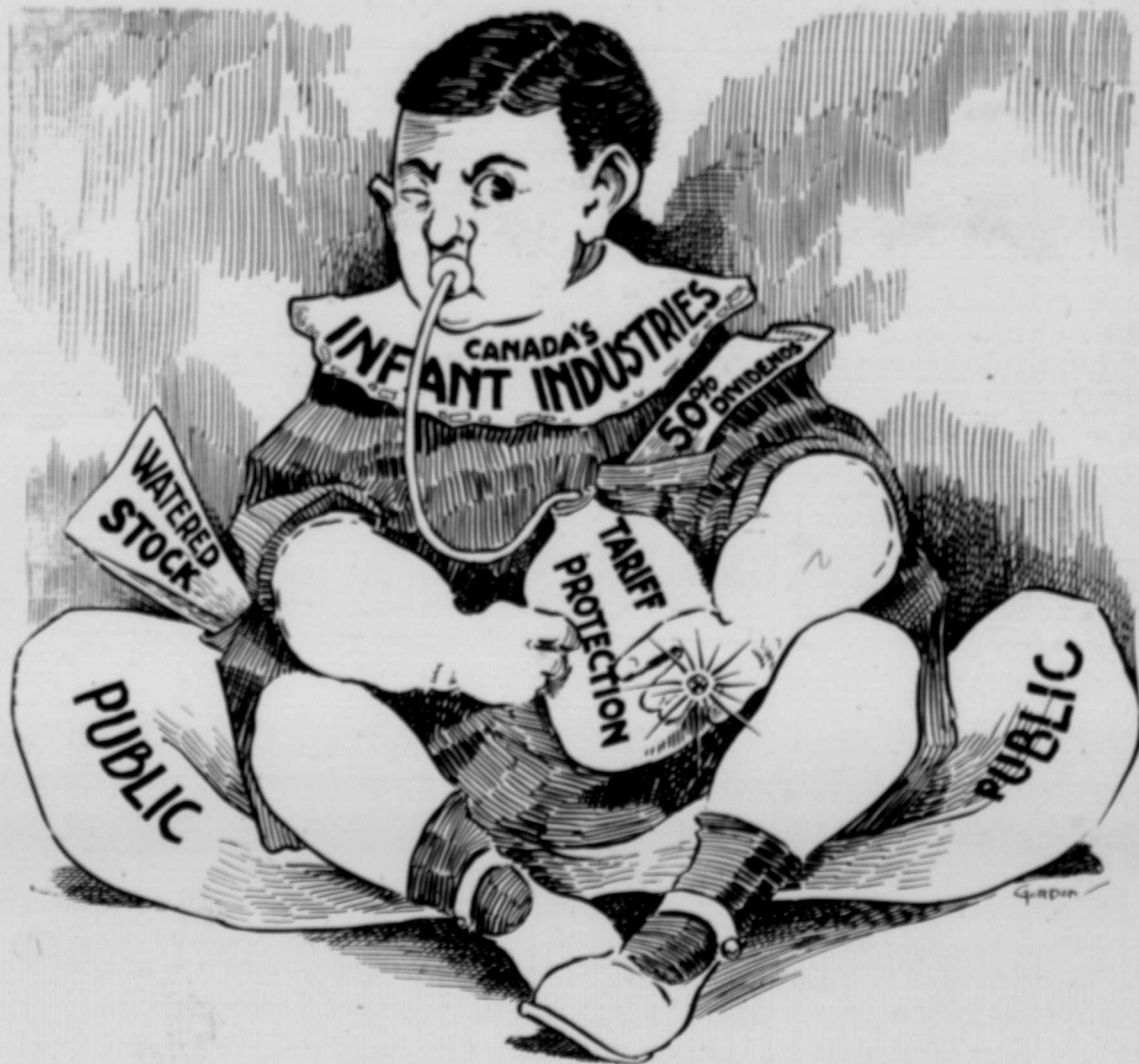


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



WE MUST WEAN HIM

AUGUST 21, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA



Get My New portable GRANARY

"SEE how handy my new granary is. You place four or five of them around your quarter section. This saves time in harvest hauling to stacks."

"Then my granaries come in to hold your grain from each stack. My granary keeps grain clean, dry and unheated. No musty grain, no losses from rats or vermin. When ready haul direct to the elevator from the granaries."

"I make several sizes of this handy granary. You can get 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 1000, full measure guaranteed Imperial Bushel sizes (not small U.S. bushels) and you set up any Pedlar Granary in half a day. Remember you can move it easily any time. My Granary saves big money by cutting down teaming and keeping the grain right."

"See how the man at the left can shovel grain in from the threshing machine, if it has no leg-spout to deliver grain direct through the manhole on the roof. The other man is bagging grain. Granaries are had with door-section or plain, as desired. My new Granary is just right for saving cost. It pays for itself in a year. It comes in sections—low freight cost. A boy can set up. Write for my descriptive booklet." 700

Write for Booklet No. 63
The Pedlar People Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	CALGARY Crown Block	EDMONTON 563 3rd St. W.
SASKATOON Drawer 1645	MOOSE JAW care Whitlock & Marlett	LETHBRIDGE 325 Fifth St. S

THE PEDLAR GRANARY IS FIREPROOF. THINK WHAT THAT MEANS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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CONCRETE ROOT CELLAR AND STEPS

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

"THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER MAKES ARE MEASURED"

Any farmer who has used Atlas will tell you that it *pays*. Why? Because Atlas means *getting the job right the first time*.

Right there is where the economy is—whether you buy one barrel or a thousand, every handful is just like every other handful—absolutely uniform in quality—*dependable*.

The United States Government is using 5,000,000 barrels of Atlas on the Panama Canal. The Mississippi River Power Company followed the U.S. Government's trail when it bought 650,000 barrels of Atlas for the big Mississippi dam. Doesn't this prove to you that *you can not* make a mistake in buying Atlas?

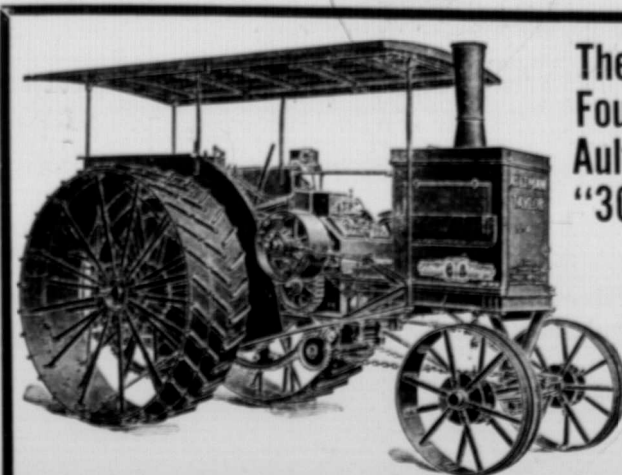
"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm"

Our free book for farmers

shows how to build the forms for everything about the farm that you can make of concrete, gives diagrams and illustrations and complete instructions for mixing, etc. Write for this book today.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

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

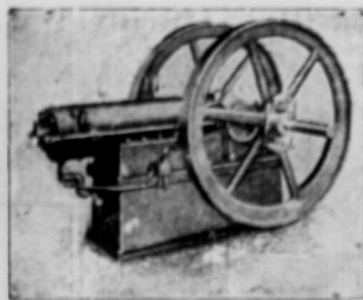


The Famous Four - Cylinder Aultman-Taylor "30"

The Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Gas Tractor is recognized as the leading tractor of the age. A reputation gained by the excellent service which these tractors give to their owners. Write us today for information about this tractor, or call at nearest branch. It will pay you to investigate.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio
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We have the Engine that you Need



STATIONARY
PORTABLE
OR TRACTOR

Let us give you a **FREE DEMONSTRATION**

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DRY CELLS, CRUSHER PLATES, PUMP JACKS
PUMPS, HARNESS, OILS, BUGGIES
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**CANADIAN STOVER
GASOLINE ENGINE Co., LTD.**

801 PACIFIC AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

We believe, that every advertisement signed by us will take it as a sign that we will advise you. We do not have reason to believe that any person or firm is a quack. We do not publish advertisements of schemes, doubtful things, or anything classified by the law as advertising matter. We publish no advertising matter of such a nature that it may be seen on the streets. Change of address must be notified in advance of publication.

FARMING

Every farmer can increase his income by increasing his farming. Advanced with the last few years as "Dry Farming" as one of the best. In Western Canada of the deepest interest. The World's Largest meets in Lethbridge. Farmers should use all the up-to-date information available. Secured subject. "Dry Farming" by Wm. Macdonald. Phase of the subject and it is a minimum farmer who has knowledge of any address for \$1.30.

BOOK DEPARTMENT
GRAIN & WINES

There Clever

who feel that Money. 7 for such...

We have for you the too good to tell you women on spending

Qualifications

If you have qualifications realize your bigger income. 1.—A... 2.—A... to accomplish... 3.—A... for Women... 4.—A... active part... tone of your... If you... AT ONCE... THE PIN... GRAIN... WIN...

The woman not interfering day duties

DO NOT
GREGORY

"Doctor," believe I have "What is Mrs. Fawcett's "Why, he "You are replied the doctor

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V. August 21st, 1912 Number 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMING FOR PROFIT

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

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

There are lots of Clever Women

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

Ladies

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

Qualifications

If you have the following qualifications, we will help you realize your ambitions for a bigger income.

- 1.—A strong desire to increase your income.
- 2.—A willingness to work to accomplish that end.
- 3.—A firm belief in Votes for Women.
- 4.—A desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community.

If you are interested, write AT ONCE to

THE PIN MONEY BUREAU
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The work is easy and will not interfere with your everyday duties.

DO NOT MISS THIS
GREAT OPPORTUNITY

"Doctor," said Mrs. Fawney, "I believe I have gout."
"What is your husband's salary, Mrs. Fawney?" asked the doctor.
"Why, he receives \$25 per week."
"You are troubled with rheumatism," replied the doctor.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15.—According to a census and statistics bulletin just issued the census of the manufactures of Canada taken last year for the calendar year 1910, as now compiled, gives the following statistics compared with those of the census of 1901 for the calendar year 1900, viz. —

Establishments, 1910, 19,202; 1900, 14,650; increase, 4,552; increase per cent., 31.07.

Capital, 1910, \$1,245,018,881; 1900, \$446,916,487; increase, \$798,102,394; increase per cent., 178.58.

Employees, 1910, 511,844; 1900, 339,173; increase, 172,671; increase per cent., 50.91.

Salaries and wages, 1910, \$240,494,996; 1900, \$113,249,350; increase, \$127,245,646; increase per cent., 112.36.

Materials, 1910, \$600,822,791; 1900, \$266,527,858; increase, \$334,294,933; increase per cent., 125.42.

Production, 1910, \$1,164,695,032; 1900, \$481,003,375; increase, \$683,641,657; increase per cent., 142.11.

The capital employed in manufacturing increased during the decade by 178.58 per cent., and the value of products by 142.11 per cent. The number of establishments employing five hundred hands and over last year was 19,202, being an increase of 4,552 in the decade.

TAXING SUBURBAN LAND VALUES

Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 19.—The rural municipality of Moose Jaw has decided to take to itself some of the profits that are being made by the owners of sub-divisions within its boundaries. In other words it is taking full advantage of the taxing powers conferred upon it by the rural municipalities act and, as a result, expects to collect from the owners of sub-divisions about \$25,000.

The owners of sub-divisions lying outside the city limits have been enjoying what has been considered a particularly good thing. They have reaped all the advantage resulting from advertising of the fact that their holdings are only a comparatively short distance from the city, while at the same time they have escaped the high civic assessment and the not inconsiderable tax rate. It, however, came to the ears of those composing the rural municipality that certain amendments to the act enabled them to take for municipal and school purposes a little of those good things. They consulted with their solicitor, who said "certainly," and now the secretary-treasurer is busy issuing his tax papers. These papers will be received with mixed feelings by owners who viewed with equanimity the boosted civic assessments of their neighbors.

ONE OF THE OBJECTS IN VIEW

A couple of hundred years ago a favorite device of arbitrary rulers, troubled by popular demands for reform at home, was to engage their nations in foreign war as a means of diverting attention from domestic grievances. A somewhat similar policy is apparently being pursued to-day in Britain by the great brewers, the landlord class, the Established Church, the House of Lords, and other like selfish interests. These are, there is good reason to believe, deliberately using the alleged danger of German aggression as a means of side-tracking Lloyd George schemes for land reform, temperance reform, disestablishment of a church no longer national and a general readjustment of conditions in the interests of the toiling masses. The great selfish interests referred to form a powerful ally for the manufacturers of armaments and professional soldiers and naval officers who profit directly by war alarms. Combined, these may, unless checked, bring about the thing concerning which they are maintaining such a continuous clamor and by so doing set back the clock of civilization for a century.

The most effective check that could be given to what is going on would be the absolute refusal of Canada and the other Dominions to have any part or lot in the matter.—Toronto Sun.

GOVERNMENT AIDS FARMERS

The New South Wales Minister of Works on Saturday formally opened a canal at Yanco supplying 14,000 acres of the first section of the Murrumbidgee irrigation settlement, for which a perpetual water supply has been ensured by the great Burrinjuck reservoir. The settlement scheme covers one million acres in the Riverina, of which 300,000 acres are irrigable. The Government will establish a non-political Commission, which will control the settlement and auxiliary industries, including butter and bacon factories and fruit canneries, and will also handle the produce for market. All these industries are eventually to be transferred to the settlers for co-operative working.—Australian Paper.

Producers' Grain Commission Company, Limited

MANAGERS - ROBERT D. SMITH, NORMAN C. STUART

Our business is not to buy and sell grain on our own account but to handle grain on commission. We secure to our customers the highest market for their grain. When shipping be sure to make your bills of lading read: "Notify Producers' Grain Commission Co. Ltd., Winnipeg." We will make liberal advances on all consignments. Correspondence solicited. Reference: Royal Bank of Canada.

308B GRAIN EXCHANGE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



See This BT Litter Carrier

With it your boy can do all the stable work. He can load 1,000 pounds of manure on this Carrier and run it out with ease. Mud in the yard makes no difference. The Carrier runs on an overhead track and the heaviest load can be pushed out and dumped far from the barn. With a BT LITTER CARRIER the stable can be cleaned in a few minutes.

MORE BT LITTER CARRIERS are sold in Canada every year than all other makes put together.

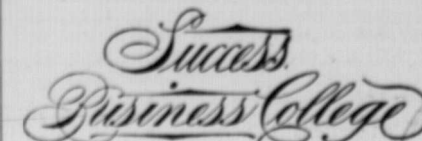
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We also make Feed Carriers, Hay Carriers, Stalls and Stanchions

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We positively give Free a Stem Wind, Stem Set, Beautifully Engraved, Plated Watch, equal in appearance to any Watch sold, and a beautiful gold-plated Ring for selling only \$4.50 worth of high-grade embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10, including Thank-giving, Hallowe'en, Birthdays, Comics and others. When sold send us the \$4.50 and we will send the Watch, Ring and Chain by return mail. THE POSTCARD PREMIUM CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg, Canada.

EXTENSION FREE BRACELET

This HANDSOME GOLD BRACELET, set with sparkling Amethyst, given for selling \$5.00 worth of postcards at 6 for 10c. We trust you. Write for postcards. THE POSTCARD PREMIUM CO., Dept. G., Winnipeg, Canada.

INSPECTING AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Australia, June 11.—A Manitoba farmer, who has arrived, is intending to settle. He says that quite a lot of people in Canada are talking of Australia. On the strength of his verdict after inspection probably a number of others will follow.

