

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

EQUITY

“But crown her Queen
 And Equity shall usher in,
 For those who build, and those
 who spin,
 And those the grain who garner in--
 A Brighter Day”

JUNE 12, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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

INVESTING YOUR MONEY

Great care should be used in the investment of your surplus funds. For this purpose our **GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES**, netting the purchaser six per cent., are very desirable. We guarantee the repayment of principal and interest at the due dates.

You take absolutely no risk, being protected to the extent of our entire assets. Every possible care is exercised in the selection of each mortgage.

Mortgages are all placed on improved central revenue-producing properties in Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver or improved farms in Saskatchewan. No loan made for more than 50 per cent. of appraised value of property, the appraisal being made by our own valuator in these guaranteed mortgages. You have every element of safety. Write for further particulars. Can be purchased in sums of from \$500 up.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.
FARM LANDS, GUARANTEED AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Prairie Branches:	Subscribed Capital - - -	\$1,000,000
WINNIPEG	Paid-Up Capital and Reserve - -	250,000
REGINA	Assets - - - - -	2,484,081
CALGARY		



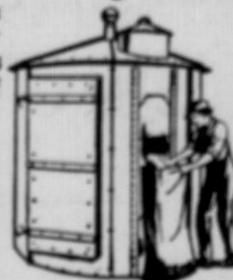
And this is the stamp of approval of a responsible maker — proud of his good handiwork. The "Winged-Pyramid" is backed by the biggest reliability in all automobilism—something better than a guarantee—a worthy reputation—and a car that will go seventy-five thousand strong this year.

All Fords are Model T's—all alike except the bodies. The two-passenger runabout costs \$775—the five-passenger touring car \$850—the delivery car \$875—the town car \$1100 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., completely equipped. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Can.



"I Want You to Have My New Portable Granary"

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



"My 150-bushel Granary, showing door. Also without door, if desired. Shows how easy to bag grain, when wanted. (Other cut at left shows spout for bag filling as attached to Granary.)"

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

- Many Sizes
- 150
 - 200
 - 300
 - 400
 - 500
 - 600
 - and
 - 1,000
- Imperial Bushels. Full Measure Guaranteed.

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

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited
Write for Booklet No 63 OSHAWA, ONT.
WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON
75 Lombard St. Crow's Block 161 2nd St. W.
SASKATOON MOOSE JAW LETHBRIDGE
Drewar 1641 care Whitlock & Marlett 113 Fifth St. S. 701



The Pedlar Granary is Fireproof. Think what that means.

Insure Early

In The Season Against Loss By Hail

There is no difference in the cost, and your note for the premium may be taken up at the cash rate at any time prior to August 1.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited Of London, England, and Glasgow, Scotland

Will protect you for any sum not exceeding \$10.00 per acre on any growing crop, in a Policy Contract which leaves no room for contention in case of damage or for evasion of obligation on the part of the Corporation. The assets of the Corporation, amounting to over \$1,350,000.00, afford unquestionable security to Policy Holders.

Losses are adjusted and settled from the Moose Jaw office, so that patrons are sure of having no vexatious delays if a loss occurs. Call on the nearest agent or communicate with

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

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.

Public Terminals Assured

At the recent conference held in Ottawa between Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, and the Grain Commissioners, Messrs R. Magill, W. D. Staples and F. E. Gibbs, the policy of the Government in respect to grain elevators and sample markets was determined. It is the intention of the Government to proceed at once with the construction and equipment of a three million bushel elevator on a site already selected and secured between Fort William and Port Arthur to which the railways will have easy access and convenience of trackage and where the charges for switching of cars will be reduced to a minimum thereby affecting a very considerable saving to Grain Growers of the west. This large elevator will have the very best of modern machinery and appliances for the care and expeditious handling of grain and it is expected will be ready for operation by the close of navigation this present year.

Since coming to Fort William the grain commissioners, through diligent inquiry, discovered that there was a valuable site between the Twin Cities that had not been given away by the late Government, and at once secured it through the authorities at Ottawa. In connection with the elevator there are 47 acres of water lot which will afford the best facilities for shipment via the lakes. An order-in-council for the purchase of the site and the erection of the elevator was passed on June 3.

An Experiment

It is the intention of the Government and the grain commission to give a Govern-

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

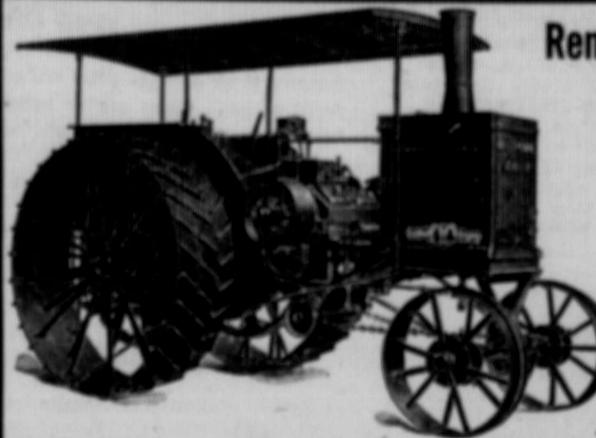
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Volume IV. June 12th, 1912 Number 46

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.



Remember: The Aultman-Taylor Has no Bevel Gears to cause You Trouble

Years of experience in building steam traction engines taught us that bevel gears when used for traction purposes are the source of much annoyance and expense. In building the Aultman-Taylor "30" the cylinders are placed horizontally on the frame, thereby eliminating all bevel gears and vibration strains. It will pay you to investigate this feature. Write us or call at our nearest branch.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio
Branches: CALGARY, ALTA., REGINA, SASK., Canada

ment owned and operated elevator a fair and full trial in the hope that it will prove a success and demonstrate in every way that such elevators can be made more profitable and more advantageous to the grain growers than privately owned elevators. Should the new elevator thus owned and operated give the anticipated results it is the intention of the Government to erect and operate large elevators at Hudson Bay and on the Pacific Coast as soon as they are required. Sample markets at Fort William and Winnipeg—and perhaps, Calgary—will be opened in due time for handling the crop of 1913.

It is the intention to make the new elevator at Fort William thoroughly up-to-date with all the latest appliances and modern machinery. It will be a model elevator. The new elevator will have a capacity of three million bushels. Men are now on the ground looking over the site and testing for foundations. Plans and specifications are already being prepared by three leading construction companies. As soon as plans are accepted tenders will be called for and construction will be rushed with all possible speed.

Fire and Hail Insurance Written

THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: SASKATOON, SASK.

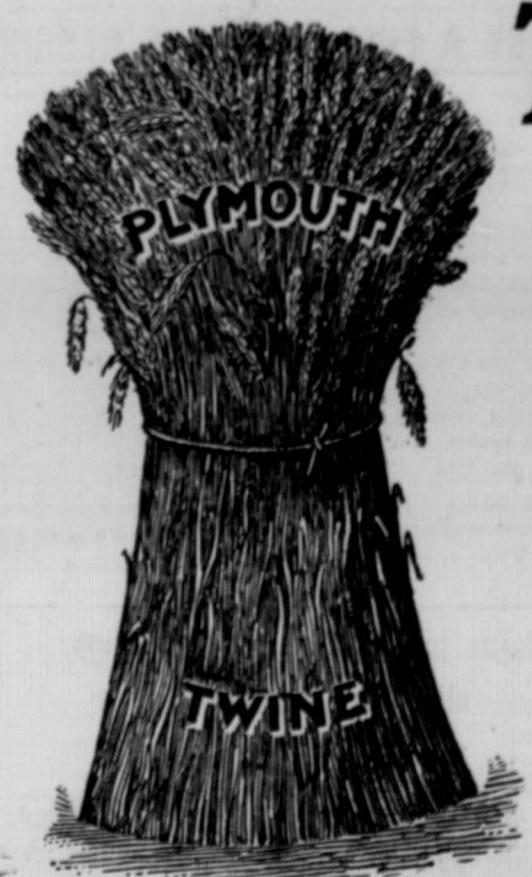
Authorized Capital - - - - - \$500,000.00
(FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT)

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

E. J. MIELICKE, Esq., PRESIDENT
SASKATOON, SASK.

C. W. BOLTON, Manager
SASKATOON, SASK.

DECLINES TO ACCEPT SALVAGE
London, June 10.—The Cunard Steamship company has declined to accept any remuneration for the salvage of the passengers of the Titanic by the Carpathia. The White Star company has presented \$500 to Captain Arthur H. Rostron, of the steamer Carpathia, and \$250 each to the surgeon, purser and chief steward. The rest of the members of the crew of the Carpathia receive a month's pay.



To the Grain Growers of Western Canada:

Are you willing to save a fraction of a cent per pound in the purchase of your Binder Twine and thereby lose dollars per acre in the expense of harvesting your crop? **REMEMBER**, when harvest is right at hand and you discover that the twine you have bought at a small reduction in price per pound is also cheap in quality, it will be too late **THEN** to make the change. You will **HAVE** to cut your crop with whatever old twine you may have, the best way you can.

For nineteen years the most prosperous farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have used Plymouth Binder Twine, and it has proved itself to be the real friend of the farmer by giving him good service.

The Plymouth Cordage Co. is ready to extend to you the same service for your 1912 crop. You cannot afford to take a chance on your Binder Twine. Buy **PLYMOUTH**.

Inquiries from Grain Growers' Associations, United Farmers' Associations or Farmers' Clubs will have prompt attention.

PLYMOUTH customers never suffer from a twine shortage. There is at all times enough to supply **THEIR** needs.

W. G. McMAHON
Sales Agent, Winnipeg

3rd June, 1912

WOULD TEST NEW YORK WOMEN

Woman's Suffrage is coming more and more into the limelight. The recent parade in New York, when ten thousand women marched through the streets to show their devotion to the cause, has brought the question one step nearer practical politics. The New York Outlook, edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott, while not as yet in favor of extending the suffrage to women, comes forward with the suggestion that at the next municipal elections every woman who wishes to vote be allowed to do so in a referendum on the suffrage question. In this way it could be seen whether an actual majority of New York's one million women really want the ballot. As yet only the opinions of 10,000 of them are known. What about the other 990,000? Perhaps a majority of them do not want to share the burdens of active citizenship, for to vote intelligently would mean entering an arena of constant strife. The ballot would carry with it "public meetings, public debates, public marchings and counter-marchings, public discussions of public questions and of the character of public candidates, and all the other incidents of a campaign."

"It is not democratic, it is not just," maintains the Outlook, "to draft these 990,000 women into this campaign against their wills." But what if a majority of the women show that equal rights have no terrors for them, and that in spite of the "burden" of the ballot they still want that privilege of helping to make the laws they must obey? Why, in that case, the men would be perfectly willing to extend the franchise to them—even those men who at present are opposed to Woman's Suffrage.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

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

DAVID K. MILLS,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, June 12, 1912.



Free Band CATALOGS

You'll find the best value in Canada at Lindsay's, whether you want one instrument or a Band Outfit, (on which we quote especially low prices.)

OUR SPECIALS

Besson New Creation Cornets, Besson Zephyr Slide Trombones, Besson Euphonium, Besson Basses, Thibouville-Lamy Brass and Wood Instruments, Clarinet Reeds: Buffet, Besson, Superophone, Krollaine, Mayeur, Bauer.

Buffet Clarinets used by leading Artists and Soloists in all parts of the world.

Get these instruments and you will be proud of your solo or band work.

Illustrated catalogs FREE on request.

C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Agents for the celebrated Besson Prototype Band Instruments.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION ISSUES

By the appearance of things a provincial election will take place in Saskatchewan in the course of a few weeks. Peculiarly the chief issues upon which the electors are to be asked to vote are those over which provincial legislation has no control. The Conservative party has adopted the slogan "Saskatchewan for Borden and Haultain," while the Liberal party insists that the main issue is the tariff. Of course there are a number of other questions being discussed, but as far as possible the attention of the people is being drawn away from those evils which are necessarily provincial in character and could be remedied by provincial legislation. Premier Scott has issued the following election address to his constituents:

"What is the issue between the parties in Saskatchewan in 1912? The question which has overshadowed all others in the public mind during a year past is that of wider markets for Saskatchewan products. Although the provincial legislature has no direct voice in the matter, the fact cannot be ignored that the result of the next provincial elections in Saskatchewan will have a large influence in determining whether Western farmers must remain subject to the tyranny of the protected interests in the East both in respect of the prices paid for goods which the farmer must buy and the prices received for the products which he has to sell.

"The fact cannot be denied nor ignored that defeat of the government will be construed as a reversal by Saskatchewan of the verdict recorded last September in favor of additional markets. The lack of the United States market which was placed in Canada's grasp in 1911, has within the year undeniably entailed immense loss to this province. Are the electors of the province content to represent themselves as willing to forego that near-by and advantageous market as well as to represent themselves as opposed to lower tariff duty?

"I am merely drawing attention to our election result. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the effect will be unavoidable. Defeat of the government will be taken to mean capitulation of the farmers to the protected interests. On the other hand, victory for the government will mean a blow in favor of wider markets and lower duties. That the Tory forces and protected interests of the East think it necessary for their own security to capture Saskatchewan has been made very plain. The coming fight will be the farmers' own fight. The farmers' interest is the main interest to be affected. And because agriculture is the mainstay and support of every interest and business within our province every citizen is vitally concerned in the outcome.

"As is well known, the leader of the opposition one year ago held the view that wider markets were needed and that the offer of freedom to use the United States market ought to be accepted. His recantation of such view in September last was sudden and startling. He now proclaims his desire to obtain control of the province so as to aid in entrenching the high tariff and anti-reciprocity party in power at Ottawa. I repeat that if the question of tariffs and markets is an unavoidable issue in our next provincial contest the responsibility is not mine and does not rest upon the Liberal party."

PROMOTING PATRIOTISM

A bill has been introduced into Congress prescribing favorable terms upon which the United States Government shall furnish rifles, ammunition and travelling expenses to boys' schools, rifle clubs, etc. It is called "A bill to promote patriotic spirit."

