly all subjects his
marks are excellent and his conduct the
same, so that we have every reason to
be proud of our (blind) Sunshine boy.



Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.



Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.



A New Settler and Their New Home.



C. E. Cesana's New Barn, Horses, Etc.

The Garden Spot of the World

THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Fla.,
for the **industrious man**, with some
capital, are **practically unlimited**.
Nature has done so much that very little
is left for the settler after he has once got-
ten his land in shape. The soil is a **deep,
rich, black, sandy loam**—something **very
exceptional** for Florida. We will send
you, together with our literature, a **sample
of this soil**. You may have heard that
Florida is all white sand but we want to
convince you, without it costing you a
penny, that there is at least **some first-
class soil** and it is found at **Santa Rosa**.

At Santa Rosa you have **plenty of rainfall twelve
months in the year**. Irrigation is unheard of. **Crop
failures almost unknown**. Better than irrigated
land and at about **one-tenth the cost**. You can
easily raise **two and three crops each year** on the
same ground. These crops will net you from **\$100
to \$500 profit per acre each year**, according to the
crops you raise. **The finest and highest priced
oranges** of Florida can be raised on this land, and a
producing orange grove is worth from **\$1,000 to
\$3,000 per acre**. It costs about \$100 an acre to
plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grape-
fruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all
kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce
abundantly. You can also raise **enormous crops** of
corn (sweet and field,) oats, hay, clover, sweet and
Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, let-
tuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of
early and profitable vegetables. Not a better place
in America for **raising and fattening** all kinds of live
stock. Grass for pasture the **year round**. Don't
have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the **finest in
the United States**—no exceptions. No sunstrokes
in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place
the year round. No better place for **Rheumatism and
Bronchial Troubles**. Fine **boating, fishing, bathing,
and hunting**. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for
building **very reasonable**. Good stores, church and
school. A fine settlement of **good northern and
Canadian people**. **No negroes**.

READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY:

*Mr. C. D. Mayer, Wakeny, Kans., who owns 160 acres of
our land, and who farms over 500 acres in Kansas says: "The
land is worth \$100 per acre as soon as it is cleared. I liked it so
much I couldn't help myself and bought 160 acres."*

*Mr. W. G. Snell, Dent, Minn., who traveled through
Dakota, Southern Alberta, Canada, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho
writes: "I was surprised to find such land in Florida. I thought
the climate perfect and made up my mind I had found the place I
looked so long for. I bought land and intend making Santa Rosa
my home."*

*J. W. Haworth, Santa Rosa, Fla., (previously of Innisfail,
Alta., Canada) says: "The climate is better than California. In
Feb uary we had new vegetables, new potatoes, turnips, green
peas, lettuce, and radishes."*

*Karl Seydel, Santa Rosa, writes: "I would not sell my land
for \$100 per acre."*

*E. O. Sigmund, 1813 Holly St., Kansas City, Mo., states:
"In my opinion, Santa Rosa has a great future, especially for
Germans."*

*G. H. Goldsmith, Tamora, Nebr., writes: "Everything
essential to the making of a truly great country is present there
already and the soil cannot be surpassed anywhere."*

We could quote from dozens of such letters but
we want you to send for our **beautifully illustrated
literature** telling all about this wonderful land of
sunshine, flowers and opportunity. We send this
absolutely free, postage prepaid, also a **liberal
sample of soil**. Send the coupon today.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO.,

F. 18 Northwestern Building, 208 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me by return mail, **Absolutely
Free**, postage prepaid, your **Illustrated Literature,
Sample of Soil, etc., etc.** I promise to read it over carefully.

Name.....

Street & No. or R. F. D.....

City..... State.....

Sample Market

Continued from Page 22

The sample market would enable the seller to get the intrinsic value of his wheat and meant a square deal all round. It had been contended that Winnipeg was not as good a point for a sample market as Minneapolis, because there were not as many flour mills there, but Minneapolis did not have nearly as many mills before the sample market was established. The millers of Minneapolis were opposed to the sample market, because it meant that they had to pay more for the wheat, but they had to go to the sample market to buy their grain whether they liked it or not. At the present time in Canada the Western millers took the choice cars and left the poor ones to go to the markets of the world to fix the price, but with a sample market, provided proper facilities were provided at the terminals and the identity of grain was preserved, they would have to pay a premium for all grain above the grade requirements.

As to Mixing

Mr. Kennedy said there were at present two systems of mixing, one that was not allowed by law and one that was. The first was that practiced at the terminal elevators, where the operators mixed their own grain with that of the farmers and other people who did not own elevators. There was also a mixing at Liverpool, where the dealers bought different grades and mixed them so as to build up a certain standard of wheat before selling to the millers. In order to have a sample market it was necessary for buyers to have the privilege of leasing special bins at the terminals in which they might store the grain which they had bought at its intrinsic value and there mix it as the old country dealers did. The same reasons existed for the sale of barley on the sample market, but in barley the gain to the producer would be greater because of the greater spread between grades.