EXPORTS BEEF TO CANADA

Auckland, New Zealand, June 8.—Taranaki holds the distinction of being the first province in Australasia to export meat into Canada. The Zealandia, which left here last evening for Vancouver, took consignment of frozen meat, which consisted of 711 bags and 40 quarters of beef, all from Taranaki. The possibilities of a frozen meat trade between New Zealand and Canada are assuming large dimensions, and considerable interest is being manifested in the initial shipment, the result of which will be eagerly looked for by pastoralists. The demand for New Zealand butter in Canada is well maintained.

CUT, THRESHED, GROUND AND BAKED

Mankato, Minn., Aug. 16.—Grain that stood uncut in the field in the morning was cut, threshed, ground, baked and served for supper at the home of H. A. Hanson, near here. He cut the grain in the forenoon, had it threshed in the afternoon, hauled it to a mill, where it was ground while he waited, and took the flour home with him in time for supper.

PREDICTS GRAIN BLOCKADE

Edmonton, South, Alta., Aug. 18.—“A very serious grain blockade will occur at the close of this season, but it will not be the fault of the railway companies,” said E. J. Chamberlin, President of the G.T.P. to-day. “The cause of the blockade will be the inability of Montreal vessels to handle the shipments of grain. This will lead to a stoppage of shipments at Port Arthur and Fort William, and the piling up of grain at the head of the lakes. The Grand Trunk Pacific has 16,000 cars available for the handling of the crop. Of these, not one half will be needed to move grain.”

CHURCHILL NOT COMING

From later British despatches it seems unlikely that Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, will visit Canada, as had been previously announced.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—The Canadian Pacific crop report for the week ending Friday, August 16, 1912, says—

Practically the same conditions exist this week as were reported last week regarding the crops along the line of the C.P.R., except that the crop is one week nearer maturity, with everything in its favor. This is the gist of the report as sent in to headquarters by agents of the company in the three prairie provinces.

In Manitoba the weather has been fair, some local showers and a trifle cooler than it should have been for fast ripening, but that same weather has helped in the filling of the grain, producing a plump berry, while it has retarded ripening. However, good progress towards maturity has been made and cutting is general in many districts, and harvesting is general all over the southern part of the province, and in the northern part it will be general next week, and all-over the province in another week. The wheat on the whole is free from any damage. Traces of black rust are noticeable in some districts, but the grain is now so far advanced that no appreciable damage can result. The crop seems to be free from everything except hail or frost.

In Saskatchewan the weather has been almost ideal for ripening the crop, which, on the summer fallow and new breaking, is fully up to the average, but where stubble seeding was done, as was expected, it is below the average. Flax is in good shape.

In the south of Alberta harvesting is general. On the Lethbridge and Calgary sub-divisions from 25 to 35 per cent. of the grain has been cut. Wheat cutting has commenced in the north, but will not be general until the last of next week. A few farmers are threshing in the southern part of Alberta and report the yield large and the quality good.

Results generally throughout the three

Load Your Own Cars and Fill Your Granary with a

New Taggart Portable Elevator

Entirely Strengthened and Remodelled

Will save its cost in one season

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

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

The Harmer Implement Co.
WINNIPEG - MAN.

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

Construction

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

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyed by worm screw.

Mounted on skids, or farm truck.

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

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

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

Our Prices Are Right



25 Cents to January 1, 1913

The Grain Growers' Guide To January 1st, 1913

Only 25 cents



This is Some Bargain!

READ THE GUIDE AND LEARN WHAT REAL DEMOCRACY MEANS!

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

RALLY TO THE STANDARD!

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

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

Be Quick—Send your Quarter along Today!

USE THIS COUPON

SPECIAL SHORT TERM OFFER

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg

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

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

Write Name and Address Plainly

provinces show that the farmer is getting just what he worked for. This has been emphasized more than ever this year on account of the dry spell in June. Where the land was thoroughly cultivated and the moisture carefully conserved, the plant stood the drought well, the farmers having stored sufficient moisture around the roots to tide it through. Where the stubble disced, or, worse still, where the grain was simply sown on the hard stubble bed, no moisture was available, and the yield is correspondingly poor. Much of this stubble sowing was done on account of the unfavorable weather of last fall allowing little plowing to be done.

AN INSULTING MESSAGE

A number of Canadian newspapers comment warmly, but none too warmly, upon a paragraph appearing in a cable despatch from London, which came to Western Canada last Friday in the regular news-service. It reads as follows—

“Prominent Government and Opposition members say Australia is becoming popular with British investors owing to its naval contribution. It is strongly felt that Canada must show practical loyalty, remain a part of the Empire and keep the confidence of Great Britain financially.”

It would be interesting to have a

record of the origin of this remarkable combination of jingoism, insolence and ignorance. The suggestion is, of course, that if Canada is “to remain in the Empire,” it must adopt some particular naval policy favored by the group of politicians in England who inspired this impudent and insulting message to the people of Canada.

Is it not about time for sensible people to get together and make war on these fakirs who are forever shrieking that the Empire is on the verge of collapse and can only be saved by putting them into jobs at fat salaries and accepting, without questions, their political panaceas?—Winnipeg Free Press.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 21st, 1912

FARMERS PAYING TOLL

The farmers are sustaining heavy losses on their grain at Fort William every day. On Friday last there were 750 cars of tough or damp grain on track at the terminals waiting to be unloaded, and more coming in from the West daily. The big portable drier which the Armour company brought in to relieve the situation, was out of commission for a week, but is now working again. It is a significant fact that should not be overlooked, that the elevator companies made no move to get additional drying apparatus to save the farmers' grain. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Grain Commission probably nothing would have been done. As it is a tremendous quantity of grain has been absolutely ruined. A large number of cars have been heated until they are of no commercial value, while others are going through the same process. Many a farmer will find that the proceeds of his car will not pay the freight bill. Last week some tough oats from Alberta sold at 11 cents. The freight was 8½ cents and the commission 1 cent, leaving the farmer 1½ cents per bushel for his year's work. Dried condemned oats have been bringing around 14 cents per bushel. A great many farmers when loading their grain have declared it to be in good condition though it grades tough when it reaches Winnipeg. This is causing considerable complaint. However, what is even more strange than this is that a great many cars that have been graded straight grade by government inspectors at Winnipeg have been out of condition when they reached Fort William. What the total loss on grain at the lake front this summer will be, it is impossible yet to estimate, but it will be an enormous amount. This year's experience with tough wheat is something new in Western Canada though it is an old story in the Western States where they are better equipped and more experienced in caring for out of condition grain. Had reciprocity been in force this tough grain would all have been treated before it was ruined. The tremendous loss sustained on tough grain at Fort William is a score which must be marked on the door of the big interests in Toronto and Montreal who financed the defeat of reciprocity.

NO MORE MELONS

Dispatches from Ottawa announce that the Canadian Pacific Railway has appealed to the government for permission to issue \$60,000,000 additional stock. This means that there is to be another juicy melon carved for the benefit of the shareholders. The stock will be issued to the shareholders at less than its market value and thus the accumulated profits of the company will be disposed of. The Canadian Pacific Railway has just put \$17,000,000 to reserve after paying off all dividends and all conceivable expenses. Last year they put \$11,000,000 to reserve. All this huge extra profit is plundered from the people. There should be no more melons cut. The late government permitted the Canadian Pacific Railway to do pretty much as it liked in watering its stock. Let us hope the present government will give more consideration to the interests of the people. If this new issue is permitted it will be an additional and serious argument against reduction in freight rates.

The organs of protection are all anxiously explaining that the Big Interests in Toronto and Montreal have no hard feelings against the Western people. Why should they? It would be the basest ingratitude after what the West has done for them.

THE NAVAL PROPOSITION

During the time that Premier Borden and his colleagues have been in Great Britain the naval question has been the foremost topic of discussion throughout Canada and the Old Country. There seems a general desire on the part of the Canadian newspapers to keep the naval question out of party politics. This is most commendable and heartily to be urged. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, is coming to Canada this fall, and indications are that Canada's naval policy will be decided upon after conferences between Mr. Churchill and the leading men of both political parties at Ottawa. We would like to point out at this time that the two political parties at Ottawa have no authority from the people of Canada to deal with the naval question.

No matter whether Canada is to have a navy of her own, or is to contribute to the British navy, the result will be a very heavy additional tax upon the Canadian people. The farmers of Canada will pay the largest portion of these taxes. Under our present fiscal system the only way this tax can be collected is by means of the customs tariff and the tariff tax falls more heavily on the Western farmers than upon any other people in Canada. For this reason we believe that the people of Canada should be consulted before the country is involved in any scheme which will mean additional tax of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 and eventually more annually. Any proposal to increase taxation seriously should have the consent of those people who must pay the taxes. In the United States fifty years ago the civil war resulted in a tremendous demand for revenue which was secured by the highest protective tariff in the world. The protectionists took full advantage of their country's need and for half a century the common people of the United States have been vainly struggling to reduce the crushing tariff burden. In Canada the noisiest advocates of a Canadian navy and also of a contribution to the British navy, are the men who will not pay one single cent of the taxes to provide that navy. They are financiers, railway and manufacturing men, who by law are enabled to collect all taxes from the ultimate consumer. This we consider is another reason why the people of Canada should be consulted. There is no need for any haste over the navy question. Despite all the talk of war between England and Germany, Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on July 24 stated that there was no occasion for alarm. No one knows better than he. He showed that even by 1914 Britain would have forty-one battleships as against Germany's twenty-nine and considering the balance of the two navies the proportion would be even more in favor of Great Britain. In view of these indisputable facts we maintain that there should be no reckless haste in deciding upon any naval expenditure. The war talk is largely the work of jingoes or those who will profit from it. When war is in progress, or even near, it is useless to appeal to the reason of either of the nations engaged. But now we have no war. Neither is there any likelihood of a war in the immediate future. This being the case we should take time to discuss this naval question from all sides, calmly, quietly and in a businesslike manner. The rapidly growing free trade sentiment in Western Canada is a cause of much anxiety to the Big Business interests in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. They would gladly see the tariff question forced into the background and precedence given to the naval question. All this talk of war and militarism and naval armament is pleasing

to the ears of the Big Interests because it means money in their pockets. What the farmers and working men and women of Canada should know is whether they are to bear all the expense of the navy and the railway magnates, tariff barons and bankers are to go scott free. The Canadian people are not going to stand idly by when Britain is in danger. But the leading statesmen of Britain have assured us that Britain is not in immediate danger. Let us therefore do some thinking before we agree to a proposition which will mean increases in the tariff all around and will sidetrack the chance of a square deal for many years. Let us not flap the flag nor talk patriotism. We are all Canadians and all Britishers. Let us talk sense, and reason together. The Big Interests in all countries are strong advocates of naval and military armaments. It means money to them. When we know just what the situation is and how the taxes are to be raised then the people will decide. Let the people have the facts and time to consider them. In the meantime let the railway magnates of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. prove their vaunted loyalty by contributing say \$10,000,000 each to the naval fund. Let the protected manufacturers come forward with another \$20,000,000 and the bankers with \$10,000,000. They have this money and could give it without hurting themselves in the least. When they make this contribution they have earned the right to talk navy. In the meantime they might leave the talking to those who must pay.

ENCOURAGING ANNEXATION

The General Manager of the Canada Cement company, F. P. Jones, was in Winnipeg on August 8, and in an interview with the daily press stated that he had just returned from a trip to the Western States, where he was organizing cement plants for his company. He stated that the directors of the Canada Cement company had organized a new and distinct company in the State of Washington with the same directorate as in Canada and that the Washington plant would soon be in operation. These facts ought to be eye openers to the Canadian consumers who are paying high prices for cement. If the directors of the Canada Cement company have made enough money out of the Canadian people by means of a protective tariff to build plants in the United States, then there is certainly no need for any protection for the cement industry in Canada. At their Washington plant the Canada Cement directors will undoubtedly sell their product at the same price that other United States factories sell. Why then cannot Canadian consumers buy their cement from the American plant of the Canadian combine? The price would undoubtedly be very much cheaper and the cement would be just as patriotic as that made at the Canadian plant. Are the people of Canada to continue to yield up their hard earned wealth in order to allow Canadian capitalists to invade American territory? Let us knock down the tariff wall and buy freely wherever we can get the best terms, and then no one will object to Canadian capitalists investing their money wherever they like. But as long as our protective tariff remains, the Canadian people are simply paying tribute and bonusing foreign industry.

The Winnipeg Telegram announces that it has sold 2,000 dictionaries right from New York in one week. If it is safe to buy dictionaries from the Americans why isn't it safe to sell them grain? How many dictionaries can the Telegram sell without being annexed? Telegram please answer.

A GOOD DOSE FOR COMBINES

If anything more were needed to convince an honest mind that the cement combine is one of the "infant industries" which is robust enough to stand on its own feet instead of being nursed on the lap of the Government, the way in which the combine has juggled prices during the past few months should be enough. It makes plain just how little substance and how much pretence there is in the moss-covered pleas of protected manufacturers. Without a stiff duty on imports, they tell us, the competition of the larger American industries would soon drive them into bankruptcy. This ancient argument has been dinned into our ears so persistently that many people accept it as fact without giving the matter any careful thought. Yet the recent dealings of the Canada Cement company with the city of Winnipeg provide a first class proof against this precious plea of privilege. Last December when the city needed 25,000 barrels of cement, the Canadian combine, figuring on the juicy margin of profits allowed them by the duty of 12½ cents per hundred pounds and 20 per cent. on the value of the sacks, tendered for \$2.14 a barrel net. As virtue is its own reward so is greed very often its own penalty. In their anxiety to grab every cent of extra profit allowed by protection, they lost it all, for the Lehigh Portland Cement company, of Chicago, underbid them, and their quotation of \$2.10 a barrel secured the contract. The company also agreed to give the city the benefit of any tariff reductions. Now, no one believes that the American firm in a fit of generosity decided to give the citizens of Winnipeg their cement at a loss. What profit they made on the contract no one except themselves can say. What we do know, however, is that the made-in-Canada merger was not satisfied with the bonus of 52 cents taken from the people for every barrel they manufacture, and tried to hold up the city of Winnipeg for an additional four cents, all this 56 cents being above and beyond the reasonable profits of the Chicago company. On June 12, it will be remembered, the Government reduced the duty to 26 cents a barrel, to help relieve the serious shortage throughout the West. This brought the American cement down to \$1.84 a barrel, and as 20,000 barrels of the city contract had not yet been delivered, it meant a saving to Winnipeg of \$5,200. Had the duty been wiped out entirely, the citizens would have saved \$5,200 more. When Winnipeg called again for tenders for another 25,000 barrels, the Canada Cement magnates appeared to be in a more reasonable state of mind. Chastened by the previous failure to compete with the American factories, and sobered by the reduction in protection, they actually clipped 19 cents off their previous tender. This time the American firms were too rushed with orders to tender, so the merger's quotation, \$1.95 a barrel net, was the lowest offered. The cement merger and the city, however, could not agree as to the legal form of agreement and the contract was finally awarded to W. F. Lee at \$2.01½, or 6½ cents per barrel above the merger offer. But it appears that Mr. Lee buys all his cement from the Canada Cement Co, so it is really the merger after all. Tariff reduction, therefore, has proved a splendid tonic. Another dose and the cement combine would be able to stand on its own feet. Many other Canadian manufacturers would be all the better for the same treatment.

WHERE WILL THE BONUS END?

