

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

TIME FOR ACTION

REPORTS FROM OTTAWA STATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ALREADY MAKING PREPARATION TO HAVE CHEAP RAILWAY RATES ON GRAIN TO THE SOUTH SECURED EARLY IN THE SEASON. THIS IS A WISE MOVE ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ONE WHICH IS GREATLY NEEDED IN THE WEST. THERE IS CERTAIN TO BE ANOTHER RAILWAY BLOCKADE THIS YEAR AND CONGESTION AT FORT WILLIAM AS WELL. THESE LOW RATES TO THE SOUTH SHOULD BEGIN WITH THE OPENING OF THE GRAIN SEASON AND NOT TERMINATE UNTIL THE LAST BUSHEL OF "OUT-OF-CONDITION" GRAIN HAS BEEN TREATED NEXT SPRING. THERE IS NEITHER SENSE NOR REASON IN URGING MEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD TO COME TO WESTERN CANADA AND RAISE GRAIN AND THEN TO PUNISH THEM FOR RAISING IT. ALL THE PROTECTIONISTS THAT EVER LIVED CANNOT STOP THE DEMAND FOR BETTER MARKETS FOR THE WEST. CHEAP RATES TO THE SOUTH WILL HELP SOME TOWARDS THIS END.

AUGUST 7, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

"I Want You to Have My New Portable Granary"



"I have a money-saving invention--- handy granaries to allow field threshing over your farm. Move them about each year. You save long hauls at harvest time. In spring you scatter small straw stacks---no burning of straw."

"These granaries come in compact bundles. A boy can set up and bolt one together in a few hours. Four padlocks protect the grain. Separator delivery into a spout on the side or into roof manhole---saves work during threshing. Your grain is protected from vermin, wet and thieves. Sell it when you are ready, loading direct from the granary into your wagon, or bagging it. No musty or heated grain. Get my granary and be independent of elevators for selling. Sell at the highest price, no matter how long you store your grain. The Pedlar Granary protects you."

Many Sizes

- 150
- 200
- 300
- 400
- 500
- 600
- and 1,000

Imperial Bushels
Full Measure Guaranteed.

"Write me for my booklet. It shows how profitable my Granary is even on a single quarter-section farm. Use it for 1912. The Book Tells of Big Money for You."

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited
Write for Booklet No. 63 OSHAWA, ONT.

WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON
75 Lombard St. Crown Block 503 3rd St. W.

SASKATOON MOOSE JAW LETHBRIDGE
Drawer 166 care Whitlock & Marlatt 313 Fifth St. S. 701



THE PEDLAR GRANARY IS FIREPROOF. THINK WHAT THAT MEANS.

Hail Storms

Are sure to visit many of the Grain Growing Districts this season as in former years

Can You Afford

To take the risk of losing your crop without any compensation for labor and seed when a trifling sum will give you the protection of a Policy of Insurance issued by a concern having such great financial strength as

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited
CAPITAL - \$2,500,000.00

A simple and effective Policy Contract containing no involved or ambiguous terms and affording no opportunity for evasion of obligation on the part of the Company is the Policy for you.

Ask some of our last year's patrons who suffered losses, for testimony regarding liberality of adjustments and prompt cash settlements of losses.

See nearest agent before the storm comes or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents
15 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

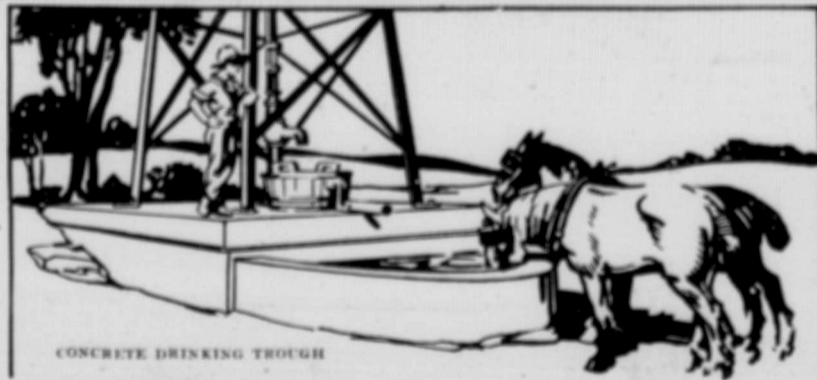
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO

A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates



CONCRETE DRINKING TROUGH

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

"THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER MAKES ARE MEASURED"

There's nothing "fickle" about Atlas. When you have used it once you know just how it's going to work next time. Because it is absolutely uniform--- every barrel, every bag, exactly like every other barrel or bag of Atlas. It works just the same *every time*.

That's the quality for you to look for in cement to make your concrete construction successful and economical. That's the quality that sold 5,000,000 barrels of Atlas for the Panama Canal and 650,000 barrels for the great Mississippi dam.

"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm" Our free book for farmers

gives complete information for the construction of everything about the farm that can possibly be built of concrete. It shows how to build forms in every case and gives measurements and proportions for mixing. Write for this book today

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, DEPT. 166 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Largest productive capacity of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day



or in the barn, "eating their heads off". One means profit---the other means loss. When a horse goes lame---develops a Spavin Curb, Splint, Ringbone---don't risk losing him through neglect---don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby---

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. F. Winters, Fort William, Ont., writes---"I have cured one spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now trying it on another with good results". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. \$1. a bottle---6 for \$5. at druggists. Ask yours for free copy of book---"Treatise On The Horse" or write us direct. 76

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

We believe, that every advertiser will take it as a favor will advise us have reason to give any person or firm. We do not publish no advertising matter such. Rates for classified be seen on the of rates may be had. Change of adv matter must reach vance of publication.

SHEEP RAISED
At a meeting of south-western Saskatchewan, eastern Alberta, 1 Creek, the Cypress association was representative of including most of the district lying and Gull Lake. T. R. Arkell, pert from Ottawa dressed the meeting plan whereby t Canada would 1 next year under Dominion Government would be established points wherein t lected, graded, sk compressed bales wool would be so ufacturers, or o the English market condition. The mously in favor appreciated the ment proposed to spect.

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Many other it discussed, includi chasing of breeding fluid, wool twi ed that aid by t respect would as siderable expens Attention was much of the m used at present ported from A generally is of s to the home gro was deplored th did not recognize With the encou industry in the Government is n percentage of al that little diffic in supplying t also in working The executiv ed as follows: A Sask.; F. G. G. McLeay, Irvine, Tompkins, Sask. Creek, Sask.; J

NATIONAL
While the B been reduced 1 past six years, other countries time as follows: United States. Germany France Russia Austria Italy And Great Bri national debt l out resorting t tion to the co life.

WINING
M. Joubert, tural College a believes that he simple method feeds them with ordinary food. lowed his disco lightly. He ha fowls of all kin each case he e winter months fowls of the sa soaked in wine two sets of tw trials the wine in the proportio or thereabouts

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.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.
 Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.
 The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.
 Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

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Graft

Two hands lay on the sleeper's bosom; one awoke in the night and said:
 "Now must I go on my night marauding; the loot's unguarded, the guard's a-bed."
 The other pleaded: "Lie still, my brother; wait and work in the open light."
 But the Graft-Hand meantly glared at his brother there in the murky hour of the night. One was red with the stain of plunder and one was bright as the moon aflame; One was restful and pure and comely and one distorted with crime and shame.
 "Now must I go," the Graft-Hand muttered, "now, the unwary world's asleep."
 So, through the night while the Workers slumbered, softly departed in stealth to reap. And there in the morning the sunlight kissed them—the two hands lying side by side; The world knew not of the midnight plunder—the stain on the robber was not descried! And then the white hand chid the other: "See, where your plunder hath left a spot."
 But the Graft-Hand, gluttled with loot and booty, muttered only: "The world knows not."
 "Have—have you, my brother, no thrill of honor? Is your blood as water," the white hand said.
 But the other drew its booty closer; its eyes were lustful and dull and red.
 "Ah, but the call of merry marauding! What to me are your empty codes? Give me the zest of the plunder-pathway and you may follow your humdrum roads."
 "But see," said the other, "the light betrays you! Now do they know who has robbed his friend!
 Now do they follow your tell-tale pathway! Plunder is sweet—but the end? the end?"
 —BERT HUFFMAN.

Langdon, Alta., July 1, 1912.

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.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

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

LESS DAMAGE TO CROPS

According to the C.P.R. crop report for the past week, the crop in Western Canada, up to the present, as a whole, shows less signs of damage than usual. Examinations have been made of many districts and the signs of rust are not sufficient to cause any alarm.

In Manitoba the prospects are the same as they were in the previous week. Rain fell almost every day at some points and more sunshine is needed to ripen the grain. In the southern portion of the province it is expected that the crop will be below the average but it will be better than last year. In Northern Manitoba the prospects are the yield will be up to, if not above, the average.

There has been a little too much rain around Marquette, Morris and Emerson, but the damage has been very slight. There have been several hail storms in Southern Manitoba. At some points as much as 50 per cent. of the crop has been hailed out. However, the damage has not been sufficient to have any noticeable effect upon the total yield of the province.

In Saskatchewan the weather has been much the same as in Manitoba. Hail has done damage in the southern portion of the province, but it has not been so great as in Southern Manitoba.

Weather has been favorable in Alberta and the general condition of the crop is good. The tilling of earlier fields of fall wheat will commence next week.

JOURNAL'S COMMENT

Ottawa, July 13.—The Evening Journal (Independent Conservative) in commenting on the Saskatchewan election result says that both the Conservative party, which stands for protection, and the Prairie Farmers, who stand for free trade, can draw a moral. The Conservative party should realize that the era of high protection is past, so far as political safety is concerned, that the tariff must be moderate, sensible and well placed. The prairie farmers should realize and in any case will be made to do so by the majority vote of the rest of Canada, that this country is not going to sacrifice its industrial development to free trade or drastic tariff reduction, that Canada was not welded for their exceptional benefit, any more than for the exceptional benefit of manufacturing interests east or west.

TOUCHED HIS HEART

"I made all kinds of excuses to get off to see them play ball this afternoon."

"Wouldn't any of them work?"
 "Yes. Finally I touched the boss's heart by telling him I wanted to go to the ball game."

TRAINING HORSES

A new book entitled "The Training and Breaking of Horses," by M. W. Harper, a well known expert on the subject, has just been published. It consists of 375 pages, handsomely bound and fully illustrated. The book goes very fully into the whole subject of training horses for work, for saddle, for driving, and also of training and breaking wild horses. The vices of horses and methods of correcting them, the care of the colts, the treatment of injuries and all the best devices for handling vicious horses are fully dealt with. The book is a valuable manual and a mine of useful information to every owner of horses. Price, postpaid, \$1.75.
 Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SHEEP RAISERS TO CO-OPERATE

At a meeting of the sheep raisers of south-western Saskatchewan and south eastern Alberta, held July 25 at Maple Creek, the Cypress Hills Sheep Raisers' association was formed. A large and representative gathering was present, including most of the sheep raisers in the district lying between Medicine Hat and Gull Lake.

Wool Depots

T. R. Arkell, Government sheep expert from Ottawa, was present and addressed the meeting. He explained the plan whereby the wool in Western Canada would be sold co-operatively next year under the direction of the Dominion Government. Wool depots would be established at the central points wherein the wool would be collected, graded, skirted and packed into compressed bales. By so doing the wool would be sold directly to the manufacturers, or could be placed upon the English market in a presentable condition. The ranchmen were unanimously in favor of the scheme, and appreciated the assistance the Government proposed to give them in this respect.

Co-operative Selling

Many other important features were discussed, including the co-operative purchasing of breeding stocks, dips, branding fluid, wool twine, etc. It was considered that aid by the Government in this respect would save the ranchmen considerable expense.

Attention was called to the fact that much of the mutton that was being used at present in the West was imported from Australia. This mutton generally is of a much inferior quality to the home grown article, and the fact was deplored that the consuming public did not recognize the difference in quality. With the encouragement to the sheep industry in the West that the Dominion Government is now giving a much greater percentage of sheep will be raised, so that little difficulty will be experienced in supplying the home market, and also in working up an export trade.

The executive council was elected as follows: A. J. Morgan, Gull Lake, Sask.; F. G. Grant, Walsh, Alta.; Phil McLeay, Irvine, Alta.; R. G. Williamson, Tompkins, Sask.; F. W. Martin, Maple Creek, Sask.; J. D. Wilson, Forres.

NATIONAL DEBTS INCREASING

While the British national debt has been reduced by \$390,000,000 in the past six years, the national debts of other countries have increased in that time as follows:

United States.....	\$310,000,000
Germany.....	400,000,000
France.....	315,000,000
Russia.....	1,000,000,000
Austria.....	200,000,000
Italy.....	120,000,000

And Great Britain's reduction of the national debt has been achieved without resorting to the addition of taxation to the cost of the necessities of life.

WINING AND DINING HENS

M. Joubert, professor at the Agricultural College at Fontainebleau, France, believes that he has discovered a new and simple method of making hens lay. He feeds them with wine in addition to their ordinary food. The professor has not allowed his discovery to be made known lightly. He has been experimenting with fowls of all kinds for several years. In each case he experimented for the four winter months with two sets of twelve fowls of the same brood, adding bread soaked in wine to the food of one of the two sets of twelve. After six separate trials the wine-fed hens laid more eggs, in the proportion of twenty eggs a month or thereabouts, the professor reports.

A Watch which Keeps Accurate Time



If you wish to carry a watch which is a perfect timekeeper and so will give you complete satisfaction, you can find no better than that illustrated.

It is a special 16 jewel "Dingwall" movement of solid nickel, specially adjusted and with Breguet hairspring, and is set in a case of solid 14k gold. Complete with the 14k gold chain and locket shown—with no extra charge for engraving—it sells for

\$60.00

D. R. DINGWALL

LIMITED

JEWELLERS - - PORTAGE AVE.

RUMELY SWEEPS CLEAN!

Four Rumely Power-Plowing Outfits take Four Gold and Silver Medals at Winnipeg and win Sweepstakes against all Kerosene, Gasoline and Steam Competition in a Test open to the World

The Gold-Medal-and-Sweepstake-Winning Rumely "Oil-Pull" Tractor, type "E" 30-60 h.p., distances competitors of every kind and proves just what we have been telling you—that it is the Most Economical Plowing Engine in the World.

Look at this fuel cost per acre, figured at actual Winnipeg prices, July 15th:



Rumely "Oil-Pull" Tractor (Kerosene) 33.7 cents
 Nearest Competitor (Steam) . . . 32% higher
 Nearest Competing Gasoline Tractor 31% higher

Don't take our word for it—look at the official score card and apply your local prices.

Divide "pounds of fuel per acre" by 7 for gasoline and 7.9 for kerosene to get the gallons per acre—and then figure it yourself!



The Gold Medal "Oil-Pull" Tractor and the Medal-Winning Plow

Here is the staunch-built Rumely Power-Plowing Outfit that pulled down two medals and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg. This real pulling engine—burning kerosene all the time (not 94 per cent. of it)—developed 51.4 h.p. on the economy brake test; 76.51 h.p. on the maximum brake test; 34.42 drawbar h.p. in the economy tractor plowing test; and 42 drawbar h.p. in the competition for engine gang plows. This real engine gang plow—shown this year for the fourth time in a Winnipeg competition—defeated all comers in quality of plowing in the engine tests and with ten-bottoms on the same frame, lifted a medal in the plow tests.

THEY ARE BUILT TO LAST—BOTH OF THEM—REMEMBER IT!

What the Rumely "Oil-Pull" Tractor did at Winnipeg

Won Sweepstakes over all class on—Economy Brake Test; Maximum Brake Test; Plowing Test; Total Points for All-around Superiority

"Oil-Pull" Tractor, Type "E," 30-60 h.p., won Gold Medal.
 "Oil-Pull" Tractor, Type "F," 15-30 h.p., won Silver Medal.
 Both finished all tests with perfect score on condition. Both positively distanced all other gas engines on overload capacity. Both prove what we said to you before, that The "Oil-Pull" Tractor is a most economical tractor for heavy duty and severe service.

The Kind
 We
 Build is
 The Kind
 We
 Should
 Like To
 Buy

The Rumely Engine Gang Plow

Eight-bottom, scores highest in quality of plowing over all competitors in the great tractor contest, and our five-bottom gang scores the next highest points on quality given to any plow drawn by an internal-combustion tractor.

Rumely Engine Gang Plows win two silver medals in the first grand engine gang plow competition open to the world, and, for the fourth time at Winnipeg, demonstrate their all-around superiority.

Hundreds of Canadian Farmers will tell you that the Rumely Engine Gang on the farm comes up to its splendid public record in four competitions at Winnipeg. Get a Catalog now.



Made by **M. RUMELY CO., La Porte, Ind.**

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 Brandon Toronto Edmonton Calgary



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 7th, 1912

UP TO THE RAILWAY MAGNATES

At Calgary on July 26 the Railway Commission served notice on the railway companies that the discrimination against the West in the question of freight rates was proven, and the railways would have until October 1 to justify such discrimination. In the past the railway magnates have staved off enquiry by noise, bluster and misrepresentation. They must "produce the goods" this time.

A FAIR DEMAND

A dollar's worth for a dollar. This is the irreducible minimum of the Western demand. Sixty cents' worth for a dollar is a bargain that no two parties will make unless one party employs force or enjoys special privileges. The Western people must invest a share of their money in the fight against the tariff barons in order to save the rest of their property from confiscation. Let "A dollar's worth for a dollar" be the demand and let the fight proceed.

IF ?

If by paying \$1.33 for a dollar's worth of cement a man becomes prosperous;

If by paying \$170 for a \$140 binder a man grows more loyal;

If by paying \$1.35 for a dollar woollen shirt a man becomes a true Canadian;

If by paying \$1.66 for a dollar's worth of express service a man really attains riches;

If by paying \$2.00 for a dollar's worth of telegraph service the service becomes cheaper;

If by paying \$1.75 for a dollar's worth of freight service a farmer helps his country;

If by paying ten per cent. interest on six per cent. money a farmer is increasing his power to help his family;

If by paying \$7.50 for seven dollars' worth of coal, the coal gives out more heat;

If by paying 6 cents for 4 cents' worth of sugar the sugar becomes sweeter;

If by paying \$1.25 for a dollar cotton jacket the jacket becomes warmer;

If by paying \$1.25 for a dollar's worth of canned goods a man becomes healthier;

If by paying \$2.70 for a pair of two dollar shoes the shoes wear longer;

If by paying \$110 for an eighty dollar drill the seeds grow better;

If by paying \$19 for a twelve dollar plow the furrows are any straighter;

If by paying \$38 for a twenty-four dollar hay rake the hay is raked cleaner;

If by paying \$1.35 for a dollar hat the brain develops faster;

If by getting 90 cents for a dollar's worth of wheat a farmer feels happier;

If by getting 45 cents for 75 cents' worth of barley a farmer is richer;

If by paying \$2,500 for a \$1,900 automobile the car goes faster;

If by paying \$680 for a \$558 engine gang plow the sod turns better;

Then Western farmers should be the most prosperous, most contented, happiest, most loyal, warmest, strongest, healthiest, sweetest and brainiest men in the world.

One of the great arguments in favor of a protective tariff is that it "makes work." A statistician has discovered that 75,000 honest American citizens gain a livelihood by protecting the people against burglary. There-

fore if all burglars should become honest these 75,000 would be "thrown out of employment." Moral: Burglary should not be discouraged.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS IN DANGER

News to hand from South Africa indicates that the protectionist recommendations of the Commerce and Industries Commission have been shelved by the government for the present year. The South African Manufacturers' association is carrying on a vigorous protectionist campaign with the aim of educating the farmers to the benefits of the protective tariff. In South Africa today the farmers control the situation, and the real influence of the manufacturers is not great. A protective tariff on wheat would undoubtedly benefit the South African farmers to a certain extent until such time as the importation of wheat is discontinued and South Africa becomes a wheat exporting country. This can only be a matter of a few years under the present vigorous agricultural development in that country. But even under present conditions the advantage accruing from the protection on wheat would be more than offset by the increase in prices on all manufactured goods, should a general protective tariff be imposed. If the farmers of South Africa will but take warning from the bitter experience of the farmers of Western Canada they will never depart from free trade. We notice by the South African News that W. J. Laite, Secretary of the South African Manufacturers' association, sailed early in June to make an extended tour of Australia, Canada and the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining tariff conditions and information as to the working of permanent tariff boards. The announcement states that Mr. Laite will visit Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. We have no doubt whatever if Mr. Laite visits only these three cities he will take back to South Africa with him a glowing account of the benefits of a protective tariff. He will meet our own tariff barons who have grown rich under the protective system and they will tell him that the protective tariff has been a powerful agency in building up "a well rounded Dominion." He will meet also the leading railway magnates and bankers who are tied up with protective system and who will paint its beauties in vivid colors. None of them will tell him how rural Ontario is being depopulated by the heavy burdens that are placed upon the farmers. Nor will they tell him of the watered stock that has been injected into the most protected industries. We hope that some good truthful protectionist politician will tell Mr. Laite how the protected manufacturers contribute to the campaign funds of both the political parties to keep up the tariff. In the olden days of the National Policy of High Protection in Canada the protected manufacturers were called together in a hotel in Toronto and contributed their thousands of dollars to the campaign fund of the protectionist party. The same thing has been going on in a more subtle form in Canada for the last twenty-five years, and is one of the most demoralizing influences in our national life. We hope that Mr. Laite will be told of the splendid protectionist campaign of last September headed by a Canadian Northern Railway magnate, and how the government handed over a straight cash gift of \$6,300,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway at the last session of Parliament. And then we would like to see Mr. Laite come to Western Canada and see what a splendid thing the protective tariff is for the grain growers. He would find that the Canadian Grain Growers on account of the protective

tariff are charged \$30 more for their binders than the same binder costs the American farmer just across the line in the Western States. On mowers the difference is \$20, hay rakes \$14, manure spreaders \$42, hay tedders \$18, single disc drills \$30, disc harrows \$13.50, eight-furrow engine gang plows \$122, small threshing machines \$100, 75-horse power traction engines \$350, and automobiles \$400. This difference is due to the protective tariff. Mr. Laite might then compare the prices which the Canadian farmer gets for his grain with the prices paid to the American farmer just across the line, and he will find that the American farmer gets from 2 to 15 cents per bushel more for his wheat, from 30 to 45 cents per bushel more for his barley, from 20 to 50 cents per bushel more for his flax and from 5 to 15 cents per bushel more for his oats. These grain prices in Canada and the United States should indicate to the South African farmers that protection on wheat will be of no use to them as soon as they become a grain exporting people. Then Mr. Laite might make some further investigations, and he will find that the freight rates in Western Canada are from 50 to 150 per cent. higher than across the line in the United States, and are just as much higher than the rates on the same lines in Eastern Canada. He will find that the telegraph tolls in Western Canada are from 50 to 200 per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada, and that express rates in Western Canada are 66 per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada. He will also find that the banks and the mortgage companies charge from 2 to 5 per cent. higher interest in the West than in the East. The whole system of extortion practiced upon the people of Western Canada has its roots in the protective system. The Western Canadian farmer is compelled to buy in a tariff enhanced protected market and to sell in the world's markets under open competition. If Mr. Laite takes home the same kind of report which our Canadian protectionists would bring to Canada under similar circumstances it will be most misleading. We would urge our South African farmer friends to send two or three of their numbers to investigate actual conditions in Western Canada before they commit themselves in favor of a protective tariff which is rightly regarded as the greatest curse that rests upon Canada. Free trade is the greatest friend of the farmer, and it cannot be a long time until Canada adopts such a policy in the interests of its people generally.

AN ULTIMATUM FROM PRIVILEGE

The editor of the Toronto News is now touring the West and delivering the ultimatum of the Special Interests to the "agitators" of the West. Mr. Willison's position as editor of the chief protectionist organ of Canada makes his utterances significant. We hear a great deal of talk about the East and the West coming to a better understanding. We in the West do not believe that the common people of the East like to be plundered any better than ourselves. The trouble is that the Eastern people are nearer to the home of the barons of privilege and hence it is easier to make them believe that without protection the factories would all be closed and the cities and towns would become desolate. Mr. Willison comes West advertised to explain how this very desirable harmony which the protectionists prate about can be secured. We have heard that both the East and West must compromise and that each must make concessions. Now from Mr. Willison, as seen in his address in another column, we learn what these concessions are to

be. Railway rates in the West he believes should be as low as in the East. And this is the only concession that he offers from the big interests for whom he acts as chief apologist. He says that the majority must rule, and that the protective tariff must remain. We submit that the protectionist arguments advanced by Mr. Willison are childish. He figures that in order to have manufacturing industries in the West we must be protected against United States manufacturers. He seems to think that the manufacturers of Eastern Canada are of different mettle from those south of the line. If American competition in the case of free trade will prevent the growth of industries in Western Canada then under present conditions Eastern Canadian competition will prove equally powerful against industrial growth in the West. The manufacturers of Eastern Canada will not build factories in the West as long as the West is roped in for their special benefit and they can supply it from the East. And if independent industries can be built up against Eastern Canadian competition there is certainly nothing to fear from American industries. If Mr. Willison's argument proves anything it is that we should have a high tariff at the great lakes if we are ever to have manufacturing industries in Western Canada. His whole argument asserts that we will never have any industries in the West as long as we have free trade with Eastern Canada. Yet the people of the West do not want any tariff against the East. They want all protective tariffs wiped out so that they can buy and sell to best advantage and get a dollar's worth for a dollar. Mr. Willison and the other apologists of protection may postpone for a longer time the downfall of protection but it cannot be long delayed. The West is growing in numbers and in independence. It is only nine years at the outside until the Prairie Provinces will have a representation in Parliament that cannot be laughed at. The West scorns the terms of harmony brought by Mr. Willison. These terms provide that the tariff barons retain all their powers and such terms can never be accepted. Confederation is not based upon the principle that a few of the people shall levy tribute upon the rest. We regret that Mr. Willison is not at home in his editorial chair to answer the questions we asked him last week. However, if they are not answered until his pilgrimage is over we shall be just as glad to have his answer at that time. We fear his tour will be no more successful than that of a certain "Made-in-Canada" train of pathetic memory.

SOCIAL REFORM IN BRITAIN

A few days ago a most radical law for social improvement became effective in Great Britain. This is what will be known as the Lloyd George Insurance Act, a measure aiming to do away with the vast amount of misery and poverty caused by sickness and disablement as well as by unemployment when such is due, not to the workers themselves, but to trade depression or other outside causes. Into the lives of nearly fifteen million workers will accordingly come a brightness and contentment never before possible. Only a week before the Government introduced in the House of Commons a Franchise Reform Bill adding two and one-half million voters to the lists and now ensuring the franchise to practically every man in the country. In addition, the "one man one vote" principle is at the same time adopted. With two such sweeping reforms coming within a few days of each other, who will say that England is conservative and behind the times? The very contrary is the truth. In many ways that make for the well-being of the common people the Motherland is far in advance of us. Under the present ministry the government has become what it was designed to be, an agent for fulfilling the will of the people and a force strong enough and

courageous enough to serve the people as a whole and not a favored few. Lloyd George without question is the storage battery creating power enough to surcharge his Cabinet colleagues, and in large measure the whole British nation as well, with a new social spirit anxious that the good things of life may be distributed with some measure of equality among all ranks of society. Only consider what has been done since 1908 when Lloyd George became Chancellor of the Exchequer. First of all came his revolutionary budget which relieved the common people in large degree from their burden of taxation by increasing the assessment on the ducal landowners with their millions of acres in "the tight little isle" fenced off as game preserves. This budget, radical as it was, is by no means the Chancellor's last word on his taxation of land values. Indeed he states clearly that this was only a beginning. There is a well-defined feeling that he will not rest until he has laid upon the landholders their full share of taxation in providing the natural revenue of the nation and thereby relieving the food and other necessities of life from the unnatural imposts now levied on them. "The land for the people, and the people for the land" will be more and more his policy. Old age pensions, and other measures denounced on every possible line when they were introduced, have resulted in banishing what is perhaps the saddest of all pictures of modern industrialism—an old man who has worked long and hard all his days for a bare subsistence, now doomed, when age lays him off from work, to a hopeless penury and death in the workhouse. The Insurance scheme just introduced is in some respects the completion of the old age pensions. But while pensions are a gift from the government to those who have had no means of providing for themselves, the insurance plan makes each worker pay something towards his own benefit and the employers are bound to do the same. In the matter of political equality Great Britain is also well advanced. Were it not for the violent excesses which have lately marked the conduct of the suffragettes, turning a large body of public opinion from sympathy into opposition, the women might have gained the coveted ballot. As it is that right will come but will be delayed. It need hardly be mentioned that the curbing of the House of Lords, so that the popular will as expressed in the Commons must always triumph, is one of the prime factors in the carrying out of the program of social reform. If British democracy is wrestling so courageously with the deeply entrenched political and economic privileges handed down from the feudal past our newer countries should not shirk their easier task of uprooting unjust privileges before these have strengthened themselves with the growth of centuries.