R. McKenzie also spoke in favor of the sample market, and after brief discussion as to the wording of the resolution it was unanimously adopted as follows: "That this convention considers a sample market absolutely necessary to secure for us the true value of our grain, and that our executive be instructed to take such steps as in their discretion may seem necessary to secure such sample market."

Agricultural Implement Duties

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Moved by C. H. Burnell, Oakville, seconded by R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst: "That this convention instruct our executive to form a committee that shall inquire into the prices of agricultural implements made in Canada and other countries, and compare the prices paid there with those we pay here, and take the necessary steps to place the same before the tariff commission appointed by the Dominion government.

"Further, that they take steps to secure that the farmers of the Dominion shall be represented on that commission in proportion to their numbers and their financial interests."

Direct Legislation

Moved by Charles Longman, seconded by H. L. Montgomery:

"That we endorse the bill prepared by the Manitoba Direct Legislation League to be presented to the Manitoba Legislature at the next session, and that we direct our executive to co-operate with the league in presenting the same, and that immediately at the conclusion of this convention each sub-association wait upon its representative in the local legislature and secure from him if possible a pledge to support the Direct Legislation Bill referred to."

Lumber Duties

Moved by T. W. Knowles, Emerson, seconded by Alex. Goodwin:

"Resolved, that this convention protest most strongly against any change being made by the Dominion government respecting either raising or imposing a duty on rough lumber."

Moved by J. L. Brown, seconded by W. H. Bewell:

"That we view with alarm the report that efforts are about to be made to gain control of the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, and we urge the government that this source of power be retained for the benefit of the people."

"It all depends on what you Sow!"

CANADA'S BEST SEEDS

"Tried and True"

Every Westerner should use these varieties because they are the Earliest and Hardest on Earth, coupled with Productiveness and Good Quality

WE NAME A FEW OF THEM

Wheat, Marquis	Corn, Gehu	Cauliflower, S. B.'s Earliest Snowball
" Red Life, Registered	Brome Grass	Corn, Malakoff from Russia
Oats, Victory, New White	Western Eye Grass	" Stoux Squaw
" Am. Banner, Registered	Alfalfa	Onion, S. B.'s Exhibition
" Orloff (very early)	Beans, New Honey Pod Wax	" Large Extra Early Red
Barley, Silver King, Six-Rowed	Cabbage, New Early Copenhagen	Peas, Garden, Western Beauty
Flax, New Fremont	" Glory of Enkhuisen	" New Sensation
Corn, "Free Press"	" Kiddon	" New Reliance
" Northwestern Dent	Carrot, New Amsterdam	

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WE ALSO PUBLISH
BOOKLETS ON CULTIVATION

Telling SECRETS OF SUCCESS in Western Garden and Field

These cover 25 varieties, compiled by expert Western authorities and prepared for our customers as explained in our catalogue.

"Marquis" Wheat "Victory" Oats (White)

Propagated and named by Prof. Saunders. Without a peer for earliness, productiveness and quality.

Propagated and named by Prof. Nilsson. Without a peer for productiveness, quality, thinness of hull and stiffness of straw.

These Two Varieties mark a New Era in Western Agriculture

Our crops of both Marquis Wheat and Victory Oats were grown on our own farms in North Central Saskatchewan, and are free from frost, rust or smut. If interested, write for samples and prices.

GRIMM'S ALFALFA

The highest authorities unite in advising caution in handing out good money for seed offered as GRIMM'S. We have carefully investigated the situation and there is ONLY ONE SOURCE OF SUPPLY that we will consider for the GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA. The 1911 yield of seed was almost a complete failure, owing to wet weather. There are only a few hundred pounds of the GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA available. The grower is holding it at such a price that it cannot be sold in Canada at less than \$1.20 per lb., postpaid (100 lbs. \$115, f.o.b. Winnipeg). Growers wanting please write us.

We have scoured the earth for alfalfa of SPECIAL HARDY CHARACTER suitable for cultivation on the Canadian prairies. Some districts that produced good seed in former seasons suffered a seed crop failure in 1911, owing to wet weather reducing the vitality below our standard. Out of all the lots submitted from this continent, Europe and Asia, we have selected the two following and can recommend them for HARDINESS, TRUENESS TO REPRESENTATION, PURITY, FREEDOM FROM WEEDS AND STRONG VITALITY.