The passing of a bonus-granting by-law in Saskatoon last week by the overwhelming vote of 710 to 34, shows how deeply ingrained is the popular belief that by this simple device a city may not only "get rich quick," but get big quick as well, with the level of prosperity among the citizens rising to an equal degree. The fact that of all the muni-

cipalities which have been working this theory for all it was worth not one as yet has found the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow ought to raise a doubt in inquiring minds whether it is not another case of the people being "worked" by designing interests. Even so huge a majority as that registered in Saskatoon is no mystery when one contrasts the zeal and aggressiveness of that class who will profit by the granting of a bonus with the apathy of that much larger class who stand to lose more than the others gain. The ordinary citizen forgets that he must sooner or later pay the \$85,000, the power below cost and the fixed assessment which he so readily hands over to a wealthy company. The payments being indirect and spread over a considerable period, everybody supposes that he himself will never be affected, but that everybody else must square the account. The citizens of Saskatoon hope that this branch factory secured will be only the beginning of a great influx of new industries to be attracted to their city. But what will attract them? Are the people willing to hand over an \$85,000 site, cheap power and low assessments to every factory that comes along? If it be answered that such a spendthrift policy would bankrupt the city before the new year, what justice is there in setting up one concern in business, while refusing to do anything for firms just as deserving? By what moral right does a "new industry" levy tribute on all the other businesses which have made their own unaided way? But whatever real or apparent stimulation there may accrue to the business life of a community from the bringing in of some factory hands, the average ratepayer certainly receives no benefit. By heavier taxes on him must the prodigal bonus be met. Grant all that is urged for this encouragement to certain industries, and it is simply taking money out of the left-hand coat pocket and putting it in the right-hand pocket. While this would seem a rather doubtful way for a man to become rich, at least it does not make him poor. But when a city hands out a bonus from its municipal treasury, it really takes that money out of the pockets of the citizens and puts it into three or four pockets already bulging with the gains of an unjust economic system. If the civic bounty reduced the cost of the commodity manufactured, even for a limited period, that would be something like a return. But it never does so. If the place chosen is economically profitable and naturally advantageous, the bonus is just that much extra profit to swell the manufacturer's fortune. If the location is not naturally a good one, and the industry has come only because of the liberal inducements offered, then either the industry will languish and die when the spoon-feeding ceases, or else prices must be advanced higher than they should be. To make citizens pay year after year the tribute of inflated prices is a poor return to make for their reckless charity in passing bonus by-laws. It is time to call a halt to this insane practice of Western towns and cities in bidding against each other to see which can hand over the biggest bundle of the people's money.

There is a general unanimity of feeling throughout Canada in favor of celebrating in a fitting manner the completion of one hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States. This would be a good occasion for the exchange of proposals between the two governments for another century of peace. There is absolutely no reason whatever why Canada and the United States should ever engage in war with each other. If any arrangement were made between Canada and the United States by which all matters of dispute would be submitted to arbitration, the possibility of war would be ended. We presume that no person will advance the argument that the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two nations will be likely to lead to the annexation of

Canada to the United States. The chief reason of this will be that no person will make any financial gain through war between Canada and the Southern Republic. If there was any profit to be gained by our special interests through such a war there is no doubt whatever that a proposal of celebrating the century of peace would meet with considerable hostility.

TARIFF AND WATERED STOCK

In a recent issue of Toronto Saturday Night some interesting facts showing the relation of tariff protection to watered stock are given by Francis A. Carman. He selected advertisements of stock issues by nine different companies in which they give a bonus of common stock to every purchaser of preferred stock. Here is the list:—

	Amount Issue Advertised.	Price.	P.C. Bonus Com. Stock.
Canada Brick and Fireproofing Co., Ltd., 6 p.c. preference. Authorized \$300,000	\$300,000	par	50
Harvey Knitting Co., Ltd., 7 p.c. preference. Authorized \$300,000	300,000	par	40
Stanley Mineral Springs and Brewing Co., Ltd., First mortgage bonds 6 p.c. Authorized \$350,000	350,000	par and int.	20
Ontario Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., First mortgage bonds 6 p.c. Authorized \$2,500,000	100,000	par and int.	25
Nova Scotia Carriage and Motor Car Co., Ltd., First mortgage bonds 6 p.c. Authorized \$250,000	100,000	par and int.	20
7 p.c. preference. Authorized \$750,000	275,000	par	50
Canada Foundries and Forgings, Ltd., 7 p.c. preference. Authorized \$950,000	150,000	98	25
Nova Scotia Clay Works Co., Ltd., 7 p.c. preference. Authorized \$1,000,000	150,000	par	40
Renfrew Flour Mills, Ltd., 7 p.c. preference. Authorized \$200,000	100,000	par	25
Canada Brick Co., Ltd., 7 p.c. preference. Authorized \$400,000	100,000	95	40

Thus there is an issue of \$685,000 of bonus stock on a total paid up issue of \$1,925,000. For this \$685,000 no cash went into the treasury. It is "water" and the companies expect the public to purchase their goods at prices high enough to pay dividends on this "water." And this "water" is 22 per cent. of the whole issue. The benefit that these companies derive from tariff protection may be seen from the following tariff schedule figures:—

	General. p.c.	Inter- mediate. p.c.	Br. Pref. p.c.
Building brick	22½	20	12½
Drain tiles, unglazed	20	17½	15
Drain tiles, glazed	35	32½	25
Knitted goods	35	30	22½
Mineral water, in bottles	20	17½	15
Ale, beer, per gal.	16c	16c	16c
Ale, beer, in bottles, per gal.	24c	24c	24c
Pulp	25	22½	15
Newspaper	15	12½	10
Sleighs	35	30	22½
Motor cars	25	22½	17½
Stoves	25	22½	15
Lawn mowers	32½	30	20
Axes	22½	20	15
Parts of Locomotives	35	30	22½
Forgings	30	27½	20
Flour, per bbl.	60c	50c	40c

The three schedules are given but the first column is the one which applies to practically all these companies, as their competition is nearly all from the United States. The general tariff applies to American imports. Thus these companies by getting from 15 to 35 per cent. tariff protection are able to inject 22 per cent. "water" into their stock and make the public pay for it. Yet we are told that lower tariffs will bring ruination of Eastern industries. The fact is that low tariff will hit water-logged industries but will not ruin any legitimately capitalized industries.

The Western organ of the protected manufacturers, known as "Country Life in Canada," figures that protection is a good thing for the West because the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had a profit of \$121,000 on its year's operations. It is just as good an argument to say that land speculators are a good thing for the country and prove it by the fact that land is increasing in value.

The new Canada passed at the Parliament grain growers' bill. This old Manitoba acts relating to the new Canada grain trade west. Every sells grain should ada Grain Act cover. It will request to the Commerce, Ho The administra Act is in the h as the Board. These three me chairman W. Gibbs. The s \$6,500 and the \$6,000 each. Grain Commis though it is ge head office sh probably will next year to b grain trade. must recomme government of The Commissi in any place in sary, and the m and the Secret free on all tra

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Canada Grain Act

The Law that Regulates the Western Grain Trade

The new Canada Grain Act which was passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament is one with which Western grain growers should become very familiar. This Act takes the place of the old Manitoba Grain Act, and all the other acts relating to the Western grain trade. The new Canada Grain Act regulates the grain trade of Canada from east to west. Every farmer in Canada who sells grain should have a copy of the Canada Grain Act and read it from cover to cover. It will be supplied free upon request to the Department of Trade and Commerce, House of Commons, Ottawa. The administration of the Canada Grain Act is in the hands of three men, known as the Board of Grain Commissioners. These three men are, Professor R. Magill, chairman; W. D. Staples and F. E. Gibbs. The salary of the chairman is \$6,500 and the other two commissioners, \$6,000 each. The head office of the Grain Commission is in Fort William, though it is generally considered that the head office should be in Winnipeg and probably will be moved to Winnipeg next year to be nearer the centre of the grain trade. The Grain Commission must recommend all appointments of government officials in the grain trade. The Commissioners may hold sittings in any place in Canada when found necessary, and the members of the Commission and the Secretary of the Board travel free on all trains and steamships.

Government Terminal Elevators

The following section of the Act is the one which provides for the government operation of the terminal elevators.

13. The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to construct, acquire, lease, or expropriate for His Majesty any terminal elevator if Parliament has granted the money for such purpose.

2. The Expropriation Act shall, in any case, apply to the acquisition or lease of such terminal elevator and to the ascertaining of the compensation to be paid therefor.

3. Upon the construction, acquisition, leasing or expropriation by His Majesty of any terminal elevator, the Board shall be charged with its operation and management, and the Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make regulations for its management and operation and prescribe a tariff of fees and charges for the use thereof.

It is under this clause that preparations are now under way for the construction of the terminal elevators at Fort William.

The Grain Commission appoints boards of examiners to test applicants for positions of Chief Grain Inspector or Deputy Inspector.

The following are some clauses from the Canada Grain Act of special interest to grain growers.

Grading of Grain

32. Inspecting officers shall grade all grain in accordance with the grades defined in this Act, and samples shall be made under the direction of the chief inspector of each division in accordance with such grades for the purposes of grading and of appeals therefrom to a grain survey board or to the chief inspector under the provisions hereinafter contained.

33. The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, not later than the first day of October in each year, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standards.

2. Any such inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

3. For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board.

34. No inspecting officer shall in any case make the grade of any lot of grain inspected by him above that of the poorest quality found therein, if he is satisfied that the grain has been improperly loaded for the purposes of deception.

35. No inspecting officer shall inspect grain being laden or about to be laden

on vessels or cars after dark or in wet weather except on receipt, personally, or through the office of the chief inspector, of an application from the owner or possessor of the grain or his authorized agent, written upon one of the printed forms furnished by the Board and signed by such owner or his authorized agent, relieving him, the inspecting officer, from responsibility for damage which may be caused by such wet weather, or darkness, or for loss arising from errors liable to occur in an inspection under such circumstances.

2. In every case of such inspection the inspecting officer shall be personally present when the grain is actually delivered on board.

3. In such case no certificate shall be issued until the inspector's sample of such lot is examined under proper conditions.

44. No person shall be appointed as chief inspector, inspector, or deputy inspector in any division who has not been examined by, and received a certificate of qualification to act as chief inspector, inspector, or deputy inspector from the board of examiners of the division or of some district therein.

Standards Established

48. The Board may appoint, for any division or district, as a grain standards board, such number of fit and skillful persons as it deems necessary, for the purpose of establishing such commercial grades and of choosing samples of such grades to be the standards therefor; and the appointment of such persons by the Board shall be held to be permanent and effective until superseded and replaced by other appointments by the Board for that purpose.

2. The persons so appointed shall select and establish only the standards found necessary, to be designated as commercial standards; and in the inspection of all grain other than that subject to be graded as commercial grade, the inspectors shall be governed by the grades established by this Act.

49. The chief inspector shall distribute portions of all standard samples so chosen to such persons as the Board directs, and in the inspection of grain of marked characteristics as aforesaid inspecting officers shall be governed by the samples so chosen.

Sample Market

57. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from selling or buying grain by sample regardless of its grades.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act that may conflict therewith, sample markets may be established in the cities of Winnipeg, Fort William and Calgary, and the mixing of grain permitted in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as are recommended by the Board and approved by the Governor in Council.

3. The provisions of section 208, with the exception of subsection 3 thereof, shall apply to sample markets when established.

4. Subsections 2 and 3 of this section shall only come into force upon proclamation by the Governor in Council in The Canada Gazette, but the said proclamation shall not be so made unless and until the Governor in Council is satisfied that the proper conditions exist for bringing the said subsections into force.

Standard Weight of Bushels

58. In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon and the weight equivalent to a bushel shall, except as hereinafter provided, be as follows:—

- Barley, forty-eight pounds;
- Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds;
- Flax-seed, fifty-six pounds;
- Indian corn, fifty-six pounds;
- Oats, thirty-four pounds;
- Peas, sixty pounds;
- Rye, fifty-six pounds.
- Wheat, sixty pounds.

Inspection Fees

59. The fees for the inspection of grain shall be as follows:

Grain in sack, one-third of a cent per cental;

Grain in bulk, per carload, fifty cents; Grain in cargoes, per one thousand bushels, fifty cents.

71. Every inspector or deputy inspector who on application to him, made personally, or by writing left at his office, on any lawful day between sunrise and sunset, by any owner or possessor of grain, neglects or refuses to proceed forthwith to such inspection, if he is not at the time of such application employed in inspecting elsewhere, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the person so applying twenty dollars, over and above all damages occasioned to the person complaining by such neglect or refusal, recoverable upon summary conviction before any one justice of the peace.

Penalties Imposed

72. Every inspector or deputy inspector who,—

(a) without authority inspects grain out of the local limits for which he is appointed; or,

(b) gives any wilfully false or untrue certificate; or,

(c) connives at or is privy to any fraudulent evasion of this Act; or,

(d) otherwise violates any provision of this Act;

shall, for each offence, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified from ever after holding the same.

78. Every action brought against any person for anything done under this Act, or contrary to its provisions, shall be commenced within eighteen months next after the right to bring such action accrued, and not afterwards; and the defendant therein may plead the general issue, and that the thing was done under this Act, and may give this Act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereof; and if it appears so to have been done, then the judgment shall be for the defendant.

2. If the plaintiff is non-suited or discontinues his action after the defendant has appeared, or if judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover all costs and have the like remedy therefor as defendants have in other cases.

Commercial Grades

87. Should the climatic or other conditions result in the production of a considerable proportion of grain, other than oats, not capable of being included in the classification provided for in this Act, the grain standards board for the division shall be convened for the selection of commercial grades and samples whenever the chairman of the said board is notified by the chief inspector or five members of the said board that such a course is necessary.

2. Inspecting officers shall grade all classes of grain which cannot be graded according to this Act, in accordance with the commercial samples so selected by the board.

88. In case the lateness of harvesting or climatic conditions prevent the procuring of proper and representative samples of any quantity of grain of the crop of that year in time for the purposes of inspection thereof and action thereon at any meeting of the grain standards board convened for the purpose of selecting commercial grades, the board at such meeting may authorize a committee of of such number of its members as it may appoint to meet at a later date and to select such further commercial grades and samples as the character of the samples so procured may require; and the commercial grades and samples so selected by such committee shall be deemed, for all purposes of inspection and grading, to have been chosen by the full board.

Official Standards

89. The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, not later than the first day of October in each year, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standard samples.

2. Any such inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

3. The inspectors shall also supply cargo samples when required.

4. For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board.

Inspection at Winnipeg, etc.

90. All grain placed in public or terminal elevators in the division, shall be subject to inspection, both inwards and outwards.

91. All grain produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, passing through the Winnipeg district shall be inspected at Winnipeg or a point within the district; and, on all grain so inspected, the inspection shall be final.

2. Grain which is shipped from points west of Winnipeg to Winnipeg for orders, as provided in section 208 of this Act, and which goes forward without delivery in Winnipeg, shall be inspected at Winnipeg and the certificate of inspection shall be issued at the end of the period of detention: Provided, however, that on the written order of the agent of the shipper a car of grain held at Winnipeg shall be inspected on its arrival and the certificate of inspection issued.

3. In the case of grain which is being shipped east from any public elevator in the division, the sample for inspection shall not be drawn from any car until the car has been billed for shipment by the railway company.

4. When, owing to extreme pressure of business, the railway company, or other transportation company, finds that cars containing grain are being unduly delayed for inspection purposes in Winnipeg, then the Company, upon notification to, and with the consent of, the chief inspector, or, in his absence, the inspector, may remove a special number of cars to Fort William without inspection at Winnipeg.

Re-inspection at Fort William

5. Any grain inspected at Winnipeg or other Western point may be re-inspected at Fort William or other terminal elevators in the division without additional charge; but any grain not inspected west of Fort William shall be inspected at that point, and a certificate shall be issued on payment of the usual fee.

6. If any car on its arrival at a terminal elevator is found by the inspector to be plugged or wrongfully loaded, the grain in such car shall be re-inspected, and if the first inspection is altered the original certificate shall be recalled and a new one shall be issued in accordance with the re-inspection and shall be final.

