

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

BILL AND DAN GET ANOTHER \$15,000,000

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE GUARDIAN OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY, HAS ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION TO HAND OVER \$22,000,000 OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY TO THE RAILWAY MAGNATES. MACKENZIE AND MANN ARE TO RECEIVE NO LESS THAN \$15,600,000. THIS MEANS THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE DOMINION WILL BE FORCED TO GIVE UP MORE THAN \$2 EACH TO TWO MEN WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE MILLIONAIRES MANY TIMES OVER BY GIFTS OF MONEY FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURY AND LAND FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. ARE THE PEOPLE OF CANADA CONTENT TO SIT QUIETLY BY AND ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE ROBBED?

JUNE 4, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

PAID CIRCULATION OVER 30,000 WEEKLY

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

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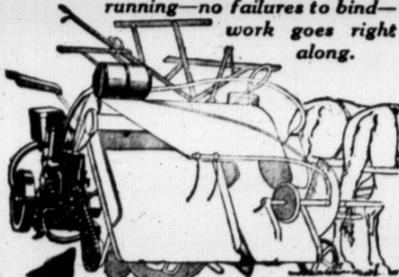
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The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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

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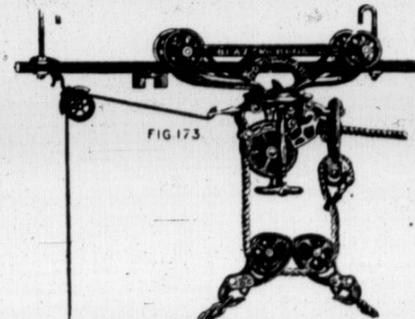
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Our Ottawa Letter

Naval Bill Killed by Senate—Mackenzie and Mann Get Cash
Gift of \$15,000,000 by Successful Lobbying

(By The Guide, Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 30.—The long delayed obsequies of Premier Borden's bill to give \$35,000,000 for the construction of three Dreadnoughts to be given to the Imperial Admiralty, took place at one o'clock this morning in the Senate Chamber. The final scenes were quiet in the extreme. There were only a few people in the galleries, but a considerable number of members of parliament and pressmen occupied the vacant space on the floor of the Chamber where commoners are wont to gather on two occasions each session, to hear the representative of royalty read the speeches from the throne which mark the opening and close of the session.

The bill was finally and definitely slaughtered by the adoption by the Liberal majority of an amendment to the second reading moved by Sir George Ross, the opposition leader, declaring that the Upper House could "not give its assent to the bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country." This amendment was adopted on a vote of 51 to 27, a Liberal majority of 24. Senator Ellis, of St. John, a Liberal of independent views and imperialistic tendencies, recorded his vote against the amendment, while Senator Montplaisir, a French Canadian Conservative of Nationalist stripe, voted with the opposition majority.

Party Political Game

The fate of the bill was really decided definitely at a caucus of the Liberal members held on Tuesday morning, at which a decision was reached that Sir George Ross should, on the second reading, move the same amendment as was moved by Senator Loughheed, the then opposition leader, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Naval Service Act was introduced in 1910. This was considered a rather clever move, because it enabled Sir George Ross, in the course of an able speech to be able to say that

the Liberal majority in the Senate were only adopting the course advocated by Premier Borden and his followers when the Naval Service Act was under consideration. The speech by Sir George was strongly imperialistic in its tone and probably his best point was that as a policy of contribution would ultimately lead to trouble between Canada and Great Britain, it was Mr. Borden who was the separationist and not the Liberals.

The government deliverance was made by Senator Loughheed on the previous day. Mr. Loughheed went a long step in the direction of an advocacy of a system of permanent contribution and imperial centralization. He contended that there is an emergency and for Canada to attempt to build a navy at the present juncture, would be little short of an insult to the Mother Country. The speeches of other senators, of which there were many, covering a period of four days, were not marked by much originality of thought. They followed the lines taken by speakers in the Commons on both sides.

As a result of the killing of the bill there is some speculation as to what course the government will now pursue. While it is possible that Mr. Borden may make some general statement before the House rises, the probabilities are that no definite plan will be formulated until the recess, when the situation will be thoroughly canvassed by the Premier and his ministers. While some are inclined to think that there will be an early autumn session to pass a redistribution bill and an appeal to the country, others believe that parliament will meet as usual in November and that at the earliest there will be no election before the summer or autumn of 1914.

Canadian Northern Subsidy

Early in the week Hon. Frank Coch-

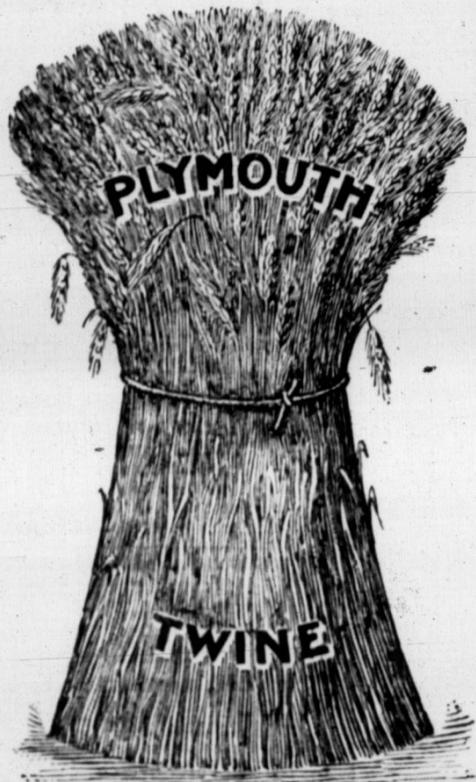
rane, Minister of Railways, tabled in the Commons the railway subsidies for the current fiscal year. As anticipated they are pretty large and the Canadian Northern Railway gets by all odds the largest share of them. Figuring the general subsidies at the minimum sum of \$3,200 per mile the subsidies amount to over twenty-two million dollars, of which the Canadian Northern, on the completion of certain lines, will get from fifteen and a half to seventeen million dollars. The Canadian Northern's successful dip into the public treasury is due to the fact that twelve thousand dollars per mile, or practically double the usual maximum subsidy of \$6,400 per mile, is given on two lines. They are the Ottawa-Port Arthur section of the proposed transcontinental system—a stretch of railway 910 miles long—and the line from Edmonton to the British Columbia boundary, a distance of 260 miles. The late Liberal government gave Mackenzie and Mann a bond guarantee on the Ottawa-Port Arthur section of \$35,000 per mile, and on top of this the company now receives a double subsidy. Then it is provided in the resolutions submitted to the house that the Canadian Northern Ontario system will receive the regular subsidy not exceeding \$6,400 per mile on the 250 miles of railway between Ottawa and Toronto. In a couple of respects the Canadian Northern handout is not so bad as it was thought it would be a couple of months ago. Then more extensive subsidies and a loan of \$10,000,000 was hinted at, but the expressions of public opinion as voiced by the press throughout the country evidently determined the government to go a bit easier than was at first proposed. Then, according to the arrangement arrived at, the government is to receive \$7,000,000 worth of the common stock of the Canadian Northern as payment for the subsidies in excess of the usual amount. Just what Canadian Northern stock is worth at the present time it is difficult to say, but some authorities estimate its value at one-fifth of par. Allowing it such a value the government will receive value to the extent of about \$1,400,000 for the excess subsidy amounting to

\$7,000,000 which has been granted. Some day, perhaps, this stock will be worth one hundred cents on the dollar, but in the meantime it is not likely to prove to be much of an asset for the country, nor will the extent of the partnership into which the government has entered with Mackenzie and Mann enable it to exercise any considerable share in the management of the road or the rates and charges to the public.

Smoothing the Passage

As explained in a letter several weeks ago the campaign on behalf of the Canadian Northern Railway was commenced comparatively early in the session. During the absence in England of Sir William Mackenzie, his partner, Sir Donald Mann, spent considerable time in Ottawa interviewing Premier Borden, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Hon. Robert Rogers, who has throughout taken a prominent part in the negotiations. As a matter of fact, most of the lobbying has been done by the two railway knights themselves, and they did not neglect either ministers or members on both sides of the House. During the ten days preceding the bringing down of the subsidies other lesser lights of the Company arrived on the scene and were very busy in the corridors of parliament. They included W. H. Moore, otherwise known as "Billy Moore," the secretary of the company; W. Sloan, of the secretary's office, and Gerald Ruell, of the legal staff. These men could be seen at almost any time of the day and night discussing the interests of the Canadian Northern with various members of the House, with the idea, no doubt, of smoothing the way for the passage of the subsidies through the House.

Subsidies other than those given to the Canadian Northern are pretty generally distributed throughout the Dominion, quite a number of companies being the recipients of this annual favor from the government. From the Atlantic to the Pacific various lines have been helped. It is provided, of course, in all cases that the money will not be paid until construction has been undertaken, when the money will be handed out on the basis of progress estimates as the work proceeds.



To the Grain Growers of Western Canada:

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 4th, 1913

AN ANNIVERSARY OFFER

In June, five years ago, the first issue of The Grain Growers' Guide appeared before the public, and though we are publishing a special anniversary number on the 25th of this month, we are going to make at once a special offer in honor of the occasion. We will send the Grain Growers' Guide to any address in the British Empire, from now until the 1st of January, 1914, for 25 cents. We hope those who consider that The Guide is helping the cause of the organized farmers, will assist us to secure as many new subscribers at this bargain offer as possible. It is also a good opportunity to send The Guide for more than half the year at a very low cost to any of your friends. Experience has shown that where The Guide is most widely read, there the association spirit is most in evidence, and the farmers are better informed on the great questions of the day.

THE ANNUAL RAID

Probably the most disgusting spectacle that has ever disgraced the public life of Canada, is that now being enacted at Ottawa in the dissipation of the people's money to railway promoters. The Government is giving Mackenzie and Mann a straight cash gift of over \$15,000,000, and in return is getting some common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway of a face value of \$7,000,000, though whether it is actually worth anything or not nobody knows. But as a matter of fact this \$15,000,000 is given to these two enterprising railway promoters without taking in return the slightest control of the expenditure of this money or over the rates to be charged by the Canadian Northern Railway, nor is there any excuse that any reasonable man can see why this money should be given to Mackenzie and Mann. They have been wallowing in the provincial and federal treasury for many years and have built their entire system upon land grants, cash subsidies and public credit. It is commonly believed, and has never been denied, that this money given to the Canadian Northern Railway is juggled by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, so that they have become multimillionaires, while the railway company itself has been starved. It is generally believed that after these gentlemen make a raid on the treasury they let contracts for the construction of the road to themselves as a construction company, at a figure about double the actual cost. By this means of course these two gentlemen become very rich, while the railway company becomes very poor. At any rate, those who have lived in the Prairie Provinces for a few years know that the Canadian Northern Railway system has been a huge joke, and that many of their lines have been called railways only out of courtesy. And yet Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann are not very much to blame for the situation prevailing. If our provincial and federal governments are to be composed of spineless individuals lacking in moral fibre, with little or no desire to protect the public, then it is difficult to blame financial freebooters for making the best of their opportunity. Premier Borden in his two short years has earned for himself a most unenviable reputation. Last year he gave Mackenzie and Mann \$6,300,000 as a cash donation, asking absolutely nothing in return. This year he is giving them \$15,640,000, or a total of \$21,940,000 in two years. Premier Borden is the man who must carry the responsibility for this disgraceful dissipation of public monies. Not in the history of present day nations, either civilized or uncivilized, nor

even in the civilizations of the past, when autocrats ruled throughout the world, was there ever such a disgraceful transaction. The general public have good reason to believe that Mr. Borden is very largely under the thumb of Mackenzie and Mann, else why should he permit them to take \$22,000,000 out of the treasury and give nothing in return? The people of Canada have been robbed of just that amount but it has been legalized by the shameful action of Mr. Borden. What an inspiring sight for the boyhood of our nation just now verging into manhood and his responsibility of citizenship.

THE SAMPLE MARKET QUESTION

The Board of Grain Commissioners were in Winnipeg for several days last week, and the question of the Sample Market was thoroughly thrashed out before them. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, represented by J. S. Wood, vice-president, and R. McKenzie, secretary, declared in favor of the principle of the sample market but asked that it be not established until the interests of the producers were thoroughly safeguarded by public ownership and operation of all the terminal and transfer elevators, and that when the Sample Market was established the grade certificates from the mixing terminals should be distinctly marked as such. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was represented by J. A. Maharg, president, and F. W. Green, secretary, who both protested in decided terms against the establishment of a Sample Market. They pointed out that conditions at Winnipeg and Minneapolis were entirely different, and maintained that the general situation in Western Canada was such that a Sample Market would not be of benefit to the producers at the present time, and for this reason, on behalf of their Association, they protested against its establishment. The United Farmers of Alberta were not represented at the meeting, but they took definite action upon the question of a Sample Market at their recent convention in January last, when they unanimously declared against a Sample Market, until such time as the terminal and transfer elevators were operated by the government as a public utility. Thus the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Dominion Government have been definitely informed that the organized farmers of the West, though not opposed to the principle of selling grain upon sample, are not prepared to run the risk of allowing the western crop to be mixed and manipulated in privately owned terminals, and having the integrity of the present grading system completely destroyed. Quite a number of members of the Grain Exchange were also present at the meeting and their opinion was asked on the question of the Sample Market. The only member who came out definitely in favor of a Sample Market was Andrew Kelly, president of the Grain Exchange and president of the Western Canada Flour Mills, while George Fisher, manager of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and former president of the Grain Exchange, was as decidedly opposed to the Sample Market. Others members of the Exchange expressed themselves as more or less indifferent to the establishment of the Sample Market, but they made it clear that they did not want to see any Sample Market established, unless they were at liberty to do whatever they liked with the grain after they had once purchased it on sample, and also they insisted that they should have a straight certificate on the mixed grain after it had passed out of the

mixing terminals. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway were both represented at the meeting and both entered a most vigorous protest against the establishment of a Sample Market. It is of course the producers who are most vitally interested in the conditions surrounding the marketing of their grain, and it is therefore they who should have the chief voice in the question of the Sample Market. Premier Borden, when he toured the West two years ago, gave a definite promise that he would take over the terminal elevators and operate them as a public utility, and the organized farmers expect him to fulfil his promise before the establishment of a Sample Market. The Board of Grain Commissioners in the short time since their appointment have done a great deal of splendid work towards the establishment of the grain trade upon an equitable basis, and the Grain Growers have confidence in the Board. But it will not be wise for the Board to attempt to force the Sample Market now when its establishment can be deferred without making conditions any worse than they are now. It would also be advisable for the Board to make a public announcement as to the rules and regulations which will govern the Sample Market to be eventually established, because it may be found that a great deal of the present objections would disappear if the proposed Sample Market properly safeguarded the producer.