SPECIAL TURKESTAN IMPORTED, 20 lbs. for \$5.25, 100 lbs. \$25.00

SPECIAL NORTHERN DRYLAND, 20 lbs. for \$5.25, 100 lbs. \$25.00

(OUR MANAGER INTENDS USING THIS LATTER LOT ON HIS OWN FARM IN SASKATCHEWAN)

F.O.B. Winnipeg, Bags included

GROWERS DESIRING LOWER PRICED ALFALFA (GOVERNMENT STANDARD) PLEASE WRITE BECOME ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS. WRITE TODAY AND KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER.

Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, CANADA

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"SMUT FACTS"



THE OWENS SMUT MACHINE

IS the only machine by the use of which you can be absolutely sure that every kernel is treated, and that all the smut balls, pin oats, rag weeds, etc., are floated out. In this machine all the grain is submerged, thereby leaving all the light stuff to float and be skimmed off.

Made in Two Sizes

No. 3 - 30 bushels per hour
No. 4 - 50 bushels per hour

STOCKS AT WINNIPEG, REGINA AND SASKATOON

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT COMPANY

182 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

and organizing ability, which, I think is not the least qualification necessary to the work. In the hands of that commission, made as independent as a commission can be made, will be placed the whole control, supervision and work, which is now entrusted to the different officers of the government. The government also takes power in this act to expropriate, to construct and to lease terminal elevators to the end that the selfish interest which it has heretofore been declared has worked against the interests of the farmer shall be eliminated as far as possible and such terminal elevators when constructed, or built or leased, will be run by the commission. It will be their business to operate these elevators in addition to discharging the duties which are now placed upon the officers who are carrying out the act as it has been on the Statute book."

Government and Commission

When the details of the bill were taken up, however, it became apparent that the board's powers are restricted by the frequent occurrence of the clause, "by and with the consent of the governor-in-council." Dr. Neeley pointed to section 20, covering "regulations" and declared that the inclusion of these words in the clause did not permit the same latitude to the commissioners as was given by the bill of last year. He called attention to the fact that the Manitoba Grain Growers when recently in session had passed a very strong resolution regarding both interior and terminal elevators. The government of Manitoba had been called upon to place its elevator commission on an absolutely independent basis. The Grain Growers also asked for the same thing in regard to the commissioners who would be appointed under this bill. The bill would not meet the demands of the farmers who asked for a commission with control over the grain trade similar to the control exercised by the railway commission over matters affecting transportation. Dr. Neeley went on to say that if the board is to be of any value, it should, by intimate knowledge of the situation, be better fitted to make proper and necessary rules and regulations than the government. In the construction of this commission there should be no question of interference in the administration of the situation at the terminals. If everything had to be referred to Ottawa, the situation, he said, would be worse than under present conditions, and it would be as well not to appoint the board.

Meighen Against Independent Commission

Arthur Meighen, after some little cross-firing with Dr. Neeley as to what would constitute an "independent" commission stated frankly that he would not approve of anything that would place the commission in a position where they would be independent of the government. Neither would he approve of such a thing in provincial legislation, the principle being too vital and too sacred. The commission, he averred, must be responsible to the government, and the government must be responsible for the work of administration. He thought that Dr. Neeley's principal idea was to embarrass the government.

Mr. Oliver said there was no doubt that the people who were looking for the passage of this legislation, along the lines indicated by Dr. Neeley, have in their minds an ideal condition under which there would be a board to deal with the grain question which would be absolutely independent of politics. While it was desirable that the House should conform to that ideal as far as practicable, he did not know that it could be absolutely carried out and still have a bill which would work satisfactorily. The House, he said, should again have the opportunity of discussing the matter on the third reading.

End in Anarchy

Mr. Foster, after noting that Mr. Oliver approached the question a little differently from Dr. Neeley, said that this was doubtless due to the circumstance that the ex-minister had more experience in government work. Dr. Neeley had caught at an ideal and pressed it to a conclusion which to his mind might end in anarchy. It would be possible to give too much power and make the commission too independent. In the end the government must be responsible. It was the

intention of the bill to give the commissioners even more power than was proposed under the bill of last session. The old bill left appointments absolutely to the minister. Under the present bill the recommendations would come from the board itself.

Mr. Knowles failed to see what justification there would be for asking that a board located in Fort William should, during the rush season, send down to Ottawa to have their regulations endorsed by the government. The members of the railway board were left to their own discretion in these matters, and why not this board which would control the great grain trade? Nothing should be done to impede business. The government could be safe-guarded by providing an appeal to the governor-in-council as is done under the Railway Act.

Mr. Foster in reply said that the government had always to consider the possibility of something creeping in that should not be allowed. He would not, he said, like to place the grain commission on exactly the same plane as the railway board, because, for power and scope of jurisdiction, the latter board did not find its equal in the world.