No doubt the author of the bill, Congressman Tilson, is earnestly desirous of showing a proper love for his country and inculcating that love into the hearts of the oncoming generation, but couldn't he scare up some better way of doing it? Wars don't come often enough these days to make powder and patriotism inseparable. There are lots of us, and of mature age, too, who love our country, but yet who couldn't hit a flock of barn doors at short range with a widespreading shotgun. No. That isn't patriotism's only route. Why couldn't we lower the tariff on the necessities of life or have a parcels post? Either of these would make the country more lovable. And there are other ways, many other ways, better than blazing away at an imaginary enemy or creating a hubbub on the Fourth of July.—Life.

NOW IS THE TIME TO THINK OF HAYING MACHINERY

If you require a new Mower or Rake, it will be to your advantage to study these prices. Our Farm Implements are made for us by a leading manufacturer and the price we ask is factory price, with only our small profit added. There are no middlemen's expenses; we sell direct from factory to user, hence the savings. Our Farm Implements are fully guaranteed. You take no risk. Order one now, test it on your land, and if you do not find it to do all we claim we will take it back, paying all charges.

Our Steel Self-Dump Hay Rake

Strongly constructed, made to dump either with foot or hand. The teeth are of the best spring steel, well tempered and shaped, and are prevented from loosening by heavy malleable holders. The revolving axle is of solid steel, also the wheels, which cannot twist out of shape, the spokes being securely fastened to the rim and the double hub. Each rake is fitted with combination shafts, which may be adjusted to form a pole if a team is used. Our All-Steel, Self-Dump Hay Rake, 41-A-351. Price... **\$28.00**

The Improved Eaton Mower

Guaranteed to start in the heaviest grass without backing up. The frame is a rigid constructed one-piece cast, while the connection bar is one-piece steel. The cutter bar is of cold rolled steel with heavy double hinged coupling. The adjustable shoes allow the bar to be set for high or low cutting. The tough hickory pitman is always in line with the knife, while the gears are all protected, and run on roller bearings. The straight grained oak pole is so attached as to prevent any side draft when giving the knife its full cutting width.

Our Improved Eaton Mower, 5-ft. cut, complete with pole, double-trees and extra knife. 41-A-350. Price..... **\$44.75**

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK OF REPAIRS

OUR IMPERIAL FARM TRUCK

For Farmers, who have general trucking to do, this Wagon is without an equal. The Reinforced Steel Hounds, Iron-Plated Bolsters, Clip Wheels, Clip Gears, and Truss Rods make it one of the strongest and most durable wagons on the market. The front wheels are 36 inches and the rear 44 inches, and have clipped joints on rims with 3x 1/2 inch tyre. The axles are extra quality maple, with heavy sleeve, reinforced by truss rod and heavily ironed clipped gear. The hounds are made of first class material strongly reinforced, while the bolsters are of straight grained timber, steel plated with stakes strongly ironed. The pole and reach are made from the best grained timber, well ironed.

This wagon will take any standard size box, 38 inches wide. It is not supplied with neckyoke or doubletrees. Imperial Farm Truck, 41-A-7. Price..... **\$44.00**

See Catalogue, pages 243 to 252, for particulars of other Farm Implements

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 12th, 1912

CEMENT TARIFF REDUCED

Hon. W. T. White, Finance Minister, has hit the cement tariff and the wall around the cement combine has fallen half down. The duty on cement from June 12 till October 31 has been reduced by the government to 26 cents per 350-pound barrel. Well done, Mr. White. Thanks. The cement merger will not go out of business but will keep right on selling cement at a reduced price and reduced profit. Public opinion has brought the cement tariff down for a while. The taste should be good and result in permanent reductions. There is absolutely no need of any duty whatever on cement, except to put money into the coffers of the cement magnates in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The water-logged merger may be expected to howl, but it has been plundering the public long enough. Mr. White deserves credit for his courage. Let us hope that he will keep on and take further action at the next session of Parliament. The cement magnates will of course begin to put the pressure on him at once to preserve their graft, but the general public deserves some consideration also.

THE CURSE OF PATRONAGE

After patiently enduring for the past eight months a constant siege by hungry hordes of office-seekers, Hon. George E. Foster has at last exploded. This present patronage system, he exclaims, "is damnable." As usual, Mr. Foster is very happy in his choice of words, which is only what one would naturally expect from an ex-professor in Classics. No one throughout the length and breadth of Canada has arisen to challenge this harsh term; on the contrary, a chorus of "Amens" has greeted the Minister's outburst. The Prime Minister has tried to avoid the petty and sordid business of handing out jobs in his own constituency of Halifax by turning the whole thing over to a patronage committee. But the Halifax Tories, it seems, are quite dissatisfied with the work of this committee, for they have petitioned Hon. Mr. Borden, notwithstanding the pressure of national concerns which is supposed to take the Premier's full time, to exercise his right as a M.P. and keep the patronage in his own hands. Doubtless the leader will be too busy to comply with the request of "the faithful," and his evident desire to escape all connection with the local patronage shows more eloquently than words how an honorable man regards it—as more soiling to the touch than pitch or mire. The essence of the patronage system is robbery. It is only another device of the politicians by which the people are cheated without knowing it. Every time patronage prevents the best man in sight from being appointed to a public office and puts in some nonentity whose only title is party service, the whole people are robbed to just the extent that a capable official differs from an incapable. Who ever heard of patronage committees straining their eyes trying to find the most capable man for a given position? No; merit, fitness or character does not count for a straw; it is always some party stalwart who must be rewarded or there will be trouble in the ranks. Why should the people be called on to pay handsome salaries to men who never did anything in their lives except to "vote right" every election? Has a man's politics anything more to do with his fitness for official duties than the size of shoes his grandmother wore? Yet it is only in virtue of appointing men who otherwise would stand no chance that this wretched system persists. The very word "patronage" smacks of pitchforking a dependent into a job. Grateful returns are expected

from the one who is handed such a plum. Often a goodly share of his salary must go back to the patronage committee, to help keep the party machine oiled. Not only are the people robbed in being deprived of the best services to be had for a given position, but the workings of the patronage system result in disorganizing many branches of the public business every time a fresh election comes around. And so long as the stupid doctrine prevails that "to the victors belong the spoils," so long will our elections be disgraced by the partisan activity of officials paid to serve the whole community. But this "offensive partisanship" is logical enough. The official owes his job to the party, so he serves that party. When the people insist on having all their servants appointed by an independent state authority, then they may reasonably expect their office-holders to give their whole time to their duties and cease worshipping (and electioneering for) the party in power.

Is the present Government to do nothing to abolish the looting and roguery of patronage? Is the curse to go on forever? Wringing the hands or calling the system names will scarcely abolish an evil so deep-rooted. The late Government deserves credit for making a start in civil service reform by placing the "inside" service at Ottawa under an independent board which fixes salaries and makes appointments on its own authority, free from any interference by the party in power. Vacancies are filled by competitive examination. The way an applicant votes, instead of being all-important, does not even interest the board. But this was only a beginning. It applies only to the Ottawa employees in the various departments. In the "outside" service, extending from coast to coast, the favorite way of filling an office is first to create a vacancy by chopping off the head of the present holder for partisan activity and then hand this reward to some worker who is expected to be just as active on the other side. Before the last Dominion elections Mr. Borden made sweeping promises of extending civil service reform to the outside branch. The patronage evil would be wholly uprooted. Is it too much to ask the Prime Minister to fulfil his pledge?

A LESSON FROM EDMONTON

The Hudson's Bay Company recently sold 586 lots from their property holdings situated within the city of Edmonton. Great excitement, we read, marked the sale. The holder of ticket number 1, entitling him to be first served by the agents of the company, was offered \$10,000 for his ticket, and refused the offer. The Hudson's Bay Company received from the sale \$2,034,150. Thirty years ago the whole estate was hardly worth a song. Where did that two million dollars' worth of value come from? Not from the company. It has not done, it has not pretended to do, a hand's turn. The value has plainly come from the people who have gone in and built up Edmonton. Yet their reward has been to be kept all those years from using these choice sites, and finally when the Company chooses to sell, the very ones who have given the property all the value it possesses have been simply taxed to that extent before they could build on it or make any use of it.

"The law's a 'hass,'" exclaimed an irate Britisher long ago, and the saying has survived. One is tempted to use similar language in describing our present system of enriching idle landholders at the expense of the real upbuilders of a community. Fortunately Edmonton has awakened to the folly of this procedure, and it is this very awakening which caused the Hudson's Bay Company to

sell its vacant land to those who would improve it and not hold it for speculation. The same thing is being done every day by men and women of every walk in life. They are taking advantage of the "system" to get something for nothing.

WINNIPEG'S LAND VALUES

The report of the Assessment Commissioner for the City of Winnipeg shows that the rateable value of the land and improvements within the city limits has increased during the past year by \$41,703,190. The increased valuation of land is \$33,388,090, and of improvements \$8,315,100, and the present valuations are \$151,795,740 and \$62,584,700 respectively, making a total of \$214,380,440. While land is assessed at its full value, however, improvements are assessed at two-thirds, and consequently the assessment of improvements must be increased by fifty per cent. to ascertain the full value placed upon them by the assessor. According to the same report the increase in population for the year is 14,565, the present population of Winnipeg being given as 166,553. The increase of land value is 28.2 per cent., of improvements 15.3 per cent., and of population 9.6 per cent. The increased value of improvements is of course caused by the new buildings erected during the year. It represents brick, stone, cement, steel, and labor, and belongs to those whose money has paid for all these things. The increased value of the land is caused simply by the fact that the population has increased. It represents no expenditures of time, labor or money on the part of the owners, but has been created by the community. It does not, however, belong to the community. It belongs to the owners of the land who have done nothing to earn it, but who are collecting it in increased rentals and in increased prices when they sell their holdings. The increase in the value of the land in Winnipeg may be a good thing for the land owners and speculators, many of whom, by the way, live in other parts of Canada, Great Britain, the United States and other foreign countries, but it is unquestionably a bad thing for the people of Winnipeg generally, who pay higher rents and higher prices for all that they buy, as a direct result without getting any corresponding benefit. Why should not this \$33,000,000 of value which the people of Winnipeg have created belong to the people? They have created it by their presence in the city and the very fact of their being in the city makes it necessary that money should be available for the purpose of making public improvements, for the construction of roads, sidewalks and sewers, the laying of water mains, the supplying of light, the protection of life and property; more schools, more hospitals and more fire halls are needed, and that \$33,000,000 would provide them all. A portion of this sum will, it is true, go into the public treasury, for the owners of land will be required to pay taxes on that much more. The tax rate for the City of Winnipeg has not yet been struck for this year, but last year it was 13.25 mills, or about one and one-third cents on the dollar. If the tax rate was six or seven cents on the dollar, the whole of the land value would go to the public and this would provide not only for the needs of the Winnipeg City Council, School Board and Parks Board, but would also be sufficient to pay the share of the people of Winnipeg towards the maintenance of Provincial and Dominion Government, and all other taxes, including customs duties, would be unnecessary. The land values would pay all our taxes if we would only let them. Land values are the natural source of revenue.

BENEFITS OF COMPETITION

In the Melbourne Weekly Times, of March 16, 1912, one of the leading Australian journals, we find the following advertisements:

MONEY

We have a large amount of Money to Lend from Four Per Cent. in Large and Small Sums on COUNTRY LANDS, for terms of two, three, four, five or seven years, with option of reducing principal when desired.

M'EVOY and CO.,

44 MARKET STREET, MELBOURNE

MONEY

On FARM LANDS from 4 Per Cent. Business Promptly and Cheaply Arranged I ACCEPT LOCAL VALUATIONS Correspondence Invited

Bernard Michael,

Auctioneer and Farm Salesman, 45 Queen St.

This shows the effect of the Australian state system of providing loans to farmers at a low rate of interest. The state has not found it necessary to loan a huge amount to the farmers in Australia because private concerns have been compelled to reduce their rates of interest to meet the state competition. Similarly in Canada the governments will not find it necessary to loan any tremendous sum, as the loan and mortgage companies would be compelled to reduce their rates to a competitive basis.

GLOBE EDITOR VERSUS THE GLOBE

Speaking in St. Stephen's Church on Sunday, June 2, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, denounced war and preparation for war in the strongest terms. The common saying, "In peace prepare for war," was all wrong, he declared, as history and experience proved. "In peace prepare for more peace" was the motto he would have the nation accept. Referring to the hundred years of peace along the international boundary between Canada and the United States and the lack of cannon or fortress along the whole three thousand miles, Dr. Macdonald predicted that if war vessels were placed on the Great Lakes supposedly to maintain the peace, nothing could prevent a conflict in the future. Turning to the financial, moral and racial burdens involved in actual wars or in the everlasting preparation for war, "Is this damnable folly to go on forever?" he asked. "Damnable is the only word, and folly—damnable folly." A special duty lay on Canada, he contended, to point the way for the other nations in bringing in the day of world-wide peace.

So much for the editor of the Globe. Now for the Globe. The Victoria Day parade in Toronto stirred up bitter regrets in the heart of the Globe, it appears, because the Canadian youth were not being trained wholesale in the gentle art of shooting-to-kill.

"The remedy," says the Globe, "is the cutting out of the fuss and feathers that cost so much and count for so little in real warfare, and the placing of a rifle in the hands of every young Canadian between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one under conditions that will permit him to become a competent shot. That would involve the laying out of hundreds of small rifle ranges throughout the country, and a very considerable annual expenditure for ammunition. But the result would be that in time of trouble Canada could call to the colors hundreds of thousands of men who could shoot. And the country that can put into the field great masses of men who can shoot is invulnerable. It is about time for the Dominion to get down to business in the matter of national defence."