EDUCATION IS NEEDED

On the Statute books of the United States today there are two standing offers of free trade with Canada. One is known as the Reciprocity Agreement, which was enacted last year, and is a standing offer to Canada of free trade in natural products. The other has been a part of the American statutes for several years, and is a standing offer of free trade in farm implements. There are, we believe, a majority of people in Canada in favor of accepting both of these standing offers, provided the matter is dealt with on a business basis without making it a party football. There are also a very large number of people in Canada who are in favor of wiping out the tariff on imports from Great Britain and thus having free trade with the Motherland. In addition there is a very widespread feeling that the protective tariff should be lowered all along the line and in many places entirely eliminated. How are these reforms to be brought about? Since 1878 the protected interests

of Canada have been in control at Ottawa. The only way they can be unseated and the tariff revised in the interest of the people of Canada is to have a majority of the Canadian people convinced of the need of such revision. Already the majority of the people in the Prairie Provinces are convinced of this need. In every other Canadian province there is also a large body of public opinion in favor of the same move. The only hope then of the success of the low tariff movement is to carry on the educational work and convince more of the electors of Canada of the justice of such reforms. The low tariff men have the facts all in their favor. The aim therefore must be to have these facts more clearly placed before the people. Seventy years ago the same fight was fought and won in Great Britain under the leadership of Richard Cobden and John Bright, two men whose names will be revered by the English people for all time. The method by which these men won their fight was by educating the English people. It was not a matter of sentiment and the loyalty cry carried no weight. Neither political party in Great Britain at the outset of the struggle was prepared to consider the question of free trade. The free traders did not ally themselves with either party, but carried on their propaganda work throughout the country and also in the House of Commons. Day by day, year in and year out, the fight went on without cessation for seven years until a majority of the British people realized that the protective system was working against their best interests. Finally, Sir Robert Peel himself, the protectionist and aristocratic Premier, found himself unable to answer the arguments of the free traders. Being a sincere man he became convinced that protection was wrong and he set himself to correct it, and his name is remembered today as Britain's great free trade statesman. That Cobden, Bright and Peel were right has been proven by the last seventy years of British history. The same process must be followed in Canada. At the present we have no leaders in the tariff struggle in the House of Commons, though we have many men professing such beliefs. What we need in the House of Commons is a few men of the type of Cobden and Bright, who will place principle above party at all times and fight for what they know to be right. Had Cobden and Bright been "good party men" they never would have won their struggle. The need of the times always produces its men, and they will certainly be produced in Canada within the next few years. The free traders in Canada have no reason to despair. They have right on their side and are continually gaining converts to their cause. If every one of them will use his best efforts to convince his protectionist friends not only in Western Canada but Eastern Canada as well, victory cannot long be deferred.

Canadian protectionists tell us that free trade is no policy for a "young country like Canada"; protectionists in the United States declare that free trade is dangerous to a middle aged country like the United States, and in England 70 years ago the protectionists declared that free trade might do for a young country, but it would be utter ruin for an old country like England with established industries. Take your choice.

The protectionist journals are giving prominence to a statement made by Bonar Law, the British Unionist leader, that his party is committed to preference to the overseas dominions. We should be glad to hear from the cotton and woollen members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association as to their views on free trade with Britain, preference or no preference.

Another mile in the march of fertile plains of close of the 19 section with 1 The interest in greater than th from the point the agriculturist that many val by both parties interest in com of course the p the big machin over the prairie following then where horses took the place in ancient to

Many new the constructio the plows and first introduced which was ent of the engine ore man to work and with be necessary through the pulling of a cor to operate the plow and it is latest innovat ward in the Many of the state that it motor outfits operating plo

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Farm Motor Competition



Gold Medal Winner, Class D; International Harvester Co.



Gold Medal Winner, Class B; Case Gasoline Engine.

Another mile post has been passed in the march of the tractor through the fertile plains of Western Canada by the close of the 1912 motor contest in connection with the Winnipeg Exhibition. The interest in this year's event was even greater than that of previous years both from the point of the manufacturer and the agriculturist, and it is safe to assert that many valuable lessons were gained by both parties. The general feature of interest in connection with the tests was of course the plowing, and everyday that the big machines were engaged in turning over the prairie sod, found a big crowd following them over the battleground where horses of steel and plowshares took the place of the old time contenders in ancient journeys.

Many new features were apparent in the construction of both the engines and the plows and this year's contest saw the first introduction of an automatic plow which was entirely worked with the pull of the engine and made it possible for one man to operate the outfit with less work and with far greater ease than would be necessary to take a team of horses through the day's work. The mere pulling of a cord was all that was necessary to operate the latest type of engine gang plow and it is needless to say that the latest innovation makes a big step forward in the art of traction plowing. Many of the other makers were free to state that it would eventually end in all motor outfits being equipped with self operating plows.

Improvements General

That the experience gained in previous years had been taken advantage of by all the makers was apparent from a study of the engines which showed many improvements in the general design and excellence of the mechanical features. There was evidence at the end of the tests, however, that there still exists room for some considerable improvements before the gas tractor can receive the hall mark of perfection and a point that was particularly noticeable was the cooling system which in one or two cases was the weakest feature of the engine and was directly responsible in a certain case for the downfall of one of the competitors. Ignition systems also appear to offer considerable room for improvement and doubtless before the date of the 1913 contest, makers will have found some system that will be thoroughly dependable. With the exception of one entry none of the competitors were perfect in this regard. The highest possible score was 500 but

no single engine secured a clean sheet although the Rumely entry in Class E, for kerosene engine, secured a total of 449.75 which would have been 457.75 if a penalty of eight points had not been incurred by the operator setting plows deeper whilst dynamometer readings were being taken. The Aultmann Taylor, in Class C for gasoline engines, also secured a total of 447.7 making a fine showing in the brake and economy test and also in the plowing test.

The total entry list was 25 made up of 13 engines in the gasoline class, 8 in the kerosene class and 4 in the steam division. A noticeable feature in construction was the fact that the majority of the manufacturers were content with two cylinder engines and in only tractors of the auto

one of the other makers who had fitted wooden plugs in place of the ordinary iron fitting so that an accident of this nature would simply result in the breakage of the wooden plug.

Saving Men's Time

Ease of operation had also been given considerable attention and several one-man outfits were seen in operation during the test and performed as well as the larger outfits taking into consideration the smaller size of the engine and plowing outfit. The Avery entry was particularly noticeable in this respect owing to the use of the new "Self Lift" engine gang which only required a pull on a rope to either raise or lower the plows. The Avery gang secured first prize in the engine gang

undoubtedly produce results in the improvement of many essential features both in the tractors and the plowing outfits. It is certain that another year will see a considerable increase in the number of self operated plowing outfits and with this accomplished the farmer will be a big stride forward in the accomplishment of his spring plowing and less dependent on the labor market.

The Scene of Action

The scene of the plowing test was on the farm of C. Barkerville at Gordon Siding on the C.N.R. Oak Point line and was rather difficult of access owing to the poor train service. It however offered an ideal field for plowing as it was possible to mark out competition stretches over a length of three quarters of a mile so that from the time an engine left and returned to the starting point, a distance of one and a half miles had been covered. The ground too was practically of the same character in every stretch, none of the competitors suffering from getting a poorer stretch than others as was the case in the 1911 contest, and as a result it was possible to judge the work accomplished by the different outfits without having to take into account a marked difference in the land plowed.

During the first day of the tests, July 15, only five engines were got under way, these being the Aultmann Taylor, Rumely, I.H.C. "Mogul" Case, gasoline entry, and the Avery gas tractor. Uniform excellence of work marked the first day with the Aultmann Taylor engine making a fine showing on fuel consumption which figured out at only 115 pounds of kerosene and eight pounds of gasoline for six miles of plowing. When it is remembered that the engine was pulling seven 14 inch John Deere plows and cutting a strip 8 feet 2 inches wide some idea can be gathered of the vast amount of work accomplished in one day by the modern farm horse. Owing to a heavy downfall of rain no work was possible on July 16, but Wednesday, July 17 found competitors out in force with a big crowd of spectators on hand to watch the progress of events. All the engines that had not gone through the tests on Monday, July 15, finished their allotted tasks in good time on Wednesday leaving only the engine gang plow test for settlement on July 18. This was also carried out in a most satisfactory manner with the result that the Avery "Self Lift" outfit secured first honors.

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Contest Results

HIGHEST POSSIBLE SCORE - 500

CLASS B GASOLINE

(1) Case 411.7. (2) Gould Shapley & Muir 384.35. (3) Avery 379.55.

CLASS C GASOLINE

(1) Aultmann Taylor 447.7. (2) I.H.C. 403.75. (3) Holt Caterpillar 380.6.

CLASS D KEROSENE

(1) I.H.C. 398.15. (2) Rumely 354. (3) Avery 336.95.

CLASS E KEROSENE

(1) Rumely 449.75. (2) Aultmann Taylor 415.45. (3) I.H.C. 391.9.

CLASS F STEAM

J. I. Case 389

CLASS G STEAM

J. I. Case 437.5

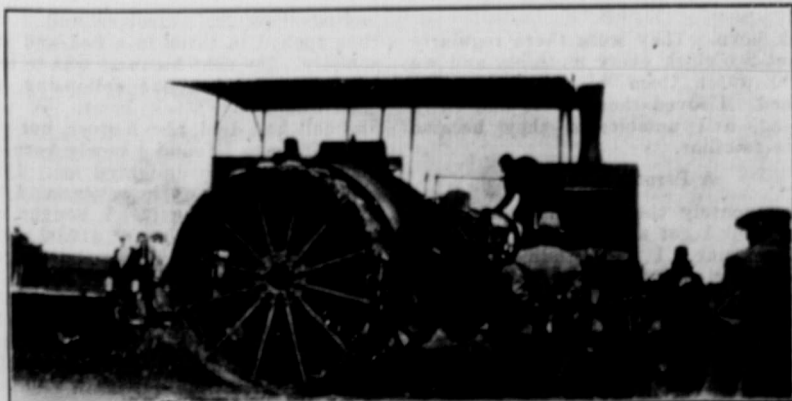
CLASS H STEAM

Case 442.85.

type with vertical cylinders was the four cylinder engine used. Another feature well worthy of notice was the advance shown in the construction of the engine gang plows which have been improved faster than the tractors themselves. In place of having a solid plow casting the up-to-date method employed by all the makers, is that of separate units so that in the event of damage or breakage the injured plow can be removed and a new one substituted with very little delay. As a matter of fact the time occupied in making a change during the test was only five minutes, the cause of damage being the striking of a hidden rock and breakage of a plow standard. Even this possible failing had been foreseen by

plow contest and marks a distinct advance in traction plowing. The work of the judges was performed in a very satisfactory manner and to the entire satisfaction of the contest although in the preparation of the result sheets no engine data was given. The lack of these essential figures will take away somewhat from the value of result sheets as it gives no opportunity to manufacturers to obtain figures in regard to the engine dimension of the various tractors taking part in the contest.

Taken on the whole, however, the 1912 contest may be said to be the most successful one that has been held and will



Gold Medal Winner, Class C, Gasoline; Aultmann Taylor.



Gold Medal Winner, Class E; Rumely Oil Pull.

Our Prize Homesteaders

The following article by John Holmes, Hurdman Lodge, Sask., was awarded the Second Prize in our recent Homesteaders' Competition

I had been out from native England some two years before I became a homesteader. During that time I was moving here and there, sometimes in Manitoba, sometimes in Saskatchewan; mostly in church work and at other times as harnessmaker (my trade), concrete worker, rough carpenter, painter and farm harvest hand.

Through all these versatile vocations, however, my restless spirit was craving for independence. That original dominion bestowed by the Creator upon man, seems submerged if not entirely surrendered in the competition and fever of life. Its potential restoration rests essentially with man's return to the land, God's land, his land. The cherished vision of an unencumbered, self-owned home on the Western prairie was all consuming. The possibility so near urged actuality. Hence on October 16, 1907, I filed on a homestead. I was pastor of a church at the time, and was informed of the quarter section for which I entered by one of the members. The others not objecting, I seized, yes greedily, this parcel of free land. It was not absolutely gratis, however, as after three months of fruitless correspondence I found I had to pay \$30 for some four year old breaking, overgrown with weeds and grass. Let me confess to some misgiving when my wife and self rode out on a tour of inspection. We had to cross Eagle Creek, and then dodge numerous ravines that sloped from the west, twining and narrowing down to the creek flat. For two to four miles west these ravines, gullies and running streams make broken and undesirable country, and although comparatively near to civilization, being but nine miles from town, we were the only settlers in the centre of a four-mile square, while the shape of the country placed us in quite a corner.

I reconnoitered the quarter several times that fall to assist my building plans for the following spring. It being an abandoned homestead there was some 20 acres of old breaking. A prairie fire, two miles wide, had swept the country, leaving nothing but this old breaking unburned, its 18 inches of growth of various grasses and weeds contrasting strangely with the surrounding black. My homestead looked wild and desolate in all conscience. Several ravines broke up its surface, and there is actually a ravine at each corner, but who could find or tell the corners then? I have not found all yet, neither have I a road out convenient for a load. But my vision penetrated and overcame this naked formidable wilderness. I was getting pear to nature, and surely nature's God. I was endued with those qualities that could transform all this, and the prospect of 120 acres breakable with a pasture for stock bordering the ever-flowing Eagle Creek, second to none, triumphed.

Building the Home

April 13, 1908, saw three wagon loads of lumber move out of Asquith for my homestead. This was before the creek had thawed out, and we were able to cross a small temporary bridge (now replaced by a government one). After lunch we got as far as a shiplap floor laid for a start to a 16x24 one-storey house. I drove out daily until the building was finished. In this I was assisted by several, including two parsons and two girls, who helped me shingle. Needing more lumber we had difficulty confronting us. Ten days had completely loosened the creek, which wickedly groaned its way to the river. We had to make a circuit of 16 miles, going north and west to reach the spot, and then with empty wagons, rather than return the same way, we tackled the crossing at the old Battleford ford. Although my helper had a big team we both had to swim for it, through a very swift current, but after a momentary scare reached home safely.

My friend could never be induced to take the team again, but I braved this flood for several days while at its worst, the water washing over my feet when on the footboard of a high democrat. But I had a team in a hundred, which never failed. A more serious mishap occurred a few days after. A seasoned friend was accompanying me, to help finish and transport stores in readiness for final settlement. The flood had subsided a few inches, and we made for the low bridge. Reaching it we found it loose at the farther side, with a plank missing, the grade completely washed away and the timbers floating. Wishing to proceed, we sounded the creek bottom and my friend thought it all right though risky. I yielded the lines to my more experienced friend,

few yards the other side, and further mocked our attempts to recover. It was weighed with a bag of oats, string of bells, rip saw, claw hammer, lunch, telescope and a 14-lb. ham. Not caring to lose these valuables, we galloped some three miles north to intercept at an old crossing. The sun showing his warm face, we doffed our wet clothes, wrung them out and hung them upon bushes, while we took healthy exercise to get dry. We returned home minus the barrel, lunchless and hungry as jackals, but no worse for the baptism. A day or two later saw Mrs. Holmes and myself fairly ensconced on the homestead, full of hope and heartiness. The inch cedar sheeting shrank courteously, permitting us to count upwards of 24 prairie chickens serenading on the

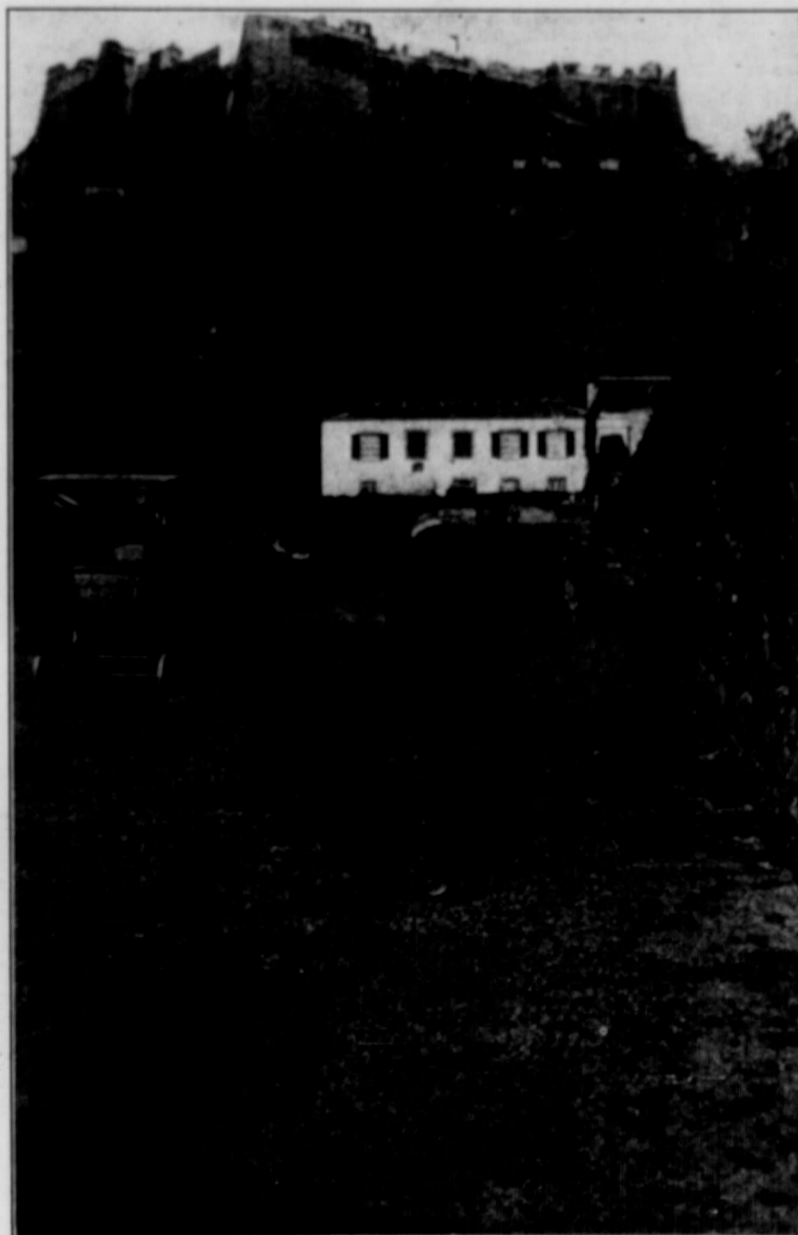
for my two cows and their calves and ten others I had taken for the summer. That first summer developed our resources, for we were comparatively alone. My wife donned overalls and was my best man at gardening, fencing, building and well digging. I did no more than necessary, not wishing to sacrifice my church work, but had enough. I drove 46 miles on Sundays, returning home at midnight, guided mostly by stars, over trailless prairie, shadowed by ravines, sometimes walking ahead to find the way, hitting the barbed wire, startled by a wolf just near and when home unhitching my team and turning them loose as I had no stable, then hunting the cows through scrubby ravines, over banks, in hollows, starting, stumbling, sweating; ha, there at last. Now milking in the darkness; now hauling cream cans to and from the well 75 yards, then drinking the warm milk prepared by nature and retiring and thoroughly fatigued about 1 p.m. Some pitied us, others sympathized, a few helped. But we never despaired, still believing though night tarried day would come. The cattle broke out one Sabbath and took our garden; again, and took my crop when 12 inches high. So winter came unprovided for.

I had also added to my stock three horses and a colt, having bought out a whole outfit from a man who was quitting farming. Thus I had six head of horses, four cattle and two pigs. I found winter quarters for all, then gathered together what money I could and sailed for England, fulfilling a sacred promise made to my dear mother.

A Home-comer

I returned to Asquith April 21, 1909, having a nephew and brother-in-law with me. I walked five miles out for my team, then hunted my goods up and started for the old homestead. It was piercingly cold and half the snow was left. My relatives began to feel this incessant sting of cold before very long, and darkness met us, too. Seven miles out, the wheels stuck in a ravine with thirty inches of snow. A farmer's man set us loose, and after a wide detour to avoid further ravines, we reached "home," or at least the sight of it. We were south of the house, north of the last ravine. It was 9 to 9.30 p.m., but the snow prevented dense darkness, and upon investigating I found a nine-foot bank of snow with a perpendicular face on the north side, being 18 inches higher than a small sod stable I had built partly in the bank side. A previous thaw had permeated the stable walls and fully six inches of clear solid ice covered most of the stable floor. We managed to get the team in, however, expecting a collapse if a thaw followed; then between us we carried over the ravine and up this bank of snow, bed, bedding, cook stove, etc. Once inside we soon warmed things up. I had hung the blankets over a line to keep them from mice and found them in fine shape. The rest of the bedding was airing as we cooked some oatmeal, which we sweetened with salt, not having either sugar or milk. I am never short of food when the cows are home, but seem altogether out if there is no milk. We melted snow for ourselves and horses, then tucked in three in a bed and slept soundly. My next business was to build a stable, the sod one collapsing, and then fetch my stock home. A mare and colt had died, also a steer, but with another mare I found a newly born colt (here yet) which delighted me. I feel the loss to this day however, as I was not able to replace it. I bought oats at 55c a bushel and hay at \$10.00 a load, put in three acres wheat and twenty of oats, having plowed and worked the old breaking, and I had a dandy crop. But I failed to get it threshed, and had to buy oats again that winter. I broke sixty acres with a 14 in. walking plow, and enjoyed it, and got it all ready for

Continued on Page 32



PICTURESQUE SCENE FROM MADEIRA

A street scene in Funchal, showing a private carriage being drawn by bullocks

and he headed for the water just south of the bridge. The steep corners of the bank surprised both of us, the horses went down, right overhead, only recovering themselves by further advancing into the full stream. Then a rock must have arisen, for the democrat half turned and seemed capsizing when we both jumped into mid-stream. It righted, however, and I clung to the tailboard until well out. "Look, there's the barrel," he shouted. I turned and saw the barrel going under the small bridge, sucked endways by the current, and leaving my fur coat just holding by the top timber. Back I ran, jumped on the floating bridge and rescued my coat. The barrel was mocking me a

back lawn. They were there regularly about 2 o'clock every morning, and we could watch them without being disturbed. I loved their sweet and early cooing, and unmolested they became quite familiar.

A Parson's Sunday

Fortunately the weather remained mild, and I got sided up and set shipshape inside. I then studied the outside. A friend plowed me a rood of old breaking for a garden, which worked up fine. My wife attends mostly to the garden, and a good gardener she is, too. I plowed some two acres more and seeded to oats for sheaf feed. Then I went cutting willow posts to fence a pasture

NEED 57

This year's ask for 57,500 46,500 in 1911. In order to get labor, the rail advertise in vesters, and fact that cut August 10-15: ust 20. To a season, when came in before commenced, earlier supply ed from Winn

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Among th meeting wer missioner of deputy mini katchewan; R. J. Daley, Bedford, de ture in Man superintende Foster, gene C.P.R.; A. passenger a; man, genera N.R., and W ger agent of

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Of General Interest

NEED 57,000 HARVESTERS

This year the West has decided to ask for 57,500 harvest hands as against 46,500 in 1911. This decision was arrived at yesterday, when representatives from the Prairie Provinces, the three local railroads, and the immigration commissioner, met together at the C.P.R. offices and discussed the matter fully. In order to get this quantity of extra labor, the railroad companies agreed to advertise in the east for 50,000 harvesters, and also to make known the fact that cutting would start between August 10-15 and be general about August 20. To avoid a repetition of last season, when thousands of harvesters came in before the harvest had properly commenced, it was decided that the earlier supply of help should be obtained from Winnipeg.

Special Rates

In regard to the special rates, the railways agreed to issue a rate of one cent a mile on orders received from J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, and from the provincial superintendent of immigration, J. Burke. This rate of one cent per mile will commence on August 5 and will only be given to those who are bona fide harvest hands. The low rate of one cent per mile between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw will be in force during the whole of August.

It was further arranged that the first harvest train from the East should not arrive in Winnipeg before August 15 and that all harvesters coming from that part of the Dominion should get here between August 15-20.

This year the railroad companies have decided to make a change in regard to the special rates affecting harvest hands from the East. In the past \$10 would carry a harvester from Toronto to Winnipeg and then, after his arrival here, he was supplied with free transportation west to Moose Jaw or Saskatoon. This year the railroads will charge a rate of half a cent per mile from Winnipeg west to any point between here and the Rocky Mountains.

Among those present at yesterday's meeting were: J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration; A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan; Commissioner Stevens and R. J. Daley, representing Alberta; Prof. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture in Manitoba; J. Burke, provincial superintendent of immigration; C. B. Foster, general passenger agent of the C.P.R.; A. C. Shaw, assistant general passenger agent of the C.P.R.; R. Creelman, general passenger agent of the C.N.R., and W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent of the G.T.P.

SHOULD VISIT GERMANY

What we should like to hear of next would be a trip of Mr. Borden to Germany to exchange civilities with that country. Such a visit would be productive of a great deal of good for Canada and the Empire. Canada has no better or more loyal citizens than those who come from Germany, and though Germany does not encourage emigration, or take emigration agencies in good part, still it is well that the people of Germany should understand that in coming to Canada they would be coming to a friendly country where they would be at home among a kindred people. But what we should like to hear of Mr. Borden going to Germany for would be that through him Canada would be doing her part to allay the disquiet that undoubtedly exists there as to British unfriendliness. The kindly reception he would get would go far to remove the very nasty feeling that has been excited in the minds of some Canadians towards that people. Mr. Borden has evidently given it to be understood that Canada is going to be with the Empire to the extent of her powers in the matter of warlike preparations. That is only right. If we do not bear our share in the Empire's defence, we have no right to claim that defence. If we do not contribute to Britain's power, we have no claim upon the power which backs our diplomacy.

It is very unfortunate that the Empire considers that it has at present to increase its armament with special reference to that of Germany. All the more need that we should do all we can, and that Canada should do her share, to convince the Germans that there is no ill-will or ill-design on our side, but that our heart's desire is that friendship should be unbroken—rather that friendship and intercourse should greatly grow and increase. As much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men, is obviously as much a rule of sound economics and worldly wisdom as it is of Christianity.—Montreal Witness.

ROOSEVELT'S RADICAL PLATFORM

Oyster Bay, Aug. 4.—The "confession of faith" of Col. Roosevelt is now down in black and white, the finishing touches having been made today. When



A Splendid Trio—Owned by R. Bingham, Deleau, Man.

he has completed the recital of his doctrine in Chicago on the night of August 5 he will probably be called socialistic or anarchistic, and maybe both, he said tonight. But he insisted that the measures he advocated must come.

"They are a corrective to Socialism and an antidote to anarchy," he declared. Two of the more striking measures favored by Col. Roosevelt are the fixing by law of minimum wage scales for women workers, and a guarantee to workmen employed in what he calls "continuous employment," of eight-hour shifts and one day's rest in every seven.

Col. Roosevelt mentioned these two measures merely as illustrations of that kind of legislation which he believes should be adopted to meet existing conditions.

MAKES PREFERENCE CHIEF PLANK

London, August 5.—A great deal of attention has been paid to Bonar Law's recent speech at the Unionist rally at Blenheim, in which the Unionist leader encouraged Ulster to resist home rule and promised support. His announcement that fiscal reform is the first plank in the Unionist platform has also created interest. In making the announcement Mr. Law said that he

would not seek preference for colonial workmen at the expense of British workmen. Canada and Australia would repudiate such a suggestion. He contended that the colonials desired and urged preferences and co-operation with the Empire in peace or war. The overseas dominions were going to do an immense trade and it rested with Britain whether she or her competitors would secure the leading share.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

Along with other active agencies designed to revive the sheep raising in Canada, the Department of Agriculture has issued a new edition of that exhaustive and practical treatise "Sheep Husbandry in Canada." This work of 126 pages, which constitutes a report as well as a helpful bulletin of instruction, covers the history and condition of the sheep industry in every province, pointing out the weak points and offering useful information for the guidance of older shepherds as well as those who are just beginning, or desire to begin, raising mutton and wool. In this work the author, who is a trained sheep man, brings out clearly the great advantages of keeping sheep from the dual standpoint of direct profit in cash returns, and the even more important indirect one of cleaner farms and better crops. Then there is a special section, "From the Block to the Table," designed to popularize the consumption of mutton and lamb. Other sections deal with weed destruction by sheep, diseases, wool, housing, enemies, breeds and breeding, feeds and feeding, and other important matters. Some startling new facts concerning the profits made from sheep are brought out. It is shown that a flock of about 150 ewes worth \$6.00 each, after housing, feeding and care were charged against them, gave in 1911 a profit of more than \$600.00 on a Manitoba wheat farm. A special feature of this bulletin is its many beautiful illustrations in sepia tints. A large issue has been printed to be supplied free to those who apply for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN DEAD

Tokio, July 30.—Mutsuhito, for 44 years emperor of Japan, died at 12.43 o'clock this morning. Yoshihito aru-no-Miya reigns under the formula provided by the constitution promulgated by Mutsuhito. "The king is dead; long live the king."

Mutsuhito, who was the 121st emperor of Japan, passed gently away. He had been unconscious for many hours prior to his death, and the empress, the crown prince and the most prominent officials of the household and government were at the bedside.

HAIL STORMS IN MANITOBA

The heavy storm which swept across the central southern belt of Manitoba on Saturday afternoon and evening has done excessive damage among many of the farms in that area. The storm appears to have originated at some point just west of Brandon, and to have swept right across the province in a southeasterly direction, doing the greatest damage in the neighborhood of Austin and Sidney, and further to the south in the vicinity of Manitou and Morden. At this latter point a strip of about two miles wide and twenty miles long was swept by a violent hailstorm, which levelled the crops and made many of the fields practically worthless from the farmer's point of view for the present year. At Killarney, Boissevain and Souris, there was no storm on Saturday, and the rain of Friday was the latest complaint in those parts. At Portage there was heavy rain, but no hail. At Morris there was much damage done by the hail, but at Emerson the rain was heavy, but no hail was experienced there and by the time the storm had reached that point it had expended much of its force.

PRIVY COUNCIL ON NE TEMERE

London, July 29.—(C. A. P.)—The judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council on the Ne Temere case delivered today in effect is to confirm the answers given by the four judges of the Supreme Court of Canada that the Lancaster marriage bill was ultra vires. Their lordships expressed the opinion that provincial legislatures in legislating on the solemnization of marriage within the province could impose conditions affecting the validity of the contract.

Concerning question No. 2: "Does the law of the province of Quebec render null and void unless contracted before a Roman Catholic priest a marriage otherwise legally binding between (a) person both Roman Catholics, and (b) persons, one of whom is a Roman Catholic?" their lordships considered it superfluous in view of their decision arrived at in answering question No. 1 to the effect that the parliament of Canada had no authority to enact the bill.