Mr. Oliver laid considerable stress on the fact that the judgments of the railway board affect a few corporations, but that this board would control the grain trade of Canada, which Sir Byron Walker places at \$400,000,000 a year. He combatted Mr. Foster's contention that the bill would give the commissioners greater power than the bill of last year. Clause 20, of last year's bill gave the commissioners more power to act on their own initiative under conditions of stress and carried out the idea of an independent board to a greater degree than does the present bill. He impressed upon the minister the necessity of giving the board power to take action under conditions of stress without a reference to Ottawa.

W. F. Maclean, the only Eastern member to take part in the discussion, said it would be sufficient if there was a clause providing that any time the government could review and recall any act of the commission. "Put the responsibility on these men. If they do not do their work satisfactorily, appoint better men," he said. He could not see why a minister should occupy half his time in putting a rubber stamp on the acts of a commission appointed to do something.

Will Reconsider

It was finally agreed to let the section pass, the minister agreeing to consider the suggestions made with a view to a possible reconsideration.

On Thursday there was a long and absolutely non-partisan discussion on the clauses dealing with the inspection of grain. The question of a sample market was thoroughly discussed. In reply to a question by Dr. Neeley, who advocated a sample market at Winnipeg, the minister informed the House that the Grain Growers now in the capital want the terminal elevators owned and operated by the government before a sample market is established.

W. D. Staples said that in his opinion the majority of the farmers of the West are anxious to have a sample market and that it would mean a great deal to the producer. A technical discussion followed, there being a general agreement that there is no harm in mixing grain before a certificate is issued but that it should not be allowed after the grade has been fixed.

Consideration of the remaining clauses of the bill will probably take several days.

Terminal Elevator Question

In introducing the terminal elevator question at the Brandon convention R. McKenzie said an appointment had been made for a conference between representatives of the Grain Growers and members of the government at Ottawa to discuss the Canada Grain Bill which was before the House of Commons. The president, Mr. Henders, and himself had arranged to leave for Ottawa immediately at the close of the convention and it was necessary that they be given instructions as to the stand they were to take in the interests of the grain growers. The first point discussed involved the independence of the proposed board of grain commissioners and came up under section 8, which provides that every officer and employee attached to or under the authority of the board shall be appointed by the minister of trade and commerce. It was felt that if the board was to be independent it must have the power to

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Wheat, Oats Car Lots **Option Trading** **Flax, Barley**

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



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Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure

For curing spavin without blistering, it is the quickest and most powerful remedy you can use. In spavin cases of long standing, use Dr. Clark's Fire Blister together with Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure, and free your horse from this troublesome, unsightly growth.

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The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Can.

make its own appointments and also to dismiss its employees, and a resolution was passed instructing the representatives of the association to ask for an amendment giving the commission this power. A similar point was raised under section 20 of the bill, which provides that, "The board may, with the consent of the governor in council, make rules and regulations for the government, control, licensing and bonding of terminal and other elevators, and all other matters necessary to the proper carrying out of this act." It was pointed out that this gives the government, and not the board, control in the making of regulations, and it was unanimously agreed to ask for an amendment of the section to make it read "with or without the consent of the governor in council."

Special Binning and Certificates

The bill provides for the leasing of special bins at the terminals for the purpose of preserving the identity of grain in transit, from December 15 each year to September 15 in the following year, and it was decided to ask that this provision be made operative throughout the year.

Mr. McKenzie said the government had not yet announced its intentions with regard to taking over the terminal elevators, but it had been stated that they proposed to require the railway companies to operate the elevators which they owned as public storage elevators, the government acquiring certain elevators for the same purpose and the remaining terminals to be left in the hands of their owners for the storage of their own grain only.

After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this convention reaffirms its former attitude with regard to terminal elevators and expresses its conviction that nothing short of the operation of all terminal elevators at the lake front by the government, either by purchase or lease, will meet the requirements of the Western grain trade, and that in order to facilitate the establishment of a sample market special bins should be provided in the said terminal elevators, which

may be leased and used by purchasers of grain on the sample market, but that grain which has been stored in such special bins shall be graded out on a special form of certificate differentiating such grain from grain which has been stored in public bins."

Grain Standards

A resolution in favor of the revision of the Grain Act to make the Manitoba grades conform with those prevailing in Minnesota had been sent in by Huston, Valley River, and Crystal City branches. Mr. McKenzie pointed out that if the Minnesota system was adopted all wheat below No. 4 would be graded rejected, which he thought would not be in the interests of the producer. The matter was referred to the executive, and later, on the motion of Peter Wright, seconded by J. Russell, it was resolved to ask for the amendment of the present law by striking out the words "red life" from the specifications of No. 1 hard and Nos. 1 and 2 northern so as to make them read "— per cent. of hard wheat."

