

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE HEAVENLY SPIRIT

Once, so runs the legend, there lived in far Jud-ean hills two affectionate brothers, tilling a common farm together. One had a wife and a houseful of children; the other was a lonely man. One night in the harvest time the older brother said to his wife: "My brother is a lonely man. I will go out and move some of the sheaves from my side of the field over on his, so that when he sees them in the morning his heart will be cheered by the abundance." And he did.

That same night the other brother said to his workmen: "My brother has a houseful and many mouths to fill. I am alone, and do not need all this wealth. I will go and move some of my sheaves over on his field, so that he shall rejoice in the morning when he sees how great is his store." And he did. And they did it that night and the next, in the sheltering dark. But on the third night the moon came out as they met face to face, each with his arms filled with sheaves. On that spot, says the legend, was built the Temple of Jerusalem, for it was esteemed that there earth came nearest heaven.

JUNE 19, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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.

WANTS BRITISH PREFERENCE INCREASED

The party of British manufacturers, more than fifty in number, who are touring Canada from coast to coast, were entertained by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., at a complimentary dinner on board the Empress of Ireland before they reached the Canadian shore.

Sir Thomas' speech of welcome to the Dominion was marked by his advocacy of an increase in the British preference. Referring to last year's trade returns, he wondered why millions of dollars' worth of materials might not be imported from Great Britain, rather than from the United States.

"Take cottons, for instance," said Sir Thomas. "Although we endeavor to manufacture in Canada as much of our cotton as is required, we import great quantities. Now, with our population, and with the great variety of cotton goods required in our country, there are many lines that we cannot possibly afford to manufacture. That is, the consumption and demand is not sufficient to warrant cotton manufacturers in providing the machinery necessary for making them.

"Why not, while you are in Canada, discuss with Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the question of obtaining some rather larger concessions than the present differential duty that will enable you to send these cotton goods in? This would apply to many other trades than cotton.

"To my mind, at any rate, it is essential for the well-being of our country that we should continue as far as we can to pursue the policy we have followed for the last 30 to 35 years, but if there be an opportunity to direct a portion of our trade to another channel nearer our hearts, I think the Canadian people, as a whole, would be delighted, and, speaking for myself, I go a little further. I am not an absolute believer in the theory that we should ask a consideration for any concession of that description. I am very sure that if that sort of relationship once be established between Great Britain and Canada such concessions as Great Britain can grant and as we may want, will readily be rendered."

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy also stated that he had no doubt the visiting British manufacturers would find many opportunities to establish profitable branch factories, particularly in the West, at such centres as Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver and other cities.

ARMY WILL SPEND \$300,000 IN CALGARY

The Salvation Army's programme for the next two years in Calgary will include the extension of corps and officers and the inauguration of organized charities at the cost of approximately \$300,000.

A metropole for men, costing about \$20,000, an industrial home for women, costing about \$50,000, a hospital similar to Grace hospital, in Winnipeg, costing over \$100,000 and a servants' retaining home are among the institutions which are proposed.

Army's Work Expanding

The work of the army throughout the west is expanding very rapidly. Citadels are being built in Edmonton at a cost of \$20,000; in Strathcona, at a cost of \$12,000; in Saskatoon at a cost of \$20,000; in Regina at a cost of \$20,000, and in Moose Jaw at a cost of \$20,000. A home for domestics is also being built at Saskatoon, and a detention home is under consideration for Regina.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

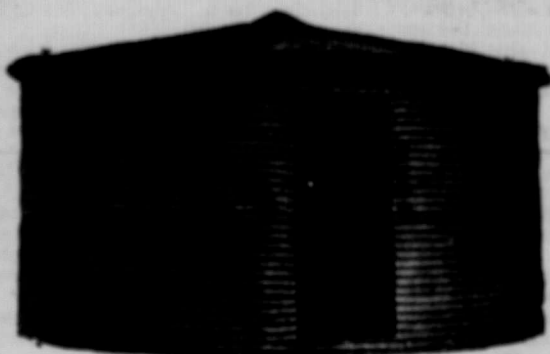
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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.

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You can buy a Poorer Granary for Less Money



But you cannot buy as Good a Granary elsewhere for Any Money!

Write for Particulars

Winnipeg Steel Granary & Culvert Co. Limited

FACTORIES - - - WINNIPEG AND REGINA
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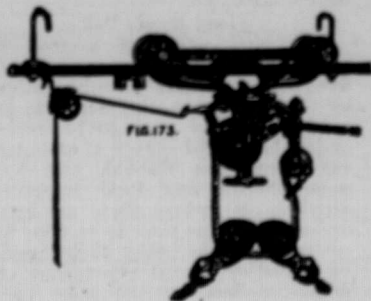
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Should interest you if you are looking for the best plaster results

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by using a BT Sling Unloader and saving yourself one of the hardest jobs on the farm. You can cut in half the work required to harvest your crops and also the time required by the old methods, by letting your horses do the work with a BT Unloader.

The BT Sling Car Works Right

It is simple in construction and heavily built all through. There are no springs to get out of order; the rope grip is sure and never injures the draft rope. Any sized rope up to one inch in diameter may be used with our car—most cars will not use anything larger than 3/4 inch rope, which is altogether too light for sling work.

THE BT SLINGS

are made from the best soft-laid manila rope. The slats are of selected Maple, well oiled and finished. The trips are all malleable and cannot be broken or tramped apart. They will lock easily in any position and trip easily no matter how the bundle twists.

THE BT SINGLE RAIL TRACK

is guaranteed to carry three thousand pounds with rafters three feet apart. No other track will carry this strain. It is easily and quickly erected. Our line includes sling and fork outfits for steel, wood, rod and cable tracks. Write today for our Catalogue. It is FREE.

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

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.

TELEPHONE COMMISSION REPORT

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the condition and administration of the Manitoba Government Telephone system, and particularly to find out whether the increased rates put in force last winter by the Government were justified, made public its findings last week.

The report, which is very long and detailed, is signed by Judge Corbet Locke, of Morden, chairman; G. R. Crowe, of Winnipeg, and R. L. Barry, of Minneapolis. The most interesting feature is their finding against the increase in rates.

The commissioners sum up their report in the following brief conclusion:

"These, then, are our findings, and before closing our report we wish to say that as a result of our investigation we have found that the Manitoba Government Telephone property is well built and well equipped; that good service has been provided to the public; that the system has generally been administered extravagantly and that very large saving could be made by economical management; that there has not been a proper system of accounting and of keeping records in the various departments; that the proposed increase in rates and the introduction of the measured service is not required to put the system on a sound basis, and that the automatic system demands close investigation and earnest consideration."

THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM

The riots in Belgium are due to a belief by those taking part in them that, under the present constitution, a minority of the people have a perpetual grip on the government of the country. Belgium is unique in the possession of a plural franchise system. Every Belgian citizen over twenty-five years of age has a vote. If he is the owner of real estate to the value of 2,000 francs, or possesses a corresponding income from land or funds, he is entitled to a supplementary vote. If he has graduated from an institution of higher instruction, or holds one of the higher posts in the civil service, or is a member of one of the learned professions, he has two supplementary votes. Thus in the last legislative elections there were 986,499 single voters, 388,224 electors with two votes, and nearly 300,000 electors with three votes.

A very simple calculation shows that the second and third classes, though in an actual minority of over 300,000 people can out-vote the first class, made up chiefly of workmen of nearly 800,000 votes. It is the classes with the plural votes to which the clerical party looks chiefly for support, while the workmen are mostly Socialists and Liberals. With proportional representation giving each vote its exact political value the radical forces have interpreted the late election as meaning that, under the existing conditions, they can never oust the Clericals from power. Hence the riots and other symptoms of revolution which are planned to force an amendment to the constitution giving equal value to each vote. The attempt to perpetuate minority rule in Belgium by devices designed to minimize the power of the majority, is apparently about to fail.—Free Press.

NOT REPEALING RECIPROCITY PACT

Washington, June 17.—The House voted by 144 to 101, not to accept the senate amendment to the metal tariff revision bill which would repeal the Canadian reciprocity pact, and fix a universal duty of \$2 a ton on print paper.

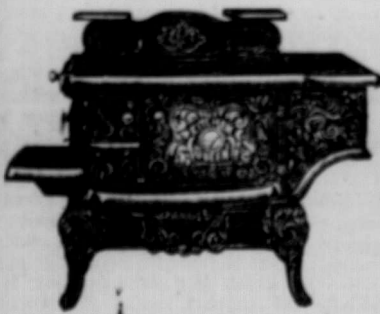
The house accepted two senate amendments reducing the duty on pig iron and on certain alloys. The bill will again go to conference.

Think of Your Partner In the Kitchen!

Remember the three or four square meals a day, that you and the harvest hands will want this summer. Is your wife as well prepared in the kitchen for her work, as you are for your operations in the field? If your wife needs a new cook stove, see if you cannot get it before the hot summer days, when she will need it most. You'll find that it will not cost as much as you imagine, not if you buy at Eaton prices.

The Eaton price asks you nothing for agent's or middleman's profits, or for the burdensome expense of round-about selling. When you buy an Eaton Stove, you pay one profit only on the actual foundry price. We take the entire output of two large foundries and we send every stove direct to the homes of our customers.

**A Good Cooking
Range for
\$27.50**



This picture shows our Kitchen Queen Range, 45-M-25, complete with reservoir and oven thermometer. There are many styles shown in our large Catalogue, pages 261 to 266. Every Eaton Stove is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Try one in your own home, at our risk.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Saskatchewan Elections

July 11

THE PARTY PLATFORMS

The third legislature of the province of Saskatchewan has been dissolved, and the writs for a general election were issued on Monday. Nominations will take place on Thursday, July 4, and polling on Thursday, July 11.

The legislature just dissolved had a membership of 41, but the next house, as a result of a redistribution bill put through at the last session, will have 54 members.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

Premier Walter Scott in an address to the electors issued on Saturday, June 15, outlined his platform, which includes the following:

Good Roads

The expenditure of \$2,000,000 annually for a period of years for the purpose of constructing a system of main highways throughout the province under the control and supervision of the highways commission, working in conjunction with the councils of municipalities and local improvements districts.

Provincial Railway System

The immediate undertaking by the government, or under full governmental control of the construction of a system of branch railways so as to give to the people of all parts of the province the most direct communication to the markets of the world via the Hudson Bay route.

Branch Railways

An aggressive continuation of branch railway construction throughout the province.

Loans for Farmers

An immediate thorough inquiry into the question of the best method to be adopted by the government to enable the farmers of Saskatchewan to secure necessary loans at the lowest possible rate of interest.

Demonstration Farms

The early establishment throughout the province of a series of demonstration farms or experimental stations.

Technical Education

The improvement of our schools system along the line of agricultural education in both our elementary and high schools, including the adoption of a practical system of school gardens and experimental plots connected with these institutions. Also the making of proper provisions of the establishment of technical schools at important centres.

Animal Husbandry

A continuation and extension of the policy of the department of agriculture looking toward the encouragement of all feasible lines of live stock breeding and raising with the object in view of placing the agricultural development of the Province in these respects on a satisfactory basis.

Judicial Districts

The creation of from 8 to 10 judicial districts with centres at convenient points so as to lessen the cost of litigation and to enable our people to have their legal and land titles business attended to with greater dispatch.

Publicity Commission

The appointment of a permanent publicity commission to co-operate with a view to having all parts of Saskatchewan thoroughly and systematically advertised where deemed advisable.

Freight Rates

The vigorous prosecution of the western freight rates case now before the board of railway commissioners.

The Initiative and Referendum

The adoption of the principle of the Initiative and Referendum, and the enactment of such a law as will enable our citizens to take the fullest advantage of this democratic method of initiating and controlling legislation in the interests of the people.

Government Co-operation

The further extension of the principle of co-operation in every field of activity that will enable our people working in conjunction with the government to find a practical solution of any of the large problems that affect their interests and prosperity. This principle has already been adopted in the case of dairies, grain elevators, rural telephones and hail insurance, and at the present moment there is every indication that the solution found for each of these problems will prove highly successful.

Saskatchewan's Bill of Rights

The measures of relief asked for from the Parliament of Canada are as follows:

Continued on Page 20

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

The following is the platform of the Conservative party as laid down by F. W. G. Haultain, K. C., in his speech at Biggar on April 15 last:

The Public Domain

Provincial ownership and control of the public domain within the Province, including lands, minerals, timber and water.

Compensation by the Dominion for all lands and other natural resources within the province alienated by the Dominion Government for federal purposes, including purchased homesteads and pre-emptions;

Provincial control of the school lands and the school lands fund;

The providing by the province (on its acquisition of the public domain) of a system of homesteads and pre-emptions involving a modification of the present cultivation and residential duties;

The setting apart from the public domain of an ample land endowment for the provincial university;

A right-of-way to Hudson Bay ports.

Railways

The providing by the province of railway facilities wherever they are required, including lines of railway connecting all parts of the province with the Hudson's Bay railway; by the construction of provincial railways, or the acquisition of existing lines of railway; by the guarantee of bonds or otherwise; making provision in every case, where aid by guarantee or otherwise is given for:

(a) The acquisition of the railway by the province, if at any time it is considered necessary in the public interest;

(b) The control by the provincial authorities of the location, standard of construction, equipment, freight, express, passenger and telegraph rates of any such railway.

Cheap Power and Water

To make a full and immediate enquiry into the question of developing cheap power from the North and South Saskatchewan rivers, and also from the coal areas of the province, with a view to the adoption of a provincial power policy; and that in connection with this work a thorough enquiry be conducted into the feasibility of providing a supply of water for irrigation and domestic purposes in such parts of the province as the same may be required.

Good Roads Policy

The introduction of a good roads policy involving the expenditure of the five million dollars already authorized by the Legislature, the money to be expended and the work to be done—(1) under the general control of an independent commission through and by the municipalities and local improvement districts; (2) where there are no such organizations the same to be done by the commission; this policy to be continued by a further annual expenditure of one million dollars for the same purposes until otherwise decided by the Legislature.

Public Works Expenditure

The expenditure through the municipalities and local improvement districts of all money voted by the Legislature for roads, smaller bridges and culverts, and which is chargeable to current expenditure.

Railway Rates

The appointment of a freight tariff expert by the Provincial Department of Railways for the purpose of investigating and renewing all freight tariffs having more particularly to do with the fixing of rates on coal and lumber, with a view to protecting the interests of consumers against excessive charges and discrimination, and thus tending to secure a reduction in the cost of living in Saskatchewan.

Rural Telephones

The inclusion of rural telephones in the provincial telephone system and the placing of the whole system under the control of an independent commission.

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Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The
Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally
located. Good Meals and Warm, Comfort-
able Rooms

Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day

JAS. MORTON, Prop.

FREE BUS

Interior Storage Elevators

To provide for the building of interior elevators for the storage of grain, the same to be equipped with adequate appliances for cleaning and drying purposes.

Law Reform

Law reform, including a cheaper, more simplified and effective system for the administration of civil law in the province; A statutory form of agreements for the sale of agricultural implements and machinery;

Government control and supervision of the public sale of stock and shares and company promotion.

Loans to Farmers

Immediate action by the Government for providing a scheme under which farmers will be placed in a position to secure loans at as low a rate of interest as the state of the money market and the cost of administration will permit.

Continued on Page 20

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 19th, 1912

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

A general election has been called for Saskatchewan on July 11, and Premier Scott in his election address has declared in favor of the Initiative and Referendum, and states that if he is returned to power a law will be enacted to give effect to this reform. Mr. Haultain, the leader of the opposition, had already declared in favor of the same principle several months ago. Thus the Saskatchewan people will secure control of the legislative machinery no matter how the election goes. The people know what they want and political parties are bowing to the popular will. Both Conservative and Liberal parties in Alberta and Saskatchewan are now pledged to Direct Legislation. In Manitoba the Liberal party is also pledged to this reform. Sir Rodmond is the only leading politician in the Prairie Provinces now opposed, and he will be in favor very shortly.

Premier Scott and Mr. Haultain are also of one mind on the need of providing cheaper money for agricultural development in Saskatchewan. The educational work carried on by the organized farmers is beginning to have its effect.

SIR RODMOND ROBLIN

We wish to extend our congratulations to Sir Rodmond Roblin. If knighthood is an honor, and if any of our Canadian politicians are deserving of it, we consider Sir Rodmond's distinction has been well earned, and we wish to him many years of its enjoyment. Without deprecating Mr. Roblin's qualifications we feel that the title of "Premier," which has been bestowed upon him by the people of Manitoba, who have been intimately acquainted with him for the last twenty-five years, is an infinitely greater distinction than knighthood. Considering the fact that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, who have had control of the distribution of titles in Great Britain, and Mr. Borden, who performs the same function in Canada, have not themselves accepted titles, it seems a doubtful compliment for them to pass them along to other people. We fail to see any advantage in the bestowal of British titles upon Canadian statesmen, and we believe that this feeling is becoming more general year by year. The Canadian people have at their command honors for their distinguished citizens of greater significance than any that come from Great Britain. Titles form part and parcel of the British system but they seem most out of place in Canada.

THE CEMENT DUTY

The temporary reduction in the duty on cement, which went into effect on June 12, is already having its good effects. The City of Winnipeg, which bought 25,000 barrels of cement from an American firm in January last will receive a rebate of 26 cents a barrel on the 20,000 barrels yet to be delivered, and the taxpayers will thus be saved \$5,200 on the cost of the sidewalks and pavements laid down this year. Other cities, and thousands of contractors throughout Canada are also getting American cement more cheaply than they could formerly purchase either the imported or the made-in-Canada brand, and what is more significant, the Canada Cement Co., which controls practically the whole output of cement in this country, has already reduced its price to Eastern users by ten cents a barrel. A reduction in the price to the Western trade will doubtless be announced before long, for if the Canada Cement Co. does not take this course an ample supply of cement can be obtained from the United States at prices well under those which have

hitherto been paid. And the beauty of it is that no legitimate interest will suffer by the reduction. The men employed by the combine will receive the same wages as before, and those who have money invested in the business will get their dividends, for even at the reduced price the company will easily earn sufficient to pay interest on the bonds and dividends on the preferred stock which together represent the whole of the capital invested in the combine. The common stock, otherwise water, which does not represent any investment of capital, but was issued to take up the surplus profits which the high duty has hitherto made possible, is not now such an attractive speculation as it was, but no one need worry about that. While the temporary reduction of the duty to one-half of the former tariff, and the results which have followed are extremely gratifying, however, it must not be supposed that the public will be satisfied to let the matter rest where it is. The cement users of the West, and that is practically everybody, will not be satisfied until the duty is entirely and permanently removed from cement. The duty is still over 30 per cent. ad valorem, and by the order-in-council passed last week the old duty of 52½ cents a barrel will again be imposed in October next. Why cement should be so highly protected, has never been satisfactorily explained. If the object of the tariff was to "build up the country" as its supporters claim, it would surely be framed so as to make building materials, which are so necessary for the development of a new country as cheap as possible. Cement enters into the construction of almost every substantial building that is being erected in Canada today. The present, in fact, has been called the "Cement Age," and the extent to which cement may be used by farmers is illustrated by an interesting book published by the cement merger which contains directions by following which one hundred different things used by farmers can be made of concrete. The list includes barns and bridges, chimneys and cisterns, dairies and dog kennels, farm houses and fence posts, hog pens and hen nests, mangers and manure pits, root cellars and rollers, silos and stairs, walls, walks and well covers. The book is called "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," but until lower prices for cement prevail "What the farmer would like to do with concrete" would be a better title.

The duty on cement, by increasing the cost of buildings, makes the rent of houses and the cost of producing agricultural products higher, and is thus a permanent tax upon the people. It also discourages building; it is a tax upon industry. This is clearly a case where the tariff permits the plundering of the people and the manufacturers and the railways divide up the proceeds. The removal of the tariff would put an end to this plundering; it would compel the cement combine to bring the price at the mill down to a proper level and the railways to give a fair freight rate. The Conservatives when in opposition claimed that the Liberals who made the present tariff framed it so as to enrich their political friends. Now that they are in power, they have an opportunity to readjust the tariff and remove unjust burdens from the backs of the people. They could not do better than begin by wiping out the cement duty.

The best proof that reciprocity is living is that its opponents are always declaring that "Reciprocity is a dead issue." The Democrats in the House of Representatives have refused to remove the standing offer from the American statutes. No, reciprocity

is very much alive and when the next grain crop is harvested the need of wider markets will be more keenly felt than in the past.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE SITUATION

The Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the Manitoba Telephone system has issued a lengthy report, which is summarized in the following words:—

"We wish to say that as a result of our investigation we have found that the Manitoba Government Telephone property is well built and well equipped; that good service has been provided for the public; that the system has generally been administered extravagantly and that a very large saving could be made by economic management; that there has not been a proper system of accounting and of keeping records in the various departments; that the proposed increase in rates and the introduction of the measured service is not required to put the system on a sound basis, and that the automatic system demands close and earnest consideration."

Thus it will be seen that the commissioners declare against any increase in telephone rates. Had it not been for a general protest throughout the province, the increase in rates would have been effective on April 1. The investigation has done a great deal of good and has proven that public ownership is practicable under proper management. The responsibility for the telephone losses must be divided between the telephone commission and the government. The report of the commission is conclusive proof of the laxity of management in several particulars, and political interference on the part of the government has also militated against the successful operation of the system. It is to be hoped that the government will place the telephone business on a satisfactory basis and will divorce it absolutely from party politics.