In other words, Canada must fall in line in the "damnable folly" business which Dr. Macdonald so strongly denounces. Can it be that one argument is intended for home consumption in jingoistic Toronto, and the better-reasoned plea is presented before the

common sense West? Or is there a split in the Globe? In any case we wonder whether the Globe will convert Dr. Macdonald or Dr. Macdonald convert the Globe.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD TERMINALS

Grain Growers throughout the West will be glad to learn that the Dominion Government is proceeding to erect a three million bushel terminal elevator at Fort William immediately. The forty-seven acre site secured will be sufficient to allow of the addition of ten or a dozen units of equal capacity. The new grain commission has acted with commendable promptness in this work and announce their intention to have the elevator ready for use by the close of navigation. The announcement of the commissioners states that the new elevator will be a model of convenience and will contain all the modern appliances for handling and storing grain. Though the erection of this elevator is stated to be an experiment there is no reason why it should not be a success, as additional storage is needed and must be had, so that the necessary revenue is already assured. The pitfalls that beset the pathway of publicly owned internal elevators can hardly operate to the disadvantage of public terminals. The attention of the grain commission will next be called to the Western seaboard where there is need of elevator facilities. In order that the Panama canal route may benefit the grain growers of Alberta and Saskatchewan there must be proper bulk grain handling and storing facilities at the Pacific coast. Such terminals should be publicly owned and operated and will not be handicapped by competition.

"THE KING OF TRUSTS"

One billion dollars—enough to make a town full of millionaires—is a pretty good profit for a few seasons' business. That is the huge sum which the United States Steel Corporation is estimated to have pocketed during the past nine years. Sheltered behind a tariff wall whose height is all that these ardent protectionists could wish, the trust has been able to make a net profit of \$13 on every ton of steel turned out of the factories. For the simple work of organizing the amalgamation, the banking house controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan received the tidy little commission of \$70,000,000. All of this billion dollars has come out of the people. It is only now and again when such corporation figures are made public that the people can see how rich they themselves really are—or would be if greedy capitalists did not continually fleece them. The vast revenues of the steel magnates, to be sure, were paid in the first instance by the railways and the manufacturing plants throughout America. But these lost no time in shifting the burden onto the patient shoulders of the common people. Every passenger on a train, every shipper, every member, indeed, of the great consuming public, has had to pay his individual tribute to the Steel Trust Octopus.

Inasmuch as the Steel Corporation is praised as the most perfect type of organization known to the business world, is called the "King of Trusts," and is the envy of a host of would-be combinesters, it may be worth while seeing how it treats its employees. Some of its stockholders recently became curious in the same regard, and set out to investigate. Of the 175,000 workmen whose conditions were looked into, more than one-quarter were found to be working for twelve hours a day. This means that for at least six days a week these men had only eleven hours or less at home. Let one subtract the hours of rest and sleep required by a manual toiler, the time for his breakfast and supper, and see how much of a margin is left for reading, amusements, self-improvement and the cultivation of the acquaintance of his wife and children. But this is not the worst.

In some of the combine's plants the workmen must put in the same twelve hours for seven days a week. This information, it must be remembered, comes to us not from a hostile muck-raking commission, nor a magazine sensation-monger, but from genuine stockholders of the Corporation, who regularly draw their dividends (good fat dividends, too) from the concern. Their findings, accordingly, are sure to be well within the mark. One thing is clear. If the "most perfect" trust yet evolved tucks away in its own pockets \$1,000,000,000 and yet shows no more regard for the real producers of that wealth than to grind them down for twelve hours on six days if not the whole week, year in and year out, then the Trust is not such a patriotic and benevolent institution after all. What it needs is not "protection," but "detection" and exposure.

JUST A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE

Here is a gem from our old friend Industrial Canada:—

"These books are being printed in the United States," says The Grain Growers' Guide. "What books? Why, some ivy-covered, prehistoric Free Trade tracts which The Guide is sending out broadcast to convert Canada to a lost cause. We would suggest that their titles be changed to the following: 'Rapid and Certain Methods to Make Canada an Adjunct of the United States.' The Guide and its friends do not want to see anything printed or made in Canada. Their policy is to send the money and work across the line."

This refers to our campaign for circulating Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade." Our policy is to buy where we can get the best value for our money. We do not believe in the slogan of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, namely, "Canada for 2,600 Canadians" who comprise that organization.

Direct Legislation seems in Canada to be a geographical reform. In Manitoba anyone advocating this system of popular legislative control is denounced by the government as Grit; in Saskatchewan the same man would be described by the government as a Tory, while in Alberta, where both parties have endorsed it, the man who opposes is an exception. Probably in some of the Eastern provinces an advocate of Direct Legislation would be described as an "Anarchist." Is anything further required to prove the urgent necessity of removing from party politicians the power they now have to confuse the people?

Cheap money for farmers is one of the issues in the Provincial general election campaign in New Brunswick which is now in progress, government loans to farmers at 5 per cent. being one of the planks in the platform of the Liberal opposition. Mr. A. B. Copp, the leader of the party, has declared that "if the Province can afford to guarantee bonds for railways on insufficient security, the public credit can much better be used to advance money to our own farmers at easy rates and take as security their farms."

Our flag-flapping manufacturers prate about the danger of Canadians allowing themselves to get into the hands of the American trusts. Meantime all Western Canada is praying to be delivered into the hands of the American cement trust in order that they may buy cement 67 per cent. cheaper than our own patriotic merger is charging. There are a great many other American trusts that are angels compared with similar mergers in Canada.

W. R. Travers, president of the wrecked Farmers' Bank, who is now "residing" at Kingston penitentiary, says that banks should be inspected. He knows.

Capturing Wild Horses

Upon the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, in a harsh region embracing parts of Eureka, Nye, Lander, White Pine, and Elko counties, Nevada, lies the last wild-horse pasture in America. The place is a fit desert stronghold. The only railroad that crosses the State is a hundred miles away. It is three days' ride from one ranch to another. In this barren and nearly inaccessible territory the wild horse has made his last stand against captivity.

In Nevada to-day there are not less than fifty thousand wild horses. There may be one hundred thousand, for their habits are such as to make an exact count impossible. It is easy to believe that their ancestry goes back to the Arabian horses that strayed from the camp of Coronado in 1540, for they have the fine head, the slim legs, and the flowing mane and tail, characteristics of the Arabian stock. There are bays, albinos, chestnuts, red and blue roans, pintos sorrels, buckskins and milk whites. The mares average eight hundred pounds in weight, and the stallions frequently weigh three hundred pounds more than that; they stand from thirteen to fourteen hands high. Their endurance is phenomenal, and as for agility, the marks of their unshod hoofs are found at the summit of monumental boulder-piles, which even a mountain goat might reasonably be expected to cut out of its itinerary. They keep to an elevation of from six to nine thousand feet, descending to the plains hardly at all. The water-holes are from twenty to fifty miles apart but when the faint of man is upon a drinking place, they will turn aside from it, even in midsummer, and wander on until instinct leads them to a spring that man has not defiled. In winter the water-holes may be solid ice, but the horses are not inconvenienced—they eat the snow. Bunch grass is their sustenance in summer; then the first frosts cure the white sage, and that becomes palatable; they paw through the snow to reach it, and keep fat throughout the winter. In extremity they gnaw at scrub pines and cedars, the sparse chaparral, grease wood and rabbit-brush, and with starvation ahead they eat the bitter-brush of the black sage.

When a man has once mastered them, these horses yield complete submission. They make wonderful saddle-animals, sometimes race-horses. They are not heavy enough for draught work, but many thousands of them are to-day drawing farm-wagons, buggies, and delivery wagons in the States of the Middle West. The average value of one of these horses, after it has been shipped to North Platte or Kansas City and slightly broken, is one hundred dollars. Men spend all winter planning campaigns against them in the hope of making big profits, and all summer in proving that most of these plans have flaws in them. Not infrequently the novice finds, at the end of the season, that the saddle-horses he has ruined in the chase outnumber the wild-horses in his corral.

Any good bronco-buster who perseveres on the trail, and awaits his opportunity, can get among a grazing band and rope his single-prize. But roping wild-horses one at a time—and not the best of the bunch—is not a profitable game. How to take the wild-horse in numbers—that has been the problem for two generations.

The man who seems to have been most successful in solving it is Charles ("Pete") Barnum, a native of South Dakota, who in six years—he is now thirty-two years of age—has shipped from Nevada to

Middle Western markets more than seven thousand splendid horses. Seven thousand head is probably two thousand less than he has caught, for about twenty-five per cent. are killed in the process of breaking. Mr. Barnum's story of his work—the most exciting outdoor trade in the West to-day—as given in his own language, runs much like this:

You may be riding along carefully among towering mountains when, quite suddenly, you come upon a band of wild horses feeding or standing half asleep in the shade of rocks or stunted trees. One of the band sees, hears or smells you, and instantly all are alert. If you rein in your horse and remain motionless, the wild stallion will advance towards you with extreme caution. At last he halts, throws up his head, emits a mighty snort, and instantly he is away at full speed, with his band at his heels. Down the mountain side they go, with never a trail to follow. They leap, scramble, tumble, crash through old dead timber, and when they strike a bit of good running ground, their hoof-beats come back to you like the roll of a drum. If they are pursued, the thick-necked, thin-legged, many-scarred stallion continues to lead. If no pursuer appears, the stallion drops to the rear, to be on the alert against surprise, and his place in

be half-a-mile across. Then a trained man would be sent to ride, walk and crawl until he had a bunch of wild horses between him and the corral. He would start the horses in a terrified run for the pass. A second rider would dart out from behind a rock or tree and lash his horse after them. Other men would join the chase, appearing suddenly as if from the ground itself, their object being to sweep the horses at top speed into the wings of the corral and straight down into its hidden gate. Do they race into the trap? Not always, nor nearly always. More often a sense that we cannot define warns them of danger. Over rocks, through pines, cedars, and mahoganies, even over mounted men they tear their way to liberty! The stockade corral was carefully hidden, the trails were not disturbed, yet they would not go that way. Our combined efforts were unavailing. The horses would not be caught.

Pursuing by Relays

When the country is sufficiently open and level, five or six experienced men, if well mounted and properly stationed, can sometimes keep a band of horses running in great circles, and, by relieving each other at regular intervals, they can in time wear out the wild horses and corral those

and turn away from the rider—turn back in the direction the rider wishes him to take. This is usually the vital moment of the chase. If the stallion can be turned, the capture of at least part of his band is almost assured. But experience or instinct has taught the wild leader not to turn. Seven out of ten bunches of wild horses will strive to go just the way you do not wish them to go, and all that one can do will not turn them. I have ridden neck and neck with these game old stallions; I have beaten them across the nose with my quirt until their faces were drenched with blood, only to have them slacken sufficiently to dodge behind my horse, and thence to continue on their contrary way.

Trapping with Tame Horses

Of the older methods of capturing wild horses the most successful is the parada. A number of gentle horses are driven to a section where wild ones abound, and are concealed in a natural runaway. Sharp-eyed men scour the neighborhood for mustangs, and, having found a bunch, start them in the direction of the parada of gentle horses. Relays of men are stationed out of sight along the course that the wild horses are expected to follow, to keep them to the right direction.

At length the running band tears into the little valley where the gentle horses in small bunches are feeding and moving slowly about. The wild horses mix with them, and, in theory, at least, come to a halt. Suddenly men appear on all sides. The gentle horses are not excited, and this quiets the wild ones, so that the entire reinforced band may be driven away intact to a corral. Thousands of wild horses have been captured in this way, but in most parts of the wild-horse country the method is played out. The horses have grown wise. If they cannot evade the relays of riders, and go off in a new direction, they will dash into the parada, through it, and away, before the men hidden near at hand can stop them. Sometimes they excite the gentle horses and carry them off also. Or else, when the men begin to hem in the band, the wild ones, one at a time, will make a dash for liberty,

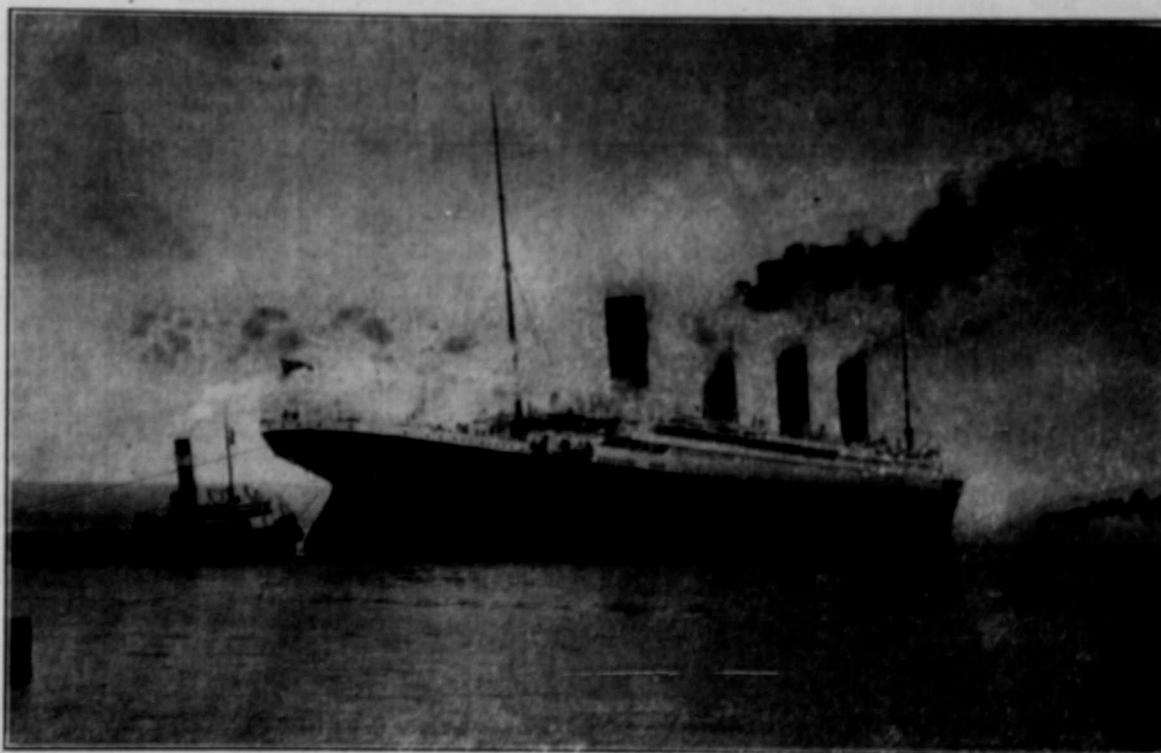
knowing full well that if they slip away singly they will not be pursued. Strangely, it is only the stallion that can be induced to return to a parada from which he has escaped. Often the stallion will dash to liberty outside the circle of men, but, if his mares are held, he will return to them if the men remain quiet. Horses that have escaped from a parada never forget the lesson. When pursued again, they will avoid any band of horses.