Continued on Page 30

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send on only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in with the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

RENTING ON SHARES

Ques.—I am leasing my farm, horses and implements, also supplying seed, lessee to perform all labor and receive one third of crop. Please say in your paper what proportion of threshing and twine expenses I should bear.

Ans.—Two-thirds.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 5, 1912)
 Wheat.—Our market has held quite steady and strong for the past week, in fact the strength in the market has been surprising in view of the big receipts. It may be traced largely to the fact that cables for nearby months, March in particular, have come very strong, the "shorts" in March in the British markets being nervous over the delay in Argentine shipments. Nor for some years have we had at this season such a good demand for wheat for immediate shipment, and it is quite trying to see our big stocks here held in the terminals when they could very readily enter into consumption at real good prices. Today, Monday, there came a sensational flurry in the market, which lasted only a short time, and the market has closed lower than Saturday. Reports of winter killing over the wheat belt in the United States came to hand occasionally, also the world's visible is decreasing more rapidly than usual at this time of the year, but this is a most hopeful sign for our own crop. Russia is not the big shipper she usually has been along in these months.

In these days when new freight tariffs are being made over night, and our government is said to be straining efforts to secure new routes for our Western crops, farmers should study most carefully and watch the daily papers for changes in tariffs, as the announcement of today may be out of date tomorrow. Meantime, it may be stated generally that flax and barley should be held back a little while until the rates to Duluth can be made the same as to Port Arthur or Fort William. A rapid decrease in the world's visible is a good forecast for strength in the markets in early summer.

Many cars, especially on the Canadian Northern, which were originally billed to Port Arthur, are now being diverted to Duluth, but the demand there will be quite as good as to Port Arthur, so that farmers will be glad to receive more prompt returns than if the cars had to continue to go to Port Arthur and lie there some weeks under load.

Oats.—The exceeding heavy receipts have told a little on the oat market in the last couple of days, and prices have receded slightly in sympathy with a temporary lull in the American markets. We do not expect to see much change in the immediate future. Farmers should test their oats most thoroughly for germination before using it for seed, as the oat crop is very disappointing as to grade this year.

Barley.—The demand for this grain has not been quite so good, and is dull.
 Flax.—This cereal has had one bulge in the past week, and has declined again. It will likely run its usual erratic course.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	OLD		NEW		July
	Jan.	May	May	July	
Jan. 31	96½	101½	100½	102	
Feb. 1	96½	101½	100½	102	
Feb. 2		102½	101½	103½	
Feb. 3		102½	102½	103½	
Feb. 5		102½	101½	103	
Feb. 6		102½	102½	103½	

Oats—	OLD		NEW		July
	Jan.	May	May	July	
Jan. 31	43½	44½	44½	44½	
Feb. 1	44½	44½	44½	44½	
Feb. 2		44½	44½	44½	
Feb. 3		44½	44½	44½	
Feb. 5		43½	44½	44½	
Feb. 6		44½	44½	46½	

Flax—	OLD		NEW		July
	Jan.	May	May	July	
Jan. 31	189	189	189	189	
Feb. 1	189	189	189	189	
Feb. 2		193	193	193	
Feb. 3		193	193	193	
Feb. 5		192½	192½	192½	
Feb. 6		191	191	191	

Tough Wheat

Tough wheat prices February 6 were: No. 2, 83½ cents; No. 3, 80½ cents; No. 4, 76½ cents; No. 5, 66½ cents; No. 6, 56½ cents; feed 51 cents.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, February 5)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	81.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.07

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, kings heads	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 17 cars	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 5 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 9 cars	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.01
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	93
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost stained	93
Rejected wheat, 1 car	87
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	87
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.01
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	98
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No grade wheat, 1 car	98
No grade wheat, 1 car	96½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet, soft	90
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet, frost	92
No grade wheat, 1 car	96
No. 1 Western wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Western wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 Western wheat, 1 car	1.01
Sample Montana wheat, 1 car	1.06
No grade corn, 2 cars	56½
No grade corn, 3 cars	56
No grade corn, 3 cars	57
No grade corn, 1 car, wet	54
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	50
No. 3 oats, 1 car	49

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Monday last, February 5. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	97½c.	\$1.07½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	94½c.	\$1.05½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	90c.	\$1.03½
May wheat	102½c.	\$1.07
July wheat	103c.	\$1.07½
No. 3 White oats	34½c.	47c. to 48½c.
Barley	46c. to 47c.	90c. to \$1.26

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$5.25	\$8.60
Hogs, top	\$7.50	\$6.45
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$6.90