THE LUMBER DUTY

By the decision of Judge Cassels in the lumber case on June 12, much rough lumber that has been coming into Canada duty free, will now be taxed twenty-five per cent. This will be a serious burden on the homesteaders and home builders of the Prairie Provinces. Lumber was placed on the free list by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, in 1894. His reason was that it would assist the people of the Prairie Provinces by giving them cheap lumber. Since that time rough lumber has been free and would still remain free had it not been for the demand of the British Columbia lumber combine for more protection. Judge Cassels is not to blame in the matter in any way, as he has merely given a judicial interpretation of the statute brought before him. Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, is the man who must take the responsibility for the new ruling on this provision of the Customs Act, which has been in force for the last eighteen years. Dr. Reid now maintains that he is opposed to any duty on rough lumber. If that be so, what was his reason for throwing the matter into the courts, when it could easily have been left as it was? Unless the Supreme Court of Canada reverses Judge Cassels' decision, which is rather unlikely, the only solution now will be by legislation, but in the meantime the duty is being collected, and the homesteaders on the prairie are being plundered by the lumber interests, and the farmers buying rough lumber henceforth will be able to give a clearer answer to that most vital question: "Has protection made you rich?" Juggling with the tariff is always for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and no better example could be found than this recent action in connection with the duty on lumber.

REFORMERS IN THE EAST

Any one who is inclined to doubt that a wave of reform has begun to sweep over Canada, would do well to peruse an act passed at the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature providing a new form of Government for the City of St. John. Few people are surprised, probably, when a bustling Western city such as Edmonton or Vancouver adopts a new and progressive plan of civic taxation or government, but it becomes necessary to readjust one's ideas of the supposedly effete East when an ancient city like St. John is found at a single step placing itself in the very forefront of progress and reform. The people of St. John, after a careful study by some of their leading public men of the methods in operation in different parts of the world, have adopted what is undoubtedly the most progressive form of civic government in existence on this continent: a council of five salaried commissioners with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall and Direct Primaries. They have also removed the property qualification, which in most cities prevents men who do not own a considerable amount of real estate from becoming members of the council, and have thrown the commissionerships open to all qualified electors. The five commissioners comprise a mayor and four aldermen, each of whom receives a salary of \$3,000 a year and is responsible to the Council for the efficient administration of his department. The Initiative clause in St. John's new charter provides that any new ordinance or by-law may be submitted to the council by petition signed by qualified electors numbering not less than 20 per cent. of the voters at the last election, and an ordinance or by-law thus submitted must either be passed by the council or put to a vote of the people at a special election. Similarly a petition signed by 20 per cent. of the electors requires any ordinance or by-law passed by the council, except such as relates to the immediate preservation of the public health, safety or peace, to be submitted to the people at a special election. For the recall of the mayor or any commissioner a fifteen per cent. petition only is necessary, and in all elections under the Initiative, Referendum and Recall a bare majority of those voting is sufficient to decide the question. The primaries are held two weeks prior to the final elections of mayor and aldermen and are necessary when more than two candidates for mayor or more than twice as many candidates for aldermen as there are to be elected are placed in nomination. Having thus started on the path of reform, St. John will doubtless adopt other progressive methods. The new act places upon the council the duty of establishing a civil service or merit system for civic employees other than day laborers, and also provides for the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit to the council a draft of a new assessment law for the city. With Commission Government and Direct Legislation at St. John in the East, and Commission Government and Single Tax at Vancouver in the West, the maritime cities of Canada are blazing the trail of progress and making it easier for the rest of the Dominion to follow in their path. The St. John experiment will be closely watched by all who are interested in good civic government, and it is to be hoped that the progressiveness of St. John's people will be as amply justified by results as that of Vancouver in the Single Tax has been. The new charter of St. John City marks the beginning of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Canada.

Col. Sam Hughes deserves a vote of thanks for his courage in refusing to allow the government to act as bartender to the Canadian Militia. There is no good reason why the government should maintain a supply of liquor for the militia. Its effect is demoralizing in every way, and, though many people will not agree with Col. Hughes' military

ideas, he will have the hearty support of the Canadian people in his courageous action on the liquor question.

ONLY ASKING TEN FOR ONE

The following is from the June issue of *Industrial Canada*, organ of and owned and operated by the Canadian Manufacturers' association:—

"The Guide's Secret."

"It is a favorite pastime of *The Grain Growers' Guide*, 'the only paper in Canada owned and published by the organized farmers,' to represent the Canadian Manufacturers' association as the Sphinx of High Protection, tip-toeing about in the political twilight with its finger on its lips. But, to misquote Bret Harte, it would seem that in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain *The Grain Growers' Guide* is peculiar. The editor of *The Guide* recently wrote to Mr. G. M. Murray, secretary of the association, asking for a copy of the membership list in order that a book, 'Protection or Free Trade,' written by Henry George, might be donated to each member. Mr. Murray promptly sent the list to *The Guide's* editor, which was equivalent to placing in his hands the mailing list of *Industrial Canada*. Mr. Murray then asked the editor of *The Guide* to send in return the lists of members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association and United Farmers of Alberta association, or, of *The Grain Growers' Guide*, which is owned and published by these associations as their official organ. Had the editor of *The Guide* complied with this request, he would simply have brought about an exchange of mailing lists. The editor of *The Guide*, however, refused to furnish *The Guide's* mailing list. Apparently there is more secrecy connected with *The Guide* and its owners than with *Industrial Canada* and its owners."

The editor of *Industrial Canada*, assisted by Mr. Murray, is thus endeavoring to show the generous and open-handed methods of the Canadian Manufacturers' association as contrasted with the narrow-minded secrecy of *The Grain Growers' Guide*. Mr. Murray did send to *The Guide* a booklet containing 2,600 names of members of his association. It was a list printed and prepared for free circulation to practically whoever asked for it. In return for this courtesy Mr. Murray asked for the mailing list of *The Guide*, which consists of 23,000 names and addresses of farmers who subscribe to our paper. This list is absolutely private, and has never been given to anyone. The mailing list of a journal is its chief asset and costs many thousands of dollars to secure. Thus Mr. Murray only asked for a private list of great value in return for a single copy of a public document that could easily have been secured elsewhere. He asked for a list of 23,000 names in exchange for 2,600. It was only ten for one, which is a fair sample of what the Manufacturers' association is always asking from the farmers. We will make this proposition, however, which we think will return Mr. Murray's courtesy and will not be reciprocated. If Mr. Murray or any member of the Canadian Manufacturers' association will set forth any good reason why the members of the Manufacturers' association should levy tribute upon the farmers of the West or prevent them from securing the best possible market for their products we will publish it in *The Guide*. This will give them the full advantage of our mailing list. Had we suspected any charge of lack of courtesy we would never have asked for the list of the Manufacturers' association. We offered to assist Mr. Murray in any other way but evidently that was not enough. We are quite willing to make any reasonable return for the kindness shown us.

SHUT YOUR EYES AND CHOOSE

The big Liberal banquet to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Montreal, and the big Conservative banquet to Hon. Robert Rogers, at Regina, have now passed into history. Anyone who reads the speeches of these two statesmen or politicians (according to party lean-

ings) with the idea of finding out which party gives the best government will be sadly confused. Each speaker declared "amid tumultuous applause" that the opposing party was corrupt, cared little or nothing for the public welfare and sought only the honors or spoils of office. Sir Wilfrid could not see that the new government had accomplished anything, while Mr. Rogers declared that in the few months the present government had been in office it had done more for the Canadian people than the Liberal government had done in fifteen years. Each declared that the great principles of their "grand old party" were founded upon eternal justice, but neither of them was able to announce clearly just what principles he or his party stood for. Both were positive that only their own party could "save Canada." Each speaker revealed the corruption and lack of sincerity of the opposing party. Should a citizen of New Zealand or Australia endeavor to study Canadian conditions by the aid of these two addresses we wonder what conclusion would be arrived at. If the progress of Canada towards democracy depends upon the leading politicians we fear that progress would not be rapid. Of course both speakers were right in their conclusions, and no doubt the people of Canada will be generally glad of these contributions towards the solution of national problems.

IS THIS BRIBERY?

The following is from the report of the address of Hon. W. J. Roche, Secretary of State, at the Regina banquet on June 10, as taken from the *Regina Standard*:—

"The Secretary of State made one of the most important statements of the evening when he intimated that the Borden government took the stand that the lands and other natural resources rightly belonged to the province, but that the government was not going to force these resources on to an unwilling people. The best way to show Mr. Borden that Saskatchewan wants the land, he said, was to return to power Mr. Haultain and his party. Incidentally Dr. Roche made it quite plain, though not in so many words, that the Scott government would never get the lands, because the Scott government had declared time and again against their possession by the province and in favor of their administration from Ottawa."

To bribe a voter is to violate the law of the land and renders the offender liable to severe punishment. What shall be said of an attempt to bribe the electors of a whole province? We cannot believe that it has the sanction of Premier Borden. Surely there are enough legitimate methods of soliciting public support without such means as this. How can we expect to elevate the standard of public morality when those whom we place in the highest positions of honor publicly practice corrupt methods.

A number of independent candidates are standing for election in Saskatchewan. This is no doubt the result of growing independence on the part of the people. Party slavery has been one of the leading causes of political corruption in Canada for many years. What the people need is men who will represent them honestly and faithfully and not bow to the dictation of party leaders. The leaders of political parties are no more likely to protect the rights of the people than are the rank and file of the legislators. The rise of independent candidates and the pledge of Direct Legislation by both parties speaks volumes for the democratic progress of Saskatchewan.

When we have Direct Legislation in operation we will be able to reduce the corrupting influences of federal and provincial political party ties.

Before another issue of *The Guide* is printed the American family quarrel will be settled. Few are unwise enough to speculate upon the outcome.

Who Will Be President?



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE
Of Wisconsin; Republican.



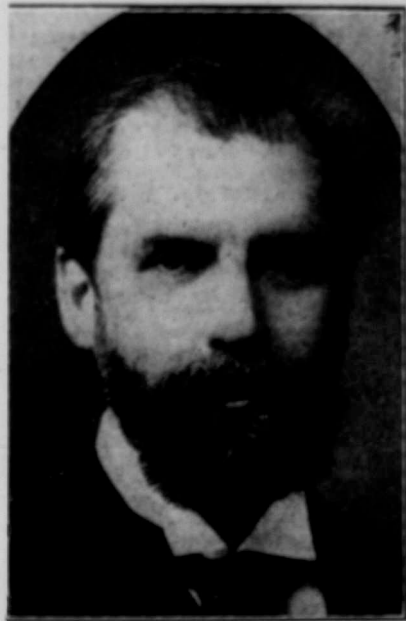
PRESIDENT TAFT
Republican.



COL. ROOSEVELT
Republican.



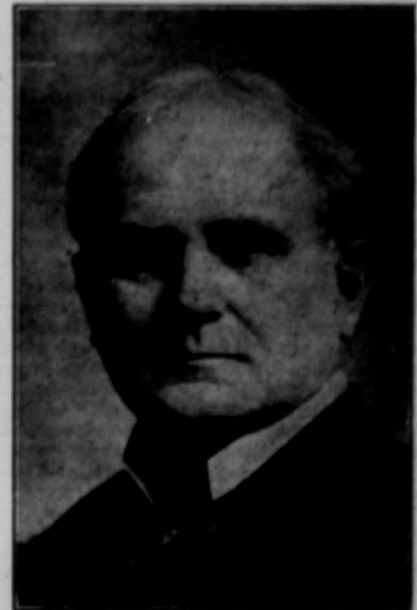
SENATOR CUMMINS
Of Iowa; Republican



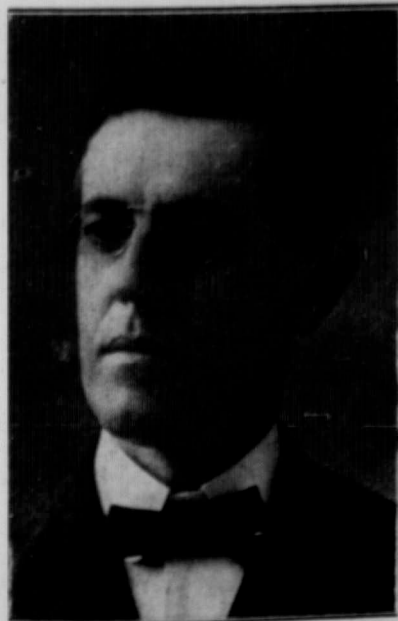
JUSTICE CHARLES E. HUGHES
Of the United States Supreme Court;
Republican.

The political pot in the United States is furiously boiling. Both Republican and Democratic parties are split asunder by rival candidates, but the struggle between Taft and Roosevelt is especially bitter. The impartial summary of the New York Herald is as follows:

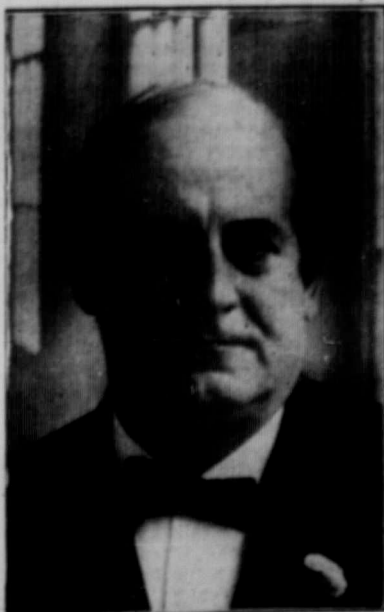
"Total number of delegates in convention, 1,078.
 "For President Taft, 492.
 "For Colonel Roosevelt, 464.
 "For Senator LaFollette, 36.
 "For Senator Cummins, 10.
 "Unclassified, 76.
 "Majority necessary to nominate, 540.
 "Needed to give Colonel Roosevelt a majority, 76; needed to give President Taft a majority, 48.
 Justice Hughes, who would be acceptable as a compromise candidate in case of a deadlock between Taft and Roosevelt, has positively refused to allow his name to go before the convention. There is a chance, therefore, that LaFollette or Cummins may be the dark horse. The Chicago convention begins June 18.
 The Democratic convention opens in Baltimore a week later, June 25. Their rule is that the Presidential nominee must get two-thirds of the votes of the convention. Neither Speaker Champ Clark nor Governor Wilson has even a majority, so a keen contest is in store. The summary stands up to date:
 Total number of delegates in convention, 1,094.
 Needed to nominate, two-thirds, or 726.
 Speaker Clark, 339,
 Governor Wilson, 228.
 Underwood, 95.
 Harmon, 53.
 Marshall, 30.
 Col. Bryan is being boomed in many quarters as the logical Democratic standard bearer, inasmuch as his radical and formerly unpopular platform is being "stolen" by the Republicans.
 The Republican National Committee has decided practically all the contested delegations in favor of President Taft.



SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK
Of the House of Representatives; Democrat.



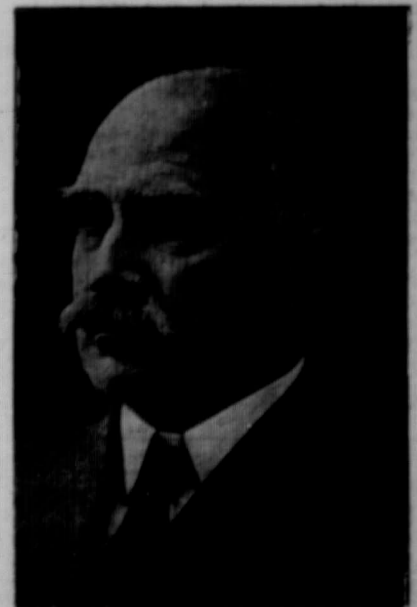
GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON
Of New Jersey; Democrat.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
Three Times Democratic Candidate for the
Presidency.



OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
Democratic Leader of the House of Represent-
atives



GOVERNOR JUDSON HARMON
Of Ohio; Democrat.

The Mail Bag

EXPERIENCE WITH EYE

Editor, Guide:—The first thing I saw when I opened my May 1 Guide was a reply to F. B. A.'s (Airdrie, Alta.) questions re Rye. If twenty years' actual experience in growing and feeding rye counts for anything, I can claim to be an authority on the subject, and I differ in every particular with your answers. I do not want to take up too much of your space, so will state briefly my opinion. I raised rye in the Rain Belt of Colorado for both grain and hay, and will say under the system then in use rye (spring) was the only successful crop we could raise. Rye ground fine and fed to hogs is second to corn only for fattening, and made into slop or soured makes good feed for sows and young pigs. As a grain ration for work horses it should be only cracked or ground coarse. One quart is equal to three quarts of ground oats. For hay, it should be cut when about in head. If sown early it usually makes two crops of hay and can be fed to anything that eats hay. I have always found it a better hay crop than oats because there is less waste and there is no crop that combats weeds so well as rye.

If F. B. A. will send me a self-addressed envelope I will give him more particulars.

J. R. DININNY.

Mountain House, Alta.

QUERY FROM ENGLAND

Editor, Guide:—Your paper has been sent to me regularly for some years past, from your office, by order of some Alberta friends, and I have been interested in following its progress and noting the opinions expressed from time to time by your correspondents. I notice in your paper of May 15 a letter signed by T. W. B., in which he provides what he calls "scientific proof" in favor of his arguments and says "land of moderate quality and furthest from populous centres brings \$150 an acre." Would T. W. B. mind telling us where the land is to which he refers. It is a pity to spoil an argument by giving as conclusive evidence a general statement which may be described as absolutely incorrect when apparently he is in a position to be more precise and prevent the possibility of a suggestion that he does not know the facts, and is arguing on incorrect data.

J. H. P.

Moatlands, Kent, Eng.

WHAT THE MADE-IN-CANADA TRAIN TEACHES

Editor, Guide:—Whatever may have been the intention in sending the Made-in-Canada train through the country, it teaches one most obvious lesson, viz., that the time has come when our manufacturers can stand on their own merits without the aid of protection. This is the day Sir John A. Macdonald, a believer in free trade, looked forward to when he introduced his National Policy, or Protection to the infant or unborn industries of Canada, till such time as they could do without that support, and no longer. Any failing to hold their own after a fair trial are obviously unadapted to this country and climate (the wool trade, for instance), and had better cease to be a heavy charge on the country, and their labor and capital put to more natural purposes.

If the government were meditating free trade they could not have hit on a better way of convincing the voters of Canada that the time, looked forward to by their great and honored leader, Sir John A., was fully ripe for it, than by sending such a sample train through Canada, it is just what was needed. Do

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.

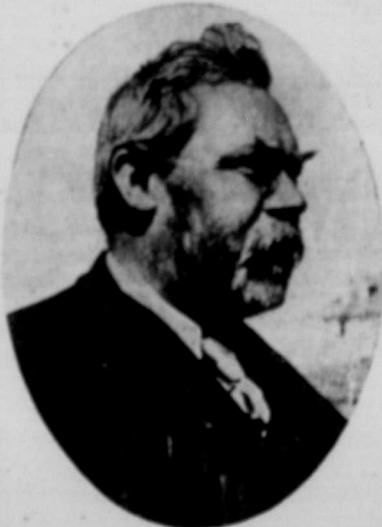
not let us forget it at the next election, and at all times.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

THE DIRECTORS' CONTROVERSY

Editor, Guide:—Please permit me space in your valuable columns to comment briefly on the unjust censure of E. A. Partridge, D. Railton and others in their open letter in your issue of the 5th inst. against T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy and R. McKenzie as officers of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. As one experienced in handling grain and familiar with the intolerant conditions prevailing here before the said Grain Growers' Grain Co. was established, and the wonderful abuses that have been corrected, and hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been saved to the producers largely through the existence of this said Grain Growers' Grain Co., and one who is in full sympathy with the purpose of such Grain Co., and the farmers' co-operative movement in general, I believe the censure is very unjust to say the least. I am confident no other organization in this Canadian Northwest has made such phenomenal success in so short a time. If this is true, who are the parties entitled to the credit for such success? Surely the managers, Messrs. Crerar, Kennedy, Mills, and the directors, including Mr. McKenzie. These men certainly have been careful, energetic and strong. It is beyond human possibilities for any man or company to have pleased everybody in its transactions while doing an enormous business aggregating many millions of dollars as this company has



A. H. LONGTON

Independent Farmers' Candidate for Lloydminster Constituency. Mr. Longton was headmaster of an English public school for 25 years, but has latterly been farming in Saskatchewan. He is a strong supporter of Direct Legislation.

done, and gradually built up such an organization from nothing. From personal acquaintance with the managers of the company I am confident that any errors that have been made have been purely those of judgment and not of intent, but the errors are very small in the aggregate as compared with the success of the company.

It is to be hoped that if these "knockers" wish for the company to be a permanent success they will not take steps that may disrupt it like so many similar organizations have been across the line in the States. Farmers and stockholders in the Grain Growers' Grain Co., are you going to put out Messrs. Crerar, Kennedy and McKenzie that have been tried and proved a success, and substitute Messrs. Partridge, Spencer and friends, who have not been tried?

Better "let well enough alone."

C. J. McCOLLUM.

Winnipeg, Man.

CO-OPERATION VS. ANTAGONISM

Editor, Guide:—Isn't it time we had dropped the assumption that the East is benefited by protection, unless we also assume that a few hundred manu-

facturers constitute the East, even as a certain Louis constituted France. We seem to have taken at its face value the claim of the Canadian cotton trust that it could not pay its operatives a decent living wage because it was not adequately protected, when at that very moment it was paying five per cent. dividends on stock 90 per cent. water.

The Pittsburg survey and the Lawrence investigation have only added to the mountain of proof that laborers, even in the protected industries, do not share in the benefits of protection, while at the same time their cost of living is increased.