EQUALIZING FREIGHT RATES

A resolution declaring in favor of equality of freight, express and telegraph rates in all parts of Canada, and condemning the present discrimination practiced by the railway companies against the West, was defeated by the vote of the supporters of the Government in the House of Commons on Wednesday last. The resolution was moved by W. F. Maclean, Independent Conservative, and seconded by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Liberal. Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, in speaking against the motion said he regarded it as a vote of want of confidence in the Government and the Railway Commission. This amounted to a threat that if the motion was carried the Government would resign, and, of course, no loyal Conservative could then vote in favor of it. Thus the minister of railways declared himself opposed to fair treatment to the West and induced a number of western members to support him in that declaration. Among those voting against the motion were R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, formerly counsel for the C.P.R.; Geo. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk; Alexander Morrison, of Macdonald; W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar, and Hon. Robt. Rogers, of Winnipeg. All the Liberals present voted for the motion, a fact which we trust will be remembered and brought to their recollection when next their party is in power.

A BRUTAL SPORT

Calgary's widely advertised prize fight on Victoria Day ended within a few seconds in the death of McCarty, the heavy-weight champion of the world, from a blow which dislocated his neck. Ignorant of the fact that the knockout blow had meant death, upwards of ten thousand spectators wildly cheered the new champion. One of the Calgary newspapers recently boasted of the reputation the city enjoyed as a sporting town, but there is notoriety of a sort which no self-respecting city need covet. Before the big fight a local minister made his way to the ringside and told the crowd that he

did not disapprove of boxing and that he had seen nothing objectionable in the preliminary bouts. Perhaps before the sordid and tragic exhibition was over even he saw something objectionable. If he could follow the effect, not only on the thousands present, but on the vastly greater number, particularly boys and young men, reached by the newspapers with full page accounts of such encounters, this clerical devotee might change his mind. The columns and columns in the Winnipeg papers interspersed with such flippant expressions as "sleep punch slipped home," "heavy wallops" and "took the steam out of him," may be taken as a fair illustration of their delicacy of moral feeling in the presence of a revolting death scene. Special interest has been centred on this match, of course, because of the resulting death, but it differs from the ordinary prize fight only in degree. The object of each pugilist is not to kill his opponent but to beat, bruise and batter him unconscious. No justification can be urged for organized brutality. One fact is clear. The Canadian law not only prohibits prize fighting, but makes every spectator of a bout which ends fatally guilty of manslaughter equally with the man who dealt the blow. That being the law, the proper course for officers of the law and loyal citizens is to see that it is enforced, and that the good name of Canada be never again disgraced by the degrading prize fight.

UNIFORM PROGRAM OF STUDY

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Canadian Council of Agriculture has approved of the scheme to have a uniform program of study for all the Local Associations throughout the three provinces for the coming winter. The adoption of this uniform system of study will mark one of the most progressive steps in the history of the organized farmers' movement. This new plan will co-ordinate the numerous and ever increasing local branch associations and render them doubly effective in this work. At the present time there are about 1,300 local branch associations in the three Prairie Provinces with a membership running from 10 to 200 each, according to location as well as efficiency and enthusiasm of officers and members. If a program of study can be mapped out that will be agreeable to the three provinces and this great number of local organizations can all bend their energies to one subject at one time, a powerful public opinion will be created which will impress itself deeply upon the trend of public affairs, and will also have a stimulating effect upon social legislation. There are a very large number of subjects which the farmers of the three provinces can approach with a common interest, while there are also other subjects of more or less provincial or local interest. When the program is arranged no doubt it will deal only with those matters of common interest, leaving other subjects to be arranged afterwards. For instance, the subject of co-operative buying and selling is a matter of vital interest to every farmer in the West and one or two meetings in each local could with great profit be devoted to the study of this subject. If it were arranged that every farmer of each local branch knew that this subject of co-operation was to be discussed on a certain afternoon or evening, some weeks in advance, it would enable them to prepare themselves to take part in the discussion. There are a number of exceedingly valuable books on the subject and each local association could well afford to purchase two or three of these books for the use of their members. And, in addition, instructive articles on the same subject by experienced men could be published in The Guide in advance of the date of the discussion. By thus working together more information could be spread in a shorter time than in any other way. There is also a lot

of valuable local experience which could be profitably used.

The results of such study all over the prairies, when published later in The Guide, would be a valuable record and aid to co-operators. It is to be hoped that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the preparation of this program of study, and that as soon as harvest is over the farmers may one and all be ready to take hold of those equally important problems which affect vitally every residence in the land. No doubt some of our readers have valuable suggestions for such a program, and if they would send them along they will be published.

HOW TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

A prominent business man in Western Canada has favored The Guide with a very interesting letter in which he sets forth an outline of the conditions which he believes should be established in this country in order to make it truly prosperous. If all those engaged in commercial pursuits in this country shared the broad viewpoint of our correspondent, it would not be long before very much better conditions prevailed, not only on the farms but also in the towns and cities of Canada. Our correspondent states that what business men in Western Canada desire to see is:

- 1.—A plan or a "system" whereby a farmer with moderate means can make a comfortable living from a quarter section of land.
- 2.—This living to be so comfortable and so remunerative that he is content to stay on his quarter section, and not leave it, like so many homesteaders do at present as soon as they get their patent.
- 3.—A market created so the farmer will get full benefit of the profits from his products.
- 4.—Discontinuance of present agitation, which is likely to cause a farmer to grow dissatisfied and to leave his work on the farm and enter discussions which lead to nothing and which are likely to divert his mind from agricultural pursuits and activities to the detriment of all, and more particularly to himself.

Readers of The Guide, we are sure, will heartily endorse the sentiments above expressed. It is toward the attainment of the objects there set out that the organized farmers and The Guide are working. The problem is how these conditions are to be brought about, and if the business men can help solve the problem the farmers will be glad to have their assistance. We are of opinion that the conditions desired by our correspondent do not exist at the present time because laws have been passed conferring special privileges upon certain classes of people which enable them to exploit their fellow men and appropriate a portion of their earnings. Among those laws are the customs tariff, the laws relating to the ownership and taxation of land, the franchises of the banks, and the laws relating to the subsidizing and regulation of the railways. If the business men of the West desire to see better conditions prevail it is their duty either to assist us in our endeavor to change these laws, or to prove that our object can be better accomplished in some other way. The organized farmers of the West would gladly welcome the co-operation of the business man in their efforts to bring about better conditions. Our correspondent asks us to secure the opinions of our readers as to the best means of bringing about this desired end. We will, therefore, gladly publish any letters received from our readers seriously discussing this important matter.

After ten years of laborious efforts the Railway Commission has reduced express rates in Western Canada by 20 per cent. There is still another reduction of the same amount due in express rates, and about three similar reductions in the freight rates. At this rate it will be forty years before we get a square deal in transportation charges. Directly we will hear someone suggest that another commission ought to be appointed to investigate the Railway Commission.

Last year Great Britain raised \$1,000,000,000 revenue from its 45,000,000 people for all national purposes, all being by direct taxation or from a purely revenue tariff. The tax was \$22 per head and out of this Britain maintains an immense army and navy. Canada last year raised \$168,000,000 from 7,000,000 while under the protective tariff the manufacturers got another \$200,000,000 plunder making the total taxation \$368,000,000, or \$52 per head. Yet Canada has a very small army and no navy. The bungling, alone, in addition to the expenses of all the waste and graft that go hand in hand with our Canadian system of party politics are very largely responsible for the taxes which are double those of Great Britain. We have a land second to none under the sun and wonderful natural resources. Yet even such a rich country as Canada cannot long withstand such a strain.

The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways were subsidized and bonused and guaranteed by the Dominion and Provincial governments, in order that they might provide competition with the C.P.R. and bring about lower freight rates. Now we are told that any reduction of rates will make the younger railways unprofitable and drive them into bankruptcy. The people have been sold again.

Of course every member on the government side of the House will have to vote for the \$15,640,000 gift to Mackenzie and Mann. If they should vote against their party they would stand no chance of getting a job in the Senate or on some of the various commissions, or a judgeship, or any of the hundred and one fat jobs at the disposal of the Government.

How is it we never hear the political parties at Ottawa complaining about campaign funds and the way they are used to debauch the public? Probably it is because they are both looking for all they can get and are not anxious to have the supply curtailed.

We notice that some of the opposition members at Ottawa have been criticizing the appointment of Mr. Jones to the Board of Grain Commissioners. We believe that since his appointment Mr. Jones has done very satisfactory work, and no matter what his affiliations may have been in the past it is his work upon which he should be judged.

If the C.N.R. is so unprofitable that it cannot exist without further grants from the public treasury, where did Mackenzie and Mann get all the millions they have invested in coal mines, street railways, water powers, timber limits, and Mexican and South American enterprises?

It is claimed that the government, by taking over \$7,000,000 of the common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway will have a voice in the control and management of the company. We will venture that the government control over the Canadian Northern will not be more than one-tenth of the control of Mackenzie and Mann over the government.

It seems a shame to keep so many men at Ottawa for the purpose of representing (?) the people of Canada when a good 50 cent rubber stamp would perform equally as good service as many of them and at a much cheaper rate.

Parliament will prorogue on Thursday. That day should be made a national holiday for thanksgiving because there can be no further raid on the treasury until the House meets again.

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Why Wheat is Cheaper

How Steamship Companies Subsidized by Public Money have Combined to Raise Freight Rates and Reduce the Price of Grain to Canadian Farmers

By J. W. WARD

Western farmers are well aware of the fact that there are many powerful interests who regard them as their lawful prey: The exactions of the machine companies, of the interior and terminal elevator companies, the banks, the loan companies and the railways have all been very much in the limelight of late, and efforts are being made of various kinds which it is hoped will ultimately bring relief to the farmer and enable him to enjoy a much greater proportion of the fruits of his own labor. The complexities of the farmer's business, and of other interdependent businesses, are such, however, that it is quite possible that other interests than these, whose operations are conducted farther away from the farm and with which the farmer is not so well acquainted, may also have the farmer at their mercy and may be compelling him unconsciously to yield them even greater tribute than those who are nearer home.

Many farmers in Western Canada last year, as a result of bringing new acres under cultivation, were able to place in their granaries three bushels of grain for every two which they harvested in the previous season. The big crop, they said, had come at last, and they would be able to pay their debts, build a new house to replace the old shanty, and give their families a home worthy of the name. But when they had sold their grain, paid the thresher and the twine bill, they found that the big crop had actually brought them less money than that of the year before. It was a case of more work and less pay, more money to pay out for labor, for materials and for living expenses, and less to pay it with. Instead of the struggle to get out of debt being over, it had to be begun again with an even greater handicap to overcome.

A Growing Spread

Naturally, the question is being asked, "Why has the price of wheat been lower during the past winter than in the corresponding period a year before?" The price of wheat, it is true, was a few cents lower at Liverpool, where the greater part of the Canadian surplus is marketed, but it was not as much lower at Liverpool as it was in Canada. A comparison of prices at Fort William and Liverpool during the present shipping season shows that the spread between Fort William and Liverpool was from three to eight cents higher during last fall and winter than on corresponding dates a year previous. To take a few dates at random, it will be found that on December 11, 1911, Manitoba No. 2 Northern wheat sold at Liverpool for \$1.12½ and at Fort William for 91½ cents, a spread of 21½ cents, while on December 7, 1912, Manitoba No. 2 Northern wheat sold at Liverpool for \$1.03½ and at Ft. William for 76½ cents, a spread of 27 cents, an increase of 5½ cents. On November 6, 1911, the spread was 16¼ cents, and on November 9,

Yearly Averages						
ATLANTIC PORTS TO	LIVERPOOL		LONDON		GLASGOW	
	Flour	Grain	Flour	Grain	Flour	Grain
Year						
1907	8.37	6.08	10.15	7.7	10.87	7.87
1908	7.8	5.46	8.34	6.93	8.85	6.68
1909	7.20	5.63	8.08	5.35	8.60	6.08
1910	8	5.06	8.33	5.48	8.29	4.93
1911	9.08	6.99	9.08	6.94	9.75	6.97
1912	16	12.75	16.82	14.95	17.67	13.92
Average yearly	9.40	6.97	10.12	7.89	10.67	7.74

Rates in 1911						
ATLANTIC PORTS TO	LIVERPOOL		LONDON		GLASGOW	
	Flour	Grain	Flour	Grain	Flour	Grain
January	8	6.75	8	6.31	9	7.00
February	8	7.00	8	6.31	9	6.75
March	8	5.88	8	4.65	9	5.25
April	8	4.37	8	5.00	8	5.00
May	8	4.60	8	5.25	8	5.25
June	8	4.80	8	5.25	8	4.50
July	8	5.25	8	5.25	8	4.80
August	8	6.10	8	6.10	10	6.53
September	9	8.52	9	7.43	11	6.75
October	10	8.95	10	8.75	12	9.77
November	12	11.20	12	10.25	12	10.50
December	14	10.50	14	12.75	13	11.58
Average	9.08	6.99	9.08	6.94	9.75	6.97

Rates in 1912						
ATLANTIC PORTS TO	LIVERPOOL		LONDON		GLASGOW	
	Flour	Grain	Flour	Grain	Flour	Grain
January	17	11.37	15	16.38	15	14.12
February	17	13.33	15	14.87	15	13.53
March	17	12.25	15	12.45	15	13.10
April	14	12.45	15	13.53	16	12.88
May	12	9.77	14	10.76	15	12.88
June	12	7.67	14	None	15	8.30
July	12	8.30	14	None	16	7.00
August	14	7.92	16	10.05	16	9.60
September	18	15.50	20	14.10	21	14.43
October	19½	18.15	20	19.25	22	20.75
November	19½	19.66	22	21.00	23	21.10
December	19½	16.58	22	17.20	23	19.45
Average	16	12.75	16.82	14.95	17.67	13.92

1912 it was 24¼ cents, an increase of 8 cents per bushel. On January 29, 1912, the spread was 25½ cents, and on January 25, 1913, it was 29½ cents, an increase of 3¾ cents. On May 13, 1912, the spread was 19½ cents, and on May 10, 1913, it was 22¾ cents, an increase of 3 cents. The spread between Fort William and Liverpool prices represents the cost of carrying the grain from the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur to Liverpool and includes transportation and transfer charges, interest, insurance, dealers' profits and various other incidentals. The largest of all these items is the cost of transportation—lake and ocean freights—and we need look no further than this single item to discover a sufficient reason for the increased spread between Liverpool and Fort William prices which has developed within the last year or year and a half.