No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu. to arr.	49
No. 4 white oats, 6 cars	49
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	49
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	49
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	48
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	47
No. 3 oats, black oats, 1 car	47
No. 3 oats, 1 car seedy	48
No. 3 oats, 1 car, sample	48
No. 3 oats, 1 car	48
No. 3 oats, 1 car	48
No. 3 oats, 1 car	49
No grade oats, 1 car wet	46
No grade oats, 1 car	46
No grade oats, 1 car	48
No grade oats, 1 car, seedy	48
No. 2 rye, part car	87
No. 2 rye, part car	88
No. 2 rye, part car, poor	88
Sample rye, 48 sacks	86
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.18
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.11
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.20
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.15
Sample barley, 1 car	1.10
Sample barley, 1 car	1.08
Sample barley, 1 car	95
Sample barley, 2 cars	98
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.00
Sample barley, part car	1.10
Sample barley, 1 car	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car	1.16
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.11
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage	2.13
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.13
No. 1 flax, 1 car, choice	2.14
No. 1 flax, part car	2.12
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.12
No. 2 flax, 1 car, elevator	2.02
No grade flax, 1 car	1.55
No grade flax, 1 car	1.90
No grade flax, 2 cars	2.00
No grade flax, part car	1.97
No grade flax, 1 car, heating	1.50
No grade flax, 1 car	1.96

making 15 cents; wethers, 13 cents; and ewes, 12 cents per pound.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange) February 2.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Tl visible	2,724,680	4,824,522	1,619,987
Last week	21,932,403	4,833,051	1,551,648
Last year	13,976,008	7,561,346	477,512
Ft. William	8,027,824	1,732,660	232,828
Pt. Arthur	5,136,990	1,394,754	401,561
Depot Hbr.		120,807	
Meaford	49,568	6,453	
Mid. Tiffin	1,050,444	105,605	115,175
Collingwood	35,497		
Goderich	360,074	212,879	16,489
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	133,842	30,500	1,712
Pt. Colborne	253,921	122,412	
Kingston	52,113	59,829	7,900
Prescott	172,950	6,000	
Montreal	178,902	353,133	107,550
Quebec	8,139	114,748	70,532
St. John, N.B.	723,817	2,347	41,429
Victoria Hbr.	491,993	24,500	

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Thorold	52,000		
Sarnia	228,388		
Pt. Colborne	215,000		
Midland	190,000		
Goderich	108,521		
Pt. William	3,027,335		
Pt. Arthur	1,534,063	82,000	
	5,355,307	82,000	
Duluth	130,000	233,000	
Buffalo store	201,289	170,790	339,790
Buffalo, afloat	363,992	52,000	275,021
	595,281	455,895	604,811

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Union stock yards receipts to-day, 53 cars with 1,000 head of cattle, 21 calves, 412 hogs, 100 sheep and lambs and 18 horses.

With a short run of only 53 cars all told, the market to-day promptly recovered from the successive severe spells of weakness which characterized the operations last week. Business to-day was more brisk and active all round and prices were probably about 10 cents higher on the general run of cattle and very firm for choice quality. Among the latter were four choice steers which were the talk of the market, brought in from Seaford. The four averaged 1,650 pounds each. Bidding strong, and they were finally sold at 89 per cwt.

Choice butcher cattle, which sold from \$6.15 to \$6.50; medium to good loads of butcher sold firm at \$5.50 to \$6 and common mixed butchers at \$4 to \$5.

Sheep and lambs steady on last week's prices. With a very short run, ewes \$4 to \$4.75; bucks, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Hogs—Market firm at 10c. advance made at the week end market last week, selects, \$6.60; fed and watered, \$6.25 f.o.b.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 31 to FEB. 6, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS		BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Needs	Rej. 2* Needs	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1Man. R.	
Jan. 31	96½	93½	88½	82½	72½	62½	57½							40½	34½				
Feb. 1	96½	93½	88½	82½	72½	62½	57½							41	35			47	46
2	97	94	90	83	73	63	58							41½	35	67	57	47	46
3	97	94	90	83	73	63	58							40½				47	46
5	97½	94	90	83	73	63	58							40½				47	46
6	98	95	90	83	73	63	58							41	35			47	46

Gophers Are Now Planning To Rob You Again —Stop Them Quick



ANTON MICKELSON
President

Right now, Mr. Farmer, the gophers, squirrels, pocket gophers, field mice, prairie dogs and other pests are having a gay old time six to ten feet under ground on the grain they stole from you last summer. You can't see them.

but they are having the time of their life eating your grain—the grain that you should be selling now. And not only that, but they are planning to rob you again this season. What steps are you going to take to prevent them? It's time you faced this question squarely. Gophers cost too much for you to keep them.