7. Railway companies and other transportation companies shall notify the inspection department of the arrival of cars of grain at points where inspection is authorized and of the position of such cars in the railway yard, and such cars shall not go forward until inspected.

Keeping Grades Together

94. All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade, and a selection of different qualities of the same grade is prohibited.

2. Should grain of different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel, at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed cargo, which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such mixed cargo, but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed cargo.

Storing and Shipping Grain

95. All grain stored as aforesaid shall be binned under the direction, supervision and control of the inspector, deputy inspector, or inspecting officer. The inspector, deputy inspector, or inspecting officer shall have full control of all grain in terminal elevators and no grain shall

The Mail Bag

CONFESSION OF A ROBBER

Editor, Guide.—I find your paper very interesting and profitable. I hold and have held the same views on the tariff question as yourself, but unlike yourself and possibly many who hold our views, I have profited by protection. My ideal was briefly this—if a band of robbers were operating in our country and we could not stop them, then join them. I have followed this in buying stocks in highly protected industries and in grabbing the unearned increment and have got most excellent results. If the farmer votes or elects to be robbed I am willing and will join the gang who does him up brown. If you publish this don't append my name as I am a little ashamed of this confession. However, I always vote Liberal or for tariff reduction and am willing to help stop the robber gang any time the electors decide to do it.

ROBBER.

Biggar, Sask.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide.—As secretary to the Hillview branch of the G.G.A. I have been instructed to write you to the following effect.—That this branch of the G.G.A., having had much local evidence of individual opposition and general apathy towards the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, would respectfully urge on all our branches of the association the need for stirring up interest in this matter both in their own districts and surrounding ones, and also of a few "anxious enquirers" in the direction of their local councils, for even councillors are only human. It has taken a long time and a lot of work and worry to have attained so far and we should be jealous of our position as a province in the van of progress in this matter of hail insurance. Surely, then, it is up to us as an association to exert all our influence in this direction and to see to it that the ground already gained shall but serve to give us securer footing to press onwards and may what is now accomplished be but an index to the future.

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

Piche, Sask.

WANTS INDEPENDENT PARTY

Editor, Guide.—I regret to say that owing to the length of time that was taken up in organizing the Sunny Alberta local that I have been unable to organize more locals, and owing to such a pressure of work I cannot carry on any organizing for a while, although whenever I get a chance I try to give a very full and accurate account of the gospel of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Now, sir, I would like to draw your attention to the front page of the cover of The Guide, dated July 17, 1912. On this page we are told that the farmer is a manufacturer. That is granted, as part of the farmer's product is food in the finished state and part of it is the raw material, so the farmer is a manufacturer.

Again we are told that farming is the manufacturing industry upon which all other industries depend. Now there is where I beg to differ. The farming industry is just one cog in the machinery of production, therefore how can all other industries depend on farming? Now is not the farmer as dependent on the grocer and the dry goods manufacturer, the machine makers, etc., etc.? The capitalists take good care that none of the wealth producers can get along without depending on the other wealth producers for their very existence.

Now the question is asked, "Has protection made you rich?"

I would like to ask, "Has free trade made you rich?"

Now what difference does it make to us whether we have free trade or protection? These are only two palliatives offered by two different parties of hirelings of the capitalist class, who can so easily

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

gull the workers. Now England is a free trade country. Are the conditions of living any better there? I think not. This (Canada) is a protected country, are the conditions of living here ideal? I think not. In a free trade country the exploiters are given freedom in their exploitation of the wealth producers. In a protected country the exploiters are fully protected in their skinning of the workers. Even if the farmers were the most independent of the wealth producers (which they are not, as the average farmer works harder and more hours in one day than any other party of the producing class) it would be a mistake to tell them they are the most independent of the wealth producers, as it is hard enough to get farmers to take an interest in the system of living without making them feel independent of the other workers of this earth. Now, sir, would it not be better for all concerned if The Guide and the U.F.A. drop all this old party talk of reciprocity and protection and get busy and discuss the ways and means of forming an independent party who will be pledged to safeguard the interests of all workers? If we had reciprocity, would not American manufacturers raise their prices as they did on cement when the duty was reduced?

NELSON W. DANN.

Nateby, Alberta.

PROTECTION DOES NOT PROTECT FARMERS

Editor, Guide.—Mr. John Robertson in a recent issue contends, "That there are many farmers farming under protection both in Canada and in the United States who are very well off indeed, if not actually rich." If he had said there is a "small element" he would have been much closer to the facts of the real financial conditions of Western farmers. I am informed by the farmers themselves in some districts that the whole settlement of farmers are so heavily obligated that they can never retire their mortgages. Again, Mr. Robertson says, "I am afraid you cannot convince those men who have farmed in England under 'free trade' and are now farming in Canada under protection that the former condition is better than the latter." In reply, I wish to tell him I farmed 300 acres in England, but owing to landlordism, with its monopoly and the agricultural laborers, three livings have to be made of the land, so you will see that upon strict analysis there is no real analytic resemblance of conditions.

Further, if some farmers in Canada and United States are well off, it is not to the credit of protection, but in spite of the heavy burden of protection, and said prosperity must be credited to other causes and conditions. If the United States is a wealthy nation it also is in spite of protection. Has she not had absolute free trade within that vast area of states and within that immense population? Is her prosperity not due to that and other great facts of inherent resources of its vast territory and cosmopolitan enterprise in going after business, etc., etc.?

Mr. Robertson thinks that your statement that the average farmer pays out yearly \$200 on tariff taxes is a misprint, etc., etc. I would say if Mr. Robertson has an average family and lives as a man should do, with due regard to social, economy and well being in his home, he cannot get off on an indirect tariff tax of \$200 per annum with tax on farm tools and implements included.

The undersigned has not time to answer other portions of said letter, but will conclude by asking a few pertinent questions which if studied out without any bias or party prejudice should convince Mr. Robertson of the error of the position he advocates.

(1) Will Mr. Robertson name the duties in the Customs Tariff Act of Canada that are for and work out any protection to the grain growers of the West or any farmer of Canada?

(2) At the slow rate of increase of Canada's population since the adoption of the high tariff (National Policy) in 1879 by the Sir John A. Macdonald administration, how long will it take to build up a home market, when prices will no longer be set in Liverpool or Mark Lane on our prairie products?

(3) Can we as farmers after patiently or impatiently carrying the heavy load of high protective duties for thirty-three years be reasonably expected to build up a home market, which on the face of it is a hopeless task? As long as our products increase in greater ratio than our home consumption free trade Britain will fix our prices, till that time arrives protection is a burden upon the farmers of Canada.

Yours truly,
FREDERIC KIRKHAM.
Saltcoats, Sask.

THE SIKHS AS FARMERS

Editor, Guide.—I have been deeply interested in Mr. K. L. Johnson's letter regarding the Sikhs as farm laborers. Like him I have had the privilege of spending some years in India. With him I agree as to the presence of a real difficulty in seeking to introduce the Hindu to Canadian farms, and yet I am cheered to know that this difficulty has already been overcome in many places, both in British Columbia and in California. Last winter in California I talked with numbers of employers of Hindus and was glad to find how well they were getting on. The superintendent of the Hindu Sun-day School, Dr. C. R. Hagar, Claremont, California, writes: "For a number of months I have been visiting most of the camps in Southern California and I must confess that in the labor market they have no peer as a class of laborers. There is only one opinion expressed by the Americans who have employed them, and that is, 'The Hindus are good workmen, superior to any class of laborers I have ever employed.' I have seen them at their heavy tasks of clearing orange land from rocks and rubbish of every sort and I can testify that they are most faithful to their employers."

As one sees the Sikhs at work one realizes that they are a vastly superior class to the familiar Indian coohe. They are for centuries agriculturists, farming their own lands in the Punjab. Many have had military training. Some are time expired soldiers. In a group of seven one day I found that five had been military policemen in Hong-Kong or Shanghai. Two of them were well over six feet. All men of fine appearance, already accustomed to hold positions of responsibility, and they come here like other enterprising people to improve their prospects. Most of them want to buy land of their own and farm it.

As to the question of the government's reluctance to encourage Indian immigration, again I agree that there are problems. But I see far graver problems in the present policy of exclusion. If all Asiatics were similarly excluded the case would be different. But today Chinese and Japs are coming in and bringing in their families, while Hindu immigration has been stopped, and government has refused the 4,000 Hindus now here, many of whom already own land, the permission to bring in their families. Two well-off Sikhs tried last December. On the same vessel were fifteen Japanese wives who were admitted. The two Hindu wives were only admitted under bond. In spite of a deputation visiting Ottawa and getting a promise from the minister of the interior to admit the wives, government passed an order-in-council in April for the deportation of the two Sikh wives and the women were placed under arrest. After a cabled appeal to the secretary of state for India the minister of the interior on May 24 announced "as an act of grace not to create a precedent" that these two wives might stay on in Canada. But no more wives are to be admitted and no more men under existing regulations can come in. Yet these men are Aryans like ourselves, British subjects who have nobly fought for the Empire. At present, then, we have little prospect of a chance to try the Sikhs. Already there is greater demand for them by employers and farmers than can be supplied in British Columbia. Yet there is room for them in our great land—they could help solve our labor problems. They want to come. What justification is there for this discrimination against the Hindu?

E. R. GRACE.
Strassburg, Sask.

FARMER CANDIDATE NOMINATED

Editor, Guide.—Farmer delegates from the different polling places in this constituency assembled here today in convention to nominate a farmer candidate to contest this riding at the next general election. A primary ballot was taken and about a dozen nominations resulted. Several withdrew their names. Mr. S. L. Fraser suggested that those who were standing for nomination be willing to sign their resignation to be effective immediately they violated the principles of the farmers' interests or platform. The candidates agreed to this and each was given five minutes to express himself as to what he thought was the duty of a farmer candidate. They all seemed to be agreed that the farmer candidate could do much by keeping awake, watching and suggesting and voting right on any good bill that came up. Balloting was then begun and the final ballot resulted in a majority for Mr. Gust. Malchow, with R. K. Peck a close second.

Mr. Malchow is a pioneer in Alberta, having moved here from the central states twelve years ago. He has always been closely identified with farmers' movements, both in the northern part and the southern part of the province. He very thoroughly understands the handicaps under which Western farmers are laboring and knows their needs legislatively very, very well. Mr. Malchow is a strong reciprocity man, a single taxer, a firm believer in Direct Legislation, in fact he is firmly endowed with the spirit of Western progressivism, has the confidence of his constituency and is backed by a permanent working organization.

Yours truly,
H. G. AHERN

Clareholm, Alta.

THE BURDENS OF PROTECTION

Editor, Guide.—In response to your general invitation to reply to the letter of Mr. John Robertson in your issue of 31st July, under the caption "Believes in Protection," I beg space for a few suggestions anent this subject, protection and its burdens. Unfortunately, as Mr. Robertson suggests, there are quite a few farmers who "through misdirected statements and one sided argument" yet believe in protection and I suppose we who can see how it robs the toilers of the farm and hinders the national development must have patience and try by appeals to reason and justice to enlighten our brother farmers, who are in darkness, simply, I believe, because of a want of knowledge of the subject.

This is unmistakably shown in the letter referred to by the way a comparison is made between the farmers of Great Britain and ourselves. Surely a little consideration should have shown the writer that the farmer in Great Britain is relatively in the position of the manufacturer in Canada. There the farmer cannot nearly supply the nation with its food and has the advantage of a home market for all he can supply, his competitors, world wide though they be, having to pay a very high transportation charge as well as having to produce it at a relatively great handicap in the cost of their necessities. Think for a moment of the difference it would make in our position if instead of having to ship the bulk of our produce such a distance to market, the greater part required by the country had to be brought in from Europe. Again, in Great Britain the manufacturers are the great producers of the wealth of the nation through their world wide exports, and it is just as reasonable to burden that source of national wealth by increasing the cost of its production through enhanced cost of living for those engaged in the industry and enhanced cost of the raw material, as it is to burden the farmers of this country as they are burdened by this much lauded protection. But there is neither reason nor justice in either and I would venture the opinion that it will be a long day before the British people will go back to protection again. You don't like lengthy communications, so I must close now, but will have something to say later as to the burden placed upon my own back by protection.

Sincerely,
ROBT. FISHER.

Oak Bank, Man.

WHAT I'VE



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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WHAT I'VE READ BETWEEN THE LINES



"Your page is splendid, especially the letters."

"Your page is getting better all the time."—which means more letters in it.

These and similar observations have proven to me that the real vital feature of this page which is attracting women is the letters from other women giving a new and interesting point of view. I rejoice that it should be so and admit that I like the letters best myself. You feel when you read them that the women are right there facing the problems of life and there is something very warm and human about these letters which come from full hearts.

I am very grateful to those who have so cordially come to my assistance in conducting this department. It would have been a very uninteresting and lifeless thing without their aid, but I would like more of you to help me. You do not need to agree with all my views on the woman question to be a useful and welcome member of this club. Indeed you can very decidedly disagree with them and say so, if you please, and your letter will find its way into print as readily as any other. Surely we can tolerate differences of opinion in each other on a few questions outside of which we, being all women together, have a thousand other needs in common. There are a great many matters on which nearly every one of you have an important word to say and we are all anxiously waiting to hear it.

The other day I received a splendid letter on the question of women's clubs and read through it rejoicing, only to have a bucket of cold water thrown on my pleasure by a postscript which asked me not to print it. That settled it, of course. Editorial honor does not permit of using letters which come to us with such a reservation. But I was disappointed and I hope that the rest of you will not go and do likewise, in fact that you will very decidedly do otherwise.

When you come to fully realize as I do that the very cream of this page is your letters full of bright suggestions and quaint turns of speech I think you will be even more interested in the work than you are today.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TEACH ORDER

Have a special place for every article belonging to baby from the very first. Do this not only for your own convenience but as a cultural lesson for the little one. Even a very young child will soon learn where to look for each article, and will notice if it is mislaid. This proves that there is an appreciation of order long before there is the strength to execute it.

As soon as it is old enough, insist that the child put its own toys away. Teach it to have care for its own clothing, and to place the garments in an orderly manner. The old plan of making the shoe toes meet a crack in the floor during spelling class had its mission in teaching order and precision.

Canon Farrar says: "There is only

one real failure in life possible, and that is, not to be true to the best one knows." We all know that order brings power out of chaos; that it is the foundation of character; and that the more completely it is acquired in childhood the greater will be the ability of that person for good. The simple lesson impressed until a habit is formed will not only render success easier in this world but it will show its impress even through eternity.

SUFFRAGE WILL ADD DIGNITY

Dear Madam:—I wasn't at all surprised to find F.M.B. was a woman, for I had always suspected it, for none but a woman can understand and sympathize with women's troubles and ambitions and their desire to assert their rights and feel as though they were of some real importance as individuals and not merely some man's wife and housekeeper.

I think when women get the suffrage it will add to their dignity and self-respect, broaden their minds and cultivate their intellect and they will endeavor to vote for the benefit of humanity independent of party.

I think those women's clubs are just the very best thing for country women and if there was some one to organize one in this neighborhood I am sure the women would soon get interested and it makes such a nice change from the everlasting work.

I attended the women's institute meetings when in Ontario last summer and enjoyed them very much.

The young ladies provided a program of music and songs. Then an address was given by one of the members, followed by short addresses or cooking recipes from any of the ladies present. Then a talk by the president of work done or to be done by the institute and then sandwiches and cake were passed around and a very sociable half hour was spent and enjoyed by all.

They raised funds by giving concerts, bazaars and fees from the members, and gave prizes for the schools, rest rooms for shoppers, play grounds for the children or anything else they could do for the public benefit.

I think a Homemakers' Club would be a great benefit and recreation for us Western farmers' wives, for we have so few interests outside the house at present.