Ocean Freights Doubled

Unlike railway rates, lake and ocean freights are not controlled by the government and are continually fluctuating, and it is therefore more difficult to ascertain precisely what these charges are from time to time. Arthur Meighen, M.P., of Portage la Prairie, has, however, made an exhaustive study of this question, and recently gave figures in the House of Commons which show that ocean freights on grain were more than twice as high in 1912 as the average of the previous five years. The rates on flour have been increased in like proportion, as the accompanying tables, given by Mr. Meighen, will show:

Mr. Meighen did not go into the question of lake freights, considering, no doubt, that the ocean rates were sufficient for Parliament to digest at one time, and though this omission was criticised by some opposition members, his critics were not able to supply exact information on the point. Enquiries made by the writer, however, show that water rates from Fort William and Port Arthur to Georgian Bay ports, to Montreal and to Buffalo, have also been advanced during the past year. At the time of writing, lake freights on grain from Fort William and Port Arthur are 2 cents per bushel to Georgian Bay ports, 2¼ cents to Buffalo, and 6¼ cents to Montreal. The vessel agent who gave these figures stated that at this time last year rates to the Bay and Buffalo were 1½ cents and to Montreal 5½ cents.

Thus the rate this year is from ¼ a cent to 1¼ cents higher than a year ago, a considerable item on the whole crop, but not nearly as big a factor as the increase in the ocean rate.

Affects Price of Whole Crop

A perusal of the above figures shows one at least of the reasons why the farmers of the West have received less money for the grain they grew in 1912 than they did for the crop of previous years. Under normal market conditions the price of grain anywhere in

Continued on Page 18



GRAIN FLEET THAT DEPARTED FROM PORT ARTHUR

April 19 there departed from the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, eastward bound, sixty great lake freighters, laden with approximately 12,250,000 bushels of wheat, oats, flax and barley, being the vast fleet which has been lying in the twin city harbors during the past winter, and which the opening of navigation has set free. This gigantic fleet, placed stem to stern, would form a line of ships over four miles long, but extended as they were that day they formed a procession of vastly greater length, and presented the grandest view of a commercial fleet ever beheld on inland waters, illustrating the great development of Western Canada, and of the twin ports as the greatest shipping centre of the Dominion. Early last fall, when it was realized that the elevator storage capacity at the head of the Canadian navigation was going to be inadequate for the enormous amount of grain which would be sent forward for storage during the winter months, the owners of vessels were asked by the Canadian Government to send their ships to lie up at these harbors and load grain when required during the winter, thus relieving the congestion at the elevators. The sixty large freighters at the docks of the twin ports of Port Arthur and Fort William were the vessel owners' answer to this request.

The Mail Bag

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Editor, Guide:—I often wonder why when a man puts up for parliament and has been elected, that there are so few of them do what they promised or even give their opinion in the House. Surely there are some amongst the members of parliament who went there with the intention of serving the people honestly, but they seem to fail of doing so. Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have a small reason why. How many of the members can say that they are under no obligations to their party for putting them there? Not many, I am afraid. Well after the party has paid all his election expenses does anyone think that he can say what he would wish, and thus give his independent thought or the thought of his electors? He is tied down with the rest of them and thus becomes one of the flock of sheep to follow the leader, and as long as this way is used in getting members in power we shall always be badly represented in parliament. I would suggest that the government meet all the election expenses for all candidates out of the treasury and not out of the parties' pockets and thus make them independent of either party, and we shall then have better men in the House and also independent thought and thus more work done and better service to the public.

RICHARD AMIES

Cleghfield P.O., Sask.

DISSATISFIED

Editor, Guide:—I have been wanting for some time to give my views on the different problems confronting the farmers of the Western Provinces, but more especially the farmers of north-western Saskatchewan, where I now live.

Very few people know what these problems are, and none so well as the man who has been through the mill. When I say farmer, I don't mean the man who has made money from the rise in value of land, as Mr. McCurdy has done. That is speculation and not farming. I can fully endorse what Mr. Green has said. The farmers are not making money from grain raising. I feel sorry to have to make that statement, but facts are stubborn things, for I see scores of farmers who are dissatisfied and a great number who have staided eight years ago have abandoned their claims after getting their patent and gone out to work by the month in order to live. Now Mr. McCurdy would say that it is poor farming. I want to say here that we have as good farmers in our neighborhood as any I ever met. We have Ontario, United States, Scotland, England, and in fact nearly every nation under the sun represented, and yet they are going behind every year.

What is the reason of all this? There must be some cause, as we have some of the best land lying out of doors.

Freight rates are too high; machinery costs too much; interest is too high. Until these three causes are dealt with we don't expect conditions to change

and there will be more farmers leaving their holdings and going into town.

It is true that many farmers are growing grain on farms that should be pasturing cattle. But there it is again. They realize that fact, but they need the money to buy stock and the banks will not lend enough to be of any use. If you do get a few hundred dollars you nearly have to sign away your birthright as security, and pay 10 per cent. besides, and you are liable to be called on to pay up at the end of any three months, whether you have the cash or not. If you have not the cash they will tell you to sell your stock, as they must have the money at the date mentioned or there will be trouble. Consequently you have to sell stock at a sacrifice to allow the bank to handle it for a month and then hand it back to you.

The machinery companies are more blood suckers. The implements are too high in price and besides the interest after due is as high as 12 per cent. I have known a machine company to insist on real estate security after the first notes were past due two months, and charge 10 per cent. on the mortgage. These are a few of the things that make farming unprofitable. Every branch of business depends on the farmer, and it seems to me that nearly every branch tries to suck the very life's blood from them.

I have farmed all my life and am now 49, with a wife and healthy grown up family of boys and girls. We have all worked hard on our farm of 320 acres for 8 years, and I can assure you that if something is not done to give us cheaper implements and cheaper money, and that very quickly, I will follow fifteen of my neighbors' example and quit the farm.

A DISSATISFIED FARMER.
Birch Creek, Sask.

THE REASON WHY

Editor, Guide:—Do the farmers under present conditions receive any favors or thought from the government when they ask? On the other hand do the combines and special privileges receive answer when a favor is requested? No doubt the latter receive it all. And why are their requests so quickly and duly answered? There is no other reason than that when the farmers ask for anything which is of necessity to the country, their hands are not stacked with gold to push the affair along.

The fact is proven at present in Ottawa. Both parties are clamoring with might and main for a naval bill. And why so hard and earnestly? Because the side that wins will get a huge rake-off, not in the thousands, but in the millions of dollars, which, no doubt, will be nicely shuffled with. They dare not for the life of them leave it to a referendum, as that would certainly be of no financial value to either of them.

Such and hundreds of other cases are continually fattening our great politicians, who are supposed to honorably represent us, thereby and no other cause giving them the title Hon. So and So.

If we, as the voters of the majority, could all learn these facts and then, when these great honorables come around and cry their election platform; could get them down to a sane and controllable platform which would give all the same show, then, and not till then, would we have a clean government.

OSCAR QUALLY.

Dacotah, Man.

THE NAVAL QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—It is hard to imagine why The Guide takes the view that "It

does not see the need of either a contribution to the British navy nor construction of a Canadian navy," as per editorial, March 19.

If it were possible for Canada to thrive and grow without any expense whatever in the way of armaments, why is it not possible for the United States or any other country to do so?

Perhaps Canada is not costing Britain anything just now, quite possibly Britain would build Dreadnoughts just as vigorously for her own defence if she had no colonies or dependencies to consider, but it does not follow that Canada is not benefiting by the strength of Britain. Of course she is, how can it be denied? How very ungenerous, how puny, to argue that Canada does not need to contribute at all.

I am quite sure that something ought to be done by Canada and that quickly. The question at present is how or in what form shall the assistance be? Your view that nothing should be done must only be shared by a very few as it is very un-British and obnoxious to those of your readers who feel keenly on the matter.

Just because, unfortunately, Canada's duty has been made a party question it does not necessarily follow that nothing should be done.

I consider The Guide's attitude on the question very cheap and unworthy and moreover, being an association organ, unwarranted.

FRED TWILLEY.

Swan River, Man.

Note.—Mr. Twilley is entitled to his opinion on the naval question, as are also those who disagree with him. When he says that the attitude of The Guide, being an association organ, is unwarranted, however, he must have forgotten that both the Manitoba and Alberta

conventions condemned the entrance of Canada into the naval struggle by overwhelming majorities, while the Saskatchewan convention did not deal with the question—Ed.

FOR PEACE

Editor, Guide:—I have been a reader of The Guide but a short time, but must say that I am very well pleased with it as a farmer's paper. I like the way you deal with the naval question, and the sensible way in which you answer the letters you receive favoring the bill. That Canada should spend her money in cultivating the art and diplomacy of peace strikes me as sound doctrine. We are told in God's word, "It is not by might nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord." We find also in that word that peace is found in the fruits of the spirit.

Now, I wish you every success in the work you are engaged in, of standing up for what is right and equal to all.

Yours truly,
J. T. BAGSHAW.
Manna, Sask.

Never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation every day; but always be in the habit of being employed.—Elizabeth Fry.



Making the Farmer Prosperous

BORDEN: "I'm willing to admit, my dear Laurier, that the thing doesn't look right but I'm convinced that it's a good thing for the farmer."
LAURIER: "You're quite right, my dear Borden. I tried it for 15 years and I know it is the best thing for the farmer that ever happened to him."
BORDEN: "And then, there is another point. The more we take from the farmer the more he is compelled to produce, and therefore the country as a whole becomes more prosperous."
LAURIER: "Quite so."

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

JUNE, ROSES AND WEDDINGS

The month of June, roses, and weddings are so entangled in our minds that we feel it would be inappropriate to pass over this season without some reference to the human nest building which has come to be generally recognized as a part of it.

It seems to be the opinion of many happily married folk that the success of this new venture depends very largely on the ability of the participants to let each other alone. There is a tendency on the part of many young people when they are first married to try to manage the matrimonial partner. Each person has his own little kinks of character and the sooner we realize that they have a right to have them the happier it will be for all concerned.

Another generally recognized fact is that marriage is a compromise. It is very queer the little things that get on people's nerves and it is not such a very great concession to try to overcome little vexatious habits for the sake of the family peace.

At any rate it is beginning to be realized that the old attitude of marrying and waiting to see what is going to happen is wrong. It is the people who get married, not with a vague hope that it will be a success, but with the determination to make it so who are really happy.

THAT HOARY OLD SERVANT PROBLEM

I believe that a letter in this Country Homemakers this week is the first time that the servant problem has popped up in our department.

I agree with our correspondent that most women expect too much of their maids, but I would like to add that they very rarely get it. They want to make human machines of them which will begin action at four or six in the morning and not run down until eight at night. In return for this important and untiring service they want to give the lowest possible wages. They usually have no labor saving devices in the kitchen and it is often laid out as inconveniently as possible. It is true, too, that the girl doing housework has no definite hours. She may be called upon at any time to come and perform some extra service for the mistress that in many places none of the time she spends in the house is counted her own. The maid's individuality is often cramped by having to put things where the woman of the house thinks they ought to go instead of keeping them where she finds

it convenient. A business man never arranges his secretary's desk and why should a woman arrange her maid's kitchen, but she often does.

On the other hand the mistress has too frequently to put up with stupid and incompetent help. The maid smashes into her best dishes right and left with a recklessness that can only come from complete indifference to the owner's property rights.

She goes serenely on her way not stopping to listen to instructions and consequently getting them all bungled up and preparing a dinner for four when she has expressly been told that there will be seven. She is not concerned about the mistress' embarrassed apology to the guests for the shortage of the food supply. She slips the frying pan back on the hook without washing it and sweeps the dust under the sideboard. She loosens the pearl handles of one's fruit knives by throwing them into hot water and scorches one's daintiest blouses. I am speaking now from painful personal experience.

The trouble is that housework is not a profession and the majority turn to it without either inclination or training, but because they have never been trained to do anything else. There is no inducement for them to make themselves proficient because the wages are so low and advancements so rare and so small that the girl who goes into domestic service sees no future before her.

What we will have to do is to give the girl who helps us with the housework as high wages as we pay to the man who helps in the field. We will have to give her definite hours of work and pay her for over-time.

When this time comes we will be more likely to approach somewhere near our ideal of well-cooked meals and thoroughly well-organized homes. Above all when this time comes I am hoping that we will be able to find in increasing numbers the kind of servants with whom we will be willing to have small children associate at the most impressionable period of their lives.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE GIRL'S SIDE OF THE QUESTION

We take The Guide and I would like to answer the article, "Why We Left the Farm." It seems to me they expect too much of a girl on a farm. Now I have worked on the farm, but I wouldn't work for \$150.00 per year as I saw advertised in The Guide. Then they didn't want her to do much. Milk, make garden, raise chickens and take care of the children and a lot of other things; if she couldn't do it they would be so kind as to teach her.

Now that is just the trouble. I know by experience. I went to work on a farm this spring and she wanted me to paint the kitchen on all sides, top and bottom. She said she wouldn't know what she had for me to do when I got that done, unless I would make the garden and raise chickens. I told her she didn't want a girl at all, she wanted a man. Then what did she want to pay? \$15.00 per month. I am a capable hand, can go ahead and cook for a dozen all summer and do it well, but I am no \$15.00 or \$20.00 per month girl. And another thing, when you get your work done and have a little time for the much needed rest, and which you take, then they will tell all of the neighbors that you do nothing but sleep. They want you to do all the work, then if you have a little spare time, turn in and be nurse and take care of some cross baby till time to get supper, then they will come and take it and tell you to get supper.

And how much do they pay? They would like some cheap girl. But if the girls would only make up their minds they wouldn't be made a cat's paw of. I would tell them I am to

do the work and what time I have when my work is done is my own. I don't believe in any mother leaving her children with the help. If she doesn't want to take care of them she should hire a governess or nurse. Now just think of them attending mothers' meetings and leaving their children home with the girl to look after, perhaps she has a big ironing on hand. It isn't her place to look after them. Then another thing, you mustn't make them mind; no, that would never do.

I get up at half-past four and work hard until about three. Then I am tired and have to take care of some cross baby. No, not I.

I wouldn't work unless I could have that time. I call that my own. Don't you think we need it? What do farmers' wives think we are? They all claim they are all done up and out, but I am not going to be for some time yet for I am going to have that rest or quit. For you see I know I can do the work. I got \$30.00 per month last year and I am going to get it again.

MISSOURI.

PUBLIC QUESTIONS NEED FEMINE ATTENTION

Dear Editor:—Kindly permit me to express my opinion on some of the subjects of discussion in your department of The Guide. In regard to woman suffrage, I believe it would abolish many of the present evils, and it would be difficult to estimate the amount of misery and oppression it would relieve. How many wives and mothers would rejoice to think they were in a position to use some influence in stamping out that monster Drink. Men do not go into this matter as earnestly as they ought.