1c per acre kills them

If you use Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick—the only guaranteed gopher poison. A 75c box of Kill-Em-Quick will kill every gopher on 50 acres, and that means 2,500 gophers at least. A \$1.25 box will kill 4,000 gophers. A \$1.25 box of Kill-Em-Quick will save you at least \$400 cash money in extra crops.

KILL-EM-QUICK

GOPHER POISON

has the most peculiar and attractive odor and taste that gophers ever came across. They leave grain and tender shoots for Kill-Em-Quick and a single poisoned grain kills them. They don't even have time to think about it.

WRITE ME A POSTAL

Let me tell you some remarkable facts about gophers and Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. I want to show you an easy way to save \$500 on every 50 acres. Gophers are constantly throwing up non-productive soil, which eventually is bound to seriously effect the productive powers of your land. I want to tell you how to prevent this. Write me a postal or a letter. In the meantime get a 75c package of Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist. If your druggist doesn't sell Kill-Em-Quick, send me his name with your order and I will supply you direct, postage prepaid.

Anton Mickelson, Pres., Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Co.
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



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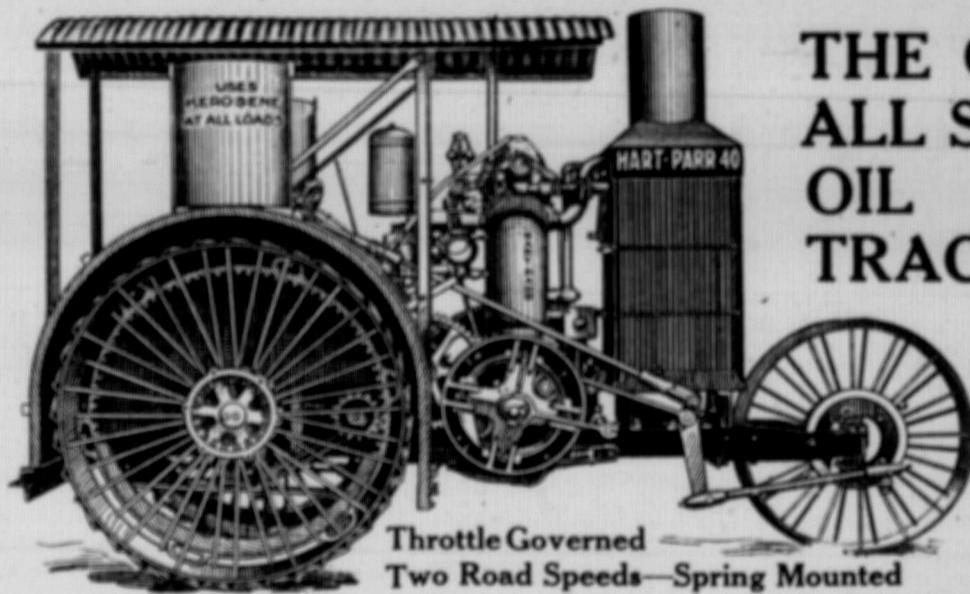
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ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

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THE ONLY ALL STEEL OIL TRACTOR

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Two Road Speeds—Spring Mounted

Superior HART-PARR Construction

HUNT where you will—up and down in the gas traction market—you'll not find an engine with so many exclusive features—so many superior points of construction. Years of selling—testing in field, years of progress in tractor building have given Hart-Parr the secrets of rational construction. It's one thing for others to mount a gasoline motor on a tractor frame, but it's different when this misnamed "tractor" is put to the test under the racking strains of continuous field work. Watch them break down.

In design—in material—in construction, no tractor can "touch" it. It's in a class all its own. It leads, others trail after. Hart-Parrs are a world standard.

Steel Construction the Secret

Steel construction—that's the reason—that's why Hart-Parr owners have such remarkably low repair bills. Remember—it's worth emphasizing—that the Hart-Parr is the only all steel gas tractor built. It will wear out in time but not break down and leave you helpless in the middle of a rush season.

Its driving wheels—its crank shaft, its gears, will withstand years of jars and tremendous strains with but little sign of wear. Driving wheels are exceptionally strong—built up of steel—hubs and all. The whole tractor is staunch—solid—a veritable giant for strength—compact—well knit together—getting a grip on the ground through its wonderful wave-form wheels, driven by an always ready motor.

An Example of Superior Hart-Parr Construction

The illustration selected from many similar ones in our new 52 page catalog, shows a sectional view of the rear axle of the "40." It proves how faithful we are to our principle that no detail shall be overlooked that will insure giving our buyers a thoroughly dependable tractor.

