

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## THY KINGDOM COME

WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULT IN HEAVEN ITSELF IF THOSE WHO GET THERE FIRST INSTITUTED PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE SURFACE OF HEAVEN, AND PARCELED IT OUT IN ABSOLUTE OWNERSHIP AMONG THEMSELVES, AS WE PARCEL OUT THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH? SINCE WE CANNOT CONCEIVE OF A HEAVEN IN WHICH THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF GOD'S CHILDREN TO THEIR FATHER'S BOUNTY IS DENIED, AS WE NOW DENY THEM ON THIS EARTH, WHAT IS THE DUTY ENJOINED ON CHRISTIANS BY THE DAILY PRAYER: "THY KINGDOM COME, THY WILL BE DONE, ON EARTH, AS IT IS IN HEAVEN?"—Henry George.

MAY 21, 1913

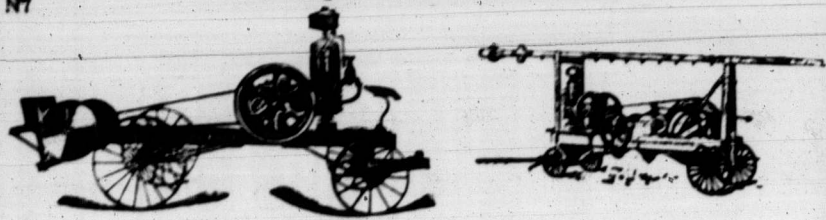
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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

**BETTER FARMING TRAINS**

The Manitoba Better Farming Demonstration Specials are past the experimental stage and the Manitoba farmer has been quick to take advantage of the opportunity afforded him by the department. They will be sent out over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway again this year, starting about June 3. Each will travel steadily for three weeks, and in that time will cover nearly every point in the province. Posters announcing the exact date and time of arrival will be distributed in each locality. The Canadian Pacific Special will devote particular attention this year to the demonstration of farm mechanics and to exhibits; the Canadian Northern Special will carry lecture features and a special dairy car.

The demonstration in farm mechanics which will be made at each stop on the C.P.R. will arouse the keenest interest among up-to-date farmers. The use of concrete and engine work of all kinds will be dealt with and all manner of home conveniences seen in practical operation. Thus washing machines and churns will be running, farm-water supply will be demonstrated, etc. Foundation work, building floors, etc., will alone sufficiently reward some farmers for the trip to the station. Models of farm buildings will be carried in the car devoted to farm mechanics, so that the illustration of all features of this work will be clearly understood. The boy with a mechanical turn of mind will find himself absorbed by the baby gasoline engines in operation. How electric light can be produced for the house is another feature that will command attention.

The Poultry exhibit, in charge of Professor Herner, of the Agricultural College staff, is bound to prove of particular value in view of the importance of this industry to the rural population of Manitoba. There will be models of poultry houses, incubators, brooders, feeding and fattening crates, shaping boards, etc., and samples of the proper mixed feeds. Everything pertaining to profit-taking in poultry raising will be simply and clearly shown. Professor Herner will give a demonstration of killing and dressing poultry for market at every stop the train makes.

The Animal Husbandry department is preparing to make a special exposition of hog-raising and will have two representatives of six different breeds of hogs for practical demonstration purposes. There will also be samples of feeds and charts showing various feed values. Emphasis will be laid by the Field Husbandry department upon barley growing for animal feed and weed destruction. Various rotations will be explained together with the methods of cultivation for all manner of crops suitable to Manitoba. Samples of weeds, grains, fodders, etc., will fit up the car. How to grow a crop of barley and eradicate weeds at the same time and how to convert barley into prime-bacon will prove profitable subjects for discussion.

A car will be devoted to Home Economics on each train and the women of the family will find it a centre of attraction. Exhibits of sewing, dress-making and house-furnishing will afford many a valuable hint and profitable discussion of farm problems which present themselves to the feminine side of the household will take place. On the Canadian Northern Special many features already enumerated will be duplicated. There will be a lecture on poultry and daily lectures on crop rotations and cultivation. The Animal Hus-

# The Grain Growers' Guide

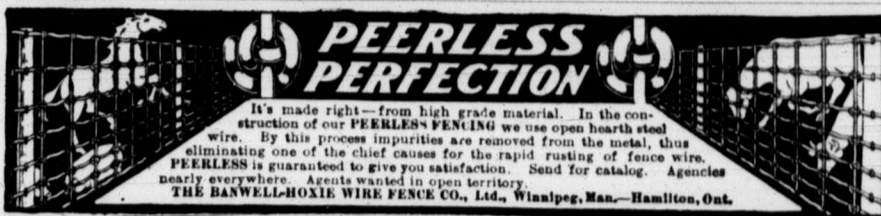
GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

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

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

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Volume VI. May 21st, 1913 Number 21



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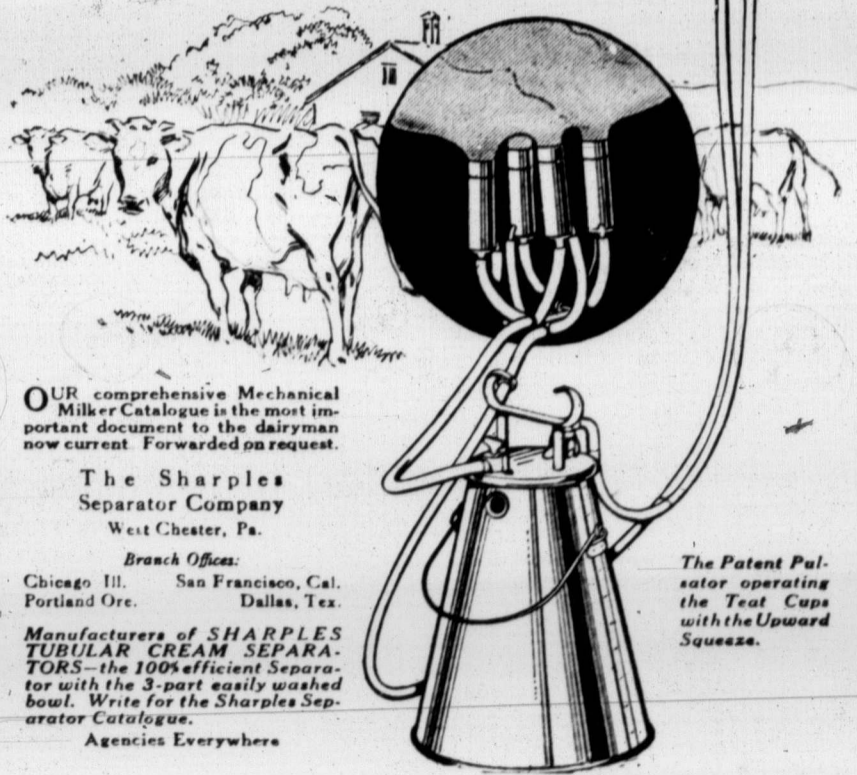
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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person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

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

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

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

bandry Department will carry representatives of the different types of farm horses, dairy and beef cattle, etc., which will be the subject of valuable lectures at each place. An added feature on the Canadian Northern train will be a dairy car, which will be made exceptionally attractive and interesting.

Many features about the manner in which these Demonstration Specials are conducted must appeal to the practical and busy farmer. Everything is so arranged as to run without a hitch. No time is lost on the arrival of the train, which travels on regular schedule. The professors and assistant lecturers obtain their meals between stops, so that their full time is at the disposal of the farmers assembled. Many questions on the various subjects in hand are asked and answered; so that the individual farmer has a splendid opportunity of applying the instruction to his individual needs and goes home with expert opinions which are worth money and with a quickened interest in his work. Farmers are urged to keep their eyes open for the posters announcing the exact date and time of arrival at the nearest point of call and to lay plans to be present when the Better Farming Demonstration Special pulls in. Last year many farmers took their family picnic-baskets with them and many a merry party was the result. In fact, the arrival of this year's Demonstration Special on either railway line will provide a grand opportunity for an outing. Every farmer will do well to plan for his whole family to be present on the occasion as there will be much to interest every member—wife, daughters, sons, and even the small children. He will meet his neighbors for miles around, have an opportunity of doing some shopping and altogether spend a very happy and profitable day. Everything is free. Everybody is made welcome.

**WINNIPEG EXHIBITION ENTRIES**

By numerous means the country at large has been benefited by the Winnipeg Exhibition, to the greatest extent perhaps in attracting famous animals. This importation of high-class breeds and the resultant splendid type of stock raised through the West is attributable to a large extent to the encouragement given to owners and breeders to show their animals at this the greatest exhibition of the West. As each year goes by the quality and quantity of the live stock shown is increasing. This year the animals in all classes—a large majority of the best of which are bred here in the West—will stand well in comparison with those shown at the largest fairs in the East and to the South, and the officials are looking for a record entry list. The closing date for entries this year is June 21, but the officials are urging that all who are able should forward them before that date in order to save, as far as possible, the rush at the last moment.

**SPENCER ELECTED**

Medicine Hat, Alta., May 18.—Judge Carpenter completed the recount of ballots cast in the election between Hon. C. R. Mitchell and Mayor Spencer has 29 more votes than his opponent. As Returning Officer Dundon had declared Mr. Mitchell elected by 8 votes the recount means a gain of 28 for Mayor Spencer. Most of the gains were made in ballots that had been disallowed as improperly marked by deputy returning officers and were allowed as good by the judge. The judge found no evidence of ballot switching or pencil marking, and the difference was between his opinion of good votes and those of the deputies.

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Naval Bill Through Commons—Government Will Build Interior Storage Elevators—Budget Speech—Few Tariff Changes

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 16.—This has been a busy week in Parliament. On Monday morning sessions commenced and with the three sittings a day and a real desire on the part of the members to reach prorogation, business has been put through with a rush. The features of the week have been the third reading of the Naval Bill, Hon. W. T. White's budget statement, and an announcement by Hon. George H. Perley, acting minister of trade and commerce, regarding the government's policy in respect to interior storage elevators.

### Navy Bill Passed House

Contrary to the general expectation subsequent to the exciting scenes which occurred on Friday night last, when the naval bill was taken out of the committee stage under the new closure rules, that measure passed through its final stage at midnight on Thursday without the new rules having been invoked. The opposition were satisfied that they had drawn the attention of the country to the fact that the bill was being put through as a result of the introduction of closure which, apparently, was the object of the demonstration of last Friday night. As a result of the agreement to finally pass the bill without closure the ending to what has undoubtedly been the greatest parliamentary struggle since 1896 was comparatively tame. The final vote gave the government a majority of thirty-three, the division list standing 101 to 68. Five Nationalists, Messrs. Boulay, Guilbault, Achim, Bellemere and Barrette, voted with the opposition while Col. H. H. McLean, the Liberal Imperialist from Queen's Shelburne, supported the third reading, as he had formerly supported the second reading of the bill. An amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the form of the six

months' hoist had previously been voted down by a government majority of thirty-four, the Nationalists and Col. McLean voting as they did on the main motion. When the House rose there was some cheering from the ministerialists, who sang "Rule Britannia," but there was no great excitement and the members seemed to be relieved that the fight had at last come to a finish. The bill now goes to the Senate where consideration of it will be commenced next week. Opinion is much divided as to what action the upper house will take, although the preponderating view at the present moment undoubtedly is that it will not be passed by that chamber.

### Interior Storage Elevators

The announcement of the government's policy in regard to interior storage elevators was made by Mr. Perley in connection with consideration of the bill to amend the Grain Act. Mr. Perley reviewed at some length existing conditions as to the storage capacity of western elevators and commented on the necessity of everything possible being done to increase it. "The government," he said, "realize that everything possible should be done to assist in marketing the northwest grain crop and have decided to build as soon as possible a few interior terminal elevators in order that it may be possible to know definitely to what extent they will be used and how great a benefit they will be. These elevators will be built and controlled by the government, through the Board of Grain Commissioners, and, as they will be declared terminal points under the act, there will have to be a regular staff of inspectors at them and all grain will be weighed and inspected in the same way as is done at Port Arthur and Fort William.

The grain can then be sold on its inspection and as the owner will get a warehouse receipt for it this will become immediately negotiable and the owner will be in a position to sell his grain or borrow money on the warehouse receipt. I need hardly say that it is quite evident that this will be of immense advantage to the farmers of the northwest, and especially in the autumn when everything is so congested. A transfer elevator will have to be built on the Pacific coast so that it will be ready for use by the time the Panama canal is opened, and also one at the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, in order that we may get the full benefit of the building of that railway and the facilities for transport which it will afford. These interior terminal elevators will have to be equipped with cleaning and drying apparatus, which will no doubt lead to the erection of hospital elevators and, in the case of damaged grain, will enable a large proportion of the grain to be saved and put into a marketable condition."

Hon. Frank Oliver said that the proposal to establish interior elevators will be accepted by the people as an evidence of the desire of the government to assist in the marketing of the principal product of the Western country. As to how much assistance will be rendered time alone will show. He said there were incidental advantages likely to arise from the establishment of these elevators but it was to be remembered that the carrying of grain to the interior terminal point, the storing of it there and the rehandling of it, would necessarily involve some expense. He said that the establishment of these elevators is not a response to the demand that was placed before the late and present government, nor is it an implementing of the promise made definitely by the head of the present government as to the action the government would take towards relieving the recent and existing situation. The demand of the grain growers was for government operation of Lake Superior terminals. It was not for partial government operation of these terminals.

Dr. D. B. Neely, W. E. Knowles and Levi Thompson spoke along somewhat similar lines, while the proposal of the minister received the warm endorsement of Hon. Robert Rogers, J. A. M. Aikins, George Bradbury and Dr. Schaffner.

### Mr. White's Budget

Neither the farming community nor the consuming public of the great cities will find much relief in the tariff changes announced by Hon. W. T. White in connection with his annual budget statement, which was made in the Commons on Monday afternoon. They will no doubt be impressed by the fact that out of the abounding revenues arising from the present tariff taxation the government was able during the past fiscal year to pay off all current and capital expenditure and have over \$23,000,000 which may be applied

Continued on Page 19

### BANK ACT EVIDENCE

Herbert B. Ames, Chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons, has sent the following letter to The Guide:

"I have received a number of requests from readers of the 'Grain Growers' Guide' for the printed evidence of the witnesses given before the Banking and Commerce Committee, and in so far as it has been possible, I have satisfied these demands. The issue, however, is now completely exhausted, and I wish you would ask your readers through your columns, to wait until the Blue-Book edition is printed. This may not be available for several months, but, when issued, will be a valuable book on the whole subject, and I can probably then secure a limited number for your readers."

Readers of The Guide will see from this that it will not be possible for them to obtain any more copies of the evidence for several months.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 21st, 1913

## MANUFACTURERS AGAIN WIN

Hon. W. T. White, Finance Minister, brought down the budget in the House of Commons on the evening of the 12th, and had the pleasure of announcing that after all expenses of the country had been paid there was a surplus in the treasury amounting to \$55,000,000, or about \$8 per head for all the people of Canada more than was needed. The only tariff reductions provided for by Mr. White were as follows:

Cement—Duty reduced from 12½ cents to 10 cents per hundredweight, which amounts to a reduction of 8¾ cents per barrel.

Type-setting and type-casting machines placed on the free list.

Traction ditching machines placed on the free list.

Refined sugar—Duty still remains at 83 cents per hundredweight under British preference, and is reduced from \$1.24½ to \$1.07 2-3 general tariff.

Raw sugar—Duty reduced from 52½ cents to 40¾ cents per hundredweight under British preference, and from 83½ cents to 57½ cents general tariff.

Cocoa beans, limes and lime juice, which have been free, will now pay a duty except when coming from the West Indies.

Yarn duties have been somewhat reduced at the request of the manufacturers.

Lead bounties have been extended for another five years.

As near as we can estimate we judge that these reductions in the tariff will reduce the taxes on the people of Canada on an average less than 10 cents per head per annum, or the saving for the average family of five persons will be something less than 50 cents. This is a magnificent measure of relief for which the western farmers owe Mr. White a deep debt of gratitude. We do not know whether the Manufacturers' Association prepared Mr. White's tariff changes for him in detail, but they certainly could not have done it any more satisfactorily to themselves.

## TYPICAL WESTERN DELUSION

A very interesting advertisement, which is reproduced below, appeared in the Winnipeg daily newspapers two weeks ago. This advertisement, displayed in large type, cost considerable money, but we think it of sufficient importance to print it here free of charge. It reads as follows:

## A Humboldt Delegation

Will be in Attendance at the

**St. Regis Hotel, Winnipeg**

To Meet Everybody Interested

**Tuesday (Tomorrow) and Wednesday**

FROM 2 P.M. TILL 5.30 P.M.

This Delegation is sent by the Board of Trade, Humboldt, Sask., to give authentic and unbiased information concerning "The City Growing Daily." We wish to meet **Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Business Men of all Classes**, and to explain our offer of

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*If you can't call afternoons make a special appointment*

**Investors also advised. We welcome all enquiries**

This endeavor on the part of the good people of Humboldt to attract population and industries to their town illustrates an extremely interesting phase of Western development, and in order to learn just exactly what special inducements Humboldt offers to prospective future citizens, a representative of The Guide accepted the invitation to meet the delegation. Though frankly stating that his visit was chiefly prompted by curiosity, our representative was cor-

dially received, and was very pleasantly entertained by Fred W. Mellis, the Board of Trade Commissioner, which is a much more euphonious title than that of "Town Booster." The plan adopted by Humboldt is, in brief, to give to manufacturers free sites for their factories, to exempt them from a considerable portion of their taxes, and to make arrangements which will enable them to secure the capital necessary for the establishment of their business at a low rate of interest. The town also undertakes that when the municipal electric light and water systems are established, as they will be shortly, manufacturers will be supplied with these services at a lower rate than other citizens. These advantages amount to the granting of a direct cash subsidy. When a free site is granted, the people of Humboldt give away valuable public property to private individuals. When the manufacturers' taxes are reduced, the taxes of other residents of the town must necessarily be increased, and when the manufacturers get their water and light below cost the rest of the people will naturally have to pay more than the cost in order to make up the deficiency. The Humboldt Board of Trade apparently does not believe that manufacturers and wholesalers can come to their town and pay for what they get and make a profit. They admit that the natural conditions of Humboldt, the raw materials to be found in the locality, the facilities for manufacturing and distributing and the requirements of the district are not such as to make the establishment of manufactures and wholesale houses commercially profitable. Otherwise it would not be necessary to subsidize industries and to practically take money from the municipal treasury and pay people to come to Humboldt and become manufacturers and wholesalers. And having done this, the people of Humboldt will be in honor bound to "patronize home industries." It will not matter how much better and cheaper goods they can purchase from elsewhere, they will have established these industries and it will be their duty to support them. These future Humboldt industries may possibly be mismanaged and fail to advance with the times, but they must be supported and enabled to make profits else the town will lose them and will also have to make good the money they have enabled the manufacturers to borrow at low rates of interest. In the end Humboldt will pay for any industries it may get and will pay for them dearly, just as some municipalities in Manitoba and also in Eastern Canada, have paid and are paying for their folly in being hoodwinked into subsidizing railway companies which threatened to pass them by unless they got a substantial hand-out from the local taxpayers. There is method in the madness of Humboldt, however. The men who are behind the scheme are chiefly real estate speculators, and their main object is to create a real estate boom. Each pap-fed industry that is secured, each new railway line that is built, will be advertised as another reason why those who wish to get rich quick should invest in Humboldt real estate. As the population increases, real estate prices will soar, and the real estate men will reap their profits. By the time the boom dies down and the artificially created industries have become a burden upon the town these gentlemen will have sold out their corner lots and have departed for pastures new.

There is no necessity to give free sites, tax exemptions, and light and water below cost, or to pledge the credit of the municipality for the benefit of private individuals in order to build up Humboldt. The town lies in a rich and productive agricultural

section, in a locality admirably adapted to mixed farming and grain growing, and there are plenty of people who would be glad to engage in those industries and whose business would build up a large town, if they could get land at reasonable prices. But the speculators are there ahead of the farmers. Mr. Mellis states that unimproved land, partially covered with poplar and willow scrub, is being held at \$60 an acre and over near the town. If the Board of Trade of Humboldt wants to see the town grow it should abandon its foolish plan of trying to establish industries that will depend for their profits upon public charity, and join in the movement that is growing throughout the West to get rid of the speculator, who is getting rich without working by holding land out of use. If all the vacant land around Humboldt was in the hands of farmers, instead of being held by speculators, Humboldt would have a healthy, vigorous growth such as no policy of indirect subsidies can generate. And what is true of Humboldt is true of the West generally. The speculator must be taxed out of business before the West can come into its own, and the people must be made to see that no community is richer by taking a dollar from one man's pocket and putting it into his neighbors.