Do all women in Saskatchewan understand how completely woman is set aside in our present law? I consider it a burning shame and disgrace to womanhood that the law should allow her not even a word of defence, to say nothing of protection against her home being sold and she left destitute after spending the best of her days helping to get that home; going through hardships that are too well known to need description. Wives are simply left at the fickle fancy of their husbands to use them justly or otherwise. Were human nature perfect no law would be required. Certainly our present laws in this case foster all that is selfish in human nature and are not in keeping with the present age of civilization. However, I believe firmly that there is sufficient courtesy and justice in our right thinking men that once the injustice of the present state of things is made as clear to them as it should be equity will shine forth and usher in a brighter day. Let each and all of us get busy and give our worthy premier a clear understanding. We ask suffrage that we may be able to send suitable representatives who will be in a position to represent these and many other points of law from a class of equally intelligent human beings who simply ask for justice, and at present have no representative. I have read Northwest woman's self-defence. To me it seems as though we have been just a little too severe. I doubt if many of us would prove as faithful under such severe trials, all have not sufficient determination of character to give daily battle against stubborn, selfish dispositions. These are hard to contend with even in childhood.

OBSERVER.

KEEPING CHILDREN'S CONFIDENCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read your letters in the Country Homemakers page every week and did want to write when you asked the mothers to write. I am a grandmother as well as a mother and would say no one can lay down rules for training children as well as those that never have any children of their own. I find those that have them general change their ideas about how to manage them. One thing I would say, every mother should love her children and not be afraid to tell the dear little ones

that she loves them, for they are not like grown up people. They only judge by what they see on the surface, they can't know that sometimes the deepest love is not spoken in words but actions. Don't keep your children at a distance. I remember when a child, oft-times when I would dearly have loved to put my arms around my mother's neck and kiss her. She was a dear good mother, but one that seldom spoke her love to the children or petted them after they grew to be any size. Talk to your girls and boys, teach them to come to you for advice. Many's the girl who is led astray because there is no one they can go to for sympathy and advice, and I don't see why fathers should not have a share in training their children too. It seems to me the responsibility of training children is mostly left to mothers.

Well, now, I often think when I read in the papers about how women should train up the boys to be good citizens and true noble men, teach them how to vote and so on, if a woman knows enough to do that, don't you think she should know enough how to vote herself? I think so, anyhow. The best of us have lots to learn and so have the men. Sometimes it is easier to lay down a rule for some one else to go by than it is to go by it ourselves.

Now, dear sisters, when I wrote my other letters for this page I really did not intend for you to think I have the worst man in the world; far from it. He has faults and good qualities too, and he does not drink either. He used to years ago, but had good sense enough to quit when he saw it was getting the upper hand of him. He was a jolly good fellow, a general favorite with the boys and the boys always thought their crowd was never complete without him. He was no worse than lots of men I know. Don't think for a minute that I am writing in sackcloth and ashes, lamenting my fate. I have much to be thankful for every day, but I just wanted to give some a peep at the other side of life, as one half of this world don't know how the other half are living and I think there are always two sides to a story, and every one has trials to bear some time in their lives. The old can learn from the youngest. Thank you, "Just Twenty-Three" for your kind sympathy and advice. Yes, I always try to keep clean and respectable looking, even if I am not up-to-date in style, and often kiss my old man too, and be good to him when I can. I think I'll win out yet; if not, I'll make the best of it and shut my eyes to the worst of it. Once in a while it does one good to unburden one's heart. But I must tell you I have found a Friend who will all our sorrows share, if we let Him. I thank Him every day that He gives me strength to perform my material duties and I know He'll give me grace to perform my spiritual duties also. I pray that He'll take away my pride and independence, make me humble and lowly and willing to bear my cross. It is light compared with what our dear Lord and Saviour had to bear for our sins. What does it matter in the end, if we are faithful and prayerful, we will some day get our reward, both here and hereafter. I'm afraid this is rather a long letter, but I'll try and do better in the future. God bless Miss Beynon.

A NORTHWEST WOMAN.

I have taken the rebuke about giving advice on training children to heart. But I am quite sure that you are right, Northwest Woman. F. M. B.

Rice and Raisin Pie

Boil half a cupful of rice in two quarts of water until the grains are soft enough to rub to pulp, which will be in about twenty minutes if the boiling is kept up vigorously. Drain well. Beat four eggs—reserving two of the whites—until smooth, then add half a cupful of granulated sugar and beat again. Add a pint of milk, a tablespoonful of vanilla and the rice. Line pie plates with pastry and cover the bottom with seeded raisins; turn in the rice mixture and bake until the custard is firm, which will be in about an hour. Cover the tops with a meringue made of the egg whites and powdered sugar.



TRADE

in your old separator
on account of a new
DE LAVAL

An up-to-date De Laval Separator will, on an average, save its cost every year over any other separator

In addition to the actual saving in more and better cream there is also the saving in time of separation and cleaning, in easier running, greater durability and fewer repairs.

Because of these savings more than 40,000 users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes last year took advantage of the De Laval exchange allowance and traded in their machines on account of De Laval.



USERS OF OLD DE LAVALS, on account of the many improvements in the modern De Laval over machines sold 10 to 25 years ago, including closer skimming, easier running, better oiling, etc., will also find it to their advantage to exchange their old De Laval for an up-to-date De Laval.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT. He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine, whether a De Laval or some other make, toward the purchase of a new De Laval. If you don't know a De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!

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

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

PROVIDE INDEMNITY FOR YOU

The Excess Insurance Company Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

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

See our nearest Agent or write to

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.

General Agents for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

Box 1059

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

\$2.50 BOOK
FREE!

SAVE YOUR STOCK AND DOCTOR'S BILLS

MAYER'S \$3.00
EMERGENCY
SET



Well stock are better than sick stock. Money in your own pocket is better to you than money paid out for Veterinary's bills. Save your stock—Keep them in good condition—Cut out the bills! You can do it. I can prove you can do it. 40,000 other Western farmers are doing it. You can too. Here's how: Right now get my new Emergency Set. Total cost \$3.00. Here's what you get: Mayer's Colic Cure, Mayer's Cough and Fever Mixture, Mayer's Barbed Wire Liniment, and with these FREE Mayer's great 500 Page Farm and Stock Book. This is a wonderful outfit for any farmer. Get it now. \$3.00 for all. Book is worth \$2.50. At all dealers, or if not send \$3.00 to me and shipment will be made at once prepaid.

THE MAYER
CO. LTD.

MAYER'S
STOCK REMEDIES

WINNIPEG
MAN.

Saskatchewan

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

L.C.W.—I did not say farmers were better as a class than any other class. I said the law of strife must be counted with. Farmers were not looking after legislative enactments which vitally affected them as were cities-class and other corporate interests. I said agriculture is the basic industry in this country upon which depended the security for every borrowed dollar expended in municipal improvement. Every dollar of which with interest would have to be dug out of the top six inches of the soil outside of the city and that farmers who would have to dig it out were more entitled to protective measures than were other industries. I said a class division may not be in the best interests of the whole confederate entity no more than individualistic or selfish interests, but both are in operation and must be counted with and my experience does not prove that individual, family, class or corporation can succeed in accordance with a universal ideal at the present.

E.C.B.—I think you are entirely mistaken. In so far as I can remember, personally, I never advocated any system of initial elevators. In my capacity as secretary of this Association I represented as well as I was able the views of the Association. My action on the elevator commission was regulated by a desire to secure for Grain Growers as much of the thing they desire as I found practical from the best evidence that was at my command. I did advocate Dominion government ownership of terminal elevators and the extension of the system inland to strategic centres, aiming to secure absolute freedom at initial shipping points. I had previously advocated extension of loading platforms and plenty of cars and I thought interior terminal storage at strategic points under Dominion government ownership and operation would make freedom of shipments at initial points possible by doing away with blockade and car shortage.

N.W.C.—No. In as far as I understand the voice of our Association we are not in favor of mixing up with labor organizations. Our Association has a separate and distinct object and purpose—To forward the interests of the Grain Growers by watching legislation relating to the Grain Growers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of their grain, and to suggest to Parliament necessary legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements relative thereto. It is to be remembered that farmers are a separate class. The farm at once becomes the farmer's home and place of business, as well as his plant. It is here he puts in his overtime, planting trees, digging wells, erecting buildings, making permanent improvements. It therefore becomes his insurance policy, his bank, his permanent abode. He is anchored in a sense no other man is. Problems confronting the tillers of the soil are many and varied, vastly different in many respects from those confronting workers in the city, necessitating separate organization and study in their defence.

L.L.C.—I cannot answer your question as to why there is a less number of elevators in Minnesota than some previous years. The annual report of the inspector to the warehouse commission for 1911 sets the number of elevators in operation at 1,486, while for the year previous, 1,593, a falling off of 107 houses in one year. The reason given by the inspector is a disposition on the part of some of the line companies to decrease their business where it is no longer sufficiently remunerative, as well as because of more formidable competition on the part of farmers' elevators. I have been told by private parties that line companies are concentrating on sample market at

Minneapolis, refusing to buy in the country, handling terminal houses, leaving the initial houses to be operated by farmers.

F.R.E.—By order of the board of railway commissioners every railway company shall maintain fire guards as the fire inspector may prescribe. No railway shall permit its employees, agents or contractors to enter upon land under cultivation to construct fire guards without the consent of the owner or occupant of such land. It has not been fully settled as yet who is responsible if the farmer refuses to allow the company to construct a fire guard across his property. Any fire starting or burning within 300 feet of the railway track shall be presumed to have started from the railway unless proof to the contrary is furnished. Section men and other employees shall take measures to report and extinguish fires on or near the right of way.

F. W. G.

Enclosed please find the sum of \$10.00, due to Central for membership fees. Kindly send me some membership tickets and let me know price of same and I will remit. I am proud to say our branch is always active and on the alert. We are holding our fourth annual plowing match, horse show, sports and picnic on June 3. The Agricultural College of Saskatoon are sending a judge and we hope to see a bigger event than ever. This event is one of the biggest of its kind in the province. About 1,000 people were present last year.

G. TRUSCOTT,

Sec'y, West Eagle Hills Assn.

I herewith forward you order for \$18.50, dues for thirty-seven members for Rocanville G.G.A. We have already sent in dues for thirty-seven members, making a total of seventy-four members. Kindly forward us receipt.

WILLIAM EVANS,

Secretary.

Successful Co-operation

Enclosed please find cheque for \$16.50, being Central fees on seventy-three members for 1913, also \$10.00 for the Association's emergency fund. The \$10.00 is part of the proceeds of a very successful concert we had some little time ago, when we came out about \$130.00 ahead, so the members thought we could not do better than remember struggling headquarters in our prosperity. This Association has gained thirty-eight new members this year through its co-operative buying and I enclose copy of letter sent to each member showing what the Star City association is doing in a practical way to help the farmers. We have an agent in town who handles the trading part of the Association on a small commission. We were hoping to go right into a co-operative store before this, but the tightening of the money market by the "Big Men" makes the little men tight too (that's why they do it, I guess), and we are all too tight to move this spring. This fall, however, we intend moving a little. Part of the proceeds of the concert will be used to get up J. M. Hill, of Broadview, to lecture on co-operation. The Association is holding regular meetings in Star City Town Hall at 2.30 p.m. the first Saturday in every month, and so far the majority of the members have been conspicuous by their absence. Our annual picnic will be held either on July 1st or August 1st, but we will decide definitely later. Will you be able to favor us with a visit on that day? We'll promise you a more convenient place to speak in than last year if you will only come. Thanking you in anticipation.

SAMUEL SMITH,

Sec'y, Star City Branch.

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

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

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

U.F.A. Official Circular No. 4

Calgary, May 30, 1913.
To the Officers and Members of Local
Union No.

Gentlemen—

I have received many enquiries recently in regard to the official circulars and must admit that up to the present time we are somewhat behind schedule. The work at the office, however, has been of an exceptional nature and it has been practically impossible with the limited means at my disposal to issue circulars as frequently as I might have wished. However, the tide of correspondence is slackening up slightly and I shall hope to keep in touch with you more regularly in the future. There are several matters of importance for your special attention on this occasion.

Binder Twine

The quotations on binder twine are now available and have been supplied to many of the Unions on request. The prices were very late in coming out owing to the fluctuations on the market for raw material. It is to be noticed that the prices this year range from 2½ cents to 4 cents higher than last year, and everything points to a serious shortage of binder twine in the harvest season and an increase in the cost accordingly. It would be advisable for each Union to take this matter up at once and place their order for binder twine at the earliest possible moment.

Fruit

After several weeks of negotiation, arrangements have at last been completed with one of the oldest and most reliable fruit firms in B.C. for the handling of fruit this year. The arrangement is, in brief, that this firm will appoint an agent in the city of Calgary, who, so far as the U.F.A. is concerned, will work under the direct supervision of this office. There will be no flat rate, but prices will fluctuate according to the prevailing market quotations so that you pay open market price and no more. Orders of fruit will be shipped direct from the orchards in B.C. in charge of an employee of the firm and will travel by freight to Calgary, from which point the fruit will be distributed by express or freight as may be most economical to its final destination. In this way we are able to effect considerable saving in the transportation charges by taking advantage of the freight shipment from B.C. to Calgary. The price quoted will be the wholesale market price, either on the date of shipment or on the date of arrival in Calgary, as may be determined later, with the usual discount. This arrangement will necessitate the actual cash transaction to take place through the Central office, and the Unions will be required to place their orders through the Central office by means of their secretary or some other duly authorized person. I shall be able to supply you with the approximate prices of the fruit by mail at any time during the season, and if you happen to be on the phone or in town could wire you that day's actual market quotation. All fruit for members of the U.F.A. will be packed in special boxes marked "grown and packed especially for the United Farmers of Alberta." The packer's number will be on each box, and in the event of any complaint, you are requested to at once report the matter to this office, giving the number which you find on the box in which the cause for complaint is found. The first fruit available will be strawberries, and as the season in B.C. is one month later this year than last, these will probably not be moving until the last week in June or the first week in July. I may say that the firm in question grow all their own fruit and have their own packing houses on their own grounds. They also contemplate erecting a canning factory this year and it is possible that similar arrangements may be extended into the canned fruit line at a later date.

Mixed Farming Special

The announcement has been made that the Mixed Farming Special, which attention was called in circular No. 2, will not now be run. The reason assigned is that the parties who were to supply the young sows, which it was proposed to distribute at a moderate cost from the train, have not succeeded in saving a

sufficient number to justify the running of such a train.