Here is a morsel from the report of the United States tariff commission last winter: "American weavers, tending from 14 to 20 looms each, receive a lower wage than the English weaver who tends four looms. Also, the labor element in the cost of American fabrics is 8 to 40 per cent., while the tariff is 50 to 200 per cent." When Tom Johnson was in Congress, representing a great manufacturing district in northern Ohio, the cloakmakers' union once asked him to support an increase in the tariff on cloaks. Johnson flatly refused to vote for any law that would compel the women of the United States to pay a higher price for their cloaks. But he went further, and showed the union that because of free trade in the labor market the laborers could get none of the advantages of protection in goods.

It is true that there is no general recognition of this truth in labor circles, and herein lies the essential weakness of the free trade movement. A large, increasing and compact voting element, whose interests, if they only knew it, are on the side of free trade, persistently vote for protection. If the labor vote of Canada defeated reciprocity, that same vote, constantly growing, will be at the call of the tariff barons to veto any future step towards free trade. The old Farmers' Alliance, in the States, before it died in the attempt to create a political party, had a running arrangement with the Knights of Labor for the exchange of lecturers. I remember, as a lad, several "knights" who travelled over my state, telling the farmers about the wage earner's troubles and his efforts to cure them. I consider it nothing short of a tragedy that that movement, so nobly begun, should so shortly have been blinked out. Is there not in this a suggestion for us? Here is an army fighting against us that, properly enlightened, might be enlisted under our own banner. Also, what service might we not render them, could we add their point of view to our own. A Scotch farmer had a dispute with his neighbor, and went to a lawyer to see about suing him. His neighbor, though, had got ahead of him and retained the same lawyer. The lawyer, not mentioning this, told the farmer he could not take the case, but would give him a letter of introduction to another lawyer. The farmer, becoming suspicious, tore open the letter and found it to read: "Here are a couple o' fat geese. You pluck the ain and I'll pluck the ither." How long are the farmers and wage earners of Canada going to act the part of the "couple o' fat geese?"

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

Ceylon, Sask.

SUGGESTIONS WANTED

Editor, Guide:—I take your valuable paper and peruse every column of it at once upon receiving it, and would not like to be without it. I think you are doing a grand work, and I am constantly urging my friends and neighbors to take it and read it. I am president of Richdale Union, No. 325, U.F.A., and am very much interested in the organization and co-operation of my fellow farmers and working men. We are some distance from railway at present, but the Goose Lake extension of the C.N.R. is now at work building their road through our locality, and we hope by fall to see it in operation. But to business. I and others of this vicinity are anxious to look up reliable infor-

mation and plans, by-laws, etc., by which we may organize ourselves into a society to own and operate either a steam or gasoline engine and thresher to do our threshing and others also, and to, perhaps, use the engine for plowing in summer. Now, some say it won't work and seem to think that such are not successful, but I claim that if we are organized under proper laws and regulations to govern same it will work. If it would not be asking too much of you, I would like such information and advice as you have at hand, and such as you may secure for us through the valuable columns of your paper. Mayhap some of The Guide's readers have had some experience with a society of this nature, and would be able to give the farmers and us in particular some valuable advice for our consideration, and if published in The Guide may perhaps put a bee in someone else's bonnet to start a similar movement. We have no threshers in this vicinity and although some are talking of procuring an outfit, talk alone does not thresh out our grain this fall, and our grain be left in stooks and stacks again this coming winter.

W. G. INMAN.

Richdale, Alta.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Editor, Guide:—This is a very important question for the British born to answer, because Britons never will be slaves, no, never, not if they know it. The poet Shelley wrote many years ago a clarion appeal to the working masses of Britain thus:—

"What is freedom? Ye can tell
That which slavery is too well;
For its very name has grown,
To an image of your own."

Slavery is not hard work, in itself; is not drudgery, long hours of work and short hours of rest. These are not necessarily slavery. The black chattel slaves of fifty years ago, were owned by their masters, just as a horse was owned and for the very same purpose. Horses are owned for the profit their owners have out of their labor. The black chattel slave was "owned" for the very same purpose. The essence of slavery is the fact that the "owner" gets the good of the labor performed by the slave. The slave owners were never rich, that is compared with what a rich man is today. Of course they did not work, but their wealth was "piled up by the bondsmen's years of unrequited toil," as Lincoln stated in his second Inaugural. Now a man is rich in proportion to the power he possesses to take wealth from others without giving back an equivalent. Wealth is the result of human labor, and nothing is wealth that has not in it this human element. And those who get wealth through the result of human labor without giving in return an equivalent in labor or in services, are rich in proportion to their power to take. During the past ten years a few people in Canada have become rich, not on account of anything they did or services rendered or wealth produced, but on account of what others have done. "The wealth produced by our sturdy blows, to the hands of the one forever flows." While we have been struggling to make a living and produce wealth, we have actually enriched others without effort on their part. That is, the many have been slaves and the few have been the masters. The people who labor have had a bare living, while the few who have become rich without work, are reveling in luxury. This is slavery. We do not have to be bought and sold like chattels in order to be slaves. The essence of slavery is that others, not deserving, get the good of our labor. As the poet put it:—

"The seed we sow, another reaps;
The wealth we find, another heaps;
The cloth we weave another wears,
The arms we forge another bears."

This is a condition that should rouse to activity the "British Born" every-

Continued on Page 14

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

A WORD FOR THE KIDDIES

Because I know from experience that the annual Sunday School picnic is the great event of the year to small country folk I want to put in a plea for their unalloyed enjoyment of it.

If you parents who read this mean to take your little ones—and of course you do if it is at all possible—don't spoil the treat by threatening not to do so every time Tommy or Jennie look sideways for a month before. Punish them, if you think it necessary, some other way, but don't wipe out their childish happiness and cast a reflection on your own reputation as a teller of truth by making threats which you have no intention of putting into execution.

It means so much to the little people to strut about in their good clothes and swing under the big trees and run races and play ball with the kiddies from all the other districts within a radius of many miles that I can't bear to think of their pleasure being even tempered by a thoughtless threat.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ESPECIALLY FOR MOTHER

A very able writer on the subject of child training points out that the regular feeding, bathing and dressing of the tiniest infant have the effect of instilling methodical habits into the little one. I wonder if any mother who reads this has observed the same result.

The guests at the table of a certain mother whose children are noted for their good nature were given something to think about when she leaned over and took the baby out of his high chair at the first whimper. "I never leave him until he is howling," she said, "because it suggests to him that the only way to get attention is to howl." We don't mean to suggest that a baby should be picked up the minute he whimpers, but that when he is really uncomfortable there is no object in arousing his temper and indignation by delay.

In a household visited by scarlet fever, one of the little ones had been taken off and the baby, only a few months old, had rather a bad attack. His mother nursed him, the two being shut off in quarantine together for weeks.

Partly to pass away the tedious hours and perhaps also to soothe her sorrow, the mother broke through her established custom and rocked the little one to sleep every night. When the illness was over and the household had settled down to its accustomed routine again there was trouble. Little son demanded in no uncertain terms that the rocking continue. The mother, however, was determined, and put him upstairs alone and left him. His cries for about three nights were deafening, after which he gave in to the inevitable and his retiring gave the family no further inconvenience.

The following interesting Mother's Notes appear in McCall's magazine.

A young woman art student whose home was in a nearby town recently said to me: "I am going out home this evening to spend a few days. A family council has been called."

"A family council?" I queried. "What is that? Something like the Mothers' Council or the Council of Jewish Women?"

"Oh, no, nothing so big and important as those. Just an urgency meeting of our own little family circle."

As I still looked unenlightened, she went on. "There were five of us children, two brothers and we three girls, and from the time I can remember the government of the family was vested in what we called the council, with father and mother as the court of last appeal. When any of us children were naughty, mother did not punish us offhand. Instead the meeting of the council was called for the earliest possible time that the whole family could be assembled, and the case was then laid before it. The misdemeaner was stated and we discussed the case, trying to find excuses for the act, and if punishment was deemed necessary, it was pronounced by father, although there might be appeal from his judgment if any of us thought it too severe. After that the matter was never referred to again.

"Not only did we try misdemeanors, but breaches of etiquette were brought

before the council, and the proper conduct discussed. As we grew older school matters and business affairs were considered in the same way, and though we are all grown now, the council is still occasionally called. This time it is to talk over my youngest brother's plan to go West and buy an apple farm. Of course, he'll go if he wishes," she smiled whimsically, "but at least the project will be discussed in all its bearings and all the advantages and disadvantages we can think of or find out, will be laid before him."

As I noticed that girl's serene face and poised, self-possessed bearing, I felt that in her little circle the perfect ideal of family government had been reached. What splendid training both for parents and children! No punishment in anger, no misjudgment of the child, but a cultivation of good judgment and self-restraint on the part of the parents, while securing absolute justice for the child.

This method of rule is now in use in many colleges, where the "student senate" considers all matters of discipline and enforces the penalties. And it is said that much better order and a higher sense of honor prevails in schools thus governed than in those where the regulation of conduct is under the control of the faculty alone. In the George Junior Republic, where many children are cared for, a wise system prevails, placing the entire police and judicial departments in the hands of the members. This also works well, and develops, it is said, remarkable qualities of character in the children. Since this works as well in these cases, it is obvious that it can be applied with just as good results to family government, if only fathers and mothers have the will to do it. I want earnestly to recommend the plan to the mothers of the Query Club, who, I know from their letters, are reaching out after the best methods of making good and useful men and women out of the precious children God has put in their care.

I wish I had space to publish all the good letters containing such helpful suggestions that come to the Query Club, but I can only cull here and there those that touch upon the different subjects I think of for our monthly conference.

Orderliness

One of the subjects oftenest discussed in family council, my art student said, was that of neatness and orderliness. It is essential to the comfort, not only of the child but that of every person around it, that it be taught early the habit of keeping its belongings in place. Mrs. E. G., New Market, Ind., writes on this topic:

"I've been very much interested in the many suggestions from different mothers, and I can't keep still any longer. I have three dear, little tots and I'm trying to raise them to be real ladies and gentlemen. Sometimes, we blame children for musing up the home. Did you ever think that it is often our fault instead of theirs? Don't you believe we should be more interested in their belongings and furnish places to put them in? My little ones have hooks about three feet from the floor on which to hang their wraps, nails near the cabinet to hang their dish-washing aprons on, and a certain handy place for sandals, etc. They also have a low desk and table for their books, papers and pencils. Then there are boxes for paper dolls, post cards and the bushel of things they are so intensely interested in just now. I make them feel that these things are strictly theirs and that they alone are responsible for the appearance of that part of the home. This gives them a feeling of ownership and pride, and they try to be as good housekeepers as some older 'ladies.'"

"Our children will be what we want them to be if we are strong enough in our desire. That is strong enough to sacrifice time, energy and patience in teaching them."

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN LOUISIANA?

Below we give a short extract from an article on "The Protected Wives of Louisiana," by William Hard, appearing in the July Delineator.

Dear Mr. Baker:—I haven't time to write you a regular article this month. Will you put up with these travel-notes instead?

Louisiana is the most extraordinary State I ever was in, for laws about husbands and wives and children.

Do you know that in Louisiana you can't disinherit your children unless you have a "just cause"? And you aren't allowed to have your own opinion about the meaning of the words "just cause." The Civil Code decides that for you.

One "just cause" is if your child strikes you. Another is if he accuses you of a capital crime. Another is if he refuses to look after you when you are insane. If your little Charlie and Harry and Agnes keep away from temptations of that sort, they are your "forced heirs" and you have to let them have their share of your property. It is called their "legitime."

When there are three or more children, the "legitime" amounts to two-thirds of everything that doesn't go to your wife.

Accordingly, if you have three children, you can give away or will away only one-third of your belongings.

If Mr. Carnegie lived in Louisiana and had three children, he could devote only one-third of his millions to setting up book-shelves and reading-tables for the dear public. He couldn't carry out his ambition to die poor. He would have to die rich. He would have to keep two-thirds of his millions for his dear offspring. And he couldn't bequeath to them the thing that he has often called the greatest of all blessings—poverty.

Moreover, and more to come,—speaking of his wife's share in his property—since every wife in Louisiana gets one-half of all that her husband has made during his marriage to her, and since she gets it even if she dies first, it follows that you people up North would be paralyzed in your imagination by the consequences.

If Mrs. Rockefeller died before Mr. Rockefeller, she could will away all the disposable part of her half of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune—to Ida Tarbell, if she wanted to. Mr. Rockefeller has frequently been reported as saying that he always consulted Mrs. Rockefeller about business and that her judgment had proved itself to be better than his. So possibly he wouldn't mind living in Louisiana.

By this time you will have begun to sympathize with the poor Louisiana husband. His wife's claims and his children's claims leave him little that he can call his own.

Of course if his wife is good enough to die without making a will, he can continue to use her half of what he has earned since marriage. But he can merely use it. It belongs, really, to her children.

If he gets him another wife, he has to surrender it to those children. If he remains a widower, he has to surrender it to them when he dies.

People in Louisiana are shocked by the news that in New York the wife of a man who owns stocks and bonds and cash, but no land can be cut off by him from all share in his estate. They are shocked, outraged, by the view of children's rights which prevails in every other State in the Union and which allows parents to pass by their children and to dispose of their property in favor of nephews or strangers or libraries or hospitals. They are even pained and scandalized by the thought that the laws of all other States permit a parent to discriminate between his children and to give more to one of them than to another. Here all children must share alike.

You see, Louisiana can feel sorry for New York, just as New York can feel sorry for Louisiana. These are the compensations of life.

Seriously and practically, each can learn something from the other.

The poor Louisiana husband, for instance, with whom you sympathize when he comes to make his will, doesn't need much sympathy up to that moment. His poorness and powerlessness begin only at his death. While he lives he is one of the grandest matrimonial magnates in the country. He has an amount of authority which makes the husband from almost any other state look at him with a feeling which is partly envious admiration and partly bewildered curiosity. How does he get his women folk to let him?

I met an ex-Northern husband here in this hotel last night at dinner. You know him. He used to be with Everybody's Magazine. He is a Southern husband now. His wife sent some stock certificates to a broker to be sold. Our friend didn't know what it is to be a husband down here. The broker sent the certificates back. "Where," said he, "where is your husband's signature authorizing you to sell this stock?"

Our friend is a really, truly husband now. His wife can't sell her own property without asking him. And then if he lets her sell it, and she has the cash in hand and wants to buy a piece of real estate with it, she has to ask him again. His authorization is necessary.

"The wife," says Article 122 of the Civil Code, "cannot alienate, grant, mortgage or acquire unless her husband concurs in the act or yields his consent in writing."

In this respect the married women of Louisiana are back where the married women of most other States used to be fifty years ago. Their husbands stand in between them and their control of their own separate property.

They are beginning to take notice of that fact. When I spoke before the Era Club the other day, many members of the club commented on the laws of Louisiana, and it was clear to me that the "protection" accorded to married women by the Civil Code is ceasing to be gratefully appreciated by the women concerned.

The original idea undoubtedly was "protection." It was not oppression at all.

Just to show you how far the idea of "protection" has been carried, I must tell you that if a married woman wants to mortgage her property, she can't do it even with the consent of her husband. She must also get the consent of a judge in a court.

She goes before the judge. He cross-examines her after her husband has been sent out of the room. "You really want to mortgage this property? Why do you want to do so? Why do you want to borrow money? What are you going to do with it? Is it going to be used for your own benefit? Or is it going to be used for your husband's benefit in his business?" Thus the judge.

If the woman answers and says that she is going to use the money in her own affairs, the judge gives her permission to go ahead. But if she says that she is borrowing the money in order to give it to her husband the judge says "No." And then she can't do it.

She is "protected" against her husband. Her husband might threaten her or wangle her into an unsafe financial enterprise. (So the law and the judge will not let her mortgage her property on behalf of any of her husband's enterprises whatsoever.)

Now an old maid can mortgage her property all she pleases. But, as Miss Jean Gordon, of the Era Club, good-naturedly says, "When an old maid marries one of you men, it seems she loses all her sense."

The Era Club is one of the largest and strongest organizations of women in the United States. It makes up its name from the first letter of the words "Equal Rights Association." And it lives up to its motto, which is;

Who for Truth no sword uplifteth,
He for Error strikes a blow.

It was striking a blow against Error on the day I got here. Many of its blows have been resisted or evaded by the men. This was one welcomed with uncovered head and bared breast. The Era Club suggested to the rulers of the city an ordinance to fix the length of hatpins and to fix it short. This abridgment of one of the most extended of the rights of women was accepted by the men with such enthusiasm that two department-stores immediately installed hat-pin-shortening machines, and several thousand hat-pins were laid on the block and chopped down to the Era length amid cheers.

Cheers, not so loud, perhaps, are going to greet the bill which the Era Club and other women's organizations will present to the next Louisiana Legislature for allowing women to serve on such public bodies as school boards.

Women in Louisiana are "protected"

Continued on Page 16

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

ORGANIZATION AND RE-ORGANIZATION IN THE PINCHER CREEK DISTRICT

The following is a brief account of the latter part of a series of meetings which were started by E. J. Fream who was recalled to the central office by telegram on May 15. The narrative is taken up by P. P. Woodbridge who concluded the tour:

Following up the telegram recalling Mr. Fream to the central office, I arrived in Macleod shortly before 11 o'clock p.m. on Thursday the 16th. There I met the east bound from Pincher with Mr. Fream on board. We were able to have a short conversation before turning in for the night, when I learnt of the gratifying success which had been achieved during the earlier portion of the tour. This was particularly encouraging and results proved quite up to the expectations created by the opening meetings of the tour. At 5.10 a.m. the next morning I boarded the train for the west and reached Pincher station, my destination, in time for breakfast. Immediately after I was able to get in touch with our director for the Macleod constituency, Mr. G. W. Buchanan, who later called for me in his automobile, accompanied by his son and Mr. A. R. Main, Secretary of Mountain Mill Union. Together we proceeded down to Summerview, the scene of the meeting arranged for that evening. Arriving there an hour or two before the time stated, we were able to get around and see many of the farmers in the immediate district, which helped considerably towards the success of the meeting.

New Lease of Life

Shortly after 8 o'clock the farmers commenced to arrive and there were soon sufficient on hand to warrant the meeting beginning. After an interesting discussion in which several of those present took part, Summerview Union, which had fallen on bad times and had been more or less inactive for several months, decided amid much enthusiasm to re-organize. Fourteen of those present paid in their \$1.00 at once, and proceeded to re-elect a new set of officers who, it is confidently expected, will carry the Union, not only up to, but beyond the success it had previously enjoyed. The meeting broke up about midnight, when again making use of Mr. Buchanan's car we reached Pincher station shortly before 1 a.m. A word of thanks is due here to Mr. Buchanan for the use of his car. The trip proved most enjoyable and we were able to take in some of the most beautiful of the foot hill scenery.

Saturday proved to be another fine day, the meeting for that day, May 18, was to be at Pincher station. On arrival at the school house that evening I found the members of Pincher Station Union busily engaged in cutting up a calf which had been supplied by one of our members. I gathered from the information received that it was by no means an unusual custom for one or other of the members to supply the union with fresh meat along the lines. The plan seems to work quite satisfactorily, and it struck me that it was one which some of our other unions might choose to try for themselves. Another very successful meeting was held immediately after the calf was disposed of, and I find that at this union they have several very capable speakers, and a most interesting discussion followed the opening address. There is evidently the material for a strong union at this point.

Sunday morning broke out wet and windy, so the day was spent at the hotel. On Sunday evening I was able to move down to Pincher Creek, where arrangements were made for me to meet Mr. G. A. Dixon, of Spring Ridge, who was to take me round to the unions south of the railway. Monday also proved to be wet, much to the delight of many of the farmers in the district who were getting a little anxious on account of the continued dry weather. The rain put everyone in a good humor.

A Pitch Dark Night

We proceeded through varying degrees of mud and water to Robert Kerr, the scene of the meeting that evening, calling

on several farmers on our way. We were again rewarded, in spite of the weather and the fact that the night was very dark, with a representative crowd. Here again a complete re-organization was effected and Robert Kerr Union decided that if there had been reason for forming a Union before there was still more reason to-day.

After the meeting Mr. Dixon and myself with the other members of the union, after feeling our way around in the dark for some time at last succeeded in finding the gateway out of the school grounds and proceeded to our quarters with two of the farmers in the neighborhood for the night. I think this was without exception the darkest night it has ever been my experience to be out in. The only way in which we could keep track of each other in the different rigs driving home, though we were only a few feet apart, was by a continuous calling. However, we reached our destination without accident and on the following morning, May 21, (still raining) we were off in good time for Twin Butte. Most of the day was spent in calling on farmers and speaking to others over the phone. Another good meeting was the result of this work. Twin Butte re-organized with some fifteen members and from reports since received they seem to be continuing the good work they started that evening.

Wednesday morning, May 22, proved to be more favorable and later on in the afternoon the sun shone for the first time that week. The meeting that afternoon was at Utopia, a new union organized a month or so previously. Here we had the largest meeting of the tour so far, some thirty members were present and several were added to the union. The members expressed their appreciation of the work of the Association and their determination to assist, as far as they were able. Several visitors were up from Fishburn and we were pleased to learn that they had re-organized there that same afternoon.

Difficulties of Fording

Before the Utopia meeting we visited two or three fords across the Kootenay River, which it was necessary for us to cross in order to get to Hill Spring where we were booked for the following day. Owing to the river being in flood it was decided there was no chance of crossing except by the Stand-off bridge some 33 miles distant, so we reluctantly resigned ourselves to the prospects of a 65 mile drive in order to reach Hill Springs, which was visible only five miles distant across the river.