It has always been the weaker and poorer horses that were caught in the largest numbers; the cream of the herds—the strong, the fleet, the capable and crafty—escapes. The elimination of the poorer stock has improved the breed, and the standard is higher among these wild horses to-day than among domestic animals.

The Canvas Corral

We had long believed that if corrals could be erected quickly in passes much travelled by them, the horses could be caught and held. We wasted many months in erecting stockade corrals in different places, but the noise and disturbance—even the presence of mounted men upon the range—would cause the horses to forsake the range or refuse to run in the direction we wished. Timber is very

Continued on Page 15



CLOUDY AS SHE STARTED HER FIRST VOYAGE; DARKNESS AND DEATH AS SHE FINISHED
The great White Star Liner Titanic leaving Southampton on the journey that took her and 1,501 lives to the bottom of the Atlantic

the lead is taken by a crafty old mare. During long runs I have witnessed this change in leadership many times. Often it spells defeat for the "mustanger."

The Wild Horse's Wit

To catch the wild horse is a real problem. A man may have worked around the mustangs for years, may be an expert, fearless rider, a sure shot with the lariat, may know the range perfectly, may have schemed and toiled unremittingly in arranging to take his captives, assisted by men of experience equal to his own, only to have a wily stallion or a sagacious old mare outwit him and escape.

Yet these mustangs are caught, not by twos and threes, or by scores, but by hundreds. I have made this my business for six or seven years. To many men the catching of these horses is a source of livelihood. They live among mustangs, they think mustangs, they measure in mustangs. I have worked from dawn until dark felling trees and dragging them to some mountain pass where I had previously watched long strings of mustangs file unsuspectingly back and forth to water or a favorite feeding ground. In such passes my men and I have erected strong stockade corrals, from the gates of which we could build long brush fences, or wings, so that the outer opening would

who do not give out during the run. The distances these horses will run when thus pursued by relays of riders are almost beyond belief. I have known instances where bands that had run twenty miles would take a spurt and outrun fresh horses. Bands that have been chased a few times discover that the pursuers are not after individuals, and the horses quickly learn to drop away from the band one at a time and escape. At length the pursuers find that they are trailing only one or two horses, and give up in disgust.

When a band is started, they will race away for a short distance, then halt and face about at the crest of the first ridge, like a line of soldiers. If they see the pursuer coming, they will snort, wheel about, and start on the long, long race. Immediately the mustanger begins his work. Should the horses start off in the direction of his trap, he will follow at such speed as to keep close to them without crowding them. Should the leader attempt to take a new direction, the mustanger must force his own horse up to the stallion and fight him for the "drags" and "tails" will follow their leader blindly. The mere appearance of the enemy at such close quarters means increased speed on the part of the mustangs, but the rider must show such speed and determination that the leader will acknowledge defeat

The Mail Bag

BRITISH TRADE DECADENT?

Editor, Guide:—I have little time for reading and less for writing, but with your leave would like to deal with some of the assertions in the letter signed Alex. Coleman, which appeared in The Guide April 17. He says: "Free trade is fast closing up the manufacturing industries and throwing thousands of good mechanics out of work to starve or leave England." This statement, sir, is a base calumny, and I do not know how any person professing such loyalty can with the same breath tell the world that Britain is decadent and "going to the dogs." I wish to enter a protest against this practice. What is the object in making it appear that Britain is not holding her own against other nations? I have a difficulty to understand how any British subject whatever his political or economic creed may be, should prefer to "burke" the facts and proclaim to the world that the Mother Country is on the down grade. To do this under the guise of loyalty is base and hypocritical. I refer Mr. Coleman to the Engineering Supplement of the London Times of January, 1911, which contains the following: "The reports from this formidable array of well known engineering firms establish the fact that trade was better last year than it has been for some time and that prospects for the future are distinctly more promising. . . . Probably the most gratifying feature of our reports is the fact which is emphasized by many of our correspondents that Great Britain is retaining her strong position in foreign markets." And the reason assigned is because of the superior merit of British work. Reference is made to South America, to Africa, China, etc., and these remarks follow: "Travel where you may in these countries you will find one opinion in relation to British goods. British manufactured articles and British engineering undertakings, namely, that they are the best in quality; that the work is uniformly well done, and moreover it lasts." Protection is a premium on incompetency. In special illustration of this fact, one of the correspondents of the Times points out that "even in Cuba and Porto Rico, where American sugar machinery enjoys a preferential rate planters look upon British machinery as the best and cheapest." Mr. Coleman's reference to Germany is not very clear, but he seems to be laboring under the delusion that German prosperity is detrimental to Britain, and that British workmen would be benefited by a tariff imposed on German goods. This is a hoary protectionist fallacy. He evidently is not aware that Germany is one of Britain's best customers, and the more the Germans have to spend the more they will buy, to mutual advantage of both nations. No merchant could be prosperous if all his customers were "broke." Britain's prosperity depends in very large degree on the prosperity of other nations who buy her goods. Nor would a tariff against German goods help the British workman. Because the tariff would enhance the price of German goods by just that amount, consequently less German goods would be sold in Britain, and as a result Germany would not be able to buy so much British goods as she does now. And the result would be less work for the British workman, unemployment, lower wages and dearer commodities.

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.

Your remedy, Mr. Coleman, is a non-trium. It would not effect a cure, it would only aggravate existing evils and make them worse.

Every reasonable man will agree with you about the importance of the home market. Because exchanges will be easier and more rapid, therefore more numerous. And herein lies the value of free exchange; herein lies the secret of wealth production. The more exchanges that take place the greater the wealth accruing. Free exchange is a mutual advantage. It blesses him that buys and him that sells. But to build up the home market in the way you suggest, namely, by a tariff on foreign imports, is a fallacy.

"The home market can not be encouraged by preventing imports, for all imports are physical orders for goods to be produced here in exchange for imports. Any system under which we sent out goods but did not receive goods back would be a veritable bleeding to death. We want to see importers bringing their goods into this country, for that is the only way in which we can make sure of foreign orders for the home market, orders which will keep our workmen at work and our farmers producing grain," etc.

So you see, Mr. Coleman, your "protection does not protect. What it does with one hand it undoes with the other." This quotation is from the editorial columns of one of the oldest and most influential Conservative papers in England. In England they have not quite

do not agree with Mr. Hennig's definition of Socialism. If such definition was correct then all farmers and working men should become Socialists and The Guide their organ. By Socialism I do not mean anything that has at any time been called by that name, but Socialism as propounded by Marx and Engels, and which in the main is the system, theories and teachings circulated by that body in Canada, United States and Europe. The real essence of Socialism consists in the destruction of private property and the common ownership of all means and instruments of production. Under its sway the laboring man could never acquire capital and invest it for the future protection of himself and his family and the ambition to develop himself along human lines would die out of his heart forever. Who would work if the state were to confiscate his earnings? Eliminate private property, destroy or minimize unduly its rights, make it insecure or profitless, you have ruled that labor is not worth the fatigue or privileges to be sought for; you have stilled national progress, you have driven back the human race to barbarism. All men are born equal. Democracy is the government of the people, for the people, therefore say some, there should be equality of possessions and the office of the government is to lend its authority to the enforcement of this equality. This is a fatal meaning to Canadian democracy. All men are indeed born equal—equal in the meaning of the laws of our country; equal in rights

is not the gods who creates man, but man who creates God." In other words God is only a dream. All this is of course rotten, but there is none of it new. It is as old as Christianity itself. A Vancouver paper, reporting a Socialist lecturer in the Empress Theatre recently, has this choice bit: "The Bible was handed down by a bunch of savages who lived in Palestine about two thousand years ago. The Irish can not make up their minds which to follow, the Dutch king who crossed the Boyne about 400 years ago or the 'imbecile' who is elected by the cardinals." The paper adds: "Every sneer at religion, and there were many, was heartily applauded." The great body of our laboring men are opposed to Socialism. It was the Butte miners who prevented the Western Federation of Miners from affiliating with the International Workers of the World, a purely Socialistic organization, at one of the late congresses. The Federation of Labor, under Gompers and Mitchell, rejected Socialism by a vote of three to one. No doubt those men studied the origin of the labor problem. There was none in Paganism because one-half of the population were slaves and were condemned to do all the work for the other half in the field, workshop and mine. The slave and the laboring man were synonymous terms under Paganism. The reason of this lies in the fact that the state was the only thing that had any absolute or intrinsic value. Man was a mere cog in the wheel of the state. Under present conditions man is supreme and the state his servant. Let us have Direct Legislation and we can set things aright without affiliating with any brand of Socialism, either scientific or otherwise.

W. J. DONAHOE.

Virden, Man.

SIKHS AS FARMERS

Editor, [Guide:—We are told by missionaries and British statesmen that India's future may be determined by Canada's treatment of the Sikhs. The Sikhs were true to Britain in the Mutiny. India today is in a ferment of unrest. If another mutiny took place in India today the stand of the Sikhs might once more decide India's future. There are 7,000 Sikhs in British Columbia today. Thousands more would come, but organized labor in British Columbia is opposed to them, and Ottawa is preventing the Sikhs from gaining further admission. This virtual refusal of Canada to let the Sikhs in is being used effectively by anti-British agitators in India to spread dissatisfaction among the loyal Sikhs. It seems to me Western farmers might find the Sikhs useful men. We might find the solution of the permanent labor problem in them. A few months ago I watched gangs of these brown men digging stone and clearing land for California orange groves. These men are born agriculturists. Would it not be worth our while to hire Sikhs and find out to what extent they would adapt themselves to our conditions? They are of Aryan stock, and their features show their kinship with our own races. They rank high as to intelligence. They are not polygamists, neither are they idolaters. I would suggest that any farmers wishing to employ Sikhs should write to Dr. Sunder Singh, Victoria, B.C., who is seeking to secure better conditions in Canada for his countrymen.

DAVID ROSS.

Strassburg, Sask.

ONE ON HER

A woman with little wit sat at a public meeting between a bishop and a rabbi.

She thought she would be clever, and said to the rabbi: "I feel as if I were a leaf between the Old and the New Testaments."

"Yes, Madam," said the rabbi, "that page is usually a blank one."



Survey Party on Cross Lake, locating the Hudson Bay Railway, a much needed outlet for the Prairies' increasing harvests

forgotten the "hungry forties," when the tariff on wheat and other food-stuffs was so high that the people did not have enough to eat, when the common people were driven to desperation by the pangs of hunger, when corruption was rampant. As described by Fox: "The corn law is the harvest of Death as well as of the landowner, and monopoly says to corruption: "Thou art my brother." No country can produce all the commodities it needs. Therefore we ought to exchange what we can produce most cheaply and in the greatest quantity for what our neighbors can produce more cheaply and in greater quantity than we can. We can only obtain the things we need in two ways. Make them ourselves; or make other things to exchange for them. The idea that the state can determine this by means of a tariff is absurd. As individuals we can determine this better by practice. Geographical position and climatic conditions are determining factors which no tariff can avail against.

UNITAS.

Nipawin, Sask.

THOUGHTS ON SOCIALISM

Editor, Guide:—Having read with interest Mr. Hennig's letter "Socialism Defined," and also Mr. Bebbington's, and as the latter invites others to give their views on the same lines, I thought I would give mine as a plain farmer. I

derived from government, equal in such opportunities as government creates or is enabled to create—but all men are not equal in Nature's gifts, physical or moral, and equality of this kind no government can create. In the battle for the possessions of earth the essential factors are strength of limb, strength of mind, perseverance and self-control in winning the prize and holding it when won. In all those endowments men by nature are utterly unequal. Equal in ownership today, tomorrow they will be unequal. Democracy increases the opportunity, but opportunity to all is not success to all. Defining democracy the great Napoleon, though himself a despot, said that it is a "clear pathway for merit of whatever kind." Mr. Hennig says: "The ethics of Socialism and Christianity are identical." Engel says in his introductory: "This book defends historical Materialism. Nowadays in our evolutionary conception of the universe there is absolutely no room for either a Creator or a ruler." This is the statement of one of the men who made Socialism. This was not made in an after-dinner speech but is one of the standard books written in explanation and argument of Socialism and the same writer says "beyond nature and man there exists nothing," and again he says: "Religion is nothing but the fantastic reflection of the brains of men." Bebel in his book on Woman says: "It

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

BETWEEN THE EDITOR AND READERS

Country Home Makers—I hope you will like the new name of your page, its new location nearer the front of the paper and its brand new heading free from all the fussy little curly wurlies with which it is commonly deemed necessary to ornament the heading of a woman's page.

It seems to me a nice cosy sort of a name and brings up before the mind's eye a whole army of staunch home makers I have known in this prairie land of ours who are veritable seers in the knowledge of ways and means and in knowledge of other kinds acquired only through an intimate acquaintance with Nature and Necessity.

While we are in the way of making changes I would like to have you write and tell us what you would like to see on this page every week. The Editor tells us there is at least this page of which we can be absolutely sure in the new order of things so let us make the best of it.

Mothers' notes, of some kind, we mean to have, and household hints, and just here we want your help. With all due respect to the makers of cook books there is no receipt like that which has been tested by some country housekeeper without too much time and labor and found to be good. But there is no necessity for confining your helpfulness to receipts. If you know of any way of making soap or preserving berries or saving time in your house-work that is unusual tell us about it.