What it Means

to sum up, the situation now is practically what it was believed to be a year ago:

The status of mixed marriages and of marriages of Catholics before Protestant ministers in Quebec remain in doubt and can only be determined by legislation arising out of actual cases and carried to the ultimate court of appeal.

The Dominion parliament is powerless to intervene and institute a general Dominion law or a provincial law. It has no power whatever with respect to the solemnization of marriage.

THE SEXES IN CANADA

The recently issued census reports place Canada among the countries in which the male inhabitants exceed the female in number. Of the 7,204,838 people held to be living in the country last year, 3,821,067 were males and 3,383,771 females, an excess of the former of 437,296. The figures by provinces are as follows:

	Males	Females
Alberta	223,989	150,674
British Columbia ..	251,619	140,861
Manitoba	250,056	205,558
New Brunswick	179,867	172,022
Nova Scotia	251,019	241,319
Ontario	1,299,290	1,223,984
P. E. Island	47,069	46,659
Quebec	1,011,247	991,465
Saskatchewan	291,730	200,702
Yukon	6,508	2,004
Territories	8,673	8,523

It is noted that while the males are most markedly in excess of the females in Western Canada, there is no province in which the females are in excess. The census of 1901 showed an excess of females over males of 132,101, and back to 1871 the censuses showed lesser, but growing excesses, all being put into the background by the record of last year.

Cobden's View

Richard Cobden realized the seriousness of the land question. Here is what he said:

"You who shall liberate the land will do more for your country than we have done in the liberation of its trade"

He foresaw the coming of taxation of land values

Proportional Representation

By ROBERT TYSON, Secretary, Proportional Representation League, Toronto

ARTICLE 3.

The Relation of Direct Legislation to Proportional Representation

I begin by a brief recapitulation. Our first article showed that political and municipal evils are due to a faulty method of voting, mainly to the Single-Member Electoral District.

Our second article described the simple remedy; that is, some method based on the principle of the Single Vote in a Multiple District; in other words, an electoral district or constituency from which several members are elected but in which each elector has only one vote which finally counts.

Now comes the question, How can we get a system of Proportional Representation enacted into law? The answer is, Through Direct Legislation by the Initiative and Referendum. Most of you know what that is; but I had better give a brief definition.

The Initiative means that if a certain percentage of the voters—usually eight per cent.—by petition demand that a certain measure shall be submitted to a direct vote of the electors, then that must be done; and if a majority vote Yes, then the measure becomes a law of the land; no matter what the legislature may or may not do.

The Referendum means that a percentage of the voters—usually five per cent.—may compel a popular vote on any measure passed by the legislature before it is finally enacted into law, and that if a majority of the electors vote No, the measure shall not become law.

Through Direct Legislation

You may remind me of the fact that

in Tasmania, South Africa, Belgium, Sweden, Cuba, Japan and Finland, Proportional Representation has been enacted without the help of Direct Legislation, and that only in Switzerland has Direct Legislation been the means of getting Proportional Representation. Quite true; but one must seek the point of least resistance; and Direct Legislation appears to be that at present; certainly in the United States and probably in the Western Provinces of Canada. Why? Because:—

1. Direct Legislation is so simple that it can be explained in a few sentences, and the untrained intellect can grasp it.

2. It appeals strongly to popular imagination and enthusiasm.

3. It has made tremendous headway in the United States and in the Western Provinces of Canada. In the United States it is now incorporated into the constitution of Oregon and of several other states. It has been a great success. It is an essential factor of the so-called "Commission Government" of many U. S. cities. It is believed by many thoughtful men and women to be the one thing which will prevent, in the United States, a plutocratic despotism under republican forms.

Reforms Go Together

4. There is no antagonism between the two reforms. The most enthusiastic advocates of Direct Legislation admit that we must have legislatures and elected municipal councils or "commissions." It may well be that the most

urgent need is to gain popular control of these bodies from outside by means of Direct Legislation. After that will come the need for a system of election by which the people will be represented instead of the party machines.

If in a province or state there should arise some statesman, loved and trusted by the people, who would put Proportional Representation in the forefront of his effort—a man with power, means, and opportunity—then indeed the Direct Legislation movement might there stand aside. But until then, proportionalists may content themselves with quiet educational work, leaving present aggressive political effort to their Direct Legislation brethren.

Clearing the Ground

Now let me clean up some odds and ends of the proportional subject. One of our difficulties has been the multiplicity of proposed plans, most of them clumsy and inefficient, yet having enough of the proportional idea to give plausibility. Among these are:—

Cumulative Voting.—Tried and abandoned in England and in Toronto, but used in the State of Illinois to the entire satisfaction of "machine politicians."

The Limited Vote.—Used for a time in New York and elsewhere, then abandoned.

A plan for having the voter mark "choices" for candidates, and then having all the choices counted, assigning to each an arbitrary numerical value. No good.

The List plan with Multiple Vote.—

Used in Cuba and in several Swiss cantons successfully within its limitations. It gives proportionality as between parties to a considerable extent.

Coming back to the Single Vote in a Multiple District, there are five ways in which it may be used. I have described the simplest, as used in Japan, in which there are no transfers. The other four methods involve a transfer of ballots from candidates who cannot use them to those who can. These transfers may be either direct or indirect, according to the system used. I shall describe in detail only two of these plans—the proxy and the Hare.

The Single Transferable Vote

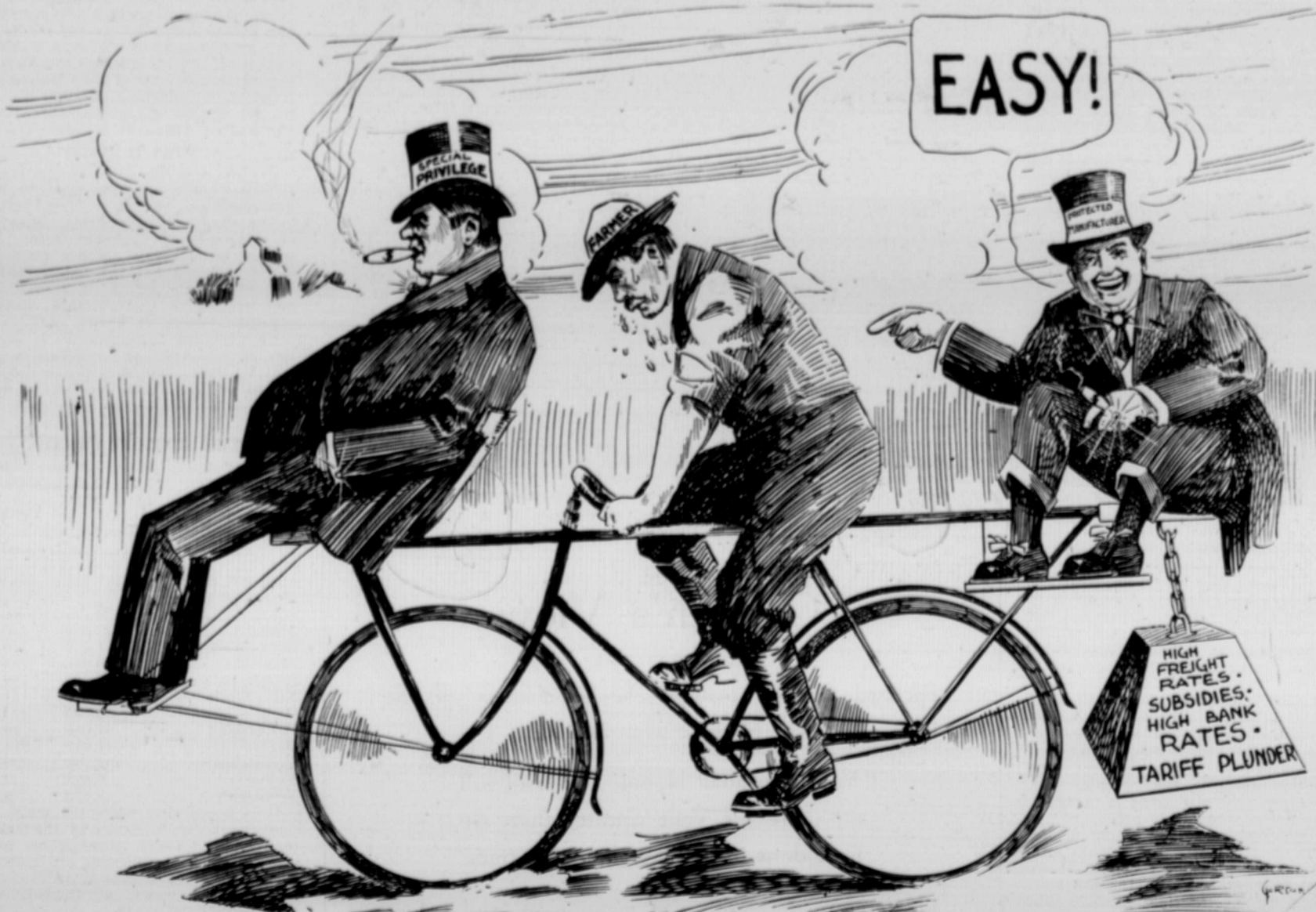
Under this head come the four methods just mentioned. They are the following:

The List System with Single Vote, in which the candidates of the various parties are arranged in lists on the ballots. A plan of this kind has been in successful operation for elections to the parliament of Belgium since 1900; elections every two years. I will not trouble the reader with details.

The Dobbs or Gove system, by which the candidates publish, after nomination, instructions as to whom transfers shall be made, so that the voter marks only a first choice. Much advocated, but nowhere tried yet.

The Hare System.—This is the most elaborate, complete and scientific method of using the single transferable vote. It has been adopted in South Africa and Tasmania. A full descrip-

Continued on Page 23



HE'S TOO "EASY"

DIRECT

Editor, Guide paper to complain upon the very act of Legislation, with signature in your name are more expect, and the minded generosity in letters upon a I am not yet Legislation is a inclined to think been misinforming false premises. settled by compo advocates and i Mr. Andrews se authority for l "truth for his a may have more i than serious a Lord Salisbury, Lincoln, Lord Thomas Jeffers Arthur J. Balfo Hon. John G. Adams, are a fe and women who tension of Dir Andrews is looki ity we can give l

Mr. Andrews much. He's qu effect that the members of Pa delegates, irresq etc., yet in the asserts that Dir in Switzerland b used it. Acc statement it has to mere auto

On the contrar advocates, that people with ca has been justifi informed as to Legislation has land. The Ref into the Swiss Initiative in was being used before these also misinform of Direct Legis He asks to be i of great natio agitated the Sw twenty years, has been opera are a few: a la ownership of a a law to ests all water powe prohibit the i absinthe, passe could be given to prove that has been selde wisely. With are still waiti the Referend member of the try. One goo Direct Legisla or state which repealed it. V tion that the f Direct Legislat attention to t endorsed by th three Prairie conventions. ture on this su sweet reasonab win him to ou

NOVA S Editor, Guid the elections in anxiety for sor believer in rec learn that it is

NOTICE T This Depart tained especial viding a discu where they ma derive from ea perience and letter must be writer, though tion. The vie not of necess

The Mail Bag

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I wish through your paper to compliment Mr. Joseph Andrews, upon the very able letter, opposing Direct Legislation, which appeared over his signature in your columns. The arguments are more logical than one would expect, and the letter evinces a broader minded generosity than is usually found in letters upon such a theme. However, I am not yet convinced that Direct Legislation is a fallacy, but am rather inclined to think that Mr. Andrews has been misinformed, and is arguing from false premises. A question cannot be settled by comparing the mentality of its advocates and its opponents, but since Mr. Andrews seems to prefer to "take authority for his truth" rather than "truth for his authority" a list of names may have more influence upon his opinion than serious arguments would have. Lord Salisbury, Lyman Abbott, Abraham Lincoln, Lord Roseberry, Prof. Lecky, Thomas Jefferson, W. J. Bryan, Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Francis E. Willard, Hon. John G. Wooley and Sir Francis Adams, are a few of the intellectual men and women who have advocated the extension of Direct Legislation. If Mr. Andrews is looking for intellectual authority we can give him lots of it.

Mr. Andrews attempts to prove too much. He quotes Mr. Asquith to the effect that the Referendum would make members of Parliament, mere automatic delegates, irresponsible plenipotentiaries, etc., yet in the fore part of his letter he asserts that Direct Legislation has failed in Switzerland because the people have not used it. According to Mr. Andrews' statement it has not reduced the legislators to mere automatons in Switzerland. On the contrary, the contention of its advocates, that it would be used by the people with caution upon rare occasions, has been justified. Mr. Andrews is misinformed as to the length of time Direct Legislation has been in use in Switzerland. The Referendum was incorporated into the Swiss constitution in 1874. The Initiative in 1891. Direct Legislation was being used in the Swiss cantons long before these dates. Mr. Andrews is also misinformed with regard to the use of Direct Legislation by the Swiss people. He asks to be informed of "any question of great national importance that has agitated the Swiss people, during the past twenty years, on which the Referendum has been operated with success." Here are a few: a law to establish government ownership of all railroads, passed 1908; a law to establish national control of all water power, passed 1908; a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of absinthe, passed 1907. Other examples could be given, but these are sufficient to prove that while Direct Legislation has been seldom used, it has been used wisely. With regard to Australia, we are still waiting for a condemnation of the Referendum, from a responsible member of the Government of that country. One good argument in favor of Direct Legislation is, that no country or state which has adopted it has ever repealed it. With regard to the insinuation that the farmers are not supporting Direct Legislation, it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that it has been endorsed by the organized farmers of the three Prairie Provinces at their annual conventions. I am sending some literature on this subject to Mr. Andrews, the sweet reasonableness of which I hope will win him to our cause. Yours truly,

F. J. DIXON.

NOVA SCOTIA SPEAKS

Editor, Guide:—I have been watching the elections in Saskatchewan with great anxiety for some time, as I am a strong believer in reciprocity and I am glad to learn that it is not dead. But after what

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.

happened last September we do not know how things will go. With all the big railroad and express companies and manufacturing companies against it we will have a hard fight, but I believe that it has got to come. I want to see the United States market open to us. I can remember when we had reciprocity before. Let the West ship their grain south and it will naturally find its way east, say to Boston, there we can get it in our small vessels that are trading there. For instance the price of flour and feed would be about the same in Montreal and Boston. Now we can get it from Boston for 15 cents per barrel when it will cost 80 cents per barrel from Montreal. Now, I am just as loyal as any of the protectionists, but this "made-in-Canada" business is all bosh. Let us trade where we like and we will not be looking for Englishmen to settle on our vacant farms in Nova Scotia. We like The Grain Growers' Guide. It is alright. Go on. Wishing you every success,

I remain,

W. E. ARMSTRONG.

Granville Ferry, Anna Co., N.S.

FAVORS MILITARISM

Editor, Guide:—As a subscriber and reader of your journal I trust you will not object to my taking exception to your recent repeated attacks on Col. S. Hughes and the militia department. In the first place it is a recognized fact by all thinking men and statesmen that the greatest safeguard of peace a country can have is to be prepared for war. Would Canada have enjoyed the "one hundred years' peace" to which you allude, if she had not grown and prospered under the protection of Great Britain? Are we as Canadians to continue being like the small boy at school when he gets into a tight corner and say: "I'll tell my mother if you touch me." That there is no reasonable probability of Canada requiring a large standing force I admit, and we all know that should England have any reason to call on us for volunteers, which might easily happen, she can get them by the thousand from Canada. But one man trained to handle a rifle properly, and who has been taught what thorough military discipline means, is worth many untrained men in a case of emergency. In the second place, putting the question of warfare aside, anyone who travels about the West (I cannot speak of Eastern Canada, as I do not know it) cannot fail to notice the great lack of discipline there is among the boys, both in their home life and at school. Now I submit that the best remedy for this is a course of training in a cadet corp either in connection with the schools or independent, and take, if possible, a few years in a militia regiment. It is a good wholesome education for any boy and helps him in whatever line of life he may afterwards take up, and if it does this, the cadet movement and militia are doing a great good to the country. You have made repeated allusions to what the militia cost the country, but dollars are not everything, and I should like to point out to you that the men who are trying to fit themselves to defend their country and the Empire by serving in the militia, together with the police who patrol our plains to enforce law and order are the poorest paid men in the West today. Some consider them fools for doing so, but fortunately opinions differ, as to the incessant hunt after the almighty dollar.

J. M. C.

Rocanville, Sask.

NOTE.—We welcome this letter. The subject is one demanding attention. Our criticism of Col. Hughes is that he is endeavoring to foster the "military spirit" which is a menace to the public morals and safety. We disagree with the dictum that war preparation is the greatest safeguard for peace. The greatest safeguard for peace is the cultivation of the arts of peace and the preparation for more peace, especially in Canada.—Editor.

FORWARD THE CAUSE OF PEACE

Editor, Guide:—I have read your article in The Guide about having a hun-

ded years of peace between Canada, United States and Great Britain and am so well pleased with it that I feel disposed to send two subscriptions and take advantage of your special offer and send them to my close friends. It will be a practical way of showing my gratitude and I hope to see some more articles along this line. I hope the day will soon come when peace shall over all the earth reign supreme and every person shall desire to serve God as their King. If we live so that the peace of God rules in our own hearts we will help it forward mightily. I trust and expect Canada will lead the world in promoting peace. Actions speak louder than words, and I hope the Canadian people's action in regard to a navy will point in the right direction. I am in favor of starting a third party in Canadian politics. If we could combine the organized farmers, organized laboring men and the Socialists into one harmonious whole and call it the Democratic party it would hold the balance of power and it would only be a short time until we would have direct legislation in both provincial and federal governments. This is a task which I have set myself this day and with the help of God I will accomplish it. Many Americans would join this party if it was well organized. Jesus said: "All things are possible to him that believeth," and "with God all things are possible." I have the necessary faith and I intend to exercise it. The controlling spirit of such an organization must be equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The ruling spirit of both Liberal and Conservative parties it seems to me is the God of Mammon. They have both had their day and they have only done what public opinion forced them to do. It is time for a change. The spirit of liberty must rule.

JAMES E. ESTELLE.

Virden, Man.

A RUDE JOLT

Editor, Guide:—Your unique position as manager of a great farmers' journal is certainly an enviable one and would that you and all with whom you work become filled with that "Heavenly spirit" written up so divinely and yet so abused. Ostensibly the aim of your journal is to improve the condition of us farmers and I for one cannot see in what way you are doing any good. To keep alive the prejudice between the East and the West, to keep alive the jealousy, hatred and envy existing between the farmers and the manufacturers seems to be the scope of your ambition. To induce the already discouraged worker to take a more pessimistic view of his position and his work seems to be that object in which you succeed the best. Why do you not shake yourself and get out of the rut? May Canada be long spared in ever becoming governed by men of your calibre. Your paper is certainly not worth reading any longer and every copy only causes me to wish my subscription was out. Be sure to keep alive the cry for reciprocity even though Canada's workers declare against it. You would advocate free trade, annexation, American customs with their morals, and not preserve our self-respect. O, no, I am one of the farmers and I know of what I write and though farming here is a trifle different than in the Garden of Eden yet we manage to live without feeling we are robbed by everyone from whom we purchase anything. Did you ever stop to think that that awful spirit of greed and avarice portrayed by you so vividly in the manufacturer is prevalent throughout the common heart of humanity? Physician heal thyself before you attempt to do so to others. The farmer on his own farm is just as grasping as those who you claim rob him. Advocate the brotherly feeling among your readers and not envy at the more fortunate one. Be not so ready to scoff and sneer at every move made by our rulers, seeing they were chosen to manage our affairs and not a demagogue who disappointed in his lot seeks

to win re-own by many very irrational reforms.

ALBERT E. STURGEON.

Echo, Sask.

NOTE.—We are glad to receive such letters as this occasionally—not too often. They show that the Western farmers are thinking over conditions. Mr. Sturgeon should read the article on another page entitled "If." If he is satisfied with conditions in the West and with the returns for his labor he is to be envied. We commend the article "If" to John Robertson, Bradwell, Sask., also.—Editor.

SOCIALISM

Editor, Guide:—Socialists do not blame a person in the least for becoming a capitalist whenever possible, but they have reason to believe that it will not long be possible. There are quite a number of orthodox Socialists who are capitalists and are quite justified in taking surplus values as long as the system lasts. At the same time they are doing their utmost to educate the workers to their real position in society to the end that they may destroy the present system and establish the co-operative commonwealth. All Socialists claim that the present system of wealth-production is wholesale robbery, and that just as soon as the workers become aware of its nature they will destroy it. Capital is the power to exploit labor, nothing more or less, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. I feel that it is almost hopeless at present to talk Socialism to Canadian farmers, but capitalism is developing at such a tremendous rate that we who have studied the question are quite serene in the knowledge that as regards economic changes the farmers are simply asleep and that they are likely to have to accept Socialism in the near future whether they like it or not. It will not be in their power to choose—little as they realize it.

Economic forces are at work which will change their ideas greatly. Socialism is evidently going to be triumphant in most of the other lines of industry very soon and the majority of workers on the land will soon be tenant farmers or wage-workers for big capitalist farming concerns when they too will become Socialists like the United States farmers are even now doing. We boldly make the following statements, claiming them to be irrefutable and realizing that as yet the great bulk of Canadian farmers believe the opposite, namely that labor produces all wealth, that capital is not a thing at all but a condition whereby the workers are robbed, being in fact a form of slavery, that, speaking broadly, there are two classes in society—the capitalist class which does no work and gets most of the wealth and the slave class which is allowed to retain just enough on the average of the product of its toil to live and reproduce while doing all the work, and that the master class control all the institutions of learning wherein it causes to be taught a false political economy and a false view of life to the end that it may perpetuate its right to rule and rob.

My sincere advice to anyone interested is to read and digest the standard works on Socialism regardless of what anyone may tell you. We reds give you fair warning that it is coming. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

W. H. ANDERSON.

Dewberry, Alta.

AN INVITATION

We invite letters from our readers showing:—

First—How the protective tariff has benefited any actual farmer in Western Canada. We want facts and figures and not general statements.

Second—How the protective tariff has burdened the actual farmers of Western Canada. Give facts and figures.

We want these letters at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

LEGITIMATE SLAUGHTER

My hands are steeped in blood this very minute. I having just come away from swatting a hundred or two flies—big, little and medium sized ones indiscriminately. My weapon was a little wire swatter which is made expressly for the purpose and which cost me 15 cents. Between us we have done wonderful execution as the trail of dead flies in our wake amply attests.

My maid is an amiable little girl who thinks a dozen or two flies of no account and who on wash days will persist in leaving the door invitingly open. Yesterday was wash day and today we had a little heart to heart talk which I hope will bear fruit in greater caution. But I am doubtful. She thinks my squeamishness on the fly question is one of the afflictions of life that must be borne with Christian fortitude. I would be a great deal more impatient with her did I not remember the time when I regarded flies with almost equal indifference. That was before I had seen greatly magnified views of them in moving pictures, wading gracefully through heaps of garbage or over manure piles and then washing their woolly legs in the milk pitcher or scratching them up and down in the sugar bowl. In the light of present knowledge it makes me sick to think of some of the meals I have eaten where it was a neck and neck race with the flies for every morsel of food.

One experience in particular stands out vividly in my recollection. We had a lady from Ontario visiting us who had been asked to call upon some people living a few miles out of town. So one dark raw September day we drove out. The place was like a barn and when the hostess excused herself for a moment and went upstairs to dress we danced up and down in the parlor to get our feet warm and blew on our fingers to relieve the numbness. After a time the young man of the house came in and seeing our pitiable plight built up a roaring fire in the dining-room stove. But the welcome heat brought to life and activity the thousands of seemingly dead flies which had filled the house and they descended upon us in clouds. When we went to the table it was a hand to hand fight and I am not sure that the flies did not win out in the end. We had something with whipped cream on it and they fairly revelled in that dish, waded through it, fluttered over it, dropped into it just as we had it almost to our mouths and disported themselves generally with a gaiety which we were quite unable to share.

Now that was inexcusable carelessness, we might almost say criminal negligence, on the part of that housewife. If she had taken the broom and dust pan before the fire was lit she could have swept up the greater number of those flies and burned them. A strong insect powder puffed into a closed room with shades down will destroy flies wholesale. But the best and safest way of all is to keep them out. Have your house well screened, if you have to live without interruption on fried pork and boiled potatoes only while you pay for them. Then run down and slay every fly that gets in with the opening of the door. If you have someone in your family who is especially careless about letting in flies make the swatting of them his particular business. It is a splendid cure.

I give this warning now because the fall of the year is the time when flies come swarming into the house, not as individuals or single families but in battalions. The fall is also the time of year when typhoid fever is especially prevalent and you must know that the new name for the common house fly is the typhoid fly.

So for the sake of your family's health and comfort I hope that you will make a determined assault this autumn on this insidious little spreader of disease.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AN ARDENT SUFFRAGIST

Dear Miss Beynon:—I want to tell you how much I enjoy your articles on 'The Woman's Movement' in The Guide. I think they are splendid and I look forward to reading them each week. I also enjoy the letters and I think the one from Albertan was very nice indeed. I en-

joyed her description of the wild flowers in the neighborhood of her home. We haven't such a large variety as she has, but we have some very lovely ones nevertheless. I don't quite agree with Albertan in her opinion on votes for women, however. I also am a farmer's wife and as we have seven children (the eldest only nine years of age) and I do all my own work, I am kept just as busy as a bee from early morning until late at night and I am happy in my work. But if we only had woman's suffrage I would find time to vote I can assure you. Yes, I would find time to vote for the man who I thought would work conscientiously to improve conditions for the working classes. The wealthy classes can look after themselves. I have always believed in woman's suffrage, but since we have taken The Guide and have read of the splendid improvements that are going on in the four states of America, where women have the franchise, I have believed in it more than ever. My husband believes in woman's suffrage too, I am glad to say. What a splendid letter J. E. Frith, of Moosomin, Sask., has written in The Guide this week, on this subject. He tells us to out with petitions. Now, won't somebody please start the ball rolling? I believe there are thousands

broadminded helpers for the common good.

BELIEVES IN CLUBS

Dear Miss Beynon:—In answer to your request for me to write giving my opinion on the organizing of Homemakers' clubs in connection with The Grain Growers' association I may say that I think it is a splendid idea. That is providing the districts in which the clubs are organized be fairly well settled with English-speaking people. This part of Saskatchewan is chiefly populated with Russian-Germans. Most of the men can speak fairly good English, but the women are hopeless. English families are scattered few and far between yet, despite these difficulties, last winter some of the ladies of the district organized a Homemakers' Club, a sort of auxiliary of the local G.G.A.

It was rather late in the season when they organized but we had some very successful meetings during the winter months.

It is impossible in this locality to think of continuing our club meetings during the summer. Although where this can be done and the club meets, say once a month, it serves to keep alive an interest and prepares the way for successful and enthusiastic meetings during the winter.

Life's Mirror

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true.
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love and love to your life will flow,
And strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

—Madeline S. Bridges.

of women in the three Prairie Provinces who are in favor of woman's suffrage and I feel sure they will be only too pleased to sign a petition once it gets started. So out with petitions and let us have them all ready to present to our legislators when Parliament assembles next fall.—
Yours for woman's suffrage.

PROGRESS.

Dear Madam:—Prof. Alexander H. Ferguson, in the fall of 1906, was President of the Chicago Medical Society. At that time on the eve of my departure for Canada he remarked to the writer "Do not expect that Canadians will treat you as you Americans have treated us Canadians, with the same kindness and friendliness for you will be disappointed." Prof. A. H. Ferguson, at one time practiced at Brandon, Manitoba, and spoke from personal observation.

I regret that some observations and experiences confirm his prediction in part at least, and only in part, for true manliness and womanhood are not questions of race or loyalty.

To your correspondent who found no beauty in the prairie you might say "There is the bush and its lakes and rivers, beautiful indeed, but—but think of the toil we must endure and become inured to ere it affords a pittance even." I have forwarded The Grain Growers' Guide an occasional copy of the Woman's Journal that you might know of its existence and observe its progress as well as read a few thoughts.

I must apologize for frequent intrusions upon the time of The G.G.G. staff and wish to say that I shall not always expect acknowledgement nor feel slighted not to receive them. Permit me to say how much I enjoy reading the G.G.G. How pleased I am that there are such earnest, sincere,

For it is in the winter really that we women of the prairie need, and appreciate, these meetings most.

In the summer we have other and varied interests which serve to break the monotony such as gardening, poultry raising, etc., but when King Winter ascends the throne we are practically shut up with our household duties, within the confines of four walls.

Anything that helps to bring us together occasionally in a social way giving an opportunity for the interchange of mutual ideas and serving to keep us from falling into a 'rut' should, indeed, be gladly welcomed.

But these are only some of the benefits derived from the Homemakers' Club. How much more could be said regarding the influence it has in spreading a knowledge of the scientific preparation of foods, nursing and hygiene, the part it can take in improving the conditions surrounding home life, and surely, if it gives us practical help along any line it has demonstrated its usefulness.

You have my heartiest good wishes for success in your effort to form these Women's Auxiliary Clubs.—Believe me,
Yours most sincerely,

J. G. SIMPSON.

Rhubarb-Strawberry Jam

For each pound of strawberries allow one pound of rhubarb and two pounds of sugar. After washing and picking over the berries and washing and cutting up the rhubarb add the sugar, but no water, and bring to the boiling point, then simmer steadily until a little of the compound jellies on being put in a saucer and allowed to cool, then turn into jelly glasses and seal when cold.

THE HOME KINDERGARTEN

The Little Question-Mark

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey in The Designer

They formed two units of a big, tired-out, dusty, heated, trainful of humans, the Little Question-Mark and his mother. She looked weary with the hopeless weariness brought about by days on this same train in company with many bundles, a too-full suit-case, and the wriggling, insistent scrap of a boy who had occupied her lap nearly all the way.