Next day, out in good time, we had not gone far when we met Mr. Harry Jenkins, of Fishburn, who told us that we could cross the river by a ford near his farm, and kindly offered to show us the ford. Mr. Jenkins was intending to cross himself on horseback, leading a big shire stallion. On arrival at the ford we found that it was impossible to cross with the rig, so it was a case of unhitch and try it on horseback. The river here ran in two streams and the procession crossed it in the following order: Mr. H. Jenkins in the lead on a saddle horse, next the assistant secretary of the U.F.A., perched high up on the withers of the shire stallion, following behind, Mr. G. A. Dixon on the back of one of our driving team, leading the other and the dog followed on behind. On reaching the other side none the worse for our trip, we succeeded in borrowing another rig after going about a mile and reached Hill Springs about supper time.

Mormons Were Hospitable

Here the union was organized that evening. Hill Springs is one of the Mormon settlements, and whatever may have been said at different times about the Mormons, our experience was that all those we met both here and in our trip to a neighboring settlement the Mormons proved to be among the most considerate and hospitable people that it has ever been my fortune to meet.

We crossed the river the next morning after the same fashion as the previous day, and we reached Fishburn in time for the picnic there in the afternoon. Owing to the day being very windy and the big

sport program it was decided to postpone doing anything that day and hold a meeting at Fishburn the following Wednesday evening.

On Saturday the meeting was held at Chipman Creek. A large thunderstorm came on about the time of the meeting, in consequence of which the attendance was not as large as expected though a new union was formed here and the members showed great enthusiasm and good work is expected from this union.

The following Monday we were out again and crossed the Kootenay River once more to Glenwood, another Mormon settlement. This time we crossed the river, which had fallen more than a foot during the past few days, in a heavy democrat, after first loading up the bottom of the rig with large boulders. Even then there was some excitement, for the water easily came over the body of the democrat. However, the trip was once more safely accomplished and we reached Glenwood early in the afternoon.

By-Election Interfered

As this happened to be the date of the Cardston election in which many of the settlers were interested, only about 14 showed up at the meeting. I might say here that both our meetings in the Mormon country were somewhat interfered with by the by-elections which were raging in the constituency at the time.

At Hill Springs the two previous nights had been taken up by speakers on behalf of the rival candidates. We were unfortunate enough to strike Glenwood the day of the polling, when some 15 or 20 teams had gone in to play their part. Those present, however, passed a resolution in favor of forming a union, and the second meeting was arranged for the following Monday to complete the organization.

On Tuesday our meeting was at Spring Ridge. A splendid turn out showed up here, many ladies being present. One

District Directors:

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

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

member also had his violin with him, with a musical program to open and close the evening with. Everyone agreed that the evening was most enjoyable. I understand this was the first occasion on which the ladies of Spring Ridge had turned up to the U.F.A. meetings. Not that it was their fault by any means, but the general opinion seemed to be that for the future the ladies would be especially welcome to take part in the proceedings.

Wednesday the last meeting of the tour was held at newly reorganized union of Fishburn. The meeting was an entire success and Fishburn Union proved to be very strong in personality, if not very much in number at the present time.

A Successful Tour

The following day the return journey to Calgary was successfully made, the whole tour was one of the most successful and encouraging that we have ever had, and as the country is well organized should lead to very fine results.

The thanks of this association are due to all those who proved their hospitality and showed such willingness to assist us in the work on the road. More especially are our thanks due to Mr. G. A. Dixon, of Spring Ridge, who devoted his own time and the use of his team, to say nothing of putting in a good deal of hard work, to ensure the success of the meetings during the last ten days of the trip. With such earnest workers as Mr. Dixon in our midst we need have no fear as to the future of the association.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

P.S.—Our friends the politicians had arrived at Hill Springs in motor cars. My imagination will even now continue to run riot and present me with mental views of some of our prominent politicians of Ottawa fame fording mountain rivers perched high on the (saddle-less) back of a shire stallion to organize the farmers of the West.



WILD OAT SEPARATOR

This is the machine you have been reading about in the papers. Makes an absolutely perfect separation of wild oats from wheat, barley and rye for seed. We will demonstrate these Separators at

THE WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA AND SASKATOON FAIRS

It will pay you to visit our tent and see these machines in actual operation

W. H. EMERSON & SONS, Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

SHIP US YOUR CREAM!

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

There is money in shipping Cream and it will be greatly to your interest to write us. There is no more central point than Brandon, and no other place in the West with better shipping facilities.

WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.,
Brandon, Man.

Brookfield, Desford, Man.,
Feb. 19, 1912.

Gentlemen,—I wish to say that we have been pleased and satisfied with your business methods, and we wish you all success during the year 1912. Thanking you for interesting calender.—Yours most sincerely (Signed) E. Glover.

The Best Place to Market your Cream is

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, 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.

OFFICERS:	
Hon. Life President:	
E. N. Hopkins	
President:	
J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President:	
Charles A. Dunning	Beaverdale
Secretary-Treasurer:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Members and Officers of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Gentlemen:—

By this time you will have heard that I am out as an Independent candidate in the coming election. A chain of circumstances has led me to take this step. I am doing it entirely on my own responsibility as a private elector in my own constituency and not as an officer of our Grain Growers' Association. I am doing it largely for information, however, and doubtless I shall get some. I am not out for either of the political parties, neither Provincial or Dominion. Although I am strongly in favor of reciprocity that is not the present issue, but the grain marketing problem is still awaiting solution and is likely to be more acute than ever in the present year. It is no time to stand bickering as to who is to blame for the non-passage of the reciprocity pact. It is incumbent on the authorities and Grain Growers to face the problem and work out a solution. My interest in this matter is not a party interest, but a producer's interest.

I shall now see how many farmers really believe in Independence. It will be a test. We shall see if a practical farmer keenly interested in a solution of farmers' problems has any chance against party men. I know many forces will be in league to defeat me. If I am elected I shall be elected by independent farmers who live on the land.

At my announcement of taking this position there were two party candidates in the field, one representing each party. Immediately upon the publication of my declaration one of the men withdrew, saying he would help me as I stood for the reforms which he himself was working for. I do not know what the effect of this will be, but I do know I want votes, and I shall have to get them from men who have been active on both sides of politics. I could wish, of course, the other candidate would also resign. He says, however, he will fight to a finish. Doubtless he has a perfect right to do this. But I cannot see why he or any man should hold a life lease of a representative position or why I or any other man should not offer to serve our fellows, our class and country in this capacity as well as a number selected by a party.

I do not expect any expression of love from either of the parties. My attitude in seeking farmers' rights and privileges has been too pronounced. I suppose now my words past and present will be screwed, twisted and stretched until all resemblance of what was intended is lost. Already my motives are being raked over in experimental diagnosis by some whose capacity for fairness in such things is very limited indeed. But I have faith that my fellow farmers whom I have known so long will trust me to do all in my power as I have in the past in the interest of the men who get their living by tilling the soil.

I have one intense desire to see crystallized into law the essence and spirit of the reforms farmers have for years been seeking. The ballot box is the point where I hope to see the farmers focus their united co-operative endeavor. I shall win or lose as the independent yeomen decide at that ballot box. I do not believe the politicians can dominate farmers at the ballot box. The question in my constituency is not parties, but men. I know you will all watch this issue with keen interest. The experience will be worth something to us in future days. It is not my wish that any word of mine or words said to be mine should influence the election one iota in any other constituency for either side of party politics.

Yours truly,
FRED W. GREEN.

Saskatchewan

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

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT BUYING
F. W. Green, Esq.,
Moose Jaw.

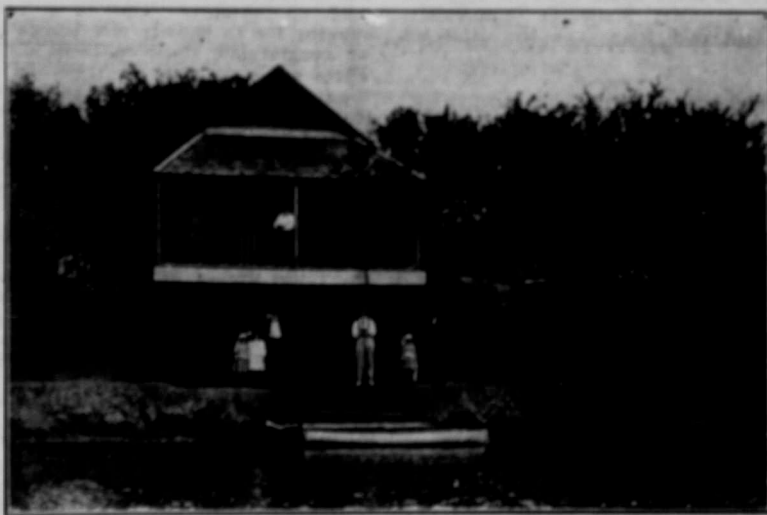
Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of a letter from B. C. Moore, of the Prairie Coal Company Ltd., stating that you and he had been talking over the advisability of having fruit shipped from this point and asking me to address you direct with regard to the matter. I may say here that for the last year I have been urging upon the people here to co-operate so that we could be able to get in our supplies and also handle our fruit more direct to the consumer, with the result that I was appointed to work up the scheme and get the people to take shares in the concern. The people were very favorable towards it, but owing to a lack of crop last year, funds were very scarce and we thought it advisable to let the matter rest until after another crop. At present the prospects are very good for a crop of fruit in all lines and should the blossoms come through without frost we are likely to have a large quantity of fruit to ship out this year. Of course at this season of the year a good proportion of the growers have already contracted for the disposal of their crops. But if you cared to experiment on it this year to find out just how it would work I have no doubt that a good quantity of fruit could still be got. For the last few years I have shipped quite a bit of fruit direct

I think it is much preferable to start easy and increase than to start at the top and fall down. If after a few shipments it seems all right we can increase and to prepare for large shipments would mean the erecting of warehouses and packing sheds. This year we would find it necessary to allow the grower to pack his own fruit and make every man responsible for his own fruit. The name of each grower would be stamped on the boxes and if any cause for complaint arose, the grower's name would have to be furnished along with the claim and a strict watch would be kept on that man's fruit in future, and if it was found that he was not reliable we would at once let him know that we could handle no more of his fruit.

If after this year's trial we should find that it would be advisable to continue in the business we would require to engage a staff of experienced packers who would be under the supervision of a reliable man so that we could send out a pack of fruit that we could guarantee. Now, Mr. Green, if you have any suggestions to make as regards this matter I will be pleased to hear from you. I would also like to hear from you with regard to prices of grain, flour, bran, hay, etc., as there is a considerable quantity of those commodities used in this place.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STEWART.
West Summerland, B.C., May 2, 1912.



View of Oxbow Park, Sask., near home of Wm. Noble

to the consumers on the prairies, both in Alberta and Saskatchewan and also in Manitoba, and have numbers of letters from my customers saying that they never saw such fruit, as it could not be had from their local markets.

I am repeatedly told that I cannot afford to ship by express, that to make it pay fruit must be shipped by carloads. But so far my experience has been quite the reverse. To be able to ship by carload you are compelled to ship through a union, who in turn sells to a jobber, who then sells to the merchant. By sending by express we save the cost of union and jobbers' commissions, etc., which more than makes up for the difference between freight and express. Then again, a very important thing is to get on to the market a "first class article," and at the present slow rate of transportation that cannot be done, owing to the fact that the fruit (especially peaches) must be picked at from two to three weeks earlier to ship by freight than to ship by express. Now, anyone who knows the difference between a peach picked ripe off a tree and one picked green which is left to attain what degree of ripeness it will in the box, would never hesitate to pay the difference in price. In fact I would rather sell my fruit at a little less and know that it is giving satisfaction than leave any room for complaint.

If you should care to give it a trial this year I think it would be much better to go at it a little slow and feel our way before going to any expense, before we know how the proposition would succeed.

A WORD FROM FRIEND ROSS

Dear Mr. Green:—

You were good enough to say you would appreciate knowing my impressions of California. In the first place, Saskatchewan for me. But in the second place, California is the makings of a new Garden of Eden. At present I understand about ninety per cent. of the land is held by a very few ranchers—absentee holders who have inherited vast tracts, secured by their forbears after the purchase of California from Mexico following the Mexican war. Cattle and sheep are the present products of land that will produce under intensive cultivation hundreds of dollars worth per acre. The artesian water supply of a great part of the State comes from the snow-capped Sierra Nevadas. Generally speaking, there is abundant water for irrigation to be secured by drilling wells. I was more impressed by the great stretches of uncultivated land, rolling hills, than I was by the cultivated area. With systematized intensive cultivation and co-operative marketing the whole population of the United States could be supported in California and be engaged wholly in agricultural work. So far as I could learn the orange industry is the only agricultural one in which the producers market co-operatively. The system as explained to me by an orange grower controls the fruit from the time it leaves the tree till it reaches the retailer. I happened to notice an Orange Growers' Association agency office in Regina which shows how thoroughly they must cover their territory. Other industries, dairying, raisin

Directors:	
At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Stataleta;	
F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley	
Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Pelly; J. B.	
Musselman, Oupar; James Robinson, Wal-	
pole.	
District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Mavor;	
No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine;	
No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4,	
J. F. Reid, Oreada; No. 5, W. H. Lil-	
wall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKenna,	
Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins,	
Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Al-	
bert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.	

growing, walnuts, fruits, and the many different specialized forms of agricultural production, seem hopelessly unorganized, and under the real estate men and wholesaler. Their agriculture is so varied that it does not lend itself readily to organization, hence two wealthy cities of nearly one half million each, like Los Angeles and San Francisco, and a host of small towns. But first and last, Saskatchewan for me. However, I expect to spend some time in California again shortly, and I am sorry to be in the least out of touch with home matters. So far as I can I do not intend to be out of touch either. There are many things I would like to write you about, or better still, talk to you about, or rather, get you to talk about.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID ROSS.
Strasburg, Sask., May 26.

Prosperity—A Correction

An amount was sent in from Prosperity association on August 7 of last year of \$17.25, 75c of which was for convention reports, \$2.50 for Coronation fund, \$14.00 for annual membership fees. An acknowledgement was sent out at the time together with official receipt for the three separate correct items, but through a clerical error only \$4.00 was credited in the membership column in our book, and so appeared in our annual report that way. In answer to a letter from the secretary the matter was fully explained on February 22. But a request to make acknowledgement of this error in our Department of The Guide was overlooked. A more recent letter demands this public acknowledgement and is our apology for it.

F. W. G.

Appalling Indifference

Yours with reference to proposed plan of picnics and speakers to hand. As for this branch (Woodmere Local) I do not think it would be wise to undertake it. We are not able to keep alive let alone run a picnic and guarantee its success. The indifference of this local after its good start is appalling. Two attempts have been made for meetings but have come to nothing. At the last one two were present. But we may be able yet to get it going.

GEORGE W. DODGE,
Sec'y Woodmere G.G.A.

George W. Dodge, Esq.:—

We were very pleased to receive your letter of May 10, although we note your association is not in a good healthy condition. That is quite a common thing. Nothing good grows without effort. Weeds and vermin will develop, but anything of permanent, useful character must be developed at the expense and sacrifice on the part of someone. The emancipation of the slaves both in England and the United States, the abrogation of the corn laws, took enormous expense and effort on the part of many men, but deliverance came. So farmers in this great country will have to exercise themselves to bring about that which is best. Keep at it. It is "line upon line, precept upon precept, many mickles make a muckle."

F. W. G.

Our new order manifests a remarkably progressive attitude concerning the leading questions of the day, and best of all a marked spirit of unselfishness prevails in all discussions. The members see a need of better representation in parliament that farmers should be represented, not misrepresented. With one exception, the members present voted in favor of free trade, also declared themselves willing to pay a direct tax for revenue. The farmers are opposed to the restrictions which compel them to market their wheat at a low price, or store it in granaries when in need of the necessities of life, especially when ninety millions of people a few miles south need our wheat.

NOBLE TAIT, Sec'y Edgehill G.G.A.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Bealton	
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R. C. Henders	
Vice-President:	Oakville
J. S. Wood	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association met on the evening of the 10th inst. and continued session all the following day in the office of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. There were present at the meeting, President R. C. Henders, Vice-President J. S. Wood, Directors R. M. Wilson, D. D. McArthur, R. J. Avison, Peter Wright, W. H. Bewell, Frank Simpson and R. McKenzie, Secretary.

Arrangements were made to prosecute vigorously, a campaign of education during the next three or four weeks. In addition to the meetings already announced, the secretary was instructed to arrange for as many more meetings as the directors and other leaders of the movement could attend before haying commenced.

The financial statement of receipts and expenditures for the half year was presented by R. McKenzie, Secretary, which showed that the support given by the members of the Association was very gratifying. The following motion dealing with the Manitoba elevators was unanimously passed. Moved by F. Simpson, seconded by R. M. Wilson:

In view of the fact that the Manitoba Government have evidently decided to abandon the operation of the Government-owned elevators in Manitoba, and that negotiations have been carried on between the officials of the Grain Growers' Grain company and the Government with a view of an arrangement being entered into under which the Grain Growers' Grain company could operate the elevators under a lease, we the directors of the Grain Growers' association desire to express our opinion, that if such an arrangement could be brought about, it would tend to promote the best interests of the farmers of Manitoba in the marketing of their grain. Letting the elevators purchased by the Government revert again into private operation would revive and accentuate the difficulties and troubles of former years.

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY R. C. HENDERS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Lidstone	June 19	2.30 p.m.
Kenville	" 20	"
Benito	" 21	"
Inkerman	July 1	8.00 p.m.
Franklin	" 4	8.00 p.m.
Osprey	" 5	8.00 p.m.
Neepawa	" 6	2.30 p.m.

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY R. J. AVISON, OF GILBERT PLAINS, AND ED. STRANGE, OF WASKADA.

Cypress River	June 18	"
Glenboro	" 20	"
Stockton	" 21	"
Beresford	" 22	"

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY W. H. ENGLISH, HARDING, AND J. S. WOOD, OF OAKVILLE.

Huston	June 19	2.30 p.m.
Broomhill	" 19	8.00 p.m.
Hartney	" 20	2.30 p.m.
Elgin	" 20	8.00 p.m.
Minto	" 21	2.30 p.m.
Margaret	" 21	8.00 p.m.
Hilton	" 22	2.30 p.m.
Wawanesa	" 22	8.00 p.m.
Routhwaite	" 24	2.30 p.m.
Nesbit	" 24	8.00 p.m.
Carroll	" 25	2.30 p.m.
Kemnay	" 25	8.00 p.m.
Douglas	" 26	2.30 p.m.
Ingelow	" 26	8.00 p.m.
Wellwood	" 27	2.30 p.m.
Brookdale	" 27	8.00 p.m.
Moorepark	" 28	2.30 p.m.
Carnegie	" 28	8.00 p.m.
Brandon	" 29	"
Alexander	July 1	2.30 p.m.
Griswold	" 1	8.00 p.m.
Oak Lake	" 2	2.30 p.m.
Lenore	" 2	8.00 p.m.
Kenton	" 3	2.30 p.m.
Harding	" 3	8.00 p.m.

Mr. W. H. English is a prominent breeder of pure bred stock, and one of the most progressive grain growers in

Manitoba

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

the Lansdown constituency, and Mr. J. S. Wood has been director and vice-president of the association since its inception. A number of other grain growers will be in the party and will travel in Mr. English's auto.

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON AND MR. FRANK SIMPSON, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

Bethany	June 19	2.30 p.m.
Erickson	" 19	8.00 p.m.
Empire	" 20	2.30 p.m.
Havelock	" 20	8.00 p.m.
Newdale	" 21	"
Strathclair	" 22	"
Oakburn	" 24	2.30 p.m.
Vista	" 24	8.00 p.m.
Rosburn	" 25	2.30 p.m.
Angusville	" 25	8.00 p.m.
Silverton	" 26	2.30 p.m.
Russell	" 26	8.00 p.m.
Miniska	" 27	2.30 p.m.
Assisipi	" 27	8.00 p.m.
St. Lazarre	" 28	2.30 p.m.
Blares	" 28	8.00 p.m.
Birtle	" 29	2.30 p.m.
Solsgrith	" 29	8.00 p.m.

Mr. Knowles of Emerson, and Mr. Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, are two of the Directors of the Grain Growers' association well informed on all topics of interest to the Grain Growers, and a very interesting meeting is expected at each of the above addresses. With a party of other Grain Growers, they will travel in Mr. Simpson's automobile, and visit each branch on the dates set forth.

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY PETER WRIGHT OF MYRTLE.

Rosendale	June 19	"
Edwin	" 20	"
Mayfield	" 21	2.30 p.m.
Berton	" 21	8.00 p.m.
Gladstone	" 22	2.30 p.m.
Goldstream	" 22	8.00 p.m.
McGregor	" 24	"
Pine Creek	" 25	"
Bagot	" 26	"
Oakland	" 27	"
McDonald	" 28	"
Portage la Prairie	" 29	2.30 p.m.
Poplar Point	" 29	evening

GERMAN BARON'S VISIT

We were favored with a call from one of Germany's Barons, one of the true sons of Germany, who is deeply interested in the problems affecting the farming population of his native land.

While myriads of our politicians and so-called exploiters of the monied interests seem to regard the farmer and his demands as a secondary consideration, it may be well for those individuals to note the seriousness of the unrest prevalent amongst the farmers at the present time, not only in our own country but all over the world. The signs of the times strongly indicate a social unrest and dissatisfaction with the methods of the large corporations, railway interests and the monied classes generally, and the time is drawing nearer when the laboring masses will rise up and demand equality of liberty, freedom and privileges and reforms to better the conditions under which they now exist. The spirit of equality seems to be in the air, it is in fact infectious and is at the present time permeating the very fibre of every thinking man and woman alike. And those who are making sacrifices for the cause are likely to have their names go down through the pages of history as characters of noble sterling worth.

Herr Hansgeorg von Rotenhan is gathering such information and the kernels of the work we are doing in the Western provinces with a view of bettering conditions that exist in the country of his birth and adoption.