I have not yet received an answer to my query about the washing machine and dish washer. I got a letter about a vacuum cleaner, but it is the washing machine that interests me most, for I intend to get one soon and I am anxious to get the best hand-power washer.

I must just tell you how interesting your Homemakers page is getting to be. It is getting better all the time and it is

so nice for women to have a page all their own.

M. L. K.

PLEASANT USES FOR SOUR CREAM

By Antoinette B. Harvey

When the present writer was convalescing from a terrible illness, the doctor wished her to take a half pint of thick cream a day. "I could do it," said I. "If you would let me eat it in a salad dressing made of sour cream." "Do you refer," asked the doctor, "to that delightful salad dressing we had in Vienna when I was a student? If you do, nothing could be better for you." On giving the recipe, it proved to be the same dressing, and the formula is the first among the recipes which follows:

Viennese Salad Dressing

1 cupful of thick sour cream.
1 tablespoonful of sugar.
A saltspoonful of salt.
Whip the cream until it is thick and then stir in vinegar enough to give the dressing a slightly tart flavor. This is delicious for chopped cabbage, lettuce or any green salad.

Sour Cream Pie

1 cupful of thick sour cream.
1 cupful of sugar.
½ cupful of seeded raisins, cut in two.
2 eggs.
½ teaspoonful of cinnamon.
¼ teaspoonful of cloves.
A pinch of salt.
Use the whites of the eggs for a meringue.

Beat the yolks of the eggs with a Dover egg beater. Add the sour cream. Mix the cinnamon, cloves, salt and sugar thoroughly, and add them to the eggs and cream. Beat thoroughly with the egg beater, then add the raisins. Use this mixture as the filling for a pie and bake slowly.

An Unusual Boston Brown Bread

1 cupful of rye meal.
1 cupful of corn meal.
1 cupful of graham flour.
¾ cupful of molasses.
2 cupfuls of sour cream or one cup of sour cream and 1 cup of sour milk.
1 teaspoonful of salt.
2 teaspoonfuls of soda.
Steam 3½ hours.

Put the cream, or milk and cream, into the bread mixer (or mix in the usual way), reserving only enough milk to dissolve the soda. And the salt and molasses and stir a few times. Then add the flour and the soda, dissolved in a little milk. Stir thoroughly and pour into a tin with a funnel through the middle and steam steadily for three and one-half hours.



ODE TO AUTUMN

Season of mists, and mellow fruitfulness!
Close bosom friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease;
For summer has o'erbrimmed their clammy cells.

Where are the songs of spring? Aye, where are they?
Think not of them,—thou hast thy music too,
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day
And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river shallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge-crickets sing, and now with treble soft
The redbreast whistles from a garden-croft
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

—John Keats.

STOPPED MEASURING THE TUCKS

For many years Mrs. Jamison had spent the larger part of her walking hours in criticizing and measuring. She also washed and ironed, cooked and mended, dusted and sewed, and incidentally looked after a husband and three children. All the weary while, however, the gray matter of her brain was wearing deeper and deeper grooves along the lines of criticizing and measuring.

As a housekeeper and cook, she was beyond reproach, her fame spreading far beyond the village of McFarland, where woman suffrage was an unknown quantity, but where the hand that marked the ballot was guided by the hand that evolved the flaky piecrust and effectively wielded the broom and mop.

It was as a seamstress, however, that she excelled. Her mother had been one of the finest needleworkers the country round, and her mantle had fallen on Mrs. Jamison, losing nothing in the descent. Every detail of a garment was gone over with mathematical precision and much wear and tear of tape measures and markers. A good strong tape measure was as necessary to her as is a volume of Stevenson or Van Dyke to the true book lover. Tucks were her hobby. She loved to decorate her gowns with them, but woe to the dressmaker whose unhappy lot it was to make them! No variation of a hair's breadth in a single tuck, the width between the tucks or clusters of tucks, escaped the vigilant eye of Mrs. Jamison.

But, as someone has remarked, "All things come to an end," and so, perforce, did Mrs. Jamison's measuring and criticizing. One day she took time to go and see a doctor. After a somewhat lengthy conference, he bluntly told her that she must either start some new grooves in the gray matter of her brain, or face a residence in the insane asylum or a cemetery lot. She didn't like the location of the nearest insane asylum, and the cemetery lot didn't especially appeal to her, so she decided to reform.

She was forty years old, and it wasn't easy to change, but she worked as hard at making herself over as she had at criticizing and measuring, and accomplished wonders. She threw away her tape measure, so to speak, and because measuring tucks had been her particular hobby, she took for a text "Don't measure the Tucks," and applied it to all sorts of things. It sounds queer, but it worked beautifully. She began to study birds and trees with her children and to pay some attention to her husband besides feeding him. In case of emergency, she found she could even serve a dinner without any "made" dessert. And she had always felt that a wife or mother who gave her family a dessertless dinner was shirking her God-given duties.

She isn't careless now about her house-keeping. Dear, no! She's simply worked out a table of valuations that puts the house in proper perspective, and writes HOME in capital letters. In other words, she's become "mejum." You'd think her all of ten years younger and her husband and children look as though the millennium had surely dawned for them.

PRACTICAL HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

In order that your ferns may not develop irregularly, turn a different side towards the light every few days.

When canning or preserving, use an old fashioned gravy boat with a handle and a long spout, for filling the jars with fruit.

It is a good scheme to keep a long crochet needle in the bathroom to draw out threads or hairs from the waste pipes, which stop the outflow of water.

When ironing Swiss or muslin curtains, do not iron dry the hem at the top and you will find that the rod will run through easily and without danger of tearing the curtain.

To clean white buckskin shoes, take a small brush, and make a lather of good scouring soap. Brush lather thoroughly into the shoes and when dry brush off again. They will look like new.

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That Alleged Debt

Two arguments are advanced in support of the contention that Canada should aid in still further increasing the strength of the British Navy:

(1) That increased naval power is essential to the defence of Canada and her maritime interests;

(2) That the British Isles themselves are menaced and that Canada, in return for British protection in the past, should assist in defending the United Kingdom against impending danger.

These two lines of argument are mutually destructive. If Canada is to create naval armaments for the defence of British coasts it is clear that these armaments cannot be used at the same time for the protection of Canada's own coasts and the defence of Canada's shipping on the seven seas.

If each argument is taken singly it will be found impossible to maintain it.

The contention that Canada requires a naval armament for the defence either of her territory or her maritime interests is upset by facts with which all intelligent readers are familiar. All the fleet that Norway possesses could be blown out of the water by a single British Dreadnought, and yet Norway has double the tonnage in mercantile shipping that Canada possesses and Norwegian shipping is all on the high seas while the bulk of ours is on inland lakes. Belgium has a larger seaborne commerce than Canada, and Belgium is absolutely without naval force of any kind. Still one never hears of the vessels of Belgium or Norway being interfered with at sea or in foreign ports. There was need of naval defence for commercial shipping when piracy flourished, but the last pirate was hanged from the yard arm before the yard arm itself disappeared with the advent of steam. Nor, if war should unhappily come, is there any possibility of Canadian territory being subject to serious danger

save as a result of attack by the United States? The lesson of the Boer war, in which the whole power of the British Empire was required for the conquest of a few hundred thousand Boers, shows that neither Germany or Japan alone, or these two powers combined, could transport a sufficient force across the ocean for the conquest of 7,000,000 Canadians.

The facts just stated are so generally recognized that the advocates of navy building by Canada lay the chief stress on the alleged danger to Britain and the alleged obligation resting on Canadians because of British defence of Canada in the days of Canada's infancy. Even the argument based on the obligations said to rest on Canada will not hold with those possessed of a fairly long memory and with a reasonable knowledge of Canadian history. Canada has suffered from but one serious war since the country became a British possession and that was in 1812-15. That war, although Canada was the chief sufferer from it, was not

brought about as the result of any action by this country. It resulted from insistence upon the right of commanders of British ships of war to search American warships for deserters and from interference with American commerce. Canada has been threatened with war on two occasions since 1815—in the 'sixties and the 'nineties, but in neither case was Canada the cause. War was brought within sight in the 'sixties partly as a result of the seizure by an American warship of Southern envoys while on an English merchant ship, but the main cause of the break in friendly relations was the active sympathy of the ruling classes in England with the slave owners of the South during the civil war. The threatened rupture of the 'nineties occurred over a dispute in Venezuela, a dispute in which Canada had no concern whatever; but that incident marked an almost immediate doubling of our expenditure on militia, then running about

Continued on Page 18

The Big Four
"30"

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THREE

The Big Four

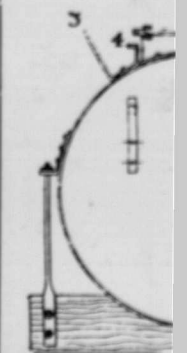
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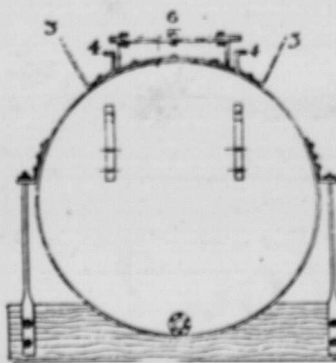
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Saskatchewan

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

REGINA'S RECONSTRUCTION

The other day we paid our first visit to Regina since the big storm. We had read of the disaster, but nothing had been able to impress us so vividly as to wander up and down the paths of the storm and get a good straight look at the evidences of the general havoc effected by the storm king in his mad rush amongst the beautiful homes, public buildings and business blocks of the Regina citizens. How anyone in the path of the resistless, merciless, whirling mass of boards and bricks escaped alive is the miracle of years. No record can be written of the experiences of the people—old and young—that were caught in the fearful, wild, crashing, howling roar of the cyclone. The sudden terror that would attack one at the overwhelming, overtaking, by such a gigantic, uncontrollable force, can only be guessed, an experience surely never to be forgotten by those involved in the catastrophe.

Some weeks ago we had occasion to refer to the Titanic wreck and the gross carelessness of human life as compared with the splendid heroism displayed under the call of Captain Smith for an exhibition of the British spirit under the appalling, approaching inevitable doom.

But here in Regina, the British spirit, after the passage of this tempestuous Euroclydon, is the most inspiring picture. Reconstruction everywhere. A greater, stronger, more beautiful Regina. Never have we seen a better exemplification of British energy, activity and pluck. Here is displayed the faith, hope, courage and heroism of Western optimism. Thousands of men with hammer and saw, trowel and plumb line, moving with a rapidity that would give you the impression that every man was doing his best to restore the damage in the best possible manner, in the shortest possible time. Such activity, such energy, such enterprise, such careful well ordered restoration springing up like magic right out of the swath cut through the city by the Prince of the powers of the air. Never before was it our privilege to listen to such a clatter of the hammers; the clinking of the trowels, the rumble of the drays, the murmur of the workmen all making a music to the soul which appeared to us as a striking contrast to what must have been the wild shriek of the elements on that fatal Sunday night.

As we strolled along the street listening and observing the general buoyancy it occurred to us that Isaiah's beautiful word picture was applicable here. Everyone said to his brother, "Be of good courage." "So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the hammer, him that smote the anvil, saying, 'It is ready for the soldering,' and he fastened it with nails that it should not be moved."

We noticed trees by the wayside, broken, scarred, twisted, knarled and torn, typical of many a bruised and battered suffering one who will bear the marks of that storm to a premature grave from which no taking thought could have saved them. Perhaps from this also we may learn that there are thousands of human sufferers who go down and out every year, bruised, tattered and torn by the economic conditions and disease storms of our social disorder, who are just as powerless, helpless and as blameless. If we are inspired to address ourselves to the readjustment of the social relationships of men and women in as earnest and complimentary a fashion as are the citizens of Regina to the reconstruction of the battered portion of their bright young city, we may learn the sacrifice is not altogether a loss and the dead shall not have died in vain.

F. W. G.

On August 1 a splendid gathering of people, young and old, took place at that thriving young City of the North, Star City, under the auspices of the local branch of the G.G.A. at that point. Splendid arrangements had been made by the various committees in charge. A list of games had been provided for, a free supper and speeches from the local men and Secretary F. W. Green. The enterprising local secretary, Samuel Smith, had spared no pains to make the gathering a success. G. W. Hankins,

director, was appointed to the chair and made some excellent remarks on the necessity for all farmers joining our Association. The Anglican minister at this point takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the G.G.A. movement and is a regular worker, and made an excellent address which was much appreciated by the audience, after which Secretary Green gave an address involving conditions that prevail throughout the country previous to the formation of The Grain Growers' association, the early work and the result obtained through the instrumentality of the organization, the recent work in connection with the elevator question, both interior and terminal, and referred to the great changes expected to be brought about by the introduction of the principles outlined in the platform of the two political parties at the recent election, both of which were driven to put into their platform all the reforms that were asked for by the Grain Growers at their convention held in Regina last year. Outstanding amongst these the Initiative and Referendum, whether good or bad, are now a promised reform. This with the promise of a more general application of the spirit of co-operation into every branch of agriculture and every problem affecting farmers will likely bring about a tremendous change in the conditions of rural life. These things will likely mean state banks, cheaper money, good roads, Direct Legislation, with every shipping point in Saskatchewan a wholesale co-operative distribution centre for all farm requisites as well as a collecting centre for all farm products and the placing of producer and consumer in direct contact with each other.

This picnic was a splendid success financially. Nearly everybody was decorated with a Grain Growers' button which showed active sympathy with the movement.

I take great pleasure in informing you that we have formed a branch of the Grain Growers' association in Howell. At the last meeting of the local Co-operative Elevator company held here on July 17 Mr. Lillwall was present and gave us a very interesting address on the aims and benefits of the G.G.A. Mr. Lillwall presented his case with such clearness that of the 21 persons present, 21 immediately decided to form a local and paid in their fees, two taking life memberships. The following officers were elected:—President, W. B. Ayles; vice-president, A. P. Marcotte; directors, A. Marcotte, W. J. Gouin, W. A. Pain, H. Smith, C. Masson, J. E. D. Mayrand; secretary-treasurer, J. McGuilmith. Kindly send me any literature you may have which would assist us in the work. Enclosed you will find \$9.50, membership fees to Central. Mr. Lillwall took the two life membership payments.

JAMES MCGUILMITH,
Sec'y Howell Association.

A FULL FLEDGED NEST

We, the Grain Growers of Gettysburg, have organized a branch of the G.G.A. We have 14 full fledged members. Enclosed you will find \$7.00, the dues to Central, also 30 cents for constitutions, which were sent us some time ago.

ERLAND E. BARR,
Sec'y Gettysburg Branch.

A FAULTY ELECTION

The enclosed is for more membership cards. We have now 28 members enrolled. We intend to buy coal co-operatively this winter and are considering the advisability of forming a local elevator company. We will be forwarding by next mail a copy of a resolution to memorialize the Saskatchewan legislature regarding the present Saskatchewan Election Act. I think I am well within the mark when I say that 25 per cent. of the qualified voters in Gull Lake constituency were robbed of their rights of franchise at the election of July 11 last.

W. B. HUNTER,
Sec'y Niry Creek Branch.

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 First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of Stettler Union, and a copy of same has been submitted to the Board of Railway Commissioners: "Whereas the C.P.R. have signified their intention of closing the Mercer Street crossing, which is the only railway crossing within half a mile of the Stettler elevators, and whereas this crossing is used constantly by both farmers and the general public who will be greatly inconvenienced by said closure, now therefore the U.F.A. unanimously resolve that any such closure is detrimental to the interests of the town of Stettler and to the community in general, and that any such action is most strongly condemned by this Association."

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.
 Stettler, Alta.