## INTERIOR STORAGE ELEVATORS

The Dominion Government has announced its decision to erect one or more interior storage elevators in the West, equipped with cleaning and drying apparatus. Each elevator will also be made an inspection point where government grades can be secured. A transfer elevator is also to be erected at the Pacific coast. Considerable benefit will undoubtedly accrue from cleaning and drying facilities nearer to the farmers and further loss on out of condition grain should be eliminated. If the railways will co-operate they can certainly reduce the transportation congestion with storage space so near at hand. As to the additional assistance from the banks which will follow the erection of these houses, the farmers will be sceptical until actual experience demonstrates the advantages. There are, of course, several other problems of considerable magnitude to be met with in the operation of interior storage elevators and only experience can prove the extent of the value of these houses, but the action of the government, in view of the needs of the West, is certainly well justified, and the effect of this new policy on western conditions will be looked forward to with general interest and hopeful anticipation.

## DO UNTO OTHERS

When he arose from his bed shortly after four o'clock last Tuesday morning to begin his day's work on his farm, twenty miles west of Winnipeg, George Junkin found that fire had destroyed his barn during the night and that his seventeen working horses and six head of cattle were all dead. Only farmers who know the value of a successful spring's work can appreciate what this loss meant. Mr. Junkin had only partially finished seeding and in addition to the loss of his horses and cattle he fully expected that half of his land would remain fallow, as seed time was nearly passed and he could not restock on short notice. But the farmers living around Sanford are human beings with warm blood in their veins and are capable of expressing practical sympathy with a fellow farmer in distress. With one accord they decided that they could each, without any injury to themselves in any way, contribute

one day's work to their unfortunate neighbor. Consequently, three days after the fire many four, five and six horse outfits began to arrive at the Junkin homestead from all directions at a very early hour in the morning. They gathered from a radius of fifteen miles, all animated by the simple desire to do unto others as they would be done by. The sun had only nicely started upon its course in the heavens on that beautiful May morning when forty plowing outfits were under way on the Junkin farm, followed by harrows and seeders. It was an inspiring sight, and probably without precedent in this prairie country, to see fifty men with 250 horses and fifty outfits turning down the stubble and sowing the seed on one farm at one time. But the neighboring women were not going to be outdone by their husbands so they gathered to lend a hand in providing an ample dinner, to which splendid justice was done during the noon hour. The rest period was spent in discussing the events of the season, speculating upon the price of wheat next fall and a general discussion upon the subject "Does farming pay." The consensus of opinion seems to be that a farmer could get ahead if he worked hard enough and long enough, but that he was not deriving as much profit from his business as he was entitled to in return for his labor. The afternoon was a repetition of the morning, and as the sun neared the western horizon the practical sympathizers started towards their respective homes leaving 150 acres of rich soil properly seeded, and with a feeling in their own breasts that instead of being poorer each by one day's work they were infinitely richer as a result of their practice of the Golden Rule. And George Junkin that night felt that his loss had not been in vain, for in addition to the labor contributed by his neighbors he also profited equally as much from the encouragement stimulated by their kindly act. And it is such deeds as this on the farm of George Junkin, at Sanford, that make this world a better place to live in and hasten the day when "man's inhumanity to man" will no longer make "countless thousands mourn."

### TARIFF OPINIONS THEN AND NOW

It will be noted that the finance minister has not reduced the tariff on agricultural implements. Of course the Liberals will condemn this neglect, but the quick and deserving retort will be that the present tariff is the same one that the Liberals maintained for 15 years. From the party standpoint this reply is effective, but from the standpoint of the people it is weak. But we should like to know where the western Conservative members stand on the implement tariff. They have practically all professed to favor lower duties on farm implements and now if they are in earnest they can get them. Premier Borden's pre-election pledge to create a tariff commission to produce a "scientific tariff" was naturally regarded by the western Conservatives as an excuse for remaining silent on the tariff until the commission was appointed. But now that the government has completely abandoned the idea of a tariff commission where do our western men stand?

On April 27, 1907, Dr. Schaffner delivered an able address in the House of Commons in support of a resolution demanding that the tariff on mowers and binders be reduced to 10 per cent., which was of course voted down by the Liberal party. At that time Dr. Schaffner said in part:

"I come to this government and tell them how important it is to that country that we should have binders cheap and plentiful, and I ask the government to assist the western farmer, to give him that advantage, which my amendment is intended to secure for him, and which I think should receive the hearty support of this House.

"I believe in protection, I believe in putting these industries on a good foundation, but when they are on a good foundation I claim the

duty should be reduced. The Conservative government pursued that policy, and I ask this government to continue the same policy. A manufacturer said to me the other day: 'You must prove that these industries are not struggling.' Out in the West when we see a farmer extending his business, building a bank barn and improving his home, when he is unfortunate enough to die, leaving a legacy to his children and giving something to charity, we make up our minds that he was not a struggling farmer. I think we are justified in coming to that conclusion. So I say that the farmers of the West, the farmers of my constituency, have a right to conclude when they see the manufacturers of mowers and binders living in luxury, extending their plant, and when they are unfortunate enough to die, leaving large legacies, giving large sums of money to charity, besides what the government collects from them by succession duties—I say we in the West have a right to conclude that these men were not conducting struggling industries. Therefore, we claim that the duty should be reduced."

Thus even six years ago Dr. Schaffner knew that the implement manufacturers were plundering the farmer under shelter of the tariff and amassing huge profits. He surely knows that the manufacturers have even less excuse for the protection they enjoy today.

Only two years ago (January 18, 1911) Arthur Meighen delivered a lengthy and comprehensive indictment of the implement tariff when he moved a resolution in the House of Commons that "a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due to the agriculturists of Canada." At that time Mr. Meighen made the following remarks:

"Now, Sir, what are the manufacturers of agricultural implements enabled to do? They are able, under this tariff, to exact a higher price than they could exact if the tariff were lower. I do not say that a reduction will, to any very enormous extent, affect the price; I believe it will materially, and I think it will render some relief to, particularly, the farmers of the West, many of whom, notwithstanding any statements that have been made here, are struggling between success and failure every hour. It will accord some relief to them, and I believe it is the bounden duty of the government to so afford it."

"I say that to my mind this tariff is designed to benefit the revenues of other countries rather than the revenues of our own country. As at present constituted this is not so much a tariff for the revenue of Canada, as a tariff for the revenue of Spain, as a tariff for the revenue of Austria. In Austria the manufacturers of binders and mowers are able to leap over a duty of some \$33 on every binder, and yet they sell at a profit in Austria. It is, sir, a tariff for the revenue of Roumania, a tariff for the revenue of Russia, a tariff for the revenue of France, rather than a tariff for the revenue of Canada."

These remarks show that Mr. Meighen understood the burden the farmers were carrying at that time and that he knew the manufacturers were becoming millionaires at the expense of the farmers, simply because the Liberal government insisted on giving the manufacturers whatever they wanted.

In the debate on this same resolution John Herron, then member for Macleod, said:

"The time has arrived when the duty should be taken entirely off binders and mowers and such articles as the great implement trusts of this country find they can ship out of Canada and sell in foreign countries against foreign competition."

In May, 1910, The Guide asked all the western members at that time for their views on the tariff and those received were published. Hon. W. J. Roche, now minister of the interior, in a letter dated June 1, 1910, said:

"I think there are a number of articles bearing too high a rate of duty which might be reduced with benefit to the agriculturalists of Western Canada, such as agricultural machinery, a resolution to reduce such duty having received my support in the House of Commons."

R. S. Lake, then member for Qu'Appelle, wrote The Guide under date of June 3, 1910, as follows:

"The agricultural implement industry holds a unique position at present in Canada. It is the only large industry in the country whose export trade is larger than the import trade in

the same articles. It is an industry which I believe could hold its own without any protection at all."

We could continue the evidence, but we have produced sufficient to show that the western Conservatives, when in opposition, were in favor of free trade or reduced tariff on agricultural implements. Now their party has been in power for two sessions of parliament, yet the implement tariff is unchanged, and we have heard no words from any of such of these gentlemen as are still in the House, namely, Messrs. Roche, Meighen and Schaffner. Dr. Roche is, of course, absent in Europe just now, but both the other gentlemen are present in the House, and if they will make as vigorous a fight for cheaper implements today as they did two years ago they will get it. Or will they go back on their pledge as the Liberals did? Premier Borden has already violated several of his pre-election pledges to the people, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier did when in power. Will the western Conservatives follow their leader or will they stand to their convictions?

In the recent Alberta election it was the farmers who returned the government to power, practically every town and city returning an opposition member. It is clear that the Alberta farmers are in control of the situation, and if they organize fully and make demands that will command the respect of their members they will be able to get whatever legislation they desire. This very fact brings with it added responsibility and the farmers must be very careful to use their power wisely. If unreasonable legislation is forced it will but react upon the farmers and result in their injury. Both parties in Alberta appear to be well disposed towards the farmers, and it is well to keep them so. This can best be done by building up a strong organization in which the members will be educated to the proper needs of the province, and to stand side by side to secure the required legislation. There is no provincial legislation beyond the reach of the Alberta farmers if they but continue on their present course. They have already secured a great deal and the future largely depends upon themselves.

We notice that Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, is revising the "Fruit Marks Act" so that American fruit may be kept out by regulating the kind of boxes it comes in and the brands upon it. We presume this is in order to keep out American apples from the Prairie Provinces, and compel the prairie farmers to buy British Columbia fruit at enhanced prices. It looks as though the government did not dare increase the tariff on apples, but has arranged this underhand scheme to soak the farmers by another route. Watch and see.

Some weeks ago an attempt was made by some shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company to place the stock of the company for sale on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange. This attempt, however, was foiled by the fact that transfers can only be made at the Annual Meeting of the Company and stock can only be held by farmers. In this way the stock of the farmers' company cannot be manipulated by the stock gamblers.

The day after Mr. White made his budget speech, reducing the duty on sugar, the Canadian Sugar Refinery Company, of Montreal, reduced the price of sugar by \$4 per ton to wholesalers. This surely answers the question as to whether tariff enhances the price of protected goods. The public should see that they get the benefit of the reduction.

On the Homemakers' page this week everyone should read of the co-operative laundry that lifted a huge burden off the shoulders of the farm women in one community in Minnesota.

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The Levis C was organized 1900, and beg January, 1901

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# Co-operative People's Banks

By ALPHONSE DESJARDINS

In previous articles Mr. Desjardins has told the readers of The Guide what Co-operative Banks are, and how to start them.

Now Mr. Desjardins relates the history and experience of some of the banks which have been organized in the Eastern provinces. The statistics which are given form a remarkable demonstration of the Success of the System

In the two previous contributions I have had the honor to publish in The Guide, I have given a general view of the basic principles and the advantages offered by the co-operative banking system as evolved and worked out in Europe, and—with some changes to suit our local circumstances and conditions—in Canada as well. I have also stated how to start such a co-operative bank and work it.

I now propose to give a pretty full description of the results obtained so far. I intend to bring figures and to deal here only with hard and indisputable facts, for no better arguments can be advanced in support of my contentions.

It was the deplorable revelations that were brought about by law suits in Montreal and elsewhere, where poor borrowers had had to pay to infamous usurers rates of interest amounting to several hundred per cent. for most insignificant loans, that induced the writer to carefully study the problem with a view to find out the best possible solution. The experience of Germany especially soon enlightened the way that he had to choose.

After fifteen years of constant studies, with the help and devoted zeal of a certain number of citizens, at whose head were the parish priest and several members of the catholic clergy of the locality, we succeeded in organizing the first co-operative bank of this type in Canada, or indeed on this continent.

The Levis Co-operative People's Bank was organized on the 6th of December, 1900, and began business on the 23rd of January, 1901.

The first money received completely confirmed the very modest hope of the organizer. The first instalment paid was a dime and the total of the first collection scarcely reached twenty-dollars. It was with this meagre capital that the Levis People's Bank began. Such was the beginning of a movement of economic organization which should, according to the hopes of its promoter, expand all over the country and become as large as the boundaries of Canada.

The founder who had dared to organize the bank upon such an unknown system was freely criticized and was even the object of assertions of the most offensive character. But supported by devoted sympathizers he continued his work of propaganda with the same and even greater energy. Later on will be seen with what success this propaganda was followed.

To-day the highest civil, social and even ecclesiastical authorities support publicly this movement in Canada, believing that it will eventually prove as beneficial to the working and agricultural classes as it has been all over Europe.

## Progress of the Levis People's Bank

At the inception the progress of the Levis People's Bank was very slow indeed, and almost discouraging, compared with those of like societies organized since. Here are the figures that will give an idea of that slow progress:

The first collection brought only \$26.40, and the first monthly financial statement showed total assets of \$242.80. The following month this total was but

\$497.20. The first six months gave only a total of \$1,715.63. For the first fiscal year the statement showed general assets of \$4,935.54, and it was only after two full years that the assets reached \$15,513.86, and the general turnover amounted to \$31,116.42.

If we insist so much upon the meagre results of the beginning of that society it is to show that it had no wealth to rely upon at its inception and that it does not owe its present success to any outside help from financiers or moneyed men. Oh! no. If this co-operative bank has achieved such a great success that it commands to-day the admiration and congratulations of the most indifferent, it is because it contains in its organization a powerful germ that needs only to be fertilized by a perseverance and a tenacity that will never recede.

The Levis People's Bank completed its twelfth full year on the 30th of November last. On that date the general assets amounted to \$188,306.33. The amount of current loans was \$179,108.92, and the amount of the gross profits had reached \$8,593.16. It had already paid to its members in the shape of dividends the sum of \$17,759.50, the rate being now 5 per cent. on five dollar shares. The savings depositors have received \$4,334.49 as interest. The total amount loaned out to the members, who alone can be borrowers—for a loan is never granted to an individual outsider—was up to the same date \$971,761.94. A very remarkable fact must be here noted and that is that out of such a large sum representing the total loans, not one cent has yet been lost, although the total number of loans

up to the 30th of November, 1912, was 5,511, three-fourths almost of this grand total being for small sums, the largest not exceeding \$200.

Let one compare these figures and it would be impossible to deny that the Levis Co-operative Bank has proved to be a success. To what cause must be attributed such a success? It is due to the excellence of the mechanism of such a bank and to the right spirit that permeates an organism which has, in Europe, triumphally passed through all kinds of difficulties during a period of at least seventy years. That success is due also to a spirit of true perseverance and tenacity—by which alone can remarkable and even grand results be accomplished when the resources are very small indeed—for that bank, like all others of the same type, has had to rely upon the very small savings of the laboring classes and could never count upon the big sums of the capitalists.

In order to show more clearly the absolute character of those banks from the people's point of view, let us consider the amount of the loans in the great majority of cases: These are the principal figures of that statement:

Loans of \$10 and less granted in	
twelve years	660
From \$10 to \$25	1,004
From \$25 to \$50	1,070
From \$50 to \$75	541
From \$75 to \$100	651

Making a total of 3,926  
Out of a grand total of 5,670 there have been 3,926 loans made for sums varying

Continued on Page 18

## A Woman's Club in the Making

Many women look out over the prairies to where they can see the smoke curling up from neighborly chimneys or stove pipes and wish vaguely that they could see more of the women in the district. One effective move in this direction is to form a woman's club. Since no other woman is ready or willing to take the first step, suppose you, my reader, undertake it yourself. To this end send word of your intention to as many women as you can reach and ask them to meet at your home some afternoon at half-past two or at whatever hour seems to you best. In doing this I would include all of the women, even the ones I did not like, because they may be the ones that need help most. Take in the slattern and the irreproachable housekeeper, the woman of outstanding ability and the one who never has an opinion independent of John. You will need them all and they will all need the club.

As soon as about half a dozen have assembled you should call the meeting to order and ask them to appoint a chairman and secretary pro tem., after which you are ready to proceed with the real business that has brought you together.

### How To Do Business

The first question that will naturally come up for discussion is whether or not you will form a club and what you will call it if you do. These two points can very well be covered by the one motion. Someone will perhaps want to make of it a Mothers' Club, someone else may want it to be a Home Economics Society, and a third would have it a Woman Grain Growers' Association. After a brief discussion the chairwoman may gently remind them that a motion is in order when we will suppose that a motion will be made favoring the formation of a Woman's Grain Growers' Association. After it is seconded it is properly before the meeting for discussion. In order to

have a working basis we will assume that the motion is carried.

### Adopting a Constitution

Until the Women Grain Growers are formally recognized by the men's associations in their annual convention each club will have to consider individually the question of a constitution. At the convention it was decided to accept the constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers with a recommendation that they accept the following three clauses and incorporate them in their constitution as a foundation stone for the work of the women's clubs:

"To encourage members to provide suitable halls or meeting places and properly equip and furnish the same for the social and educational benefits of the members.

"To foster and encourage the co-operative method of the distribution of farm products and the supplying of staple commodities.

"To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along economic and social lines with the view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities."

### Handling the Money

If you decide to accept this constitution you can pass on to the question of fees. The Congress in Saskatoon thought it would be a good idea to charge the regular fee of one dollar, sending fifty cents of it to the Grain Growers' central headquarters and asking the local executive to allow you to have control of your own local funds.

There was considerable discussion of this point in the executive committee which met to consider the question of a constitution, some of the women inclining to the idea that the fee for the women should be less than for the men, but someone spoke up and said that

women had been going on the cheap long enough and that it was time that they began to pay their way like self-respecting citizens. The suggestion appealed to the independent spirit of the women present and they decided at once to adhere to the one dollar fee.

### Place of Meetings

The question of the frequency of meetings next arises. It might be advisable to have a very elastic arrangement on this point. In some districts the women will want to meet independently of the men all the year round and more frequently. In other districts it is possible to meet independently of the men only during the summer months and in still others the women will want to meet always with the men and have a few extra meetings of their own on the side.

The place of meeting will depend almost altogether upon the district in which you live. In most districts I fancy it would be more convenient to meet from house to house. This idea appeals to me as there is something comfortable and informal about house meetings. In one district in Saskatchewan where the houses were a long distance apart and the school nearly in the centre of the district the meetings were held in the school, and as it was closed all winter they got a near neighbor to have it warmed.

### Electing Officers

The last business of the meeting is the election of officers, beginning with the President. The simplest way is for someone to nominate a president. I might mention here that a nomination does not require a seconder. If there are two or more nominations an election by ballot follows, each person writing down on a slip of paper the name of the person nominated whom they would like to see made president. If there is only one nomination within a

reasonable time the chairman may declare the nominations closed. The next officers to be elected are the vice-president and the secretary-treasurer, the same procedure to be followed in their election as in the election for president.

Because there is nothing so efficacious in loosening the tongues of timid folk as a cup of tea I always feel that I would like to open every meeting where people are awkward and constrained with refreshments. Failing that the next best thing is to close with them, but I would have it stipulated that nothing more pretentious be served than tea, sandwiches and one kind of cake. In this way the meeting, however often it is held, is never a great burden and those who cannot afford to provide an elaborate feast are never embarrassed.

### Promote Good Fellowship

So much for the bare skeleton of the business and the machinery for carrying it out, the uses of such an organization are manifold. At the very head of the list I would put the feeling of neighborly comradeship which is likely to result from a more intimate acquaintance with the women who are fighting the same or similar battles to your own. You should come in time to a better appreciation of the virtues of the "bossy" woman and a kinder sympathy for the incompetent one. I fancy that old neighborhood feuds will die a natural death when women put their shoulders to the wheel side by side, working together for the common weal.

The constitution demands that it direct its energies towards securing a circulating library for the district, and when one considers the long winter evenings for reading that farm life makes possible it is indeed a crying shame that more good books are not available for the entertainment of the young.

Continued on Page 13

# The Mail Bag

## THE CHEAPER MONEY QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—We have heard a lot on the subject of cheaper money lately, and except for the evidence submitted by witnesses who appeared before the Banking Committee at Ottawa, very little has been said on the question, except from the standpoint of the borrower who knows that the shoe pinches somewhere, and believes that a remedy should be forthcoming.

The writer recently received a letter from one of the larger loan companies, dealing with this matter, and the following extracts will be of interest at the present time.