RAPID CITY BRANCH

We have received this week a few lines from Rapid City branch of the Association. Our secretary at this point informs us of the death of their former secretary-treasurer, who was held in high esteem by

all who were associated with him. Owing to that fact the branch has been doing very little of late. However, they are making future plans which will undoubtedly serve to strengthen the organization there. The secretary reports 22 paid up members so far and remits us for the same. We would heartily encourage the proposed plans for a larger membership.

F. T. WESTWOOD, Sec'y., pro-tem.

STEPHENFIELD BRANCH

Stephensfield branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers report eight members paid up so far and are expecting more in the near future. The secretary there also reports great enthusiasm over the prospects of having speakers visit their branch.

JAMES ALLAN, Sec'y.

EMPIRE BRANCH

The secretary at Empire branch of the Association remits \$5.50 making a total of 39 members paid up to date this year. At a meeting held recently at that point it was decided to double the membership fee. A splendid report of the delegates to Brandon Convention caused much enthusiasm and hence the decision. We wish the Empire branch every success in their efforts.

H. JACKSON, Sec'y.

ST. LOUIS GUILBERT BRANCH

A letter from the secretary at the above branch contained \$21.00 for 42 paid up members. This is a record showing for an entirely new branch and we congratulate them on their success. There are some good energetic and enthusiastic men at St. Louis and we are looking forward to one of our best strong-holds being established at that point.

J. A. ST. PIERRE, Sec'y.

BEAUTIFUL PLAINS COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the County Association of Beautiful Plains, Man., was held in the Court House in Neepawa on Saturday June 8. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. A. J. M. Poole was selected to act as secretary, pro-tem. Items of business were transacted, some of which we shall mention. It was decided to close a deal regarding the price of a car-load of sugar and the prices of twine are now being solicited. The following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas the Dominion and Provincial Governments have heavily subsidized the existing railroads of Canada, and they are on a paying basis, we, the members of Beautiful Plains County Grain Growers' association consider the time has come for a reduction of the passenger rates to two cents per mile and we request our representatives, Mr. A. Meighen and Mr. R. Cruise, to work and vote for the same in Parliament."

"That a vote of thanks be conveyed to our representatives who defended the car distribution clause of the Grain Act in Ottawa."

THOS. H. DRAYSON, President.

LETELLIER BRANCH

A few lines and a remittance from N. Breton, secretary of the Letellier branch of the Grain Growers' association, impresses us with the fact that they are still alive. They report 16 paid up members at the present time.

N. BRETON, Sec'y.

CARTWRIGHT EXHIBITION SPECIALS

The Cartwright Agricultural Society will hold its 30th annual exhibition on Friday and Saturday, August 2 and 3. The revised prize list has been issued and is one of the most attractive ever published by the society. In addition to the usual liberal premiums it offers a wide range of specials, many of which are donated by leading Winnipeg firms. One very important and most valuable prize open for competition is a magnificent silver cup presented to the society by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada. The cup bears on one side the inscription "Presented by Field Marshal H. R. H. The Duke of

Directors:	
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.	

Connaught and Strathearn, K. G., Governor-General of Canada, to the Cartwright Agricultural Society, 1912. Won by... and on the reverse side a beautiful engraving of the Royal Coat of Arms. This cup will be awarded to the exhibitor winning the highest number of points in live stock—excluding poultry. This magnificent trophy will undoubtedly ensure a very large exhibit of live stock at the coming fair.

To celebrate this 30th annual, special functions will be held on the first day. His Honor D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor, will perform the opening ceremonies, and it is expected that a number of prominent gentlemen will be taking part, among them Hon. Geo. Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, and Principal Black, of Manitoba Agricultural College. Big attractions in the way of sports are being arranged. Those desiring prize lists or information about the fair should correspond with the secretary-treasurer, at Cartwright.

Direct Legislation FOR SASKATCHEWAN

THE Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan has arranged with

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Formerly Secy. of the Manitoba League

To undertake the work of Organizer for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Farmer will be available for addresses at Farmers' Picnics and similar gatherings.

For engagements and further particulars write quickly to the Secretary of the League—

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Our British Letter

Lloyd George and his Opponents

London, Eng., May 31.—The chief topic of the week has been the Transport Workers' Strike, to which I briefly referred in my last letter. It was at first feared that it would not only spread in the immediate district affected, but would also break out at other seaports. This was owing to the probability that vessels which had no chance of being unloaded on the Thames might put in at other places, and the order had been given by the labor leaders that where this was the case the dockers there should refuse to handle the cargoes thus diverted. Fortunately this fear has not yet been realized, but nevertheless thousands of tons of frozen meat and perishable food-stuffs, as well as other goods, are now lying on the Thames. As regards the first, so long as coal and the necessary service to keep the refrigerators going are available the meat will not suffer, but great inconvenience has been caused by delay in delivery, and, of course, prices have greatly gone up. In the case of the perishable goods the probability is that much will have to be thrown overboard.

On Monday, which was the Whitsunday bank holiday, steps were taken to run the blockade in the case of a shipload of Argentine beef. The Home Secretary had expressed the intention of the government to assist in maintaining the food supply of London, and early in the morn-

ing a strong force of policemen, 60 mounted and 600 on foot, put in an appearance at the Albert Dock. When all was ready a mixed company of clerks and porters from Smithfield Market, about 100 in number, selected from willing volunteers, set to work to transfer the carcasses to a fleet of motor trucks, and with very little interference from the strikers, who watched the proceedings, a portion of the cargo was safely carried to the meat market 6 miles distant. By this work, and the unloading of a few other vessels, completed under police supervision, the threatened famine has been averted. Intense indignation is of course felt by some of the strikers at what they call the unwarranted interference of the government. On the other hand, their action is warmly approved by the vast mass of the general public, especially as there appears to have been no sufficient reason for this particular strike. It is strongly felt that all that the men could justly ask, and are likely to get in this case, could have been easily obtained as a result of negotiations which the government would have been quite willing to institute, and which, in fact, they have already taken steps to bring about.

Owners Will Not Arbitrate

The preliminary enquiry entrusted to Sir Edward Clarke terminated on Saturday. Mr. Gosling, on behalf of the strikers, suggested that a conference of representatives of the men and all classes of the employers should be held, and the Board of Trade at once issued invitations for this day. It is much to be regretted, however, that the chairman of the Shipping Federation has replied that the ship-owners of London are of opinion that the men have failed to abide by previous decisions and they have no confidence and no assurance that any negotiations that now take place will have any greater reality or be more permanent, and that they therefore do not see their way to confer further. The Port of London Authority and a few other bodies have also declined the invitation. Other sections of the employers will no doubt be represented, and it is hoped that certain proposals of the government, backed up if necessary by legislation, may put an end to this strike, and also prevent the likelihood of a repetition. In the meantime the strike leaders have expressed their willingness to co-operate in securing that needful supplies of certain foodstuffs shall be put upon the market. Sir Edward Clarke also has done all in his power to expedite a settlement and has already issued his report as the result of the enquiry held by him. Seven points were submitted by the men as the causes of the present strike, and of these he has answered 4 in favor of the men, 2 in favor of the employers and as to the other, he expressed no definite opinion. He finds that in the case of the man Thomas, as to whom the present dispute arose, the men were in the wrong, but that in several respects the masters have not kept the terms of previous awards. The refusal therefore on the part of some of the employers to meet the men, especially for the reason given, comes with a very bad grace.

What Labor Wants

Mr. Philip Snowden, a Labor M.P., has this week contributed a very interesting and forceful article to the Daily News and Leader. It is one of a series on "What Labor Wants" and I presume the word "wants" is used in the sense of "needs" rather than "desires." He urges that fuller recourse should be had to what the labor party has been very glad in particular cases to avail itself of, namely, government intervention: Two short extracts will, I think, interest readers of The Guide:

"Four-fifths of the resolutions passed at the Trades Union Congress are demands for state interference in the interests of the workers. Even the Socialists, who ought to have clear ideas about the relation of the State to industry, are as inconsistent and equivocal in their demands as the trade unionists. In one resolution of their conferences they demand a State-fixed wage of 30s. a week; and in the next they repudiate State arbitration and applaud the strike. Syndicalism, which is the very antithesis of Socialism, has attained to recent notoriety by



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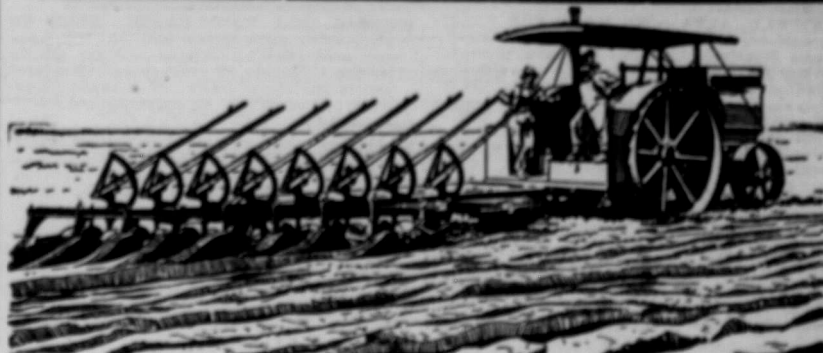
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the support which the Socialists have given to its advocates."

"Peaceful and ordered progress in industrial and social affairs will be made by State action. That action will be progressive. The workers might well begin by making the State instead of the bottomless purse of the capitalist, the arbiter of their industrial demands; and follow up this by the State enforcement of a legal minimum wage which will ensure the means of a reasonable standard of life."

Such an article as this is a welcome contrast with some other appeals which are being made to the labor party, and make one wish that we might not have to wait till the month of October for the promised appearance of the Daily Citizen as the official organ of the less extreme section of the workers. I write these lines in one of our open spaces, where the children are enjoying themselves to the full on the beautifully green grass, which has so quickly and generously responded to the recent welcome showers, and the thought involuntarily comes—these are the ones who, next to the mothers, first and most sharply feel the pinch of the privation, which might so easily have been avoided.

Labor Party and Whips

On Tuesday the Independent Labor Party at its annual conference dealt with its policy in the House of Commons. Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., moved, "that in order to establish the authority of

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FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—A 32 H.P. CROSS COMPOUND Reeves engine, 40x55 Reeves separator, 10-furrow Cockshutt gang, all complete with cook car, sleeping tent, dishes and so forth. Outfit now threshing, good rig for farmers to syndicate, good condition, \$4,000. Chas. L. Wood, Loreburn, Sask. 42-6

FOR SALE—EMERSON THREE-SECTION disk engine gang in good order. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 46-3

MISCELLANEOUS

PEERLESS INCUBATORS, 200 EGGS CAP- acity, only short time in use, in perfect working order. Cash price to clear, \$25 each. Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 43-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE FOX TYPE- writer, one Norris safe, three Edison phonographs, these goods all new; will sell cheap or trade for stock, poultry or hogs. Write for particulars. C. C. Williams, Webb, Sask. 47-3

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-1f

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$3.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Diefenbault. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS. FOR PARTI- culars and prices f.o.b. your station write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 45-6

READ THIS!—I AM PREPARED TO AP- point water for well purposes; charge for success, no advances. A. E. Pereny, Wakaw P. O., Sask. 46-3

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Ma'n 996, 224 Smith street. 46 1f

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-1f

CATTLE

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, two years old now, from good milking stock; also Holstein bull calf, three months' old. Apply R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 46-4

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

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

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

W. J. MCCOMB, BERESFORD, MAN.—IM- porter and breeder of Red Polled cattle; the farmer's cow; stock for sale. 39-13

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

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

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

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marple, Hartney, Man. 26-13

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 27-13

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenburn, Man. 29-26

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS, SETTINGS OF eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Day-old chicks, 20c apiece. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Card-Selds, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE comb Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns for sale; eggs, \$1.75 per sitting of fifteen. C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, eggs \$2.50 to \$3.50 per fifteen. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 42-6

WHITE ORPINGTONS, EXCELLENT QUAL- ity, inquire: Barred Rocks, layers, payers; setting, one dollar fifty. Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 42-6

HORSES

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Belmark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 25-26

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

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM—BERKSHIRES; LIT- ters from two Ontario-bred, unbeaten show sows, \$15.00 each; Indian Runner ducks, heavy-laying, pure white egg strain, headed by 1st drake Brandon and Regina, eggs \$2.00 per twelve; Pearl Guinea fowl, eggs from winners, \$2.00 per twelve. A. J. Mackay, Mardonald, Man. 47-1f

A LIMITED NUMBER OF YORKSHIRES and Berkshires, just weaned, at \$10.00 each. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls at \$100.00 each and one under a year, \$80.00, if taken now. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 47-1f

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

PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN., breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46-15

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

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Piets, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 47-6

the elected representatives of the people in Parliament as against the overwhelming political power of members of the government, who treat nearly every important division in the House of Commons as if it involved a possible resignation of the Ministry and a consequential dissolution of Parliament, the Labor group in the House of Commons be requested to ignore all such threatened consequences and declare their intention to vote steadfastly on the merits of the questions brought before them." The fate of the motion hung in the balance until Mr. Snowden, M.P., whose article is referred to above, turned the scale, and it was defeated by 195 votes to 73 in favor of an amendment which declared that the Labor party must continue to regard all the possible consequences and effects, immediate and otherwise, of any line of action before adopting it. Another resolution, however, condemning the present system of placing each Department of State under the control of an individual member of the government, and suggesting instead standing committees elected from all parties, was carried almost unanimously.

The speech of Senator Smith in presenting his report as the result of his enquiry into the loss of the Titanic was doubtless received with considerable interest by readers of The Guide, as it was by all of us here. While the wording in places will probably confirm the unfavorable view held by some as to the

way he conducted the enquiry, it is generally agreed here that he has "touched the spot" in nearly every one of his conclusions, and it is already a matter of speculation as to how far the findings of the British Court of Enquiry will coincide with those of Senator Smith.

Parliament is up for the Whitsuntide holiday, but resumes work on Tuesday next. W.W.

SOIL STILL RICH AFTER 80 YEARS

Farnham Farm, in Wellington county, owned by Mr. Henry Arkell, after eighty summer's constant cultivation possesses soil as rich as, if not richer than, when it was first broken in 1831. The following methods of farming, rigidly adhered to by Mr. Arkell, may be cited as reasons for this happy situation:

The owner's interests are evenly divided between crop production and live stock raising.

Everything grown on the farm in the way of feed is fed on the farm.

A system of crop rotation prevents any needless waste of soil fertility.

The application of barnyard manure after specially absorbent crops replenishes the soil with plant food.

Hay area is pastured two years and crops cut from it two years, then plowed under.

Rape seed is sown with oat crop, providing pasture for cattle and sheep for more than three months after harvest.

The general conduct of the farm is

closely in accord with mixed farming principles, which protect any soil from depletion.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

where to the end that we may accept the poet's advice.

"Sow seed—Let not the idle reap. Find wealth—let no impostor heap. Weave cloth—let not the idle wear. Forge arms, in your defence to bear."

How are we to secure our freedom? There is only one way. We must know before we can do. Individuals produce wealth. Governments distribute wealth by means of crooked laws, secret deals, and unjust regulations. We must think for ourselves, what laws tend towards justice and what towards injustice in wealth distribution. The masses are the source of political power. Their votes have enriched a few scheming politicians. Is it not time for them to wake up and use the ballot to secure justice for themselves and their children? Under an unjust distribution of wealth, the many are slaves to all intents and purposes and the few are the masters. Is it not time for the Britons to wake up and highly resolve to hold their own?

W. D. LAMB.



F. W. GREEN

Secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, who is contesting Moose Jaw County as an Independent Farmers' candidate.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Moose Jaw County. Gentlemen:— A number of resident farmers in Moose Jaw County have requested me to allow my name to come before the electors as a candidate in the coming election. Scores of men actively engaged in agricultural operations are better qualified I know, but for various reasons cannot offer themselves at present. Many acknowledge the necessity for a

number of practical representative farmers in our legislature. Farm papers and organizations for years have been making such declarations. Most farmers think it desirable that such representatives should not be permanently attached to either of the old parties. The only way I know to secure this is for someone to stand out before the electors as an independent candidate, free to represent farmers instead of parties. Possibly I have as much right to do this as anyone, having, perhaps, talked it as much as any. My farm being in this constituency where I have lived in practical operation of it for many years, where I have raised and educated my family, and where they now reside.

I admit I am not a politician, never having been in a party convention in my life. My greatest interest is in farmers and farming rather than parties. My experience of thirty years doing my own work, travelling the prairie night and day, operating every kind of farm machinery from threshers and steam plows to cream separators, fighting prairie fires, killing weeds, hauling water and boring for it, too; stock raising, dairying, grain growing, facing problems incidental to all with those of schools, roads and bridges, has put me in touch with every phase of rural life and problems, both administrative and economic, in this our new growing community.

I have been connected with the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, farmers' institutes and kindred associations ever since the first settlement when I came here as a boy in 1882. I have been sent as the farmers' delegate on several important occasions both to Provincial and Dominion governments. This experience in my equipment and my vested interest in my farm and family is my apology (if I need one) for desiring the increased opportunity of presenting the farmers' case from the floor of our legislature.

Should you elect me I can only promise to use my best endeavor to secure for rural life generally an equitable share in the proceeds of our general taxation system and natural resources, to conserve to each elector the maximum quantity of the wealth they create and secure such legislation as is best calculated to solve the problems confronting our new nationhood, particularly those of our own province. Having no binding party allegiances I stand as a free man reserving the right to act in the best way and manner, to attain the results desired, using the best administrative agencies presented by changing conditions in both Province and Dominion. I stand as a practical farmers' candidate.

Respecting particular questions affecting our province, such as provincial administration of the public domain, securing cheaper money for farmers, a statutory implement contract, solution of the grain trade problem, amended homestead laws and many other reforms. For all these organized farmers have been working for years and with which I am in full accord and which were recently advocated by Mr. Haultain in his Biggar speech. What is now wanted is men in sympathy with putting them in operation. Other candidates have a right to appeal to you, I have an equal right. I solicit your vote. The question of my election remains with you. If elected the matter of service will rest with me.

Yours truly,
F. W. GREEN.

FOSTER AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE
London, June 18.—Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce of Canada, has reached the metropolis. In an interview, Mr. Foster said he regarded the Imperial trade commission as a most important move. He regretted the inadequacy of Canada's transport facilities.

"I have no hesitation in saying," he continued, "that free trade within the empire is not within easy reach, simply because the overseas dominions have built themselves up as they each think necessary in order to develop their own country and attract labor and population. We may be all wrong as regards principle, but that has been our view, and we in Canada, at least, have had prosperity under it."

RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR

The One Improved Farm Power Outfit for—

Plowing
Harrowing
Seeding
Cultivating
Harvesting
Threshing
Hauling
Sawing
Pumping
Grinding
Road Grading
Silo Filling
Hay Baling
Husking
Shredding

And all other Traction power and Belt power work on any farm or ranch.

Send YOUR Name for Useful Catalog

With an you can cut down the cost of raising your crops—adding the saving to your profit. You can make big money by cutting down farming costs for your neighbors. There is always work for the to do. Shrewd farmers on 160 acres have made it pay enormous profits. Why not investigate now by writing? The is the only tractor that successfully

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at all speeds, all loads, under all conditions—because no other tractor has the Secor-Higgins carburetor. Read about it in our free catalog. Read the letters from owners to prove it

Makes Enormous Savings

over horses, over heavy, cumbersome steam outfits, over any other traction outfit in the world. Don't take our word—get the absolute proof—and see if you can afford to farm without this tractor.

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO.
221 Balthasar Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

John J. Langen, Kankakee County, writes: "I am well pleased with my Type 'F' Oil Pull Tractor. I have been pulling six plows and have been averaging better than fifteen acres per day. I have experienced no trouble whatever with the whole outfit, and would not be without one as I can use it for plowing, hauling on the road, disking my ground in the spring and also for threshing and shelling."

\$2.00 PER per hundred. 36-13
SALE \$1.00 Lem. Madras. 37-13
WINNERS W. Douglas. 39-26
TYINGS OF old chicks. Elliott, Card.
S. SINGLE C. White per sitting Avilla, Man.
DE ISLAND per fifteen. 42-6
ENT QUAL ors, payers; aka Poultry 42-6
ALE STAL- slwork" by years. Price wood, Man.
E SALE— swyn, Sask. 35-26
OGIE, MAN. k for sale.
IRES: LIT- beater show inner ducks, strain, head-Rogina, eggs a fowl, egg sive. A. J. 47-4f
RKSHIRES at \$10.00 rn bulls at year, \$80.00, k Sons, Ros- 47-4f
OF PURE Rhorthorns: Stock Farm.
EN, MAN. 46-15
WINE— va Tameko.
NA, SASK. ock for sale.
SWINE. Plea. Lipton. 34-24
FINE, FROM son, Redvers. 47-6

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Become a well drilling contractor! The field is uncrowded, the opportunities unlimited, the profits big. We will show you how to do the work and help you the job.

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Write for full particulars at once. Get started in this highly profitable business before some one else in your district takes this opening.

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Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Calgary, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria

The All-Purpose Farm Tractor

Delay Means Ruin

AT harvest time, when a few hours' delay may mean the loss of the whole crop, when horses sink beneath the grueling work under the broiling sun, and the men grumble and shirk,

The BIG FOUR "30"

with the Hansmann Binder Hitch (for which we are exclusive sales agents) walks steadily and tirelessly through the field, turning loss into profit, and saving the results of the entire year's work. Four or five binders can be pulled without any side draft, with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of time, labor and expense. Write NOW for valuable book on horseless harvesting.