Co-operative Marketing of Eggs

Arrangements have recently been completed for the establishment of a cash market for eggs and those interested enough to take the matter up in their Unions and go to a little extra trouble in the way of organizing along the lines of the regular egg circle, will, I trust, from now on always have a cash market at their disposal. Full particulars as to the scheme and what it is necessary for you to do at your end will be gladly forwarded on application to the Central office. The scheme is only in the embryo stage at present, but several Unions have notified their intention of supporting the Central office in this matter. It is time that we made a start in something, and provided that we make a success of this, there is no reason why the work should not be extended into poultry, potatoes and other vegetables this fall. We are working at this end to extend the marketing facilities in the city of Calgary, and a few practical results achieved will go a long way towards persuading the city authorities to take the plunge and provide us with what we need.

Annual Convention, 1914

I hope that all the Unions have followed up the hint contained in a former circular and are taking the necessary steps to provide for their delegates' fares to the next annual convention in January, at Lethbridge. As previously remarked, the cost of the three day convention should not be anything in excess of \$15 for each delegate. I am relying on the Unions for their support in this matter. I anticipate that the second mixed farming convention will be held in Lethbridge in the same hall for the two days following the regular U.F.A. convention. The subject for discussion at the mixed farming convention will be the establishing of proper marketing facilities in Alberta. The Associated Boards of Trade for Southern Alberta stand sponsor for this convention, and I am sure that I can say for them that they hope as many as possible will stay over from our own convention and attend the mixed farming convention. I would like the Unions to the north of Calgary to make a special effort to be represented at this next convention, as if the support will warrant it, arrangements will be made for a special train to be run from Calgary to Lethbridge for our U.F.A. convention. To do this, however, I estimate that we will require at least 300 delegates from the districts north of Calgary. I would ask each Union to give their hearty support to the efforts of the Central office to carry out this idea.

Harvest Help

I would very greatly appreciate any assistance on the part of our local secretaries in the above matter. Last year the information at the disposal of the authorities was largely from Boards of Trade and such like bodies. It proved to be most misleading and many unfortunate laborers were stranded at various points as a result, with no possibility of work in sight. This kind of thing is not to the credit of the province and will eventually have serious results, in that laborers looking for work will not come to this province at all, but will stay off in Manitoba and Saskatchewan rather than take the risk of coming to Alberta and finding no work ready for them. If you can supply me from time to time, commencing at once, with a rough estimate of the help that is likely to be required in your district at harvest time, I shall be able to send bulletins to the Alberta Commissioner in Winnipeg and he will thus be in possession of reliable information as to where the men should be sent when the special harvest trains start to arrive from the East. Kindly make a note of this and let me have a brief report in regard to this matter whenever you may be writing to the Central office.

Flour Mill

Great interest has always been shown in village flour mill propositions and a reliable firm has asked me to send you the special circular enclosed. If you are interested I would be pleased to send you the name of the firm concerned and they will forward you all particulars.
Concluded Next Week. P. P. W.



Hart-Parr Oil Tractor Operating Blade Grader

Make Big Money Building Good Roads

It's Spare-Time Work which will Net You
a Nice Profit if You Own a

HART-PARR -OIL TRACTOR-

☞ The owner of a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor never experiences a non-productive, in-between season, waiting for crops to mature. For aside from farming with the tractor at a big profit, he earns big money with it in many other ways. Making good roads is one of them.

☞ When field work is slack and you are feeding your hard earned money into only half worked or idle horses, the merry hum of a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor is heard on many a highway. And its owner wears a satisfied smile.

☞ For just about the time you are losing time and money, the Hart-Parr Oil Tractor farmer is busy making good roads for his neighbors—in-between season work—which nets him a nice profit without requiring one dollar of additional investment.

☞ The reason is this: Horse built roads are costly to build, do not last under modern traffic, and require a heavy outlay each season for up-keep and repairs. Roads built the Hart-Parr Oil Tractor way are lasting and beautiful. They stand up well under constant travel. The initial cost is small and the yearly up-keep cost is almost nothing.

☞ These are facts now clearly recognized by progressive communities and road officials everywhere. That's why countless Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are in great demand at road building time. And that's why you can keep your power plant busy in slack seasons and pocket easily earned profits if you own a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor.

☞ They are ideal outfits for every kind of power work on farm or road. They never tire, handle easier and cover more ground than 12 to 30 good horses. They will operate blade graders, elevating graders, drags, levelers and rollers, with steady even power—are fine for haulage purposes, will run stone crushing plants, plow up new roadways, pull stumps and, in addition, do all your heavy power work on the farm. They are handy, general purpose outfits.

☞ Hart-Parr Oil Tractors have fewer parts than other tractors of equal power, hence are easy to operate and care for. They are strictly One Man Outfits, use cheapest kerosene for fuel, and are oil cooled—a feature which insures perfect operation in coldest or hottest weather.

☞ We want you—the farmer or road official who is reading this ad—to write us at once for our big, free catalog and booklet "Making and Maintaining Good Roads." The latter, especially, contains many interesting road building illustrations, convincing figures on road making costs with Hart-Parr Oil Tractors, and shows how others have made and saved a lot of money in this line of work. So write today and let us tell you the many profit making ways you can use a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor, both on and off the farm.

Hart-Parr Company

34 MAIN STREET - - - - - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
61 WEST 23RD STREET - - - - - SASKATOON, SASK.
1620 8TH AVE. - - - - - REGINA, SASK.
THE CHAPIN CO. - - - - - 329 8TH AVE. WEST, CALGARY, ALTA.



In this warfare on flies, nothing has been found so effective as Tanglefoot.

So now, each year 300,000,000 sheets are used in households all over America during the fly-season.

Swatting Won't Do

Don't trust to half-way methods. With the first fly get Tanglefoot.

Put a sheet wherever you see a fly. Each early fly may breed millions if you wait. By using Tanglefoot now, you prevent countless armies of flies.

Avoid Poisons

In several states the sale of poison is forbidden except by registered pharmacists.

Poisoned flies drop into your food, into the baby's milk, everywhere. And the poison does not kill the germ on the fly. Fly-traps, too, are unsanitary and disgusting to care for.

Made only by THE O. & W. THUM CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A little gasoline quickly removes Tanglefoot from clothes or furniture (10)

A Double Protection

Tanglefoot is non-poisonous. It not only catches and kills the fly, but seals it over with varnish which destroys the germ as well as the fly.

Each sheet of Tanglefoot can catch 1,000 flies. Have a supply always on hand, and enjoy freedom from flies and fleas the summer through.

Millions Know This Trademark



Tanglefoot contains one-third more sticky compound, hence it lasts longer than ordinary sticky fly-papers. Get a supply of Tanglefoot from your druggist or grocer today for this season's warfare on flies.

Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY, GLADSTONE, MAN.



WANTED! Every Farmer to get our new WORK SAVING, TIME SAVING, MONEY SAVING OFFER ON GASOLINE ENGINES

Why not have this engine on your place to take half the load of the drudgery off your shoulders? It's absolutely reliable, very economical, it's an engine with a long reputation for satisfactory work, durability, and low price, every engine made in our Waterloo factories, sold direct from factory to farm, price to you a wholesale price, based on an enormous factory capacity. We carry a complete line of GALLOWAY Engines on hand in Winnipeg, can ship in 24 hours. Send me your name so that I can send you catalog describing the engines we build. Believe me, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY DOING IT, and you ought to have my new

Special Offer to the first Ten Men or more in every township

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.
The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada
Dept. G. G. 3 WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

USING THE HOME AS AN OUTLET FOR BAD TEMPER

There is a dreadfully strong temptation when we come home tired and fretful to take it all out on the rest of the family. For very obvious reasons we have to restrain our peevishness in our social and business relations, but in our homes we relax and give our tired nerves the upper hand to the great discomfort of our relatives.

I think it is too much to expect of us that we should be gay and cheerful on the hard days when things have all gone criss cross. That would mean continuing the strain of the day on into the evening, but I think we might at least be silent when we feel disagreeable. I suppose it is not much to the credit of any of us to be agreeable when everything is going pleasantly and the only time it evidences any great strength of character is when we have to grind our teeth to keep from snapping.

It often comes to me that it is not the real sorrows of life that are hard to bear up under. Most of us have a reserve fund of moral strength which tides us over the real crises of existence. What does require sweetness and forbearance is to put up with such inconsequent things as smacking the lips at the table and dropping things on the cloth. We all have our little pet aversions and it is they that are really hard to endure, but it is scarcely fair to pass them over lightly in others and feel outraged when we meet them in the members of our own families. So what I want to plead for in this issue is a little family forbearance.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

SHOULD MEET DISCOURAGED ONES WITH SYMPATHY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed find fifteen cents in stamps for "How to Tell the Truth to Children," and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World."

When a child shows the reasoning faculty is awake by wanting to know the why and wherefore of things, then a mother should answer truthfully, as no one can teach as can a mother, also those higher things that Timothy learned from his grandmother and mother, the Holy Scriptures that are able to make us wise unto salvation.

I hope, with the general renovation of the springtime, that everything will look brighter for "A Northwest Woman." It seems to me she wrote a letter at a time when life seemed all gray and no bright outlook ahead and I notice there was rather a want of sympathy in some of the letters wherein she was mentioned. As far as I could judge, it seemed a mere putting on one side of one who ought to be looked to in most things and as the finances are not usually so straightened when the family are growing up, I would advise her to expend a little on herself; say a neat but inexpensive suit and close-fitting toque and a fresh print house-dress. Then make a stand to at least command respect.

On a slack day, get ready in the new suit and hat (not a cap and dust-coat) and then ask for an escort to town and see if there would not be more than one proud and ready to take 'mother.' Keep

the house-dress fresh and clean for Sunday mornings, then put on and walk around the farm for an hour, taking an interest in things and one of the sons (perhaps a younger one at first) would surely soon have something to point out and hear a word of commendation for some little improvement he had made or extra care he had given to a special animal. Also make a little change in the home, if only a few bright covers, and above all, if individuals seem surly and sarcastic at first, do not notice, but take as a matter of course considerations to oneself.

I am writing this under the impression she has been one of those self-sacrificing mothers who has perhaps eliminated herself too far with the result she writes of and if a woman's happiness is hanging in the balance, let us not withhold a few cheering and sympathetic words, as troubles have a knack of almost vanishing after relieving one's mind and a cheerful review of same. Practical advice tempered with sympathy is not too cold a thing and at the same time helps to pull one together more than either would without the other.

MADGE

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



SLEEPING GARMENTS

7529—Girl's Sacque Night Gown, 10 to 16 years. 4 yards 36 inches wide, for 12 year size.

7080—Square Yoke Night Gown for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16, and 18 years.—5 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards of edging to trim as shown, for 16 year size.

7511—Square Yoke Night Gown, 34 to 46 bust. With Square or High Neck, Elbow, Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves. 5 yards 36 inches wide, 2 yards of banding, 3 yards of edging, for medium size.

7233—Child's Pajamas, 2 to 6 years. 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, for 4 year size.

6323—Boy's Pajamas, 6 to 14 years. 4 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, for 10 year size.

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

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



For The Farm

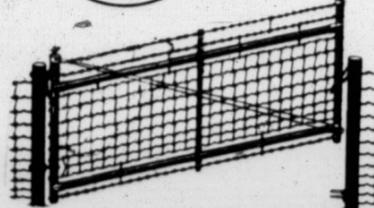
Have gates that hang true, open and shut easily, lift over snow in winter; that keep back breachy stock; that will not burn, rot, blow down, sag, bend or break; that last a lifetime; that are guaranteed against all defects. In short have

CLAY STEEL GATES

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

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

Send for Illustrated Price List



LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY COMPANY

515 MARTIN AVE. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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I am g a little m your stor next tim winning :

I have of this kir it as if t a long ti sentences events w make it began wit

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHY SOME CHILDREN FALL BELOW THE PRIZE LINE

I am going to remind you this week of a little mistake I have noticed in some of your stories so that you will remember next time and have a better chance of winning a prize.

I have noticed that in writing a story of this kind it is very easy to begin to write it as if the things told about happened a long time ago and to change it a few sentences further down to read as if the events were just happening now. To make it clearer one clever little story began with this sentence:

"When I awakened from my long sleep I began to feel cramped." And a little further down this sentence, "As I straighten myself I find that on my stem are two little leaves."

Now I think you will see what I mean. This writer has begun the story as if it was all in the past and then began to tell it as if it were still happening.

Now, children, that is all I am going to tell you about the stories this week except that in spite of some trifling little mistakes like the one I have mentioned they are very good indeed and I have enjoyed reading every one of them.

I hope you are having a glorious time these early summer days. I met a woman on the street this morning with a big bunch of yellow water anemones and I wished I could go flower picking in the country as my young folks can do.

DIXIE PATTON.

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

MARY ANNE GIBBES

In the time of the revolution a regiment of Hessian soldiers hired to fight on the British side were camped in South Carolina. They took possession of the lower part of the house of a farmer named Gibbes. The family were forced to retire to the upper story.

Two American boats came up the Stono River and attacked these Hessians. Cannon balls were soon falling all about the house. Mr. Gibbes, who was so ill that he could hardly walk, got leave to move his family to another place. To do this the whole family had to cross a field where the cannon balls were flying thick. At last they got out of reach of the cannons. Then they remembered that a little baby had been left behind. Neither Mr. Gibbes nor his wife were able to travel back to the house again. The negroes were too much frightened to go. All the rest were children.

Little Mary Anne Gibbes was only thirteen years old. The baby that had been left was her cousin.

"I will go and get him," she said. It was a dark and stormy night. She went back into the heat of the battle. When she reached the house the soldier who stood at the door would not let her go in, but, with tears in her eyes, she begged so hard that he let her pass. In the third story of the house she found the baby.

Then downstairs and out into the darkness and the crash of battle, she went. The cannon balls scattered dust over her and the baby when they struck near her, but she got back to her family at last, carrying the baby safe in her arms.

HELEN K. RASMUSSEN, Age 12.

THE HEROINE OF VERCHERES

Vercheres is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, about twenty miles below Montreal, and in 1692 there was a fort here and in this fort with her parents and two brothers, ten and twelve years old, lived a girl of fourteen whose name was Madeleine. Her father, who was the commanding officer of the fort, was on the day of our story away on duty at Quebec and her mother at Montreal.

All but two of the soldiers were away hunting in the neighboring woods. This left Madeleine, her brothers, an old man of eighty and some women and children the only people in the fort. Madeleine was at the landing place when she heard the men say, "Run, miss, run, here come the Iroquois." When she reached the gate she found two women weeping over their husbands who had just been killed. The bullets whistled around her head, but still she kept her presence of mind and had the women go into the fort and then she shut the gate.