"It seems to us that it is time that the authorities awoke to the fact that the best way to get lower interest rates is to see that lenders are not put to continual expense in order to collect their just claims. We say 'just' because we feel that we have been particularly lenient in all cases where any leniency was justified, and several instances have come to our notice where borrowers have taken advantage of our attitude. Wherever we find such cases we feel that we are entitled to summary action on the part of the authorities.

"We note in the current Alberta papers agitation on the part of the Farmers' Union to get lower interest rates, either through a government guarantee of bonds or otherwise; we sympathize with the efforts of the farmers to get better accommodations, but a little study on their part of the situation will reveal the fact that interest rates are governed not by arbitrary conditions, but by the conditions affecting the security. The chief reasons why the interest rate remains at the present figure are:

"1st.—The large demand for money, which proves that it pays the borrower to borrow at the interest rate which he is paying;

"2nd.—The large expense of doing business, because of the present inadequate transportation facilities, and the difficulty of getting help;

"3rd.—The complacent attitude of the farmer regarding his debts. We have never had experience in any farm loan field so aggravating, and know from the records of States like Oklahoma, Kansas and other States, that borrowers in these jurisdictions are much more prompt; even in a State like Georgia in the South, where the people are proverbially slow, our connection there reported to us the other day that there were no interest items six weeks overdue on a volume of business of over a million and a half of small loans. This record compared with our own is not flattering, either to our methods of doing business or to the borrowing constituency.

"We feel that this is due to the lack of insistence on the part of loaning organizations on prompt attention to obligations, and not to intrinsic defects in the character of the borrower. This explanation does not relieve the business of its heavy cost.

"To remedy these defects is the surest way for the farmer to get cheaper money, as evidenced by the fact that in States like Iowa and Illinois, where farming is thoroughly established and farmers are prompt business men, they can borrow at 5 per cent. flat, or with very slight commissions of from one to two per cent.—All this without any government aid whatsoever. And we venture to say that when Alberta is as good a loaning field as Illinois from every standpoint, money will be just as cheap in Alberta as in Illinois.

"You will understand that we are not deprecating Alberta security as compared with Illinois security, but simply the business conditions surrounding the doing of business in Alberta as compared with those in Illinois."

The points brought up in this letter are important ones, and it will be as well for us to look closely into all sides of the case. While it may be that the loan company has exaggerated, still the letter is worthy of consideration and discussion.

E. J. FREAM,

Calgary, Alta.

## NOT WORTH THE MONEY

Editor, Guide:—The article "Cost of Producing Wheat," by Mr. F. W. Green, surely calls for comment. In the first place, will Mr. Green tell us how he arrives at the value of farm lands? I would like to draw his attention to Vol. 3, No. 1, of "Publications of the International Agricultural Institute," where he will find the following quotation from "The Value of Landed Property":—"For a long time past the distinction has been made between a so-called 'common value' of landed property and a so-called 'value based on net revenue.' The first is defined as the value that a property has for any one, and the second as the value which is arrived at by capitalizing the net returns. The latter is the only price that the farmer will pay when he intends making his living out of the

year. Unlike him, I was unable to sleep after realizing that on my \$50.00 per acre farm, I was losing seven cents on every bushel of wheat grown; and rest only came to me when I decided to rate my land at \$30.00 per acre, thereby making a profit of two cents on every bushel of wheat I raised. Another thing asking for criticism is this 8 per cent. interest. As secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, Mr. Green will be pressing the government for cheap money, and yet here he is demanding a clear 8 per cent.; more than shareholders of land or mortgage companies get.

As to "What will be the position of him who shall purchase this land on crop payments?" I would say it should be a minor position in a lunatic asylum. In conclusion, if Mr. Green proves anything it is that western farms are over-capitalized.

W. W. LINDLEY.

## AMERICAN

### SETTLERS' LOYALTY

Editor, Guide:—A few weeks ago we organized a Grain Growers' association in our little burg, with a membership of twenty-two, electing the writer president and Geo. Ready secretary, with a promise of at least double the membership as soon as the roads are passable for some far-off settlers. The Guide is always a welcome visitor, and I consider it a very valuable paper, one that every farmer should take. To be a member of the Grain Growers' association means money in pocket to every man that becomes one. I read The Guide from the first page to the last with much interest and enjoy the same, yet there is an article occasionally that makes my Welsh-Yankee blood boil over. I refer to the onslaught made by R. B. Bennett in the House of Commons on the American settler, reported in your issue of March 12, just because they did not vote in accordance with his views politically. The Good Book says it is impossible for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. This R. B. Bennett is so narrow that he undoubtedly could make the "pass" easily. I am an American by birth, but a Canadian by adoption and I venture to say that I am as loyal to my government (yes and more so) as Mr. R. B. B. I do everything I can (so far as my ability goes) to build up Canada. He, by his narrow-minded statement that American

settlers in Western Canada are disloyal, and that Canada was in danger on account of their presence here, is not by any means building up Canada.

In Western Canada the Americans and all British subjects are working hand in hand to build up a country that has not its equal in any land under the sun, and we Americans are proud that we are here and are here to stay. We have just as much protection here as we had under the Stars and Stripes. We feel sorry for Mr. R. B. B. and suggest that he buy an air pump and pump into that narrow-chested mind of his the facts about the American settler, not in a political way, but in a loyal way, and when he has expanded sufficiently and opened his eyes widely (his mind's eye) he will surely "go away back and sit down." And he will then conclude that Canada, yes Western Canada, is built up of the best people of all nations. Yours truly,  
Bjorkdale, Sask. THOS. DAVIS.



RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR

The former leader of the Unionists in Great Britain, who is still the most influential member of his party

property without losing by it." If this be so, then this land valued at \$70.00 is worth \$30.00 per acre or less.

Some of Mr. Green's figuring certainly staggers one. For instance, it is to be presumed that land valued at \$70.00 per acre will have a house costing \$3,000.00 on a section of land. Now, as the farmer is living in this house he should not expect interest on the money invested in it. The same applies to the barn, which stables the horses and cattle earning the interest on the capital.

Then again, all the work shown as done only results in yields of 28 and 20 bushels per acre; and yet Messrs. Maharg and Hopkins raise 40 and 30 bushel crops. What I wish to know is, what more work do they put on the land than the other fellow?

According to Mr. Green's own figures, he has \$40.00 invested in every acre of his land which does not bring him in one cent return, and yet he is satisfied because he is earning \$2,400.00 per

## BEWARE OF LAND SHARKS

Editor, Guide:—I want to tell your readers a few things in regard to the grafting that is going on in the western towns. A short time ago I was up in Edmonton, and it is a shame the way lots of women and men get stung by the real estate sharks and land speculators. A man cannot go to any hotel in Edmonton without being dogged by this kind of people. You will find from six to twenty of them at each hotel, and you can go there any day and find it just the same. If anyone thinks this kind of people will make a country they will be badly left. There are all kinds of sharks in Edmonton. They all want to sell you a corner lot at two thousand dollars up near the North Pole, just across the bay. So, dear readers, if you have any friends coming west it will pay you to put them next. There is lots of good land close to railroads and schools and churches without going near the North Pole and paying two thousand dollars for a lot.

When you hit the West these sharks and grafters want to sell you anything under the sun, but most of their talk is hot air. They also have parks for sale near Grande Prairie, with apple trees, but be careful you don't get the snow apples in place of the real apples. I am speaking of just what I have seen with my own eyes, for I don't believe anything I read in the papers outside of the Grain Growers' Guide. The Guide is about the only paper that a man can get any truth from. For the most of the papers in the West are in with the sharks and grafters.

GUS. KUNISH.

Bruce, Alta.

## HOME MAKERS

Editor, Guide:—I want to thank you for the part you are taking in the good work of the U.F.A. as well as that of the G.G.Assns. of our two sister provinces. I am more pleased with the part you play, because your talk is not all hard dollars and cents. While we all realize that the price we receive for our farm produce has a deal to do with the making of our homes and improving of conditions in our districts and the province, yet we must not forget that conditions can be much improved by giving some thought and work along some other lines. The men of the U.F.A. have been working hard for the past eight years trying to solve many of the problems in respect to marketing, and now we are, I think, about to switch onto the right track, that of co-operation, and when the farmers of Alberta learn to co-operate in selling and buying and voting, then—and not till then—will we come into our own. I was more than delighted to see the spirit of co-operation exhibited at the Calgary Convention. Why, we are now to lead our province in votes for women. Yes, the women of the farm shall have the opportunity of helping by their votes and advice to obtain what we have been working for for many long years. I think that the best work of the convention was that providing for our wives and mothers of the farm being delegates to our next convention. I have always claimed that the women of the farm should be given a voice in our Association matters. Could we expect them to take a great interest in the Association, when they had no voice or vote? I have heard and read a lot of nonsense about women not being well enough posted to vote on matters intelligently, but I have always found that the same men expected a great deal more in the shape of intelligence from their wives and mothers than they looked for in any other or

Continued on Page 15

## 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. 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.

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE HOME AND UNRIGHTEOUSNESS

It is supposed by many people that a woman's entering into the business life is a regrettable incident certain to brush off more or less of the sweet bloom of womanhood and to otherwise work ill to her character. In answer to this theory the Delineator has published in its current number an article by Mary Alden Hopkins showing the relation between domestic labor and crime. She sets out to prove that it is the home that has betrayed its trust and that it is the new industries that are saving women.

She says that Miss Mary Conyngton, Special Agent of the Federal Government, visited penal institutions in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. She gathered the industrial histories of 3,229 prisoners and probationers. She verified the facts by interviews with superintendents, matrons, prison doctors and probation officers.

"The women's offences began with arson and worked down through an alphabet of crime that lettered in scarlet burglary, drunkenness, forgery, larceny to vagrancy. Some of the misdeeds were as simple as shaking a rug out of a tenement-house window and menacing the apartment below. Some included murder."

Here in cold figures is what she found: Out of the 3,229 women 1,009 were living at home and not working for wages; 1,380 were servants or waitresses. Worse and more of it, of the 1,380 servants and waitresses 1,176 were employed in private families.

Let us look the facts calmly in the face even though they are not good facts to look at and upset all our preconceived ideas of the beatific influence of the home. Out of 3,229 women criminals, 2,185 began their downward career while sheltered by the sacred and long-honored walls of a private house. It isn't nice of the figures to work out this way, for it is apt to shatter the cherished dream of the masculine sex that only in wielding the dish cloth and scrub brush is a woman safe from the contamination of the world. The old snake has found his way once more into our Eden.

We wouldn't mind the domestic servants so much because it might be low wages and lack of company that drove them but those 1,009 protected wives and daughters and sisters in the homes. It is really too bad about them.

For the crimes among servant girls Miss Hopkins blames the living-in system with its lack of freedom and loneliness, together with the entire absence of system in our domestic arrangements. In all fairness to home life generally it should be stated that one reason the figures for crime loom so large among domestic servants is that under existing conditions the most ignorant and untrained women are admitted to this profession without question so that it naturally gathers in large numbers of the type of women who are most likely, from sheer unwifeliness to make their way successfully, to enter the criminal classes.

Still we are dealing with conditions as they are today and the report shows that seventy-eight per cent. of the women criminals in the United States today are domestic workers, the other twenty-two per cent. being divided between the new industries and the professions. Seventeen per cent. of the law breaking women are factory employees; three per cent. are store and office employees; professional women furnish less than one per cent. of the criminals.

It is a relief to be assured by Miss Alden in conclusion that female criminality is steadily decreasing. She says:

"The irresistible current of industry has swept six million women out of their homes into the open. We thought it was sweeping them toward destruction. Instead it is bearing them toward an undreamed-of righteousness. Female criminality is decreasing!

"The warden of one prison says:

"We used to have as many as fifty women here at one time, but today we have three. I don't believe we have had as many as fifteen here at once for five years. Often we haven't enough to do the work of the institution."

"Miss Conyngton chose for her investigation on this point the industrial State of Massachusetts. Here the number of working women has been increasing, the number of punishable offences increasing and the enforcement of law growing stricter. Everything has increased rapidly—except the number of lawbreaking women!

"In 1896, out of every thousand women, ten were arrested.

"In 1907, out of every thousand women, nine were arrested.

"As more women have gone into industry, fewer women have gone into prison.

"Thirty years ago we would have shuddered when Molly joined the ranks of Industrialism.

"We still shiver at the Menace to Molly's Morality, as if Morality were a fragile chalice enshrined within house walls, to be held in kneeling adoration by idle women—and women only.

"But we suddenly make a discovery. Our anxiety is groundless.

"It is not from among the industrial workers that the criminals come. The great sieve of competition sifts the good from the bad. We see at last that evil women are weak women—untrained, undisciplined, sick in body, soul or mind. Little tawdry, evil things go

ing, adjoining the creamery proper, this to be rented to a laundry corporation, if one could be organized. Before starting operations, it was thought wise to find out how many of the creamery patrons would be willing, not only to take stock in the laundry, but to patronize it as well. This was brought up at the farmers' club, an active organization in that neighborhood. A vote on this matter showed that all were heartily in favor of the project. As a result, the first rural co-operative laundry in the United States was organized.

The laundry company was incorporated and capitalized at \$5,000. This amount was divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of \$5 per share. Enough of the stock sold to fully equip the laundry with sufficient machinery to turn out \$400 worth of work every week. The equipment is complete, and the cost when installed was \$2,600. There was also a ten horse power gasoline engine installed, but this was paid for by the creamery company. There are 230 stockholders, the majority of whom are farmers. No individual has purchased more than five shares. The officers are nearly all officers of the creamery company.

A thoroughly competent overseer, one who had had practical experience, was engaged to take charge of the laundry operations. The steam engine room, and the gasoline engine room are between the creamery work room and the laundry; thus making it more convenient. The overflow of water that is run through the ripeners to cool the cream is pumped

so on. The washings are generally brought when the farmers bring in their cream. The farmers in that neighborhood now wonder why their women folk did not make an emphatic protest years ago, the problem has been so easily solved.

Much of the credit for the establishment of this experimental laundry is due to C. J. Manahan, who fostered the idea for years and finally put it into effect. But he does not consider it an experiment; he believes that every successful creamery in the State, and in the country, should have a laundry in connection. As he says himself: "There is no reason why a co-operative laundry should not be located in every creamery district; but the first secret is to have a prosperous creamery back of the venture. The country people in this community are more than pleased with their new enterprise, and we had no trouble whatever in getting it started. We talked to the women first and got them on our side, and then everything else was easy. The farmers' wives around Chatfield are entirely satisfied with the work of the laundry, and say that they are through with washing and ironing at home. They are planning now on making visits on washdays this winter."

## FROM ONE OF OUR ONTARIO MEMBERS

Dear Miss Beynon,—I have been a pioneer woman, too, though at present I'm not filling that place, and this letter is just to tell you that here's another mother who is getting some help from your work.

Did you ever, when teaching, wish that your children would grow so enthusiastic over the subject you were explaining that they would ask all sorts of questions about it, and that their ideas would fairly crowd over one another for expression? Well, now, it may be that's what is happening to you in some of these discussions with the women. Many are sending in their helpful words, and giving us new ideas, too. But you cannot (as when you taught a class) look around and see the shy, quiet thinkers who are just as interested, but who cannot so easily express themselves. They appreciate you just as much, and they enjoy the discussions and they would like you to know it. So please take my thanks as one of them.

Some day when the spirit moves me I'll say something too. Of course I'm a suffragist and have been since I could think at all. The cause is becoming more popular and soon it will be a settled question. Women will vote and have a voice in formulating the laws which govern us. Perhaps when that time comes it will be easier to fix upon a solution of the more puzzling problem of the control of property held by one man and one woman in that partnership called marriage. Sentiment has so large a part in the contract that sometimes justice and equality are ignored, or the lack of them condoned. The most trusting, the most affectionate, the most whole-souled and unselfish among women are the most likely to be imposed upon if the other party to the contract is selfish or hard or cruel. Those are the women there should be laws to protect. Those are the men there should be laws to restrain.

Men are not all selfish, or hard, or cruel, but if they happen to be, they have the whip hand, nobody can restrain them. Women are not all perfect wives and home-makers, but if they are not there is no law upholding them in wrongdoing or injustice to their partners, as there is at present upholding the vicious and selfish among men.

Just, generous, open-minded men are anxious to see their mothers, wives and daughters have fair play. They do not wish to be a party to any injustice. So for our men's and our boys' sakes, I say "Keep up the fight." Men will respect themselves and us far more when we are getting our own out of life. Yours truly,

ONWARD.

## Learning to Walk

By Stokely S. Fisher

My babe, with wavering step and feeble feet,  
Advances, stops, and lifts a pleading hand  
To me. I know he cannot understand  
Why I, he following, laughingly retreat—  
Why never quite his fingers mine may meet;  
But trustfully he follows, smiling bland.  
I must not help too much; if need demand,

I catch him. Oh his loving faith is sweet!  
And lo, I learn while teaching thus my child!—  
I stretch weak hands, my Father, unto Thee;  
I reach for Thee, and after Thee I call!  
How my feet stray, uncertain and beguiled!  
But though I falter, walking stumblingly,  
I know, I know Thou wilt not let me fall!

flaunting down the street, bare-throated, painted to a degree astonishing, hair twirled, braided, bound in intricate fashion—poor babies, they have never learned to walk!

"Tomorrow, domestic service will be dragged out of its patriarchal setting, organized, standardized, equipped with the labor and health saving devices that science is offering the kitchen. Housework will be set on its feet as a self-respecting trade, and as a trade will make its workers strong."

## A CO-OPERATIVE RURAL LAUNDRY

From The American Agriculturist

Since 1889, a co-operative creamery has been in existence at Chatfield, Minn. This has been a highly successful enterprise. A great deal of the prosperity of the farmers in that locality can be credited to the creamery checks. Since its organization the creamery has sold over \$1,000,000 worth of butter. The report for the year 1912 shows that the company made 311,661 pounds, which sold for \$99,116, an average of 34 cents a pound for butter fat.

About six years ago some of the butter makers fixed up an old churn in the engine room of the creamery, and used it as a washer. This proved so successful that the idea of using the surplus steam and application of the power for washing began to be seriously considered. Nothing, however, was done in regard to the matter until last summer. Then the board of directors, all progressive farmers, called a meeting for the purpose of voting to erect a laundry build-

ing into a large elevated tank, the exhaust steam from the engine is sufficient to properly heat the water for the use in the laundry. The arrangement is very economical in labor, heat and steam. There is also a large elevated tank into which water is pumped directly from the well this being used for rinsing, etc. The laundry building is 24 by 50 feet, built on a cement foundation, and covered with galvanized steel roofing.

The present charge for family washing is five cents a pound. This includes ironing for all flat work, also union suits, drawers, shirts, underwear, hosiery, etc. For clothing that requires hand ironing, an extra charge per piece is made. This is based on the actual time taken by an expert hand ironer. The clothing is carefully handled and sorted. The present charges are only temporary. At regular periods a settlement will be made, and six per cent. on the investment will be deducted from the profits, and the remainder will be rebated to the patrons in proportion to the amount of their washing bills, whether they are stockholders or not. It is expected that the charge for family washing can be reduced to three cents a pound, and that the total cost for a family washing will not average more than \$2 a month. At present the farmers pay for their laundry by the month, by having the amount of their bill deducted from their creamery check.

Washing and ironing are done every day. If a patron brings washing on Monday, he can take his clean clothes home on Wednesday; if brought on Tuesday, it is ready by Thursday, and

**OFFICERS:**  
 Hon. Life President: E. N. Hopkins  
 President: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw  
 Vice President: C. A. Dunning, Regina  
 Sec. Treas.: F. W. Green, Moose Jaw  
**Directors at Large:**  
 F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, A. G. Hawkes, Pelly; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Dr. Platt, Tantalion.