The farmers of Bigstone district have organized a local union of the U.F.A., with the assistance of Mr. J. W. Lennox, of Flowerdale. In reporting the organization Mr. Lennox states that in spite of the short notice, less than 24 hours, there was a good attendance at the meeting and all the members are very enthusiastic. The meeting started about eight p.m., and it was after midnight before the adjournment took place. Mr. Lennox explained the work of the Association, The Grain Growers' Grain company and The Guide, and took eight subscriptions for the latter. The members are experiencing some trouble in regard to the coal situation as they are 40 miles from the mine and it is reported that the operators intend to raise the price of the coal at the pit mouth. The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year, President, S. A. Wheelwright; Vice-President, A. A. Dunkley; Secretary,

Alberta

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

Treasurer, Robert M. Fee; Directors, J. Byers, George Denwoodie, W. Sagger-son, J. G. Buchler, J. Lowe, O. Harrington.

Hiawatha Union held a very successful picnic in the latter part of July. There was some demand for a speaker and if possible we would like to be supplied with a speaker from the central office next year. Voting will take place shortly to decide whether we wish to have a rural municipality established in this district or not, and this union has decided to vote solidly against it for these reasons: No one in this district has any idea whatever of how it is going to be worked. No information of any sort having been sent to anyone in this district about the Act and as no one seemed to understand anything about it we thought we might as well buy a pig in a poke as vote for a thing we know nothing about. Again, as far as we know the Bill has not been passed by the Legislature and provided we put ourselves on record as being in favor of it what guarantee have we that some obnoxious clause may not be added to the Bill before it is finally passed?

G. S. SAMSON, Sec'y.
 Ridgeloough, Alta.

It is regrettable that some steps were not taken to publish a synopsis of the Rural Municipalities Act, and it is probable, seeing that other public bodies have not seen fit to do so, that the U.F.A. must move in the matter. The Act respecting Rural Municipalities was passed at the last session of the Legislature and received the assent of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta on February 16, 1912.

E.J.F.

WANTS CO-OPERATIVE STORE

The regular monthly meeting of Downing Union was held on July 27 with a fair attendance of members. We have this year purchased our twine at a big saving and we are negotiating for the purchase of our flour and lumber. Our members are strong for united co-operation and we think that this matter should be printed in The Guide for discussion among its many readers. If each union can save something by purchasing direct it would certainly be a big advantage to have a central co-operative store, say at Calgary, to begin with, where all necessities could be purchased either with our produce or for cash. A five or ten dollar share is not much for each member, but add every member's share together and it makes a big sum, big enough to start any kind of store and it is just such a beginning as is needed. It cannot help but grow and till once we show our people what we can save on the dollar it is not much use talking, for they tell you they want to be shown. Co-operation in Scotland and England had to begin with a great deal less and it has grown till today it is the greatest blessing the laboring man has got. Thousands of cases could be quoted where the laboring man has his own home and it was only through co-operation that they have been able to bring this about. We could do equally well. The members of this union would like to see some encouragement given to this subject by having it kept open for discussion among the unions.

ROBERT JAMIESON, Sec'y.
 Trochu, Alta.

Battle Valley Union have reason to congratulate themselves on the result of a picnic, concert and dance held on July 17, and after paying the expenses

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

in connection therewith are able to contribute \$7.00 to the campaign fund. One of the features of the picnic was a speech by Mr. D. W. Warner, Vice-President U. F. A., whose able argument on the necessity of co-operation and inter-change of ideas in order to get the best results from farming and farm life was listened to with close attention. Two new members were added to our roll at the meeting following the picnic. Circular No. 6 was brought up for discussion and will be talked over again at the next meeting. All of us are agreed the law as regards machinery contracts certainly requires amendment. We have placed our binder twine order with our local factor, having come to a satisfactory agreement with him.

FRED WM. HEARD, Sec'y.
 Edgerton, Alta.

OUR CAMPAIGN FUND

Our fund is still growing nicely and we have to acknowledge this week a particularly splendid donation from the members of Fertile Plains Union.

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Another thing, girl who reads th page to write me whether or th drop the camera you can earn cam to take pictures? hear from every o page.

Address your le Grain Growers' C

JENNY

I am going to little Jenny Wre streaks through. The eggs are pink spots on. They of twigs and hor straw. In the i feathers to make i

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THE HO OF C

QUARTERLY

Notice is here dand at the r CENT. per ann Capital Stock o Canada has be THREE MONT August, 1912, be payable at Branches on and September, 1912. will be closed fr August, 1912, bot

By order of t

Toronto, July 17,

Winn 426 MA

Crystal City, Mar Goodlands, Man. Grandview, Man. Lyleton, Man. Moose Jaw, Sask.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HOW THE YOUNG CANADA CLUB CAN HELP YOU

There are two ways of learning to do things—by doing and watching. Trying to write down your stories as brightly as you can will help you to do better next time. Seeing how other boys and girls have told what they saw will very likely help you still more. I want you to try both ways so that the page will grow better all the time.

When you write in to tell me what you think of the camera work will you say how you like the stories and perhaps you would like to suggest what to write about for the next story competition. It does not have to be about birds or animals. Put your thinking caps on, boys and girls, and see who will have the best topic to offer.

Another thing, I want every boy and girl who reads the Young Canada Club page to write me a letter and tell me whether or not they think we had better drop the camera work. Do you think you can earn cameras? Would you like to take pictures? Remember I want to hear from every one of you who read this page.

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

JENNY WREN

I am going to tell you all about the little Jenny Wren. It is brown with streaks through it; its breast grey. The eggs are pinkish colored with brown spots on. They make their nest out of twigs and horse hairs, and hay and straw. In the inside of it they put feathers to make it soft for the little ones

and to keep the eggs from breaking. They feed their little ones flies and worms. When the little ones are getting their feathers there is a little bit of down comes on their heads and backs.

AMY KYDD.

THE WREN

Honorable Mention

The Wren is a very little greyish brown bird, and is a beautiful singer. They do not come so early as some birds. Wrens like to make their nests near a house. They are not very frightened of people, sometimes they come in the house. They like to build their nests in funny places, old hats, boots, or in the pocket of a coat, sometimes in the box of a mower or binder. They generally lay five little eggs, with light brown spots on them. After the little birds come out of the eggs the father and mother birds are very busy feeding their little family. They eat all kinds of grubs, worms and flies. They do not eat grain or crumbs. They are very clean, too, their nest is always clean, the old birds carrying away all that is dirty.

The little ones grow very quickly and are ready to leave their nest in about two weeks. Then the mother bird gets another nest and lays some more eggs and gets another lot of little birds. They are so pretty to have flying about and so gentle.

GERALD P. GORDON.
(Age 9 years).

THE MEADOW LARK

The bird I choose is the Meadow Lark. The Meadow Larks are numerous around here. They are so cute with their yellow breast and black V-shaped figure and brown back. They are singing their sweet little song from early in the morning till late at night.

Early last spring when the Meadow Lark first came, a Meadow Lark used to come to a certain tree near my window and sing his song. I watched him closely and later he brought his mate with him. A few weeks later I saw they were busy carrying grass and hay. I watched them one day and they took it to a place where the grass was tall and thick. In this grass they made their nest. The place where they built their nest there was a lot of dry grass and when they were in the grass you could hardly see them. About a week later I went to the nest and there was one little egg in it. The eggs are white with brown spots.

I did not visit it again for a couple of weeks. When I went there were four eggs in the nest. When the eggs were hatched the male bird seemed very proud of them and I often saw him carry food to the nest. The little birds grew rapidly until they had all their feathers. One day as I was going to the nest I was surprised to see the little ones trying to fly. The old birds would fly a little way and the little ones followed. A few days practice and they could fly pretty good. All the birds did nicely but one, and it had been hurt as it could see only with one eye. The parent birds seemed so kind to it as it was with them all the time.

One morning I awakened up to find three birds on the tree near my window, and after taking particular notice I saw one was my little blind friend with its parents. They were there every morning until fall, when they went to their southern home.

ETHEL HENRY.

CAT AND BIRD BECOME FRIENDS

Cats have been known to form unusual attachments. Squirrels, rabbits, chickens and even rats have been adopted by many a motherly puss and cared for by her with all the tenderness that she would bestow upon her own.

Still another interesting feline is the one which belongs to a family in Wellesley, Massachusetts. This cat has formed a friendship with one of the blue jays on the place, and the two play with each other by the hour on the lawn, the bird making playful dashes at the cat who apparently greatly enjoys the proceedings.

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JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 17, 1912.

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

THE WRONG TIME TO BE ASHAMED

I am not sure that I will not shock a good many of our readers this week, but the sooner those who are steeped in conventions learn to skip this page the better for their peace of mind. There is something that I feel needs saying and I am going to say it—and wait for the deluge.

I want to protest against the false modesty which demands that the expectant mother shall hide herself away by daylight, only making timid excursions abroad for exercise after the merciful shades of evening have fallen; that she shall decline to go to any social function where there are likely to be young people; that in short she shall cut herself off from all pleasures at the time above all others when she needs cheerful companionship most.

It is not modesty, but the result of our mistaken training that causes a young man and woman embarrassment when they encounter a woman who is obviously expecting a little one and it is about time that we trained our boys and girls not to look askance at or to whisper about the woman who is preparing for the holy estate of motherhood. It matters not whether it is the washerwoman who is obliged to wear such clothes as she has, or the wife of the millionaire who can conceal her figure in the folds of beautiful and appropriate garments, the mother-

hood is the same and the need for social intercourse equally great.

When we consider that the mother's happiness at this time often makes or mars the happiness of another individual for its entire life, this false modesty becomes not only pitiable but wicked.

The earth and the fullness thereof should belong to the expectant mother. We should conspire together to surround her with beautiful things and to make her life happy and bright, both as a reward for the service she is rendering the community and for the sake of the child itself.

It is my conviction that as women go out more and more to other fields of labor than housework this false standard of modesty will die away and the coming of another child into the world will not be accompanied by vulgar curiosity or disgusting comment. The times are ripe for a change. Don't you think so, mothers?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Dear Sunshine:—It is a long time since I wrote to you. I have intended to write to you for some time but have not till now. As I did not see the notice in The Guide when to send the Sunday school papers, I will send some more now. I hope that you will give them to some little children who need them. I also am sending an Onward and if you would like some of them I will send them and some more Playmates too. Well I think I will close now. Wishing you all success. Yours truly,

M. A. Y.

Your Sunday school papers arrived safely and we are sure that the boys and girls to whom they are sent will enjoy them.

F. M. B.

We must not forget to acknowledge the receipt of two dollars which was sent in by some kind friends for the girls' camp at the Beach. The authorities in charge of the camp assure us that it was very gratefully received.

F. M. B.

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7443—Girl's Dress, 6 to 10 years, with or without Trimming Portion that can be extended to form a Plastron or cut off to form a band, with or without trimming on sleeves. For the 8 year size will be required 2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

7460—Girl's Tunic Dress, 8 to 12 years. With Round or High Neck, Elbow or long Sleeves. For the 10 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 7 yards of banding as shown in front view, 3 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide with 1 yard any width for the tunic 1/2 yard 27 for bands as shown in back view.

7023—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 5 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards of tucked banding, 20 yards of lace banding.

7440—Child's One-Piece Dress, 2 to 6 years. For the 4 year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide for dress with one yard 27 for trimming, 1 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for knickerbockers.

7465—Child's One-Piece Dress, 2 to 6 years. With or without yoke and Trimming Portions on Sleeves with Belt passed through Openings for arranged over dress. For the 4 year size will be required 2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

THE WEST RECOMMENDS



One Western woman after another has told her friends how delightful she has found Blue Ribbon Tea. Such recommendations are the very best advertising Blue Ribbon can get. It has proved its fine qualities in thousands of Western homes for many years. Ask your grocer about Blue Ribbon's guarantee.

WALL PLASTER

The "EMPIRE" BRANDS of WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL AND FINISH PLASTERS

Should interest you if you are looking for the best plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet
Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

The Range With a Reputation

The Economy of A New Range

It is a mistaken idea of economy to try to get along—to attempt to get results with an old worn out range or cook stove merely to save the price of a new one. You can probably stick a knife blade anywhere in the seams of your worn out range where the bolts are loose and the stove putty has crumbled away and you're burning twice the fuel necessary. You can save the price of a Great Majestic in the saving of fuel alone—and that would be good management and real economy. Don't trust wholly to a printed description in buying a range, because a very glowing description can be given of a very ordinary range. If you are considering a new range, it will pay you, before investing your money in any range to go to some dealer who handles them and carefully compare, point for point, with any other—the

Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

A Perfect Baker—Fuel Saver—Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges
ONLY range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break. Put together with rivets—joints and seams absolutely air-tight always. Oven lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, covered with an iron grate—you can see it—insuring a dependable baking heat with half the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features

Reservoir is in direct contact with fire, heats through pocket stamped from one piece of copper—patented feature only in Majestic. Oven Thermometer—open end ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cup. Sold by dealers in nearly every county in 46 states. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison."

Majestic Mfg. Co., Aluminum Top Reservoir
Dept. 139, St. Louis, Mo.

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GOLD! SILVER! A POT OF FR

Make a guess at We have a glass jar in Winnipeg. Gold in it. How much weighs (2) two pon half ounces empty, sixteenths of a gram (20) twenty pon one-quarter ounces (\$500) five hundred than (\$50) five hundred of the co want it? Here's a You can have one

SILK Flat Wa "Smooth as S

you buy any time 1 September 30, 1912 quarts you have three guesses, and See the photo of at Stephens agents how much is in it, as any one's. C Stephens & Co., Linc. All the other Silkstone entitled quart bought. Ma trying. Silkstone is the sanitary new wall company. It is a stone. Better than stone and send in of money in the g you may get all the

G. F. STEPH Paint and WIP

"INTERNATI Prevents Loss

Files cost the Pa dollars annually by re of animals and by gre milk by constantly an Every farmer or sto to be true from life of Files also cause a Diseases from farm Way" will keep files perfect rest from th will make you more milk or much quicker

SAVE Y B

"INTERNATI It is positively Driving Away Files, which worry stock an It is harmless to the perfectly satisfactor direction. We place our two "International Fly W our positive guarant FOR SALE INTERNATIONAL STD

GOLD! SILVER! COPPER!
A POT OF MONEY
FREE



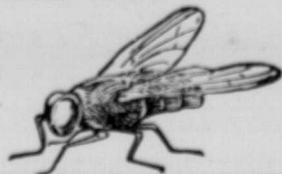
Make a guess at this amount of money. We have a glass jar of money on exhibition in Winnipeg. Gold, bills, copper and silver in it. How much altogether? The jar weighs (2) two pounds, (4 1/2) four and one-half ounces empty. It holds (9-16) nine-sixteenths of a gallon of water. Weighs (20) twenty pounds (11 1/4) eleven and one-quarter ounces filled. It has less than (\$500) five hundred dollars in it and more than (\$50) fifty. All goes to the lucky guesser of the correct amount. Do you want it? Here's how you can try for it. You can have one guess for every quart of

SILKSTONE
Flat Wall Colours
 "Smooth as Silk—Hard as Stone"

you buy any time between September 1 and September 30, 1912. If you buy (2) two quarts you have two guesses. If three, three guesses, and so on.
 See the photo of the gallon jar of money at Stephens agents' stores. No one knows how much is in it. Your chance is as good as any one's. Only the employees of Stephens & Co., Limited, barred from guessing. All the others who buy a quart of Silkstone entitled to one guess for each quart bought. Make a guess. It's worth trying.
 Silkstone is the wonderful, beautiful and sanitary new wall paint perfected by this company. It is smooth as silk, hard as stone. Better than wall paper or kalsomine. Make your home beautiful with Silkstone and send in your guess at the amount of money in the gallon jar. Make a guess, you may get all the money.