The palisades that had fallen in were put in place. She then went to the blockhouse, where she found the two soldiers, one hiding in a corner and the other with a lighted match in his hand. Madeleine asked him what he was going to do with that match. He said, "I am going to blow us all up," meaning to light the powder magazine. Madeleine called him a miserable coward. She spoke so resolutely that he obeyed and put out the light. She then told her brothers to fight until death for their country, meanwhile taking a musket herself and firing through loopholes upon the Iroquois.

Madeleine ordered a cannon to be fired, partly to deter the enemy from an assault and partly to warn some of the soldiers who were hunting at a distance. Presently a canoe was seen approaching the landing place. In it was a settler named Pontaine and his family. Madeleine was afraid they would be killed before reaching the fort, so she went down to meet them, because the soldier did not have courage enough. She made them march up in full sight of the enemy, and the Iroquois saw that the people in the fort were so bold that the Iroquois themselves knew they had the most to fear. After sunset a northeast wind started to blow, followed by snow and hail, and the Iroquois were hiding around for shelter. Madeleine placed sentinels in the blockhouse and the Indians thought that the place was full of soldiers, but there were no more than a dozen.

They kept up this plan of defence for about a week and then forty soldiers arrived in the night and when they came Madeleine had the gate thrown open by a sentinel who was stationed there. As soon as Madeleine saw the officer she said, "Sir, I surrender my arms to you." The officer inspected the fort and found everything in order and a sentinel at each bastion and these sentinels had not been off their posts during the entire time of the siege.

CORINNE L. HAECKER, Age 12. Edgerton, Alt., Can.

Beauty is God's handwriting—welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank for it Him, the fountain of all loveliness.—Charles Kingsley.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



A Good Investment

A boy disputed the possibility of the anecdote. "George Washington threw

a dollar across the Delaware." His father explained that a dollar went farther then than in these days. That was in 1776.

In 1913 your dollar invested in the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co's Gasoline Engine, Well Drill, Grinder, Pump, Scale, Pump Jack, Stanchion, Water Basin or Pressure Tank, will go equally as far and bring you the result of entire satisfaction.

If your dealer does not handle our lines write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.

GENUINE GREGG EVENERS

SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST MADE



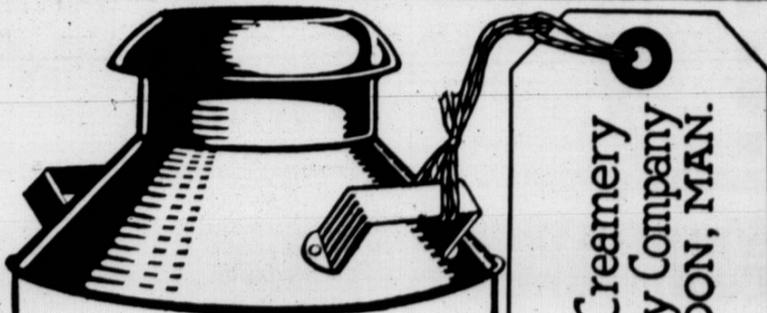
Made for Two, Three, Four and Five Horses Abreast for Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Gang, Sulky, and Disc Plows. Also Five and Six Horse Tandem for Gang and Sulky Plows. These are made of one-quarter-inch heavier wood stock than similar eveners now on the market. Ironing extra heavy. Look for the name "Genuine Gregg" on every evener.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "G" GREGG MFG. CO. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN. If it comes from Gregg it must be well made.

CORRUGATED IRON

Makes the best Roofing for your Barns and Implement Sheds. Apply directly to the rafters. It is fireproof and will last a lifetime. WE MAKE IT! GET OUR PRICES!

Sheet Metal Manufacturing Company Limited CALGARY ALBERTA



Get The Most For Your Cream!

Ship to us and receive highest prices. We furnish tags and cans free and pay all charges. Some of the best known shippers have been dealing with us for years.

We pay CASH for every can of cream received and remit the same day. Cans promptly returned. Write us and let us put you in a position to get the most for your cream.

The Brandon Creamery and Supply Co. BRANDON MANITOBA

Tie This Tag to Your Cans

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

JAM! JAM! JAM!

Selected - Hand Picked - Concentrated ONTARIO PRESERVING CO. LIMITED

SEAL BRAND PURE FRUIT JAM

Hand-picked, sun-ripened fruit, put up in the BEST FRUIT SECTION OF ONTARIO. Ask your Grocer for SEAL BRAND. Take no substitute. COSTS LESS than others, is deliciously sweet, delightful in flavor, nourishing and appetizing for children and grown folks. If your local Grocer does not stock SEAL BRAND JAM drop us a postal. He will have it next time you call, or we will tell you where you can get it.

LAING BROS., Selling Agents

Wholesale Grocers, Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants 307-309 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG



Do You Realize

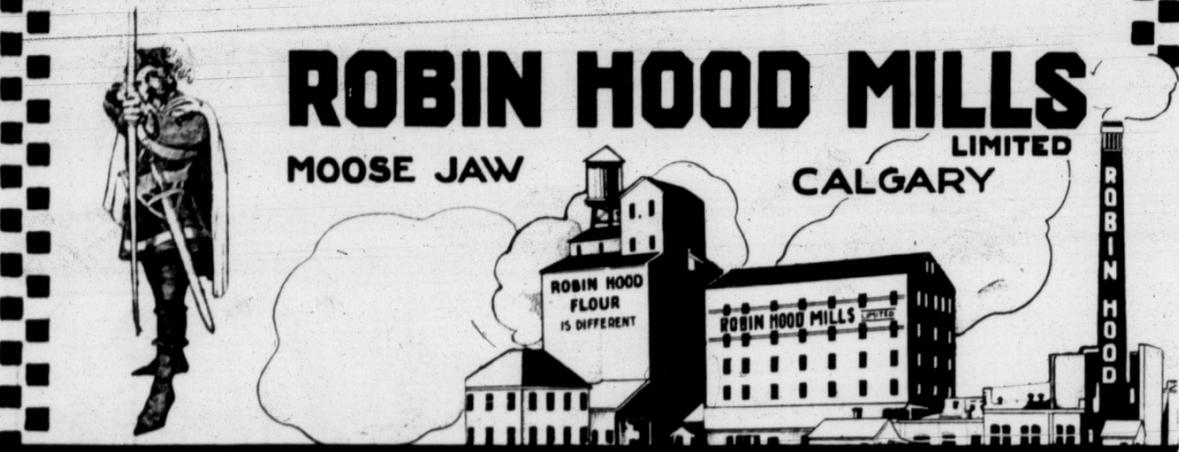
That it required 6000 years to
make it possible to produce

Robin Hood Flour?

From the time that primeval man pounded
grain into meal on the homely handstone
mill to the present new, perfect, immense
and yet delicately adjusted mills for making
Robin Hood Flour required thousands of
years of development

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Is the last word in the Milling Art!



Manitoba Section

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

Mrs. Thomas on Woman Suffrage

The following report of Mrs. A. V. Thomas' speech on Woman Suffrage at the Springhill Grain Growers' rally was omitted from our last issue:

Mrs. A. V. Thomas, of Winnipeg, made a strong plea for woman suffrage, basing her arguments on the justice of the cause and the gradual march of civilization toward democracy. She pointed out that history shows that as long as men and women have the weaknesses of human nature, no one is strong enough to be entrusted with the serious task of making laws for anyone else. Each class, if allowed a free hand, will legislate in its own favor. This is seen in the laws of Manitoba, where a woman is not allowed to homestead, no matter how capable she is, nor how much she needs the land, unless she is a widow with children dependent on her. No wife has any claim on the property of her husband, no matter how many years of her life she has labored to build up the home, and make wealth. No wife has a claim on her own children—the law recognizes only one parent, and that is the father. He may give his children out for adoption, or dispose of them as he sees fit, and the mother who risked her life to bring them into the world has no claim. The unmarried mother owns her child because no one else wants it—she must bear the disgrace and responsibility alone. If a child owning property dies without a will—the father inherits everything. If the child of an unmarried mother dies without a will the government gets everything.

Women wish to vote also because men and women differ. Men legislate in favor of property; women, where they have the vote, legislate in favor of life. In New Zealand, Australia and Colorado, where women have had the vote for some time, the legislation in regard to many things has not been greatly changed, but the legislation in regard to pure food and pure milk and better factory laws, and shorter hours of work for girls and women, and better educational facilities has been greatly improved. Mrs. Thomas closed by making a plea for justice and democracy. The race cannot get any higher than its women. The day of better things will dawn, when men and women—on an absolute equality, but differing in their ability, stand shoulder to shoulder in all the activities of life, and with their combined insight into the mystery of existence, carve out a nobler vision of the divine purpose.

R. J. Donnelly, secretary of Foxwarren-Local, writes: Enclosed find express order for \$37.00 for dues to Central Association. I am proud to say that we have gained 19 members since last year, no doubt owing to our co-operative movement. We have co-operated with one of our merchants and have just received a car of sugar and one of salt. I think it is a good idea for every branch to try and co-operate with their merchants, because we certainly need the country store and it will be a drawing card for our Association. I am going to see J. McCrindle, our merchant, about co-operating in buying apples, and you may expect an order from us any day.

Jas. S. Patten, secretary of Benito Branch, writes: Your circular received announcing the various undertakings in co-operation, and also your letter reminding us of the \$10.00 pledged to the emergency fund. This has not been forgotten, but, on account of the members being too busy seeding to hold a meeting, it has been neglected. We are holding a meeting, however, on the 24th of this month, and the \$10.00 will be forwarded if I have to pay it myself. As to the matter of co-operation, we find it very inconvenient here in securing orders, and advising our members when the goods arrive, as we have not the telephone system here to aid us, but we trust this will be installed during the present season. We have started taking orders for the milling cereals, and are meeting with splendid results.

Warm in Winter Cool in Summer

Interline the walls, floors and ceiling of your house with

"Sovereign" Sheathing Felt

Trade Mark Registered

and you will find it much easier and cheaper to maintain an even, comfortable temperature within, all the year round.

SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt does more than stop the wind—it acts like a blanket in the wall and effectually prevents the heat from leaking out in winter or filtering in during the hot summer days.

Made of the same enduring materials as RU-BER-OID Roofing, it will not rot, dry out or crack, but will give permanent protection.

Get a sample from the nearest RU-BER-OID dealer, or write for sample and booklet to
105
Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Limited
Montreal-Winnipeg-Calgary-Vancouver



Protect Your Property With Peerless Lawn Fencing

Ornamental fencing serves a double purpose. It not only enhances the beauty of your premises, but also protects it and your children, as well. It keeps out marauding animals and trespassers. It protects your lawns and flowers and always gives your property that orderly, pleasing appearance.

Peerless Ornamental Fencing

is the result of years of fence building. It is built to last—to retain its beauty and grace for years to come and should not be confused with the cheap, shoddy fencing offered by catalog houses. Peerless fence is built of strong, stiff wire which will not sag and the heavy galvanizing plus the heavy zinc enamel is the best possible assurance against rust.

Send for Literature

Shows many beautiful designs of fencing suitable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Churning is so EASY

When You Have MAXWELL'S FAVOURITE CHURN

The light but rigid angle steel frame the bolted trunnions the combined foot and hand drive, the roller bearings, the strength and durability—these are features that have made Maxwell's "Favourite" famous the world over.

8 sizes—ask your dealer or write for catalogue.
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Marys, Ont.

Western Representatives:
Jno. A. McEwan,
603 Union Bank Bldg.,
Winnipeg.

St. Marys, Ont.



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BIG DAIRY PROFITS

From now on is the time to make the money on milk. There's lots of money in handling your dairy right. You must have a Cream Separator to get all of the money, and

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

we are ready to prove is the best Separator that you can buy. It is the most modern, complete, easiest running and easiest cleaned Separator that you can find. I am willing to prove it on your own farm for 90 days, you yourself to be the only judge as to whether it stands the test. Here are the features that make the Galloway Separator the top-notch of them all: Every gear runs in a bath of oil—low tank, smooth as a teacup—high wide crank—very easy operation—extreme simplicity—absolutely sanitary—bowl a perfect skimmer, and easily cleaned—price the very lowest—trial plan the very fairest. You can't appreciate half the values of this new Galloway sanitary cream separator until you see it, but let me tell you about it. Send for catalog and description. Every one made in my own Factory; Big Capacity; Most Modern Separator Built; Try it FREE 90 Days; Easiest Running. Self Oiling.



Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited
Dept. G.G.3 WINNIPEG, MAN.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY
Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
Quebec Winnipeg

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN

Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell and the life after death. 493 pages, only 25 cents post-paid. W. H. Law 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.



Makes the DEAF hear naturally

10 DAYS TRIAL FREE.
WE know that no matter how deaf you may be the ACOUSTICON will enable you to hear as though you had your natural hearing powers. To prove our belief we are willing to send you an ACOUSTICON for 10 days' trial. FREE You can test it in your own home—amongst your friends,—and keep it or return it to us as you choose, without incurring any obligation or liability whatever. The ACOUSTICON is being used in over 500 churches, halls, and public buildings. It is a compact, neat, light, handsome instrument. The Sound Regulator enables the user to instantaneously adjust the instrument to suit his or her immediate needs—to increase or diminish the strength of sound waves from 100 to 500%. If you are Deaf, the ACOUSTICON would be a wonderful help to you—write us to-day to send you full particulars of our 10 days' free trial—why continue to suffer?

THE GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
468 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

COUPON
Send me full details about ten days' free trial of the ACOUSTICON, as advertised in
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
City _____ Province _____

To avert national decay the moral character must be guarded. The mighty heart of the nation must be kept sound, so that its pulses, when once roused, will, like the ocean in its strength, sweep all before it.—F. W. Robertson.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Last November the following classified ad. was published in The Guide:

"WANTED — FRESH BUTTER AND eggs, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th Street W., Calgary, Alta."

We have since been informed that quite a large number of readers of The Guide in Alberta and Saskatchewan shipped produce to Mr. Taylor at Calgary, in reply to this advertisement, and that they have not been able to secure settlement for same. P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, is investigating the case and endeavoring to protect the interests of those farmers who shipped to Mr. Taylor. All those who have not yet had settlement for their shipment should communicate with Mr. Woodbridge immediately and give him all details so that he may protect them as far as possible. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

WINNIPEG MOTOR COMPETITION

If there is one thing which stands out prominently as having helped to focus the eyes of the agricultural world on Winnipeg it is the annual Farm Motor Contest inaugurated by the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association some five years since. From an insignificant commencement it has sprung rapidly into importance until it is now an event of world-wide magnitude. In fact it sets the world's standard for this class of machinery. At no other event in the world are there gathered together so many of the big men in the implement world. In addition to these gentlemen there are as a rule representatives of several governments and delegates from every agricultural college in Canada and the United States, while the awards made by the judges are eagerly awaited all over Europe.