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First and Largest Builder in the World of Four-Cylinder Farm Tractors.
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INTERNATIONAL GALLICURE
Cures Horses While They Work or Rest
PRICE 25¢ AT ALL DEALERS

ON JUNE 25, 1912, you will be able to buy AT AUCTION all my

PURE BRED CATTLE, HORSES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

SALE STARTS AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP

The List includes the following:—

HORSES
1 team driving mares, 10 years old, about 1100 lbs.; 1 brown gelding, aged, 1450 lbs.; 2 bay mares, 3 years old; 1 bay gelding, 3 years old; 1 yearling colt; 1 yearling filly, heavy.

PURE BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE
1 roan cow (Scottish Queen), 8 years old, in calf; 1 roan cow (Floss), 5 years old, in calf; 1 white cow (Snowball), 5 years old, in calf; 1 roan cow (Maiden Star), 5 years old, in calf; 1 white cow (Minnie), 4 years old, in calf; 1 red cow (Maiden Star), 4 years old, in calf; 1 red cow (Minnie Belle), 3 years old, in calf; 1 dark roan cow (Christa Bell), 3 years old, in calf; 1 roan cow (Scottish Beauty), 3 years old; 1 roan heifer (Little Queen), 1 year old; 1 red heifer (Floss), 1 year old; 1 roan bull (Neepawa Lad), 1 year old; 3 heifers, spring calves, pure bred; 2 bulls, spring calves, pure bred; 1 grade heifer, 1 year old.

MACHINERY
1 Deering binder, 6 ft. cut, (good repair); 1 disk harrow; 1 set iron harrows; 1 Verity 12 in. gang plow; 1 16 in. walking plow; 1 new Moline wagon (complete); 1 Fish wagon (complete); 1 Deering mower (nearly new); 1 Deering rake; 1 open buggy; 2 sets of sleighs; 1 top buggy; 1 fanning mill; 1 set of scales; 1 scuffer; 1 grain pickler; 1 wheelbarrow.

ANDREW CASWELL : NEEPAWA, MAN.

And Now Come The YOUNG GOPHERS To Steal Your Grain

Every pair of gophers breed about 36 young ones every year. Thousands of young ones are on your farm right now, feasting on your grain—robbing your profits. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to lose \$200 every 50 acres or are you going to spend 75c or \$1.25 now for a box of Mickelson's—

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

—the poison that is guaranteed to kill gophers, squirrels, field mice and prairie dogs for less than 1c per acre. Go to your druggist at once. If he won't supply you, order direct and I'll send postage prepaid. If Kill-Em-Quick fails to do the work, I personally will refund your money. The odor and taste of Kill-Em-Quick draw them like a magnet and one poisoned grain kills a gopher. It's easy to buy, easy to use, and quick-acting. Write me a postal for more facts and my free book.

Address: Anton Mickelson, President, MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY, Dept. 1, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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.

Steel Scrub Cutter

The EAGLE Steel Scrub Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses with a possible saving of 75% per cent. in cost of clearing lands.

THE EAGLE STEEL SCRUB CUTTER
Manufactured by
The Eagle Manufacturing Co.
DAUPHIN - MAN.

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may accept
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r freedom? must know als produce bute wealth ecret deals, must think nd towards injustice in masses are ver. Their v scheming for them to t to secure their chil- tribution of s to all in- few are the Britons lve to hold
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SIMPSON'S
 Summer
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CATALOGUE
 OF
 Delivery-Paid
 Merchandise
NOW READY

88 pages of wanted goods at prices that save you money.

Sent free on receipt of your name and address on a post card.

THE **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED
 ROBERT TORONTO

Something for the Ladies
 A UNIQUE SUGGESTION
 How would you like to earn some Pin Money?
 Are you interested in Woman's Suffrage, Homesteads for Women and the leading questions of the day?
 Have you a desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community?
 It is the women on the farm who influence most largely the character of the rising generation. Efficiency, irrespective of sex, is the watchword nowadays.
 Wouldn't you like to lend a hand to let us have the best for women, for the good of all?
 If you are interested and desire pleasing employment without interfering with your everyday duties, write to—
THE PIN MONEY BUREAU,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, CANADA.
 We will show you how to obtain these reforms and pay you well for your work. **DO NOT DELAY—WRITE TODAY.**

"MOORE LIGHT"
 Helps to save the Days & Nights of Home
 There is nothing like "MOORE LIGHT"
 to make the Home Cheery, Cozy &
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IT
 is very little to install
 and is much cheaper
 than any other light.

LET US
 TELL YOU ABOUT IT.
 Write for full information
 on request.

Robert M. Moore & Co.
 Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

The Country Homemakers
 Continued from Page 9.

from holding any public office except that of factory inspector. This exception was produced by an amendment to the Constitution of the State, passed expressly in order to allow Miss Jean Gordon to do her work for factory children with some official authority as well as with the womanly sympathy and the enduring energy, heart-driven, that has made her one of the noble personalities of our times.

A woman in Louisiana can be factory inspector now. But she cannot serve on the school board, no matter how much time and thought (perhaps when she was herself a teacher) she may have given to school affairs, and no matter with how much leisure for civic service the financial good fortune of her husband may have endowed her.

Mrs. John B. Parker, the President of the Era Club, informs me that if a State board of nurses were instituted to organize and regulate the nursing profession, a woman couldn't be the head of it.

A SILK HAT BAG
 This bag for a man's silk hat can be conveniently hung up in his wardrobe. Procure a deep bonnet-box from the milliner, then make a case of some strong material such as lining. The case must fit the box perfectly, and be fitted at the bottom with a circular piece. The upper edge of the case is provided with a draw-string. When the case is quite complete, place the box (without the lid, of course) inside. It serves as a protection for the hat, such as a plain bag could not provide.

AFRAID OF RESULTS
 A caller, no longer young and never handsome, saw Dorothy looking at him very attentively, while he talked to her father.
 "Well, my dear, what do you think of me?" he asked. As she made no reply, he continued, "Why don't you tell me?"
 A fat little finger stole up to her mouth, as she said in a timid whisper, "Cause I don't want to be sent to bed wifout my supper!"

ONE REASON
 Teacher: "And now who can tell me why we should always be neat and clean?"
 Little Lizzie: "In case of accident."



PRETTY MODELS
 7393—Tucked Blouse for Misses and Small Women 16 and 18 years. For the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 6 3/4 yards of banding and 3 yards edging.
 7186—Fancy Blouses in Peasant Style for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide with 3/4 yard of banding 4 3/4 inches wide; 2 3/4 yards of banding 2 3/4 inches wide; 3/4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for under-sleeves and 3/4 yard for yoke and standing collar.
 7389—Girl's Middy Costume, 8 to 14 years. For the medium size will be required 4 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide with 15 yards of braid.
 7394—Two-Flounce Skirt, 28 to 30 waist, with high or natural waistline, with or without five-gored foundation. For the medium size will be required 5 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 4 3/4 yards of bordered material 29 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of plain material 36 inches wide for the foundation.
 7012—Two-Flounce Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Five-Gored Foundation, high or natural waistline. For the 16 year size will be required 4 3/4 yards of flouncing 27 inches wide, with 1 3/4 yards of plain material 36 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 36 inches wide to make of plain material throughout.

YOUR GROCER HAS AUTHORITY

He knows he can sell Blue Ribbon Tea and feels sure he will satisfy his customer, for Blue Ribbon is known far and wide as excellent tea, but more than that, he is authorized to refund a customer's money if it does not please in every way.

GROCERIES
\$15 Orders or over freight charges paid to any station in Manitoba, and 30 cents per 100 lbs. allowed towards freight on \$15 orders to Sask. and Alberta. We refund your money and pay freight charges both ways if the goods we ship you are not satisfactory.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
DUNGAN & HUNTER, Mail Order Grocers
 Desk B, 543 Logan Ave., Winnipeg

WHY SOME WOMEN JOIN CLUBS
 Remarks from a "Mother and a Club Woman" appearing in the Minneapolis Journal: "When a mother reaches the time of life when the children have grown and gone from home, can anyone realize the awful loneliness she must feel? Can anyone, except those mothers similarly situated, realize what it is to feel that her work is done? Her children are raised and gone from the home. After that, what is there in life? Her husband leaves early for his place of business. Often he comes home for his lunch, but more often he phones that he is busy and cannot come. In that case she is alone all day until the evening meal time. Her husband has still his business, but she lost hers when the children left the home. Happy indeed is the woman when she reaches this stage of life if she can feel within herself one small germ of interest in things which lie outside the home; if she can but realize that there is still something for her to do.
 "She thinks of younger women, and among her acquaintances are many whose children are small. She remembers when her own children were small and how a mother must of necessity be deprived of companionship of mature minds, during the time she is caring for and raising her children. She remembers the many times when the kindly visit of an elderly neighbor (who had weathered the storm) brought to her fresh courage and hope. Cannot she now bring the same message of hope to some mother who is passing through those strenuous years?
 "This is the condition that brought about the Woman's Study Club.
 "My experience with and personal knowledge of a representative number of club women proves that it is not they who are neglecting their children. In fact, mothers realize that there is nothing that will benefit them like club work, in preparing them for the time when children need sympathy in their studies.
 "In my opinion the chief object of the majority of club women is, first, service to their family, and from this they are led to interest themselves in everything that tends toward the upbuilding of the community."

SHADOWS
 By Grace E. Craig
 Before the swiftly-rising gale
 The wild cloud-squadrons flee,
 And shadows drift, like gloomy gulls,
 Across the summer sea;
 The grayness wraps my little boat,
 Tossed on the surges' crests,
 But over on the distant shore
 The golden sunlight rests.

Above my sweet felicity
 Grim clouds of sorrow bend,
 And shadows, dark and menacing,
 Upon my heart descend;
 But still I keep my steady course;
 Grief cannot blind my eyes;
 For just beyond life's mysteries
 God's golden sunshine lies.

IF
 By Flora Huntley
 If you should see a horse hitched to a post, pawing the ground, throwing back its ears and showing its teeth, you would be alarmed and notify its owner. If you heard a puppy howling with pain or discovered a kitten struggling to free itself from a blanket in which it had been tied, you would go to the rescue. If a man in an automobile on the public street should groan and moan while the chauffeur sat indifferent to his distress, a crowd would immediately gather to discover the trouble, and would offer assistance.
 But when a helpless little baby, strapped into a go-cart, does all of these things, nobody pays any attention. Ladies pass with a sidelong glance, and men wish that babies were left at home.
 The spectacle of a little human being in distress is so common that it excites no particular comment! That the baby cries is sad enough—that he is uncomfortable, or hungry, or a prey to his own bad habits; but that no one should seem to care is a fact almost inconceivable.

THE NEW MEDICINE
 "I hear that Doctor Smith is treating you?" asked his friend.
 "Yes," said Dobson.
 "What is he doing to you?"
 "Well," said Dobson, "we chat together, he writes prescriptions for me, I tear 'em up, and I get well."

Young Folks' Circle

Conducted by Dixie Patton

WHO'S AFRAID IN THE DARK

"O, not I!" said the owl,
And he gave a great scowl,
And he wiped his eye
And fluffed his jowl. "Tu-who!"
Said the dog, "I bark
Out loud in the dark, Boo-oo!"
Said the cat, "Mi-iew!
I'll scratch any one who
Dare say that I do
Feel afraid, mi-iew!"
"Afraid," said the mouse,
"Of the dark in a house?
Here me scatter—
Whatever's the matter,
Squeak!"
Then the toad in his hole,
And the bug in the ground,
They both shook their heads
And passed the word round.
And the bird in the tree,
The fish and the bee,
They declared all three
That you never did see
One of them afraid
In the dark!
But the little boy who had gone to bed
Just raised the bedclothes and covered
his head.

A COMPETITION IN STORY WRITING

We have news for our young readers this week which I think will be more than welcome.

It is a contest in story writing about birds. You can choose your own bird, except that it must be one of the many wild birds who enliven the daytime and nighttime of country life with their song, chirp or whistle.

There is the dear little sweet-singing meadow lark. Do you know how he woos his mate and builds his nest and cares for his young? Do you know how mother nature has made it possible for this gentle little bird to hide away from his enemies?

Perhaps you don't know it about the meadow lark, but have studied carefully the life story of the fierce little king bird, who, I believe, has come by his suggestive name through his valor as a warrior among birds. Or you may have made stealthy visits to a plover's nest and watched with interest the development of the scraggy wee birds, all legs and mouth and eyes.

It is too late to begin to find these things out now for this competition, but as there may be other bird contests in the near future we advise our readers to begin to watch the little feathered folk.

I don't want to encourage you in kidnapping, because if you do the birds will not behave as they do in their own homes and with all the kindness and care in the world will probably not live more than a few days in confinement.

Don't visit the bird home you are watching too often, or too noisily, or the birds will leave in disgust just as your own parents would probably do if they found the privacy of their home constantly invaded by a saucy stranger.

Learn to make yourself very still, very much a part of the nature about you and by and by the birds which have faded away at your approach will begin to frolic about and go on with their domestic duties.

But to return to our present competition, three interesting story books will be given as prizes for the three best bird stories received.

Conditions of the competition are as follows:

Stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may contribute whether or not his or her parents subscribe to The Guide.

All contributions must be in The Guide office by July 15.

Address letters to Dixie Patton, Editor Story Writing Competition.

OUR FRIEND THE CROW

Some people are inclined to brand him an enemy, this silky plumed rascal of the woods and fields, but I fancy that, like some mischievous little boys and girls I know, the good in his character more than counter-balances the bad.

It is too true, alas, what his enemies say of him, that he steals anything bright that catches his eye, but on the other hand he gobbles up destructive worms

and insects at a terrible rate and so does the farmer a good turn.

You may never have seen a crow's nest, for he builds in the woods, usually in a very high shady tree, just as if he wanted to make sure that no inquisitive little boy or girl would climb up and meddle with it. The nest is made of twigs coarsely laced together and plastered and matted together with earth and long coarse hair. In this country binder twine is nearly always used for the lining of the nest along with wool, hair or any other soft things Mr. Crow is able to find.

Four to six eggs are laid in the nest and they are of a sea green to dull olive shade blotched with brown. While the young are being hatched father and mother crow keep unusually quiet so that strangers, whether birds or people, won't find out about the little ones.

Crows, if taken young enough, are easily tamed and become much attached to people. A man in Saskatchewan had a tame crow which he called Jack. He tells many stories of the bird's cleverness, the following being one of the funniest.

There were some children in the town where Jack lived who were always teasing him. One day Jack's master noticed him tip-toeing to the corner of the shop and peaking around the edge in great excitement, so he went out to see what was going on. Just then the children came along in their bare feet and Jack flew at them and pecked and scratched their feet.

The man hurried out and called the bird back, afraid that the children might kill him. Jack came back and, perching indignantly on his master's shoulder, began to jabber away into his ear at a great rate just as if he were trying to put his side of the case.

FRANCE'S "FIRST GRENADIER"

A French grenadier, in a war with the Austrians, was put in charge of a small fort commanding a narrow gorge, up which only two of the enemy could climb at a time.

When the defenders of the fort heard that the enemy were near, being few in number, they deserted, and left the brave grenadier. But he felt that he could not give up the place without a struggle, so he barred the doors, raised the draw-bridge and loaded all the muskets left behind by his comrades.

Early in the morning, with great labor, the enemy brought up a gun from the valley, and laid it on the fort.

But the grenadier made such good use of his loaded muskets that the men in charge of the gun could not hold their position, and were compelled to retire, and he kept them thus at bay all day long.

At evening the herald came to demand the surrender of the fort, or the garrison should be starved out.

The grenadier asked for a night for consideration, and in the morning expressed the willingness of the garrison to surrender if it might "go out with all the honors of war."

This, after some demur, was agreed to, and presently the Austrian army below saw a single soldier descending the height with a whole sheaf of muskets on his shoulder, with which he marched through their lines.

"Where is the garrison?" asked the Austrian commander, astonished.

"I am the garrison," replied the brave man; and they were so delighted with his plucky resistance that the troops saluted him and called him the "First Grenadier of France."—Selected.

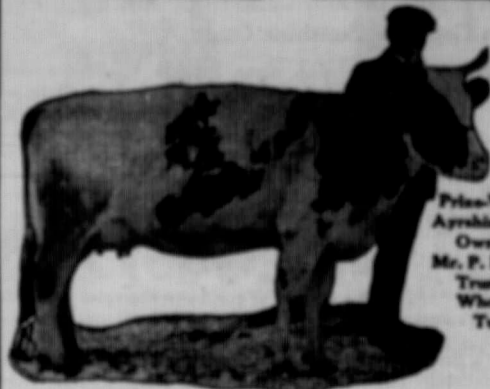
THE MASTER WHO IS ALWAYS IN

"Johnny," said a man, looking at a boy who was taking care of a shop while his master was out, "you must give me an extra measure; your master is not in."

Johnny looked up into the man's face very seriously and said: "My Master is always in."

Johnny's Master was the all-seeing God. Let us all, when tempted to do wrong, adopt Johnny's motto: "My Master is always in." It will save us from many a sin and much sorrow.—Selected.

THE WINNERS



Prize-Winning Ayrshire Heifer Owned by Mr. P. Blanchard, Truro, N. S. Who Uses a Tubular

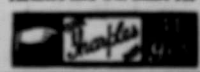


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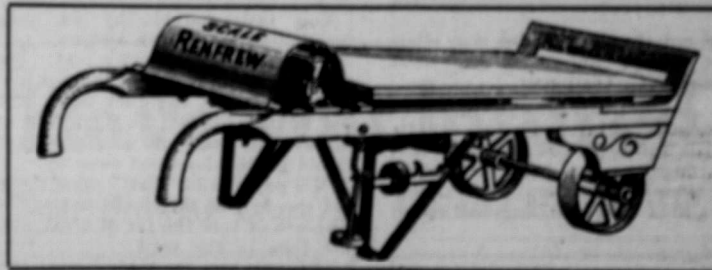
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AGENTS Western Distributors Co. Ltd., Saskatoon Reynolds & Jackson, Calgary, Alta. Race, Hunt & Giddy, Edmonton

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

HEED WHAT YOU "DROP"

Drop a pebble in the water, just a splash
and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling
on and on and on,
Spreading, spreading from the centre,
flowing on out to the sea,
And there ain't no way of telling where
the end is going to be.

Drop a pebble in the water, in a minute
you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing and
there's ripples circling yet,
And those little waves a-flowing to a great
big wave have grown,
And you've disturbed a mighty river just
by dropping in a stone.

Drop an unkind word or careless, in a
minute it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling
on and on and on,
They keep spreading, spreading, spreading
from the centre as they go,
And there ain't no way to stop them once
you've started them to flow.

Drop an unkind word or careless, in a
minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing and
there's ripples circling yet,
And perhaps in some sad heart a mighty
wave of tears you've stirred,
And disturbed a life that's happy when
you dropped that unkind word.

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, just
a flash and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling
on and on and on,
Bearing hope, and joy, and comfort on
each splashing, dashing wave,
Till you'd scarce believe the volume of
the one kind word you gave.

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, in
a minute you forget,
But there's gladness still a-swelling and
there's joy a-circling yet,
And you've rolled a wave of comfort
whose sweet music can be heard
Over miles and miles of water just by
dropping a kind word.

—Selected.

We are not the most useful men when
the most wordy, but when the most
prayerful.—R. C. Chapman.

As we announced last week, this department
will in future be conducted so that
Sunshine members can help each other
directly. Don't you see how much
pleasanter this will be? Suppose some-

BOYS AND GIRLS

Read This

Our Young Friends are Having a
Great Time

Over fifty of our young folks are
busily engaged earning lots of money.
Some are already entitled to story
books as a special prize, while others
are rapidly saving enough to buy all
sorts of nice things. Just listen to
what Master Steenberg, of Alberta,
has to say:—

"I am very much pleased to have
your letter, which I enjoyed reading.
If you wish me to get subscriptions I
will go ahead and try to get you many
more. I like The Guide very much
and others that take it think it is a
good paper."

Now then, if you would like to earn
enough money to buy a bicycle or a
pony, or better than that, to buy
something useful for mother or father
as a surprise, write at once to

Desk No. 1,

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

If you do as we ask you, you will
soon be wealthy boys and girls. Write
today.

one who signs herself Westerner writes
in for flower seeds. Being small in bulk
they may be enclosed to Sunshine with
a letter saying for whom they are intended
and we will forward them to Westerner.
In case of large and heavy articles, such
as clothing, it would be well to write
Sunshine for the address of someone in
need and send the things straight to the
person who wants them.

This week we have a correspondent
who doesn't require material aid, but
simply advice about how to get good
results from an incubator and I shall be
grievously disappointed if the members
who have incubators don't sit right down
and try to help her out of the difficulty.

Just before going to press we have
received a bundle of papers which some
thoughtful reader has sent in. Is there
someone away off from town who would
like us to forward them?

INCUBATOR DIFFICULTIES

Dear Editor:—I am a farmer's wife
and do love to look over the pages written
by the women of The Guide and read
their good advice as well.

I am among the poor ones this year.
I have been trying the incubator and
have had no luck with it at all. Some
of my chicks die in the shell and some
have crooked legs. Will some one give
me instructions for running it successfully?
I have a right nice garden, but nothing
big enough to eat yet, the mice and
gophers take all they can get.

Wishing you all success.

I remain,

A Farmer's Wife.

The Editor is in the unfortunate
position of not knowing any better than
Farmer's Wife what to do in her present
incubator troubles, but surely there are
some readers who can make some helpful
suggestions. Come again, Farmer's Wife,
and be sure that you will be equally
welcome whether you come with or for
help.