G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LTD.
 Paint and Varnish Makers
WINNIPEG



"INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"
 Prevents the Tremendous
 Loss from Flies

Flies cost the Farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually by retarding the growth or fattening of animals and by greatly reducing the production of milk by constantly annoying the animals all summer. Every farmer or stock raiser knows this statement to be true from his own experience.

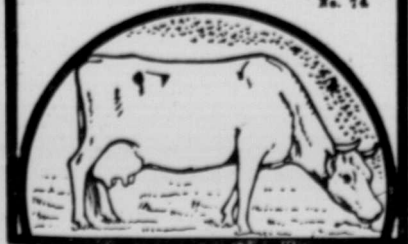
Flies also cause a great loss of life by spreading diseases from farm to farm. "International Fly Way" will keep flies off your animals and give them perfect rest from these pestiferous insects, which will make you more money in a larger production of milk or much quicker growth of all animals.

SAVE YOUR STOCK.

By Using
"INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"
 It is positively guaranteed to be effective in driving away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other insects which worry stock and reduce their earning capacity. It is harmless to the hair and skin and will be found perfectly satisfactory when used according to directions.

We place our twenty years of reputation back of "International Fly Way," and ask you to test it on our positive guarantee.

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited, TORONTO
 No. 74



ANOTHER C.P.R. MELON

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—The Canadian Pacific Railway company has filed notice at the Secretary of State's office here that it will after October 1 make application to the government for an increase of its authorized capital from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. So far as can be learned here the government has not yet been given any definite information as to the price of the issue, but from other well informed quarters it is stated that arrangements will be made for the issue of \$70,000,000, within a short time. This means that something like \$50,000,000 will be offered for subscription at an early date and the balance when and as required.

Should the increase be authorized by the government it means another nice melon cutting for the holders of the stock at the present time.

LAURIER TO TOUR WEST

Ottawa, August 14.—At an informal meeting of the Dominion Liberal chiefs in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's office at the House of Commons today, arrangements were made for the autumn tour of Sir Wilfrid. He will leave Ottawa August 27, and will proceed to the coast to attend the forestry convention at Victoria on September 4. He will also visit other important cities in British Columbia, and on his return trip will visit the principal cities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The exact itinerary of the return journey has not yet, however, been arranged. Sir Wilfrid expects to be absent in the West for about a month.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR CONTRACT

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—The contract for the new government elevator to be constructed at Port Arthur has been given to the Barnett-McQueen company, of Minneapolis, whose tenders were found to be the most satisfactory both in plans, price and time defined for completion. The price specified by the Minneapolis company was \$1,179,500, and the time set for its completion September 15, 1913. Each of the other tenderers was a Canadian company, but the lowest price among them was \$335,851 higher than the Minneapolis firm, and the earliest date set by any of the other companies was December 1, 1913, which of course would be too late for the crop movement.

COMMEMORATE FIRST PARLIAMENT

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 14.—Halifax today extended a most demonstrative welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia on the occasion of the dedication of the Memorial tower, erected to commemorate the meeting of the first legislative assembly of Nova Scotia, the pioneer institution of its kind in Canada, in 1758. The streets were lined with troops, while there were thousands of people on the streets and in the windows of residences along the line of the procession to give the visitors a most enthusiastic welcome.

WINNIPEG-EDMONTON CANAL REPORT

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—It is stated in official circles that Engineer Voligay, of the department of public works, who has had charge of the surveys for the proposed six foot barge canal from Edmonton to Winnipeg, is now at work on a final report, and that an estimate of the cost of the proposed waterway will be in the possession of the government early this autumn. The expectation in official circles is that a vote will be placed in the estimates next session for the preliminary work. It is thought that the canal will cost several millions, but the developments of water power along the route may tend to reduce the cost somewhat.

NEW HART-PARR FINANCING

The Hart-Parr company, Charles City, Iowa, has completed a reorganization and has reincorporated as Hart-Parr company. The capital stock of Hart-Parr company is \$2,500,000, divided into \$1,000,000 of common stock, all of which has been taken and paid for in cash, pro rata, by the old stockholders.

Honors In Many Lands



Have been Won at Great Exhibitions by "Dominion" Instruments

Not only that but over 80,000 Dominions have been sold in all parts of the world on merit alone in competition with the world's greatest makes.

DOMINION PIANO

"At a Saving of \$100 or More"

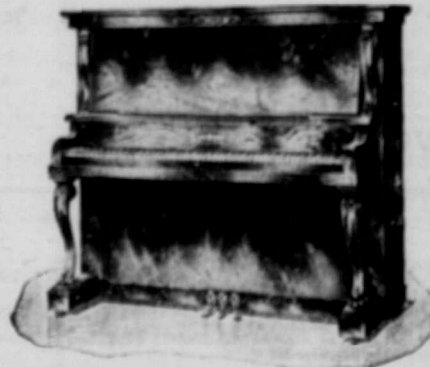
Surely read the "Dominion" proposition before you buy your piano. You want to buy only one piano in a lifetime. You don't want one that is made up to look pretty and just to sell. You want the solid value, the sweet, permanent tone and the enduring qualities of the "Dominion" in your home. The Dominion upright piano has the tonal beauty of a grand. It has a patent metal arch plate frame that holds the strings ever in tone and thus absolutely free from the warping and cracking influences of the wooden posts ordinarily used.

We save you \$100 or more and give you easy terms, direct from factory. Write for catalogue and particulars

We give no instruments to artists or colleges for testimonials, and keep up no lavish city warehouses. Every dollar goes for honest, intrinsic piano value. Send for catalogue to-day

Dominion Organ and Piano Co. Ltd.
 Makers of Pianos, Organs, Player-Pianos
BOWMANVILLE, CAN.

GEO. H. RIFE, Western Representative, 362 Sixth St., Brandon, Man.



Standard Wire Fence



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

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

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

We make a specialty of Galvanized Galvalume, Inc. Our new locks are made of heavy steel. Write for free copies and sample lock.

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



GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

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

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

Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands
 BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158
 Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
 WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd., August 19, 1912)

Wheat—The feature of the past week has been the demand for commercial grades of wheat and straight grades of oats. No. 4 wheat and other commercial grades closed today about 5 cents higher than a week ago. The offerings of these particular grades have been very light and this keen demand has come chiefly from exporters who had to have the grain to fill space. There have only been two or three buyers in the market for No. 1 Nor., 2 Nor. and 3 Nor. These three grades are at a considerable premium over October wheat. We think anyone holding this grain should sell at an early date. With only a few buyers no one can tell at what time there will be a very sudden drop in prices on these grades, as they must, before one can come down to meet October prices. There is nothing new in the situation as regards October wheat. Trading in this option has been very light and the weather news from the west has not been of the kind that would cause any violent fluctuation. This future will probably, throughout the next two weeks, respond very easily to any unfavorable weather news.

Oats—The trading in October oats has been very light, no one seeming to care to sell any quantity for this delivery. The demand for cash oats, of all straight grades has been excellent and at the time of writing it looks as if this demand would hold for some little time yet.

Barley—This grain has been absolutely featureless with prices unchanged. Some tough barley, which has been unsaleable for a long time, was worked during the last few days.

Flax—Prices on all kinds of flax are practically unchanged. The receipts have been heavy for this time of the year but have been well taken care of.

It looks now as if the greatest problem in this market, during the next month, is going to be the getting rid of all stocks of off grade grain now at the terminals. It is imperative that this grain should, if possible, be all cleaned up before the new crop starts to come in, but at the time of writing it seems as if this is going to be absolutely impossible. Prices going on some of this off grade grain look like slaughter prices, but everything points to the fact that even these will go lower and after the new crop starts in it will need very special inducements in the way of prices to get buyers to handle this stuff at all.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

WHEAT	Oct.	Dec.	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 04 1/2
August 13	92 1/2	89	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1 03
August 14	91 1/2	89	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1 04 1/2
August 15	92	88	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff	94
August 16	92 1/2	89	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff	93
August 17	92 1/2	89	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff, tough	91
August 18	92 1/2	89	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, old	1 02 1/2
August 19	92 1/2	89	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, new	90
August 13	34 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 05 1/2
August 14	34 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car, old, musty	93
August 15	34 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, V.C., smutty	90
August 16	34 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	98 1/2
August 17	35 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car, V.C.	89
August 18	35 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car, old	1 01 1/2
August 19	35 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff	90
August 13	137 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff	90 1/2
August 14	137 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car, old	1 01 1/2
August 15	139		No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 00
August 16	138		No. 4 wheat, 1 car, part car, old	94
August 17	160		Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	90
August 18	160		Rejected wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff	88
August 19	160		Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty, velvet chaff	88

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Aug. 17)		
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars, new		\$1 06 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, new		1 06
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, new		1 06 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, V.C. and bluestem		1 06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, V.C.		95 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, V.C.		95 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars, V.C.		95
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car settlement		97 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, new		96 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new V.C.		95
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, V.C.		96 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, V.C.		96 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars old to arrive		1 06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, V.C.		96
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new V.C.		95 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old		1 08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, V.C. to arrive		95 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, new V.C.		95 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars		1 04 1/2
No. 1 Nor. 1,000 bu., old to arrive		1 05 1/2
No. 1 Nor., 1 car, sample, gravel mixed		91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff		95
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, mixed		1 01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		1 05 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 600 bu., to arrive August		96
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old		1 05 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, V.C.		92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new, damp		1-00 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, V.C.		93 1/2

No. 2 rye, 5 cars	64 1/2
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	64 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car, f.o.b.	64 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1,070 bu., to arrive	64
No. 4 barley, 6 cars	56
No. 4 barley, 1 car	56 1/2
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	55
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	54
No. 4 barley, 4 cars	57
No. 4 barley, 5 cars	56
No. 4 barley, 6 cars	54 1/2
No. 4 barley, 7 cars	54 1/2
No. 4 barley, 8 cars	51
No. 4 barley, 1 car	53
No. 4 barley, 1 car	54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	48
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wild oats	48
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	46
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	45
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	47
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 2 cars	57
Sample barley, 1 car	52
Sample barley, 3 cars	51
Sample barley, 1 car	55
Sample barley, 1 car	54
Sample barley, 1 car, hot	63
Sample barley, 1 car, choice	1 00
No. 1 flax, part car	1 00
No. 2 flax, part car, dockage	1 00

LIVERPOOL MARKETS
 Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Closing quotations on to-day's market were:
 Manitoba No. 1 Nor. Exhausted
 Manitoba No. 2 Nor. \$1 17
 Manitoba No. 3 Nor. 1 14 1/2
 October 1 07 1/2
 December 1 05

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Wheat opened 1 cent higher and during the morning held firm with offers light and additional advance of 1/2. Shorts covered on the strength in America and firmer offers of winter and the continued unsettled weather in the United Kingdom, arrivals moderate and mostly of lower grade and millers here showing anxiety with stocks firmly held. At the close the market was firm, 1/2 to 3/4 higher than yesterday.

Corn opened 1/4 higher and later advanced an additional 1/4 to 1/2 with the undertone firm. The situation is strong with shorts nervous owing to the light stocks and the strength in spot.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE
 Liverpool, Aug. 17.—John Rogers and Co. cable to-day that the Birkenhead market was weaker owing to the continued influx of Irish cattle, and there was a consequent reduction in price, the few Canadians here making from 14 1/2 to 14 3/4 cents per lb.

CHICAGO
 Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market, dull and weak; beefs, \$5.75 to \$10.50; Texas steers, \$4.90 to \$6.80; western steers, \$6.25 to \$8.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 and \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.65 to \$8.15; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market, best, weak to 5 cents lower other steady to 5 cents higher; light, \$8.05 to 8.65; mixed, \$7.75 to \$8.65; heavy, \$7.60 to \$8.50; rough, \$7.60 to \$7.85; pigs, \$5.75 to \$8.15; bulk of sales, \$8.00 to \$8.50.
 Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market slow and steady; natives, \$5.20 to \$4.25; western, \$5.20 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.35; lambs, native, \$4.40 to \$7.10; western, \$4.50 to \$7.10.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from August 13 to August 19 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX							
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Exi	Fd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Rej.	Cond	
August 13	105 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	86 1/2	69	58 1/2	55 1/2	37 1/2	36	36 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	50	..	44	44	..	168	159	..	..
14	106	103 1/2	101	86 1/2	69 1/2	59	56	38	37	38	36	35 1/2	35 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	168	159	181	..
15	106 1/2	104 1/2	101	87 1/2	69 1/2	59 1/2	56 1/2	38 1/2	37	38 1/2	37	35 1/2	35 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	169	168	159	..
16	106 1/2	104 1/2	..	87 1/2	70	60	56 1/2	39 1/2	38	39	38	35 1/2	35 1/2	50	46	..	..	..	168	167	158	..
17	106 1/2	104 1/2	101	88 1/2	71	61	58	40	38	39 1/2	38	34 1/2	34 1/2	50	46	..	..	..	170	168	..	120
19	106 1/2	104 1/2	101	89	71 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/2	40	38	39	38 1/2	34	34	50	46	..	..	..	170	168	..	121

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 19

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	106 1/2	105	98 1/2	Extra choice steers	8 75-9 00	8 75-9 00	8 40-8 60	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	20c
No. 2 Nor.	104 1/2	103 1/2	97 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5 50-5 75	5 75-6 00	4 50-5 00	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	101	100 1/2	95	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4 50-5 00	4 75-5 25	4 25-4 40	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	16c
No. 4	89	86	88 1/2	Best fat cows	4 25-4 75	4 50-5 00	3 90-4 25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	71 1/2	69	80 1/2	Medium cows	3 50-4 00	3 50-4 00	3 60-3 75	Strictly fresh	22c	20c-21c	21c
No. 6	61 1/2	58 1/2	75 1/2	Common cows	2 50-3 00	2 75-3 00	3 00-3 25	Potatoes			
Feed	58 1/2	56 1/2	62 1/2	Best bulls	3 75-4 00	3 75-4 00	3 00-3 50	New	75c-80c	80c	65c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	2 75-3 25	2 75-3 00	2 50-2 75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	40	37	37 1/2	Choice veal calves	6 75-7 25	6 50-7 50	6 50-7 00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	25c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	4 50-5 50	4 50-5 50	5 00-5 50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	24c	24c	20c
No. 3	50	50	61	Best milkers and springers (each)	850-865	850-865	855-845	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	850-840	850-840	820-830	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	170	168	200	Hogs				No. 1 Red Top	815	815	810
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	8 75-9 00	8 75-9 00	8 40-8 60	No. 1 Upland	812	812-15	89
October	92 1/2	91 1/2	96 1/2	Heavy hogs	5 00-6 50	5 00-6 50	6 25-7 00	No. 1 Timothy	816-818	816-20	812-815
December	89 1/2	88 1/2	96	Stags	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	6 00-6 50				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
October	35	35 1/2	38 1/2	Choice yearlings	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00				
December	..	..	37 1/2	Best killing sheep	4 50-5 00	5 00-5 25	4 75-5 00				
Flax Futures											
October	160	163	195								
December	..	..	..					

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 17 were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1 06 1/2	\$1 06 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1 04 1/2	1 04 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1 01	1 02 1/2
3 White oats	58c	59 1/2
Barley	46	37-65
Flax No. 1	1 70	1 90
October wheat	92 1/2	92 1/2
December	89 1/2	93
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	5 75	10 50
Hogs, top	9 00	8 65
Sheep	5 25	5 35

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts	Week Ending Aug. 17		
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	625	900	455
C.N.R.	874	504	67
G.T.P.	220	187	..
Midland Ry.	..	..	408
Total last week	1720	1591	930
Total previous week	3083	2972	2618
Total year ago	2191	1586	1586
	Disposition		
Butchers east	..	377	..
Feeders west	..	458	..
Butchers west	..	45	..
Local consumption	..	1040	..