**What Cando Can Do**

Secretary, Cando Association

We thank you for the return of the fire guard petition. Sorry it was not sent in earlier and sent in with the others to headquarters where this matter is being considered. But better late than never. We are glad to get your views. Re-keeping your Association together. If yourself and a good woman associated yourselves with three or four other good men and women and had a consultation with your directors and considered the question as to how to make your Association most useful, first to your immediate district, then to the members of your Association; how you could develop new ideas and suggest new proposals that if put into practice would make every man, woman and child dwelling on the land better and make conditions altogether more congenial, farm life more attractive, and so lift the whole industry of agriculture and in consequence lift the whole of our fair province. Could you remember no good will come to the tillers of the soil, only such as comes from sacrifice on the part of someone. In this world of strife who should we expect to make this exertion? From which class are the missionaries to come who will not count their life dear to them, who will become a living sacrifice for the purpose of assisting Canadian agriculture? Do the people at Cando expect the Manufacturers' Association, the brick dealers, carpenters, engineers, Retail Jobbers' Association, or Wholesale Dealers' Association, or any other aggregation of men in Canada to sit up nights or spend their money in an endeavor to assist the men on the soil to get more for raw food products and to pay less for manufactured products? It seems to me if the men and women who live on the land expect these organized classes in the cities to leave their work of self seeking and become agricultural missionaries, there is disappointment in store for you and me. We are expected to look after our interests. Otherwise it will be necessary to send us to a house prepared for those who are unable to take care of themselves. It is a case of grin and bear it or arouse yourself in your own behalf. Should you have any doubt of this contention read the following clipping.

Brandon, May 4.—The public market fully justified itself as the best factor against the high cost of living when on Saturday it was the means of transferring many tons of garden and dairy products from producer to consumer without the costly intervention of the middleman. Dairy butter, store sold around 40 cents, changed hands at 25 cents; eggs sold for 19 cents per dozen, potatoes 30 cents a bushel, and other produce at like substantial reductions. This was the biggest day since the market was started nearly a week ago.

Note.—While this is doubtless on right lines in general, that the purpose is not to give the farmer more for his product, but to reduce the price to city people. Did you ever hear of anyone trying to get for the farmer the 40 cents for the butter and the 25 cents for the eggs? No. But you will find the same people banded together not only to secure your butter and eggs cheaper, but to sell you higher priced manufactured goods. What is the remedy?

At the last meeting of the Gravelborg G.G.A. the following resolution was passed: Moved, A. Zess, seconded, J. N. Beaubien: "That the G.G.A. of Gravelborg ask the government to place at each and every elevator a man to weigh grain with government scales. The farmers are willing to pay 25 cents per load to have their grain weighed by a government weighman. Also the elevators to take the government weights and also that the same men weigh coal. Farmers are willing to pay for having their loads weighed and have the government under bond, and we think that will do away with the shortage of the elevator."

EMILE DORAIS, Secretary

# Saskatchewan

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

**Answers in Brief**

**C.B.M.**—You say "A nation rises no higher than its mothers. Every child has a right to be well born and well fed. The world owes every child a living, but owes no healthy, strong man a living. He has to earn it. The world owes a child a time and place to play. Every good man can trace his goodness back to a good mother. All outstanding bad men trace their badness to a bad mother. Our boys are not likely to make as strong sturdy characters as our fathers. The nation has lost its best ideals. The school fails, the church fails, the state fails. It is up to the home to re-establish the old sturdy character of our forefathers. This depends on the mothers."

**Mother's Day**

I am willing to admit most of this, but is not a lot of this sentimental guff? This mother's day and writing home once a year, when all the while these same boys are taught to refuse to give mother a vote, and so mother perforce must suppli-

cate a throne of grace for her inherent right. Great Scott! G!

**L.M.A.**—This Association should have five or six men in our legislature and five or six more in our Dominion Parliament, placed there entirely independent of either of the present party funds or organization; men who think more of the service they could render the farmers, Canada and the Empire than they do of the fate of a political party.

**C.W.X.**—I did not say in the address you referred to, no lawyers are fit to serve farmers as representatives. I said a lawyer that is the servant of a large corporation getting ten thousand a year retaining fee from either of our great railway companies, who is at the same time a candidate for a seat in the cabinet in either of our great parties, is not a fitting representative for farmers, but some who say they never will be slaves really are most abject slaves.

**District Directors:**  
 B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson; Spencer, Carmuff, F. M. Gates, Falmouth; James W. Easton, Moosemin; J. E. Paynter, Tantalion; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooker, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry Milden, John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archive.

**C.W.**—Yes, we have got out a petition form asking the Hon. Walter Scott to grant the franchise to women of Saskatchewan at the next session of the legislature and we are ready to send these petition forms out to any of the women who are interested in securing signatures to it.

**Picnics so far Arranged**

The following is a list of the picnics to be held at places and dates given. District directors please note.

May 24, Gledhow; June 1, Kelvington; June 7, Neary (Outlook); June 18, Tugaskie; June 18, Lions Head; June 11, Keddleston Association; June 18, Tullisville; June 20, Expanse; June 20, East Manitou; June 20, Red Jacket and Orangeville; June 21, Govan; July 1, Crest Wynd; July 1, Aneroid; July 4, Togo; July 19, Lancer; Senlac, 1st week in July; Harpree, no date set; Morse, no date set; convention in North Battleford in June.

## Water Scarcity Booms Business for Well Drillers

Enormous increase in immigration, scarcity of pure water and alarming spread of TYPHOID FEVER are booming the well-drilling business. Entire populations demand pure well water.

Well drillers are making from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a day clear profit the year around. Magnificent money-making possibilities for live men everywhere who want to work—men who have a reasonable amount of money to invest in machinery—men who can grasp the exceptional opportunity for engaging in this business NOW—a business VITAL to the country's prosperity and growth.

**Immigration Compels Immediate Action!**

Hundreds of thousands of families are settling throughout Canada, and every homestead requires a pure supply of fresh water. Creeks, lakes, ponds and shallow wells, now contaminated in every locality, are being condemned by health authorities. And the drilled well is the people's only alternative. Today, there is ten times more drilling to be done than men to do it. Enter this profitable field, simplify the work with

### Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery

Built for Service Since 1867—Cuts the Cost—Trebles the Profits



**Patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch**  
 An Armstrong Feature  
 By actual test Armstrong machines average 92 feet per day in solid rock, using 5 1/2 gallons of fuel on work where other machines average only 65 feet on 11 gallons. Armstrong gives 46 per cent more efficiency at 32 per cent less fuel.

For nearly half a century Armstrong Machinery has been noted for its unequalled durability, also for its simplicity of construction and operation. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch—which does away with lost motion—is one of the greatest improvements ever made in well-drilling designs. This clutch and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, balance wheels, cast brakes, cams, bumpers, treadle beams, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and patches. Produces ideal elliptic drilling motion with absolute minimum friction. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. Only one gear and pinion. We make gasoline and steam outfits—traction and non-traction, walking beam, spooling rigs, rotaries and combination outfits—a machine for any depth, every formation. Outfits furnished with power or without. We furnish famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever at drilling end of machine. Changes instantly from gas to electric power for drilling. Broad guarantee protects you fully. A branch now in Saskatoon to take care of our Dominion trade. Confer with us on any technical question. **WRITE FOR BIG 184-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG**—The book fully explains well drilling and shows how Armstrong Machinery simplifies it. Tells how new men have jumped in and made big successes with little or no experience. If you are interested in well drilling write for this book. Sent free on receipt of 12c to cover postage. **ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 612 Second Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask., Home Office and Factory, Waterloo, Iowa**

**Why Well Drilling Beats Threshing**  
 An Armstrong Well-Drilling Outfit costs from one-half to one-third that of a threshing outfit, can be operated every day in the year, and pays from two to three times the profit. Proving wonderfully attractive to threshermen, farmers, railroad men—to all seeking steady work and a profitable business of their own. Complete outfits furnished with or without power. (75)



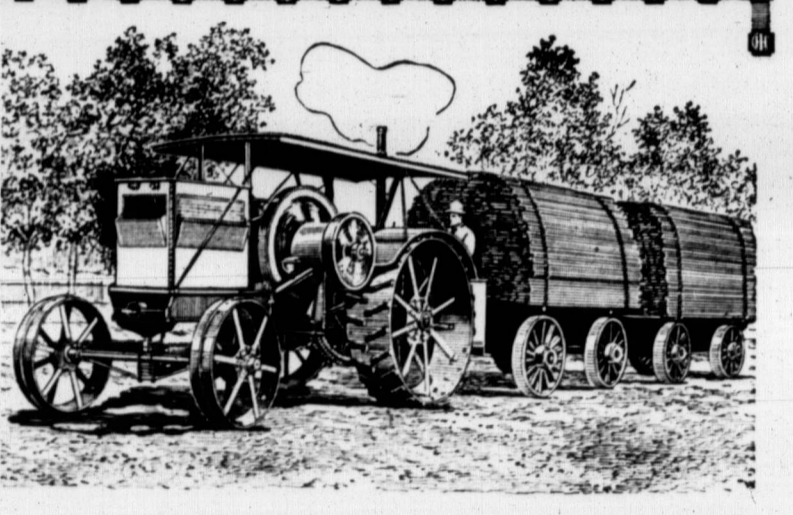
THE SMILEY COMPANY, EDMONTON, SALES REPS. FOR ALBERTA

## Tractorize Your Farm Work

**T**RACTORS are better than horses for the more important farm work. Plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, irrigating, hauling to market, all are accomplished on time and at less expense with IHC tractors than with horses. Tractors do the work in so much less time that you can avoid unfavorable weather entirely and still finish your work in season. Also, no matter what may happen to a tractor, it is always possible to repair it and make it as good as new. Worn or broken parts can always be replaced at comparatively small expense. An IHC tractor is a necessity to economical farmers. Tractorize your farm work.

### Buy An IHC Oil Tractor

IHC tractors are largely responsible for the growing general use of tractors, because they are reliable, simple, and do their work at such low cost. The average cost of plowing an acre of ground with an IHC tractor is 45 cents as against \$1.25 with horses. Costs of harrowing, harvesting, threshing, and other farm operations are reduced in about the same proportions when IHC tractors are used. On small farms, the 12, 15, and 20-horse power sizes are best. The 25, 30, 45 or 60-horse power IHC tractors will do the work of the



largest farms. They operate on low or high grade fuel oils. The IHC engine line also includes portable, skidded and stationary engines from 1 to 50-horse power, which can be used to run any farm machine. The IHC local agent will give you catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.



Hon. Presid. Vice Noble land; Fourth Hon. Sec.-T.

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Each copy of r a special today. T bution of to politic trying to votes, an warm-rec lowed our The resol and I wo ficial circ take acti fore the Directors. election, i in the con is a chan unless on down, but of both p lution me are smarti way nomi generally conditions the prima believe th the opport or the oth be nomia will of th they are fellows w and put u

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**Hon. Pres.—James Bower** Red Deer  
**President—W. J. Tregillus** Calgary  
**Vice-Presidents: First, J. Quinsey**  
**Noble, Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Island;**  
**Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;**  
**Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.**  
**Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream** Calgary  
**Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge** Calgary

The following report has been received from R. Coates, acting secretary of Cowley Union, No. 106: "Enclosed find cheque \$25.00 fees for fifty members, Jan., Feb., and March. We have eighty members in good standing and hope to have 100 by next report. One of the best and most interesting meetings for some time was held on March 22, not altogether from the number present, but from the interest shown in co-operative and collective buying. The subject of co-operation was thoroughly discussed and the opinion of those present was that farmers were mainly to blame for the high cost of living, because they do not sufficiently co-operate in buying and selling their produce. Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Peel pointed out that we farmers ought to make our buying and selling just as important as our producing and just as much a part of our business. We hope to be in a position by our next meeting, April 26, to order a carload of flour and mill feeds. The secretary was instructed to write for prices of flour, twine, and other commodities, which would give the farmer a chance to buy in small quantities at wholesale prices, and the direct saving we hope will induce many of our farmers in this district to join our Local, when they see the great advantage of organization. The advisability of forming a beef ring was also discussed, which resulted in an emergency meeting being called for all who wished to join, when twenty of our progressive farmers responded and took advantage of this form of co-operation by getting their beef at what it costs to produce. The president, vice-president and directors of Cowley Union No. 106 are alive to the fact that if we must take our right standing in the community, we must be a live association and get the farmers interested, create new ideas, give new meaning to our work and increase intelligence, then we will accomplish the one great aim of our association—Equity."

**Rap for Both Parties**

"Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of resolution which was passed at a special meeting of Cornucopia Union today. The meeting was for the distribution of formaldehyde and listening to political speakers. Both sides are trying to ride to victory on U.F.A. votes, and we certainly gave them a warm reception. Both sides have swallowed our resolution with one big gulp. The resolution is explanatory in itself, and I would like to have it in the official circular for the other unions to take action on, also to be brought before the next meeting of the Board of Directors. While it is late for this election, it may serve a good purpose in the coming elections. I believe there is a chance of a federal election soon unless one side or the other breaks down, but I believe the common voters of both parties would give such a resolution more discussion now as they are smarting generally in regard to the way nominations are made. The people generally are smarting under present conditions, and if they have a chance at the primaries of both parties, I do not believe they will be long in grasping the opportunity in affiliating with one or the other, and proper men will then be nominated, who will submit to the will of their constituency, and not as they are generally doing now, to the fellows who give them the nomination and put up their campaign fund."

"D. C. MILLER."

The resolution referred to reads as follows: "Whereas the political parties of Alberta do not give sufficient notice of their primaries for selection of delegates to convention after parliament has prorogued, and, whereas such methods are unjust and unrepresentative, undemocratic and a disgrace to Alberta, and whereas at least twenty days' notice of primaries after prorogation should be given, therefore, be it resolved, that there be a law upon the statute books of Alberta, making a nomination of any convention illegal,

unless at least twenty days' notice for primaries has been posted before convention at places where primaries will be held."

**Misrepresenting Grain Growers' Grain Company**

In the country across the Red Deer from Calgary, which is fast opening up with the advent of the C.N.R. Goose Lake extension, serious efforts have been made by other interests to discredit the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and farmers' organizations in general. At a meeting of joint U. F. A. unions held in Youngstown recently, nothing very much was accomplished for the reason that many of those there were practically unacquainted with the history of the farmers' movement in Western Canada, and some of the cases mentioned at the meeting, though scarcely credited by many of the members present, scarcely tended to increase confidence in farmers' organizations generally. In view of this fact the Carlton Union No. 253, who were represented at that meeting, passed a resolution as follows, with the request that it be published in The Guide:

"Whereas a great deal of ignorance and misunderstanding exists among the farmers of Alberta re the constitution and management of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., partly owing to a wrong impression being created by certain capitalistic newspapers working in the interests of other grain firms, and directly aimed at the farmers' movement, in order to create confusion among the

farmers themselves, and partly owing to not having any information whatever on the subject; therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Carlton Union, request the farmers of Alberta to study the source of such information before taking it seriously; and also, be it resolved, that pamphlets be issued by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and sent to every local to be distributed among the people, setting forth: (1) Particulars of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.; (2) How their existence is a benefit to the farmers; (3) Especially how they can in no way become a trust or monopoly."

JAS. A. CAMERON,  
Acting Secretary.

The farmers of Strathmore have been considering the question of tuberculosis in cattle, and have backed up the action of the Board of Directors at their last meeting when a resolution was passed advocating a thorough system of inspection regarding all cattle imported into Alberta by passing a resolution as follows: "Whereas, the cattle of the Province of Alberta have been practically free from tuberculosis; and, whereas it is deemed necessary to take all possible steps to prevent its spread; be it therefore resolved that the members of the Strathmore Local, U. F. A., respectfully petition the provincial house to enact legislation at an early date which will compel all cattle shipped into the Province of Alberta to be submitted to the tuberculin test."

JAS. W. MERCER, Sec.

**District Directors:**  
 Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

This is a matter which I think is of interest to every farmer in the province and other unions might do well to act on same.

A few days ago I was pleased to receive a short letter with a substantial remittance from W. E. Fairbairn, secretary of Conorvation Union No. 308. This Union has been in a state of inactivity for some time, but now, like many others during the past few months, has resumed its work and comes to the front with a membership of thirty fully paid up. I hope the Union will have every success, and this time will remain in the field for good.

An interesting report has been received from H. W. Rowley, secretary of Masinasin Union No. 499, who have just closed their charter at the last regular meeting with a total membership of twenty-one paid up. The Union have already placed an order for gopher poison and are after quotations on binder twine, fence posts, and other commodities. They are also looking forward to the organizing of a district Association in which they intend to play their part. A picnic is also being arranged with the aid of the neighboring Locals, for some time in June, and the Union has invited the ladies of the community to meet with them at their next regular meeting for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary.

Our new Unions are certainly showing a most commendable spirit, and are evidently out for business.

# What Are The Advantages to ME of Owning a Stewart Sheaf Loader?

THAT'S a question you should ask yourself. The up-to-date man who believes in modern methods for modern agriculture will always investigate to discover to what extent the newest machine will benefit HIM. You will find that a Stewart Sheaf Loader will save time at a season when time is most valuable. You will learn that it saves grain by picking up what pitchers would leave on the field, that it saves a big sum of money by doing away with a lot of expensive help and several teams and that it simplifies the whole of your harvesting operations. A

## Stewart Sheaf Loader

saves its cost the first season in most cases. But it's good for many a season after that and will eventually earn its owner thousands of dollars by actually saving from \$20 to \$38 per day every threshing season for years to come.

### These Men are all Practical Farmers--What They Say Counts

"Worked to our entire satisfaction."—Jos. Chapman and Son Beresford, Man.  
 "Fills the difficulty of securing labor during threshing time."—James Doyle, Yorkton, Sask.  
 "Saved us \$638 in 29 days."—McArthur Bros., Milestone, Sask.  
 "Paid for itself in 23 days."—McKee Bros., Neepawa, Man.  
 "Handles loose sheaves and flax better than by hand. Fully came up to my expectations."—F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.

"Actual saving of \$34 to \$38 a day; 8 men and 3 teams less required."—Elizabeth Farm Co., Tilley, Alta.  
 "Wouldn't be without it. Saves men, time, horses, grain and labor. Have used it for two years past."—Gordon Bros., Broderick, Sask.  
 "Just finished my second season. Not five cents spent on repairs."—Dave Houston, Starbuck, Man.  
 "Handled badly tangled oats and wheat in stook all winter beautifully. Worked to perfection in flax. \$33 a day saved in wages alone."—G. W. Stewart, Sedley, Sask.

The above statements are taken from a few out of scores of letters sent us by men who bought a Stewart Sheaf Loader. You want to read their letters in full. The man with actual experience of the Loader is the best one for you to consult. Write any one or half a dozen of these men for a straight man-to-man opinion—that's our best advice. Send for our Free Booklet Today!

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## MOST RELIABLE ENGINE AT THE FAIREST PRICE

That's a statement I wish to prove to you, and I will do it by a 30 to 90 DAYS' FREE TRIAL on your own place, absolutely free. If you are not satisfied with this trial, I promise immediately to refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways, and your trial becomes as free as the air, because it did not cost you a cent.

If give you my personal word that of all the tens of thousands of engines we put out every year, 998 out of 1,000 prove satisfactory to the user.

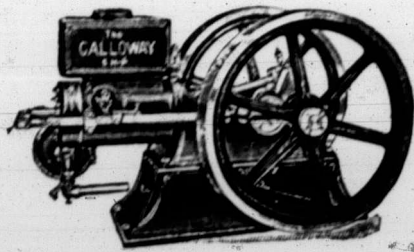
I claim reliability for the Galloway engine because it is made of the best materials, it is constructed on the highest grade automatic machinery, the workmanship is of the very best, the design is the simplest, and has been proven by many years of successful operation out on the farm.

### LET ME QUOTE YOU A PRICE

On the Galloway Engine. Let me tell you something about it. Let me show you just why it's better than the average engine for anything like the money.

You can save from \$50 to \$300 by buying the Galloway engine, depending on the size you buy, and if you will send me your name I will write you fully, I will send you my beautiful new catalog, I will make you a special proposition.

You have been thinking of an engine for a long while. Every up-to-date farmer plans to have one on his farm some time, and right now I am making the best engine offer that you ever read, an offer that will help you to pay for your engine, and put it on your farm at a cost that is almost unbelievably low, considering the extremely high quality of the engine.



### THE FIRST TEN MEN OR MORE IN EVERY TOWNSHIP WILL GET A SPECIAL PROPOSITION

You be one of the first to get your name in, and let me send you the offer, and my special prices. We have a special service bureau too, for the use of farmers of Canada.

Let us know what your particular power problem is and we will show you how to solve it.

