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Book Dept.,
Grain Growers Guide,
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MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, June 10.—At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, the receipts for the week ending June 8, were 1,600 cattle, 620 sheep and lambs, 2,100 hogs and 1,050 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale were 600 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, 1,800 hogs and 330 calves. Although the supply of cattle was a little larger than this day week it did not seem to have any influence on the condition of the market, as the feeling was stronger than ever and prices for steers scored another advance of 25c. and bulls were 25c. to 30c. per one hundred pounds higher. The top price realized for the former being \$8.50 and for the latter \$7.75, making a new high record for the season so far. The gathering of buyers was large and the demand from butchers was good, but packers were not operating to any extent, as some of them wired to Toronto for supplies, as they were under the impression that they could do better there, being a run of 140 cars on that market today, but notwithstanding this fact the trade was fairly active here in spite of higher prices, and the bulk of the stock offered was cleared at an early hour.

Owing to the steady increase in the supplies of hogs coming forward the tone of the market continues weak and prices scored a further decline of 10c. per one hundred pounds and 25c. per one hundred pounds more for the balance of the week.

The demand for packers was good and an active trade was done with sales of selected lots at \$9.00 to \$9.15 per one hundred pounds weighed off cars, but for the balance of the week packers will only pay \$8.75 to \$9.00.

A weaker feeling has developed in the market for sheep and lambs and prices have declined 25c. to \$1.00 per one hundred pounds on account of the more liberal supplies offering. Lambs are also weaker and 20c. per one hundred pounds lower, but calves are steady under a good demand.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis, Minn., June 10.—There was little action to the market, it being Government report day, but the tendency was easier. The southwest got another good wetting down, so generous indeed, that the drought will now subside for a time at least, and firm cables were of little influence because domestic prices are away above export parity. The volume of trade in the pit was very light, nobody daring to make new commitments, until after June is officially reported. While good rains over hard wheat belt have been beneficial and stopped further deterioration, the tendency to reduce the arvest estimates continues. The best private estimators of Kansas have dropped the 90,000,000 bushels production figures and reduced the prospects to 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels. This loss by drought is not expected to be considered by the Washington bureau in the report out after the markets close as that effect of expected higher condition than last month is likely to be all, or at the best but momentarily.

Locally the situation is unchanged. The northwest crop outlook is good but growing weather is wanted, if not actually demanded. Wheat receipts were moderate and cash demand fair. Millers are taking freely from the terminals which keeps the spot market from developing an acute stringency and thereby forcing premiums higher. No. 1 Northern sold from 1 3-4 to 2 cents over July.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill., June 10.—Bullish figures in the Government crop report came too late today to affect the price of wheat. The Washington estimate of the total yield this season proved to be 90,000,000 bushels under the most generally accepted prediction that had been current in Chicago. How far traders were from being prepared for such news might be judged by the fact that the market had been weak all day and had finished at 3-8 to 1-2 to 1-2 cent net decline. Corn closed 3-8 to 1-2 to 7-8 to 1 cent down and oats off 1-4 to 3-8 to 1-2 cent.

Where surprise developed was in the part of the Government report telling of the condition of winter wheat. Instead of showing unexpected small improvement compared with 79.7 per cent. last month, the document sealed the winter crop down to 74.3 per cent., and therefore made the total probable harvest of the country 628,000,000 bushels, the spring wheat outlook being about as anticipated. Previous estimates compiled here by private experts had made the forecast 648,000,000 bushels.

Most of the day wheat speculators took a passive attitude until they heard definitely from Washington. Only scalpers bought corn. The weather was favorable for the crop and statistics were generally against the bulls. Local stocks increased 600,000 bushels for the week. Cash grade were in poor demand. No. 2 yellow was quoted at 75 3-4 to 76 3-4c.

Realizing sales by longs resulted in a basket for oats. The Government estimate of the oats crop turned out 18,000,000 bushels larger than the trade here expected.

HON. ROBT. ROGERS AT REGINA

Regina, Sask., June 10.—The building at once of a 3,000,000 bushel terminal elevator at the head of the lakes by the Dominion Government was announced by Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior, who was the chief speaker at a big Conservative banquet here to-night. Mr. Rogers also announced that he proposed making radical changes

in the Homestead regulations, including the removal of the clause making it necessary to build a \$300 shack, the cutting in two of the amount of land to be cultivated in bush country, and permitting settlers to raise cattle in lieu of cultivation of the land. Future grain blockades, the minister stated, would be minimized by keeping lake navigation open a month later each year.

Reciprocity, Mr. Rogers declared, was a dead issue.

Twelve hundred enthusiastic Conservative representatives from all parts of Saskatchewan met to-night to do honor to Mr. Rogers and Hon. Dr. Roche, Secretary of State. Practically every Conservative candidate from the 54 constituencies in the province was present, and from Manitoba and Alberta came many visitors.

Dr. Cowan, President of the Saskatchewan Conservative association, presided, and on his right were Hon. Robert Rogers and his Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, while on his left were Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain and James McKay, M. P. At the chairman's table were also about 50 of the Conservative candidates.

TAG DAY RECEIPTS OVER \$25,000

E. M. Wood has returned to Winnipeg from the Ninette sanatorium, and states that work has already been begun on the infirmary, the construction of which was made possible by the liberal response of the people of Manitoba to the appeal which was made on Tag Day. The cottage of the Daughters of the Empire will be begun shortly, the site having been selected during Mr. Wood's visit.