I know this is a busy time of the year because I have lived on a western farm myself and when I was a tiny girl rode the calves home from pasture and chased the wild geese off the wheat-field back of the granary. It seems to me, looking back to it, that there were millions of geese and that we chased them every day for months but that is certainly a childish distortion of the real facts. I know something about the hardships too, for I have slept in houses where it was so cold that one ached from the weight of quilts on the bed and the hair felt as if it were freezing to the scalp.

And yet I love the prairies and every blade of grass and wild flower that grows thereon. Each year when the Spring comes and the few disconsolate city frogs begin to croak mournfully in the odd damp spots which escape our sewer systems I am seized with a hunger for the country which almost constrains me to turn my back on my visible means of support and flee to the land.

So in spite of your busyness you would be doing a real deed of kindness if you would sit down and write me a little note with a breath of fresh air right from the country and tell what you would like done with this page, and perhaps extend a hand of welcome to the editor whom you will have observed by the signature is a new one.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

EFFECTIVE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY Pressing Toward the Mark

No efficient work is purposeless, a mere aimless doing, day after day, of routine, which after a time becomes absolutely mechanical. The man in his shoe factory who shapes heels all his working life fulfils some purpose, but he is not an accomplished mechanic. When the shaping of heels fails he is useless for any other sort of work.

But good housekeeping must aim at a definite end, the primary essentials of life for the members of the household, the maintenance of a definite standard of comfort and the economical administration of the financial resources of the family. Otherwise, domestic life is a muddle culminating in a deficit.

The essentials of life are food, shelter and clothing, and every one above the class of the submerged tenth gets them in a greater or less degree. As for comfort, it may be questioned whether the average American family of the middle classes knows a great deal about it, involving, as it does, a high standard and an eternal keeping up to the mark. Moreover the requirements of individuals vary so greatly that it is difficult to judge. The essentials of comfort seem to be comprehended in the union of a good fire, a good light and dainty food, yet life may be efficiently maintained in their absence. As for the matter of economical administration it is

the keystone of the arch, the thing which is absolutely essential to self respect, to nine hundred and ninety-nine families in a thousand.

As for the economical administration of the financial resources of the family, the practice of what is generally known as economy, the constant habit of saving on every expenditure is not the be-all and end-all of the matter. Economical expenditure is balanced expenditure, and expenditure nicely adjusted to the essential needs of the family. It is quite possible to pinch on essentials, while squandering on non-essentials. The sort of catering which supplies some of the elements of nutrition lavishly and stint on others is false economy, even if it is cheap.

Too few housekeepers understand the sort of provision which is expressed by the term, "a balanced ration." Still fewer know how to balance the various items of family expenditure so as to get the most for the money expended.

In getting the idea of balancing expenditures, it is a substantial help to keep a book of household accounts, specifying the items purchased, and occasionally adding up the sums expended for each article. In this way one learns to note the preponderance of any one item, as butter, sugar, or eggs, also is able to check the leaks which sometimes occur when servants are given control of the food supplies.

What constitutes a Balanced Ration?

Careful analysis of food values made some years ago, in connection with an institution for the insane in Illinois, resulted in the following computation as to the amount of the different elements of nutrition required to produce the muscular activity required for persons engaged in physical labor:

- 4½ oz. of proteid.
- 4 oz. fat.
- 15½ oz. carbo-hydrates.

In the average diet of the temperate zone, the proteid is principally supplied by some form of animal muscular fibre, the fat by animal fats, including butter and milk. Among people whose diet is principally vegetable, proteid is supplied by eggs, cheese, beans, and various cereals. Cocoa and chocolate also contain a large proportion of proteid.

The average table supplies an ample sufficiency of proteid, too little fat and an excess of carbo-hydrates. To correct the deficiency in fat is not a difficult matter, while small self-denials in the way of sugar will rectify the carbo-hydrate excess. It is when the occasion arises for an exceptional diet that trouble comes. To give an example: a man known to the writer, engaged in mental work of a very exhausting sort, getting almost no exercise, suffered from chronic indigestion and lived for more than a year upon the white meat of chicken, custards and baked apples. Practically all proteid was eliminated from his diet. An extreme case of anemia was the result. When, for any reason, the red meats are eliminated, the necessary proteid must be supplied in some other way, preferably in their vegetable form, as the person who cannot digest red meats will hardly be able to digest cheese, which is the other most available form, or the highly concentrated type contained in eggs.

The Hygiene of Rest

The mother of a large family, who lived to a great age, attributed her powers of endurance to the fact that she always rested half an hour in the middle of every day. One would like to know whether she was a person of extraordinary strength, or whether she chose the psychologic moment for her siesta.

The time to mend a weak article is before it breaks. The time to rest is before you are dead tired. When the day's work has brought you to a point of exhaustion, nothing but a night's rest will do you any good. It seems to be inbred in most women that it is a merit to keep on working until you are ready to drop. Never was a greater mistake. Work strenuously if you will, for a few hours, then make a break. Drop down flat on your back and relax all your muscles for ten minutes or so, rise up and go on.

Another help in easing one's daily work is to vary it as much as possible. Try not to have long stretches of doing one thing. It is horrible drudgery to stand all day long at the ironing table. But a

couple of hours' ironing, sandwiched in between sweeping a room and baking a cake, is not at all arduous. There are seven days in the week and it is not necessary to clean all the rooms in one day. Outside the necessary routine of the meals for each day the household programme ought to be elastic, subject to revision as occasion arises. The definite order is valuable in the house with servants, a bondage to the woman who does her own work.

THE GHOSTS OF NIGHT

Note—This poem was recited to the Canadian Women's Press club by the author, Jean Blewett. As she stood there, herself the very embodiment of cheerfulness, and spoke with her peculiarly mellow voice I think we all faced our own ghosts which range themselves along the wall more bravely and with stouter hearts. I hope that it will give our readers, who have troubles little or big, renewed confidence that the sun will shine to-morrow more gloriously than ever.

When we were children, long ago,
And crept to bed at close of day,
With backward glance and footstep slow,
Though all weary with our play,
Do you remember how the room—
The little room with window deep—
Would fill with shadows and with gloom
And fright us so we could not sleep?

For Oh! the things we see at night—
The dragons grim, the goblins tall,
And worst of all, the ghosts in white
That range themselves along the wall!

We could but cover up our head,
And listen to our heart's wild beat—
Such dreadful things about our bed,
And no protection save a sheet,
Then slept, and woke quite unafraid,
The sun was shining and we found
Our shadows and our ghosts all laid,
Our world a glorious playing ground.

For Oh! the things we see at night—
The dragons grim, the goblins tall,
And worst of all the ghosts in white
That range themselves along the wall!

We are but children still, the years
Have never taught us to be bold,
For mark our trembling and our fears
When sometimes as in the days of old,
We in the darkness lie awake,
And see come stealing to our side
A ghostly throng—the grave mistake,
The failure big, the broken pride.

For Oh! the things we see at night—
The dragons grim, the goblins tall,
And worst of all, the ghosts in white
That range themselves along the wall!

How close they creep; how big they loom!
The task which waits, the cares which creep;
A child frightened in the gloom,
We fain would hide our head and weep.
When lo! the coward fear is gone—
The golden sunshine fills the air,
And God has sent us with the dawn
The strength and will to do and dare.

WHAT THE OLD COUNTRY IS DOING FOR WOMEN

The difference in the position of educated working women of today and those of fifty years ago was emphasized at the fifty-third annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, which was held in the offices of the society, 23, Berners-street, W., London, on Friday afternoon, May 10. The President, Lord Leigh, said that there was no doubt that women were far more handicapped in getting employment than men. An interesting speech was made by the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., who spoke of the accession to importance in woman's position which the last fifty years had witnessed. He thought the present movement was only the beginning of a great awakening, and that all such societies as this were only signs of the times. Women were meant to be the helpmeets of men in every department of life, and from his personal experience he had found that when women were on a public board they brought practical commonsense to bear on their work. He was very glad to see the lines upon which the society was run—they were philanthropic and not charitable. The

special point about it was that it gave assistance at the time of crisis in a woman's life when help was a necessity, and was therefore priceless.

Mr. W. Turing Mackenzie said he thought that the multiplicity of young societies, all such for the same purpose, sometimes did more harm than good. This was the oldest society and deserved all support. He was sorry to know that women often met with serious opposition from trades' unions, but, on the other hand, a bill was being introduced into Parliament by which women would be allowed to qualify as solicitors and barristers. So far nothing had been done by any Government to give training in those higher branches of education by which women could earn their livelihood. Fifty years ago this society realized that training was necessary for every walk in life, and it had stepped into the breach, and must commend itself to all who looked into future social conditions. He hoped one day to hear that Government had given the society a grant.

In the report, read by the secretary, of the year's work, it was pointed out that the society's earliest efforts had been directed to making education more practical and useful, to finding out what professions and industries were suitable to women, and what training was needed to secure proficiency in each. A most important part of the work is the loan fund, from which a girl may borrow not more than £30, the first instalment of which she is required to repay within three months after her training is complete. The Hon. Victoria Grosvenor, in a brief speech, said that it was most unusual for the society to make a bad debt, which proves how much good is done by these loans. The object of the society is to prevent distress and poverty, not to relieve it. During the past year forty-three loans have been granted. Not only are subscriptions pleaded for in order to carry on the work, but vacant situations are gladly put on the society's books to be filled from candidates.

ADVICE TO WOMEN ABOUT WORK-TABLES

The following good advice about worktables is given to housekeepers in the current issue of *Farm and Fireside*:

"Study to get your worktables and sinks just the right height. They will, of course, differ according to the height of the worker.

"Too high a table causes a constant strain upon the arms and shoulders. Too low a one causes a stooping and a tired back.

"Being a medium tall person, my favorite table is thirty-two and one-half inches high. On this I can roll out pastry and do similar work without stooping, and in consequence get much less tired than when my work is lower down.

"About an inch lower is my favorite height for an ironing-board.

"A low stove is wearing if it must be used much every day. And a washing can be done much easier if a higher bench than common is used for the rubbing tub.

"The easiest way to discover the exact height best suited to yourself is to place blocks of wood on your ordinary table to support a board until you have found which is less fatiguing.

"Any woman who neglects to rectify this matter is extremely foolish if she values her own health, for many a woman is nervous and unhappy after a day in her kitchen without knowing the cause.

"And the causes are, too frequently, the table, ironing-stand and cook-stove of her daily tasks."

A DRESSMAKER'S WRINKLE

The amateur dressmaker is often puzzled how to find the exact part of the armhole, where to place the underseam of the sleeve preparatory to sewing it in. First ascertain that the armhole is the exact size required; then measure one inch from the shoulder-seam at the back, and put a pin to mark the place. Lay the two sides of the armhole together with the pin for the exact middle at the top, and put a pin at the middle at the bottom, or part under the arm. Fold

Continued on Page 16

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

WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

Queenstown Union has contributed ten dollars to the campaign fund, being the proceeds of the entertainment held on May 24. A very successful meeting of the union was held on that date. Prizes were given to the two boys who brought in the largest number of gopher tails. The first prize, \$5.00, was given for 480 tails, and the second prize, \$3.00, for 300 tails. A communication from the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council, inviting the farmers' locals to take part in a conference to be held on June 14, was dealt with by deciding to send a delegate. A committee was appointed to arrange for our annual picnic and the secretary received instructions to correspond with dealers of twine and fence wire and secure prices. The meeting was brought to a close by a very successful dance.

J. GLAMBECK, Sec'y.

Milo, Alta.

Holden Union held a very interesting meeting on May 25. There was a good attendance and Mr. D. W. Warner, vice-president of the Central, was on hand to deliver an address.

Six new members were secured and several old members were regenerated. The Saskatchewan elevator system and law came in for a lot of discussion, with the result that most of the members concluded that a similar law would be good enough for us in Alberta or at least a very great improvement on our present conditions. Direct Legislation was decided on as the most feasible and speedy means of obtaining the needed reforms. The meeting was opened by the chairman,

who called on the secretary to read from the last annual report of the U.F.A. the report of the Elevator Committee, in which the Saskatchewan plan was recommended. Then after a few remarks by the secretary in support of the scheme the president called on Dr. Goodwin, of Vegreville, a prospective candidate for the local House to fill Mr. Holden's position in that constituency, who had been invited to attend the meeting and state his position. Dr. Goodwin, in a short talk, demonstrated that he knew what he was talking about and he committed himself to being very much in favor of the elevator scheme under discussion. He also looked upon Direct Legislation as a means by which the people would be able to control the politicians as well as govern themselves, and obtain their wishes in the way of laws. Then the chairman said he would take pleasure in introducing Mr. Warner, and did so as one of the Central officers. It seemed to take everyone by surprise, because they had not received his letter in time to announce that he would be in attendance and the expressions of surprise and pleasure were many, and Mr. Warner soon got his audience stirred up and enthusiastic by going fully into the elevator scheme and Direct Legislation, showing them how the latter would free their representative from the political machine and permit him to represent them instead of having to toe the mark to the political bosses, and the point would seem to be that if we would go at things all over the province in the same way that the Holden men did, and have both party candidates come out and pledge themselves to our views, or refuse to do so either by saying so or staying away we will have the whole bunch scared to death or corralled where they can do nothing else but give in.