**DON'T FORGET! The Best Engine—The Fairest Price—Special Offer to First Ten Men or More—Special Prices—and Send Your Name Today**

**The William Galloway Co. of Canada Limited**  
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# ALLAN LINE

## Royal Mail Steamers OPENING ST. LAWRENCE SEASON

FROM MONTREAL			
SICILIAN to London	June 1	CORINTHIAN to Havre and London	June 29
VICTORIAN to Liverpool	June 5	VICTORIAN to Liverpool	July 3
GRAMPIAN to Glasgow	June 7	GRAMPIAN to Glasgow	July 5
IONIAN to London	June 8	SICILIAN to Havre and London	July 6
SCANDINAVIAN to Glasgow	June 14	CORSICAN to Liverpool	July 11
CORSICAN to Liverpool	June 14	SCANDINAVIAN to Glasgow	July 12
POMERANIAN to London	June 15	IONIAN to Havre and London	July 13
VIRGINIAN to Liverpool	June 19	VIRGINIAN to Liverpool	July 17
HESPERIAN to Glasgow	June 21	HESPERIAN to Glasgow	July 19
SCOTIAN to Havre and London	June 22	POMERANIAN to Havre & London	July 20
TUNISIAN to Liverpool	June 27	TUNISIAN to Liverpool	July 22
PRETORIAN to Glasgow	June 28	PRETORIAN to Glasgow	July 26

All Steamers to London and "Pretorian" and "Scandinavian" to Glasgow, One Class Cabin

### NEW STEAMERS BUILDING: "ALSATIAN" "CALGARIAN"

Length 600 feet. Tonnage 18,000

These steamers are now launched, and will make their maiden voyages during the summer.

#### LARGEST AND FINEST ON THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Public rooms will comprise the Lounge, Library, Reading room, Card room, Smoking room, Cafe, Gymnasium, etc. Numerous Single Berth Cabins.

For further particulars regarding rate and reservation of berths, etc., apply to any Agent or

**W. R. ALLAN, General Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG, Man.**

## GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley.

Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for Malting purposes.

**The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.**

### BRITISH VIEW ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

There are few pages of history more dishonouring than those which record the shameful tale of Great Britain's determination to force upon China a besetting drug in the interests of Indian revenue and against the impassioned protests of the Chinese Government and people. It is true we were not the first to introduce opium into China. But it is not less true that in the nineteenth century we twice went to war to coerce China to legalise a traffic she had declared to be contraband; that by smuggling and force we fastened the vice upon millions of Chinamen who might, and probably would, have escaped it; that but for our actions China would never have relaxed the prohibition on the growth of native opium; and that, having taken up a morally indefensible position and maintained it by the sheer brutality of superior and conscienceless force, we cannot evade the responsibility for much of the appalling misery which opium-smoking has inflicted upon a country inhabited by one-fifth of the human race. Nothing has more prejudiced China against the policies, religion, civilization and ethics of the West than the methods employed by Great Britain to replenish the Indian Treasury from the degradation of the Chinese masses. Whatever happens, those methods will not be resorted to again. This country will never tolerate the use of force to compel China to accept Indian opium, agreement or no agreement. That at least is certain, and it is something to be thankful for. The Bombay and Calcutta dealers who have purchased the opium from the Indian Government, on the faith of treaty arrangements, have a clear case for financial compensation if the stocks they have shipped to the treaty ports can be disposed of neither in China nor elsewhere. But the Indian Government, if it is wise, will seize the opportunity for making an end of the whole traffic. It was, in any case, to be brought to a close a few years hence; it ought to be stopped now. The government have already suspended the auction sales; they ought to go a step further, revoke every license that has been granted for the cultivation of the poppy, and announce that the trade is henceforward forbidden. The Nation, London, England.

### CHARITY To A.B.T.

With acknowledgements to Mr. Rudyard Kipling. If you can see the harmless wiles you've used To help the cause of others' good along, By those you most have helped the most abused And banded to and fro as whispered wrong. If you can give your life, and health, and pleasures To get for others what you'd never lack, And being measured 'gainst, don't deal in measures, Or being slandered, do not slander back. If you can deal with all the petty meanness Of petty traders practising their work, And yet keep both your hands in all their cleanness, And being backed by shirkers, do not shirk. If those who should have helped you all desert you, If what you thought was selflessness is craft, If all their mean example can't pervert you, And twenty times their chances make you graft. If you don't let the tongue of fear or favor Divert you from your objects and your ends, If not a single thing in your behaviour Can make your foes less foes, nor friends less friends, If you do not smite back when being smitten, And knowing others' guilt, don't tell them so, Yours is the love of which the Word is written, The power which makes the universe to go. **GERALD J. LIVELY.**

### HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords at present consists of 3 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 24 marquises, 128 earls, 47 viscounts, 24 bishops, 348 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish representative peers elected for life in all, 642 members.

## CANADA AND SEA POWER

By Christopher West

This work throws a flood of light on the modern armament industry and its danger to representative government. It shows how sea commerce is revolutionizing national relationships, and how Canada is concerned with this revolution. It shows what a Canadian navy can do and what it can not do. A book every Canadian ought to read and study.

### ECONOMICS OF WAR

The opening chapter deals with the evolution of Modern Industry, and shows how the division of labor affects international relations.

Other chapters explain how Industrialism becomes a check on aggressive war, and how the modern navy industry has grown into a state within a state.

The growth of the British armament industry is upsetting the industrial equilibrium of the country, and helps to create the yellow peril and other perils.

The influence of the armament industries in Parliament, in the Pulpit and the Press, is explained and a warning is given to Canada.

### THE POLITICS OF WAR

In a chapter under this heading, Canada is warned of dangers through the private control of the warship industry, and a way out of the difficulty is suggested, but a Canadian armament industry is denounced as a menace to the liberties of the Canadian people.

### THE MORALS OF WAR

The arguments for and against war are presented and a chapter tells us about the new International movements and their unifying effect on modern nations. War as a cause of degeneracy in nations is considered and lessons are drawn from Rome and Sodom.

The naval career of the Hebrew nation is treated in an original way, and a chapter explains the laws of war under Mosiac and Christian codes.

The relations of the great Asiatic nations with the European nations, and the problem of more room for the races form the topics of other chapters. Napoleon's confession of the futility of force is quoted against war as a means of settling disputes.

The author exposes the dangerous illusion British people are under regarding "Sea Power" and he shows that "command of the sea" in the sense that is understood by advocates of the big navies is simply impossible.

Some striking facts are given concerning modern Germany and the achievements of the German people, and German naval expansion is described as the natural result of British naval expansion.

Other chapters discuss questions of race and nationality, and indicate that the Canadian and American attitude on nationality cannot remain merely British, if the British attitude remains merely national.

Missions of good will to other nations are suggested as of more influence than Dreadnoughts.

He shows up with a startling array of facts the mercenary character of foreign diplomacy, and objects to Canada being made the football of syndicate exploiting interests who make governments their tools. The case of Morocco, of Persia and the six power infamy in China are cited.

As to the referendum, it all depends on the questions that are put.

Freedom of commerce in naval war is discussed and he shows that Great Britain is absolutely in the wrong in holding for one rule on land and another on sea.

The German Emperor and the German people are shown to Canadians in a new and more favorable light.

The deductions of Norman Angell from the Balkan war form an interesting chapter.

The expanded Monroe doctrine is considered another danger to the peace of the world.

**PRICE, \$1.00 POSTPAID**  
Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

## A W

Much

I hope that such a room for you western town as a decent wait for her mess. I was toba towns hotel in that cold it was there was not to do but stay the register. was very cool. But even v tels more tha farms are ti preferring e stores where ably conscio While the n trade, may must know t to have half that number on a busy S stinct countr and I know humiliated b sance of th dealers. It seems t thing for a do is to secu be kept wart a week. It vision for m country peop from a long they may wa cup of hot t which I think ed to recomm woman.

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A study of the home sho program of We have been the hours at whole lives prodigality t could take a ever we chos

## QU

**ARTS, EDUCATION, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, INCLUDING ENGINEERING**  
Arts Sum Session  
July 2 to A

## UNIT KINGSTON



## G

That A

Why tak of gloves w guarante largest glov

## H.B.K.F

made from hide. Gua for proof, strat for illustra

## HUDSON

Canada's B

# A Woman's Club in the Making

Continued from Page 7

## Much-Needed Rest Room

I hope that one of the first things that such a club would work towards would be the securing of a town rest room for country women. Many of our western towns don't own such a thing as a decent hotel where a woman can wait for her husband to finish his business. I was in one of our oldest Manitoba towns last winter and in the best hotel in that town the parlor was so cold it was impossible to sit in it so there was nothing for a woman traveler to do but stand in the upstairs hall over the register. The men's smoking room was very comfortable.

But even where there are decent hotels more than half the women from the farms are timid about going to them, preferring even to hang about the stores where they are often uncomfortably conscious of not being wanted. While the merchant, for the sake of trade, may be pleasant enough, one must know that it inconveniences him to have half a dozen women with twice that number of shawls drop upon him on a busy Saturday afternoon. By instinct country women are not spongers and I know that many of them feel humiliated by having to make a nuisance of themselves to their local dealers.

It seems to me then that the first thing for a club of country women to do is to secure a rest room which will be kept warm at least two afternoons a week. It should contain some provision for making tea, so that when country people arrive cold and stiff from a long drive in winter weather they may warm themselves up with a cup of hot tea. This is a suggestion which I think only needs to be presented to recommend itself to every farm woman.

## Labor-Saving Devices

A study of labor-saving devices for the home should come high up on the program of the farm woman's club. We have been going on drudging away the hours and days and indeed our whole lives sometimes with such a prodigality that one would think we could take a fresh lease of life whenever we chose. It is time that we be-

gan to realize that the time to live is here and now and that it is not real thrift which lays up wealth at the cost of happiness and health. Some women are beginning to realize this and they are getting the husband and father to draw money out of the bank to buy a gasoline engine and a power washer, to instal a sink in the kitchen and to purchase a kitchen cabinet. Not so very long ago, I visited in a home where they owned an automobile but did their washing with the old hand turned machine and I wondered a little. Someone speaking at one of the conventions last winter said that you could instal a water system for the price of a decent coffin. It sounds rather harsh to express it that way, but it is worth considering.

Miss Kennedy, of the Manitoba Agricultural College staff, gave an interesting talk at the Home Economics Convention last winter on the saving of steps in housework. She spoke about the number of trips a certain woman had taken back and forth between the sideboard and table in setting the table for dinner and the number of trips from the kitchen to the dining room in serving the meal. She pointed out that in both instances at least a third of the energy would have done if the woman had used a tray or dinner wagon. I fancy it set us all to thinking.

## Gardening and Decoration

Gardening and flower growing inside and out would make an interesting branch of study and every neighborhood has at least one first-class gardener who can tell you how to keep crisp, fresh vegetables on your table all summer, and how to beautify your home with flowers and shrubs. The catalogue of some reliable seed firm is worthy of study. It will tell you what plants are hardy and easy of culture and exactly how to care for each.

A study of house decoration would do wonders in adding to the beauty of country homes. Many people are deterred from giving this subject the attention it deserves because they fancy that large sums of money are necessary in order to have pretty rooms. It is altogether a mistake. What our homes need is not more money but infinitely more thought in planning them.

I was thinking just the other day about a certain young couple whom I know conceived the idea very suddenly of marrying for love and waiting for comforts. It was in June that I first visited them and found them in a little two-roomed shanty with a lean-to summer kitchen. The combined dining and living room had the walls and ceiling papered with brown paper marked off into panels with strips of dark brown wood. In the doorway to the bedroom was hung a curtain of green and red striped tapestry which is very inexpensive, and a strip of the same material thrown over a camp cot and mattress made quite a respectable couch. They were both too artistic to adorn the walls with the gaudy calendars sent out as advertisements, and they could not afford good pictures so she did some pretty burnt wood panels for the walls. Altogether it was an amazingly pleasant little room and it was certainly inexpensive. This description is almost a digression but it was merely mentioned to prove that house decoration is not a subject to be laid on the shelf until you have unlimited means, since beauty is far more a matter of color harmony than of texture.

## Plenty of Subjects

Some farm women's organizations are working towards having Domestic Science and Manual training introduced into the rural schools either by securing a teacher who has the special training or by getting five nearby schools to club together and get a special teacher for this work.

While the men Grain Growers are engaged on the problem of the co-operative buying of supplies why should not the women wrestle with the problem of co-operative labor as suggested by a co-operative laundry and creamery in one of the states. If the women in a district could be relieved in one fell

# HIGH GRADE HARNESS

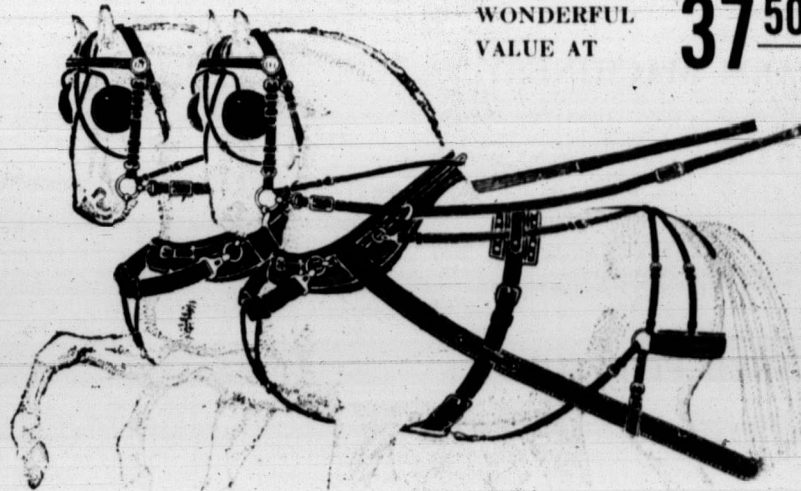
## AT SAVING PRICES

We are able to offer harness at remarkably low prices because we make it ourselves and sell it direct to our Mail Order Customers. Our factory is equipped with the latest expense reducing machinery and there is only one small profit added to the cost of production. Our method eliminates the middlemen's and the jobbers' profits, which only increase the price to the purchasers without adding to the quality.

All our harness has been carefully selected from the value standpoint. It is made of first-class, well tanned harness leather and highly skilled workmen have put into it their best efforts. All parts that are subject to extra strain or wear receive special attention and are strengthened accordingly. Harness made under these conditions embodies the quality that means long service and satisfaction.

## Western King Farm Harness

WONDERFUL  
VALUE AT **37<sup>50</sup>**



This harness is made to wear well and give full satisfaction. It will be found reliable in every way and we believe no better value can be had. It is trimmed in black japan and has felt-lined heavy leather backbands, with billets to buckle to traces. The collars are open top style, either leather or cloth faced. The lines are 21 feet long, 1-inch broad and complete with snaps. The traces are 1 1/2-inch three-ply, running straight to the hame, with heel chain. The martingales are 1 1/2-inch heavy stock. The belly bands are 1 1/2-inch folded. The bridles have 3/4-inch cheeks and can be had either open or with blinds. The breeching has wide folded seat with 1 1/4-inch layer on the outside, 7/8-inch hip straps, crotch straps and side straps. Hames are heavy steel concord bolt.

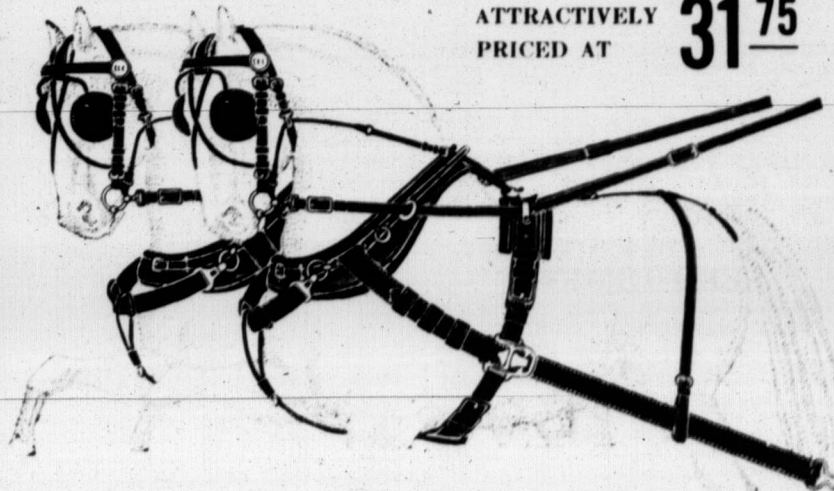
37T11 - Complete with collars as above described. Eaton factory price. **37<sup>50</sup>**

37T12 - With 1 1/4-inch traces, breast straps and martingales and much heavier breeching. Eaton factory price. **39<sup>50</sup>**

Deduct \$5 from the above prices if collars are not wanted

## Our Special Farm Harness

ATTRACTIVELY  
PRICED AT **31<sup>75</sup>**



This is a good strong serviceable farm harness and we guarantee every strap and buckle to give satisfaction. The trimmings are black japan and the heavy leather back bands have heavy hook and terrets with felt lined patent leather housings. The 1-inch lines are 21 feet long and the bridles have 3/4-inch cheeks and can be had either open or with blinds. The hames are heavy steel concord bolt and the hame tugs are 1 1/2-inch, three-ply, with double grip buckles. The traces are 1 1/2-inch, 6-foot 6-inches, complete with snaps and slides. The belly-bands are 1 1/2-inch heavy folded leather and the back and hip straps are 7/8-inch, with buckle crupper.

37T1 - Complete with collars as above described. Eaton factory price. **31<sup>75</sup>**

37T3 - With 1 1/4-inch traces, breast strap and martingales, and better quality back bands. Eaton factory price. **35<sup>75</sup>**

Deduct \$5 from the above prices if collars are not wanted

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WINNIPEG CANADA

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 Canada's Expert Glove and Mitt Makers,  
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Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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**TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT.** ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 2, Range 31, and the south east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 30, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-1f.

**IMPROVED AND WILD FARM LANDS** for sale. The only fall wheat district in Manitoba. McVeety Land Agency, Swan River, Man. 16-6

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**TWENTY H.P. I.H.C. GASOLINE TRACTOR;** 5-furrow P. & O. Gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, two sets shares, Aultman Taylor 27 in. Separator. Good as new. Price \$2,000. Jas. Smith, Elfros, Sask. 20-6

**FOR SALE—TRACTOR BARGAINS.** BIG Four "30" also Minneapolis "25" never used. P.O. Box 87, Milwaukee, Wis. 19-4

## SEED POTATOES

**SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR** and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-18

**"WEE MACGREGOR" AND DEWEY.** Best Potatoes to grow. Illustrated descriptive list free. Bushel One Dollar. Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 17-6

**SEED POTATOES—SIX WEEKS POTATOES,** 75 cents a bushel. Wm. Fitzsimmons, Carberry, Man. 20-2

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**RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM—CLYDESDALES—** Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorn, dairy strain. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. C. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-13

**IMPOTENT AND INDIFFERENT SIREs** and dams successfully treated. Have made special study of it. Address J. Wilhelm, V.M., Specialist on Generation, 205 9th St. Saskatoon, Sask. Correspondence confidential. 15-13

**PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES** for sale. Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary. Lethbridge and Macleod. Prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta. 18-26

**REGISTERED PURE BRED BLACK PERCHERON** Horse, 8 years old. Will sell cheap. Good reasons for disposal. Robert Biggar, Namaka, Alta. 19-6

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**THE FLAX MARKET IS PICKING UP.** OUR PRICES ARE GOING DOWN. We will sell choice Common and Premost Flax while our supply lasts at \$1.50 per bushel. F.O.B. Regina or Tessier, Sask. Seed germinates 95 to 99% and is first class in every respect. Get busy if you want any. You never bought seed like ours for this money nor better at any price. Don't wait to write. Wire at our expense and send the money by mail, or have the seed sent C.O.D. Do it now. The McMoney Seed Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

**PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY** Seed. \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. Echo Seed Farm. 16-6

**GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE**—Six Dollars per hundred, bags free. John Lamont, Red Deer, Alta. 20-6

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**ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS,** Solicitors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B.,** Barrister and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-1f

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**BUTTER—CAN YOU SHIP US SOME NICE** butter. We have a very large trade for farmers' choice butter in prints and tubs (prints preferred), and will pay cash, highest prices at all times. Express your butter to us just as soon as you have 40 or 50 lbs. Do not pre-pay, we will pay express charges here. Make us a trial shipment, and you will be well satisfied. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man. 20-1f

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**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. Buff Orpington Cockerels and Eggs. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 19-1f

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**HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND COWS.** Registered stock, both sexes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 18-13

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE**—April pigs for sale. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 20-6

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, BARRED** Rocks, Cockerels. Eggs for hatching. George Z. Smith, Minitonas, Man. 17-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, UN-** related pairs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 17-13

**STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.,** Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-1f

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**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00). J. F. Hulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

**FOR SALE—TWO 200-EGG CAPACITY** incubators, slightly soiled, in perfect condition. \$25.00 each, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 13-1f

**HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE** Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-13

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**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant house killer, easily applied on roasts, kills lice instantly, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES AND** Barred Rocks, bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winning strain, but Saskatchewan raised. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—THE BLUE** Ringlet kind. One-fifty per fifteen. C. F. Brewer, Dauphin, Man. (formerly of Asheville). 19-6

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM FARM** raised and splendid laying strain. \$1.50 per 15 eggs, or \$6.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 17-6

**BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE-** winners, \$2.50 per setting. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 18-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS—** Eggs, \$1.00 setting. Cockerels \$1.75. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 17-6

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED S. C.** Reds, \$2.00 per 15. Andrew Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

**SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE-** winning R. C. R. I. Reds, \$2.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-13

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—TWO DOL-** lars per setting. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. 19-3

**EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE** Island Reds. Two dollars per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 18-6

**WHITE ROCKS—EXCEL LAYING STRAIN** Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred. A. Fredlund, Dubuc, Sask. 19-6

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—** \$1.50 per fifteen. Edward Helem, Medora, Man. 16-16

**BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—EGGS** \$2.50 setting. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 16-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM CHOICE** utility stock, \$1 for 15, \$6 a 100. Robt Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 16-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—TWO-FIFTY** per setting. W. Dawson, Juniata, Sask.