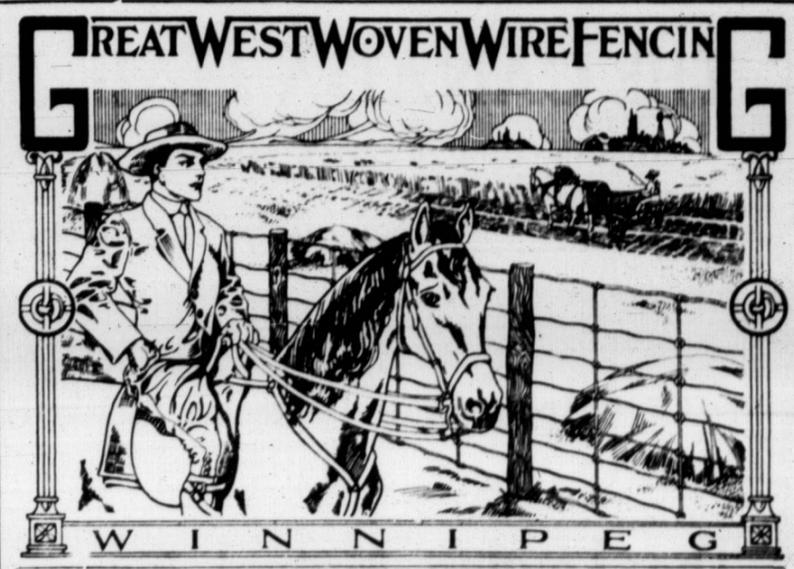
The wonderful benefit the Dominion has derived from this competition may be estimated from the Minister of Customs' reports. The year before this event was started the total amount expended in importing these engines was \$588,000, last year (1912) \$5,250,000 was spent. This shows clearly that the farming community have been made to realize the marvelous development made possible on our wide prairies upon a scale never before approached in the history of the world, through the introduction of these great machines, and the Exhibition Association should certainly be given all credit for the quick teaching of this great lesson—Contributed.

FRUIT MARKS ACT CHANGED

Ottawa, May 13.—Hon. Martin Burrell's resolution amending the Fruit Marks Act provides: (1) That the governor-in-council, by regulation, may prescribe the kinds of imported fruit the packages containing which must be branded or marked, the brands or marks to be used thereon, the manner and places in and at which such fruit is to



Winnipeg, July 8 to 16, 1913
ORIGINATORS OF THE
Farm Boys' Club Farm Motor Contest
Grain Cleaner Competition
THE PRE-EMINENT WESTERN
LIVE STOCK SHOW
Awarded the Canadian Percheron Society's First Futurity Event
ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 21
SEE THE GREAT
FRONTIER DAYS' EXPOSITION
The best attraction of its kind the West has ever seen. Two hours each afternoon and evening. Roughriding by cowboys and girls. Broncho Busting. See the world's champion riders try to break in "Old Steamboat," the horse that has never been ridden. Rope Throwing. Thrilling Indian Scenes.
SIR WM. WHYTE, President
F. J. C. COX, Vice-President
W. H. EVANSON, Treasurer.
A. W. BELL, Secretary.



ECONOMY is not governed by the price you pay but by the VALUE you receive and the results obtained. For every dollar spent on "Great West" Wire Fence you will get a dollar's value and be more than repaid by results. Send for illustrated catalogue
THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
76-82 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES—Edmonton, Alta.: RACE, HUNT & GIDDY; Calgary, Alta.: REYNOLDS & JACKSON; Saskatoon, Sask.: PLASTERERS' & BUILDERS' SUPPLIES Ltd.

be inspected and such packages branded or marked.
(2) That all packages of fruit not branded or marked in accordance with such regulations shall be forfeited; and
(3) That any person violating any regulation shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$50 and costs.

Special Prices on Binder Twine

But to be sure of them Farmers should place Orders early under Eaton's Liberal Guarantee

If you want to be positively assured of a supply of Binder Twine send us your order at once, so that we can make provision for a sufficient quantity. In doing so you take no risk as you are fully protected by our liberal guarantee; but if you do not act on this advice you are taking a big risk. You remember what happened last year. Many farmers could not get a pound of twine for love or money, and many more were charged exorbitant prices. It is quite possible and highly probable that next harvest will see a repetition of these conditions, because this year there is a great shortage of the raw material from which twine is made.

Already we have booked hundreds of orders that aggregate hundreds of thousands of pounds, and most of those who have placed their orders with us suffered from last year's twine famine.

We have received orders from several local branches of the Grain Growers' Association for carloads. By so doing they save \$120 per car in transportation. Why not get busy in your local branch and make a similar saving?

Our prices on 550-foot Golden Manila lengths are as follows—

	ALBERTA	SASKATCHEWAN	MANITOBA
Per Pound - - - - -	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.11	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Carload Lots - -	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Bit right down and figure out what you will require and let us know at once. If, after examination and test you do not find our Golden Manila Twine equal to any twine you ever used, return it to us and get your money back, or if your crops are damaged by Hail, Frost, Rust, Drought or Excessive Rain, we will take the twine off your hands at full price and will ourselves pay freight charges.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

For Good Results ship to BLACKBURN & MILLS

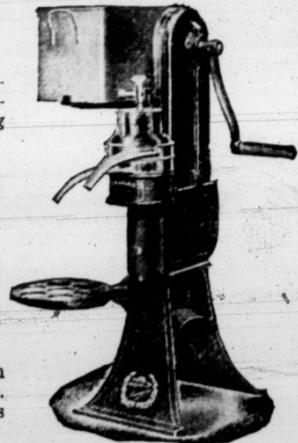
Grain Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

SEPARATOR TALKS

No. 5 Have You Two or More Cows?

If so, it will pay you to use the STANDARD Cream Separator instead of skimming cream by the old method. By using the

Standard
The World's
Greatest Separator



you will get \$15 MORE PROFIT from each cow per year—and this is a low figure. Most dairymen do much better than this with the STANDARD.

You can thus readily see that it takes but a short time for the STANDARD Cream Separator to pay for itself. And by taking advantage of our EASY PAYMENT PLAN you can pay for your STANDARD out of the extra profits it earns for you. You've heard a lot about the STANDARD. It's the separator that has made new world's records for close skimming at experimental farms, cheese and butter factories and on the farm. Write for folder entitled, "Skimming Results." It gives the proofs. Also ask for our catalogue.

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THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited
Willoughby - Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.

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WITH

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GUARANTEED BY THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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Our Policy Contract guarantees positive protection to Policyholders

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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

FULL DOMINION
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Rates based under the Graduated or Classification System

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Application for Agencies Invited

Apply General Agents: **Matthews, Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited**

722-8 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada

CONTINUOUS OPERATION FOR 54 YEARS

ESTABLISHED 1859

A GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

OUR FARM POLICIES contain many features which are very advantageous to the assured, the most important being the blanketing of all contents of a house or barn under one item. The only property on a farm which we ask for specific insurance on, being live stock.

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CONSULT ANY OF OUR 500 AGENTS IN WESTERN CANADA, OR APPLY TO

General Agents: **Matthews, Wrightson & Company (Canada) Limited, 722-8 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg**

Wheat—
May 27
May 28
May 29
May 30
May 31
June 2

Oats—
May 27
May 28
May 29
May 30
May 31
June 2

Flax—
May 27
May 28
May 29
May 30
May 31
June 2

M
No. 1 Hard
No. 1 Nor.
No. 2 whea
No. 3 whea
No. 3 whea
Rejected w
No grade w
No grade w
No. 1 durul
No. 1 durul
No. 2 durul
No. 2 yellow
No. 2 corn.
No. 2 corn.
No. 2 mixed
Screenings.
No. 4 white
No. 3 oats.
No. 3 white
No. 3 white
No. 4 white
No. 4 white
No. 3 white
No. 2 rye, 1
No. 2 rye, 1
No. 2 feed b
No. 2 feed b
No. 1 feed b
No. 1 feed b
No. 2 feed b
No. 2 feed b
No. 4 barley
Sample barl
Sample barl
Sample barl
No. 1 feed b
No. 2 feed b
Sample barl
No. 3 barley
No. 4 barley
Sample barl
No grade ba
No. 1 feed b
No. 1 flax, 1
No. 1 flax, p

Date
1
May
27 95
28 94
29 94
30 94
31 94
June 2 93

THI
Winnipeg

Cash W
No. 1 Nor.
No. 2 Nor.
No. 3 Nor.
No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
Feed

Cash O
No. 2 C.W.

Cash B
No. 3

Cash F
No. 1 N.W.

Wheat Fu
July
October

Oat Fut
July
October

Flax Fut
July
October

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	May	July	Oct
May 27	97	96	91
May 28	96	95	91
May 29	95	95	91
May 30	96	96	91
May 31	96	96	91
June 2	95	95	90

Oats	May	July	Oct
May 27	34	36	37
May 28	35	36	36
May 29	34	36	36
May 30	34	36	36
May 31	34	36	36
June 2	34	35	36

Flax	May	July	Oct
May 27	115	117	119
May 28	114	116	118
May 29	115	117	119
May 30	115	117	119
May 31	115	117	119
June 2	115	118	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS
Liverpool, May 31, 1913

Spot	Close	Prev.	Close
Manitoba No. 1	Exhausted		
Manitoba No. 2	\$1 09 1/2	\$1 09 1/2	
Manitoba No. 3	1 07	1 07	
Duluth No. 1	1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2	
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1 10	1 10	
Australian	1 16 1/2	1 16 1/2	
Rosafec (New)	1 10	1 10	

Futures Firm

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

Antwerp

May-June-La Plate	1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2
May-June-Kansas	1 08	1 09
May-June-Canadian No. 2 Nor.	1 09	1 09

STOCKS IN TERMINALS
(Fort William, May 30, 1913)

Wheat	1913	1912
1 Hard	5,625 00	1,295 10
1 Nor.	354,041 00	199,797 20
2 Nor.	2,031,345 00	725,031 30
3 Nor.	1,469,111 00	1,115,702 20
No. 4	330,805 00	1,350,072 20
Others	2,941,689 40	997,072 80
No. 5		3,440,462 00

This week	7,132,614 40	This week	7,829,610 00
Last week	6,907,046 40	Last week	9,045,433 20
Increase	225,568 00	Decrease	1,215,823 20

Oats

1 C.W.	26,041 00	46,059 18
2 C.W.	2,931,636 00	1,038,617 04
3 C.W.	487,258 00	148,697 13
Ex. 1 Fd.	504,628 00	413,550 18
Others	1,619,623 03	313,103 27
1 Fd.		180,562 03
2 Fd.		299,374 01

This week	5,569,186 05	This week	2,439,966 16
Last week	5,800,332 20	Last week	2,914,217 22
Decrease	231,146 15	Decrease	474,251 06

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 31, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.94 1/2	\$0.94
2 Nor. wheat	.92	.92
3 Nor. wheat	.88 1/2	.90
No grade	.88 1/2	.82-90 1/2
3 White oats	.32 1/2	.38 1/2
Barley	.42-47 1/2	.47-60
Flax, No. 1	1.15	1.29 1/2

Futures

May wheat	.96	.90 1/2
July wheat	.96	.92

Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	8.75	8.85
Sheep, yearlings	7.00	6.40

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
(Sample Market, May 31)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$0.95 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 19 cars	.94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	.94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,400 bu., to arrive	.94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	.91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, choice	.94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.94 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.92 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.92 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars, smutty	.90 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.91
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.92 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smutty and bin b't.	.91
No. 2 wheat, 1 car	.91 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.88 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.91 1/2
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.90 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	.87 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	.82
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.94
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	.90
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	.60
No. 2 corn, 1 car	.59
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car, to arrive	.90
Screenings, 1 car	7.75
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	.37 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.37 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.38
No. 3 oats, 1 car, bin burnt	.36 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.37 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 5,000 bu., to arrive	.37
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.38 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.48 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.58
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.56
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	.55
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.56 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, musty	.49
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.56
Sample barley, 2 cars	.52
Sample barley, 2 cars	.55
Sample barley, 1 car	.57
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.51
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	.48
Sample barley, 1 car	.56
No. 3 barley, 1 car	.61
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.58
Sample barley, 1 car, seedy	.48
No grade barley, 1 car, oaty, bin burnt	.49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, damaged	.53 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.31 1/2
No. 1 flax, part car	1.29 1/2

Liverpool, May 31.—Market yesterday was easy and closed unchanged to 1/2 lower, with principal weakness in May. Today, wheat opened steady and later further advanced with active buying on reports of hot weather in Kansas and Missouri, which caused short covering. Buying was further stimulated by firmer and fewer Manitoba offers, Indian official report and less favorable weather in United Kingdom. Market closed firm, 1/2 to 1/4 higher than Thursday.

Corn unchanged. The effect of the heavy Argentine shipments was offset by the strength in the wheat market. Indian official wheat crop placed at 360,800,000, against 373,104,000 last year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
Chicago, May 31.—Strength developed in the hog market, owing to the meagerness of arrivals. Even at an advance, demand continued good. Cattle were nominally unchanged. The only inquiry was for yearlings and for light weight steers. Although not many sheep and lambs were on sale, buyers appeared shy. Packers had been supplied direct.

Hogs—Receipts 7,000; strong; generally 5 cents above yesterday's average; bulk of sales \$8.65 to \$8.80; light, \$8.55 to \$8.75; mixed, \$8.50 to \$8.85; heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.77; rough \$8.25 to \$8.40; pigs, \$6.60 to \$8.40.

Cattle—Receipts 200; steady; heaves, \$7.00 to \$8.90; Texas steers, \$6.65 to \$7.50; western steers, \$6.80 to \$7.90; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$7.80; calves, \$7.20 to \$11.00.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500; steady, native, \$5.10 to \$5.75; western, \$5.20 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$5.80 to \$6.40; lambs, \$5.65 to \$7.50; western, \$5.65 to \$7.55; spring lambs, \$6.00 to \$9.00.

Shipment

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (rail)	59,811	48,259	2,889
(lake)	1,819,809	949,738	252,902
1912	3,409,993	1,379,202	106,922

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY
Week Ending May 30, 1913

Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur	7,132,614	5,569,186	1,447,607
Midland, Tiffin	1,361,782	724,819	380,420
Montreal	1,262,743	1,372,917	690,416
Etc.			
Totals	11,248,359	9,848,116	2,828,120
Buffalo	774,195		
Duluth	1,612,000	433,000	72,000

Total this week	13,634,554	10,281,116	2,900,120
Total last week	13,680,235	10,204,982	2,913,747
Total last year	14,148,966	5,463,085	1,402,464

Winnipeg Live Stock
Stockyard Receipts

Last week's receipts at the local yards were 589 cattle, 81 calves, 4,371 hogs and 230 sheep, compared with the previous week's figures, 764 cattle, 94 calves, 3382 hogs and 8 sheep. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 838 cattle, 2,358 hogs and 47 sheep.