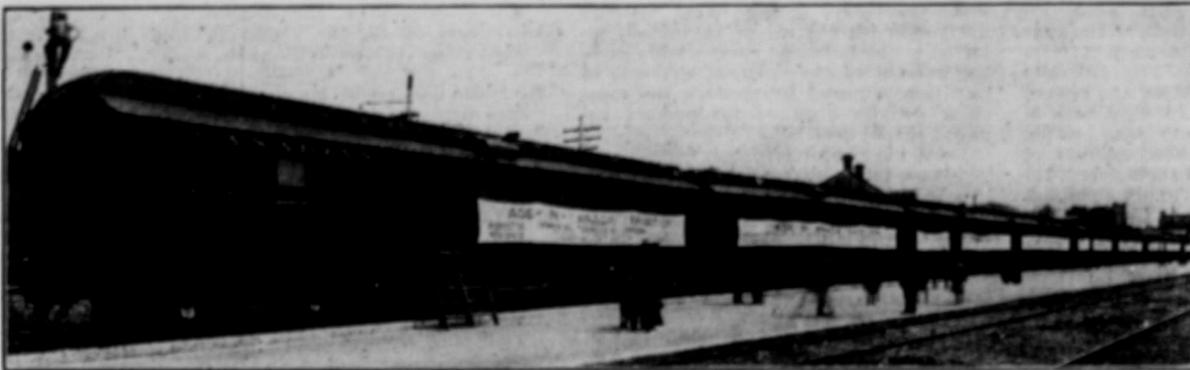
The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of Carnforth Union:

"That we request our executive to confer with the Provincial Department of Agriculture with a view to securing more weed inspectors for this district and adjoining territory, as the weeds are becoming a danger and a menace to the whole community and the country is too large for one man to cover it. We wish to arouse the interest of the Minister of Agriculture to the danger.

W. J. HOLDING, Sec'y.

Carnforth, Alta.

Holden Union had a very successful meeting on May 25, and the addresses delivered by Dr. Goodwin and Mr. D. W. Warner could not be better. With such men as Mr. Warner on the executive the future of the U.F.A. should be bright. We gained ten new members, making a total of 36 to date. This is the result of two months' efforts, as on March 1 our local was practically non-existent. We have nailed the following flag to our masthead and we vow that down it will never come until our object is achieved: "That all political candidates of either party must pledge themselves to support the position of the U.F.A. on the elevator and Direct Legis-



"Made-in-Canada" train, filled with Manufacturers' Exhibits, now touring the West

lation questions as approved at our convention."

A. DRONEY, Sec'y.

Holden, Alta.

The regular meeting of Downing Union was held on May 24 and as a result we have petitioned our provincial member to do his best in getting cheaper money for the farmers. Already we are combining and clubbing together to procure our supplies and we expect to secure several shipments soon. Our meetings have not been as well attended as we could have wished lately, but we are not discouraged. We mean to stay in the fight for the farmers' rights and till we have secured the eighty per cent. who were so nearly responsible for the loss of the fight over the Grain Bill we will be right on deck. Union No. 33 is young and we hope when we will be able to sell our grain, instead of holding it in the granary; and when we can market our butter and eggs, we will be able to help the Central a little more, but at present we are so far from the railroad it is a hard matter to do anything.

R. JAMIESON, Sec'y.

Trochu, Alta.

JUDGE MABEE'S RULINGS

I regret having to report that the meeting of Edmonton Union, called for May 18, was not a success as far as the U.F.A. work was concerned, as a meeting had been arranged at same time and place for a co-operative store scheme, and this took so much consideration that other work had to be abandoned. However, a resolution was passed and preliminaries made to establish a Farmers' Co-operative store in Edmonton. There were several important matters which had to be laid over; one was a resolution of condolence to the Board of Railway Commissioners at the great loss they and the country at large had sustained by the death of the chairman

of the commission, Judge Mabee. We have just lately had cause to appreciate his recognition of the U.F.A. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. had obtained an order to be allowed to close up a much-used trail, if they made a deviated road, which was very inconvenient, dangerous and longer. The matter was left in the hands of the Local Improvement District Council and the Provincial authorities, who seemed to be unable to make any headway in preventing the closing of this road, although the people were clamoring for it to remain open. At the request of our union, I, some months ago, wrote the Railway Commission on the subject, and in reply had a long letter from Judge Mabee saying my letter was the first intimation the board had had of any serious opposition to the change. He much regretted that he had not received the complaint sooner, but under the circumstances that the railway company had secured permission and had already spent money on the undertaking he did not think it would be fair to withdraw the ruling. However, the matter came up for hearing this spring, in Edmonton, when it was found that

consequence was these crossings were getting very inconvenient and dangerous to farmers with heavy loads. I spoke to the councillor of the Local Improvement District, but he said they had tried and could get nothing done. A resolution was passed at one of our union meetings and was forwarded to the Railway Commission. A reply was received that the complaint had been forwarded the railway companies, and now they send copy of letters in reply from the companies saying they had given instructions for this grading to be done, and what is more the teams are at work. This looks very encouraging.

Charging Additional Freight

I would like to have other members' opinion on the right of the railway company to make charges at the other end when charges are prepaid. I have had occasion to ship seed grain this spring and shipped four consignments to one station. The agent at North Edmonton obtained the rate from Edmonton by telephone. Two of these consignments went all right, but on the other two (both to one man) the

agent at consignee's end took exception to the rate and charged him two or three cents per 100 lbs. more. The amount was not large, but the principle is wrong. I was virtually quoted a rate by an authorized agent of the company and he accepted my consignment as prepaid, the bill of lading being signed as such. For the company to be able to charge consignee with any extra is out of reason and might entail considerable loss and annoyance, besides leaving the servants of the company

perfectly indifferent as to the rate quoted. What is to hinder them quoting a very small percentage of the proper rate if they can make up the difference at the other end? Not only would one be liable to make a pecuniary loss in quoting on a shipment, but also if one is making a present to a friend it is certainly very annoying to feel that the consignee may be called upon to pay additional freight charges. The matter has been placed in the hands of a solicitor to investigate in the name of our union, but I would like to hear if others have had the same trouble and how it was settled.

F. C. CLARE, Sec'y.
North Edmonton, Alta.

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PICNIC AT ELBOW

I received your letter of May 29, in which you state the revised idea of holding a series of picnics throughout the country. I am much pleased to know that Elbow is in the schedule. We had a meeting on June 1, and we decided on June 19, as the date on which we will hold our picnic and I was instructed to write you of our earnest desire for your presence on that date if it is possible for you to attend and I also wish you would insert in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide, notice of our picnic on June 19 inviting the members of the surrounding local Grain Growers associations to be present, the picnic to be held on the shore of the Saskatchewan River at Elbow. I also wish to know about your membership buttons. We wish to have quite a number on the day of the picnic and if it will be necessary for me to forward the required amount before-hand or if you will bring them along if you come.

JOSEPH KRETSCH, Sec'y.
Elbow G. G. A.

Yours of June 3, re picnic, to hand and noted. We note you have selected June 19 as the date on which you will hold your picnic. You have asked me to be present and address the crowd. Now, while willing to do this, it is on the distinct understanding that your committee provide a time and place for the speaking. There must be no sports going on at that time. There must be a place set in the program where everything else stops and the people have a chance to listen. Otherwise, there is no use our going. Time is precious and I cannot afford to come unless I can have a clear-cut opportunity to present matters of the Association to the people. It will be up to the local board to make this provision. Our experience shows that holding picnics in conjunction with town officials is dangerous and they generally try to side track the Grain Growers. It may not be the case in Elbow; we hope not, but that is our experience. Doubtless Elbow is an exception in this matter, at any rate, to be forewarned is to be forearmed. Should anything happen unforeseen at present, to prevent my coming we will endeavor to send a better man.

Regarding buttons—we have now a plentiful supply on hand and can send you some on receipt of the price. We have set this rule as we have had much difficulty re buttons sent out the other way. We sell them at 25 cents each but when officers send for them in lots of twenty-five we give them to the Association at \$5.00 a box of 25, or 20 cents each. That leaves 5 cents per button to go into the local treasury, so that on 100 your local would clear \$5.00. You can offer them for sale at the picnic. Usually they sell like hot cakes as nobody wants to be without a Grain Growers' button. We shall endeavor to do some business on Life Membership as well as endeavor to strengthen your Association by setting forth our general modus operandi. Now the whole success of your picnic will depend on the local board and the success of our address will largely depend on the opportunity afforded the speaker—the balance with the speaker himself.

F.W.G.

A CROWDED PROGRAM

I received your favor of the 25th inst. in regard to speakers for picnic and your suggestion of writing to a certain person but you left a blank for the name and address so I am at a loss to know where to write. We have secured as other speakers our Conservative candidate Dr. Brown, also our Liberal candidate, Dr. Mitchell, a speaker from the Agricultural Society, also three ball teams and a brass band. Our date will be June 14, on the E. 1/2-33-2-14. The nearest station is Colgate on the C.N.R. We will have to leave the choosing of a Grain Growers' speaker to you as we are not prepared to do it ourselves. Hoping you can do this without trouble to you.

HARRY McALPINE, Sec'y.
Lyndale G. G. A.

Saskatchewan

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

Yours of the 30th ult. re speakers for picnic to hand. We wrote you on the 27th and in that letter stated President Maharg and myself were expecting to go to your picnic, but as you set forth in yours of the 30th you have arranged with Dr. Brown and Dr. Mitchell, a speaker from the Agricultural Society, three ball teams and a brass band and it appears to me you will have no time for our speaker. We should like to come and address your people but kindly do not advocate or advertise our coming unless your committee is prepared to give us a place on the program and time to speak. I have already been to picnics gotten up by the G. G. A. where they went into partnership with a small town and the town and politicians ran the picnic and are generally opposed to the Grain Growers' movement and their speakers and will not give them a chance to take part if they can help it. Now kindly do not ask us to come unless you are prepared to give us a place. If you are so prepared we shall be happy to come but write us and let us know.

PICNIC AT KEDDLESTON

Herewith are minutes of a meeting of our Association held on Monday last. You will note on perusal that a circular from the Freight Claims Bureau was read and that I was instructed to write to you for a little more information. Also you will note that we have solved the picnic problem on our own account. We have decided to hold it at the Lakeside nearby and ask Mr. Alcock if he can come. If he replies favorably I am to communicate with Bethune and Disley at once. July 12 is the date suggested. Please find enclosed \$15.00 subscriptions to date. There will be more to come later, meanwhile this is a help. Our Co-operative Elevator is very nearly completed. An early reply to our first question will be appreciated.

W. T. PALMER, Sec'y.
Keddleston G. G. A.

We herewith enclose our receipt for \$15.00 membership fees as per yours of the 30th inst. with thanks. Re picnics—Glad to know you have solved the picnic problem on your own account. That looks like business. I trust Mr. Alcock will be able to attend. We note you have decided on July 12. Several have fixed on that date.

I am glad to know your Co-operative Elevator is nearly completed. I note by your minutes something regarding a Freight Claims Bureau. I do not know all this organization can do for you, doubtless considerable, as they no doubt concentrate on the business of securing attention to damage claims and, making a speciality of that, can in all probability render good service. I would say, however, that if the members of our Association would raise the membership fee so as to pay half as much into our Central fees as they do to become members of this Freight Claims Bureau, we could establish a Freight Claims Bureau that would be a credit and of great assistance to members of our Association. I submit fifty cents per member is not sufficient to provide an efficient protection for all the varied interests of farmers.

I note you are going to have a paid secretary. That looks like business.

Re twine—things are different now when you are buying twine for 9 cents per lb. Eaton's are offering it at 8 1/2 cents. I remember when the Grain Growers were compelled to pay 18 1/2 cents per lb. for twine.

Wishing you all a prosperous year both personally and collectively, especially that you shall have a splendid time on the 12th of July.

(Note: I dare hardly put the initials of my name as it is objected to as occupying so much space in this page. But I have to do it so as to distinguish what I say from what I am instructed to say and both of these from what the Editor of The Guide says.)

F.W.G.

We held a meeting on the 25th of May, but only twelve members were present at the rural schoolhouse. The question of co-operation on twine was brought up with Ridgford association and we

await their secretary's prices. Our formalin cost 16 cents a lb., what a difference to 70 cents—two years ago; we had a block order of 120 lbs. so you might guess what we think about this association. Twine last year cost \$8.90 per hundred lbs. at this point.

The question of appointing delegates to attend a joint meeting at Guernsey on June 1, at 2 p.m., was also taken up. The president and myself were elected to represent this Association and the following questions were given us: cheaper money, hail insurance (municipal) backed up by Government. I was asked by the meeting to speak on our Life Membership and any other questions we deem advisable, both local and otherwise. We are working hard for Life Members here, hoping to get several this fall. The circular you sent was read and a great discussion followed, but opinions were divided, some say, "run members," others say, "no, keep our Association together, leave politics absolutely alone". These suggestions set our members thinking. Central was described as a young tree and the rural associations its branches; one cannot live without the other. Life Membership was described as the root. Now, Mr. Green, when we think of it, given a good root or foundation or men in the cause for life, the association need fear nothing, what I specially fear is the dividing of our association. Let our association fail and where are we? No, Mr. Green, by all means, the time is not ripe. When we get a Life Membership of 10,000 or so, then go ahead, we have got good backing and we will be standing more firm and consequently we will have nothing to fear. Keep going. We are doing well and will do better. We know that an annual member cannot be relied on to stick, and all members should emphasize this during the picnic season. I believe we will have a joint picnic at this point some time this summer, but it will be in the hands of W. T. Wells, Secretary-Treasurer of Ridgford Association, Venn P. O., so of course I cannot say for sure but we have promised to cooperate with them. Wishing you continued success,

ERNEST J. LAMBERT, Sec'y.
Thornfield, G. G. A.

ENDOWMENT FUND PRINCIPLE O.K.

"The London papers of May 14 publish the statement made by the Liverpool Journal of Commerce that J. Bruce Ismay intends to provide an endowment fund for pensions for disabled seamen of all classes in connection with the White Star line, and for their widows as a thank offering and a memorial to the heroism of the Titanic's crew. The fund, it is further said, will probably amount to \$100,000."

The farmers of the prairie may not have had a Titanic wreck but they have on hand a gigantic economic struggle with a cunning rapacious rival. The manufacturers and their dependents—the Capitalists and their retainers—the speculators and their employees—the merchants and general distributing agencies—all together make a formidable army which live more or less in luxury out of the

Directors:	
At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Winstelute; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Munselman, Opar; James Robinson, Walpole.	
District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Grenada; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colomesay; No. 6, G. H. McKague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.	

exploitation fund levied from the farmer, by whatever method it is secured. Out of the land the tribute money must come.