"When will we see white lambs in a green pasture, mother? How many more stations is it to grandfather's? Who lives in that red barn we just went by? What makes this train go? Why did the whistle blow just then? When will we see white—"

As the insistent voice of the little chap trailed on unceasingly and monotonously, the Grouchy Old Gentleman across the aisle left precipitously for the next car and the Pretty Girl in the seat behind the child gave an audible sigh of impatience.

"How many more stations—?" Little Question-Mark was beginning all over again, but his mother's voice suddenly intervened, so low so patient, so clear, that it seemed like a whiff of a comforting breeze, permeating and vivifying the dead atmosphere of the train.

"The next station, the guide-book says," she began, "is Feeding Hills. That sounds like pretty white sheep in green pastures, doesn't it, dear? Let's watch for Feeding Hills and be surprised if we see a little lamb."

"There are only five more stations before we come to grandfather's." She counted them on little Question-Mark's hand. "Just as many stations—as you have fingers. You can count them yourself, now, can't you?" she laughed gaily. "I can guess who lives in the red barn—a little red hen, and a friendly old horse, and—" She continued to enumerate the animal comrades of childhood until the child dimpled and gurgled his happy appreciation. Then she went on, answering him:

"Steam, just like the tea-kettle steam I told you about, makes this train go. The whistle blew just now to tell all little boys and big boys and little girls and big girls and teams and pussy-cats to keep away from the railroad crossing until we pass by." She stopped for breath, and as she did so, Little Question Mark tightened his clasp about her neck and pressed a warm, tenacious kiss upon her lips.

"Oh, yes!" he said with a note of satisfaction. "You always know, don't you, mother?"

You, too, have a little Question-Mark. His place in the family, in the world, it sometimes seems to you, is that of an active interrogation-mark, punctuating the life of his elders with a continuous line of queries. Why should this be so, you sometimes wonder? Is it not possible, you even ask yourself, that questioning is just an annoying habit to be checked and disciplined out of our children?

Did you ever stop to consider how much a child must learn in the first three, four, five years of his life? He is a stranger in a land of strange people, strange things and strange adjustments. You know the guide-posts so thoroughly that you forget, possibly, how new they are and how untranslatable the signs on them are to the small person who passes them in your company. You know when you will pass white lambs and green fields; you are able to read the guide-book that tells the number of stations before the getting-off one; you understand the miracle of steam and the warning shriek of whistles. Because you know so much, be patient with Little Question-Mark, who is so eager to know and whose experience has been so limited.

A careful, patiently given answer to each child question will teach Little Question-Mark more than do the schools. Another value it has, too. You are his Highest Authority of all; he looks up to you, admires you, respects you. If you want to keep a child's admiration and his respect, answer his questions with all the courtesy they deserve.

A S

There is going to be a Young Canada don't scurry about graphs in for the think it was not camera for one of your hearts, we a graphic competi if we can get e to make it going to have eye and there will be for the best work

I know just he time to settle do this isn't really For those of seeing the annou I want you to animal or bird b snapped by yours but you can ge one you please t velop them. Be ful to mail the so that they wil crack or break a you have never a camera before f the instructions closely in order t cure the best re Any boy or girl sixteen years o may submit p graphs, but no person may s more than three contributions s be in The Guide not later than A 15. Three inter story books wil given as prizes f best pictures.

A STORY CO TITION

Three books w be given as pri the best stories trating the cle of an animal or Every one of boys or girls has lived on a must know s incidents of this so I want yo write them do brightly and tainingly as pos The Guide offic Write in pen of the paper on each side t Each contribute parents to certify and that the age Address all c Patton, Grain G Man.

TH

One of

The robin is quite a favorite. Once a robin our yard, he w building his nes of grass and mud When its nest pretty blue egg and then sat s were hatched. for them so ter enough to leave away and I ne It was the r Babes in The W The robin is darker, wings a feathers broadl breast is brown and he is from The robin is and small fruit. worms off the g He is a sweet very tame by b

Froude, Sask.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A SCOLDING

There is going to be trouble in the Young Canada Club if my young folk don't scurry about and get their photographs in for the competition. Did you think it was not worth while buying a camera for one competition only? Bless your hearts, we are going to have photographic competitions every month or so if we can get enough young people interested to make it worth while, and we are going to have ever so much fun out of it, and there will be three prizes every time for the best work.

I know just how hard it is in holiday time to settle down to doing things, but this isn't really work at all, it's play.

For those of our readers who missed seeing the announcement I will repeat it. I want you to send me in pictures of animal or bird babies snapped by yourselves, but you can get any one you please to develop them. Be careful to mail them flat so that they will not crack or break and if you have never used a camera before follow the instructions very closely in order to secure the best results. Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may submit photographs, but no one person may submit more than three. All contributions should be in The Guide office not later than August 15. Three interesting story books will be given as prizes for the best pictures.

A STORY COMPETITION

Three books will also be given as prizes for the best stories illustrating the cleverness of an animal or bird. Every one of you boys or girls who has lived on a farm must know several incidents of this kind, so I want you to write them down as brightly and entertainingly as possible and send them to The Guide office before August 27.

Write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only. Leave a good margin on each side to allow for corrections. Each contributor must get teacher or parents to certify that the work is original and that the age given is correct.

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

THE ROBIN

One of the Prize Stories

The robin is a very pretty bird and is quite a favorite.

Once a robin built a nest in a tree in our yard, he was very busy for a week building his nest, which he built mostly of grass and mud.

When its nest was finished it laid four pretty blue eggs speckled with black, and then sat so patiently till the birds were hatched. Then mother robin cared for them so tenderly till they were old enough to leave the nest and they flew away and I never saw them any more.

It was the robin who covered "The Babes in The Woods" with leaves.

The robin is olive grey, head and neck darker, wings and tail dusky, outer tail feathers broadly tipped with white, his breast is brownish red, his bill is yellow and he is from nine to ten inches long.

The robin is very fond of cherries and small fruit. He is often seen picking worms off the ground.

He is a sweet singer and can be made very tame by being kind to him.

MABLE EVANS,
Age 9 years.

Froude, Sask.

THE MEADOW LARK

Honorable Mention

Among all our Canadian birds in the North West, the one singled out among all the others as most noteworthy is the Meadow Lark.

It is very simple to describe as it is very plain, yet in its plainness it is beautiful.

The head, back, wings and tail are brown and grey, which enables it to hide in the grass. The lower part of the bird is a bright yellow, all but a jet black crescent on its breast.

On the whole it is a well built bird and is perfectly suited to the way in which it lives.

The Meadow Lark comes in early April and cheers us after the cold winter

everybody. They build their nest on a raft. It is made of mud and grass and lined with poultry feathers. They lay four to six white eggs dotted with light brown.

Barn swallows breed from Ungava to Mexico.

HUNTER McRAE
(Age 12).

THE BLACKBIRD

The blackbird is a very industrious little bird, about five inches long, and has four toes. The way I found out how many toes it had was like this: One day I saw a blackbird hopping around a little pool of water. I thought I would watch and see where it would light and then I would go up to the place and count the

picks up the child by its loose clothing, and carefully takes it to safety. If a child attempts to cross the street when a trolley car is coming, Babe will stand across the track in front of the car and will not move until the child is safely over. The children all know and love the big gentle creature and usually heed his first warning.

One day last winter a little boy attempted to cross the street in front of an oil wagon. The street was slippery, and the driver could not stop his team. Babe dashed in front of the heavy wagon, seized the boy in his teeth, and tossed him aside. The pole of the wagon struck the brave horse, however, and inflicted a severe wound, the result being that he spent six weeks in the hospital. Another time Babe intercepted a little boy who was chasing a swiftly moving car. This time the horse's rider was injured.

When the Third Ward school has its picnic, Babe and Patrolman Gallagher are to go with the pupils, to avoid accidents. For this skillful care of the children the officer gives all the credit to his horse. In speaking of Babe, not long ago, he said: "He thinks and acts just as quick, whether I am in the saddle or not. Since he first joined the force he has been the guardian of the children, and many of the things he does he has worked out himself."

ONE OF NATURE'S TRAGEDIES

For several days, my brother and I had been searching the big pear tree for the humming bird's nest that we felt sure was there. Every time we came near the tree, the old bird left it with a loud hum, so we were trying to see where she came from.

At last we located the nest on a limb well out from the body of the tree, where it blended perfectly with its surroundings, and looked like an old, rough knot. It contained two snow-white eggs, about the size and shape of small navy beans. Just a few days after the discovery, the young birds burst their white prison and appeared as two dark objects—long-billed, homely, wiggling. They grew with amazing rapidity, and then we noticed a pear, on the end of a slender twig just above the nest, which also was growing very fast. We intended to watch it closely and pick it if it got too close to the nest. Then we had to make a trip to another farm fifteen miles away on Green River, and in the hurry and preparation for the trip, we forgot all about the little birds and their impending fate. When we came home after a week's absence, the pear had so grown, and its increased weight had so bent the twig, that it rested squarely on top of the nest, and had killed both the birds, which were nearly full-grown.

LEO. C. THORNE

A GREEDY BOY

If one cannot eat his cake and have it, too, it is none the less true that he cannot let the other fellow eat it.

"Henry," demanded a Philadelphia mother, "what is the matter with your brother, Richard?"

"Mother," responded Henry, "he is crying because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any."

"Is his own cake finished?"

"Yes, ma'am, and he cried while I was eating that too."



This Indian method of drying moose meat. This forms the principal article of diet of the Indians of Northern Quebec.

and tells us that spring is really here. It is also our first songster and therefore we always welcome it.

This bird does not sit in the tallest tree to sing but generally prefers a low bush. Here it pours out its soul in one contented, cheerful, lay, a series of five or six cheerful whistles.

Soon the nesting time comes and there is less time for singing.

The nests are cunningly and securely built and hidden, and are not easily found. If you go out to look for one you will rarely find one for finding their nests is only chance.

First the female selects a safe place generally in the open, in the long grass. Here she makes a nest and a short passage leading to it. The nest consists totally or partially of grass and is very low down, thus being hidden. Then she lays from four to eight eggs which are white, blotched with brown. The eggs are rather large and soon hatch into small birds composed mostly of mouth and eyes.

The young ones grow quickly and soon leave the nest, and then keep themselves fat on insects and worms. Thus they keep up their reputation in the eyes of the farmers. If they escape all their enemies they go South for the winter and live there till it is again time to bring glad tidings of the spring.

GEORGE E. CRIPPS.

THE BARN SWALLOW

If your barn is tight, cut a hole under the eaves, and perhaps the barn swallow will come and repay you by eating and killing great numbers of mosquitoes, cattle flies and other insects.

The fork-tailed barn swallows have a cheery chatter that is pleasing to most

marks of the toes in the mud. I did so and found that it had four toes. The male blackbird has yellow rings around the eyes and is slightly larger than the female. The female is dark brown in color, with dark brown on its breast, head and throat, getting darker towards the tail.

Blackbirds build their nests near water. Their nest consists of dry weeds and grass and is lined with black horsehair. The very bottom is a layer of mud. The eggs are four in number. They are speckled with brown and a very pale blue.

The blackbird is a very useful little bird, picking up bugs and worms all day. Wherever fresh dirt is turned over there you will generally find the blackbird. In this country blackbirds usually fly in bunches. They come out very thick after rains. Blackbirds have a very strong voice.

ROY W. McLAUGHLIN.

THE HORSE AT THE CROSSING

"Babe," a black horse connected with the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, mounted police force, is the guardian of the children of the Third Ward school of that city. The parents of the 1,375 boys and girls in this school no longer fear the dangerous crossing in front of the building for the children, since the advent of Babe.

Before Babe and Patrolman Gallagher were stationed on the crossing near the school, there were on an average three fatalities a year, but during the two years of their service at that point, there has not been a single accident.

If any child lingers in the middle of the car tracks, Babe's first warning is to poke his muzzle in its face. If no attention is paid to this, he gently

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

THE OLD STOIC

Riches I hold in light esteem,
And love I laugh to scorn;
And lust of fame was but a dream,
That vanished with the morn.

And if I pray, the only prayer
That moves my lips for me
Is, "Leave the heart that now I bear,
And give me liberty!"

Yes, as my swift days near their goal,
'Tis all that I implore;
In life and death a chainless soul,
With courage to endure.

—Emily Bronte.

HOW DO YOU MAKE YOUR WORK EASIER?

The other day I said something about pounding new potatoes in a pail of water with an old fashioned wooden potato masher in order to remove the skins, and a man listening declared he had never heard of such a thing. We did it always at home and it saved ever so much time when we had to prepare dinner for ten or twelve people.

There are hundreds such short cuts in kitchen work that one housewife or another has discovered. Every one of our readers probably has her own little "wrinkle" for saving time or labor. Will you write a letter to the Sunshine corner and tell us about it? It will take only a few minutes and it may save hundreds of women thousands of steps, which makes it an avenue for doing good that is not to be despised.

So many of us can't contribute large sums to help along the various causes in which we are interested and can't spare much of our time, but all of us can give of our experience and it is comforting to think that it often does immeasurably more good than vast sums expended in charity.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

HAS STORY BOOKS TO GIVE

Dear Sunshine:—I am going to write a few lines. Did you receive those two packages of Sunday school papers and pictures which I sent about two or three months ago? I always waited for an answer.

Do you want some of those German story books and of that kind which I sent you last year at Christmas time? We have very many of that kind and if you want to have some I will be glad to send them to you.

I think I'll have to stop for this time.

From your
SUNSHINE FRIEND.

You evidently haven't noticed that Margaret Shields is no longer with The Guide, and in the change of editors we perhaps forgot to acknowledge your papers, but we are none the less grateful for them. As I did not receive the story books you mention, I cannot answer your second question, but I wonder if there is not some family in the country with little reading matter who would be glad to get them.

F. M. B.

WANTS HOUSEKEEPING TO DO

Dear Sunshine:—Although I am not a member of your club nor perhaps am I eligible, still I am going to appeal to you for aid as I was much taken with your page. A friend of mine in Melville, Sask., sent my father a copy of The Grain Growers' and I noticed your motto was to help each other. Now, Sunshine, I am not sure whether I am writing to a man or a woman incog., but I am not caring which of the two it is as I feel sure that be it either man or woman you will take enough interest in my appeal to help me if it is at all possible.

First of all I have been in the West, having spent two years there and like it very much and that is one reason I am writing you. Secondly, my husband died last spring after a lingering illness and after paying all bills of sickness, etc., find myself almost stranded financially. However, I am only young and can easily earn my way as I think there surely is a place for all in this world, and our Saviour has promised to take care of the widows and orphans. Now, I

would dearly love to get something to do in the Great West, and as I have only a common school education I was wondering if it would be possible for me to get a position as housekeeper where there was a little girl for company or else another woman, but I much prefer taking a position where there was no mistress, unless under very favorable circumstances, and again, I could clerk in a store, but I prefer housekeeping in a town or village as I am more accustomed to that and am accounted a pretty fair housekeeper. However, I will wait until I hear from you further before I give you any more trouble in reading this letter. I hope you will not think it foolish of me in writing you as I am in a quandary and am troubled about my future, because I know if I were only out in Winnipeg or any of those towns I could get plenty to do.

I will close now, hoping you will think this worthy of answering and thanking you beforehand for any trouble or inconvenience this may cause you.

I am, yours truly,

WORKER.

CROPS LOOKING SPLENDID

Dear Sunshine:—Last time I wrote I did not see my letter in print so I thought I would try again. It rained all day today so we could not play outside. Yesterday my cousin, my brother and I went picking raspberries. I got a cupful and my cousin and brother got half a cupful each. After the good rain we have had the crops are looking fine. The wheat is in head and some of the oats are too. We are having holidays now, but school will soon start again. Our teacher went away, and I guess we will have a new one when we start again. I am in the fifth grade at school and am getting along fine.

Wishing you best success, I will close,
ROSEBUD.

FLY POISONS

A cheap and reliable fly poison, which is not dangerous to human life, is bicarbonate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which may be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water; add a little sugar, and place about the house in shallow dishes.

To clear rooms of flies use carbolic acid, heating a shovel and pouring on it twenty drops of the poison. The vapor will kill the flies. Another method: Burn pyrethrum powder in the room. The flies will fall to the floor stupefied and may be swept up and burned. The powder should be moistened and molded into cones, and, after drying, each cone should be placed upon a dish and lighted at the top. It will burn slowly, and the odor is not disagreeable.

Flies pass the winter hidden in cracks and holes in attics and cellars. Many of these may be killed by the two methods just described.

Be sure that all drugs and chemicals used are fresh and pure, otherwise results may not be satisfactory.

CALMNESS IN EMERGENCIES

Last summer there came to our village a sweet little Southern girl. She was cared for by a colored nurse whose methods were many times worth adopting. One incident illustrates her calmness and tact in an emergency. It was a sultry afternoon and one of our sudden electrical storms was gathering and promised to be very severe. It had overtaken people, and mothers hurried past twitching the arms of their breathless little children and nervously urging them to hurry. Finally, came the colored nurse and the little girl. Anxiety was written on the woman's face but also a desire to keep the child calm and unfrightened. As she passed our piazza the thunder rolled, then I heard her say, "Now, Miss Jessie, we are going to march," and to my surprise and admiration she began singing "Marching Through Georgie." Her small charge fell into step and they marched rapidly and triumphantly homeward.

USEFUL IN SUMMER TIME

When you crack ice with a hammer, put it in a heavy burlap sack and tie up the mouth of the sack to keep the ice from flying about.

If people who poison easily by coming in contact with poison oak or ivy, will

wash their faces and hands in a strong solution of salt and water before starting out in its vicinity, they will not poison. Even after coming in contact with these plants an application of strong salt water will usually prevent any ill effects.

As lemonade is ordinarily made, much of the sugar remains in the bottom of the glass. This can be prevented by pouring a little boiling water over the sugar. When it dissolves add the lemon juice, then fill up with cold water and ice.



PRETTY MODELS

7463—Tucked Kimono Blouse 34 to 40 Bust, with or without Lining. For the medium size will be required 1 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the collar, 1/4 yard 18 inches wide for yoke and undersleeves.

7438—Fancy Shirred Blouse, 34 to 40 bust, with Fitted Lining, Square or High Neck, Sleeves Finished with Frills or Gathered into Bands, Trimming Portion with Scalloped or Plain Upper Edge. For the medium size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

7383—Fancy Blouse 34 to 42 Bust, with or without Chemisette and Under Sleeves. To be made over a Fitted Lining. For the medium size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide for chemisette and under sleeves, 1 yard of fringe and 1 yard 36 inches wide for girdle.

7434—Panier Skirt, 22 to 30 Waist, with Two-Piece Foundation and Two-Piece Overskirt, with High or Natural Waistline, in Walking or Round Length. For the medium size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide for under skirt, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide for panier, 3 1/2 yards of lace, 1/2 yard 21 inches wide for band.

7430—Girl's Empire Dress 4 to 8 years, with Square or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves. For the 6 year size will be required 2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 3 1/4 yards of edging, 3 1/4 yards of insertion, or 2 yards of bouding 17 inches wide with 1 yard of embroidery 4 inches wide and 1/2 yard of plain material 36 inches wide.

7420—Child's Coat, 2 to 6 years, with Round or Straight Fronts, with or without Shield. For the 4 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide with 8 yards of braid, 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for collar as shown in front view.



SUITS AND BLOUSES FOR BOYS

7485—Boy's Blouse, 4 to 12 years. With High or Round Collar. Rolled Over or Straight Cuffs, with or without Yoke on Back. 2 yards 36 inches for 10 year size.

6918—Boy's Russian Blouse, 6 to 12 years. 2 yards 36 inches for 10 year size.

7472—Boy's Suit, 2 to 8 years. 3 1/4 yards 36 inches 1/2 yard 27 inches for collar, for 6 year size.

7491—Boy's Suit, 6 to 12 years, with Neck-Band or Collar. 3 1/4 yards 36 inches for 8 year size.

7400—Boy's Suit, 2 to 6 years. 2 1/4 yards 36 inches for 4 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.

Boys and Girls!

Look Here!

Is your Spending Money getting low?

Hundreds of our young folks have this summer been turning what would otherwise be idle hours into bright, shining dollars. You can join them if you wish to do so, and you can continue the work right through the winter. What we want you to do is easy, enjoyable and healthy. It will not interfere with your present duties. You can devote just as much or as little time to it as you wish.

Handsome Story Books

These will also be given as special prizes to the most successful workers. The lucky winners of two fine books during the present month were:

Master Harold McLeod,
Manor, Sask.; and

Master Clifford Donohue,
Virden, Man. Age 12 years

Just listen to what young friend Donohue says:

"I thank you for your book. I think it is very nice. I will do my best to help in the good work."

Now then! Young Folks!

Tell all your playmates about this splendid opportunity to earn enough money to buy yourself something useful.

Write to—DESK No. 1

Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG, MAN.

Be sure to give your name and age; also state if your father is a subscriber to The Guide, and let us know if you have a pony or a bicycle.

OFF
Honorary
James Bower
W. J. Tregillus
Secretary
E. J. Fream
Vice-
First A. Cochrane
W. Warner, Edmond
Strathmore; Fount

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OFFICERS:
Honorary President: James Bower Red Deer
President: W. J. Trogillus Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Fream Calgary
Vice-Presidents: First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

SOMETHING ABOUT ELEVATORS

From all sides information is being sought on the subject of building farmers' elevators and in the hope that it will be of assistance the following extract from a letter written a few days ago is given:—

"From your letter I would understand that you propose to build a 60,000 or 80,000 bushel elevator, and should judge that you believe the larger the house the better the prospect of making same pay. I have been investigating the question for some time now and find from men with practical experience that an elevator of the size named is not the best to build. It is generally admitted now that the most efficient and economic elevator is the 30,000 bushel house, and as an illustration of this would point to the fact that the most progressive line elevator company in business today is building about 85 per cent of its elevators on the 30,000 bushel scale.

"The cost of erection has also to be taken into consideration and this can be estimated at from 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel elevator capacity, that is a 30,000 house would cost from \$7,500 to \$9,000 to build and equip. Then the cost of operation must also be taken into consideration and to enable a farmers' elevator to do the business properly and not be at the mercy of the money combine the capital should be about twice the cost of building the elevator, otherwise there will be financial difficulties to face all the time and possibly just at the time when the assistance is most needed the bank manager is changed or he does not like the officers in charge of the elevator, and something happens to the line of credit. This means of course that with a 30,000 bushel house the capital, paid up or fully guaranteed at least, should be about \$15,000. Has this point been considered?"

"In the matter of building plans, one or two elevator companies advertise in The Guide and no doubt they could give you the information as to plans and cost of construction. In any event it is hardly likely that you will be able to get an elevator erected in time to commence business this year as it is generally understood that the construction companies are almost working to the limit and the machine companies have their hands full in making deliveries or orders already filed.

"We should all work hard to secure the co-operative elevator system in Alberta as by that means we have the local interest and the Central control, something which is absolutely needed if we are going to have a successful elevator system in this province. Would it not be as well for you to help in this matter and see if we cannot get an up-to-date co-operative elevator bill passed at the next session of the legislature?"

THE CAR SITUATION

An effort is apparently being made to once more start the old story that the cause of the car shortage in Western Canada can be traced to the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act. If it were not such a serious matter to the farmers the many attempts in this direction would raise a loud laugh, but with their whole existence practically at stake if these clauses are removed it is necessary to constantly watch every move made.

One of the favorite methods of attack at present is that of trying to prove that the farmers take from three to ten days to load a car. It can easily be shown that the person making such remarks is airing his lack of knowledge, as after the car is spotted the farmer is only allowed 24 hours in which to load his car and the records of the Company handling the largest amount of farmers' grain in the West show that not five per cent. of the cars handled by them have demurrage charged against them at the loading point. The records further show that the average demurrage charges paid is considerably less than \$2.00 per car, which means that practically every car is loaded in less than three days after it is spotted.

Probably it will be interesting to give a few figures showing the farmer's side of the case simply to let it be seen that the

farmer is not the only one on whom blame should be placed but that there are others who should be taken into consideration. Figures have been secured showing the average length of time taken by the railway companies to haul cars from Alberta points to the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur during several months of this past season. The figures were arrived at by taking the first fifty cars received each month by a Grain Commission Firm handling farmers' grain, and were not picked in any way being simply taken in the order the bills of lading were received in the office.

The first 50 cars in October took 105 car weeks; average about 2 weeks per car.

The first 50 cars in November took 208 car weeks; average about 4 weeks per car.

The first 50 cars in December took 171 car weeks; average about 3½ weeks per car.

The first 50 cars in January took 323 car weeks; average about 6½ weeks per car.

The first 50 cars in February took 184 car weeks; average about 3½ weeks per car.

The first 50 cars in March took 154 car weeks; average about 3 weeks per car.

The total of these 500 cars spread over the six months shows the average time taken to deliver a car from Albertan points to Fort William is 3.8 weeks, and of the 50 November cars, 10 took six weeks or more to get down; of the December cars 8 took six weeks or more; of the January cars, 13 took six weeks and 15 took eight weeks or more, and of the 50 February cars 8 took six weeks or more.

These are just a few figures to go on with, others will be forthcoming soon, as it is a case of forewarned is forearmed and we must be ready for the fray during the next few months.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

A decision of vast importance to Alberta has just been given by the Privy Council and relates to a dispute as to the cost and maintenance of bridges over the irrigation canals of Alberta, and in giving the judgment it was pointed out that section 37 of the Irrigation Act had no application to road allowances but dealt only with public highways heretofore travelled as such.

The action dealt with two typical cases. Land at a crossing originally vested in the crown for a single purpose comes to be vested for two purposes to some extent antagonistic, both touching closely the public interest and both perpetual. The first was the convenience of wayfarers, the second was improving the country by irrigation. The first is still the primary and paramount purpose and the second is subordinate, for the land is not freed from the original purpose when the company obtains authority to take possession of it, nor can it be freed from that purpose except by statutory enactment.

The suggestion that the original purpose comes to an end on the expiration of the period allowed for the construction of the Company's works is really not arguable in the opinion of the judges. The obvious and proper thing is to build bridges at crossings where allowances are impossible by reason of the Company's canals. Who is to build these bridges? Surely the party for whose cause, convenience and profit the road allowances have been interfered with.

This decision is a big victory for the Province of Alberta. Its sum and substance is that the cost and maintenance of all bridges of future road allowances will have to be borne by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company. According to section 37 of the original Irrigation Act the Government was to bear the cost and maintenance of all bridges on the trails publicly known and travelled as such previous to the commencement of the canal. This was provided for in the charter of the company when granted. The contention of the Government from the first was that according to the Act they were not called upon to build and maintain bridges other than above and that the Act made no provision for their doing such in the case of future road allowances after the canal had been opened. The judgment of the Privy

Council which has reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, merely bears them out and sustains the ruling of the Alberta Courts in the first proceedings of the case, which began some two years or more ago.

OUR CAMPAIGN FUND

The U.F.A. Campaign Fund is now off to a good swing and from now on it is confidently anticipated that it will rapidly increase. The subscriptions received to date are published herewith and we shall be pleased to receive further contributions from our members and unions at their convenience:

Berrywater Union	\$7.25
Lewisville	5.00
Sullivan Lake	5.00
Holden	1.10
Sunprairie	.80
Gleichen	7.50
J. McRae	1.00
W. Lethbridge Union	8.50
Mountain Mill	5.00
Federal	4.00
Stainsleigh	2.50
Queenstown	10.00
Painter Creek	2.00
Sunprairie	.79
Olds	8.00
Stretton	4.10
Endiang	3.75
Airdrie	10.00
Namoo	10.00
Strangmuir	1.15
Plainfield	1.55
Didsbury	9.00
Carnforth	10.00
Sunny Hill	11.00
Fishburn	4.25
Washington	1.00
Edwell	6.00
Sunny Hill	1.00
Painter Creek	1.25
Onoway	.20
Coaldale	5.00
Hills Down	5.00
Cornucopia	4.00
Downing	1.20
Twin Butte	11.50
E. Marcellus	2.00
L. S. Dimsdale	1.00
B. Godfrey	1.00
Cornucopia Union	35.00
Three Hills	1.75
Carlton	16.00
Bowell	10.00
Sunnydale	2.05
Swanhill	10.00
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WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The picnic held under the auspices of Carlton Union netted a profit of \$34.00. The members at their next meeting decided to vote \$10.00 towards the Campaign fund and \$5.00 to Mr. Worthing, a settler of this district who had the misfortune to have his house burned down a few days ago. A collection was also taken up on his behalf and some of the members and others celebrated Dominion Day by helping him erect a new house.
 J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.

Wastina, Alta.

Circular No. 6, 1912 is just to hand and to say that it is surprising is only using a mild expression. It is not to be wondered at that so many men go broke with such a contact as that hanging over their heads. It is an outrage that such an agreement is allowed in the province and in this district we will certainly follow the advice given and write the four men mentioned. It is high time purchasers of any kind of machinery secured a square deal and it is too bad that when a man "gets it in the neck" from the machine companies he should be called a fool by his neighbors. At the same time if some one does not buy these things how will we get our threshing done? So it is up to the farmers to see that justice is done and that everyone gets a square deal.
 FRED BARTLETT.

Tincheley, Alta.

District Directors:

Victoria—F. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Berington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strams; Red Deer—E. Carwell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

On account of an otherwise much welcomed rain the U.F.A. picnic, which had been advertised for Dominion Day, had to be postponed to the fourth, which, however, proved to be all a picnicker could wish for. The two unions, Pincher and Summerview, were there in force while a liberal sprinkling of members of Cowley and Pincher Creek unions also enjoyed the opportunity of a day's relaxation from arduous work. The annual picnic has now become quite a looked forward to anniversary, both by the members of the unions and others, and the merchants of the neighboring towns again came forward with splendid prizes, for which we beg to tender our sincere thanks. The intellectual part of the program was provided by our capable member, Mr. J. Kemmis, M.P.P., who gave us one of his characteristic and sensible talks on the usefulness and necessity of the union.