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL-** lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-1f

## LUMBER AND POSTS

**FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS.** Half cash deposit with Grain Growers' Guide required. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 16-6

## TENDERS

**McNUTT, SASK., GRAIN GROWERS' AS-** sociation calls for tenders on car load twine. Bids must be in by May 27. F. Furtney, Sec.-Treas. 20-3

swamp of their butter making, washing and boiling, if they would be intoxicated with joy.

A woman's club should be interested in getting a nurse for the rural districts, so that in the places where it is quite impossible to get help a woman won't be quite without assistance when her children are born or when there is other sickness in the home.

Where it is a constant struggle to keep the children interested in the school the mothers should see that the buildings are kept clean and attractive and that slides and swings and teeters are provided for the children to play on. I might add here that sufficient play hours is the best possible safeguard of their morality.

And last, but not least, I would like to suggest that a woman's club would not be living up to its privileges unless it gave some of its time to the study of public questions and of woman's relation to the state.

## Rules of Business Procedure

When anyone makes a motion which someone does not exactly approve they may move an amendment to the motion. For example suppose that someone made a motion that the club meet every second week on Thursday afternoon and another woman wanted more frequent meetings, she could move an amendment to the effect that the club meet every Thursday afternoon. The amendment is put to the meeting before the motion. If it is carried it automatically kills the original motion. Should it be lost the original motion is re-read and put to a vote.

The chairwoman can greatly facilitate business by preventing the discussion from running off to irrelevant topics. When she thinks the subject has been pretty well threshed out she can say, "You have heard the motion, are you ready for the question?" If someone says "Question," and there is no dissenting voice, she may call for a vote of the meeting on the motion under discussion.

Another contingency that often arises is that after a person has made a motion it is often found that some slight change in it is advisable. The person who has made the motion may say, "I will incorporate that change in my motion with the consent of my seconder."

In the same way a motion is frequently withdrawn with the consent of the seconder. Asking the consent of the seconder is usually just a form but one that is pretty generally observed.

At the regular meeting of the Woman Grain Growers' organization the order of business would be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Business arising out of the minutes.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Reports of committees (if any).
5. New business.
6. Program.
7. Refreshments.

## TORTURE IN INDIA

With all its professions of concern, the Government of India is apparently unable to suppress the use of torture by its police. There have been, we believe, no fewer than fifty-seven known and discovered cases of torture to extract confession in the past five years, and in one year eight prisoners died under torture. The latest instance, the subject of questions on Wednesday, occurred at Poona, where four policemen were convicted of torturing three peasants to obtain a confession of robbery. Mr. Montagu's answer enumerated various steps which have been taken to suppress this primitive barbarity, but he had no assurance to offer that the one effective reform will be adopted. Confessions must be made inadmissible as evidence. Until this is done, there can be no security that a police, trained in these methods, will cease to practise them upon ignorant prisoners, who probably regard them almost as a normal item in their misfortunes. Here is an elementary and easily remediable cruelty whose removal comes even more directly within our Imperial duties than anything in the Pitumayo region. The delay is hard to explain and impossible to defend.—The London Nation.

The public conscience is keener now than ever it has been.—Professor Clow.

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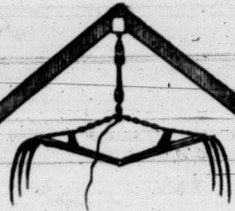
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**Four Big Grabs with this Louden**


Hay Fork and your biggest load is in the mow. This is one of the many "Louden" ways to **EASIER** and more profitable farming. When you use Louden Hay Tools you save time and labor and thus get more value from your hay. The

**LOUDEN**  
**Balance Grapple Fork**

picks up long or short hay, alfalfa, clover or threshed straw, just as clean and quickly as it does timothy. Light, but firm and strong. Handles a third of a ton at a time, and is tested to carry half a ton without strain. Use this Fork with the Louden Junior Carrier and haying becomes more profitable.

Get our catalogue and descriptive circular. Write to-day.

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One Man can run it.

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the

**Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine.** Bores a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No trowel or staking; rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

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MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by  
**ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.**  
Quebec Winnipeg

**The Mail Bag**  
Continued from Page 8

dinary neighbor or citizen, when entrusting a few dollars to them for providing the family and home with the common necessities. They, as a rule, prove themselves capable, they manage their own little kingdom on businesslike and economical lines, and why should they then not have the privilege of voting for the makers of the laws under which they and their children have to live? There is one thing sure, if our women get the franchise, some of the curses of our province will soon be removed. That worst curse of our province, shall then soon go, drink, the curse that robs wives of once good husbands, and, also, good husbands, in some cases, of once good wives; the curse that also leads our boys and girls astray. Yes, mothers of Alberta, I think when you get your vote this curse which we men have never yet had the courage to tackle, will soon be a thing of the past. How can we ever expect legislation for the curtailing of this curse, from such men as have been sent to make our laws? Why, I have seen some of our so-called representatives taking voters a half dozen at a time to the bars and treating them. For what? For votes. Two of our Alberta members were asked to sign a petition against a house of ill-fame getting a license for liquor. They would not, they said it would rob them of votes. What can we expect from such men? Yours truly,

**RICE SHEPPARD.**  
Edmonton South, Alta.

**FROM HUMBOLDT DISTRICT**

Editor, Guide:—A resolution was passed in our last meeting of the Grain Growers' association of Nut Lake that I should write to the Grain Growers' Guide and request you to publish the fact that we are opposing the naval policies of both political parties and we wish to know the feelings of other associations in the constituency of Humboldt. It is the desire of this Association that an independent representative be put on the track in the future Dominion election. Answers wanted as soon as possible by direct communication to me.

**G. CHARTRAND,**  
Sec. Treas., G. G. Assn., Nut Lake.  
Perigord P.O., Sask.

**CO-OPERATION IN NEW ZEALAND**

Editor, Guide:—The Guide is doing one of the best of its many good works for Western farmers in urging co-operation. Before The Guide became a power in the land I urged co-operation in the Winnipeg Free Press, after seeing its good results in New Zealand, but this country was not then ripe for it. In New Zealand most farmers get all there is in their business by co-operation, instead of, as here, working for everybody but himself, taking all the risk and labor, and about 5 per cent. of the profits. In New Zealand the farmers' co-operative association, of whatever nature it may be—pork factory, butter or cheese factory, meat freezing works, etc., etc., sells his produce for him locally or in England, and buys for him at wholesale prices in Europe and in New Zealand, so that he not only gets all that there is in what he raises, but also buys in the cheapest possible market without middlemen. He has no C.P.R. to charge him on freight or express "all that the traffic will bear," as the railways all belong to him as a citizen of the country, as also do the telegraphs. If he has sheep or cattle to sell he takes them to his co-operative freezing works, who will either buy them outright, in which case he will get back a return of his share of profit besides his price, or they will kill and ship them to England and sell them for him there on commission, or they will ship them to England dressed and frozen for him to deal with them on arrival as he likes. Co-operation in business means union in everything else, and union is strength. The three watchwords of The Guide, "Organization," "Education," and "Co-operation," can make the farmers of Canada so strong that the protected industries would no longer trouble them, and Canadian railroads would belong to the people of Canada.

**F. W. GODSAL.**

**The Simplest CREAM SEPARATOR Ever Built — DE LAVAL**



EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, CLEANING, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE FREQUENT adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT CANNOT be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated above, which is furnished free with every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
128 James St., WINNIPEG 173 William St., MONTREAL

**HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!**

Your growing grain last year may have escaped serious damage from hail, but

No Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season. Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away,

**PROVIDE INDEMNITY FOR YOU**

**The Excess Insurance Company Limited**  
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Will appeal to the thoughtful farmer who desires absolute protection from the premium he pays. Assets amounting to over \$2,700,000 are your guarantee. Liberal adjustments by experienced appraisers and prompt cash settlements of losses are assured. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

See our nearest Agent or write to

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**Co-operation**

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

**ECHO MILLING COMPANY**  
GLADSTONE, MAN.



MANITOBA HARD WHEAT FLOUR  
**ECHO**  
GLADSTONE, MAN.  
OUR AIM - THE BEST  
**GOLD DROP HUNGARIAN**  
24 1/2 LBS.

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

**LIVE HENS**  
(Not necessarily laying) Per lb. 15c  
Roosters " 13c  
Turkeys " 17c  
Ducks " 17c  
Butter, No. 1, tubs or bricks " 21c  
Butter, No. 2, tubs or bricks " 18c  
Dressed Veal: current market price  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods. Poultry crates furnished on request.

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

### HERE'S THE NEW GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATOR



Every One Made in My Own Factory  
Big Capacity  
Most Modern Separator Built  
Try it FREE 90 Days  
Easiest Running Self Oiling

My competitors say, "It has everything in the world backed up the board." "Never saw anything like it." "It's the top-notch of separator history."

Here's what the farmers say. "The Galloway gets it all." "Easiest running separator I ever turned." "My wife is delighted with it." "Galloway this time you certainly got the right idea."

**Here are the Fine Points of the Galloway Separator**

No Corners—Absolutely Sanitary—Tank cleans like a teacup—All metal, non-vibrating—Neck bearing, absolutely new and perfect—New triple slant cut gears—Easy running—Low down tank—Crank just the right height—Every gear runs in a bath of oil.

You see a Galloway separator means a saving. Own one; and you can do it without risk, for you can try it for 90 days on your own place, don't keep it if you don't like it.

Write me to-day for my astonishing price on this new machine.

**THE WM. GALLOWAY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.**  
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Not Only Washes But Rinses and Blues  
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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON

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# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

### NEWS OF THE WEEK

I sent the address of Plain View to the first kind friend who signified her ability and willingness to send her a go-cart so the others who offered one will understand why they have not received further directions for sending it.

If Lizzie Farmer will send me her name and address I will forward her some letters that are waiting here for her.

Someone wanted to know where they could get a tape girdle corset. I believe that Fairweather and Co., Ltd., 297 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, sell them at fifty cents each.

I am rejoiced when I get letters from women who, having to support themselves and one or two children undertake it courageously and independently. I had such a letter the other day from a woman whose talent is her ability to do housework. She was considering taking a course in Domestic Science in order to increase her efficiency and, incidentally, her earning power. She does not intend to sit down and whine because she has to become the bread-winner, as we have all known women to do. Instead she is trying to think out ways of becoming a more effective bread winner for herself and her little girl. I have a profound respect for women of this type.

I was especially glad that she thought of taking up Domestic Science because it is such a neglected profession. For too many years we have been assuming that anybody who knows anything knows enough to keep house. It is only very recently that it has been raised to the dignity of a profession and it has not nearly come into its own as yet.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

### FINDS TRUTH BOOKS GREAT HELP

Dear Miss Beynon,—I look forward to The Guide each week and read Sunshine, Country Home Makers and Young Canadian Club first of all.

I received your booklet some time ago, and it was a great help to me as I have two children and as we live on a farm they see so much of nature that they are asking all kinds of questions, and I am going step by step, first the flower, then the egg, the calf and so on, and I am having no difficulty at all in revealing God's wonderful plan of nature.

I find that if I rub vinegar on my hands and let it dry in, before hanging out the clothes on washday they are just as smooth when finished as before I began and you don't feel the effects of the cold.

Days that I wash my floors I always put about half a teaspoon of carbolic acid in the water, it freshens up the house.

My recipe for washing wool toques, mufflers, blankets, etc., is: To one pail of soft water add two teaspoonfuls of borax and quarter of a five cent bar of Castile soap jellied. Soak garments over night in water, press out in the morning. If any spot resists rub more soap on and rinse in water same temperature.

When I have a cake ready for the oven I always take a knife and hit the cake pan on the bottom two or three hard taps. This breaks the air bubbles and your cake does not fall. Wishing the editress and the Sunshine Page every success, I will sign myself,

F. E. L.

P.S.—I have two or three patterns I might send Molly if I had her address. Enclosed find 10 cents for "The Most Beautiful Story in the World."

If anyone who would like anything forwarded to a reader would send it to me in a plain stamped wrapper I would gladly pass it on, but I cannot undertake to send out addresses.—F.M.B.

### A BUDGET OF HINTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy reading the Sunshine page and thought I would send a few hints.

For Buttering Cracker Crumbs—Allow from one-fourth to one-third cupful of melted butter to each cup of crumbs. Stir lightly with fork in mixing that

crumbs may be evenly coated and light rather than compact.

To Remove Stains from Cotton Goods wash in alcohol.

Tumblers which have contained milk should be rinsed in cold water before putting in hot water.

To Extract Juice from Onions—Cut a slice from the root end of an onion, draw back the skin and press onion on a coarse grater, working in a rotary motion.

To Clean Piano Keys—Rub over with alcohol.

As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping these few hints will help. Would anyone tell me a way to bleach dark skin? Will sign myself,

DELLA.

I hope, Della, that you simply mean to remove the tan, for no one who is born with dark skin is wise to try to change the color of it, since nature has arranged the hair and eyes and teeth in the correct shades to go with a dark skin and they would look very strange with a fair one. To remove tan wash face and hands as often as you can in buttermilk or sour milk and at night rub oatmeal over the face. To have a really good complexion take a nightly bath and spend an hour or two in the dewy morning working in your garden.

F.M.B.

Hopefulness puts energy into the muscles, clears dim eyes, steadies tired nerves, and fits one to do the most and the best of which he is capable. On the other hand, despondency just as certainly saps nerve force and weakens muscles.—Harold.

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



### ATTRACTIVE GARMENTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

7464—Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. 4 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards of lace to finish as shown in front view, for 16 year size.

7601—Semi-Princess Dress in Tunic Effect, for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Long or Elbow Sleeves. 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards 27 inches wide for panels and lower portion of skirt, 1 1/2 yards of lace for sleeve frills, for 16 year size.

7354—Blouse with Vestee, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Quarter Sleeves and Cuffs or Plain Elbow Sleeves. 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for yoke and collar, 3/4 yard 21 for vestee and 9 yards of banding, for medium size.

7553—Two-Piece Skirt with Side Panels and V-Shape, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards any width for panels, for medium size.

7342—Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years. 588 and 417 Embroidery Patterns. 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 for the trimming, for 6 year size.

7595—Child's Pointed Yoke Dress, 1, 2 and 4 years. 2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 3/4 yards of insertion, 1 yard of edging to make as shown, for 2 year size.

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

Note—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.

### About That Picnic!

You can make it more attractive; you can make it more entertaining; you can make it educational, by securing F. J. DIXON to speak on the subject of

### DIRECT LEGISLATION

THE INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Picnic or no picnic, Mr. Dixon is ready for the road and every Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which has not been addressed by him this year should arrange a meeting for the purpose of securing up-to-date information about Direct Legislation. You can secure Mr. Dixon's services free of charge by writing to the Secretary of the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

Write soon if you wish to arrange a meeting.

### It's A Pleasure To Do The Churning

with Maxwell's "Favourite". The roller bearings—and easy Foot and Lever Drive enable you to bring the butter without an effort.

Maxwell's is the finest butter maker in the world—and the best made, the strongest, the most satisfactory churn on the market. The proof is in the fact that more of these churns are sold in Canada than all other kinds combined.

Ask your dealer or write for catalogue.



David Maxwell & Sons, St. Marys, Ont.  
Western Representative: Jno. A. McEwan, 603 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.

**MAXWELL'S FAVORITE CHURN**

### Buy from the Factory

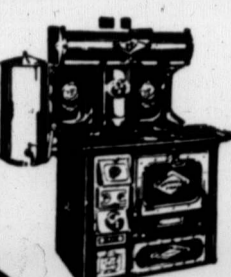
Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get the very range you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. It describes each point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented.

You might as well save the retail profit. Mail the coupon to-day.

### Dominion Pride Range

Polished steel body—unbreakable doors and castings—beautifully nickelled



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We Pay Freight

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**Y**

**HURRY**

By the great pile on my de of the Y stories as animal or experience

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Write y and today

Address Grain Gro

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## HURRY WITH YOUR COMPETITION STORIES

By the last of May I want to have a great pile of plant, animal and bird stories on my desk from old and new members of the Young Canada Club. Write the stories as if you yourself were the plant, animal or bird and were telling your own experiences.

See what pretty little stories you can send in and how neatly you can write them. Remember that to look well they should be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may send a story.

Please don't forget to have your teacher or one of your parents certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

So put your thinking caps on, my young Canucks, little and big, and see if you can't write a story good enough to win one of the three rollicking story books we are giving as prizes.

I'll see to it that they are not the dull kind of books so often given to children because grown folk like them and think they must be good for young ones. Not a bit of it. They will be books that boys and girls will love to read over and over again.

Write your story carefully and neatly—and today.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## MY FAVORITE HERO

My favorite hero is Sir William Wallace. He was a valiant knight who fought bravely for the independence of Scotland.

He was but eighteen years of age and of great stature and strength. He was very handsome, courteous and gentle, which seemed altogether out of character with the desperate adventures in which he was constantly engaged.

In Scotland the laws of chivalry, as they were strictly observed in the courts of England and France, did not prevail. Sir William Wallace had not received the order of knighthood, but in Scotch families the prefix of Sir descended from father to eldest son. Thus William Wallace, when his father and elder brother were killed, succeeded to the title. Wallace was regarded as an outlaw by the English and was not actively engaged in fighting until one day an event occurred which was the means of making Wallace a hero long, long remembered by the Scotch. It was in the spring of the year 1293. Wallace, in company with Sir John Grahame and Sir Archie Forbes, were passing through Lanark when they were suddenly attacked by a body of troops. They fought bravely for a time, but they were three to hundreds and their chance of escape was small. By this time they had retreated down the street until they were passing the house of Marion, wife of Wallace. The door opened and Marion called to them to enter. So hemmed in were they that further retreat was now impossible and there being no time for hesitation Wallace and his companions sprang in before their assailants could hinder them and shut the door behind them. "Marion," Wallace exclaimed, "Why did you do this? It mattered not were I killed or taken, but now you have brought danger upon yourself." But she silenced him telling him to make haste while there was yet time. They hurried through the back streets, the guards at the gate offered a slight resistance, but Wallace and his companions soon overcame them. They then hastened to the place where Wallace's headquarters were upon a narrow shelf of rock on the face of a steep and craggy hill.