Long-Life Bearings

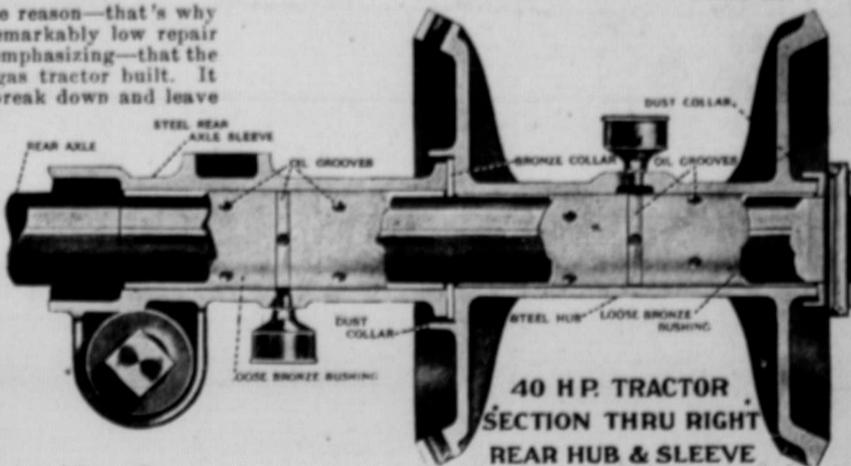
The rear axle and differential shaft bearings are bronze bushings, with grease grooves turned in the outer surface and drilled full of holes for storage of grease. The rear axle is bushed at each end with phosphor-bronze 13 inches long. Bushings turned outside and inside, presenting two bearing surfaces, so that sticking or cutting is impossible. This style of bearings is strictly original with us and found on no other tractor. All other bearings are generous in size and arranged in the form of bushings, and easily replaceable.

The differential gearing is of steel, is enclosed and practically indestructible. The cross shaft runs in Hess Bright Ball Bearings, making it frictionless. The

master pinions, as well as driving wheel hubs, have flanges which form dust collars protecting the differential shaft bearings and rear axle bearings. These parts are unseen, but after the tractor is in the field—plowing, discing, seeding, season after season—the extra care and quality we put into these bearings, and throughout the entire tractor, shows up in years of constant service with few repairs; and saves you a lot of money in the long run.

Hart-Parr Service Follows Hart-Parr Tractors Everywhere

When you buy a piece of machinery you want to know that you can get repair parts and supplies without a lot of bother and delay. That's one great ad-



40 H.P. TRACTOR SECTION THRU RIGHT REAR HUB & SLEEVE

vantage in owning a Modern Farm Horse. Hart-Parr branches or supply headquarters are maintained at 20 points for the convenience of our customers.

Small Repair Bills

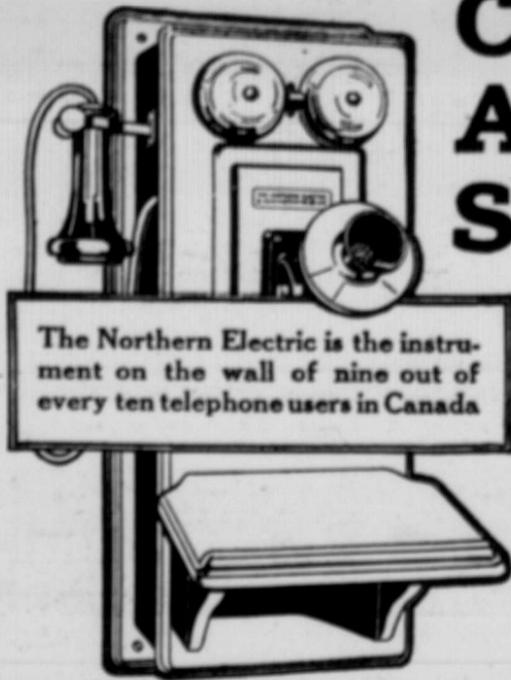
The prices on Hart-Parr repairs are lower than on any other tractor, or other farm implements. We do not aim to make a large profit on our repair business as most machinery builders do. We will sell you every part necessary to build one of our tractors for a little less than the price of the finished tractor. Do you know of any farm implement you can buy out of a repair list for the price of the finished machine? This shows that the prices of our repairs are very moderate and assures you of low repair bills.

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FARMERS throughout the country are just beginning to realize that they can have telephone connection as well as if they lived in the city. They are tremendously interested in the subject. Most of them have been reading it up in their farm papers. It is only necessary for some one man to come forward with definite knowledge on the subject and say: "Let's get started!" With the information that our book will give you, you can be the man in control of the situation in your community.

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WRITE in to us and get this book at once. A self-maintaining telephone system will eventually be started in your community. If the moment is not ripe, the time is fast approaching when it will be, and you owe it to yourself to be informed on the subject. If you want the book send us the coupon.

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