N. H. NATHORST, Sec'y.

Pincher, Alta.

The regular meeting of Sunny Glen Union was held on July 20, with President F. A. Bryant in the chair. We have now 52 paid-up members and all are trying earnestly to secure others. The last official circular from the Central office was read with interest, also a letter from Mr. John T. Burns, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Dry Farming Congress. After much discussion it was decided to make a display from this district at the Congress in October. It was agreed to open up a campaign fund list, and a collection was taken. The secretary was instructed and the members were urged to write the Chief Inspector of weeds asking that the matter be considered and an inspector sent into this district at once. The members were glad of the opportunity to purchase twine from Brunetta Union. A special meeting has been called for the purpose of buying lumber. Members are particularly urged to attend the meetings and uphold the honor of Sunny Glen Union by making it one of the strongest and worthy of the district it represents.
 G. P. ROWE, Sec'y.

Reid Hill, Alta.

Carmangay West Union held a very successful picnic on July 12, on the banks of the Little Ben River, at Mr. Nonbin's farm. All kinds of sports and races were arranged and prizes given to the winners, subscriptions having been taken on the grounds. Mr. Peck, of Claresholm, gave an address on Farmers and Politics. This union has also been trying to organize a farmers elevator company in Carmangay. About half the \$8,000.00 stock required has been subscribed and we will be able to tell soon whether the elevator will be an assured fact for this fall or not.

L. A. STARCH, Sec'y.

Carmangay, Alta.

At the last meeting of Waverley Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Be it resolved that we heartily endorse the effort of the Government of Alberta to establish a fair and uniform style of contract for the purchase of farm machinery and that we urge the Government to complete the proposed legislation dealing with this matter at the coming session of the Provincial Parliament. The thanks of our members are extended to the Central office for its efforts and assistance in securing our bridge over the Battle River.

J. P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.

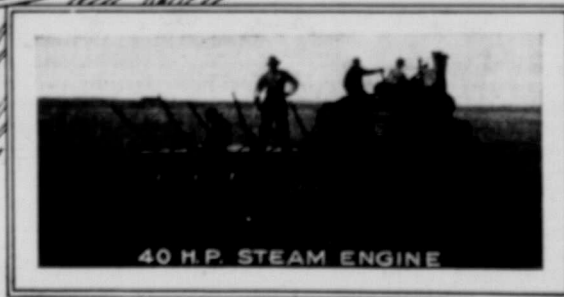
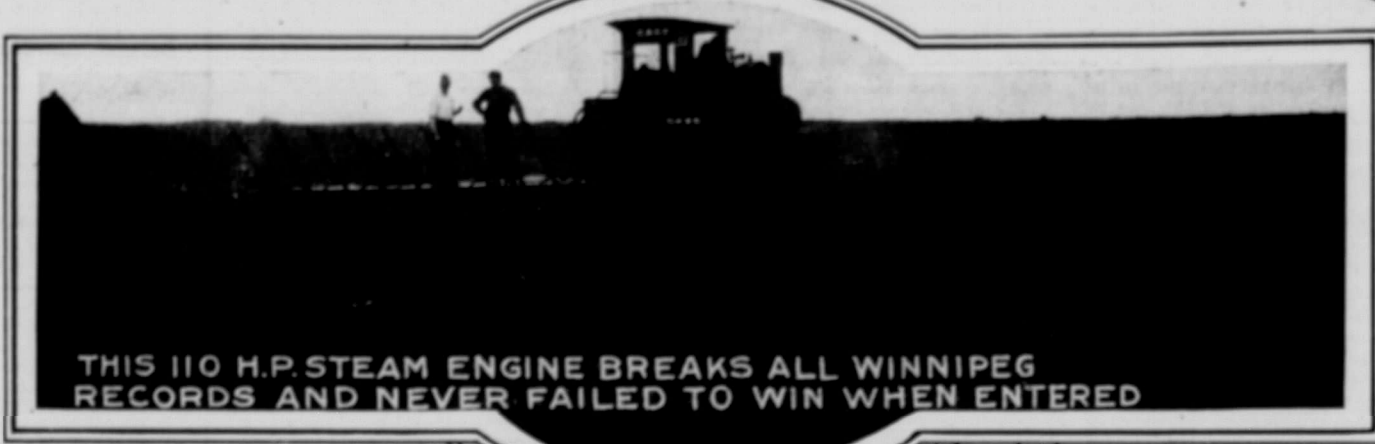
Paradise Valley, Alta.

The contribution of one dollar towards the campaign fund is my little mite and I wish you every success in your work. I have been requested to ask you if it would be possible to secure assistance in getting a blacksmith for our town here, Lavoy. We had a good blacksmith here but he died about a year ago and we have been unable to get one since. If you know of anyone wanting a situation like this please have him write me. A lot of help is going to be needed on the farms in this district in a short time now.

R. J. DALEY, Sec'y.

Lavoy, Alta.

CASE makes Best Record in 1912 Motor Wins Gold Medal for Steam Engine Wins



These Steam Engines broke all Winnipeg Records and were awarded diplomas instead of Gold Medals, because no manufacturers dared to compete in these classes against Case.

"CASE"
THE
ONLY ENTRANT
TO WIN
GOLD MEDALS
IN BOTH
STEAM & GASOLINE
CLASSES.

WE have stated in the past that there could be no close competition between Case Engines and those of other makes. When Case competes, it is only against its own records. The truth of these statements is made doubly apparent by the 1912 contest; the nearest competitor in 1912 used 60% more coal per acre than Case. The best competitor's record in 1911 shows over 90% more coal used per acre than Case used in 1912. These results prove conclusively the dominance of the Case Steam Engine and the wisdom of the Case policy in continuing its progress in perfecting and refining the Steam Engine. Thus it has been proven by every possible test that the Case Steam Engines in competition and in every-day performance stand in a class by themselves. Here are shown the results of the 1910, 1911 and 1912 Winnipeg contests tabulated for easy comparison of the Steam Engines in different classes. The figures are *official* and speak for themselves.

Summary of Brake and Plowing Tests in 1910, 1911 and 1912 Winnipeg Contests for Steam Engines

	Coal Required to Deliver 10 H.P. for 10 Hours		Coal Required to Plow One Acre
	At the Fly-Wheel	At the Draw-Bar	
Entrant No. 13-1910	416 lbs.	906 lbs.	147.2 lbs.
Case 75 H.P. No. 14-1910	359 "	746 "	120.6 "
Entrant No. 15-1910	362 "	832 "	149.6 "
Case 110 H.P. No. 16-1910	304 "	716 "	99.2 "
Entrant No. 19-1910	407 "	817 "	120.8 "
Entrant No. F26-1911	557 "		
Entrant No. F27-1911	500 "	1593 "	236.1 "
Entrant No. G28-1911	399 "	1490 "	189.2 "
Entrant No. G29-1911	387 "	1900 "	208.0 "
Entrant No. G30-1911	462 "		
Entrant No. G31-1911	452 "	1365 "	206.6 "
Case 80 H.P. No. 26-1912	379 "	644 "	97.5 "
Case 110 H.P. No. 27-1912	301 "	660 "	99.3 "
Entrant No. 29-1912	423 "	1004 "	155.9 "

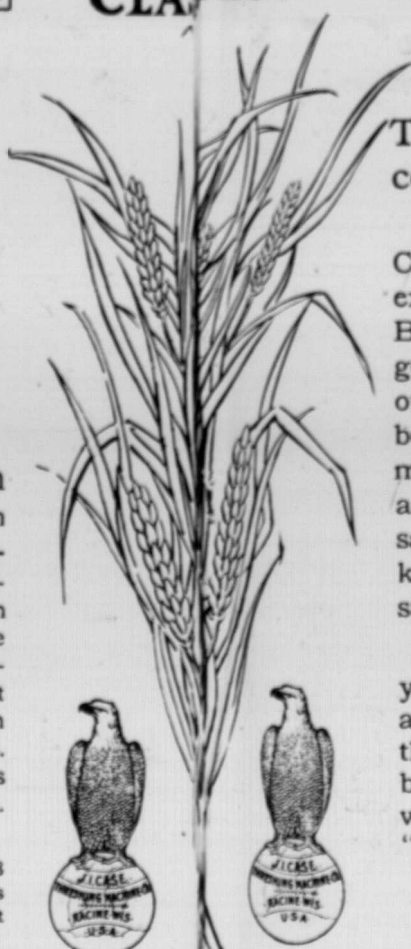
14 Steam Engines were exhibited at the Winnipeg Fair-grounds, entered by 8 manufacturers. Why weren't they entered in the contest? Because their makers knew that they would have no chance to even make a creditable showing against the Case Engines.

Send for Catalog on Case Steam Engines for all purposes.

Every Case Sale is backed by Case Service—65 Branch Houses and 10,000 Dealers

J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO. R

CANADIAN BRANCHES, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,



Records at Winnipeg Motor Contest Wins Gold Medal for Gas Tractor

CASE,
THE
LY ENTRANT
TO WIN
MEDALS
IN BOTH
GASOLINE
MACHINES.



THIS 40 H.P. GAS TRACTOR
OUT-CLASSES ALL WINNIPEG COMPETITORS

The Winnipeg Motor Contest is International, under supervision of the Canadian Government and open to all Manufacturers of Farm Power Machinery.

The remarkable performance of the Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor at the Winnipeg contest is more evidence of the Absolute Protection afforded by the Case Policy.

It has always been the Policy of the Case Company to do their experimenting at their own expense—not at the expense of the customer. Before a machine or improvement is allowed to go on the market under the Case name, it is tried out time and again by the severest tests that can be devised—subjected to strains and conditions far more severe than will ever be encountered in actual every day use—so that when we are finally satisfied to put the name "Case" on anything, you know beyond all question of doubt that you can safely bank on everything we claim for it.

The Case Gas Tractor is the result of 20 years of experimenting in the Case Laboratories and in the Field. It is backed and guaranteed by the 70-year reputation of the Case Company as builders of Reliable Machinery. Therefore, when we placed it on the market, we knew it was "right" down to the smallest detail of its construction.

By winning the Gold Medal in competition with the pick of the world's best makes, the Case Gas Tractor has given a demonstration of Low Fuel Consumption, Power, Ease of Operation and Perfect Work under severe Field Conditions never equalled by a Gas Tractor.

How can any buyer, in the face of such overwhelming evidence of the All-round Superiority of the Case Gas Tractor, figure that he is getting the worth of his money in purchasing any other?

Every Farm Power User and every one considering the purchase of a Gas Tractor either now or in the future, is vitally interested in learning about the many improvements in Gas Tractor building embodied in the Tractor that proved itself best by winning the Gold Medal at Winnipeg. It certainly wouldn't be wise to buy a Gas Tractor without at least investigating the Case.

Every Case 40 Gas Tractor is an exact duplicate of the one that won the Gold Medal at Winnipeg. They are on exhibition at all our Branch houses as well as the Case 60 H. P. Oil Tractor. Call at our nearest branch house and have them explain it to you, or if you can't do that, write us at once and we will mail you complete specifications and other information of vital interest.

Branch Houses and 10,000 Dealers in United States and Canada.

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WINNIPEG, REGINA & CALGARY



Veterinary Questions

FOR LAME HORSES

Ques.—A mare 3 years old born sweetfoot. I used Fleming's sweetfoot cure and it filled out completely, but now she goes lame on that leg when worked.

A. A horse 3 years old got lame on hind leg and tries to walk on the toe and nuckles over at the fetlock and can't use the leg when trotting. What shall I do?—F. W.

Ans.—1. Apply to parts the following blister: Biniodure of Mercury, 1 dram; Vaseline, 6 drams. Rub well in and leave on 48 hours then wash off the grease well. 2. Have your horse examined by a Veterinary Surgeon as I think he has a spavin and have him fired and blistered if this is the trouble. If it is not possible to have him examined, apply the above blister to hock and fetlock.

FILLY FOAL STIFF

Ques.—A yearling filly foal that has been running on grass all spring has gone stiff in all four legs, she seems listless and stumbles a little as she walks. She was fed on frozen green spring wheat in the shed all winter, also some ripe winter wheat in the shed. Would this be the cause of stiffness and is there any cure?—H. M. B. Alta.

Ans.—Stop feeding with wheat and give the foal a pint of raw linseed oil on an empty stomach. After the purgative has worked give the following powders night and morning: Potassium Nitrate, 1½ ounces. Divide into 12 powders and give as directed.

OXEN GOT IN BARLEY BIN

Ques.—Have an ox that got sick in the spring. I didn't work him through the spring at all. He swelled up on one shoulder and in knee and hoof joints on all four legs, had a hard time to get up for a week and lost his appetite. Is in fair shape now, but walks stiff and seems not to fill out his belly. Got in a bin of frosted barley in the spring. The ox is 10 years old. A month later another ox got sick, the sickness acting the same way as on the first ox, the only difference, this one didn't swell at all and could get on his legs all right. Walks stiff and doesn't seem to pick up or fill out on grass. He is 7 years old and in fair shape, he also got in the barley bin twice. I guess it is the barley that made them sick. Will they be all right again or will they remain stiff?—SUBSCRIBER, Sask.

Ans.—I think the cause of the stiffness is due to the overfeed of barley and I would advise you to give each of them a good purgative as the following: Epsom Salts, 1 pound; Common Salt, ½ pound; Ginger, ½ ounce. Dissolve in quart of warm water and give this dose to each ox. Also apply this liniment to the joints twice daily, rubbing well: Liquor Ammonia Fort, 4 ounces; Oil of Turpentine, 4 ounces; Raw Linseed Oil, 4 ounces.

FARMING FOR PROFIT

Every farmer can increase his income by increasing his knowledge of farming. Agricultural science has advanced with tremendous strides in the last few years. What is known as "Dry Farming" is now regarded as one of the greatest discoveries. In Western Canada this subject is of the deepest interest to every farmer. The World's Dry Farming Congress meets in Lethbridge in October. Farmers should equip themselves to use all the useful information. We have secured the best book on the subject, "Dry Farming" by Dr. Wm. Macdonald deals with every phase of the dry farming question and it is a mine of information for any farmer who desires to increase his knowledge of his business. Sent to any address postpaid by return mail for \$1.30.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY PROSPECTS

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 27.—"I am receiving deputations every day from farmers who are raising as much as 5,000 bushels of wheat and have to haul it sixty miles. That will have to be changed," stated Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, before the Canadian club here.

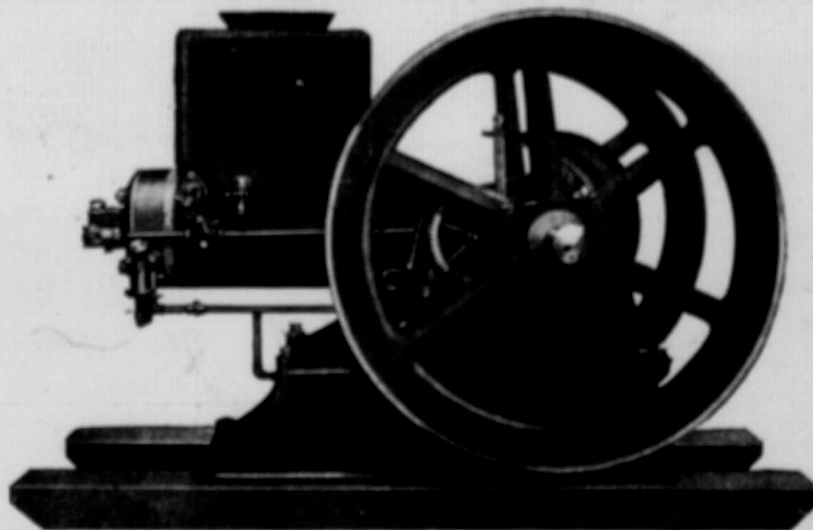
Referring to his intended journey to Norway House and Port Nelson and Fort Churchill, Hon. Mr. Cochrane said: "If the nature of the country is anything like the reports we have received about it, then I can assure you that the railway to the Hudson Bay is worth building anyway. The navigability of the Hudson Straits is a contestable point as it has been reported on only under the most favorable conditions. But it is proposed by us to establish wireless through the ice and there is no reason to doubt that with this system the navigation of straits is possible and perfectly safe."

Mr. Farmer! Here's Your Chance!

We'll lend you this engine for thirty days so you can test it to your entire satisfaction alongside of any engine sold in Western Canada, regardless of name, make or price, just to prove to you the quality is right and the engine is right. Endorsed and used by the leading farmers of Western Canada.

Of course you are looking for the best engine that will do the most work, wear longest and cost least for fuel maintenance; an engine that runs smooth, has no vibration, and is properly designed.

Well, here it is! You will find just the kind you need for your particular kind of farm work in our big line of "Judson" Engines, and you can save \$50.00 to \$150.00 by buying your own engine direct. Don't be persuaded to buy any other engine until you have read our engine catalog. It is free.



1½ H.P. at
\$42.50

up to
25 H.P.

Stationary or
Portable

Our big 7 H.P.
at
\$197.50
is the size you
require.
It develops 8
H.P. and weighs
1500 lbs.

FROM FACTORY TO YOU

We offer you this opportunity by selling direct and saving you considerable money on our "Factory-to-Farmer" method of merchandizing. We know exactly what the farmers' gasoline engine must do and we have the engine that will do it; perfect in quality, power and durability. Sold under a thirty days' free trial and a five years' guarantee.

Let us send you free OUR ENGINE AND FARM SUPPLY CATALOG, with full particulars of our big thirty days' free trial offer on the Judson Engine. Use the coupon now.

C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg, Man.

COUPON G.G.W.

C. S. JUDSON CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Send me full particulars of your Engines, Grinders, Saws, Power Washers, Cream Separators, Pumps, Farm Trucks, and your Thirty Days Free Trial Offer.

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25 Cents to January 1, 1913

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To January 1st, 1913
Only 25 cents



This is Some Bargain!

READ THE GUIDE AND LEARN WHAT REAL DEMOCRACY MEANS!

The Guide is the most influential non-partisan Farm Journal in Canada. It is helping in no uncertain manner to bring about a new order of things. The organized farmers are making history, and The Guide is supporting them through thick and thin, without fear or favor.

RALLY TO THE STANDARD!

Help us to double our circulation and influence by showing this announcement to all your friends. You can help the farmers to obtain their just rights by subscribing to The Guide.

Note.—Subscriptions start the week they reach us. This Whirlwind Campaign Offer, however, only applies to NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Be Quick—Send your Quarter along Today!

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SPECIAL SHORT TERM OFFER

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg

Enclosed please find 25c. to pay for The Guide from the date you receive this order until January 1st, 1913.

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Province

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Barred Out of Motor Contest

But by permission of the Management the PIONEER "30" was tested



These are Actual Photographic Reproductions of the Original Set of Score Cards Written and Signed by the Testers in charge of World's Motor Contest.

They set a new World's Record in economy and in horse power developed.

The pride of its owners and builders, The PIONEER "30" officially tested at World's Motor Contest at Winnipeg, Man., set a new world's mark for tractor manufacturers to build up to.

All Records Smashed By the Pioneer "30"

Testing the World's Record-Breaker at Winnipeg



These Photos show the testers and the official brake and scales that weighed the power and fuel of all the big farm tractors in World's Motor Contest, proving The Pioneer "30" the world's most powerful and economical gas tractor

CUT OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

PIONEER TRACTOR CO., LTD.
201 Alberta Loan Building, Calgary, Alta.
Kindly mail me full particulars of the Pioneer "30" Farm Tractor.

My Name is

My P.O. is My Province is

I farm acres. G.G.G. 7-8-12

Its Power was Measured and Fuel was Weighed on the Same and by the Same Identical Men who tested the Gold Medal

IT SKINNED THEM ALIVE!

Read below Secretary Bell's Wire Informing us Officially



20Ms K E 35 Collect.
Winnipeg, Man July 11 1912
Pioneer Tractor Mfg Co Winona Minn.
Entries for Contest closed the first, we gave an
test yesterday on your pay in fee for expenses but t
out side the contest and want no land available
you to plow .
A V BELL
3 45

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD MONEY TRANSFER

ECONOMY RECORD

IN POUNDS OF FUEL CONSUMED PER HORSE

World's Record: THE PIONEER "30"
Next Best Showing: 1912 Gold Medal Holder
Former Record: 1911 Gold Medal Holder

THE PIONEER "30" THUS SETS WORLD'S ECONOMY RECORD

MAXIMUM BRAKE H.P. RECORDS

All other Farm Tractors made a maximum horse power in 15 minutes. The Pioneer "30" set a new mark by maintaining maximum horse power for one hour and thirty minutes. During this maximum indicated horse power was 705. Next best 1912 Gold Medal holder, 73.41; Former record of 1911 Gold Medal Holder, 58.10.

As ever the incomparable PIONEER "30" leads, others follow

Canadian Shops, Calgary, Alta. United States Shops, Winona, Minn

Contest on a Technicality!

It was tested on the Official Brake by the Contest Officials

Weighed on the Same Identical Instruments
hosted the Gold Medal Winners and

DEEM ALIVE!

Our Official Test Has Been Granted

EXPLANATION:

Our entry was not made in time, as tractors to be entered in contest were shipped from shops in States, our Canadian shops not being completed. The Canadian management thus understood entries were made from Winona. The States management presumed entries to have been arranged by Canadian management. This misunderstanding cost us the right to compete for Gold Medal, but we were granted an official test apart from contest. Read the telegram of Secretary Bell.

The Largest Plow Pulled

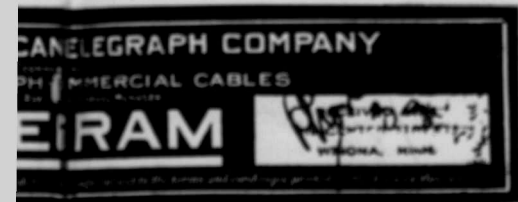
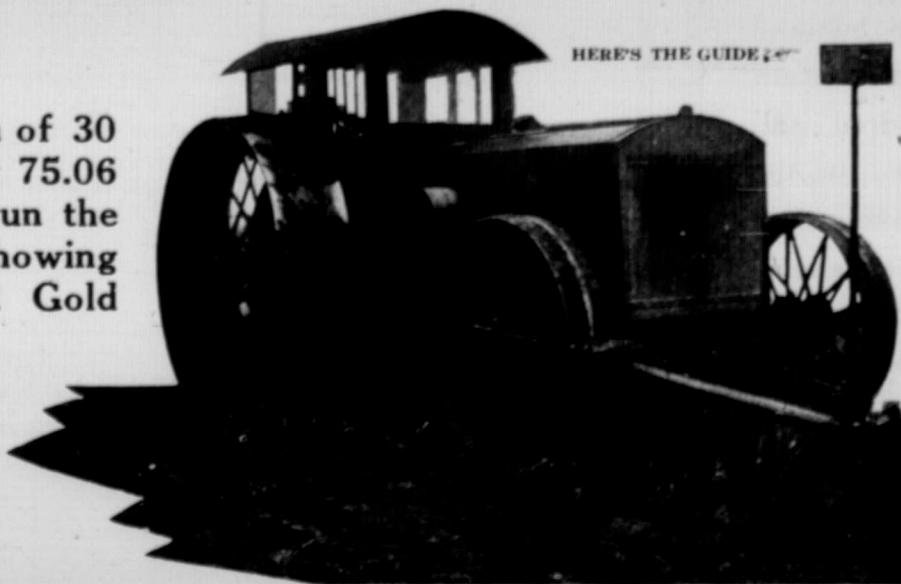
by any gas tractor in the contest was a ten-bottom John Deere, with which the Pioneer "30" plowed on the official plowing grounds, while dynamometer readings were taken by Observer W. H. Dyer.

On the Official Plowing Grounds

The PIONEER "30" pulling the Avery GOLD MEDAL WINNING PLOW, scored 4½ out of a possible 5 points for straightness of furrow. The next best showing by any engine in contest was 4. This is a decisive tribute to Pioneer control and the Pioneer Automatic Engine Guide. Absolutely the only real automatic engine Guide on the market. HERE'S THE FURROW



HERE'S THE GUIDE



not.
11 22
of Winona Minn.
before first, we gave an official
charges for expenses but this is
I want no land available for

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH

Y RECORDS

SUM PER HORSE POWER HOUR

PIONEER "30"	.52
Gold Medal Holder	.54
Med Holder	.66

SET A WORLD'S ECONOMY MARK!

H RECORDS

Minimum horse power run of 30
by maintaining 75.06
minutes. During this run the
was 705. Next best showing
from record of 1911 Gold

PIONEER "30"

low
shops, Winona, Minn.

EATON'S

IMPERIAL

THE FARM WAGON

which represents
LOW PRICE

Through large sales and direct, no-agent dealing

LONG LIFE

Because properly made of good materials

SATISFACTION

Because it has already pleased thousands, and the Eaton Guarantee insists that you shall be satisfied too

- Sand-Proof Skeins
- Grain-Tight Wagon-Box
- Easy-Running Gear

PRICE

41A1—2½ in. Tires		
Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary
\$69.00	\$73.80	\$75.85
41A2—3 in. Tires		
Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Calgary
\$71.00	\$75.85	\$77.85



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

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

For full information on these Wagons and many other Saving Investments in farm needs.

If our Fall and Winter Catalogue fails to reach you by Aug. 30, write us.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

WILL pick up the sheaves from the ground and load them on the wagon. Over one hundred have been in use in Western Canada. Three hundred and fifty are now delivered to the farmers. We are making five hundred this year. It saves men, teams and grain. You cannot, therefore, afford to be without one

Send for Circulars and full information to

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Limited

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Why Don't you make Wash Day a Pleasure instead of a Drudgery, with a CANADA POWER WASHER

Complete with Ball Bearing Wringer, only

\$22.50



Simple in Design, Efficient in Operation. Belt to any Gasoline Engine or Line Shaft. A True, Faithful and Tireless Servant. Shipping weight 120 lbs. Pulley 10½ in. Runs at 160 R. P. M. 30 Days Free Trial

Outfit as illustrated, including washer, belt and our Handy Boy 1½ H. P. engine only \$65.00. Shipping weight 350 pounds.

Our Handy Boy 1½ H. P. gasoline engine can be operated by any woman or boy; has speed-changing device, auxiliary speed pulley for running two machines at once or for operating slow speed machines like washers, churns, cream separators and fanning mills. Weight 325 pounds. Shipped complete ready to run only \$42.50.

C. S. JUDSON CO. :: WINNIPEG :: MAN.

HEAVY FEEDERS

One of the country week associations of Duluth was entertaining a pale host of slum children with an open-air luncheon; and, as the urchins devoured ham sandwiches and cake and pie on the wind-swept knoll in the shade of an oak, Jerome S. McWade, the millionaire sociologist, addressed them.

"Children," he said, "don't be like some little ones we entertained here last year. They were awful eaters."

"I saw a young lady last year offer a boy a piece of chocolate cake. He looked at it doubtfully, then he rubbed his stomach and rose.

"I guess I can get away with it all right," he said, "if I stand up."

"Another very little boy, at the end of the repast, held out his arms to his mother and said:

"Carry me home, ma; but don't bend me."

"I paused beside a third youngster who was scowling as he wiped his hands and face on the tablecloth.

"Well, son," I said, "have you had a good feed?"

"No," he growled; and, giving his stomach three or four pats, he added, "It don't hurt a bit."

QUALIFIED

Two men were hotly discussing the merits of a book. Finally one of them, himself an author, said to the other: "No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself." "No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen in the State."

FAR

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W. L. DeClow.

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Sask.

FOR SALE—Q
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Muenster; bl
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buildings; w
machinery, o
further info
P.O. Box 76

THREE HUND
1½ miles fr
all high and
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well; price \$
half the crop

SIX HUNDRE
guaranteed \$
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terms can be

ONE HUNDRE
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DANGERFIELD
Intyre Block.

FOR SALE —
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William Gibb

FOR SALE—S
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TENANT WAN
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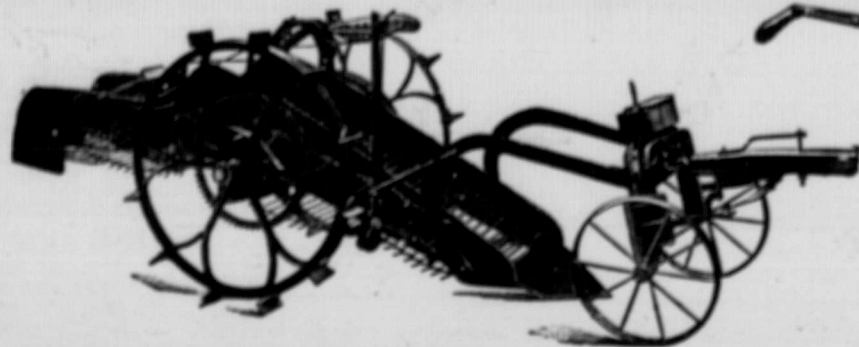
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G. W. Wyll

Dowden Potato Harvester

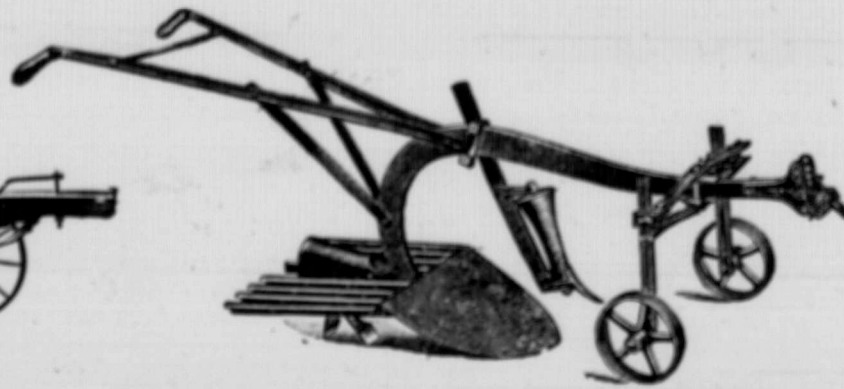
Deere Potato Digger



Dowden Potato Digger

THE Digger that works where other diggers fail—the digger that takes every potato out of stiff lands, clay, grass, mud, weeds and stones, as well as clean lands. One enthusiastic owner of a Dowden writes us about its perfect work in grass and weeds four to six feet tall. We have hundreds of such reports on file. Let us show them to you. In some crops the Dowden digger actually pays for itself in the potatoes it saves.