But Wallace was anxious over the fate of his wife and near nightfall men were despatched towards Lanark to endeavor to find out what had taken place there. In an hour they returned with the sad news that Marion had been slain by order of the governor. In a deep voice Wallace turned and addressed his followers: "The first thing to think of is vengeance and vengeance I swear I will have! This night I will strike the first blow in earnest towards freeing Scotland. Hitherto, although I have hated the English and fought against them, it has been but fitfully and without

order or method, seeing that other things were in my heart. Now I will live but for vengeance and Scotland. Before, the English have regarded me as an outlaw and a brigand, now they shall know me as an enemy to be dreaded. Sound the signal of assembly at once; signify that as many as are within reach shall gather below in two hours. There will not be many for the bands dispersed two days ago, but if there were none but ourselves it would suffice. Tonight we will take Lanark." A low shout of enthusiasm rose from Wallace's followers and they repeated his words as though it had been a vow, "Tonight we will take Lanark." Then Wallace blew a bugle to call all the armed men together. In a few words they were told of the death or murder of Wallace's wife and of his determination to capture Lanark that night. This was to be an adventure far surpassing any in which Wallace had hitherto been engaged. It seemed like an act of madness for such a small body of men to attempt to capture a city garrisoned by over five hundred English troops and defended by strong walls. When they were a short distance from the town, Wallace ordered them to cut down a tree, cut off the branches and place ropes under it in order to propel it along. When they arrived at the city Wallace, knowing the town well, led the party to the moat. The men carrying the tree laid it noiselessly to the ground; previous to this they had received their orders so that no word was spoken. Wallace sprang into the moat and swam across. The sentry, hearing the splash in the water, challenged, but of course received no answer. In a short time Wallace, with a few vigorous strokes, was across and, taking his battle axe, smote the chains of the drawbridge. It fell across the moat with a crash. Instantly the men bearing the tree sprang across the drawbridge and swung the tree against the gate. Half a dozen blows and it yielded and the Scots entered Lanark. Wallace did not stop until he reached the governor's house, and breaking in the door he met the governor, grasped him firmly by the throat, drew him outside and calling upon everyone to witness the death of their governor, he stepped back a pace and cut off his head saying, "This is the vengeance I take for the murder of my wife." After the town was rid of the English a council of war was decided upon and they agreed that now, since they had brought the terrible wrath of King Edward upon them, their best plan was to fortify the city and stand on the defensive. Wallace issued proclamations throughout the country, calling upon all true Scotchmen to rally around him as he had commenced a war for the independence of Scotland, and as a first step he had captured Lanark. Wallace was afterwards betrayed into the hands of the English. He was given a mock trial, tried, condemned and executed. The capture of Lanark was the actual beginning of the war, in which Wallace was the acknowledged hero.

MABEL NEIL.

Thames Road, Ont. Age 13.

## A REAL DINNER

A boy out in Saskatchewan who was allowed to arrange a Christmas menu to suit himself, fixed up this one:

- First Course
- Mince Pie
- Second Course
- Pumpkin Pie Turkey
- Third Course
- Lemon Pie Turkey Cranberries
- Fourth Course
- Custard Pie Apple Pie Mince Pie
- Chocolate Cake Ice Cream
- Plum Pudding
- Dessert
- Pie

It is not always necessary that one should be conscious of an ideal in order to achieve it. Any life that is lived on a generally high moral and spiritual plane is likely to know the sweet surprise of finding itself crowned unawares with some realized ideal.

A habit of sneering marks the egotist or the fool, or the knave, or all three. A sneer is often the sign of heartless malignity.—Lavater.



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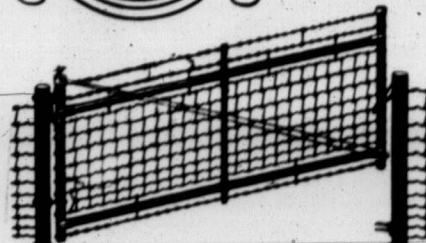
Gasoline Engine. It never stops for a meal, or quits working when you are not looking. Do you wonder it is taking the place of man-power on the farm? Pumps water—saws wood—runs the separator, the churn, the washing machine, the electric light machine, the feed grinder. Does a hundred and one other things that lessen drudgery and cut down expenses. Simple in construction, simple in operation. Starts easily. No cranking with the RENFREW STANDARD. It's the latest and best type of gasoline engine for sale in Canada. Write for Bulletin describing the various styles and sizes. 2½ H.P. to 60 H.P. Semi-Portable, as illustrated; Stationary and Portable. Fully guaranteed. Has the same organization behind it that has made such a success of the famous "STANDARD" Cream Separator. Address our Calgary Office if you live south of the Lacombe Branch of the C.P.R. in Alberta, otherwise write us as below—

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Have gates that hang true, open and shut easily, lift over snow in winter; that keep back breachy stock; that will not burn, rot, blow down, sag, bend or break; that last a lifetime; that are guaranteed against all defects. In short have



## CLAY STEEL GATES

on your farm. Made of high carbon steel tubing of large diameter and heavy wire fabric. May cost more, but worth more.

Clay Gates are sent for 60 days' free trial, that you may prove them before buying. 30,000 sold last year on these terms.

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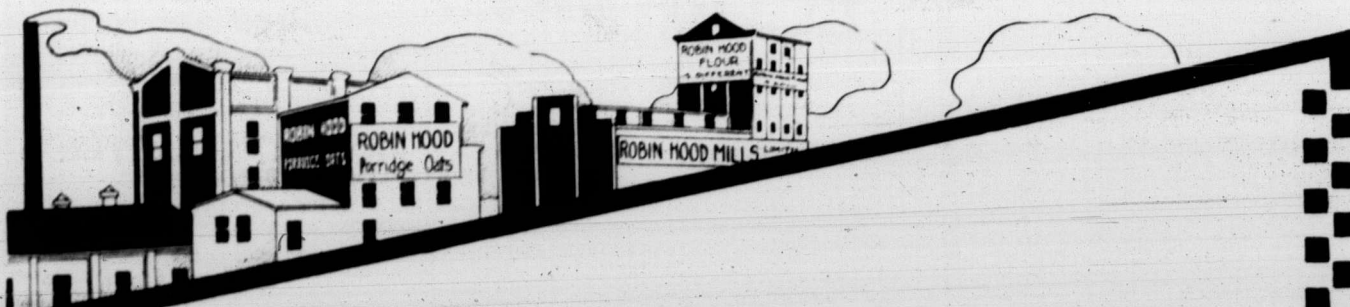
KA-LOR-OID, in its beautiful, soft shades of Red and Green, is the **only** prepared roofing made in permanent colors. In KA-LOR-OID Roofing the colors are not painted on, but by our patented process are made an integral part of the exposed surface. They last as long as the roofing itself—and that means longer than any other

prepared roofing has lasted, for KA-LOR-OID is made of the same materials, and has the same wonderful durability as RU-BER-OID Roofing in the regular Slate color.

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# ROBIN HOOD MILLS

MOOSE JAW

CALGARY

LIMITED



### Chairman Underwood's Plain Talk (From the Tariff Debate)

I do not contend that in this bill we have been able at one fell swoop to wipe out all the iniquities, the injustices, and favoritism that you have engrafted on the body politic in five decades, but I do say this: So far as this

committee is concerned and so far as this party is concerned, we have played favorites with no man.

No favored manufacturer has sat behind the closed doors of the ways and means committee to dictate the taxes that he should be allowed to levy on the American people. We have given an honest, open and fair hearing to every

man who desired it, regardless of his politics, regardless of his business.

It was not our commission to lower these tariff walls with an axe. So far as it was practicable to do so without working an absolute injustice to the American consumer, we have endeavored to lower the tariff with a jack-screw, not with an axe.

## Co-operative People's Banks

Continued from Page 7

between \$1 and \$100. This conclusively shows that this institution is truly the bank of the people. It is really the bank where the working man and the farmer, who being honest, industrious, sober and thrifty, can easily borrow money whenever in need of it to help him along in his calling, to own a home, to pay off a debt which is a heavy burden to him, or to buy with ready cash, where in a word, the laboring classes in general can go without fearing a refusal, nor like a beggar, if one possesses the required qualifications and has proved his good faith by becoming a worthy member of the bank.

### The Other Banks

We have insisted more upon the results achieved by the Levis Co-operative Bank than we will do in connection with the results of the numerous other such banks which are operating in various localities of the province of Quebec, because the Levis experiment is a much older one, than all the others, and therefore offers facts more numerous and varied in their character. Moreover, that experiment having been made with the object, above all, of convincing us whether such a bank could be worked out in Canada and be a success. We have watched with the utmost care the different stages of its development, examining constantly the weak points—if there were any—with a view to strengthening them or rejecting entirely this instrument of credit if it proved to be inferior or too faulty to be used here with advantage to our population. We did not start with the fixed idea to find them good, whatever the result might be. Far from it, and it required eight long years of experiment, of practical working and of repeated results—always the same and always excellent—to dispel in our minds every vestige of hesitation, timidity or uneasiness for the future.

This explains why the expansion of co-operative banks outside of Levis began less than three years ago. Our object was to make a complete and conclusive experiment before spreading any knowledge at all about this new system of banking for the benefit of the popular classes. So during eight long years and more we always refused—with the exception of two cases where we could, on account of the proximity of the localities, supervise personally the working of the co-operative local banks—every invitation that we received to organize such banks elsewhere, stating that we would be quite willing to accept such invitations as soon as the experience would have proved to our entire satisfaction that the system of this people's banks was a sound one, well adapted to its purpose and sure to develop in our country with security and benefit to the public for which it was intended. Eight years and more seemed to be a sufficient experiment, and during the past three years the outside propaganda carried on has given the best possible results.

Continued Next Week

### BIG MAJORITY FOR LOW TARIFF BILL

Washington, D.C., May 8.—The Underwood tariff bill, proclaimed by the Democratic party as the answer to its platform pledge to reduce the tariff downward, was passed by the House late today. The vote was 281 to 139, five Democrats voting against the bill and two Republicans voting for it. Four Progressives supported the measure and 14 opposed it, while one Independent Progressive joined that majority.

When Speaker Clark announced the vote in loud tones that revealed his satisfaction of the arrival of the day he has long sought, exuberant Democrats hoisted a stuffed Democratic donkey over the heads of their colleagues and broke into loud applause.

Tomorrow the tariff fight shifts from the House with its overwhelming Democratic majority, to the senate, where the party's slim majority of 6 already has been reduced, as far as this bill is concerned, to 4. It is predicted a final vote on the bill will not be reached there before August 1. The bill's passage through the senate will be fought at every turn, but a finance committee which will handle the bill, expressed the belief tonight that it would go through in practically the same form as it passed the House, and that their slim majority will stand firm.

to the redu necessary. be better view of the able to an desire to d tial in the burden of people are White's a pathies the desire to c found in tl is planning current yet tically all c expected w frankly sta penditure menced on hundred mi estimated er than the ed one year it is appar born desire expenditure relief may on the peo to be expec ter made qu to his tariff he had to s Hansard re tariff, like many ano thirty year fold princij taxation fo and, by all of protecti properly na veloping ou ing the esti tional indu commercial markets—fe and genera of the ent revision of able when arrange th changed or tions or to Dominion. vailing pro disclosed b the fact th adaptation tariff, there census of o nature of a tariff is not ditions and interests." Mr. Whit his tariff el ber of incre cessary by agreement sugar unde reduced to pounds as old tariff. al schedul cents to 57 the British cents per o general and reduced fro White estir the sugar of revenue. Sor On the ot some tariff agreement to the pres and lime ju Canada dut to come in the West

To L Grain Manitol HAVE APPL 50 pound offered by from Wini last in lots at either p as distrib your orde before Ju

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

to the reduction of the public debt, if necessary. But they would, no doubt, be better pleased had the minister, in view of these astounding figures, been able to announce his willingness and desire to do something more substantial in the direction of lessening the burden of taxation under which the people are struggling. Apart from Mr. White's avowedly protectionist sympathies the reason for the lack of any desire to do more is probably to be found in the fact that the government is planning for expenditures for the current year which will eat up practically all of the immense revenue it is expected will be collected. Mr. White frankly stated that the estimated expenditure for the year which commenced on April 1 will be nearly two hundred million dollars. Of course, the estimated expenditure is always larger than the actual, as much money voted one year is revoked in the next, but it is apparent that there is no newborn desire at Ottawa to curtail the expenditure in order that some tariff relief may be given and the burden on the people reduced. That little is to be expected in the future the minister made quite clear in his introduction to his tariff changes, for here is what he had to say about it, according to the Hansard report of his remarks: "Our tariff, like all other tariffs, presents many anomalies, but, has for over thirty years been based upon the two-fold principle of providing by indirect taxation for our revenue requirements and, by affording a reasonable degree of protection to such production as is properly native to the Dominion, of developing our natural resources, promoting the establishment of diversified national industries, building up our great commercial centres, creating our home markets for our agricultural producers and generally promoting the welfare of the entire community. A general revision of the tariff becomes advisable when it is found necessary to rearrange the rate out of regard to changed or changing economic conditions or to the revenue returns of the Dominion. Having regard to the prevailing prosperity of the Dominion, as disclosed by the trade statistics, and the fact that there always is a delicate adaptation of business to the rates of the tariff, there is, I believe a general consensus of opinion that anything in the nature of an extensive revision of the tariff is not called for by existing conditions and would be contrary to public interests."

Mr. White then went on to announce his tariff changes, which include a number of increases and decreases made necessary by the recently ratified trade agreement with the West Indies. Raw sugar under the British preference is reduced to 40 3/4 cents per hundred pounds as against 52 1/2 cents under the old tariff. The intermediate and general schedules are reduced from 83 1/2 cents to 57 1/2 cents. On refined sugar the British preference remains at 83 cents per one hundred pounds and the general and intermediate schedules are reduced from \$1.24 1/2 to \$1.07 2/3. Mr. White estimated that the reduction in the sugar duties would involve a loss of revenue of \$600,000.

### Some Increased Duties

On the other hand, however, there are some tariff increases owing to the agreement with the West Indies. Up to the present time cocoa beans, limes and lime juice have been admitted into Canada duty free. They will continue to come in free when imported from the West Indies but when imported

from other countries limes will be subject to a duty of ten per cent. under the general and intermediate tariffs, but are free under the preference. Raw lime juice will be dutiable at five cents a gallon under the general and intermediate tariff but will be free under the preferential rate. Cocoa beans will pay a duty of seventy-five cents per hundredweight under the general and intermediate tariff but will be free under the preference.

Probably the most important change, apart from the items affected by the West Indies trade agreement is a slight reduction in the duty on cement. Heretofore it had equalled about 43 3/4 cents a barrel containing about 350 pounds. This is reduced to approximately 35 cents. It will no doubt be noted that the reduction is far short of the 50 per cent. rebate ordered during the cement famine of last season. The minister said that the change had been made as a result of the investigation into the cement shortage and its causes last July.

### Ditching Machines Free

Relief is given to the farmers, more particularly those of Western Ontario, by the placing of traction ditching machines on the free list. These machines have hitherto carried a duty of 27 1/2 per cent. The abolition of this duty will, it may be noted, do no harm to the manufacturing interests because the machines are not made in Canada.

The printing business throughout the Dominion will no doubt get some benefit by the placing of linotype and type casting machines, formerly subject to a duty of 20 per cent., on the free list, but again in this case the manufacturers escape injury because for years past these machines have not been made in Canada.

Duties on cotton threads are reduced from 10, 12 1/2 and 15 per cent. to 7 1/2, 10 and 10 per cent. These articles are raw materials and the reductions are due to a change in interpretation of the Customs Act, made at the request of the Manufacturers' Association. Hospitals are allowed to import glassware and sterilizing apparatus free and appliances for the rescue of miners are likewise made duty free.

### Effect of Wilson Tariff

Hon. Frank Oliver wanted to know if the new Wilson tariff would have any effect on the Canadian tariff. The minister parried the question by saying that he would prefer not to express an opinion until the Wilson tariff had come into effect.

A word as to the statistical feature of the budget in its details would perhaps be of interest. Mr. White quoted figures to show that the revenue of the last fiscal year was \$168,250,000, an increase of \$32,000,000 over the previous year. The expenditure for the fiscal year was \$113,250,000 as compared with \$98,161,440 in the preceding year. This leaves a surplus between revenue and ordinary expenditure of \$55,000,000. Capital and special expenditure amount to \$33,000,000. After allowing \$1,300,000 to be applied to the sinking fund there remains \$23,000,000 which may be applied to the reduction of the national debt, which now amounts to \$316,619,460, a figure which Mr. White said is not at all excessive for such a country as Canada, thereby emphasizing the point already made in this article, that in view of the immense surplus over current and capital expenditure some relief might well be given to the producing and consuming public of the Dominion.

### CORRECTION

Editor, Guide:—

Dear Sir,

In my verses "The C.P.R." I notice the query mark is wrongly placed. It should come, in every instance, after "C.P.R." I should be glad if you would give this notice publicity in your next issue, among errata.—Gerald J. Lively.

### SHOULD MEAN CHEAPER SUGAR

Montreal, May 13.—Huntley R. Drummond, of the Canada Sugar Refining company, states that the company has reduced the price of refined sugar \$4 per ton beginning today. The sugar refiners will be the losers at present, said Mr. Drummond, as they have



## Winnipeg, July 8-16

### Farm Motor Contest

The Greatest Show of its kind in the World. Displaying the latest development in Farm Traction, of utmost value to Farmers. A wonderful display, the relative capabilities of the various makes of Farm Tractors when in competition.

## Entries Close June 21

FOR

## Canada's Greatest Live Stock Exhibition!

Fair Rules, Generous Prizes and Competent Judges have won for the Winnipeg Exhibition world renown. Select the best of your Stock and enter it in this the foremost competition in Canada.

### Grain Cleaner Competition

Interesting, unique, original; the first contest of its kind ever planned. See how the Fanning Mill you are using compares with other makes. A highly instructive feature.

### Frontier Days Exposition

Two hours of thrilling episodes depicting spectacular features of pioneer days. A stirring and instructive pageant.

SIR WM. WHYTE,  
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Secretary.

## To Local Secretaries Grain Growers' Associations, Manitoba or Saskatchewan:

HAVE a quantity of EVAPORATED APPLES left over, good quality, in 50 pound boxes, part of lot previously offered by circular. Will furnish same from Winnipeg or Regina as long as they last in lots of ten boxes or over for 5 1/2¢ at either point, payment to be made soon as distributed at local points. Send in your orders quick—want to close out before June 1st. Address:

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

had to keep a stock on hand with which to supply the trade and on this they have had to pay the duty. The wholesalers have been only buying in small quantities in anticipation of the reduction in the duty provided by the West Indies reciprocity treaty.

"Although we are the losers at present, we realize what a tremendous help it will be to the ultimate consumers. The increase in consumption will result in an increase in business. The budget, in the estimation of every one of our directors is most popular."



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 17, 1913

Wheat—Active and very unsettled all the week. General weakness settled in our market at the outset and our July option declined over 1 1/2 cents, but the tone at the finish was firmer, the close showing net loss for the week of 1/4 of a cent on the July. European markets were closed during the opening days of the week, but foreign statistics and crop news were regarded as "Bearish," the shipments from Russia last week being three times larger than those recorded a year ago. Chicago reports conditions very unsatisfactory from a holder's standpoint. Beneficial rains falling through the West and Southwest, also in the Northwestern States, made ideal weather conditions, which also exist throughout parts of the Canadian Northwest. Foreign crop news is also favorable, the outlook in general improving. Advices from the seaboard on the foreign demands were very discouraging and Argentine cables told of the falling off in the export call in that quarter. The cash demand early in the week was very poor, but during the closing days improved considerably for wheat in store.

Oats—For the week's fluctuations closed almost at the low point today. Situation not much changed, but the feeling from some quarters seems to be for a little firmer market in this grain.

Barley—Shows net gain for the week of 1/4 cent with a little improvement in the demand during closing days and No. 3 C.W. selling for 47 cents.

Flax—Nothing new to report on this grain. Was fairly active during the week as usual and closed almost 1 cent higher than the previous week with a small premium offered on the No. 1 Northwestern.