Cattle
The supply of cattle fell lower than the average ruling for the past month, being less than 600 for the week. Good cattle are very scarce, and only

two or three loads were of the A1 quality and reached the 8 cent figure. The trade as a whole has been slow, particularly on medium and common grades of mixed butchers. So scarce is the choice beef that a couple of loads of Toronto cattle were shipped in. The possibility of getting eastern beef at ruling prices will prevent values rising, and may help to depress the prices on the medium grades. Very few stockers and feeders are coming in and they are selling steady at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for the best, and \$4.50 to \$5.25 for the light stockers. Milkers and springers are scarcer than ever, and values run from \$70 to \$80 for the choice ones, and \$45 to \$55 for common and medium ones. Best veals are still \$7.50 to \$8.00, medium and heavy ones \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Hogs
An exceptionally heavy run of hogs reached the local yards last week. While the market is unsettled, all the choice hogs sold at 9 cents and it is thought this figure may hold throughout the week, although a drop of a quarter cent may ensue.

Sheep and Lambs
There were no sheep and lambs on sale last week. A good sized load, however, passed through the yards direct to a local packer from St. Paul. Choice lambs are quoted at \$5.00 each and best killing sheep \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

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

Butter
The butter supply is gradually increasing with the advance of summer weather, although the season is backward. Lower prices are the rule this week, but creamery butter is more affected than the dairy, which loses only one cent on the fancy grade, being now worth 25 cents. No. 1 dairy holds good at 21-22 cents and good round lots at 18 cents. Dairy men and dealers are hoping for a couple of good rains to help the grass along and stimulate the production.

Eggs
Some days of warm weather have pulled down egg values somewhat, as there is more or less shrinkage already. Jobbers quote 18 cents now. Up to the present a large proportion of the egg receipts have been put into cold storage, so that now most of the produce firms have all the stock ahead that they require and count on the day by day needs of Winnipeg consumers taking care of the fresh supplies as they come in.

Potatoes
Potatoes are featureless at the same level, 30 to 35 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream
Supplies are increasing, but there is still a shortage as compared with usual quantities for this season. The new schedule holds good for some time yet, 32 cents for sweet cream, 20 cents for butter-making cream. Sweet milk is unchanged at \$1.80 per hundred lbs.

Dressed Meats
Winnipeg butchers are able to get more or less dressed veal and pork from Manitoba, but for dressed beef they generally have to go as far as Ontario, while dressed mutton comes from the United States or even Australia. Prices range for best quality, beef 12 1/2 to 13 cents, mutton 13 1/2 cents, pork 13 cents and veal 13 1/2 cents.

Hay
Hay prices are still up at the high level lately prevailing. There is a decided shortage in supplies. Dealers say hay is the scarcest for this season in many years. Receipts have picked up a little the past few days, but not enough to depress prices. Top grades run as follows: Red Top \$16-\$17, Upland \$15-\$16 and Timothy \$20.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from May 27 to June 2 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX					
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
May 27	95	92	88	84	74 1/2	71		34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	47	42 1/2	49 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	
28	94	91 1/2	88	83 1/2	75	72	58	35	32 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	114	112	103	
29	94	91 1/2	88	83 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	58	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	115	112 1/2	103 1/2	
30	94	91 1/2	88	83 1/2	74 1/2	71	58	34 1/2	32	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	115	112 1/2	103	
31	94 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	84	74 1/2	71	57 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	115	112 1/2	103 1/2	
June 2	93 1/2	91 1/2	88		74	70 1/2	58	34 1/2	32	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	102	

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE **CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JUNE 2**

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	93 1/2	95	104 1/2	Extra choice steers	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	25c	25c-26c	26c
No. 2 Nor.	91 1/2	92	101 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	7.25-7.75	7.25-8.00	6.75-7.25	No. 1 dairy	21c-22c	21c-22c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	88	87 1/2	97 1/2	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.50-6.75	Good round lots	18c	18c	22c
No. 4	84	84	86 1/2	Best fat cows	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	74	74 1/2	72	Medium cows	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	5.00-6.00	Strictly new laid	18c	19c-20c	20c
No. 6	70 1/2	71	61 1/2	Common cows	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.25	Potatoes (per bushel)	30c 35c	30c-35c	80c
Feed	58	58	56	Best bulls	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.25-4.25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	30c
No. 2 C.W.	34 1/2	34 1/2	43 1/2	Choice veal calves	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.25-4.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	26c	26c	25c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
No. 3	47 1/2	47 1/2		Best milkers and springers (each)	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00	Hay (per ton)			
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	8.05-8.80	8.00-8.75	8.47-8.65	No. 1 Red Top	\$16-\$17	\$16-\$17	\$10
No. 1 N.W.	114 1/2	115	106	Hogs	8.45-8.55	8.40-8.50	8.28-8.38	No. 1 Upland	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$9
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$9.00	\$9.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$20	\$20	\$21
July	95 1/2	95 1/2	105 1/2	Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	5.50-6.50				
October	90 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	4.50-5.50				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
July	35 1/2	36 1/2	45	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	\$7.00				
October	36 1/2	37 1/2		Best killing sheep	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.00-5.50				
Flax Futures											
July	115 1/2	117 1/2	109 1/2								
October	118 1/2	119 1/2									

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Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 3, Range 31, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 30, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-1f.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER WHO has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM MACHINERY

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

FOR SALE—FIVE FURROW ROD BOTTOM Cockshutt Engine Gang. Cheap for quick sale. Good terms. Geo. E. Wooden, Alford, Sask. 23&25

FENCE POSTS

LARGE SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS— Write for prices. F. J. Bossley, Balaqua, via Steamboat Junction, B.C. 23-6

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ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-1f

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 20-1f

HORSES

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

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

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

CATTLE

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

12 SHORTHORN BULLS—INCLUDING choice 2 year-olds and show yearlings. 30 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS, from twelve to thirteen months old, bred from the very best type of Shorthorns. David Stewart, Gilbert Plains, Man. 22-6

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

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

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

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-1f

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A LIVE AGENT IN EVERY good town and district where we are not represented in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to sell our hardy specialties, grown specially for Western plantings. Good pay. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Stone and Wellington, Canada's Greatest Nurseries, Toronto, Ont. 23-9

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

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BUTTER WANTED—WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23-1f

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WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERK- shires—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto Champion boar. Pairs and trios not skin. A yearling show boar, litter brother to my first prize sow last Brandon Winter Fair. Shorthorns—six choice young bulls, richly bred for milk and beef. Leicester sheep—champions over all. Everything priced right. Money back, return charges paid, if not satisfied. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 23-1f

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

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

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

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SITUATIONS

YOUNG AMERICAN FARMER, AND WIFE, desires situation with bachelor farmer, or as farm manager. Woman excellent housekeeper. Both steady. Life experience in the West. Best references. Box P. Osage, Sask.

Why Wheat is Cheaper

Continued from Page 7

Canada is the price at Liverpool, less the cost of getting it there. The greater the cost of getting grain to Liverpool the lower the price it will realize in Canada, and this applies not only to grain that is actually shipped to Liverpool, but also to grain which is consumed in this country or exported to any other part of the world.

At the lowest estimate, high lake and ocean freights have increased the cost of carrying Canadian grain to the British market by 3 cents per bushel within the past eighteen months. This means that the price of the whole Canadian wheat crop was reduced by just that amount, and on a crop of 200,000,000 bushels the farmers of this country lose no less than \$10,000,000.

A Great Combine

The question will naturally be asked, "By what means have the owners of the lake and ocean steamers been able to secure these enormously increased freight rates, and take this \$10,000,000 from the hard won earnings of the Canadian farmers?" As far as the ocean freights are concerned, Mr. Meighen has supplied the answer. He states that the increases are the result of a combination known as the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, an organization to which all the large

shipping companies operating between North American and European ports belong, and which fixes freight rates on all lines. This combination, Mr. Meighen states, was perfected some years ago, and its first step was to sweep from the ocean the "tramp" steamers, so called because they voyage to any part of the world where freight offers at paying rates, and thus compete with vessels on regular routes, and thus tending to keep freights down to a reasonable level. Having eliminated this competition, the big transatlantic lines now have the business to themselves, and their agreements enable them to raise freights all round and take a few extra millions a year out of the Canadian farmers and indeed all other producers and consumers whose goods must cross the Atlantic.

The Lake Route

The organization of the shipping interests on the Great Lakes does not appear to have reached the same perfection as has been attained on the ocean, but nevertheless the hand of the merger is to be plainly seen there also. Within the past year Furness, Whitty and Co., the great British shipping firm, have joined with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. to amalgamate a number of the lines of boats running from Fort William and

Port Arthur to Georgian Bay and Montreal. A number of lines which were hitherto independent and to some extent competitive, have already been brought together, and it is well known that negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of other lines. This project is being helped considerably by legislation passed during the present session of the Dominion Parliament permitting an increase in the capital of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. At present there is a limit to what the lake carriers to Montreal and Georgian Bay can charge, because of the competition of American boats running to Buffalo, and they certainly always charge up to the limit, though that limit is often, as at present, considerably above what has been charged in past years.

In maintaining the present high rates between Fort William and Montreal, the navigation companies are aided and abetted by the railways which carry the grain from Georgian Bay ports overland to Montreal. At present the rate by water from Fort William to Georgian Bay is 2 cents a bushel, and from Georgian Bay to Montreal by rail 5 cents, making a lake and rail route of 7 cents. The all water route is 6½ cents, which with ½ cent extra insurance makes it just ½ cent below the lake and rail route. The charge of the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk between Georgian Bay and Montreal is thus an important factor in fixing the all water rate and a reduction or increase in the railway rate would undoubtedly be followed by a similar charge in the all water charge. The railway commission has power to order a reduction and the fact that the Grand Trunk now carries grain from Georgian Bay to Portland, Maine, for only ½ cent more than it charges to Montreal is in itself ample proof that the present rate is exorbitant and discriminatory.

Problem for Government

Mr. Meighen has done a good service to the public in bringing this matter forward in Parliament, but it is somewhat disappointing to find that he does not see any hope of dealing with the question effectually, without first establishing a tribunal representative of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. It was pointed out to Mr. Meighen that companies which are part of the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, and which are charging exorbitant rates for the carriage of grain and other commodities, are in receipt of subsidies from the Canadian government, that they use Canadian harbors and Canadian waterways. The government has contracts with some of these companies which prove that the government shall have power to control their freight charges. Mr. Meighen's reply to this, however, is that if the government in consideration of the cash and other privileges which is given to the shipping companies required them to charge reasonable rates, the ships would cease to come to Canadian ports and would take on their cargoes at Boston, Portland and New York. In other words, Mr. Meighen believes that the people of Canada, through the Dominion government, have given their money to build up interests which are robbing them of millions of dollars every year, and over which the government has no control. It is another case of the government using the people's money to feed an infant industry until it has become a lusty highwayman whose depredations it cannot or dare not forbid. However, the government is now considering the matter and we hope they may find some way of bringing relief to the people. It would be ironical, but not surprising, if the government should adopt the solution suggested by W. H. Bennett, member for East Simcoe, to give another subsidy of \$2,000,000 a year to induce vessels to go to St. John or Halifax for cargoes of grain and flour during the winter months, and so establish another interest that will have to be paid for an indefinite period.

DIRECT LEGISLATION CAMPAIGN

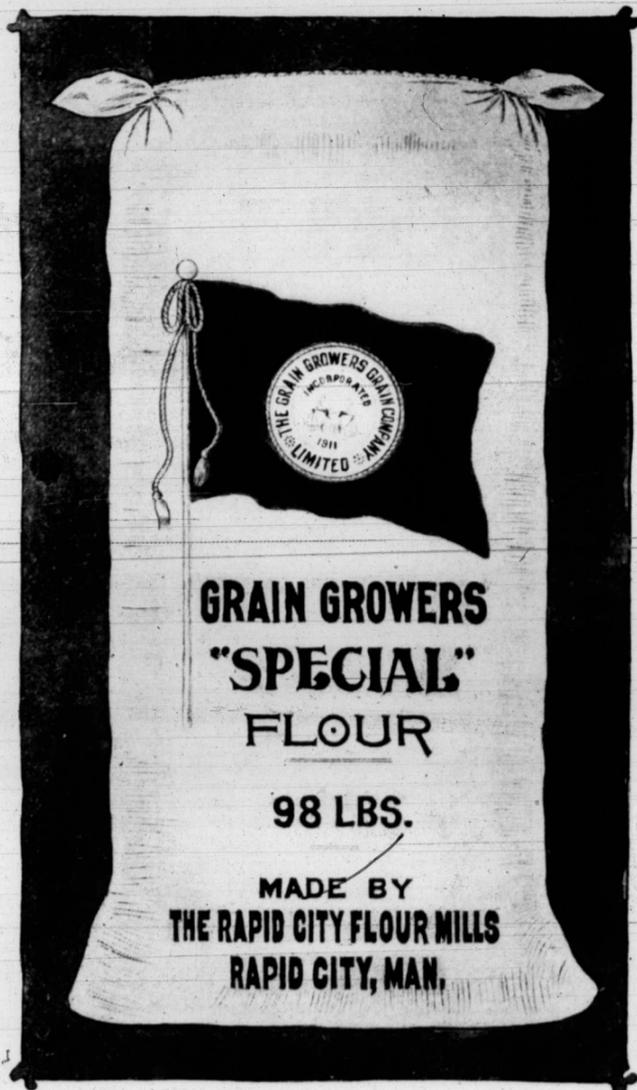
The Direct Legislation League is planning its summer campaign. It is the intention of the league to send speakers to picnics and other gatherings upon request as it has been doing for the last two summers. F. J. Dixon, organizer for the league, will spend the first two weeks of June in the Dauphin district where the following meetings have been arranged:—Valley River, June 2, Deepdale, June 10, Grandview, June 11, McCreary, June 12, afternoon meeting; Ochre River, June 12, evening meeting; Neepawa, June 13.

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Quality and Price to suit the most exacting

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The Western farmer has realized the truth of this proverb in the marketing of his grain. Why not apply the same co-operative principle to the purchasing of your supplies? Through the co-operation of the farmers The Grain Growers' Grain Company is now able to supply you with flour of the highest quality almost at cost.

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

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

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