I'LL PAY YOU FOR THAT

This little parable by an unknown
author teaches its own lesson:

A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did
not mean to do it, and it did not hurt the
duck much; but the duck said, "I'll pay
you for that!" So the duck flew at the
old hen, but as she did so her wings struck
an old goose who stood close by.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose,
and she flew at the duck; but as she did
so, her foot tore the fur of a cat who was
just then in the yard.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the cat,
and she started for the goose; but as she
did so, her claw caught in the wool of a
sheep.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the sheep,
and she ran at the cat; but as she did so,
her foot hit the foot of a dog who lay in
the sun.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and
jumped at the sheep; but as he did so, his
leg struck an old cow who stood by the
gate.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and
she ran at the dog, but as she did so, her
horn grazed the skin of a horse who stood
by a tree.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and
he rushed at the cow.

What a noise there was! The horse
flew at the cow, and the cow at the dog,
and the dog at the sheep, and the sheep
at the cat, and the cat at the goose, and
the goose at the duck, and the duck at the
hen. What a fuss there was! And all
because the hen accidentally stepped on
the duck's toes.

"Hi! Hi! What's all this?" cried the
man who had the care of them. "You
may stay here," he said to the hen; but
he drove the duck to the pond, the goose
to the field, the cat to the barn, the sheep
to her fold, the dog to the house, the cow
to her yard, and the horse to his stall.
And so all their good times were over
because the duck would not overlook
a little hurt which was not intended.—
Children's World.

A golden mind stoops not to any dross.

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shrink with time and heat and cold and so cause the
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life time. Not only that, but it comes to you on easy terms
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The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, (at a meeting held at Winnipeg on Friday, May 3, 1912,) notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Trades Hall, corner of James and Louise streets, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Tuesday, July 16, A.D. 1912, at the hour of 10 a.m., to receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts, to elect Directors and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

DAVID K. MILLS,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, June 12, 1912.

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Painted fence, green or white, add 2c. per foot to above prices. Scroll top walk gates, to match, \$3.00. Drive gates, \$6.50. I supply fencing for every purpose direct from factory and save you big money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Remit money order (any kind) or registered letter.

DYER, The Fence Man, Dept. F Toronto

TO ENCOURAGE SHEEP RAISING

Ottawa, June 19.—In connection with the advanced policy which he has adopted of encouraging and developing the declining sheep industry of Canada, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has appointed Professor T. R. Arkell, professor of animal husbandry in New Hampshire Agricultural college, to examine into the general condition of the sheep industry in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Professor Arkell is a Canadian and a graduate of Guelph Agricultural college. He has made a speciality of the question of sheep breeding and the wool industry.

Professor Arkell will proceed to Lethbridge at once to start to work. He will not only investigate conditions, but he will give his advice and assistance in such matters as shearing, dipping, preservation of wool, shearing and other matters. The minister has received many communications from men interested in the sheep industry in the prairie provinces, expressing their desire to have experimental shipments of wool made this year from the west.

This involves a considerable amount of preparatory work and it is a question whether it will be feasible this season. However, it is quite probable it will be undertaken another year. Professor Arkell will investigate the question.

More Study of Industry

Mr. Burrell's whole policy is for close co-operation with the Dominion Sheep Breeders' association on a broad scale. Colonel McRae, vice-president of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' association has been appointed by Mr. Burrell to go to British Columbia to study the industry there and to inspect and report on districts most suitable for sheep breeding.

Dr. Tolmie, live stock commissioner for British Columbia, will be associated with Colonel McRae in this work. Colonel McEwen, President of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' association will go to the Maritime Provinces on a similar mission.

IMMIGRATION RECORDS BROKEN

Ottawa, Ont., June 18.—Immigration to Canada, via ocean ports, during the month of April this year, was 41,437 as compared with 35,283 for April last year, an increase of 17 per cent. The number of arrivals from the United States for April 1912, was 21,494 as against 16,397 during April 1911, an increase of 31 per cent. The total immigration for the month was 62,935. During the corresponding month last year it was 51,680, an increase of 22 per cent.

ROOSEVELT REACHES CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., June 16.—Its closing hours attended by exhibitions of tense partisan and personal feeling among its members, the Republican national committee concluded last night the hearing of the contests involving 254 seats in the national convention which is to assemble Tuesday. The sum of its work is:

Roosevelt 19; Taft 235.

Roosevelt's arrival in the city was the signal for tumultuous cheering by the assembled thousands. Keen interest centres in his personal conduct of his own campaign at the national convention. Both Taft and Roosevelt forces plan monster demonstrations to enlist support. Both sides profess perfect confidence in the result, as shown by the statements of their managers:

"The sight of the colonel's fighting face will be the last straw needed to complete the utter rout of the Taft forces."—Senator William E. Borah, leader of the Roosevelt forces.

"He's licked, that's all. Volume of sound never nominated a candidate. Theodore Roosevelt in coming here admitted that his managers could not save him, and his bluff and buster will be of no avail."—William Barnes, Jr., Taft field captain.

WINNIPEG NOW HEAD OFFICE

Quebec, June 17.—Quebec is no longer the headquarters of the Union Bank of Canada. The official removal to Winnipeg took place on Saturday last, when the employees of the bank took their departure for the west. The general manager of the bank, Mr. Balfour, will remain in Quebec until next week when he will hand over the local management to E. E. Code and leave for Winnipeg to take charge of the head office and its Canadian branches.



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tells you how to build everything that you need. It tells why Atlas Portland Cement is the best cement to use. The success of concrete construction depends upon the quality of cement used. Atlas has the quality which makes concrete work successful. Write for this free book today.

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Capitol Cylinder Oil—The very best oil for steam plants on the farm. Lasts longer and gets more power from the engine, with less wear, than any cheap substitutes; costs less in the end.

Atlantic Red Engine Oil—Strongly recommended for slow and medium speed engines and machinery. Eases the bearings and lightens the load.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Saskatchewan Elections

Liberal Platform

Continued from Page 4

"(a) The removal of the exemption from taxation now enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway company; (b) access for Saskatchewan to a port on Hudson Bay; (c) the granting to the province of the public domain, within its limits; (d) free access to the market of the United States for the grain products of Saskatchewan; (e) new outlets for our farm products and more particularly a speedy completion of the Hudson Bay Railway with a line of steamers from the Bay to Great Britain."

Reciprocity

With regard to wider markets and free trade, Premier Scott says:

"Mr. Haultain and his followers, with two exceptions, voted against the memorial referred to because of its reference to the United States market. Nevertheless, none of the matters mentioned in the memorial are of greater importance to the people of Saskatchewan. Leaders may say what they like, the issue exists; it is made by the people themselves. Conservatives would like to believe it dead, but it is alive, and must ultimately triumph. The issue embraces the entire field of wider markets, freer trade, and lower tariffs. By a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes our people declared for these principles last September. They were in earnest then, and unless I misjudge public opinion, the severe lessons of this past season have made them more earnest and more determined to carry on the struggle for their rights. It would be idle for me to state this issue is not at stake in this contest. The provincial Conservative party has adopted a policy and formed an alliance that make the situation quite clear. They no longer try to conceal the fact that they look almost solely to the assistance of the Federal government and its political machine to bring about their success. The battle cry of the Con-

servatives has become 'Saskatchewan for Borden and Haultain.' This can only be interpreted as meaning 'Saskatchewan for limited markets, restricted trade and higher tariffs.'"

Interior Storage Elevators

Other planks in the platform of the Liberal party are: Interior storage elevators, the development of electrical power from the Souris coal fields and from water powers when the latter are handed over to the province, the provision of a water supply from the South Saskatchewan River for the section south-east of Elbow, and the development of Northern Saskatchewan.

Conservative Platform

Continued from Page 4

Initiative and Referendum

The adoption of the principal of the Initiative and Referendum and the enactment of a law to make the same effective.

C. P. R. Tax Exemption

The removal of the unjust and onerous Canadian Pacific Railway's exemption from taxation.

Supplementary Revenue

The repeal of the sections of the Supplementary Revenue Act which impose a tax on the following lands:

- (a) Land within any rural school district.
- (b) Homesteads held under the Dominion Lands Act.
- (c) Land of bona fide residents to the extent of 160 acres.
- (d) Land held under lease from the Dominion Government.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

A Georgia man whose wife swallowed poison through mistake sat down and hastily wrote the following message to his city doctor:

"Dear Doctor: My wife is at the door of death. Please come at once and see if you can pull her through."

Let the Live Stock Show at the Winnipeg Exhibition

Be a Splendid Representation
Of the Great West

The Exhibition is each year the great Annual Fair of Western Canada. It is more than that this year, for it celebrates the hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Western Canada, and is to be the occasion of the first visit to the West of Canada's Royal Governor-General.

Let your herd and your flock be represented in the show-ring of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg. There was never a more splendid list of prizes offered, and the prize list this year has been changed in the interests of the Western Stock Breeders.

It isn't too late to make that entry. Send for the prize list today if you haven't one already. Look your stock over and send a representation to Winnipeg. Entries close June 28th.

Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association

WINNIPEG - MAN.

McBEAN BROS., Grain Commission Merchants

As navigation is now open we advise farmers to ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur in preference to Duluth.

Send us a 5 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. The poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, and we UNDERSTAND this business THOROUGHLY and that COUNTS.

We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of this season's crop. Ship to us NOW, and we know that you will ship us ALL your grain next season. Before shipping next season, write us for market prospects. You NEED the BEST. It means DOLLARS to you.

600 1/2 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option
Lots Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to
the Highest Bidder

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

LORD CHANCELLOR RESIGNS

London, June 15.—Lord Loreburn, Lord High Chancellor since December, 1905, has resigned. Viscount Haldane, Secretary of State for War, was appointed to succeed him.

Lord Loreburn is known to have been out of sympathy with much of the recent radical legislation and to be openly hostile to the attitude of Reginald McKenna, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in refusing adequate protection to non-unionists who were willing to take the place of the dock men out on strike.

The retirement of Lord Loreburn from the position of Lord High Chancellor, has caused considerable surprise, but opposition journals admit that the reason given—that of ill-health—is probably correct.

Colonel John Seely, hitherto Under Secretary of War, has been appointed Secretary of State for War in succession to Viscount Haldane.

CANADIANS HONORED

The King's Birthday honors included six Canadians who receive the following titles:

Knights Commander of St. Michael

and St. George, entitling them to the prefix "Sir"—Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, and Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia.

Companions of St. Michael and St. George—John McDougald, Canadian commissioner of customs; James Melville Macoun, Dominion Forestry inspector and assistant Nationalist.

Knight Bachelor—Hon. Joseph Dubuc, former chief justice of Manitoba. Imperial Service Order—William Henry Walker, Canadian external department.

London, June 17.—The will of the late William T. Stead, who was lost in the Titanic disaster, is published. The famous journalist left his estate, which amounts to about \$65,000, to his widow. An extract from the will reads: "I hand over for execution all of my private papers, manuscript, letters, automatic writing diaries and everything of an autobiographical and personal interest, to my eldest daughter, Estelle, to be dealt with at her sole discretion."

A codicil was also mentioned which cannot be found. The phrase "automatic writing diaries" refers to writing made under "spirit influence."

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 17, 1912)

Wheat.—During the past week wheat has eased off a little owing to weakness in the American markets following rains and cooler weather over their Winter and Spring Wheat Belts. Today, Monday, the market was exceedingly dull and weaker until the last few minutes of the session, when Chicago manipulators demonstrated what they could do with their market by boosting it rapidly, and our market followed in sympathy. We can only repeat that our market will be strongly susceptible to American influences, and will not follow Liverpool as it should. We understand that many mills are closed down in the South-western States simply because of scarcity of wheat, and the American "Visible" is rapidly decreasing, so after exceeding heavy rains had been reported in Kansas, where they needed it so badly, American markets rallied sharply, going to show how pervasive markets are, and how liable to go contrary to the best existing ground footing of the new crop, and putting it in shape to stand drought later on.

The foreign situation is fairly strong, the supply of old crop in France being practically exhausted. France is now admitting wheat free of duty into the country on the condition that an equivalent weight of flour is exported. India, however, is a heavy shipper, sending to British markets nearly twice what she did a year ago.

It looks now as if with small receipts at their large milling points, American millers must pay more for the balance of the old wheat, and we should not be surprised to see our wheat move up in sympathy. Farmers can make no mistake, however, in shipping the balance of their grain now to get it down in early July, as the big prices now prevailing in the United States will be pretty sure to bring out a goodly quantity of their new crop which is just commencing to come upon the market in the Southern Winter Wheat States. Stocks at Lake Terminals are a little more than double what they were a year ago.

Oats.—In sympathy with weakness in American oats and corn, our oats have been lowered a little, but they seem now about on a correct basis, and unless corn is greatly depressed in the United States, they should not go much lower. Stocks at Terminals are not very heavy, but it must be remembered that oats are considerably shorter what they were a year ago, and receipts continue large. The oats this year are such poor keepers that farmers will do well to market them as soon as possible. Farmers should by all means watch their oat bins, and if there is the slightest sign of bin-burning, turn over the oats in some way so that they may cool off. Large quantities of S.C.W. and Extra 1 Feed oats shipped East a few weeks ago are now reported heating, and in some cases spoiling before they reach Eastern consumers.

Barley.—The demand for barley is exceedingly poor, and it is almost unobtainable. A little 3 barley traded today at 55 cents store, and 4 barley at 50 cents store. All of which goes to show that frosted barley should not be mixed with unfrosted barley, for the experience of the past year proved that our farmers are losing large sums of money on their barley, and just now even good barley is unobtainable, when it would not be so if the frosted barley could be kept separate from the unfrosted. There will likely be little doing in this grain for some weeks to come.

Flax.—A nervous market with fairly high figures prevailing. Receipts are exceedingly heavy, in fact each day now sees more flax pass here than passed in thirty days a year ago. The demand is good, however, and we do not expect to see flax decline much.

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Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur, from June 12 to June 18 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS				BAR		FLAX	
	10	10 1/2	11	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
June 12	100 1/2	104	99 1/2	88 1/2	75	80 1/2	45	45	45	44	41	815	808	195
June 13	107	104 1/2	100 1/2	89	75	84	44	45	44 1/2	41	41	815	808	194
June 14	105 1/2	104	100 1/2	88 1/2	74 1/2	83 1/2	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	41	41	815	808	194
June 15	106	103 1/2	100	88 1/2	74 1/2	83 1/2	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	41	41	815	808	194
June 16	107	104 1/2	100 1/2	88 1/2	74 1/2	83 1/2	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	808	804	190
June 17	107	104 1/2	100 1/2	88 1/2	74 1/2	83 1/2	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	40	40	808	804	190
June 18	107	104 1/2	100 1/2	88 1/2	74 1/2	83 1/2	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	40	40	808	804	190

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Sept.	Oct.	No. 2 wheat, 1 car	1.08
June 12	107	98	98	No. 2 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 13	107	98	98	No. 2 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 14	107	97	97	No. 2 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 15	107	97	97	No. 2 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 16	107	97	97	No. 4 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.09
June 17	107	97	97	No. 4 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 18	107	97	97	No. 4 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 12	45			No. 4 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.07
June 13	45			No. 4 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 14	45			No. 4 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 15	45			No. 4 wheat, 1 car, L.o.b.	1.06
June 16	45			Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.05
June 17	45			No grade wheat, 1 car	1.04
June 18	44 1/2			No grade wheat, 1 car	1.04
June 12	212			No grade wheat, 1 car, frost	1.08
June 13	211			No grade wheat, 1 car	1.05
June 14	211			No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.09
June 15	211			No. 1 durum wheat, part car	1.09
June 16	208			No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, barley	1.07
June 17	207			No. 2 durum wheat, part car	1.04
June 18	207			No grade durum wheat, 1 car	1.00
				No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.08
				No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.11
				No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.06
				No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.07
				No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	78
				No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, sample	70 1/2
				No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	68
				No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	68
				No. 4 corn, 1 car	62 1/2
				No grade corn, 1 car	55
				No grade corn, 1 car, heating	55
				No grade corn, 1 car, hot	54 1/2
				Sample corn, 1 car	71
				No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	50 1/2
				No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	50
				No. 3 oats, 1 car, choice	50
				Sample oats, 1 car	50
				No. 2 rye, 1,100 bu., settlement	80
				No. 2 rye, 5,000 bu., to arrive	78
				No. 2 rye, 5,000 bu., September delivery	70

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 15)

No. 1 Northern wheat, 5 cars	\$1.11
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.11
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 1 Northern wheat, part car	1.10
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.11
No. 2 Northern wheat, 5 cars	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.09
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, part car	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars, velvet	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.09 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.09 1/2

No. 2 rye, sacks	72
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	85
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	85
No. 3 feed barley, 1 car	80
No. 4 feed barley, 1 car	80
Sample barley, 1 car	80
Sample barley, 1 car	80
Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.03
Sample barley, 1 car, Minnesota	75
Sample barley, 2 cars	85
Sample barley, 1 car	1.00
Sample barley, 1 car	80
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage	2.20 1/2
No. 1 flax, part car	2.20
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.20
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.20
No. 1 flax, 200 bu., to arrive	2.20
No. 1 flax, 20 sacks	2.20
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.24
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	2.20
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	2.21
No grade flax, 1 car	2.22
No grade flax, 1 car	2.19
No grade flax, 1 car, heating	2.18
No grade flax, part car, hot	1.90
No grade flax, part car, heating	2.18
No grade flax, 1 car, in transit	2.18
No grade flax, part car	2.18
No grade flax, 1 car	2.17
No grade flax, 1 car, Canadian	2.27
No grade flax, 1 car, Canadian, heating	2.20
Sample flax, 20 sacks	2.15

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on June 14, was 5,971,021.50, as against 5,804,141.00 last week and 5,851,425.40 last year. Total shipments for the week were 2,104,505, last year 414,128. The amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	1,895.10	4,370.40
No. 1 Northern	122,635.50	481,011.50
No. 2 Northern	287,748.10	906,459.10
No. 3 Northern	784,956.00	668,883.50
No. 4	947,371.50	837,581.50
No. 5	872,476.50	129,528.50
Other grades	2,872,544.40	469,630.10
	5,971,021.50	5,851,425.40

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 C.W.	22,256.10	219,890.25
No. 2 C.W.	1,105,677.08	2,739,957.52
No. 3 C.W.	75,494.17	92,871.09
Extra 1 Feed	211,650.86	
No. 1 Feed	193,082.81	
No. 2 Feed	24,750.03	
Mixed		266.16
Other grades	217,225.08	183,497.50
	2,011,416.16	5,840,484.08

Barley 475,505.00 210,380.00
Flax 452,727.00 164,224.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
June 14, 1912

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	12,174,845	5,697,915	768,064
Last week	12,299,530	5,667,485	862,431
Last year	5,984,992	4,597,128	402,901

Fort William 5,779,229 1,078,148 242,150
Port Arthur 2,191,768 228,428 230,220
Depot Harbor 55,296 5,454
Meaford 48,860 18,222
Midland, Tiffin 1,440,220 405,500 55,000
Godierich 809,555 276,520
Sarnia, Pt. Ed. 81,014 809,572
Pt. Colborne 700,000 165,000
Kingston 199,874 147,900 72,516
Prescott 4,000
Montreal 1,045,298 839,772 58,814
Quebec 2,220 65,450 1,000
Victoria Harbor 291,101 91,542

At Midland and Tiffin there are 174,212 bushels of U.S. oats in bond.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, June 17.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 2 white (49c; to arrive, 49c). No. 3 oats, 47c to 49c.
Duluth, June 17.—Cash oats closed 80c.
Chicago, June 17.—Malting barley closed 90 to 115.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 15, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.06	\$1.11
2 Nor. wheat	1.05 1/2	1.10 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1.00	1.08 1/2
4 White oats	45 1/2	51 1/2
Barley		55c. to \$1.10

Futures—
July wheat 1.07 1/2 1.09 1/2
Chicago 80.40
Beef Cattle, top 27.50 27.50
Hogs, top 7.00 7.00
Sheep 9.00 9.10

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending June 14)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	790	1552	221
C.N.R.	230	820	22
G.T.F.	2	147	0
Total last week	1020	2708	243
Total previous week	1222	2292	744
Total year ago	1099	2224	297

Disposition

Butchers eat this week	129
Feeders eat this week	52
Feeders west this week	27
Butchers eat from last week	21
Butchers eat held over	20
Local consumption	779

This has been a comparatively light week in the stockyards, the cattle receipts being just half of the previous week. Barely two hundred head were shipped east all week, while about 800 were used to satisfy the Winnipeg local demand. Prices show some changes from a week ago, the most noticeable advance being in best bulls, which are quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.25, instead of \$4.75. There was considerable outside demand and several bulls commanded from \$5.25 to \$5.75, while the good hologna kinds advanced to \$4.50 and \$4.75. These prices, however, can hardly hold, as the Eastern market will sag with the advance of warm weather. The choice dry fed cattle have met with a good demand, several loads touching \$7.25. Grand fed cattle are beginning to arrive in quantities, and a big change in price is looked for in this class. Cattle that are not suitable for good butchers should be held back as the demand is poor.

Hogs

While the supply of hogs continues liberal, over 2,700 having been received during the week, the quality has not been up to the mark. Choice hogs were able to command the top price of 9 cents, but stags and roughs sold away down, some stags bringing less than half that figure. The general market basis has tended to \$8.75, and if shipments continue heavy a still further reduction is anticipated.