Why not an endowment fund on behalf of the struggling agricultural class? The endowment idea seems O.K. \$1.00 each from all the farmers in Saskatchewan would create a \$100,000 endowment fund with which a Saskatchewan Farmers' building could be erected, a permanent home for all farmers' organizations; containing a grand convocation hall and such other equipment and facilities as to house the different institutions in our movement—a building such as farmers might be proud of and any one of our cities might covet to secure—a building to which every farmer might contribute his mite and in which a common interest might centre. Basement and upper floors might be constructed so as to render most constant service and secure permanent revenue for up-keep and maintenance. Then our life membership when it grows to the proportions it is entitled to will have with the rest a permanent place from which it can be administered. Not a Winnipeg Grain Exchange but a Saskatchewan Farmers' Exchange.

WAITED FOUR YEARS FOR WAGES

A High River extract of May 18, says, "F. F. Butler, farmer, southeast of High River is now engaged in threshing wheat sown in 1910. The sheaves lay on the field all winter without even being stacked and are now yielding thirty bushels to the acre. This crop has the unique record of having been sown in 1910, cut in 1911 and threshed in 1912. The field consists of eight hundred acres."

The above mentioned crop stands a fair chance of reaching its ultimate market in 1913. It doubtless took the year 1909 to prepare the ground, so F. F. Butler had to work and wait four years before securing his returns, and by some he is asked to feed the crop to hens, hogs and cattle and wait still another year or two. How would engineers, conductors, carpenters, stonemasons, blacksmiths, storekeepers, lawyers, judges and all city workers like to wait that long for their wages?—What an outcry there would be!

A GREAT EVANGEL

A party of more than one hundred noted clergymen and religious workers of the United Kingdom sailed recently for Canada. They are officers and members of the Federated Brotherhoods of the Old Land, which has a membership of 750,000 and the primary object of their trip is to attend a meeting to be held in Toronto for the organization of a similar brotherhood to embrace all of the existing evangelical brotherhoods and societies in the Dominion.

What a pity we could not get them to evangelize the 80,000 farmers of Saskatchewan who stand aloof wildly clutching for a share of each benefit secured by our organization. What a crying need for universal organization, education, co-operation in an endeavor to secure for all applied Christianity in all the business relationships of men.

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" hooks 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 speciality of Galvanized Gates, too.

Our new hooks are about half of those made. Write for free samples and sample lock.

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



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

Manitoba

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

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

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

Carman	June 14
Springhill	" 15
Bowman	" 18
Lidstone	" 19
Kenville	" 20
Benito	" 21

Mr. Henders is an able and interesting speaker and keenly alive on all topics of interest to the farmers' movement in Manitoba and a splendid meeting can be assured all who attend these meetings.

MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY MR. PETER WRIGHT, MYRTLE, AND MR. FRANK SIMPSON, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

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

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

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

Elm Bank	June 11
Elie	" 12
Starbuck	" 13
Carman	" 14
St. Claude	" 15
Rathwell	" 17
Holland	" 18
Cypress River	" 19
Glenboro	" 20
Stockton	" 21
Beresford	" 22

Mr. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, is one of the directors of the association, and will be assisted by Mr. Strange, of Waskada, and others. Mr. Strange will cite some of his experiences in marketing his crop across the line.

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

Hamiota	June 11	8.00 p.m.
Crandall	" 12	2.30 p.m.
Miniota	" 12	8.00 p.m.
McAuley	" 13	2.30 p.m.
Manson	" 13	8.00 p.m.
Elkhorn	" 14	2.30 p.m.
Woodnorth	" 14	8.00 p.m.
Virden	" 15	
Ebor	" 17	2.30 p.m.
Sinclair	" 17	8.00 p.m.
Reston	" 18	2.30 p.m.
Pipestone	" 18	8.00 p.m.
Huston	" 19	2.30 p.m.
Broomhill	" 19	8.00 p.m.
Hartney	" 20	2.30 p.m.
Elgin	" 20	8.00 p.m.
Minto	" 21	2.30 p.m.
Margaret	" 21	8.00 p.m.
Hilton	" 22	2.30 p.m.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND.

Two more contributions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund have been received during the week, namely, \$1.00 each from J. Campbell and J. Nickle, of Gilbert Plains. The total fund now stands at \$522.25.

Wawanesa	" 22	8.00 p.m.
Rounthwaite	" 24	2.30 p.m.
Nesbit	" 24	8.00 p.m.
Carroll	" 25	2.30 p.m.
Kemnay	" 25	8.00 p.m.
Douglas	" 26	2.30 p.m.
Ingelow	" 26	8.00 p.m.
Wellwood	" 27	2.30 p.m.
Brookdale	" 27	8.00 p.m.
Moorepark	" 28	2.30 p.m.
Carnegie	" 28	8.00 p.m.
Brandon	" 29	
Alexander	July 1	2.30 p.m.
Griswold	" 1	8.00 p.m.
Oak Lake	" 2	2.30 p.m.
Lenore	" 2	8.00 p.m.
Kenton	" 3	2.30 p.m.
Harding	" 3	8.00 p.m.

Mr. W. H. English is a prominent breeder of pure bred stock, and one of the most progressive grain growers in the Lansdown constituency, and Mr. J. S. Wood has been director and vice-president of the association since its inception. A number of other grain growers will be in the party and will travel in Mr. English's auto.

NOW FOR THE BIG CAMPAIGN!

Henry George in one of his far-famed essays on the labor question declares—"There are many who, feeling bitterly the monstrous wrongs of the present distribution of wealth, are animated only by the blind hatred of the rich, and a fierce desire to destroy existing social adjustments. This class indeed is only less dangerous than those who proclaim that no social improvement is needed or possible. But it is not fair to confound them with those who, however mistakenly, propose definite schemes of remedy."

The secretary and the executive of the Grain Growers' association in times past have sacrificed a great deal of time and money to promote the interests of this movement throughout Manitoba. The cause for which they work is of great moment to them and one of their chief aims and objects is to improve conditions which now prevail in the farming community. But a few men cannot accomplish all that greater numbers and more assistance might accomplish along the line of making demands of a protective nature. In numbers there is strength, and where every farmer manifests an intelligent interest in the work of the Association and strengthening that interest by membership with the Association he not only aids the Association in the extension of their work but he is also in the fight to protect his own interest against the encroachment of privileged interests who get rich at the farmers' expense.

It is an opportune time to remind our farmers that The Grain Growers' association is the only organization of its kind in Manitoba representing the cause of farmers generally. We are growing and advancing steadily, not by leaps and bounds, to be sure, and the time is not far distant when it will be absolutely necessary for us to be represented in our Provincial and Dominion Parliaments in order to get our rights, and secure to us the protection against the monied classes.

Those of our farmers who have had great difficulty in the transportation of their grain this year will understand what a loss the farmers sustained when our present Government turned down Reciprocity. The acceptance of the Reciprocity platform alone would have enabled the farmers to not only find a better market for their grain at their very doors but also a better price for their farm productions. That the large corporations and business and railway interests were responsible for the turning down of Reciprocity is plain to be seen, while the farmer has to go on struggling for his daily bread and wondering why he remains in the same condition financially as when he first started out. There are many of our farmers who realize the obstacles in the way, but there are many who are content to allow things to remain as at present. When will our farmers drop the strong adhesion and petty influences of party politics and work and strive for right and right alone? When will our

farmers study these matters that so vitally affect them, and try and find a solution to them?

The above mentioned is the aim and object of our Association and we wish to bring the matter prominently before our readers just at the beginning of our summer campaign which is scheduled to commence on June 11 and ending about the middle of July. Several auto parties will travel from one branch to another, each auto carrying a member of the executive and several prominent Grain Growers who are to speak on different subjects, and a schedule of meetings is now being arranged for, a copy of those already mapped out are given above.

It is the sincere and ardent wish of the president, secretary and members of the executive that all the officers of our branches throughout Manitoba will co-operate with us in making these meetings an entire success. A great many have already stated that their meeting will be in the open air in the form of a picnic, and we would suggest that as far as possible make these meetings of a social nature so that the farmers' wives and the young people of the community be given an opportunity to attend. We are looking forward to a very successful campaign of meetings and assure all the farmers that a profitable and interesting time will be given them.

Birtle Branch

On June 5, we were in receipt of an order to the amount of \$12.50 from Birtle branch of the Association. These energetic and progressive members of our Association report 91 members to date, and think before long they will obtain the hundred mark. We wish them hearty success. We know it can be done where the secretary and the officers of our branches are deeply interested and progressive in the movement which is so steadily growing in the Western provinces.

These members of our Association in the Birtle district evidently realize what a vast amount of reforms a number of men banded together with united purpose can accomplish, so much more than an individual. Our manufacturers and monied classes of all descriptions are all united in their efforts to obtain what to them means more money and better profits. Why, then, should the grain growers, upon whom the before mentioned interests subsist, allow their Association to lie dormant, and cease to advance when the welfare of the future greatly depends upon the strength gained at the present time? Farmers, see to it that your cause is strengthened by your membership and your presence at every meeting of the Grain Growers in your district. We take this opportunity to congratulate the secretary and the officers of Birtle branch for their untiring work in the advancement of the Grain Growers' movement. It is a cause of great purport to every farmer in the province and we urge upon you all the necessity of the stand you take in this connection. "Those who are not for us are, we take it, against us." And in order to obtain our reforms we must have the expression of membership to show that you are for us.

Reston Branch

A few lines received from Reston branch of the Association enclosing \$13.50 payment of their dues for the year. The Secretary, Wm. E. Wilkins, recognizes the fact that they should have twice that number on their membership roll. That is a move in the right direction and I am sure that when seeding is accomplished secretary and officers at that point will use every effort on their part to make Reston branch rank with the most progressive in the province. We thank you for your remittance and hope that all your plans for the future welfare of the branch in your district will come true.

Kenton Branch

A remittance was also received from Kenton branch, Duncan Robertson, secretary, on June 1. Although not large

in the figures, every amount helps a struggling organization, and we would be very glad indeed if the other branches who are withholding their dues because of the expectation of more later on, would send in their dues. We would be glad to accept whatever amount you may have on hand with grateful thanks, following up later on with your increased amounts and increased membership.

Swan Valley County Association.

This enterprising County Association reports a very interesting meeting at Kenville on June 1. The question of co-operation came up and a committee was appointed to secure information and present the same to the next meeting to be held at Bowman River on July 25 and the secretary was instructed to procure a speaker on the subject of co-operation. The Secretary, Geo. Dickerson, reports a very good attendance especially so on account of the strenuous time the farmers are having in getting their seed in the ground this year, and a very enthusiastic meeting as well.



Cow Profits

COW comfort and cow sanitation result in more cow profits, and this alone should induce any farmer or dairyman to install our Sanitary Steel Stalls and Stanchions. They allow free passage of light and air in a stable and ensure perfect sanitation and ventilation—a result impossible with any wooden equipment.

Louden's Stalls and Stanchions

are actually cheaper than wood. Louden Stalls of heavy tubular steel with malleable fittings, have no flat surfaces for dust to accumulate and no rough or sharp corners to injure or chafe the cows. Louden Stanchions give cows the greatest possible comfort and freedom, yet keep them perfectly lined up. Latch easily opened or closed with gloved hand yet is completely "cow proof."

Louden's Barn Equipments include Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Tools and Louden's Bird-Proof Barn Door Hanger. Send for complete catalogue. It is cheaper to put LOUDEN QUALITY into your barn at first than to experiment with inferior equipment.

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Thos. McKnight, 166 Princess St. WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Our British Letter

Lloyd George and his Opponents

London, Eng., May 24.—I suppose the best abused man in the government is Mr. Lloyd George; no invective is too strong to be hurled at him, his opponents will stop at nothing which they think will discredit him. But Lloyd George is fighting the battle of the common people and the common people have given him a very warm place in their hearts. In this connection I might refer to a very eulogistic article in The Schoolmaster, the organ of the National Union of Teachers. It is based upon an interview a deputation had with the chancellor of the exchequer and representatives of the Board of Education as to the superannuation allowance for primary and secondary teachers. After members of the deputation had spoken, they were asked to retire for a few minutes, and on their return, as the result of his consultation with the education officials, Mr. Lloyd George promised additional benefits which on the average will cost about 200,000 pounds a year. The Schoolmaster in its leading article acknowledges the very sympathetic reception accorded the delegates, and goes on to say: "It is unexampled that a great minister of state, second in place to the Premier only, speaking within the stately old room which has been the centre and ultimate nucleus of the nation's finances for more than a century, should say with some emotion, and with pride rather than the reverse of it, that he was himself a poor teacher's son. It is unprecedented that a chancellor of the exchequer should acknowledge in public that teachers have been shabbily treated by the state hitherto. To Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, the primary and secondary teachers in England and Wales owe gratitude warmly felt and in no stinted measure, and they will gladly pay that debt and need. . . . To him now, as a first and vicarious instalment of the real thanks which will be felt in myriads of homes of teachers, we tender this brief and inadequate but earnest word of praise." This article is presumably from the pen of Sir J. H. Yoxall, M.P., the editor, who is also secretary to the National Union of Teachers, and whose knighthood was at the same time a graceful tribute to a most honorable profession, and a credit to the King who bestowed it. I the more gladly mention this article because it forms so pleasing a contrast with the execrable taste displayed by a certain aristocrat, who for reasons best known to himself, at a recent Conservative gathering, incidentally referred to his acquaintance with "a lady whose cook was Mr. Lloyd George's aunt." Fortunately the "little Welsh attorney," as other of his opponents delight to call him, is above the reach of such contemptible attacks as these.

Lloyd George and the King

Of course kings nowadays have no favorites, but it is no secret that King George holds the chancellor in very high esteem, and I happen to know that when King Edward died an incident occurred which drew them very close together. According to the usual practice Mr. Lloyd George had to wait upon the new monarch and give some account of the condition of things in his department. When, however, he entered the royal presence, he for the moment forgot that he was chancellor of the exchequer on an official visit to his sovereign; he saw before him a bereaved son, mourning the loss of a well beloved and affectionate father, and he spoke such consoling words of sympathy, that the King, who was profoundly moved, heartily thanked him and expressed a wish that he would perform the same kindly service for his mother. Mr. Lloyd George readily acquiesced, and was able in turn to comfort the widowed Queen Alexandra. A few weeks after when King George was in residence at Balmoral Castle, he specially commanded that the chancellor should serve as minister in attendance upon him.