Write for the Dowden Book. It will tell you how this machine is made so strong that a break need never be feared, and so simple that a boy can run it. Drop us a postal today. The book will come, so will our catalogue prices and full particulars.



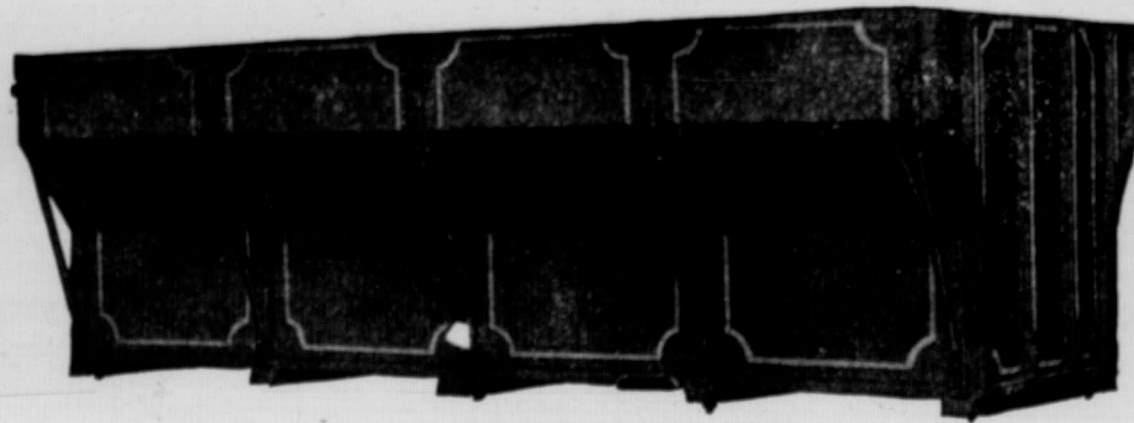
Shaker Digger with Fore Carriage

STEEL beam.—High natural temper steel blade.—Provided with weed fender and gauge wheel.—The shaker Digger has a perfectly flat blade and will not cut the potatoes. The rod grating is hinged at the front and is given an up-and-down shaking motion by the sprocket wheel at the rear. This shakes the dirt off from the tubers and leaves them clean and whole on top of the ground. The weed fender is intended to clear away weeds and vines, preparing the way for the blade. The digger is shipped with gauge wheel and fender unless ordered without.

The Forecarriage, or double gauge wheel which straddles the row, insures steady running of the Digger. The wheels have an up-and-down as well as an in-and-out adjustment.

The Flax Tight Grain Tank

Flax
Tight
No
Grain
Lost



ABSOLUTELY GRAIN TIGHT.

Built of well seasoned kiln dried fir matched, tongued and grooved. The joints at the intersection of the upright sections, and the flare at the sides are beveled and the union is formed with tongue and groove. Inserted between the sides and floor on either side is a 1x3/4 inch angle iron running full length and securely fastened to the floor. **THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS TANK makes it ABSOLUTELY GRAIN TIGHT.**

REINFORCED THE RIGHT WAY

Five cleats of 1 1/4 x 2 1/2 inch material support the sides. These cleats are further supported by 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 3-16 in. Angle Iron bolted through the cleat and top board, the cleat and flare board, and at the bottom through the

cleat, the floor boards and the floor sill with 1/2 inch angle iron. Sides are held together by 7-16 inch box rods, which are used at top and bottom, at each end and in the centre.

Floor is carried by five hardwood sills fastened to the sides and cleats with 1/2 inch angle bolts.

Floor is constructed of 1 1/2 inch kiln dried stock surfaced, tongued and grooved.

These tanks are painted with two coats of green paint striped and varnished and are well finished in every respect. Satisfaction is assured the owners of these tanks as they are absolutely **GRAIN TIGHT** and **IN CONSTRUCTION PERFECT.**

Exceptionally
Strong
Construction
Well
Finished

Consult your nearest John Deere Dealer

Write us for Booklets

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Saskatoon

Edmonton

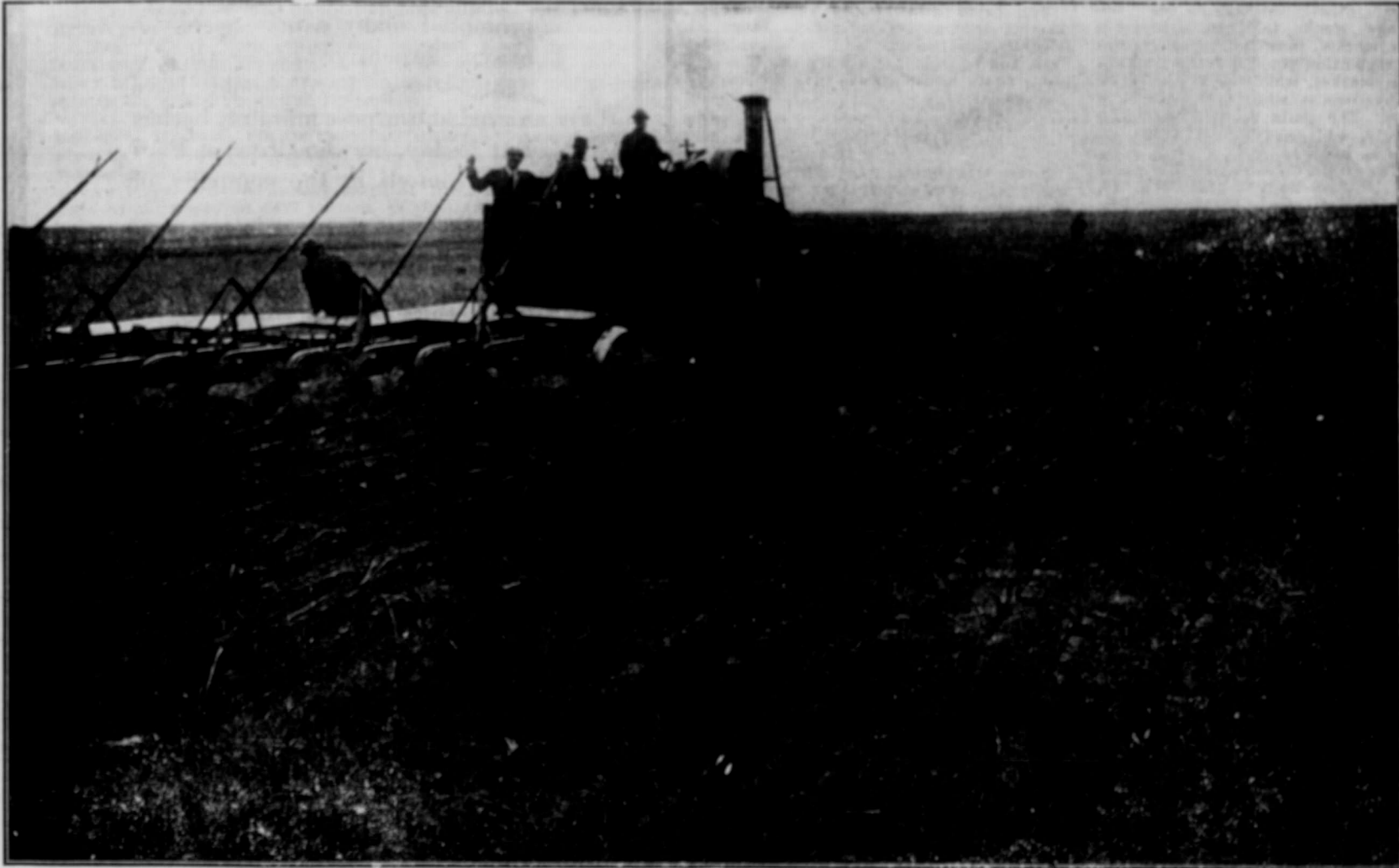
Calgary

Lethbridge

Winn

JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS

Four Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Bottoms



Equipped with Deep Suck, Quick Detachable Shares Handiest Feature ever put on an Engine Plow

Note the Fine Work that is being done

Use John Dere Engine Plows

Because these plows have the longest successful field record back of them, and more of them are in use than of any other make, which is the best evidence of their efficiency.

Because it is a safe bet that farmers generally will not buy an implement unless it has been proven satisfactory.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS are very strong, pull easy, handle easy and do the finest kind of work.

They are strong because of the high grade material used.

They pull easy because **JOHN DEERE** bottoms are light in draft.

They handle easy because there is only one lever for each pair of plows and every other desirable convenience is provided.

They do the finest work because the pulverizing and turning qualities of **JOHN DEERE** bottoms have never been equalled.



John Deere Old Ground Bottom with Quick Detachable Share

Share Quickly Removed by taking Nut off Eye Bolt

Quick Detachable Shares are a great advantage

It takes a lot of valuable time to change shares on an ordinary engine plow.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS are equipped with **QUICK DETACHABLE SHARES** which can be changed in one-fifth the time usually required for other makes.

Each share is removed by taking off one nut, which is easy to get at, instead of four nuts inconveniently located.

Illustrations below give you a good idea of this feature.

Another thing, the one eye bolt holds the share more securely than when bolted to frog in the old way.

Think of saving 80 per cent. of time ordinarily required to change shares. This means a lot—especially when in a hurry.

Write us for further information or send for Engine Plow Book

This book contains all available valuable information on Engine Plowing

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

Sample Market for Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—At a general meeting yesterday of the Grain Exchange, Vice-President A. Kelly in the chair, a motion was unanimously adopted to establish a sample market in connection with the exchange.

The government board of grain commissioners having under consideration the advisability of establishing a sample market for Winnipeg found it necessary to obtain from Winnipeg Grain Exchange exactly what action the exchange would take to organize a sample market, inasmuch as no government regulation could actually make a sample market which could only be done by persons who trade on such a market. The grain commissioners, accordingly, addressed the exchange of feally as follows:

The Grain Commission Offices,
Fort William, Ont., June 26,
Secretary, The Grain Exchange,
Winnipeg, Man.

The Board of Grain Commissioners is considering the matter of establishing a sample market in Winnipeg for September, 1913. It desires information along the following lines:

1. List of members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and copy of the rules and regulations.
2. Information re the exchange building, specially in regard to the facilities for sample trading.

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Civil and Electrical Engineering. The faculty consists of twenty-seven professors, lecturers and demonstrators, and six colleges are affiliated. A wider range of courses is offered in Arts than ever before, also excellent course in Medicine, with facilities for clinical work that are surpassed in few institutions on the continent. The course of study for degree of B.Sc. has just been instituted. For terms of admission, details of courses, curricula of studies, information as to fees, etc., apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

Farm For Sale AT A SNAP!

Section of A1 land within eleven miles of centre of City of Winnipeg, in A1 farming district. Has house, barn, well and stable, fenced and cross-fenced and few acres tilled. Electric Railway Charter granted for district; farm is close to Automobile road. About 200 acres broken.

Price for quick sale
\$60 per Acre

TAYLOR & GIFFORD, 304 Trust and
Loan Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Buy Your Paints

House Paints, Barn Paints,
Roofing Paints, Shingle Stains,
Floor Paints, Varnishes, etc.

Direct from the Factory

You save money and goods are guaranteed

Send us dimensions of your building and we will estimate the quantities and cost for you

The Carbon Oil Works, Limited
Dept. G, Winnipeg, Man.

STAY! AT THE

SEYMOUR HOTEL

When in Winnipeg

Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS

RATE \$2.00 PER DAY

FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS

Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

3. Information re method of sampling cars to be adopted by the exchange.

4. Information re how members of the exchange and the banks will deal with the receipts of private terminal elevators.

5. Information re products of buyers from Eastern Canada and the United Kingdom operating in the sample market.

The board asks you to have these matters brought before your exchange officially, and at the earliest possible date, and to let it know when the Winnipeg Grain Exchange can give definite and official answer.

Very truly yours,

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Sec'y to Commission.

Since this letter was received the whole subject of a sample market to be operated as part of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has been considered, and the report of the council on the subject was adopted yesterday by the full exchange, the report adopted taking the form of a letter replying categorically to the questions submitted by the commissioners as follows:—

Winnipeg, July 27,

"To the President and Members
"The Winnipeg Grain Exchange,
"Winnipeg.

"Dear Sirs:—Your committee appointed at your last meeting to draft a reply to the letter of the Grain Commission dated June 26, 1912, copy of which is attached hereto, beg to report that after conference with the members of the Grain Commission the letter should be answered as follows:—

"1. A list of the members of the Exchange and a copy of the by-laws, rules and regulations be handed to the Grain Commission.

"2. The Exchange is now in negotiation with the Traders' Building association, owners of the Exchange building, for a new building to be attached to the present Exchange, which will provide additional accommodation for members of the Exchange, and also a sample market room approximating 120 feet by 85 feet, covering one entire floor of the proposed new building, and plans for this proposed new building are now being prepared by the Traders Building association. The Exchange will organize and provide a grain sampling bureau following the lines of the bureau now existing at large sample markets like Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago, with such modifications as may be found necessary to meet the particular situation in Winnipeg.

"4. The council will undertake to submit for approval by the Exchange any amendments found necessary in the by-laws of the Exchange to permit of them being declared 'regular' of private terminal elevators conforming to the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act and operating thereunder, provided that private terminals, before being declared 'regular' by the Exchange, must give satisfactory bonds to the Exchange guaranteeing members on warehouse receipts deliverable on future contracts, such bonds to be based on an amount equal to 15 cents per bushel on the full capacity of the elevator concerned.

"Your committee are of the opinion that any warehouse receipts recognized by the Exchange will be acceptable to the banks.

"5. Your committee are fully satisfied that a sample market established in Winnipeg will attract buyers from Eastern Canada and Great Britain, and milling centres where it is possible for Canadian grain to be delivered.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

The annual financial statement of the Grain Growers' Grain company was so satisfactory that it was published all over the continent and brought applications for stock from Vancouver, Victoria, Chicago, Minneapolis and other distant parts as well as several applications from railway men. The fact that business men consider the stock a good investment, if they could only get it, should be a recommendation to the farmers to buy stock in their own company.



"The pride that breaks" has prompted many a man to buy a heavy, expensive car—when a light, strong Ford would have served his purpose infinitely better. But to-day, he who drives a Ford finds himself in the company of the elect.

More than 75,000 new Fords into service this season—proof that they must be right. Three passenger roadster \$775—five passenger touring car \$850—delivery car \$875—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

RID YOUR CATTLE OF THE FLY PEST

With the warm summer days come the yearly torture of domestic animals by flies, mosquitoes and other insects; prevent this useless suffering by buying

COW COMFORT



an inoffensive yet powerful liquid preparation that will rid your animals of the flies that swarm about them; destroys lice, ticks, fleas; cures skin diseases, scabs, tetters, etc.; cleans, disinfects and removes offensive odors.

You know that animals cannot be healthy when devoured by insects; you know how quickly hogs decline in weight when they are troubled with vermin; by preventing suffering to your cattle you not only perform an act of humanitarianism, but assure perfect health to your animals and profit by it in the end.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cents a gallon.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR SENT FREE UPON REQUEST. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SPECIAL "SAPHO" SPRAYER \$0.50

The Sapho Manufacturing Company Ltd.

Formerly Sanguinet St. 586 HENRI JULIEN AVE., MONTREAL

Standard Wire Fence



In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" locks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

There's there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too.

Our new locks are made of heavy steel. Write for free samples and sample book.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited
Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.



R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, LL.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158
Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE "IDEAL" MEDAL WINNER

Our "IDEAL" 35-22 Tractor took the silver medal in Class "B" at this year's Winnipeg Motor and Plowing Tests.

The improvements which we incorporated in our 1912 Model, made possible the splendid showing of our "IDEAL" Tractor and gained for it the highest points awarded in Class "B" for design and construction.

The "IDEAL" has two opposed cylinders, placed horizontally on cast bed pieces. Pistons are operated by a two-throw crank shaft, placed in heavy bearings between the two cylinders. This gives perfect balance and ensures the greatest power at lowest cost.

The engine is governed on the throttling principle, and is fitted with jump-spark ignition. We use the vibrating Bosch system of ignition, which is positive in action, no batteries being required, and works irrespective of weather conditions.

All levers are within easy reach of the operator. Drive wheels are made on our improved 1912 pattern, adopted after many tests. Our wave pattern ground locks prove best for heavy, sticky soil.

The "IDEAL'S" steering device is similar to that in automobiles. Front wheels are attached to axle, permitting short, sharp turns. Our steering device overcome all "walking" of the front wheels, and enables the operator to run perfectly straight when plowing. This feature is fully protected by patents.

The Cooling System is of the automobile type. It gives perfect results with only a slight evaporation of water. Water jackets of cylinders are so constructed that only a small percentage of water is heated at each explosion.

There are many other points about the "IDEAL" Tractor, that make it best for Western use. Let us send you our Catalogue, which describes it fully, and gives letters from users, telling of their experience.



Buyers of the 1912 "IDEAL" 35-22 are already writing in their appreciation of the work it does
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, LIMITED

Manufacturers of "IDEAL" Gasoline Tractors. "IDEAL" Hopper Cooled Gasoline Engines. "Maple Leaf" Grain Grinders. Windmills and Pumps of every description. Wood Sawing Outfits, etc., etc.

BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

After The Hail Storm

It is too late to insure against Loss
with full satisfaction to yourself

The Hudson Bay Insurance Coy.

Offers the protection, at a uniform low premium rate, of a clear, definite Policy Contract guaranteed by assets aggregating nearly \$1,000,000.00. The Company's Government Deposits for the protection of policy holders exceeds the combined deposits of all competitors.

Don't Wait

For the storms that are sure to come before placing your application. The cost is not reduced by delay and the day of hail is drawing nearer

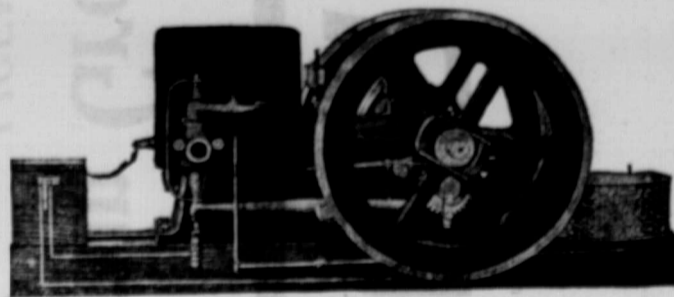
We have agents in every town. See one of them or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents

15 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WITTE JUNIOR

The Faultless Engine with
The Unequaled Guarantee



Witte Junior, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 11 H.P. Sizes.

If that kind of an engine interests you, we have a booklet which fully describes the Witte Junior Gas and Gasoline Engine.

Meantime, we mention a few points which tell how and why we are able to sell this engine on a FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE.

CYLINDERS.—There are no interior cylinder packings, no head to take off, no joints to leak or to require packing. The cylinder on the Witte Junior is like a bucket at the bottom of a tank of water. (See booklet.)

VALVES.—Inside valves sometimes break and slip down inside. This wrecks the engine. They are also liable to wear on the side of the stem. This causes leaks and the engine needs a new head. All valves on the Witt Junior are outside the cylinder, in vertical pockets. (See booklet.)

GOVERNOR.—Permits of very close regulation. Works with a rapid movement and powerful gravity leverage. Latch is equally balanced between governor and trip, extremely sensitive, and cuts or gives fuel in exact proportion to load. Governor can be easily adjusted for change in speed. This connection will last and operate efficiently for a lifetime. (See booklet.)

WORKING PARTS.—All made with extra strength. Only 29 principal parts. (See booklet.) The Witte Junior is the result of over 27 years' experience in gasoline engine building. Our booklet gives valuable information to intending purchasers. A post card brings you a copy.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada Ltd.

H. P. HANSEN, Manager

WINNIPEG, Manitoba

OUR RECORD

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

LICENSED

BONDED

Purely Farmers' Company

In Existence Six Years

Capital Stock	- - - - -	\$2,000,000.00
Present Assets	- - - - -	1,255,344.29
Paid-Up Capital	- - - - -	586,472.72
Present Reserve	- - - - -	260,520.50
Donated to Western Associations	For Organization Purposes During the Year	5,500.00
Donated to other educational work during the year		15,502.25
Leaving a Net Profit for the year's business of		121,614.13
Farmers' wheat handled during the present year,		28,000,000 bus.

**Will You Help us to Swell the Greatest of
Farmers' Movements?**

Thirteen Thousand Farmers already in the Company

Organized by Farmers Owned by Farmers Officered by Farmers

Every other business is organized and every day we hear of new amalgamations.

Farmers' Movements!

Thirteen Thousand Farmers already in the Company

Organized by Farmers Owned by Farmers Officered by Farmers

Every other business is organized, and every day we hear of new amalgamations. Concentration and organization is the spirit of the age. We must also concentrate our efforts. Every farmer should be in his own organization. Come in and make another unit in this great fight—***“Equal Rights for All.”***

The past record of our organization shows unparalleled success, and with this success comes useful expansion in other co-operative lines.

We have acquired by lease this season the Government Elevators of Manitoba and a terminal elevator from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William.

To operate these elevators it will require a large additional capital, which must be subscribed for by the farmers of the three provinces.

Our Directors are anxious to extend the co-operative principle to other lines advantageous to ourselves; but are prevented from doing so on account of limited capital.

Subscribe the necessary Stock and your Company will expand

If thirteen thousand farmers can accomplish what has been done in six years, what can be accomplished with the two hundred and fifty thousand farmers in the three western provinces, whose interests are identical with our own, by purchasing stock in this Company, in the years which are to follow?

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.

Here is the Plow You Need

YOU are asked to study and examine Oliver plows carefully before you buy, because the Oliver plow has so many good features to recommend it to you. It is the result of more than fifty years of study and experience. It has been tested in your own locality and adapted to your work. It is built by men whose slogan for over fifty years has been "The best plow the farmer's money can buy." It is built in Canada, in the largest and best equipped plow works on British soil.

Oliver Plows Tractor-Gang and Horse-Drawn

have many points of superiority. The tractor gangs are made up of 4, 5, and 6-base sections. With these sections you can build up a gang with any desired number of bases—as few or as many as your tractor or tractors can pull. The sections are joined together flexibly—no matter how large a plow you build up or how rolling your field, it follows the lay of the land and plows to an even depth. The small sections are easily handled and require little room for storage. The swiveled trucks, the rolling coulters that lift the whole plow base over obstructions, the gauge wheels on rocking axles, the double latched levers—these are a few of the many features that make the Oliver tractor gang the plow you need.

Oliver sulky and gang plows are built with the same care and thoroughness and also have many distinctive features. The center hitch, an exclusive Oliver feature, equalizes the pull on the horses and enables them to be hitched four abreast and all walking on unplowed ground, eliminating side beam strains which quickly



put a plow out of adjustment. The foot lift is so placed that the operator can quickly place his whole weight on the lever in lowering bottoms, easily penetrating hard ground or soil covered with heavy vegetation. All levers are easy to reach and operate. Oliver sulky and gang plows are easy on men and horses, assuring the greatest amount of work with the least possible effort. If your work is done with a sulky or gang plow, the Oliver is the plow you need.

Oliver plows are sold in Canada by IHC local agents. You can see the plow at our local agent's place of business and get catalogues and full information from him, or by writing the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branches

International Harvester Company of America

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

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



New Telephone Rates

Notice has been issued by the Public Utilities Commission of the proposed schedule of rates and charges for telephone service throughout the province, outside of Winnipeg. The schedule, as announced, is an increase on the rates in effect previous to last December, but is much lower than the schedule announced by the commission in that month.

Following are the proposed rates:—

Continuous Service		
Business	Residence	Rural
\$40.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
Brandon		
Business	Residence	Rural
\$35.00	\$20.00	\$25.00
Portage la Prairie		
Business	Residence	Rural
\$25.00	\$20.00	\$24.00
Carman	Neepawa	
Dauphin	Selkirk	
Minnedosa	Souris	
	Virten	
Business	Residence	Rural
\$24.00	\$18.00	\$22.00
Boissevain	Emerson	
Carberry	Hamiota	
Deloraine	Killarney	
Business	Residence	Rural
\$22.00	\$15.00	\$22.00
Manitou	La Riviere	
Melita	Lyleton	
Morden	Macgregor	
Stonewall	Medora	
Alexander	Miami	
Arden	Minto	
Baldur	Morris	
Binswarth	Napinka	
Birtle	Newdale	
Brookdale	Ninga	
Cartwright	Oak Lake	
Cypress River	Oak River	
Darlingford	Pilot Mound	
Dominion City	Rapid City	
Dugald	Rathwell	
Elgin	Roland	
Elkhorn	Russell	
Elm Creek	Shoal Lake	
Foxwarren	Sidney	
Gilbert Plains	Snowflake	
Gladstone	Sperling	
Glenboro	Strathclair	
Grand View	Treherne	
Griswold	Waskada	
Hartney	Wawanesa	
Holland	Wellwood	
Day Service Only		
Business	Residence	Rural
\$20.00	\$15.00	\$20.00
Altamont	Niverville	
Altona	Notre Dame	
Arnaud	Oakburn	
Austin	Pierson	
Bagot	Plumas	
Basswood	Plum Coulee	
Beausejour	Rivers	
Bradwardine	Roblin	
Douglas	Rosenfeld	
Dunrea	Rosser	
Eli	St. Agathe	
Gimli	St. Andrews	
Giroux	St. Anne	
Gretna	St. Claude	
Hazeldridge	St. Jean	
Headingley	St. Pierre	
Holmfild	Sifton	
Icelandic River	Solsgrith	
Kelwood	Somerset	
Lauder	Stuartburn	
Letellier	Swan Lake	
Lorette	Teulon	
Lowe Farm	Tyndall	
Mariapolis	Westbourne	
Mather	Winkler	
McAuley	Winnipeg Beach	
Moorepark	Woodlands	

You Get a Square Deal After You Buy a Manitoba Engine



It is a part of our policy to take as great an interest in the purchaser of a MANITOBA Engine, after he has bought and paid for it, as before he made his purchase.

We guarantee our engine to be free from imperfections in materials and workmanship. Any such defect is made good by us at our factory, within two years of date of purchase.

No dealer is allowed to handle MANITOBA Engines who attempts to avoid the obligations of our straightforward guarantee. Every official in our Company, and every representative we have anywhere has to stand by our guarantee and carry out our "make-good" policy. We keep MANITOBA Engine buyers thoroughly satisfied.

MANITOBA Engines are so splendidly built, that this policy is not much of a burden upon us. We are constantly putting more money into the building of our engines, and yet the price does not increase, for with a greater output from year to year, we are able to cut down the cost of building.

Let us send you our catalogue. There's a wealth of sound and practicable information in it, and scores of plain facts that every engine user should know. A post card brings it by return mail.

"MADE IN THE WEST FOR WESTERN NEEDS"

We Manufacture Gasoline Engines, 1 1/2 to 25 H.P. Wood Saws, all sizes. Wood and Iron Pumps.
Grain Grinders, 6 to 12 inch. Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 14 feet.

THE MANITOBA WINDMILL & PUMP CO., Limited

BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

MOORE LIGHT IN USE IN THE HOME



MOORE LIGHT is very popular for Home use. It brings to the lonely Homestead & the farmer in his Home all the advantages of the City with Electricity & Gas as the...
MOORE STOVES... can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the City MAN is beginning to realize that...
MOORE LIGHT... produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light & is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS sold by all the leading Hardware Stores...
WRITE FOR FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
ROBERT M. MOORE & CO.
Regina, Sask.

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MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading

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

8 PER RUNNING FOOT Regal Oval Top Ornamental Lawn Fence

SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER. FREIGHT PREPAID TO NEAREST STATION. ARTISTIC, DURABLE, INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

SEND FOR CATALOG

REGAL FENCE & GATE CO. SARNIA, CANADA.

JUDGMENT

London, July... the British board... Star liner Titan... ocean with 1,517... with an iceberg... announced today... presiding judge, ence.

The court find... That the co... was due to... which the Tita... That a proper... That the ship... lowered, but th... manning them w... That the Leyl... might have reach... had attempted to... That the track... ably safe with pr... And that there... against third cla... ing life.

The court of... Bruce Isma... director of the... Sir Cosmo Duff-G... sengers, from any... conduct.

The judgment... ter-tight compar... ships, the provis... all on board and... the crews as well...

RETURNS

Professor L. A... just been appoi... Professor Bedford... Field Husbandry... tural College, is... having been bor... a farm in Lam... After completing... School, Glencoe... cultural College... to the Departm... Oklahoma Agrieu... two years later w... professor. Prof... continued at Oklah... he accepted a pos... of farm manag... work for the Bur... Department of Ag... In this investigat... under his directi... the reports of his... valued by college... ers throughout th... in the past two... has frequently be... to Canada, but it... this position in... justified in return...

SHEEP

At a meeting o... Sheep Breeders'... toba held in Win... nipeg Exhibition... again continue th... and pure bred li... similar lines to... which were held... circumstances. T... were named: P... rairie, Carberry... Neepawa or Bin... these sales have... eided upon but h... is noticed how lat... is going to be.

GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, July... that in order to... of the new West... possible the gov... early date this... interstate comm... the rate on grain... Duluth which wa... the rate being the... Canadian railway... Fort William. T... route at an earl... it is believed, wi... a recurrence of... longed congestion...

William Moffa... of the Grain Gro... asks that all farm... the company des... ect on one page... number of sheets... ferent subjects... letter. This will... the office very m...

JUDGMENT IN TITANIC CASE

London, July 30.—The judgment of the British board of trade court of inquiry into the disaster of the White Star liner Titanic, which sank in mid-ocean with 1,517 souls after colliding with an iceberg on April 14, was pronounced today by Lord Mersey, the presiding judge, before a large audience.

The court finds:

That the collision with the iceberg was due to the excessive speed at which the Titanic was navigated;

That a proper watch was not kept;

That the ship's boats were properly lowered, but that arrangements for manning them were insufficient;

That the Leyland liner Californian might have reached the Titanic if she had attempted to do so;

That the track followed was reasonably safe with proper vigilance;

And that there was no discrimination against third class passengers in saving life.

The court of inquiry exonerates J. Bruce Ismay, chairman and managing director of the White Star line, and Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, one of the passengers, from any charges of improper conduct.

The judgment recommends more water-tight compartments in sea-going ships, the provision of life boats for all on board and more efficient drills of the crews as well as better lookouts.

RETURNS TO CANADA

Professor L. A. Moorhouse, who has just been appointed as successor to Professor Bedford in the Department of Field Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, is a native of Canada, having been born and brought up on a farm in Lambton county, Ontario. After completing his course at the High School, Glencoe, and the Ontario Agricultural College, he received a call to the Department of Agronomy in Oklahoma Agricultural College, and two years later was given the status of professor. Professor Moorhouse continued at Oklahoma until 1909, when he accepted a position as superintendent of farm management investigational work for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington. In this investigational work he has had under his direction a large staff, and the reports of his work have been highly valued by college men as well as farmers throughout the United States. Within the past two years Prof. Moorhouse has frequently been urged to come back to Canada, but it was not until offered this position in Manitoba that he felt justified in returning to his native land.

SHEEP SALES

At a meeting of the executive of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba held in Winnipeg during the Winnipeg Exhibition, it was decided to again continue the sales of grade ewes and pure bred lambs and ewes along similar lines to the sales of 1911, which were held under such adverse circumstances. The following locations were named: Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Carman, Napinka, Neepawa or Binsearth. The dates of these sales have not been finally decided upon but have been left until it is noticed how late the threshing season is going to be.

GOVERNMENT TAKING ACTION

Ottawa, July 28.—It is understood that in order to facilitate the shipment of the new Western crop as much as possible the government will at an early date this autumn apply to the interstate commerce commission for the rate on grain to Fort William and Duluth which was in force last spring, the rate being the same as that given by Canadian railways from Winnipeg to Fort William. The opening up of this route at an early date in the season, it is believed, will do much to prevent a recurrence of the serious and prolonged congestion of last season.

William Moffatt, the new secretary of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, asks that all farmers corresponding with the company deal with only one subject on one page of the paper, but any number of sheets can be used for different subjects and sent in the same letter. This will facilitate the work in the office very much.

Load Your Own Cars and Fill Your Granary with a

New Taggart Portable Elevator

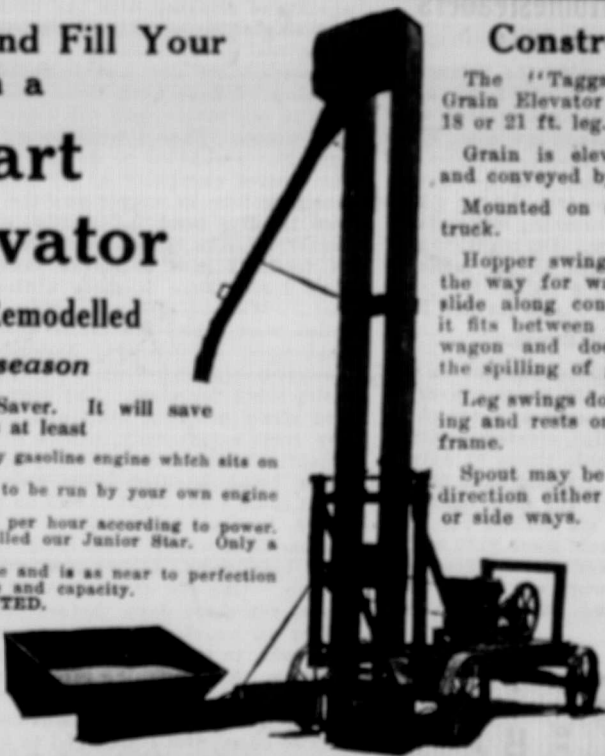
Entirely Strengthened and Remodelled
Will save its cost in one season

It is a Back Saver—Time Saver—Money Saver. It will save three men's time and two teams at least

For loading cars and filling granaries—operated by gasoline engine which sits on front end of skids. We can supply engine, if wanted, or fit elevators to be run by your own engine by giving us speed and size of pulley. Will elevate from 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat per hour according to power. We also have a Horse Power outfit complete, called our Junior Star. Only a few of them left. Our 1912 Model has improved Gearing and Frame and is as near to perfection as an elevator can be made for convenience and capacity. Write for descriptive circular. AGENTS WANTED.

The Harmer Implement Co.
WINNIPEG - MAN.

This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck with leg up and hopper swung back to let team drive up alongside of Elevator.



Construction

The "Taggart" Portable Grain Elevator is built with 18 or 21 ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyed by worm screw.

Mounted on skids or farm truck.

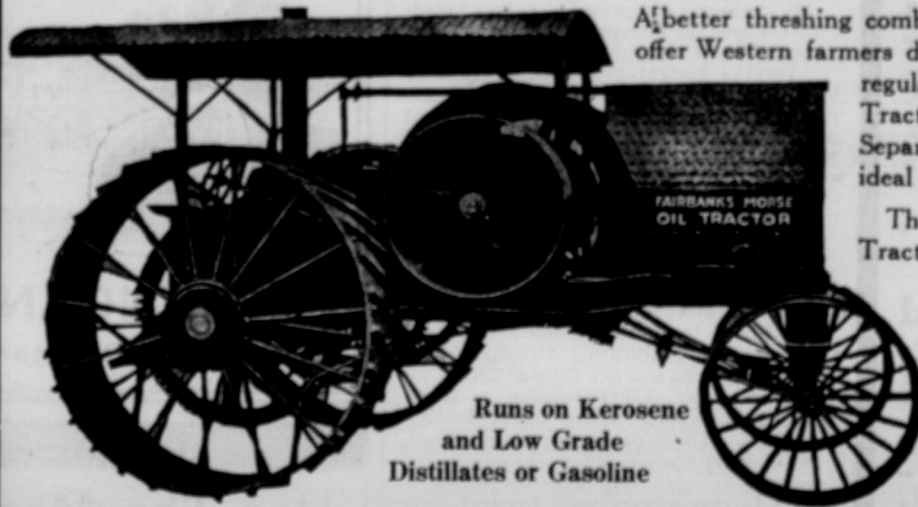
Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon, and will slide along conveyor so that it fits between the wheels of wagon and does away with the spilling of grain.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on front end of frame.

Spout may be swung in any direction either up and down or side ways.

Our Prices Are Right

Who Needs a Threshing Outfit?



Runs on Kerosene and Low Grade Distillates or Gasoline

A better threshing combination than the one we offer Western farmers does not exist. Take our regular [Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor, and the Farquhar Separator, and you have an ideal threshing outfit.

The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor is already well known all over Canada, and is doing [big work in the fields in every part of the Dominion. It remained to find a suitable Separator, one that would measure up in every way to the

standard of the Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor. This was important, even vital, for we must stand back of the separator chosen. Eventually, after many rigid tests, we chose the Farquhar Separator, and offered it in conjunction with the Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor as a great threshing outfit. If you are looking for a threshing outfit that will go through with hard work and stand the racket with the minimum of trouble, get the

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor and Farquhar Separator

Both are covered by the Fairbanks-Morse absolute guarantee, which ensures against defect in materials or workmanship. Let us send you illustrated booklets dealing with both machines. Just fill in and mail the coupon to our nearest office, and the booklets will be sent by return mail.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

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Montreal St. John Ottawa Toronto Victoria Vancouver

We Manufacture

FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTORS, 15-30 and 30-60 h.p.
GASOLINE ENGINES, ALL TYPES, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 h.p.
BINDER ENGINES, ADAPTED TO ALL MAKES OF BINDERS
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HAND AND POWER PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE
TRUCK AND PITLESS WAGON SCALES

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THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., Limited
Please send Catalogue of your
(state on what subject)
NAME
ADDRESS

Our Prize Homesteaders

Continued from Page 8

seedling, besides plowing the balance of the old breaking. I cut forty acres for a neighbor at 50c an acre, then went stooking, my brother-in-law also. When threshing began we each took teams and had a good run. This year not having any income from the crop, I took a herd and the herd and threshing money tided me over the winter. During February and March I worked at my trade in Perdue and earned a little for seed wheat, paying 85c a bushel for Red Fife.

A Hail Storm

Then came my third summer on the homestead, and all my hopes converged to harvest. I was seeding it, too. Alas, the drought prevailed, cleared eventually by that memorable storm of July 3. Well, without rain I would have had no crop anyway, and the accompanying hail reduced it to six bushels per acre. Retaining seed, I sold some \$180 worth, which did not cover cost of feed and seed, so I had to work out again. The promised coal stove was delayed, and

I went chopping wood for two stoves again and relaxing with the buck saw. I am so glad my wood is within one mile, being real good willow up to ten inches diameter, half dry and splendid for burning. I have been three years cutting in one ravine, but will clear it out this winter. Then I went to my trade again, ever enabled to do this through the trusted capability of my wife. The worst feature in winter was the stock, now twenty head of cattle and six horses. I like stock, but with plenty of food. I hate to starve them, and hope I may have no more winters like last. We hauled straw from three miles west, until the trails absolutely challenged our crossing through the numerous coulees. Then we turned two miles south for same. The poor beasts had straw morning, noon and night, a few roots occasionally, but no hay, and wheat straw at best. Poor staple feed after being handled three times, but what could I do? Buy? I had no money. Kill? It would be sacrifice in their condition. Then what? Nurse them, smoothing, bolster up, hoping for an early spring. One cow crawled round on her knees for three days before calving. After an assisted parturition, she was too weak to rise. I gave her gruel and left her. Next morning three of us lifted her up to milk. Another we had to lift up in the morning, she was too weak to rise. But I managed to keep all but one, and today they are looking fine.

Success at Last

The poor winter affected them for quite a while into summer, but their natural food restored them eventually, and this summer we have made over \$200 in butter alone, besides rearing eight calves, and having cream on the table. My wife superintends this department; permit me to say competently, as her butter prizes and the popularity of the "Holmdene" print testify. Ask Perdue.

Having bought the quarter south of me I broke 100 acres last year, my horses being assisted with oxen, disced it five times, floated one and a half, and it is ready for seed. At last and in my fourth year I have a good crop from 150 acres wheat, though car shortage compelling sale on a degenerate market lost me \$300 on two shipped cars. I have some 1,900 bushels left, which I am cleaning to sell for seed. All my notes are paid, however, and I don't owe \$50. My praise is another's, not mine. I am reverently grateful. Although my earlier dreams are not fully realized, yet here we stay, nor persuaded to leave, though loss and failure buffet our endeavor. Although a tough winter last, what other country offers the same power of recovery? We have forgotten regret in this redemption. Lonely? Not while surrounded by my dumb friends, one or two of which, pardon me, I like better than some men. Then sun and shadow have ministered to our highest intelligence and matured experience, not neglecting character. The prospect is good. Canada's credit is sealed. What though mergers and combines threaten and throng, though private and public companies bare-facedly plunder and bleed irrespective of adverse conditions, and governments will not abolish all evils, though it is in their power and place to appreciably ameliorate and lessen them, our living is assured. The husbandman was God's first laborer, original owners they work together still. Life still demands labor of mind and muscle and wisely so. In this the farm affords a salutary complement to the quest for happiness.

I am credited with being the hardest working parson known. There are surely others. But I have much given to me for the getting, demanding little or no expense. Small fruits of all kinds in favorable years, with fowl on land and fish in the creek. "Our Father knoweth we have need of these things." They are supplied, given, and more and vaster, the appetites of soul drink in their corresponding supplies. Beauty, sweetness, peace, joy, fruits of the spirit. Neither are our recreations scanty. We bathe and swim and I hope to boat in summer and skate in winter on the creek, ride horseback, toboggan, play cricket and for rest my wife and I play that indoor king of games—chess. And we consume a budget of news twice weekly. This is the homesteader's heritage.



For Every Barn on Every Farm

Here's the paint that makes every barn look better and last longer. Insures buildings against the depressing influences of time, temperature and weather. Paint your barn—thoroughly protect all its exposed surfaces, and see how much better it will look and how much longer it will last.

Stephens'

Barn, Roof and Elevator Paint

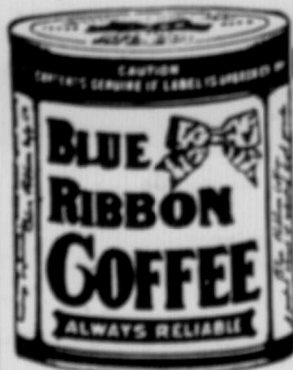
Is a money-saving, life-preserver for barns, granaries, fences and all farm buildings. Used in preference to all other paints by railroads for freight cars and by leading elevator companies throughout Western Canada. Over 30 years on market—sales increasing every year—facts that prove its superiority. Sold by leading dealers. Write today for free book of "Suggestions"—for paint users.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



A Woman's Appreciation of Blue Ribbon Products

Is the direct result of their purity, delicacy of flavor and dependability. She knows Blue Ribbon Products are sure to give her complete satisfaction. Ask your grocer about the Blue Ribbon guarantee



GROCERIES!

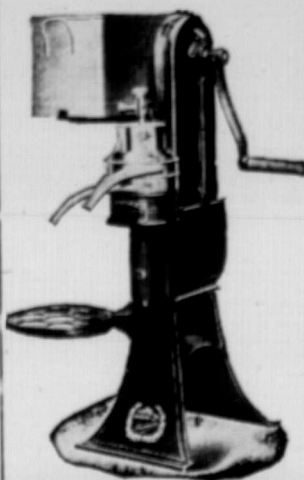
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Write for Catalog
and get full
particulars

DUNGAN & HUNTER

Desk B, 543 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Has The Most Undercut Bowl



Before purchasing a separator, look at the bowl. A long top-heavy bowl gets out of balance, makes the separator heavier to turn, and wears out faster. But a short undercut bowl like the STANDARD'S, stays in balance, runs easier, and reduces wear to almost nothing.

The STANDARD'S Bowl in fact is the most undercut separator bowl made. The bearing which supports the bowl is above the centre of gravity in the bowl. This means that it will balance perfectly. It cannot wobble out of balance like top-heavy bowls. Bent spindles and other accidents are frequent occurrences with top-heavy bowls.

The easy-running, centre-balanced, accident-proof bowl is only one of the many features that combine to make the STANDARD "The World's Greatest Separator." The others are explained fully in our booklet. Send for a copy.

The Renfrew Machinery Co. Limited
ENDERTON/BLOCK 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.

"If it isn't an E..."



K O

means photo
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been so simpl
readily take
following the
directions the
camera.

The Kodak

Kodaks load
cameras require
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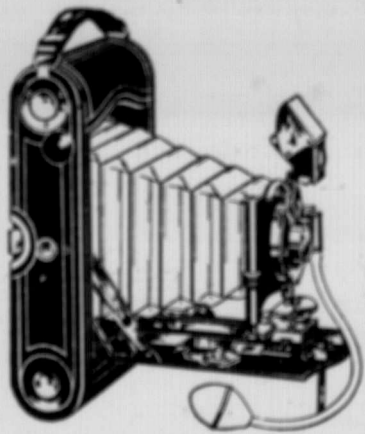
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to \$12.00.

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anted. Money ba
free. Sizes 2 to 6, 4
Send for catalog
SCOTTISH WHI
134 1/2 Princes

"If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak"



KODAK

means photography with the bother left out—means that the once difficult processes have been so simplified that you can readily take good pictures by following the perfectly simple directions that accompany each camera.

The Kodak Advantage

Kodaks load in daylight; plate cameras require plate holders which must be loaded in a dark-room. Kodak films are light; glass plates are heavy; Kodak films are non-breakable; glass plates are fragile. Kodak films may be developed in a dark-room but are preferably developed in the Kodak Film Tank in broad daylight. Glass plates must either be developed in a dark-room or loaded into a tank in the dark-room—the film cartridge system is the only practical means of entirely eliminating the dark-room. You may easily develop your own films or may send them by mail for development. Sending glass plates by mail is risky.

With a Kodak there are no extra attachments to buy; it is complete, ready for use. With a plate camera you must buy extra plate-holders or it is of no use to you—remember this in counting the cost.

Kodak films give better results for the amateur than glass plates because they have the orthochromatic and non-halation qualities that help overcome the harsh lighting conditions that he encounters.

Plate camera manufacturers advertise the fact that professional photographers use glass plates and that therefore you should. It's true that professional photographers use plates in their studios for their regular work because their dark-room is only a few feet from the spot where their camera stands. For their vacation trips they use Kodaks mostly, just the same as other folks.

Kodak photography means less trouble, better pictures.

Ask your dealer or write us for the illustrated Kodak catalogue. Kodaks \$5.00 and up, Brownie cameras, they work like Kodaks, \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Canadian Kodak Co. Limited
TORONTO - CAN.



Mothers, Get Your Children Best Shoes

DELIVERED FREE \$1.50 AND UP

Highest quality "G" Brand, British made, for infants and girls up to age ten. Natural shape, lace or button, black or tan, calf or kid, all one price. Send cash with order, give particulars of size and style wanted. Guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. Delivered free. Sizes 2 to 6, \$1.50; 7 to 10, \$2.00; 11 to 12, \$2.50. Send for catalogue. DEALERS WANTED.

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.
134 1/2 Princess Street Winnipeg

Proportional Representation

Continued from Page 10

tion of it will appear in our next article.

The Proxy Plan.—This is of considerable interest because of its efficiency and simplicity, and because the People's Power League of the State of Oregon is going to submit it to a popular vote; having chosen it because, while efficient, it is very easy to explain, and because it fits in well with the Direct Legislation idea so familiar to the people of Oregon. Here are the rules of the Proxy plan: using a municipal election of seven councillors "at large" for our illustration:—

The Proxy Plan

1. Each voter marks his ballot with as many candidates as he chooses in the order of his choice, with the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., etc.; understanding that his vote will ultimately count for one candidate only.

2. At the close of the poll, the deputy returning officers count and tally the ballots according to the first choice votes only, sorting them into a bundle for each candidate, and giving the results at once to the press. The newspapers can therefore immediately publish the result of the first count. The bundles of sorted ballots are then securely and separately tied up, put back into the ballot boxes, along with tally sheets, spoiled ballots, etc., etc., and taken to the central office at the City Hall.

3. At the central office the bundles of ballots, without being untied, are sorted into compartments in such a manner that the first-choice votes for each candidate are together in his special compartment.

4. The tallies of the deputy returning officers are added up, and the total number of first choices for each candidate is officially ascertained. This has probably already been done informally in the newspaper offices.

5. The candidate having the lowest number of first-choice votes is declared "out of the count." His bundles of ballots are untied, and all his ballots are transferred to such other candidates as are second choice thereon. Thus the wishes of his supporters are given effect to. No voter need fear to mark any comparatively weak candidate as his first choice, because he knows that his vote will go to a stronger candidate if the first choice is defeated.

6. This process of excluding the lowest candidate is continued until only enough candidates remain to fill the seats in the council, and these are the elected ones.

7. During the transfer, if a second-choice is met which is the name of a candidate already excluded, it is passed over and the third-choice taken instead. A similar rule applies to third and subsequent choices.

8. At the close of the transfer there would remain seven elected candidates, with varying numbers of votes; perhaps two or three popular men having many more than their four or five colleagues. To equalize this, each member would be entitled to cast, on a division in the council, as many votes as he received at his election; the theory being that each councillor acts as proxy for those who voted for him.

CANADA'S TRADE LAST YEAR

The grand total of Canada's foreign trade for the last year is \$862,699,832. For the year ending March, 1911, the total was \$759,094,389. These figures include both imports and exports, also the re-exports of foreign goods (U. S. corn, for instance), and the movements in and out of the country, of coin and bullion.

Our own domestic goods sold out of the country amounted in value to \$290,223,857. For the year previous this total was \$274,316,553, a gain, therefore, in exports of \$15,907,304. These exports were made up as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
The mine...	\$ 42,787,561	\$ 41,324,516
The fisheries.	15,675,544	16,704,678
The forest...	45,439,057	40,892,674
Animals and products ..	52,244,174	48,210,654
Agriculture ..	82,601,284	107,143,375
Manufactures .	35,283,118	35,836,284
Miscellaneous.	285,815	111,676
	\$274,316,553	\$290,223,857

Of this total exported, Great Britain bought from us \$151,853,054 worth, being by far, as ever, our best customer. The British Empire altogether bought from us to the extent of \$170,155,221. The purchases of the United States came to \$120,534,993. Next in order came Germany, to which country our sales amounted to \$3,814,914. Then came Belgium, \$3,732,222; Argentina, \$2,975,984; France, \$2,123,705, etc. Our exports go to pay the interest upon our loans, our net imports of actual money last year only amounting to \$18,432,792.

We bought more from the United States than from any other country, imports from that country amounting to \$356,358,179. From Great Britain, which bought most from us, we only purchased to the extent of \$116,807,414, and from the whole British Empire only to the amount of \$137,884,696. France came next, from whom we bought to the value of \$11,744,644; then Germany, \$11,090,005; Belgium, \$3,682,718, etc.

Duty Collected

The amounts of duty collected on imports increases steadily annually, as the following table will show:—

1907	\$40,290,171.70
1908	58,331,074.04
1909	48,059,791.93
1910	61,025,239.21
1911	73,312,367.59
1912	87,548,536.00

TO DESTROY WEEDS

An agricultural implement has been invented by R. J. Sweet, a Lloydminster farmer, the object of which is to provide a grain harrow with its harrowing elements placed the necessary distance apart so that each will pass down its respective side of the row of planted grain and so prevent any possibility of the same being harrowed out thereby, which is the case when the ordinary drag-harrow is used. The independent action of each frame provides for inequalities in the ground and an ingenious steering device together with a novel draft-gear, renders it very easy for the driver to have full control over the implement. The farmer will thus be able to harrow his grain just at the period when the destruction of weeds and the conservation of moisture is of the utmost importance.

Question Drawer

CO-OPERATIVE SCALES

Ques.—Nineteen farmers of this locality have installed a set of scales at this siding as there was no other way of getting our grain, etc., weighed.

1. Can we legally run these scales on a joint stock company basis without having company registered?

2. If necessary to register about what would the cost be?—P. D. Sask.

Ans.—You may do business as a partnership without registering. It would cost about five dollars to have declaration of partnership drawn and registered.

LIABILITY FOR LOST COLT

Ques.—The 1st day of June, 1912, A took a two year old colt to B, a neighbor, to pasture for the summer and the range stock broke his fence down, a two wire fence, and A's colt got out and is lost. Is B responsible for the colt?—ALBERTA SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—B is not liable, unless he omitted to use such care as the average man would in caring for his own stock. From the facts as they appear in A's letter we would say B is not liable.

BUILDING FENCE ALONG RAILWAY

Ques.—The C.P.R. runs through my land, cutting off a small corner. I have one part fenced, making use of the railway fence for one side. At present I am compelled to drive my cattle across the track for water through two fences. The rural municipality want to take a road from me through my pasture along side of the railway fence. Should the municipality build the line fence on their road or will I have to do so? Can a municipality take a road from a homesteader on scrip land without making any arrangements with him whatever?

If you can help me to the truth in this matter I will be greatly obliged.—SASKATCHEWAN SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You will have to build fence. The municipality must either buy or appropriate the land and the fact that you must build a fence makes the land more valuable to you. In case it is expropriated the additional expense you incur in building fence should be taken into consideration by the arbitrators.

MAKING SHEAF RACKS

Ques.—Kindly tell me how to make suitable sheaf racks for the delivery of sheaves to a separator with wing feeders on it.—J. M. Sask.

Will some reader kindly give the information required?

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE BEST SUMMER FARM INVESTMENT

When dairy production is largest waste is greatest and quality poorest without a separator.

The De Laval Separator Co.
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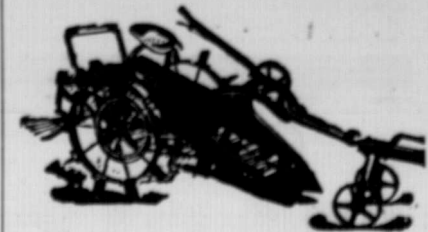
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O.K. Canadian does all the work—digs all the potatoes. Soon pays for itself in the bushels of potatoes it saves that the old method would lose.

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The Big Four "30" is the safest, surest, most economical and efficient threshing power in the world. Has many advantages over the steam engine. No water to watch, no steam to keep up, no fire and no danger of any kind. Motor runs smoothly hour after hour without attention. One man runs separator and engine. Engine and separator can be set so that wind will blow directly from engine to separator, which helps separator handle grain and makes a lot of difference to the pitchers. Only a small crew is required, instead of old-time large crews.

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Quebec Winnipeg

Co-operation in Nova Scotia

"Co-operation is making headway in Nova Scotia," said A. McNeill, chief of the Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture on his return to Ottawa after spending two weeks in the Annapolis Valley. During this time he attended twelve meetings, co-operation being the sole topic at each meeting.

There are about forty local co-operative selling associations now in the valley, most of them organized under a new act, making the associations purely co-operative. Mr. McNeill was accompanied by A. E. McMahon, of Aylesford, who acted last year as president of the United Fruit Companies, Limited. The meetings really constituted an educational campaign upon the general principles underlying co-operation, for the special object of uniting these local associations, if possible, into one central selling association. The prospect at the present time is that the newly incorporated United Fruit Companies, Ltd., will have about 500,000 barrels of apples at their disposal for sale this season.

How a Glut was Relieved

During the course of the meetings, many examples were given of the benefits of co-operation. At one time, in the early part of last season, there was a serious congestion of early fruit, the crop of which exceeded all expectations. The steamship companies' space was filled, and large quantities of apples were lying at Halifax, in box cars, with absolutely no prospect of boats from that harbor. The Central Association (The United Fruit Companies) seeing this condition of affairs, immediately made provisions with the C.P.R. to take three solid trainloads of apples to

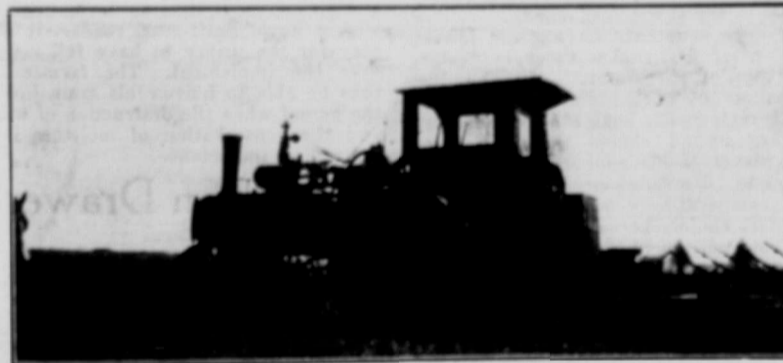
than that of the United Fruit Companies, yet they preferred the co-operative apples even at the higher price, and for the rest of the season bought no other brand. The aggregate sales of the association to Germany amounted to \$135,000, and all but the first few thousand barrels were arranged for entirely by cable and without a dispute over one cent in the settlements. German houses were already negotiating for apples for the season of 1912-13, and it will not be surprising if the United Fruit Companies for their entire order, which will probably amount to something like 200,000 barrels.

It is facts like these that show the immense superiority of the methods of co-operative associations over the methods of the best private dealers.

Savings in Buying

Commercial fertilizers form a large part of the expenses of the Nova Scotian orchardist. The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia purchased last year about 2,000 tons co-operatively. In doing this they made a saving of over \$6,000 for the growers. The attitude of the ordinary business firm is shown by the way in which the manager of the United Fruit Companies was treated by the fertilizer companies. The agents would give the manager no discount, so he proceeded to Boston to consult the principals, but, though he visited several of the commercial fertilizer firms who maintain agents in Nova Scotia, they all absolutely refused to sell him a pound of fertilizer. He then went to New York, and succeeded in finding a company that had no agents in Nova Scotia, and made his purchase there.

For the encouragement of co-opera-



Gold Medal Winner, Class G, Case Steamer. Case Engines also took Gold Medals in Classes F. and H.

Montreal to connect with steamers leaving for European ports. This, however, did not relieve the congestion. There were still over 40,000 barrels of apples ready for shipment. To meet this emergency, an agent of the Central Association was sent to Boston, where he chartered four special fruit steamers (ordinarily engaged in the banana trade) and these steamers were immediately loaded with apples from the Annapolis Valley, and delivered their cargoes in splendid condition.

It is safe to say that without the Central Association at least 60,000 barrels would, in all probability, have been a total loss merely for want of transportation facilities. In addition to the other benefits it was discovered that by the special chartered steamers a rate was secured considerably lower than the general crop was forced to pay going by the government subsidized steamers from Halifax.