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep market continues quiet. Of the 647 received during the week, the bulk of them were direct from the St. Paul yards to the local packers. Prices remain steady, choice yearlings being in demand at \$7.00 and best killing sheep at \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

Butter

Still another reduction in the price of butter took place last week, good fresh dairy quality commanding 21 cents for all that was offered. Fancy dairy came in fairly plentifully, but not in sufficient quantity to pull down the price from 24 cents, which is 7 cents higher than dealers were giving last year at this time. Good round lots are bringing 19 cents despite the fact that more has been offered than the local market requires. Dealers are figuring on shipping car lots to the Eastern markets if the incoming supplies continue to exceed Winnipeg's needs, but as yet there has not been enough surplus for car shipments. Prices may in consequence maintain a steady level for some time.

Eggs

Eggs have slightly declined during the week, falling from 20 or 21 to 19 cents for strictly fresh ones. A goodly supply has been received, but apparently the local market is equal to the occasion, for there is no difficulty in disposing of any quantity brought in. Eggs are down to within a cent of last year's level, and dealers do not anticipate any further reduction.

Potatoes

Little market remains for old potatoes, as some of the biggest dealers have more than they can easily dispose of and are refusing to take any more. Those who will buy have lowered quotations from 70 and 75 to 60 cents a bushel. The Eastern market, which has been steady all along, has suddenly dropped, many commission houses being stocked with enough to supply local demands until the new potatoes become plentiful. In Winnipeg new potatoes are worth 41 cents a pound, or \$2.75 a bushel, and as the season progresses this figure will steadily decline, so that any who wish to dispose of the old season's tubers will do well to get them off their hands soon.

Milk and Cream

The advance of the season has brought another appropriate reduction in both sweet and sour cream. The former has dropped from 27 to 25 cents per pound of butter fat, while sour cream for butter-making purposes has also declined two cents, namely, from 22 to 20 cents. Sweet milk holds steady at \$1.50 per 100 pounds, which quotation will probably remain for the balance of the month. The season flow is now on liberal quantities of every class being offered. The opinion is general among dealers that cream will not go lower, as the sweet cream is already down to last year's quotation. Indeed a rise in price inside of three weeks would not surprise them, as the Eastern demand remains constant and is expected to get even stronger.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	107	104 1/2	96	Extra choice steers	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.00-6.50	Fancy dairy	24c	24c	7c-1
No. 2 Nor.	104	103 1/2	95	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	No. 1 dairy	21c	22c	16c
No. 3 Nor.	100	99 1/2	90	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	5.50-6.00	Good round lots	19c	19c-20c	15c
No. 4	89	88 1/2	85	Best fat cows	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.75				
No. 5	75	74 1/2	80	Medium cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.75	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 6	65	64 1/2	75	Common cows	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.00-4.00	Strictly fresh	19c	20c-21c	18c
Feed	58 1/2	58 1/2	62	Best bulls	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.75				
				Com's and medium bulls	4.50-5.25	4.25-4.00	3.50-4.00	Potatoes			
				Choice veal calves	5.50-7.00	5.00-7.00	4.50-6.50	Per bushel	60c-65c	70c-75c	75c
				Heavy calves	5.0						

Hay
Hay prices have dropped \$1 or more a ton on every grade. No. 1 Timothy is \$19 as compared with \$21 a week ago, while Nos. 1 and 2 Red Top are \$10 and \$9, and Nos. 1 and 2 Upland are \$8 and \$7 respectively. Extra deliveries account for the reductions, and still further drops may be expected, the dealers state, except in the case of Timothy. There is keen demand for this grade, and supplies are not forthcoming in large enough quantities.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS
The world's shipments of wheat for this week were 14,748,000, and last week 14,800,000, being a decrease of 52,000.

	This week	Last week	Last year
American	4,894,000	5,000,000	1,374,000
Russia	4,114,000	3,984,000	4,384,000
Danube	1,800,000	2,084,000	96,000
India	3,094,000	2,400,000	1,500,000
Argentina	2,808,000	2,980,000	1,388,000
Australia	592,000	648,000	332,000
Total	14,748,000	14,800,000	10,980,000

Corn 2,128,000 2,861,000 4,403,000

TORONTO LIVE STOCK
Toronto, June 17.—(Union Stock Yards)—Trade was brisk and with only a moderate run which included 40 cars of distillery fed cattle out of a total of 85 cars of stock all told. Everything was cleaned up good and early. The market was variously estimated at from 15 to 25 cents higher than last week. Export cattle at all events were selling as high as \$8.40 for choice distillery cattle, this being from 50 to 40 cents higher than the general run of export cattle last week. The high prices for export trade and the comparatively small number of cattle left available for the local demand set a stronger tone for the butcher cattle, which sold strong, \$7 up to \$8.10, and good medium butcher at \$6 to \$6.20. Sheep and lambs were correspondingly strong and steady at last week's prices. Hogs firm at \$8.40 fed and watered.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK
Liverpool, June 17.—John Rogers & Co. stated today that the tone of the Birkenhead market was the same as Saturday, and prices may be quoted as unchanged at 14½ to 15½c. per pound for hay fed ranchers, and 14 to 14½c. for States and Canadian steers.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
Liverpool, June 17.—The lower American cables on Saturday were offset here by the continued good demand from the Continent, eight Australian cargoes off coast are ordered direct to France. Paris opened with shorts covering and cargo offerings firmly held. Following the opening there was realizing and prices declined ½ to ¾, with the underline easy. Advice from Russia continues favorable and the weather in the United Kingdom reasonable with stocks in Liverpool increasing. At 1:30 p.m. the market was easy, unchanged to ½ lower than Saturday.

Corn—Opened steady unchanged, following the opening there was a decline of ½ to ¾. Shipments from the Danube are liberal and there is pronounced pressure of Plate offers which continue large. The consumptive demand has somewhat abated.
Quotations today were: Manitoba No. 1 Northern, exhausted; Manitoba No. 2 Northern, \$1.19½; Manitoba No. 3 Northern, \$1.13½; July, \$1.11½; October, \$1.08½; December, \$1.07½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
Chicago, Ill., June 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 28,000; market strong for fancy heaves; other cattle weak to 10c. lower. Heaves, \$6.15 to \$9.50; Texas steers, \$6.50 to \$9.20; western steers, \$6.50 to \$9.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$6.80; cows and heifers, \$2.55 to \$6.40; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25.
Hogs—Receipts, 46,000; market active and 10c. lower. Light, \$6.90 to \$7.50; mixed, \$6.95 to \$7.35; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.35; rough, \$6.90 to \$7.10; pigs, \$5.00 to \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$7.35.
Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market 10c. higher for best spring lambs, others weak. Native, \$5.25 to \$5.25; western, \$5.50 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$7.00; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$7.75; western, \$4.50 to \$7.75; spring lambs, \$5.25 to \$9.10.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK
Montreal, June 17.—At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, the receipts of live stock for the week ending June 15, were 1,600 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 1,800 hogs and 1,000 calves. The supply on the market this morning for sale consisted of 800 cattle, 800 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and 250 calves.
There was no change in the condition of the market for cattle, prices being firmly maintained for all grades, notwithstanding the fact that the supply was fully 200 head larger than a week ago, but as butchers and packers were well cleaned out of beef on account of the small receipts of cattle for the past two or three weeks the demand was good and an active trade was done. The quality of the stock in some instances was above the average that has been coming to this market of late, it being well finished and in prime condition, which sold readily at \$8.50 per 100 pounds.
There were a few loads of Manitoba domestic hay fed cattle on the market and straight loads of steers and heifers sold at \$8.00 and mixed loads at \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Choice bulls were in demand and light offerings. Ewes brought \$5.00 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds and spring lambs from \$5.00 to \$5.00 each as to size and quality. Choice calves were in demand and sales of such were made as high as 7½ cents a pound. A stronger feeling developed in the market for hogs and prices advanced 25 cents per 100 pounds, which was due to the smaller offerings. The demand was good and an active trade was done in selected lots at \$9.00 to \$9.25 per 100 pounds weighed off cars.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET
Chicago, Ill., June 17.—Assertions that the weather was too cold northwest and too damp southwest had much to do today with an advance in wheat. The market closed strong ½ to ¾ above to Saturday's close. The latest trading left corn unchanged to ½ cent down; oats varying from the final figures of last week to ½ to ¾ off.
Despite the bull sentiment, wheat quotations at one time suffered a sharp setback, owing to the reports of astonishing crop improvement in Kansas and because of rumors of large sales of new wheat from Oklahoma.
Denial of the Oklahoma stories, however, brought about a quick renewal of buying. Offerings during the subsequent rally were small. A big decrease in the U.S. visible supply counted also against the bear side, and so did the exhaustion of stocks in France.
Corn acted heavy most of the session, but towards the close rallied in sympathy with wheat. There was much unloading during the day on account of the improving crop outlook, the in-

Let me Tell You. Face to Face

"Here is my question:—A \$100 roof gives a \$500 building several years of service. A \$125 Pedlar roof gives the same building 100 years of service, because it is a 100-year roof. Is the extra \$25 wisely spent?"

"I Have Learned How to Make You a Roof That Will Last One Hundred Years."

"I have been a good-roof missionary all my life. I invented Oshawa Metal Shingle for lightning protection. I made improvements in it and got my design perfect after 50 years. My roof was rain, wind, snow, ice, fire, lightning and sun proof. I still needed one thing—the longest lasting metal—non-rusting. At one step, when I found this metal, I achieved a roof to last you a whole century."

"There is No Building Made Right, If the Roof Is Not Perfect."

"Guard a building on top, and you guard the whole building. The weather beats fiercest on top. I tell you, no building ever made is better than its roof. I want to see you build a good roof. Skimp the walls, if you skimp anything. See your roof is right. Your good roof gives three-fold building service."

"Why, in 50 years, a little thousand-dollar barn protects \$75,000 worth of hard-harvested product. A poor roof can easily rot, and waste, and lose for you twenty times its cost—twenty times the cost of a Pedlar Oshawa Shingle roof. With most roofs lightning may burn all—with my roof you can defy lightning to try its worst on your barn."

"I Make a Roof that Answers Every Roof Demand You Can Think Of."

"My roof has 'give' in it. It can expand in the sun. It can shrink in winter cold. It does this without drawing the nails that hold it. It is ice proof. Frozen snow cannot gouge it open. It is clean. Dirt cannot rest on it. Roof water gathered from it is pure. My roof covers its nails. They cannot loosen or rust. My roof is not too heavy or too light—it is ventilated."

"As a result, wind or storms cannot lift it bodily, like a shingle roof. It is spark proof and fire proof. It is lightning proof. It still protects a building if the frame sags. A man can lay it without special tools. He can only lay it right, the right way. Every protection, besides the protection against rust, comes with my roof. You lay my roof on ordinary framing."

"Why Do You Get Such a Good Roof from Me ALONE?"

"You can't get a roof deal like mine anywhere else in the world. This is because other metal shingles haven't my design or metal. Other metal shingles haven't my years of pioneer knowledge to back them. They haven't my ground-floor patents—my skill—my earnest and hard work of years on the one prob-



lem—a perfect metal roof. I, only, can make you a roof with the right metal in it to back the wear, because my shingle metal is the only one that make the deal honestly possible."

"Can You Lay It, and Lay It Right? Yes!"

"You, a tinsmith, anybody, can lay my roof—whichever can handle a hammer. I spent years in making my Shingle so it couldn't be laid wrong. There isn't an exposed nail, after you are done. The roof is ventilated so it is almost cyclone proof. My roof is earthquake proof, if your building under it is. It is settlement proof, sun proof—lodged ice cannot open it."

"Yes, sir, you can lay an entire Pedlar roof yourself in my Oshawa Shingle, while you are patching a few shingles on a leaky cedar roof. When you figure its service, the price of my roofing is ridiculously small. My price is very fair. Your bill for my roof is kept down, because folk all over the world are also buying. Big output means big quality at little price."

"Every Roof Owner Should Have the Help in My Big Roof Book FREE."

"My roof book, 'Roofing Right,' ought to be in your hand this very minute. I will be glad to send you a free copy. The book shows roofs, of course. It shows good buildings under them. You can get a score of hints for barn design, planning and arrangement, even if you don't buy my shingle."

"But the main point about my book is that it tells you all you want to know about Oshawa Shingles. I would like you to know its goodness. I am proud of the perfection, excellent quality, fine service, easy laying, beauty and adaptability of my clean Oshawa Shingle. It is a bigger thing than it looks to give any man weather, fire, lightning, and time-resisting protection rolled into one article. My 'Roofing Right' Book tells you all about a roof that 'Makes good' for 100 years."

"Send Me a Post-Card To-day."

"Get my 'Roofing Right' Book to-day. A post-card will bring you the whole story of my perfected Oshawa Shingle. Ask one of my branches near you. Or write me direct. Remember you better any building three-fold if you put the best roof you can get on it. People on the other side of the earth know this. You write me. *S. H. Pedlar*"

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different cash demand and the increase in the visible supply.
No. 2 yellow was quoted at 74 to 75.
The late upturn in other grain affected oats, but previously the market declined, owing to the liquidating sales in the July option.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET
Minneapolis, Minn., June 17.—Definite offerings of new crop winter wheat for delivery during the first half of July, making its delivery on that tract, caused a further weakening of the bull positions. Liquidation of long holdings continues and there is more boldness displayed by the bears, which is working the market into a situation liable to a good technical rally if the manipulation is still as important a speculative factor as it has been for a year and a half.
Harvest is progressing in the southern parts of the winter wheat belt. Chicago is getting offers of round lots for July shipment, selling wheat, therefore, in a very near future will be against the purchase of new crop wheat and buying power in the pit will have to broaden considerably to take these increasing sales without scoring marked concessions.
There is always a liability, however, hanging over the market and this time it is the possibility of a wet harvest. Ten days ago it seemed as if

it could not rain, and now it seems too easy. A heavy rainfall hit the area, now cutting wheat and the specter of a wet harvest rises out of the mist. So trade jumps from a dry weather market to a wet one, although at present it is not taking the rains seriously as an advance factor. The north-west would like some warm weather, but it is not crying for it just yet.
At the present time the country looks splendid and hopes of a big crop are set high. The local situation is unchanged. Cash wheat was in good demand at 1 1/8c over July. The flour market is showing a fair tone. Jobbers are showing more interest, but business is confined to small lots for quick shipments. In the afternoon session manipulation appeared in the Chicago pit. Short interest was forced to cover on a market of offerings.

RAILWAY BOARD MATTERS
Ottawa, June 17.—The meeting of the railway board to be held on Tuesday promises to be of exceptional importance. In addition to the general enquiry into the freight rates in the west the board will take up the question of the equipment

which the various railways have already, or will have ready for the handling of this year's wheat crop. Then there will be a further hearing of the complaint of the Regina Board of Trade that the tariffs of the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway companies do not carry the provision of an order issued by the board several months ago, the purpose of which was to correct certain discriminations which were shown to exist.

No man can help another if he constantly sees the worst in him. His words and his very presence help to bring out that worst, and thereby to push him still lower.

Some men sell the thrones of angels for short and turbulent pleasure.

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The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done much to improve market conditions and enable the farmers to get better prices for their grain. DO YOU WANT THIS INFLUENCE TO LAST? IF SO, SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO THIS COMPANY AND INVEST YOUR MONEY IN ITS STOCK.

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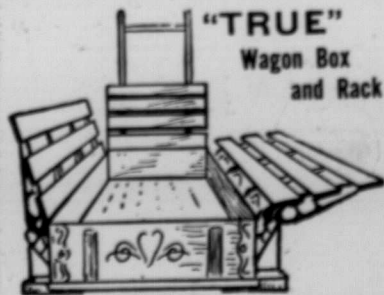
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Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 5 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

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will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill
will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

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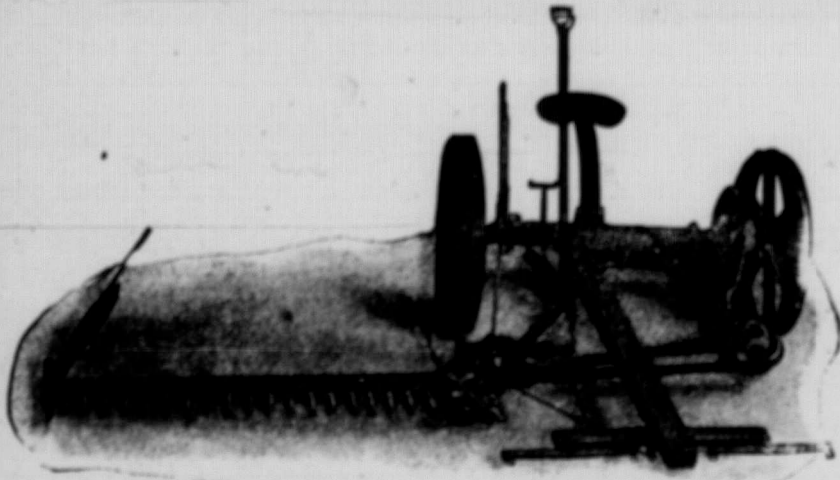
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The Best Tools—in fact the DAIN LINE.



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THE ONLY PERFECT VERTICAL-LIFT MOWER

With the greatest cutting power of all hay harvesters, it has the best arranged gears, the strongest supported cutter bar, the only practical cutter bar re-aligning device, and the most perfect tilt of any implement used in the hay field.

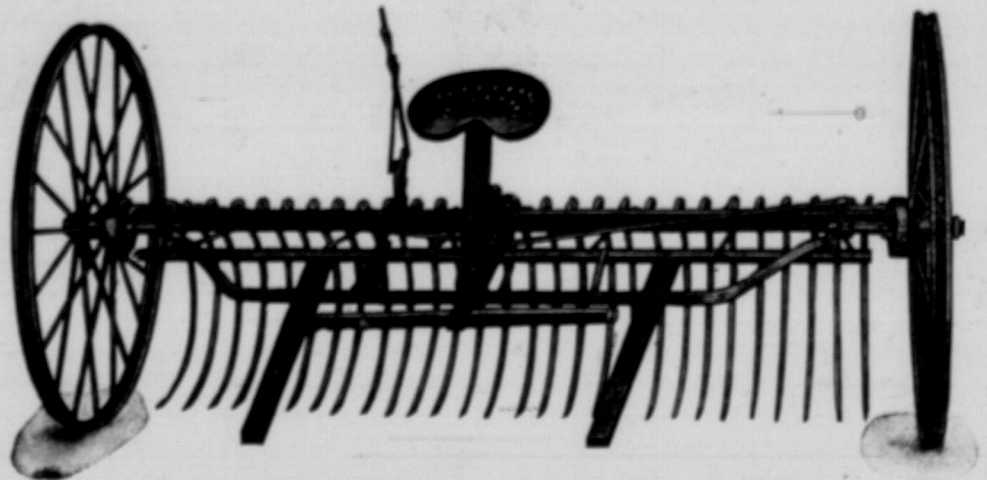
Extremely light draft—free from side draft—drive wheel being very high with broad faced rims. The cutting apparatus by means of an adjustable coil spring is carried on the wheels, avoiding friction on the ground and utilizing for power every pound weight of the machine not used on the cutter bar.

The DAIN Steel Rake

A Self-Dump Rake that has no rival for simplicity and lasting quality. Dump rods are ¾ inch diameter of high carbon steel. Reversible individually; also interchangeable and again reversible, and, therefore, having four times the durability of the ordinary type of dump rod.

Tooth Holders are in two sizes to accommodate a minimum or maximum of teeth; also of various sizes of teeth, so that extra holders are unnecessary.

Absolute Control of Lever. The teeth can be adjusted by driver from his seat without stopping the team, and it is not necessary to remove cotter pin or bolt. By the lever, however, teeth can also be elevated to a carrying position and held there; hence the "lever of absolute control."



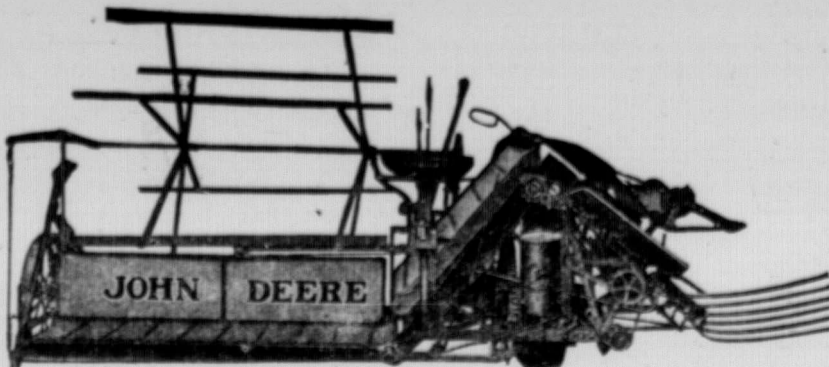
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Greatest harvester operating today. Will handle long, short or tangled grain and handle it gently all the time. Specially built for hard work and continuous service. Solid steel deck, three packers and a durable, accurate binding attachment, also roller twine tension that handles even or uneven twine. Strongest frame of any binder.

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It is clean cut and without any "patched in" features—every necessary detail is provided for. Frame is hot riveted, and will not loosen. Drive wheels have a 10-inch face, giving ample traction and support for machine when working in soft ground. Grain wheel has 3-inch tire—on ordinary binders it is only 2¼ inch. Roller bearings provided wherever necessary. The only binder with all Steel corners which are infinitely stronger than the ordinary wooden evener. Outside reel support and tongue truck furnished with 7 and 8-foot machines.



Let your next binder be a John Deere. Write for complete literature of our Harvesting Implements.

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Because it lasts much longer than some machines that scarcely vary in price, and twice the time that a machine costing a few dollars less would remain effective in the harvest field. It is so carefully constructed, so perfect in its alignments, there are no kicks and kinks to stop the progress of the machine when cutting the crop. In this way time is saved, and money saved in repairs that are not wanted. There is quality and strength in every bit of material employed and the workmanship is of the very best throughout.

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