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
May 13	92 1/2	93	88 1/2
May 14	91 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
May 15	92 1/2	93	88 1/2
May 16	92 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2
May 17	92 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2
May 19	93 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2

	May	July	Oct.
May 13	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
May 14	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
May 15	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
May 16	33 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
May 17	33 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
May 19	33 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2

	May	July	Oct.
May 13	113 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2
May 14	114 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
May 15	114 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2
May 16	114 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2
May 17	114 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2
May 19	115 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	80 91 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 10 cars	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	89 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,600 bu., to arrive	91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars, delivered	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 100 bu., to arrive	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, elevator	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 700 bu., to arrive	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	87 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	89 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car	86 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	86 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	87
Rejected wheat, 1 car	81
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet and frosted	74
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	78
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost	76

No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, choice	93 1/2
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,700 bu., to arrive	92
No. 1 durum wheat, part car	92
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	92
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	90
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, to arrive	92
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	90 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	90
No. 3 corn, 1 car, to go out	59
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, Willmar	59
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	60
Ear corn, 1 car	57 1/2
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, to go out	59 1/2
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, to arrive May	59
No. 3 yellow corn, 5,000 bu., to arrive May	57 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	34 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car, wild	31
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	35
No. 3 oats, part car	32 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car, bin burnt	31 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	33 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	33
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	34 1/2
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	58
No. 1 rye, 1 car	58 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	51
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	53
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	47
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	52
Sample barley, 1 car	58
Sample barley, 1 car	58
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
Sample barley, 1 car	53
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 29
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 29 1/2
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1 27 1/2
No. 1 flax, 800 bu., to arrive	1 29 1/2
No. 1 flax, 198 bu., to arrive	1 29

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK**  
Chicago, May 17.—Notwithstanding that the run of hogs was rather liberal for the closing day of the week prices held up well. There was a fair demand from speculators and shippers. Cattle trade lacked vim. Opinion was general that enlarged offerings next week would mean lower prices. Sheep and lambs were quoted as steady. Most of the arrivals were consigned to packers direct.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady. Beves, \$7.10 to \$9. Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.75; western steers, \$7 to \$8.15; stockers and feeders, \$5.85 to \$7.90;

cows and heifers, \$3.85 to \$8; calves, \$6.25 to \$9.  
Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; slow, generally steady at yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$8.50 to \$8.60; light, \$8.40 to \$8.62; mixed, \$8.30 to \$8.62; heavy, \$8.05 to \$8.57; rough, \$8.05 to \$8.20; pigs, \$6.50 to \$8.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; steady. Native, \$5.90 to \$6.80; western, \$6 to \$7; yearlings, \$6.40 to \$7.60; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.70; western, \$6.65 to \$8.70.

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard	2,164 00	1,295 10
1 Nor.	266,061 00	354,946 00
2 Nor.	1,789,370 00	961,702 40
3 Nor.	1,498,966 00	1,342,368 40
No. 4	240,481 00	1,521,706 50
Others	3,064,967 50	1,212,147 00
This week	6,862,209 50	4,205,078 30
Last week	7,709,788 40	9,599,244 50
Decrease	847,578 50	11,239,467 30

	1913	1912
1 C.W.	22,163 00	4,674 08
2 C.W.	2,886,069 00	999,268 11
3 C.W.	537,296 00	127,856 27
Ex. 1 Fd.	829,332 00	623,464 24
Others	1,895,284 17	391,480 33
This week	6,170,144 17	301,480 33
Last week	6,528,548 11	188,389 33
Decrease	358,403 28	119,900 00

	1913	1912
3 C.W.	730,011 00	1 N.W.C. 2,999,345 00
4 C.W.	542,759 00	2 C.W. 973,550 00
Rej.	135,434 00	3 C.W. 181,551 00
Feed	17,134 00	Others 120,879 16
Others	255,455 14	This week 3,575,325 16
This week	1,680,893 14	Last week 3,331,136 07
Last week	1,884,561 03	Increase 244,189 09
Decrease	203,667 37	Last year's total 451,157 00

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913	55,118*	34,979*	42*	379*
1912	2,249,709**	1,969,835**	444,780**	260,047**
1912	4,280,761	1,676,363	24,977	380,104

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt Arthur Ter.	6,862,209	6,170,144	1,680,893
Midland, Tiffin	1,533,457	708,135	430,731
Montreal	1,148,970	1,245,926	531,449
Totals	10,829,817	9,496,280	2,991,359
Buffalo	523,066	250,000	
Duluth	2,456,000	729,000	200,047
Total this week	13,808,885	10,475,280	3,191,406
Total last week	17,288,249	10,091,222	3,562,303
Total last year	16,117,156	6,408,779	944,952

**LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK**  
Liverpool, May 17.—John Rogers & Co. state that there is no change to report in the cattle trade. At Birkenhead stock continues scarce, and dear with Irish steers making from 15 to 16 1/2 cents per pound.

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80 9/2	80 9/2
2 Nor. wheat	89 1/2	89 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	86 1/2	87 1/2
No grade		74-84
3 White oats	31	35 1/2
Barley	46-47	45-60
Flax, No. 1	1 14	1 29

May wheat	July wheat	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	92 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July wheat	93 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2

Winnipeg	Chicago	
Beef Cattle, top	88 00	89 00
Hogs, top	9 00	8 62 1/2
Sheep, yearlings	7 00	7 60

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards amounted last week to 760 cattle, 76 calves, 3,382 hogs and 8 sheep, as compared with these figures for the previous week: 817 cattle, 39 calves, 3,447 hogs and 94 sheep. For the corresponding week last year the totals were 1,587 cattle, 3,258 hogs and 59 sheep.

**Cattle**  
The supply of cattle last week was about the same as the week previous, but a marked improvement was noticeable in the quality of the better grades. Prices advanced 25 and 50 cents per hundred. A few lots of choice butchers sold at \$7.75 and on Thursday three cars of good mixed butchers reached the 8 cent mark, the high water mark on the Winnipeg market for this season. On the medium grades of mixed butchers the advance was only 25 cents, while the common grades sold steady at previous prices. Bulls also advanced, the best selling generally at \$5.50, although a few extra good ones brought 6 cents. Stockers and feeders are coming in slowly at the same values. Now is a good time to market anything showing good butcher quality as the demand is keen, but the half fat and common sort should be left in the country as they are worth more there than on the market. Very few veals on the market lately, the choice fetching \$7.50 and \$8.00, and medium and heavy kind from \$6.00 to \$7.00.

**Hogs**  
Hogs are still coming in plentifully, and while the 9 cent market held good all week today, Monday, there is a drop to \$8.75. Packers are pretty well supplied and the fact that large receipts are keeping up enables them to cut off a quarter-cent per lb. This level will probably hold good for some days.

**Sheep and Lambs**  
Not enough sheep and lambs again to make a market, but these quotations hold good: Best mutton sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.00; best yearlings, from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Choice spring lambs weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. are worth \$5.00 to \$6.00 per head.

## Country Produce

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

**Butter**  
Creamery butter is lower and dairy shows weaker tendencies, but as yet last week's prices hold good, with fancy dairy 25-26 cents, and No. 1 dairy 21-22 cents. Good round lots are 18 cents. The incoming supply is fairly plentiful, but the backward weather is preventing the receipts from getting up to the season's full capacity.

**Eggs**  
The egg market keeps firm and last week's price, 19 to 20 cents, holds steady. The receipts are keeping up well, considering the comparatively cold weather.

**Potatoes**  
In car lots potatoes are worth up to 35 cents a bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg. There is a big supply available in the country and after seeding is over the local dealers are expecting to be flooded with shipments, as happened last year. It would therefore be good policy for those farmers who can manage it to ship in their potatoes immediately while the present prices are good. No doubt there will be quite a decline when the rush comes.

**Milk and Cream**  
Supplies of milk and cream from the Manitoba farmers are increasing somewhat, but the grass is backward and the cool weather has prevented the receipts from measuring up to expectations. Last week's schedule, 33 cents for sweet cream and 28 cents for sour, will prevail until the warm weather stimulates the trade into at least normal activity.

**Dressed Meats**  
Dressed meats for the butcher trade are still hard to find of good enough quality in Manitoba. Prices remain about the same. Dressed hogs are quoted at 13 cents, dressed beef carcass up to 12 cents, hinds up to 14 cents, mutton 13 cents and veal 14 cents.

**Hay**  
Hay prices are unchanged, and a normal supply is coming in. Prospects are for a level market at present prices, unless large shipments after seeding depress the market. Top grades are worth: Red Top \$16-\$17, Upland \$15-\$16, and Timothy \$20.

Liverpool, May 17, 1913—Closing prices on the market today:—			
Spot	Close	Prev. Close	
Manitoba No. 1	Exh.	Exh.	
Manitoba No. 2	\$1.11	\$1.11	
Manitoba No. 3	1 09	1 09	
Duluth No. 1	1 10	1 10	
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1 10	1 10	
Australian	1 17	1 17	
Rosafé (New)	1 11	1 11	

	May, Manitoba's	July, Manitoba's	October, Manitoba's
May, Manitoba's	1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2
July, Manitoba's	1 07 1/2	1 07 1/2	1 08 1/2
October, Manitoba's	1 05	1 05	1 05 1/2

## Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from May 13th to May 19th inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	SCW	Rej
May 13	92 1/2	89 1/2	86	82 1/2	75	71	58	34 1/2	31 1/2	34	32 1/2	31	47	46 1/2	43	43	112 1/2	110 1/2	102 1/2	
May 14	91 1/2	88 1/2	85	81 1/2				33 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	47	45 1/2			113 1/2	111 1/2	103 1/2	
May 15	92	89	85 1/2	82				33 1/2	31	33 1/2	32	30 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2			114 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	
May 16	92	89	85 1/2	82 1/2				33 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	47	45 1/2			113 1/2	112 1/2	103 1/2	
May 17	92 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	83	74	70		33 1/2	31	33 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	47	46			114	112	104	
May 19	93 1/2	90 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	74	70		33 1/2	31	33 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	47	46	42	40	115	113	104	

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MAY 19

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	Extra choice steers	\$ 8 c.	\$ 8 c.	\$ 6 c.	Fancy dairy	25c-26c	25c-26c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	90 1/2	90 1/2	100 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	7 25-30 00	7 00-7 40	6 60-7 00	No. 1 dairy	21c-22c	21c-22c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	86 1/2	86 1/2	96	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	6 75-7 25	6 50-7 00	6 25-6 50	Good round lots	18c	18c	24c
No. 4	83 1/2	83 1/2	86 1/2	Best fat cows	6 25-6 75	5 75-6 50	5 75-6 00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	74	76	73 1/2	Medium cows	6 25-6 75	6 00-6 50	5 60-6 00	Strict			

# DOMINION EXHIBITION

## Brandon, Manitoba.

### July 15th. to 25th. 1913

**THE Fair To See**      **The Best In The West**

**\$50,000.00 Prize List**  
**\$20,000.00 In Speed Events**

**REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS**

**FARMERS!**

We have the most liberal premium list offered in Canada. Refund of 50% of freight on live stock and poultry without restrictions as to where else exhibits are shown. Transfer track delivers all live stock right to Exhibition Barns.

**A PREMIUM WON AT BRANDON WILL BE WORTH HAVING.** Send for Prize List.

**ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 1st.**

**MANUFACTURERS!**

Your opportunity is here. Free space for outside exhibits and special building for Manufacturers, Automobiles and Motor Trucks.

See that **YOU** have the space; **WE'LL** have the crowds. Fair and courteous treatment assured to all exhibitors.

**ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 1st.**

**EVERYBODY!** Brandon now has the most beautiful exhibition grounds in Canada, covering 106 acres. We have spent \$150,000 on new buildings for the Dominion Exhibition. In visiting Brandon you come to the most beautiful city in the West. Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of the record crowds that will attend. Municipally owned street car system right to the grounds.

**Canada's Greatest Live Stock Show**



## Some of the Attractions

Grand Fireworks Display, picturing "THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA," a stupendous spectacle 200 feet long, portrayed in brilliant colored fires. A vivid presentation of modern naval warfare.

Beautifully illuminated grounds with spacious promenades. Music by the best bands in Western Canada. High class attractions from Europe and America's leading amusement centres: Bobker Ben Ali's Whirlwind Arabs, 12 people; the Famous Rex Comedy Circus; Modelsky's Russian Troupe of 8 people; The Barkers; Fire Divers; Performing Elephants; Daring Aviation Flights by Monoplane twice a day, and other events.

The Midway with eighteen new attractions and the best of the old. High Class, Clean Entertainment by the Great Patterson Shows. **TRAVELLERS' DAY, MONDAY, JULY 21st.**

## THE EXHIBITION THAT DOES CANADA CREDIT!

P. PAYNE, President      W. I. SMALE, Secretary and Manager

### THE FIGHT FOR FAIR FREIGHT RATES

#### Winnipeg Board of Trade Resolution

At the recent annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade the vital question of freight-rate injustices was the only subject discussed outside the election of officers and the presentation of reports.

The Board unanimously endorsed the resolution adopted by its council petitioning the Dominion government that it give financial aid to the Canadian Northern Railway only on condition that its western freight rates be placed upon an equality with those in

the east, "except in so far as the company may be able to establish high cost of operation in the West."

This matter had no sooner been broached than H. A. J. Mullins, the well known live stock dealer, jumped to his feet and urged that the resolution specifically mention the exorbitant rates charged for the shipment of live stock. "The cattle trade of Western Canada has been practically put out of business," he said, "by excessive freight rates. They have slowly and deliberately killed the goose that laid the golden egg. I want to tell you," he continued, "that live stock rates are higher now than they were 20 years

ago by reason of the railways establishing a terminal charge. This was only a polite way of raising the rates."

#### Boost Prices of Meat

"In all of the discussions that have taken place with regard to exorbitant freight rates, I have failed to hear any person champion the cause of live stock," said Mr. Mullins. "Even the legislators have failed to mention it. It is these high rates and the neglect of the railways in shipping that have killed the business in the West and forced meat prices to ridiculous figures. I have just been down to the town of Russell, Manitoba, from where we used

to get lots of live stock, but you could not get a car of cattle there now for love or money."

Mr. Mullins made his case so strong that it was decided to have the shippers' section of the board give its attention to this special phase of the rate injustice.

N. T. MacMillan thought the board should petition the government in the strongest terms possible against giving grants to any railway company. He thought that corporations which deliberately overburdened the people with rates were not deserving of assistance, and mentioned the notorious methods of watering stock by these companies.

#### Should Force Issue at Once

The report of the council with regard to the western freight rates investigation concludes with the observation that: "In justice to the country which admittedly continues to pay the high freight rates in Western Canada, the Board of Railway Commissioners should force the issue and come to a decision without unnecessary delay."

In connection with the telegraph rates case the council, in its report, "deeply regretted that the Board of Railway Commissioners has not forced a decision on this matter long ere this. Your Council," it states, "can only report that the matter is still before the Commission, and that there is no forecast when a decision will be rendered."

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian constitution empowers the government to submit questions of public policy directly to the electors; and this provision has been employed on several occasions. Thus in the general election now pending the people will vote directly upon two important issues: The nationalization of commercial monopolies and the proposal to give the commonwealth government an individual control over trade and commerce. The labor government which seeks re-election to office is, however, to go much farther if it is in control of the next parliament. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, in his program speech at Maryborough, Queensland, on March 31, declared for the adoption of direct legislation as a constantly available factor in government. Speaking on this point he said:

"At the present time the voice of the people of the Commonwealth is heard at elections every three years. During the intervals the people speak through their representatives in parliament. The government of the commonwealth is broad-based on the people's will. In the din of fierce party contests good ideas may be unheard, and, sometimes when heard, unheeded. This is not good for the Commonwealth. It is proposed to bring the government of the people nearer to themselves by means of the initiative and referendum. The means by which these great instruments of democratic government are to be made available under our present constitution may be shortly stated: Firstly, the government will at an early date in the session pass an Act to provide the machinery whereby a prescribed number of electors may request the parliament to legislate in a certain direction. Secondly, such legislation, or any other originating in the usual way in parliament, may, upon the required number of electors so requesting in the prescribed way, be submitted to the people of the Commonwealth by way of referendum. In this way the people will be able to initiate legislation and to vote it. The control by the electors will thus be not only technically, but practically, complete, as well as continuous."

Mr. Fisher is the British-born prime minister of the most British of the overseas Dominions of the Empire. He is, presumably, as familiar with the principles of responsible government as the prime minister of any other British dominion. Yet, it is plain, he does not regard direct legislation as an British, unconstitutional, destructive of responsible government and a manifestation of "degenerate republicanism." Sir Rodmond Roblin should address communications to Mr. Fisher without delay, pointing out to him the error of his ways and pleading with him to retract his steps before he destroys responsible government and with it the Empire. —Free Press.



A. R. P.

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Weight less than 200 lbs. but good for full 4 H. P.

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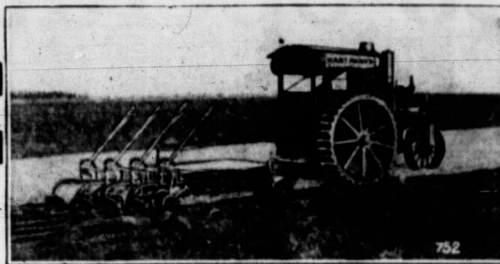
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## You Alone Can Run This Small Light Outfit

Everything about the little Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and Hart-Parr "Self Lift" Plow, shown in the illustration, is so handy and so easy to manipulate that you or your hired man can operate the entire outfit right from the engine platform.



Compare it with any other small outfit. Judge for yourself if it isn't the dandiest little tractor and "Self Lift" plow you ever saw. The tractor is simple, compact and built almost entirely of steel. That means lightest weight, yet greatest strength. No dead weight to drag around and waste power. It will easily outpull and outwork 10 to 12 sturdy horses, and costs for fuel and up-keep only a fraction of what you now spend on horses.

The Hart-Parr "Self Lift" Plow is one-third lighter than any other, and has only two-thirds as many parts. Does away with all back-breaking labor. To raise the bottoms, merely pull a rope attached to the clutch lever and the automatic lift attachment does the rest. When the clutch lever is released, plows again drop into the ground one after the other. A distinctive feature is the independent hand lift attachment, which permits any individual bottom to be raised without disturbing the adjustment of the entire plow. These are only several of a dozen exclusive features which put this "Self Lift" plow in a class by itself.

In combination, this Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and Hart-Parr "Self Lift" Plow is a small, light outfit which will not mire or sink in softest ground.

Moreover, the tractor is an all-year-round outfit, well adapted for breaking, plowing, discing, seeding, harvesting, operating all kinds of belt driven machinery, and for general haulage work. It uses CHEAPEST KEROSENE at all loads, and the engine is oil cooled.

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## "The Ground Was Fairly Covered With Dead Gophers"



That's what Mr. John Doull, of Springside, Alberta, writes after he used Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison on his land. Read his letter:

"I bought five dollars worth of Kill-Em-Quick (and it killed 'em quick) from Gilchrist, Lloydminster, Sask. The ground was fairly covered with dead gophers."

Hundreds more letters like this speak in most convincing language that Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison does the work it is intended to do, and does it cheaper and with greater ease than any other gopher poison.

## Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

For less than 1c per acre you can kill the gophers on your farm. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick is the only gopher poison that can do it. There's 154 deadly doses of poison in every ounce of Kill-Em-Quick. A 75c box contains 13 ounces, or enough to poison over 2000 gophers. Figuring that each gopher eats, destroys or stores away about 10 cents worth of grain every summer, and every pair reproduce 20 to 36 young, you can save fully \$400 worth of grain by using Kill-Em-Quick.

I unconditionally guarantee that if Kill-Em-Quick does not kill gophers for less than 1c per acre, I'll have your money returned to you. I do not claim—I do not promise—I absolutely and unreservedly guarantee this.

My poison is the result of many years experience as a compounder of medical ingredients, and ten years study of gophers. From actual farm experience I have learned their habits, tastes and haunts. The sum total of my experience is Kill-Em-Quick. Gophers like Kill-Em-Quick. It tastes good to them. This poison is not only cheaper, more effective and easier to use than "home-made" poisons, but the gophers eat it greedily! They leave tender shoots to eat Kill-Em-Quick, and once they get a morsel of it in their mouth they are dead!

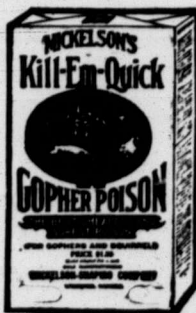
### Easy To Use

Kill-Em-Quick comes in sealed boxes—sized 75c and \$1.25. Every box is exactly the same, with an individual guarantee that it will kill gophers for less than 1c per acre. To use, simply soak some grain in water over night and then drain off the water and mix Kill-Em-Quick with the grain. Time won't sour it, nor lose its strength. Mix with wheat, oats, oatmeal, shorts or cracked corn.

### Get a Box Now

Your druggist can sell you Kill-Em-Quick. If he has none, I'll send you what you need direct on receipt of price as quoted above. NOW is the time to get Kill-Em-Quick—don't wait another day. Every day you wait you are taking chances on losing grain to gophers. You can't buy a cheaper gopher poison than Kill-Em-Quick. You can't find a gopher poison more deadly in its effect. Get your supply now.

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This coupon, and two coupons from packages of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick, entitle you to one Leather Coin Purse FREE. Send no money—just this coupon and two coupons from Kill-Em-Quick packages.

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We therefore think it will be wise for farmers to secure their supply through the regular channels, as this company will not deal in twine until advantageous terms can be had from present manufacturers, or until we can manufacture this article ourselves.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.**  
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