Cattle
 After three weeks of very liberal receipts the stockyard supply came down to normal again last week. For the earlier part of the week the receipts were so light that trade was active. The fact that 15 carloads were taken by an eastern shipper also helped to stimulate trade. On Monday 7 cars of western cattle, mixed, averaging from 1050 to 1100 lbs. were sold at \$6.16, which was the top price for the week. Later on the larger run of cattle, and their medium quality, mostly common butchers, brought down the price on most of the grades. The best head received brought \$5.75, and the bulk of the best butcher stuff went at \$5.25 to \$5.50, with medium kinds \$4.50 to \$5.00 and common grades \$3.75 to \$4.25. Stockers and feeders were in better demand this week, some advance in price being noted. The best sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50, with special breedy kind commanding \$4.60.

Hogs
 The hog market continues to hold up fairly well, choice hogs still bringing 9 cents. On roughs and heavies the cuts are considerable. Little change is looked for during the week.
Sheep
 The sheep and lamb market is somewhat easier, the best lambs bringing \$6.50 to \$7.00, with the best sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00, a drop of a quarter during the week. Receipts continue fair.

Country Produce

Butter
 Another week of moderate weather resulted in liberal supplies of butter coming in to the local firms. The quantity, however, was by no means excessive; indeed the produce men are anxious to get much larger shipments in order to have plenty ahead for the coming season. Besides the local demand, Eastern and Southern cities offer an unlimited market at good prices, so

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-1f

FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID THREE- quarter section of good black loam, all under cultivation, one and three-quarters miles from Frank, Sask.; 130 acres being summer-fallowed this year; house, 14 ft. by 18 ft., with kitchen 14 ft. by 18 ft.; stable room for twenty head of stock; good well; 4,000 trees planted, four granaries; close to school and church; also has telephone connection. For further information write to owner, H. D. McMillan, Francis, Sask. 52-6

SPLENDID HALF SECTION FOR SALE, four miles from Eyebrow, 130 acres in wheat, on 1911 breaking, 170 acres new breaking; 110 acres of same double-diked and harrowed; 15 acres fenced; well, stable for eight horses; price \$42.00 per acre with crop, \$38.00 per acre without crop; cash and terms reasonable. Apply owner, Henry J. Rogers, Eyebrow, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED farm, 240 acres; hundred acres in crop; quarter mile from school; three-quarters mile from elevators, stores and station; phone; will sell with standing crop. William Gibson, Kelso, Man. 51-6

FOR SALE—SPLENDID WHEAT FARM IN Rocanville district; extent 640 acres; about 350 in grain crop; heavy clay loam, abundance spring water; suitable buildings; well adapted for engine plowing. Apply Box 253, Rocanville, Sask. 50-7

DAIRY OR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, 153 acres in Hubbard County, Minnesota. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for stock or town property. What have you to offer? F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2-6

TENANT WANTED—THREE YEAR LEASE, 160 acre farm, 80 acres under cultivation, good building, 3 1/4 miles from town. Address F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2-6

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire, Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-18

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF LAND, in famous Roland district, 1 1/4 miles from town. James E. Frith, Roland, Man. 3-2

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-1f

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—CHEAP COMPLETE THRESH- ing outfit, 35 H.P. Case engine, 36x56 Waterloo separator, water tank and wagon, oil, etc. Outfit has threshed two seasons, and is as good as new. W. C. Bruce, Valley, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—25 HORSE POWER DOUBLE cylinder Gaar Scott steam engine; as good as new; used only a few weeks. K. Sterzer, Lunenburg, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVEST gasoline tractor type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-13

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 20 H.P. GASOLINE tractor, Case steel separator, 4-furrow engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms; all new last year and in good shape; reason for selling, giving up farming. Apply Box 9, Windthorst, Sask. 1-6

FOR SALE—A SNAP, 30 H.P. "FLOUR City" engine, only used part of one season. Apply Box 13, Senlac, Sask. 3-2

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 44-18

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR WIDOW or with family of four. Apply, giving full particulars to A. Gustavson, Clanwilliam, Man., P. O. Box 77. 4-2

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON farm, by experienced and strictly temperate man. J. H. D. Rosendale-Man. 3-2

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

2c per Word per week. 20c per word for 13 Weeks.
10c per Word for 6 Weeks. 40c per Word for 26 weeks.
75c per word for 52 weeks

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—THRESHING OUTFIT TO thresh 1,600 acres from stock, consisting of 500 acres wheat, 900 acres barley and 200 acres oats, starting September 10 or earlier, if season is favorable; crop first class and good threshing; water convenient; gasoline or steam traction. Apply immediately, D. McNaughton, Brookdale, Man. 4-2

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

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.60), f.o.b. Hienfalt. J. F. Hulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

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

LOST

STRAYED—FROM MY PREMISES, ABOUT June 22, one rangy light bay horse, seven year old; weight about 1,400 lbs., white stripe down face and left foot white half way up to hock; piece torn from right eye. \$10.00 reward for information leading to recovery. Russell Boyce, Togo, Sask.

Canada Grain Act

Continued from Page 16

include all damaged barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Rye

No. 1 Canada Western rye shall be sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 Canada Western rye shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

All rye which is from any cause unfit to be graded as No. 2 rye, shall be graded as rejected.

Flax Seed

No. 1 Northwestern Canada flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain not more than twelve and a half per cent. of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 51 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 2 Canada Western flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of d. m. g. c. seed, and weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 3 Canada Western flax seed shall be flax seed which is immature or musty, or which contains more than twenty-five per cent. damaged seed, and is fit for warehousing and testing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

Flax seed that is damp, warm, mouldy, musty or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be classed as no grade.

To test flax seed, one pound of average seed shall be taken from the sample tested, and the impurities or foreign matter therein shall be removed as near as possible by the use of two sieves of 32-gauge wire-cloth, one with meshes 3x16 and the other with meshes 16x16 to the square inch. The per centage of impurities and weight per bushel of the commercially pure seed shall be determined by the use of proper testing scales.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 1f

In Force September 1

2. This section shall not come into force until the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and until the said date such provisions of the acts mentioned in section 247 of this Act as relate to matters dealt with by this section shall continue in force.

Continued Next Week

That Alleged Debt

Continued from Page 10

a million and a half a year, and it has been going up ever since. While Canada has suffered from but one serious war in the last hundred years she has twice been invaded, the second occasion being in 1866. The Fenian Raid of that year was not the result of any grievance against Canada; it was intended as a stroke against Britain through a British possession. Still the raid was repelled by Canadian forces and the British government refused to assent to Sir John Macdonald's request and to demand from the United States compensation for the losses inflicted on this country.

Still, despite all this, Canada would not stand idly by if Britain were in serious danger. But better assurance of the existence of irremovable danger is required than has yet been vouchsafed. Premier Asquith reminded us the other day that ten or fifteen years ago there was as much talk of war with France as there is now with Germany. The situation then existing was aggravated by the fact that France was the traditional enemy. Still by frank straightforward dealing differences were adjusted and France and Britain are now united in sincere friendship. What was possible in the case of the traditional enemy, with which there had been a hundred wars, should not be impossible in the case of the traditional friend with which there has not been one war.—Toronto Sun.

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shortboms, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Hous-Said, MacGregor, Man.

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

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

SWINE

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shortboms bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-1f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE swine from large stock; boars, \$11.00; sows, \$10.00 each. Also pure bred Scotch collie female pups, \$4.00 each. Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 4-4

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshire and pure bred Shortboms; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edrants, Man. 4-14

JAMES HONEYMAN, FAIRFAX, MAN.— Tamworth pigs, six weeks; eight dollars up. 4-6

FENCE POSTS

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS. FOR PARTI- culars and prices f.o.b. your station write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 52-6

FOXES

WANTED—FOXES. IF YOU KNOW where there are a den of foxes in Saskatchewan or Alberta it will pay you to write. D. H. McMillan, Mannville, Alta. 51-6

BARRISTERS

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

CHEW
MAPLE
SUGAR
TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

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

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Organized by Farmers Owned by Farmers Officered by Farmers

THIRTEEN THOUSAND FARMERS ALREADY IN THE COMPANY

Every other business is organized, and every day we hear of new amalgamations. Concentration and organization is the spirit of the age. We must concentrate our efforts. Every farmer should be in his own organization. Come in and make another unit in this great fight---"EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL."

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

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

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

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

Subscribe the necessary Stock and your Company will expand

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

OUR RECORD

Capital Stock	-		\$2,000,000.00
Present Assets	-		1,255,344.29
Paid-Up Capital	-		586,472.72
Present Reserve	-		260,520.50
Donated to Western Associations	-	<small>FOR ORGANIZATION PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR</small>	5,500.00
Donated to other Educational Work during the year	-		15,502.25
Leaving a Net Profit for the year's business of	-		121,614.13
Farmers' Wheat handled during the present year			28,000,000 bushels

For Shipping Bills, Shipping Instructions and Application Forms, apply to

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Marseilles Tubular Steel Portable Grain Elevator

Handles all kinds of Grain satisfactorily at the rate of
15 to 20 Bushels per minute

THE ONLY TUBULAR STEEL ELEVATOR

Furnished with or without horse power. Can be operated by horse power or Gasoline engine. We can supply an engine attachment with the necessary connections to be used when operating with engine power instead of horse power.

EQUIPPED WITH ADJUSTABLE FEED

which is a very valuable feature. When operating with a small engine the quantity of grain elevated can conform to the power of the engine, and whatever quantity desired can be elevated.

EASILY HANDLED

Elevator can be lowered to horizontal position for transportation purposes by merely turning a hand crank.

STOCKED IN TWO SIZES

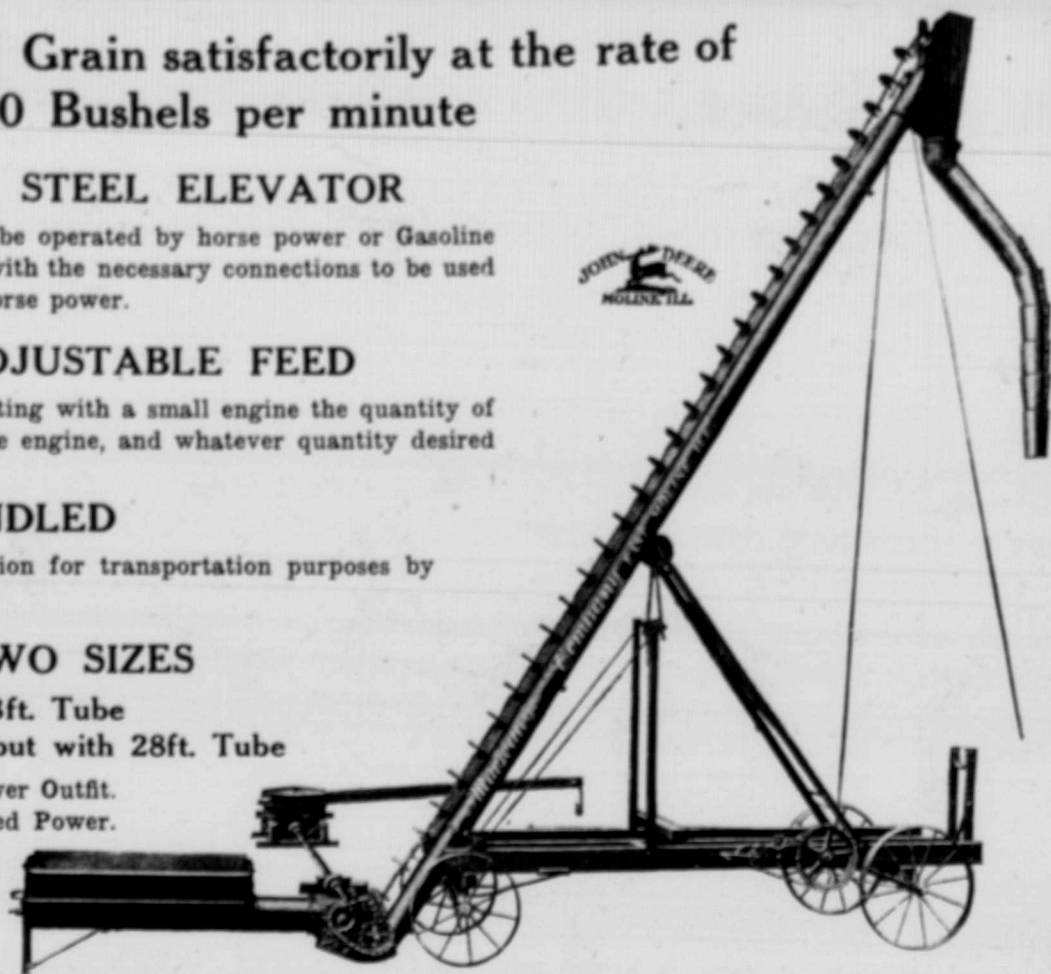
No. 759 is equipped with 23ft. Tube

No. 760, same as No. 759, but with 28ft. Tube

No. 724 Engine Attachment for Horse Power Outfit.

No. 255 Two-Horse Hercules Triple Geared Power.

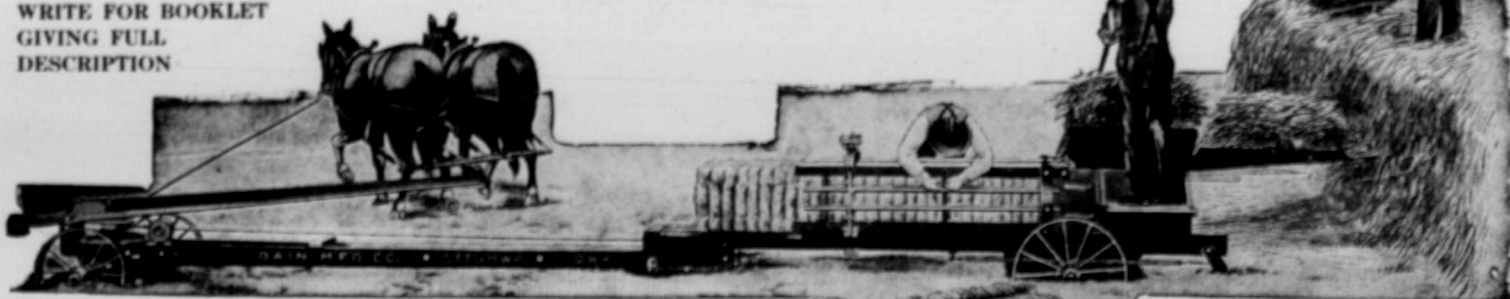
Write for Special Booklet



Horse Power Outfit with Flexible Discharge Spout

BALING HAY IN A PROFITABLE WAY

WRITE FOR BOOKLET
GIVING FULL
DESCRIPTION



DAIN PULL POWER

HAY PRESS

Pull Power means that the plunger is drawn towards the horses—not pushed away from them. The step over is low down, which makes it easy for the horses. Capacity is therefore increased. Bales are delivered in front, and do not interfere with placing the Press in the most convenient position near the centre of the stack. Delivery of the bales in front keeps them out of the chaff and dirt and out of the way of the operator. Large Feed Opening makes the DAIN easy to feed. The Automatic Tucker insures neat, smooth, square-ended bales. The DAIN Hay Press being all steel, no difficulty is experienced by warping when exposed to the weather or swelling when in contact with damp hay. Steel Bed Reach connecting the power and press. Plunger Head and Draw Bar are steel. This also means, in addition to the above advantage, that its construction is such as will stand the heavy strain a Hay Press is subject to.

*The DAIN Hay Press possesses many advantages by way of Construction,
Ease of Operation and Low Cost of Maintenance*

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

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