Opening up German Market

Another most gratifying feature, showing the benefits of co-operation, was exemplified by the exports to Germany. For many years German buyers have bought a few thousand barrels of Nova Scotian apples, and always stood ready to buy more, provided they could get a uniform grade and proper packing. It was well on into the season before the Central Association succeeded in making their first sale to the Germans. About the time it was expected that these apples would arrive in Germany, a cablegram was sent from the Association offering the Germans further quantities of the same grade at a certain price. It transpired later that the Germans had an offer of 15c a barrel less

tive associations it is perhaps not out of place to mention that an agent approached the manager of the United Fruit Companies with a view of getting an order for the season of 1912. The manager said that he would deal only with the principals. In less than twenty-four hours he had a telegram from the manager of one of the largest commercial fertilizer firms in Boston stating that he would meet the United Fruit Companies in Nova Scotia at any time and place they designated. The fertilizer men had learned their lesson.

The United Fruit Companies handled last year about 400,000 barrels of apples. Their report, which was submitted at the general meeting of the associations a few weeks ago, showed that the total expenses of the United Fruit Companies, including the cost of selling the apples, all expenses in connection with purchasing and distributing fertilizer, salaries of officers, travelling expenses, etc., amounted to only 3% of one cent per barrel sold.—H. C. in Toronto Sun.

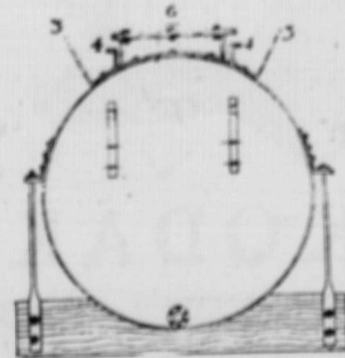
Farm Motor Competition

Continued from Page 7

Rumely being second and J. I. Case, third in Class A for plows with six bottoms or less, whilst in Class B for engine gang plows of over six bottoms the same three competitors finished as in Class A with no change in order of merit. The judges in the plow contest were: S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba; A. McKay, superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head, and W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon.

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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

J. S. Willison,

On August 1 the Toronto Ne audience at the sipeg. The foll his address of of The Guide:

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East and West

J. S. Willison, Editor-in-Chief Toronto News, Says Protective Tariff Must Remain

On August 1 J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, addressed a large audience at the Canadian Club in Winnipeg. The following are extracts from his address of most interest to readers of The Guide:—

"I have no notion that the West is under any obligation to mould its opinions in conformity with Eastern sentiment, or is in some way or other required to modify its convictions out of gratitude for any sacrifices which the East may have made in order to settle and develop these new provinces.

"Nothing could be more unwise than to suggest that the West should repress its opinions or submit to Eastern dictation on account of any measure or any expenditure which has been sanctioned by parliament since these territories were incorporated into the commonwealth.

"There is no stronger national sentiment in any portion of the Confederation than in Western Canada, and I shall continue to cherish the faith that every section of the country and every element of the population will accept the verdict that may be pronounced by the whole people in any general election.

"If I could have my way, although there is perhaps a suggestion of impracticability in the proposal, I would require every member of the Senate and the House of Commons to visit the West before he could take his seat in either chamber just as I believe no Imperial statesman is fully equipped for office in a British cabinet who lacks personal knowledge of the people who inhabit, and of the conditions which prevail in the overseas dominions.

Freight Rates

"If freight rates in the West are unduly high as compared with those that prevail in Eastern Canada and if they hamper the progress of the country, the fact should be established and the remedy applied by the railway commission. But if these charges are ex-

cessive they are not obtained at the demand or in the interest of the older provinces.

"In so far as they reduce the volume of trade between East and West they lessen the amount of labor employed, reduce the earnings of workmen, and limit the market for Eastern manufactures by encouraging imports from the United States and other countries. In the reduction of these charges, therefore, East and West, farmer and manufacturer, have a common interest, and if there is any ground for quarrel it is with the carrying corporations who exercise the power of taxation alike over the newer and the older provinces.

"Nothing to my mind is of more vital importance to Canada than that capital invested in railways and other great public enterprises should be fairly treated. Even yet this country is only upon the threshold of its development. For half a century we will be a heavy borrower in the money markets. It is essential, therefore, that investments should yield a fair return and that public contracts should be faithfully observed. But it should be possible for the federal railway commission or the department of trade and commerce to produce an authoritative report on relative railway charges in the Eastern and Western provinces and in the United States, where similar conditions prevail and to establish equal treatment for all sections of the country, while aside altogether from the compulsion of legislation the railway corporations must recognize that if trade is to run in East and West courses, and if they are to perform the great national function for which they were created and endowed out of the public treasury they must deserve the advantages which they enjoy under the commercial policy which still commands the support of a majority of the people.

"It is not so surprising that there has been congestion of traffic and inadequate terminal facilities if we frankly recognize that the amazing inflow of immigration, increase in production, and use of machinery in prairie farming have produced results without a parallel in the world's history. Here again, however, there is no ground of quarrel between East and West, nor any legitimate reason for attack upon the Eastern interests.

"Two years hence three transcontinental railways will be running across Canadian territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Hudson Bay road will be constructed and the Panama Canal will be open to the world's traffic and possibly the problem will not be congestion but business adequate to support all the agencies of transportation which will have been established by the parliament of Canada in co-operation with adventurous and confident railway builders.

Favors Protection

"There is one other question which I approach with hesitation, and which I know must be handled with discretion. For centuries tariffs have been a wedge of division between nations and between domestic political parties. The issue will persist so long as there is an apparent conflict of interest between farmer and manufacturer and between field and factory, and so long as there is rivalry and conflict between nations. All over the earth there is a close relation between protection and nationalism.

"Without protection no nation ever achieved any considerable industrial supremacy. It may be that free trade is the true faith for a perfect world, but either the faith is weakly held or the world is still very imperfect. I submit that protectionist duties were not imposed in Canada and have not been maintained for the special or exclusive benefit of manufacturers. Protection was established for a great national object just as certainly as the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed for a great national object.

"By no force of logic, or effort of persuasion or act of parliament can you induce a whole people or even all the members of a single family to follow agricultural pursuits. In every

There are lots of Clever Women

who feel the lack of Pocket Money. There is no need for such lack.

Ladies

We have a wonderful chance for you this summer; seems too good to be true. Let us tell you how many of the women on the farm are earning spending money.

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- 1.—A strong desire to increase your income.
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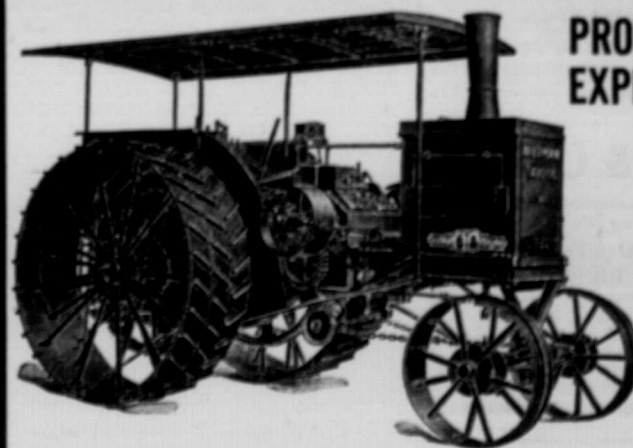
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family of three sons two will devote themselves to commercial or industrial vocations. For example between 1900 and 1910, notwithstanding the wide extension of settlement in Western Canada, the rural population over the whole country increased by 16.48 per cent., and the urban population by 63.83 per cent., while the total rural population is 3,924,083 as against an urban population of 3,280,441.

Growth of Population

"In Eastern Canada the increase of rural population was 1.6 per cent., and of urban population 43.3 per cent. In Western Canada the increase of rural population was 135 per cent., and of urban population 242 per cent. These facts at least prove the contention that only a percentage of the population will go upon the land and it follows inevitably that we will lose by emigration those for whom we do not provide employment in mercantile and industrial pursuits.

"Under the conditions which obtain in Canada with moderate protectionist duties, industries will follow population as under free trade Canadians would go to the industries of the neighboring country. It is only by a judicious system of protection that we can conserve our own natural resources which under sound policies of legislation and administration become chief sources of public revenue and the support of great industrial communities. Eventually there will be a decline in immigration, in land trading and in all the activities which arise from rapid increase of population.

"Eventually the cities, towns, and villages of the West will require industries to give employment to their workmen, to provide trade for their merchants, to stimulate their various local activities and to ensure their progress and maintain their prosperity. Do you believe that the industries of older Canada could thrive if they were exposed to the unobstructed competition of the highly specialized and heavily capitalized industries of the United States, manufacturing for a protected market of ninety millions of people, or do you believe that against such competition any considerable number of industries could be established in the West in this generation!

In the United States

"In the United States for nearly half a century the chief agricultural states have been protectionist strongholds

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THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.
- 10 Sheets week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records

The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 x 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 postpaid.
BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.

because they desired that their sons should have ample choice of a vocation and employment in their own country, because they believed that grain prices for exports were determined by the markets of Europe, and because they believed that any burden imposed by protection was offset by the higher prices of local markets, that local markets were essential to profitable general farming, and that farming devoted to a single staple product could never be a permanent condition.

"This may or may not have been sound reasoning but if it was influential with American farmers under a very high tariff it may have significance for Canadian farmers under a very moderate tariff and particularly for Western farmers whose prosperity will increase with the increase of home demand and expansion of home markets.

"Is it conceivable that by legislation you could create a separate free trade area in the United States, and maintain its population and prosperity at the level prevailing in the surrounding protectionist country or that the Canadian West can have wide diversity of interests, a thrifty and independent agriculture, eager local markets, busy factories and well paid mechanics, and prosperous merchants if we deliberately determine that it shall be an industrial dependency of the Republic!"

DR. TORRANCE APPOINTED

Ottawa, July 27.—On the recommendation of the minister of agriculture, the Government will fill the important position of veterinary director general by the appointment of Dr. Fred Torrance, of Winnipeg, to succeed Dr. J. G. Rutherford who resigned March 31. For some years Dr. Torrance engaged in his veterinary practice in Brandon. In 1897 he moved to Winnipeg where he built up a large practice and when the Agricultural College of Manitoba was organized, he was appointed lecturer in veterinary science, and subsequently was made professor, a position which he has held up to the present time.

ROOSEVELT WILL DICTATE

Albany, N.Y., Aug. 4.—The National Progressive party must accept Col. Roosevelt's political doctrines if he is to be its standard bearer. He said tonight on his way to Chicago that he would insist upon making his "Confession of faith" to the delegates before the committee, which is to draw the platform, makes its final report and that he would not accept the nomination on a platform which did not meet with his approval.

His declaration of political faith, Col. Roosevelt says, is one which will be termed either socialism or anarchism and probably both, but represents his convictions. He goes to Chicago to make these views known, and to receive the presidential nomination only if they are accepted in their substantial provisions to the new party.

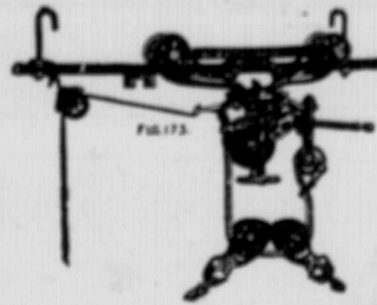
C.P.R. LEADS THE WORLD

New York, Aug. 4.—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the past seven years have grown 100%, surpassing in that period the earnings of any other railroad in the world.

A BOOK FOR BEE-KEEPERS

By direction of the Minister of Agriculture a timely bulletin on bee-keeping has been issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture. According to its author, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, this illustrated work of 45 pages has been prepared to meet a very persistent demand for information by persons who wish to learn how to begin and to continue the industry of apiculture. It was the further object of the author to point out that bee-keeping returns the direct profit of a honey crop and the indirect one of improvement to yields of clover, seed and fruit. It is observed that a bullock after being fed and cared for during an entire winter will not realize much more than the produce of a colony of bees in a single season. Beginners are recommended to start on a small scale with one or two hives, increasing the number annually experience is gained. The book may had free by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, awa.

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With a BT Sling Outfit you can take in your hay and green feed yourself. You don't need a hired man. Two BT Slings and a BT Hay Car are all you require.

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No Barn complete without it

No barn is complete without a BT SLING OUTFIT. It handles any kind of feed. It takes up bound green feed just as well as loose hay. Plan to use a Sling Outfit in your new barn. It will save you in wages more every year than the total cost.

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 Finest Agricultural Lands in British Columbia. Reliable Agents Wanted
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 You want results. We get them for you | Write for market quotations
 Send samples and ask for values

A new department in the office of The Grain Growers' Grain company has been created, to be known as the Complaints Department, which will be in charge of John Kennedy, vice-president. Special attention will be given to all complaints which arise from time to time in the conducting of the grain business.

Wheat.—The price somewhat general... able drop, but this grain of the straight to-day at 1 1/2 cents... and this is helping to 3, 6 and feed being 0 is absolutely no market... store cannot figure 0... The October option... Both Minneapolis and for the northwestern... for the big bearish featu...
 Oats.—The drama of even the straight held practically unchanged to the fact that Chic...
 Barley.—It has prices. There is also until after it has been...
 Flax.—Our flax... This grain will continue...
 While the Arnou off-grade grain is imp... on the whole is still v... and in addition all t... at a reasonable price a month.

WINNIPEG

Wheat—	July 30	105 1/2
	July 31	105 1/2
Aug. 1		105 1/2
Aug. 2		105 1/2
Aug. 3		105 1/2
Aug. 5		105 1/2
Oats—	July 30	106 1/2
	July 31	106 1/2
Aug. 1		106 1/2
Aug. 2		106 1/2
Aug. 3		106 1/2
Aug. 5		106 1/2
Flax—	July 30	107 1/2
	July 31	107 1/2
Aug. 1		107 1/2
Aug. 2		107 1/2
Aug. 3		107 1/2
Aug. 5		107 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 1/2	105 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 1/4	105 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 1/2	105 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 1/4	105 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 1/2	105 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 1/4	105 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 1/2	105 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 1/4	105 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 1/2	105 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 1/4	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, el	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, el	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	105 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	105 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 ca	105 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 ca	105 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 ca	105 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	105 1/2

Date	1*
July 30	105 1/2
31	105 1/2
Aug. 1	106 1/2
2	106 1/2
3	107 1/2
5	107 1/2

THE MA WINNIPEG GRAIN

Cash Wheat	
No. 1 Nor.	105 1/2
No. 2 Nor.	105 1/2
No. 3 Nor.	105 1/2
No. 4	105 1/2
No. 5	105 1/2
No. 6	105 1/2
Feed	
Cash Oats	
No. 2 C.W.	106 1/2
Cash Barley	
No. 3	106 1/2
Cash Flax	
No. 1 N.W.	107 1/2
Wheat Futures	
October	105 1/2
December	105 1/2
Oat Futures	
October	106 1/2
December	106 1/2
Flax Futures	
October	107 1/2
December	107 1/2

Agnes Riddle

Dairywoman and Legislator

Agnes Riddle is back with her cows—"Becky Sharp," "Little Em'ly," "Sairy Gamp" and the rest—on her big dairy ranch, Glen-Riddle, six miles out from Denver. But whoever may be elected President of the United States next November, Mrs. Riddle, if she lives, will be sent back to the Colorado Legislature, there to keep her keen gray eyes wide open on all measures affecting the welfare of the farmer, the farmer's wife and the farmer's children. That fact is as sure as anything can be in Colorado politics. Or, to be accurate, it is surer.

Agnes Ludwig Riddle is the "dairy legislator" who recently came into national prominence as the most picturesque figure in the latest, the Eighteenth Colorado General Assembly.

Rose at Three A.M.

During all the months that the legislature was in session Mrs. Riddle rose at three o'clock in the morning to get breakfast for the drivers of the Glen-Riddle milk route. Next the family breakfast had to be prepared, and, as soon as that was disposed of, she busied herself getting dinner ready, so that while she was in the House of Representatives, looking out for the interests of farm life in general, the Riddle farm life might also be duly provided for. Then the boys and girls must be started off to school, for though the Riddles have no children of their own, they have adopted the six orphaned children of a dead sister.

Only after these and various other household matters had been duly attended to did this legislator start out in her light road wagon for the nearest electric car line, on her way to the state capitol. She was invariably one of the first members at her desk, ready for the opening of the daily session of the House of Representatives.

Six o'clock found her back at the ranch, finishing the preparations for supper, unless there was a night session of the Legislature, when it might happen that midnight saw her walking homeward from the end of the car line, glad and buoyant under the stars and ready, after a few hours of sleep, to begin another long day's work.

A Helpful Neighbor

Of course, a routine like that demands great physical vigor. Such a dower the young Agnes Ludwig brought with her when, at the age of sixteen, she left her native Silesia to try her fortunes in America. Indeed, the first impression she makes upon an observer is that of abounding strength and vigor. The next is of mental alertness and shrewd common sense.

Soon after the young German girl came to America she took a two years' course in domestic science. Then she entered a Kansas City training school for nurses, and followed the profession of nurse with great success for several years. In fact she may be said never to have left it. For when, twenty-two years ago, she married George M. Riddle and went to live on the broad Glendale acres, it soon became known through the far-reaching, sparsely settled farming community that Mrs. Riddle "always kept her head and knew how to do things." So it happened that in cases of accident or sudden sickness a hurry message was generally sent first to Agnes Riddle and second to the doctor. It is a common saying among the low-lying ranches of the countryside that not a baby has been born there for the past twenty years without finding Agnes Riddle at hand to say "Howdy!" to it.

Organizer in Farmers' Movement

But such acts of neighborliness have left her still with plenty of energy for more public duties. For the past eight years she has been secretary and state organizer of the Colorado Grange, which, during that time, has increased the number of its "locals" from twenty-four to eighty-five with a membership of more than six thousand farmers. She is also a member of the advisory board of the State Agricultural College

and secretary of the board of education of her school district, while for a dozen years past she has been the enthusiastic superintendent of a Union Sunday School, which gathers from the country round children of all creeds—Methodists and Unitarians, Catholics and Presbyterians.

It is evident that to accomplish all this Mrs. Riddle must possess orderliness of mind, as well as physical strength and energy. That orderliness is well attested by a glance at her home office, with its big desk on which every paper lies straight, with its walls hung with charts and maps, with its various secretarial books and files, each group with a place to itself and that place primly held to. And not the least proof of her methodical nature is found in the fact that this office is placed next door to her kitchen, so that she can turn, with the fewest steps possible from her correspondence with United States Senators concerning the parcels post or from a study of the Revised Statutes of the State of Colorado, to her cook stove and the responsibilities of baking bread.

A Famous Cook, Too

Concerning that bread I can speak with perfect confidence. And while her fellow members of the eighteenth Colorado General Assembly praise her "squareness," telling how she never traded and never lied, I praise her cake-making. Now, to make really good cake in Colorado is a rare accomplishment, a fact for which the altitude is said to be responsible. Perhaps there are fewer thoroughly reliable cake makers in the Rocky Mountain region than there are dependable, truthful, non-trading legislators. As for her raspberry jam, in recalling it I am impelled to revise an ancient saying: "I care not who makes the laws if Agnes Riddle makes my raspberry jam."

It was on a bland spring afternoon that I took tea at Glen-Riddle, and there, over the tea cups and the bread and jam—such bread and such jam—I asked my hostess if she would be a member of the next Legislature.

"Oh, yes," she answered briefly. "There are a good many things the farmers of Colorado need—and their wives more especially. I'm not going to quit till we get them."

"I heard a rumor the other day," I said as I passed my cup for more tea, "that some of the Republican bosses and bosslets say you've got to be 'hitched' more securely than you were in the last Legislature."

Bosses Can't Control Her

It should be explained here that, though Mrs. Riddle was elected to the House of Representatives as a Republican, she supported several Democratic measures which met with her approval and no member of the Republican "machine" ever had the temerity to give her orders as to how she should vote.

Mrs. Riddle laughed. She is a merry soul. Large-boned, with strong, blunt features and a ruddy face which shows more familiarity with the farmyard than with complexion creams, she has a merry twinkle in her deep-set gray eyes and something that may be classed as a twinkle, also, about the soft chestnut hair, still untouched with gray, that ripples slightly, with a peculiar quality of aliveness, round her broad forehead.

"Yes," she said, "one of the men who thinks he runs things down this way came to see me the other day. 'We want to nominate you for the House again this year,' says he."

"Do you?" says I.

"Sure!" says he. "But now, Mrs. Riddle, you were new to the game before and made a few mistakes. So this time we want you to promise—"

"I promise nothing," says I. "Folks will just have to take me as I am, and I'll vote as I think right when the time comes."

"Then he clears his throat. Clears

it three times, and says,—so soft butter wouldn't melt in his mouth: 'In that case, Mrs. Riddle, greatly as we must regret it, we will have to nominate a man we can depend on.'

"All right!" says I. "Go ahead and nominate him. And I'll run independent and beat your man a mile."

"You might just as well have made it two miles," I observed, helping myself to another piece of cake.

Farmers Forget Party

There would, indeed, seem to be no doubt of the result in such a case. Mrs. Riddle was chosen to represent the three rural counties of Adams, Arapahoe, and Elbert, in the latest Legislature, and, though she ran on the Republican ticket, hard-shelled Democratic farmers forgot their party prejudices so far as her candidacy was concerned.

This big-hearted, sincere woman with her frank ways and her plain words, with her deep insight into farm problems, her untiring zeal, her simple honesty and devotion, accomplished more in her single term as a legislator than any two former representatives ever before in the same length of time.

"One of the reasons why I'm going to the next Legislature," she said, "is that we've got to get an appropriation for demonstration farms all through the eastern part of the state. And at each of these demonstration farms we'll have an appropriation for a trained nurse. Very few of the women on the ranches have any practical knowledge of sanitation or hygiene. They do their best, poor souls, but that best means a sorry state of affairs when there is a case of typhoid fever on the ranch, for instance. Often the whole family falls sick, one after the other, when, if the mother had only known how to take a little care, the first case might have been prevented. But, when once we get a good trained nurse who knows how to teach, stationed at each of these demonstration farms it will make a great difference. Within a year we can practically stamp out typhoid fever. And that is the greatest curse of these lonely ranches, excepting loneliness, of course."

Remedy for Loneliness

"You think loneliness more deadly than the fever?" I asked, with some surprise.

"I certainly do," answered Mrs. Riddle, with feeling. "That is where the Grange comes in. And that is one reason why I'm doing all I can to push it along." Why are there so many farmers' wives in insane asylums! It isn't the hard work, I can tell you. It's the terrible, flat loneliness.

"And it isn't because the boys and girls want to take things easy that they leave the farms and crowd into the cities, scrambling after each other's jobs and living on starvation wages. It's because they don't find stumps and cows sociable. They want company and good times, and they've a right to want them. Now that Grange House I was showing you—"

"Yes," I said, recalling that on my arrival at Glendale my hostess had pointed out, near the ranch, an attractive small club house, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Riddle to their farmer neighbors.

"Well," she continued, "the folks from all the country round come to that Grange House and we have nice ice cream sociables, and moving pictures, and sometimes lectures and debates. Of course we hold the Grange meetings there, too, and now and then we have a dance. The folks meet each other and quite a number of courtings have started there. Last winter we had a class in parliamentary law, with folks of all ages from sixteen to sixty, and I could just see it brightening them up."

Here spoke the parliamentarian, for Mrs. Riddle has presided over the Colorado House of Representatives on several occasions of heated debate, with never an appeal from the chair. Then Agnes Riddle went on to tell how the

number of these farm club houses is increasing and how each new one that goes up helps to make country life more attractive.

Secret of Her Success

What is the secret of Mrs. Riddle's success?

That question was, in a way, implied in a query I put to her at Glen-Riddle, a question of direct, practical import in a state which for eighteen years has been looked upon as an equal suffrage experiment station, where the woman voter, and the woman politician, and the woman office holder might most easily be studied, for good or ill. Naturally, Mrs. Riddle believes in woman suffrage.

"Before ever I came to America," she explained, "I read those words of Lincoln: 'A government of the people, for the people, and by the people,' and they have been in my mind ever since. Now I'm one of the people just as much as my husband is, or any other man—and that settles the voting question for me."

For a moment this answer seemed surprising, for Mrs. Riddle appears singularly free from sex-consciousness. No one would ever think of her "womaning," a term occasionally used in Colorado to describe the antics—frequently confused with tactics—of two types of women politicians who, fortunately, are rare.

There is the one type which, while protesting vehemently that woman has a divine right to be a man, contends no less violently, and most inconsistently, for the political recognition of women as women and not merely as capable individuals. The other type is represented by those who employ the sex lure to win office, a dangerous procedure in a state where half the voters are women; as certain election returns have shown in the past. These types, as has been said, have very few representatives in Colorado, and these are chiefly recent importations from other states. Mrs. Riddle would certainly never be classed among their number.

Woman's Place in Politics

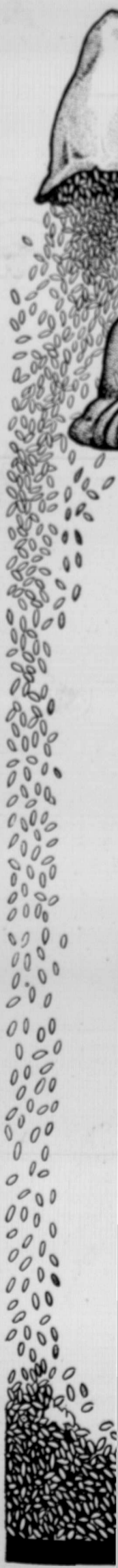
Yet there was her statement that her success was not sexless, that she had accomplished certain things in the House of Representatives not alone as a legislator and an individual, but as a woman. The remark certainly takes issue with the words of those suffrage agitators who protest that "there is no sex in intellect and achievement."

"It's this way," continued the mistress of Glen-Riddle, with that directness of thought and simplicity of expression which make upon all who meet her the impress of a nature like the prairie lands, broad and level and free.

"You see, men in the Legislature naturally bunch together in parties, or factions, or cliques. I guess it's just their nature to do that, being men. So a man there gets only what his clique gets, and his clique gets only what they trade and deal for. But, being a woman, I wasn't expected to bunch, and so everything I wanted the men could judge on its own merits."

"You used that word 'mothered' when you asked about my measures. I guess it's just the right word. Lots of folks came to me with one bill and another that they wanted me to introduce for them; and some of the bills were all right, too. But I wouldn't touch one of them unless in some way it touched my own people and I knew all about its practical working. Then—why, then I felt just as if that bill was my own child, and the men knew that I knew it was good, so they turned to and helped me."

Never, surely, was the plea for the feminine, the mothering element in our political life, more aptly put than in that statement by this plain, hard-working ranch woman whose words to me as we parted were concerned, not with legislation, but with minute directions for the making of her delectable raspberry jam.—By Helen Ring Robinson, in Good Housekeeping.





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After we finished threshing, the ground froze, and, of course, we did not get much plowing done. We set our tractor aside; meanwhile it snowed considerably and got very cold, so that some steam threshing outfits got disabled by the cold weather and others quit altogether, with still quite a lot of threshing to be done in the neighborhood. Some of our neighbors asked us to thresh their grain. They offered us 4 cents to 6 cents a bushel, they to furnish everything but power.

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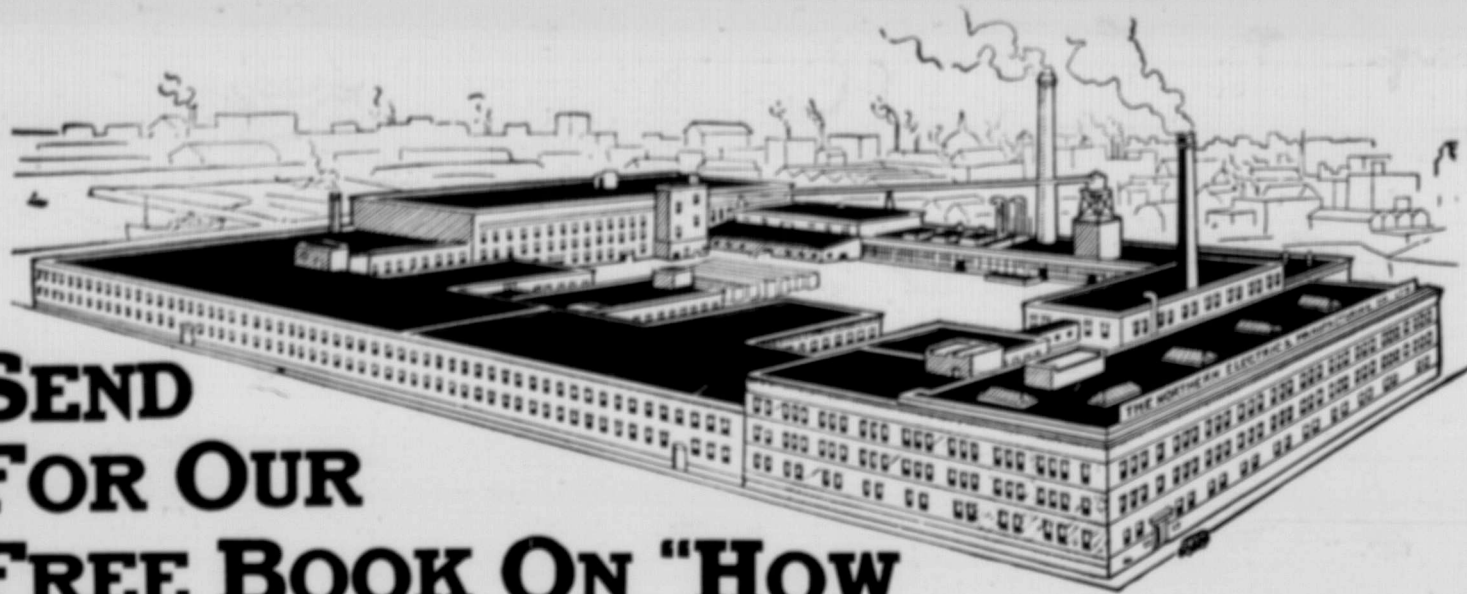
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