The Tag Day returns from the country are much better than was at first expected and with many points to hear from, Mr. Wood has already received cheques aggregating \$24,000. This does not include the cheque for over \$1,500 which is due from Brandon.

PREMIER SCOTT HOME

Regina, June 10.—Premier Scott, accompanied by Senator J. H. Ross, returned to the capital on Sunday morning from the south, where Mr. Scott's recent ill health demanded that he spend the more trying months of the Saskatchewan climate. Sunday evening Mr. Scott, in answer to a direct inquiry, stated that he was much improved in health, and certainly the premier's appearance bears out and gives emphasis to his words. To one who saw Mr. Scott just before his departure for the south last winter and saw him again last night, the premier was revealed as a new man.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Scott said that if he continued to improve during the next few weeks, as he had been gaining in the past four or five weeks, he would be in good shape for the approaching campaign; "a campaign," added Mr. Scott, "which will be one of the most important ever waged in Canada in the interests of the people."

Mr. Scott emphatically denied that there was the slightest truth in, or foundation for, the rumors of his retirement from public life. On the contrary, the premier declared that he would lead the Liberal party of Saskatchewan as long as the party wanted him to do so. It would be with the deepest regret that he would give up the leadership at a time when the fate of Liberalism was being settled, possibly for generations to come, and he had not the slightest intention of doing so.

Instead, the premier confidently expected to lead the Liberals to what he predicted would be the greatest victory the party had ever achieved.

SUPPLIES SHORT IN THE NORTH

Peace River Crossing, Alta., June 10.—Up at Hudson's Hope, in the Peace River country, a number of pioneer squatters are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the steamboat Peace River. Their food supply is running very low, so low that they have felt the pinch of starvation. For some time now they have been living upon flour and what game has fallen the way of their traps and rifles. All the meagre doling out of rations will be over, though just as soon as the steamer arrives, for she is carrying stores and provisions and supplies of all kinds. She left this point this morning on her trip to Hudson's Hope, and never will the arrival of a vessel be more welcomed than that of the gallant

little ship by those whose belts are two or three holes tighter than they were a short time ago.

LIVING IS HIGHEST EVER

New York, June 12.—It costs more to live in this month of June, 1912, than ever before in the history of the United States, except perhaps during war times. Prices were high a year ago, but today they are on the average nearly 10 per cent. higher yet, according to trade authorities' quotations.

Food products are the highest on record. Meat, eggs, butter, fish, potatoes, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, molasses, rice, beans and peas average 22 per cent. higher; wheat, corn, oats, barley, flour, etc., 33 per cent. higher.

Fruits are the only thing good to eat that have grown cheaper during the last twelve months, but they are still higher than in 1910. Leather products cost 12 per cent., and chemicals and drugs, 13 per cent. more than a year ago. Textile goods, however, are a trifle cheaper.

The average increase in food products is nearly 20 per cent., which means that the housewife must pay \$6.00 to fill a market basket that only cost her \$5.00 to fill in June, 1911.

The biggest advances have been in meats; beef, 26 per cent.; hog products, 40 per cent., and mutton, over 50 per cent. Dealers lay the increase to last year's hay crop, which was poor, and the generally high cost of animal provender. Poor crops are also held responsible for dearer bread-stuffs.

Economists differ as to the reasons of the general upward tendency of all commodities during recent years, which has been world-wide.

GAS TRACTOR HANDBOOK

Farmers who have gas tractors of their own, or who ever expect to own one, will be interested in an illustrated handbook, just issued by the Gas Traction company, of Minneapolis and Winnipeg. The book contains 141 pages and about 80 diagrams and illustrations, by means of which the principles of the internal combustion motor and of engine construction are clearly explained. "The Why of the Big Four 30," as the handbook is called, while dealing primarily with the firm's own tractor, will prove serviceable to owners and engineers of every make of gas tractor sold today. This is because it goes to the subject of motor engines right from the beginning and in simple language and by clear illustrations, it treats the difficult subject matter like a text-book. Many valuable hints and directions on the care of engines in general are also given. The publishers dedicate this work to the farmers of the world for whom it has been especially written, rather than for the manufacturers. The price of the book is \$1.00 postpaid.

Capturing Wild Horses

Continued from Page 15

manage to get them to the home ranch or to the railroad, which may be a hundred and twenty miles away. Just there lay problem No. 2. By most methods a certain percentage of the horses are lost in the moving. My own method is as follows: Each horse in the canvas corral is lassoed and thrown, and one of his front legs is firmly bound up at the "elbow." When the horse is released he springs up on three legs and charges about at first. But when we begin to drive the bunch, they find that they cannot run very fast on three legs. The going is very painful and their stubborn spirit of resistance is broken down. Presently a horse grows weary and lags behind. This is the sign that he surrenders. We rope and throw him, remove the rope that binds up his fore leg—and find that we can now drive him along without great difficulty. At night we put the bunch into the corral that we have brought along with us. By morning the spirits of the horses may have recovered, and they are ready to renew the dispute. Again they are thrown and bound and driven along on three legs. After a few miles they begin to drop back, to have the leg-binder removed. They are pacified. Subjugation is somewhat slow, but usually sure, and after a while the horses will cease to fight.