The Dockers' Strike

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth. We have this week had an illustration of this familiar truth. Some two years ago, a foreman lighterman

on the Thames was removed from his post, and is now, or was recently, serving as a watchman. Foremen are not required to be trade unionists, but, inferentially, ordinary workers are. This man still claims to rank as a foreman, though not now so employed, and as such declined to join the union. His mates therefore refused to work with him and demanded his dismissal, and as his employers would not discharge him, a strike of all grades of Thames workers has resulted. At present some 150,000 men are directly involved, and the ships' cargoes remain untouched, so that a famine of wheat and other food-stuffs appears imminent. Where the matter will end no one can say, but it is considered of so serious a nature that the government have instituted a court of enquiry, under Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., into all the circumstances relating to the disputes in connection with the transport workers in the Port of London and on the Medway. The case of this one man was of course only the first spark, other complications have arisen to add fuel to the flames, which are certainly being fanned by the new labor paper The Daily Herald. Its leading article today is headed "The Great Strike"; it begins with these words: "War is declared. The gage of battle has been flung into the arena by the masters, and taken up by the transport workers. Now for the fray." It ends: "Railway men, force the pace; join the Transport Workers' Federation, help in the fight and share the spoils of victory." The writers of the articles appearing in its pages may honestly believe their denunciations of the government and the masters, and their appeals to the men are fully justified; but I am sure that many who desire to see the lot of the workers improved, very greatly regret the tone and attitude adopted.

Noble Offenders Escape

The sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed upon Tom Mann, the labor leader, for inciting the army to mutiny by appealing to soldiers not to fire upon strikers, has been reduced to two months by the Home Secretary.

Many people, while realizing that the article in The Syndicalist could not be passed over, quite fail to see why certain noblemen and right honorables who are opposed to Home Rule are allowed with impunity to incite Ulstermen to rebellion in case the Home Rule Bill is passed, and openly to boast of preparations which are being made in that event.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragists, were convicted of conspiracy and incitement to break windows in the West End of London. They were all sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. The judge took into consideration the fact that the jury recommended the prisoners to the utmost clemency and leniency on account of the undoubted purity of their motives. A letter appears in The Daily News and Leader today, in which the writer says: "If the convicts had been a costermonger and two match-girls we should have heard a good deal less of their 'noble spirits and pure motives.'" W. W.

NEW TRACTOR IN THE FIELD

A new company is being formed in Winnipeg under the name of the Canadian Heer Engine Company, Limited, R. McLennan, manager, to place the Heer Engine, manufactured by the Heer Engine company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, on the Canadian market. The manufacturers claim that this tractor will do all the work on a 320 acre farm without the aid of a horse. The recent trials held at Stonewall, Man., demonstrated the practicability of the four-wheel drive, which is the principal feature of this new tractor. This tractor will be shown at the annual summer fairs at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Saskatoon and at the Dry Farming contest at Lethbridge. It is also being used for demonstrating purposes by the Manitoba Agricultural College.

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With animal power, results are uncertain. With the tractor, you can prepare a more fertile seed bed than is possible with horses. The tractor way is scientific. Does the most good because it positively kills weed growth prevents loss of moisture and thus insures better crops, a bumper yield and bigger profits. A 40 brake horse power

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furnishes plenty of power to plow deep and then surface cultivate your acreage, 3 or 4 times, at just the proper time, without delay and at the smallest cost.

While horses struggle to conquer only the first weed growth, the tractor easily completes your summer cultivation. Does it in a way that effectually kills all weeds, thoroughly pulverizes the surface soil, provides excellent sub-soil drainage, prevents evaporation and gives your land a much needed rest. The result is a fine, mellow, perfect seed bed.

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also can be used to harvest and thresh your crops in record time. One man can operate it both in field and belt work. Runs perfectly in zero weather. No up-keep expense when idle. Furnishes "ever ready" general purpose power. Uses cheapest kerosene for fuel. Built in 30—40 and 60 B.H.P. sizes.

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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. DeClaw, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-11

FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION in Saskatchewan, 12 miles east of Humboldt and 7 miles south of Carmel on Canadian Northern, \$1,000 worth of frame buildings, 2 wells, 85 acres broke, all can be broken, black loam soil, adjoining farm sold for \$25 per acre; price \$8,000; any terms to suit purchaser. For further information write Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alta. 37-13

QUARTER SECTION FOR SALE, CLAY loam, heavy clay subsoil; 90 acres under cultivation; 2,500 trees in good growing condition; frame granary, 18x12, shingle roof; no hail or frozen wheat in eight years' farming, two miles from post office, five miles from Webster and ten from Radville on C.N.R.; \$18 per acre, half cash. Full particulars from Arthur O. Stratton, Clearfield P.O., Sask. 45-6

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF LAND, five miles north of Innisfree, Alta.; good soil, good water and well located; 120 acres in cultivation; good buildings and fences. Apply to L. T. Nobes, Innisfree P.O., Alberta. 43-6

TO C. JOSE A BUSINESS—SECTION FINEST Saskatcha on land near railroad and American border; 420 acres in crop; deep well, finest water; make best cash offer. F. C. Hayward, Vinton, Iowa, U.S.A. 43-6

SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Pannichy, Sask.

WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorhals & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED HALF SECTION choice land, near Nokomis, Sask. Apply Box 4, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 42-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD TEN- acre fruit lot near Summerland, about six acres planted; young bearing orchard; all irrigated, good drive, well, good house. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 46-6

EDWELL AND PINE LAKE, ALBERTA— Improved and unimproved farms for sale and rent. Powell, Edwell, Alberta. 41-6

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-11

MISCELLANEOUS

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. 46-11

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismark. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

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

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

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 284 Smith street. 46-11

SITUATIONS

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR housekeeper, good home. Apply, stating qualifications and salary. A. D. McKillop, Delisle, Sask. 41-6

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

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2c per Word per week. 20c per word for 13 Weeks.
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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.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—A 32 H.P. CROSS COMPOUND Reaves engine, 40x63 Reaves separator, 10-farrow Cockshott gang, all complete with cook car, sleeping tent, dishes and so forth. Outfit now trucking, good rig for farmers to syndicate, good condition. \$4,000. Chas. L. Wood, Lorneburn, Sask. 42-6

FOR SALE—AN E. C. BROWN SPRAYER, covers twenty-two feet; nearly new and the best sprayer manufactured. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 43-4

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

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-11

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. 41-11

POULTRY

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND R. C. RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching; great layers; 75c per thirteen; \$4.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 37-10

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 36-13

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 37-13

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

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, 34-13

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn eggs, \$1.00 per sitting of 15. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 34-13

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS, SETTINGS OF eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Day-old chicks, 20c apiece. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfelds, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask. 46-11

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE; ONE dollar per setting of fifteen. Mrs. W. H. Collins, McCreey, Man. 41-6

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

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

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

DOGS

COLLIE BITCH PUPS, SIX MONTHS OLD, good working stock, \$5. P. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 45-2

ONE PURE BRED SCOTCH COLLIE DOG pup for sale. Address W. A. A. Rowa, Neepawa, Man. 44-3

HORSES

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks, several stallions, one and two years, good mares; mares and fillies, imported and home-bred; Yorkshire fall farrow and spring pigs, both sets; a splendid yard of B. P. Rocks; eggs \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping station: Carman, Roland and Graham, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 35-11

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Belwark" 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

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

CATTLE

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

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize serts of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. 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

JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.— Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

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

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

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

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

SWINE

FORTY REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE prize strain, October litters, \$15 each, sows only; March litters, boars \$11, sows \$10; also a choice lot of pure bred Collie pups, sable and white; dogs, \$5; bitches, \$4. Apply Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 41-6

WA-WA-DELL FARM—BERKSHIRES; LIT- ters from two Ontario-bred, unbeaten show sows, \$15.00 each; Indian Runner ducks, heavy-laying, pure white egg strain, headed by 1st drake Brandon and Regina, eggs \$2.00 per twelve; Pearl Guinea fowl, eggs from winners, \$2.00 per twelve. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 47-11

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

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

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

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale. 35-26

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

CALGARY EXHIBITION

Preparations are almost complete for the Calgary Industrial Exhibition to be held from June 28 to July 5, and everything points to the greatest success in the history of Alberta. Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, will officially open the exhibition on Saturday, June 29. The sum of \$42,000 will be distributed in prizes, and this is stimulating entries in every department. The splendid new \$50,000 horse show building will be a great convenience as a judging pavilion. Entries in the stake races are the best ever received, while the live stock and other branches will be well worth seeing.

In addition to all the exhibits and attractions usually to be found, the Calgary management has arranged some unique features. Chief of these in interest will be the daring aeroplane flights of Jimmy Ward in his Curtis machine "Shooting Star." The Navasarr Ladies' Band will provide the music for the exhibition.

ANOTHER COMMISSION ORDERED

Washington, June 5.—Congress took an important step to-day looking to the final disposition of a question which has puzzled the economists and biologists for decades.

The resolution, which was introduced by Congressman Bourbon, is as follows: "Resolved, That an international commission be formed to investigate the question: 'Why does a chicken cross the road?' and be it further

"Resolved, That said commission be fully empowered to dig as deeply into the matter as possible, to subpoena magnates, interview college professors, consult foreign financiers and to spend money; and be it further

"Resolved, That said money shall come out of the public treasury."

Speaking in support of his motion, Congressman Bourbon said in part: "I know that this is an old question, antedating even such issues as the tariff and the trusts. I know that it has been discussed and rehashed from the beginning of time. I know that most men have long since agreed as to the right answer. But—and I beg to direct your most careful attention to this point—although the question has been the subject of extended informal consideration, it has never—and I defy anyone within the sound of my voice to dispute the assertion—it has never been formally investigated and determined by a responsible parliamentary body. I doubt not that if my colleagues were asked: 'Why does a chicken cross the road?' ninety-nine out of a hundred of them would reply: 'To get on the other side.' Nor do I mean to imply that I disagree with that conclusion. On the contrary, I am frank to admit that I think it is the correct solution.

"But what of that? Where would our country be if all questions were allowed to be decided in such a haphazard fashion? The result would be chaos. In place of exact information upon which alone can an enduring nation be builded, we should have the mass of unauthenticated, undigested, unarticulated and unorganized hypotheses which sooner or later would be bound to inundate us in a sea of hopeless confusion."

Congressman Bourbon then traced the history of the question from the paleozoic period down to the present. In conclusion, he said:

"I make this plea, not only as a representative of the people of the Fifth Maine District for whom I have the honor of struggling at all times, but in the interest of the farmers and automobilists of the entire country to whom, on account of the great strides of the twentieth century, this question has become a most perplexing one."

(Great applause from all six of those present.)—Life.

THE DIFFERENCE

"Why, Johnny," said his mother, "I do believe you're teaching that parrot to swear!"

"No, I'm not, mother," the boy replied; "I'm just telling it what it musn't say."



WANT TO BUY 5 BU. OF WHEAT FOR 1c?

If any man offered to sell you 5 bushels of perfectly good wheat for 1c you'd take him to a luncheon, wouldn't you? Yet that's just what I am offering every farmer whose land is infested with gophers. I guarantee to fill every acre of your land from gophers for less than 1c. And that means an increase in your crops of 50 bushels per acre!

KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON

Is the poison to use if you want to be absolutely sure of killing every gopher, squirrel, field mouse and prairie dog that dares to eat your crops. The taste and smell are so attractive that these pests simply can't resist it. They eat it before they know what it is and it kills them before they can wink an eye. One poisoned grain is enough to kill. Kill-Em-Quick is the easiest poison to use—simply soak grain in water over night and mix with Kill-Em-Quick. If in a hurry, soak grain in warm water for a few minutes, drain water off and mix with poison. If you have any special conditions to contend with, write me and I will advise you personally, leaving my advice on my ten years' experience.

WRITE ME A POSTAL OR LETTER

I want to hear from every farmer who has land that is infested with gophers and other pests. I want to tell you what other farmers have done with KILL-EM-QUICK. You can increase your crops and profits at least 50% on every 50 acres if you will start right now and use Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. It is sold under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. You take absolutely no risk. Don't wait another day—write me a postal now or ask your druggist. If druggist refuses to supply you, I will ship direct, postage prepaid. Kill-Em-Quick costs for 50 acres \$1.00 per box. Address me personally—

ARTHUR MICKELSON, President
MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK CO
Dept. 1 Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



Capturing Wild Horses

Continued from Page 7

scarce and must be hauled many miles. Often we could not get it to the place where we wished to build a trap. We tried heavy woven wire. Not only did its weight and bulkiness prevent its being taken into the rough places, but having been stretched out to form a corral, the wire could not be taken down and used again elsewhere.

It was only after long, costly experimenting that my inspiration came, must have been an inspiration, for the development of that idea has revolutionized the trapping of wild horses in Nevada. Observation has taught me that wild horses seldom try to jump anything they cannot see through or over. So I figured that if a corral could be devised that should have some strength with walls that the horses could not see through or over, and that had little weight, the problem would be solved. The corral would have to appear to the horses to be a great deal stronger than it really was, so that they would not try to break it down, and it would have to be so light that it could be packed in sections upon the backs of pack-animals and moved quickly to this or that pass and erected before the wild horses observed us or suspected danger. I decided to try canvas. I obtained two pieces, each long enough and wide enough to make a circular corral fifty feet in diameter and seven feet in height. In weight the canvas was nearly as heavy as belting. The experiment worked well—the canvas corral, easily shifted from point to point and quickly and noiselessly erected, proved at once the best sort of trap that had ever been tried on the wild-horse ranges. We loaded the canvas-corral upon pack-animals, and carried them to the wildest and least accessible parts of the mountains. The corral could be set up in two hours. As the canvas began a foot above the ground the wall had a height of eight feet. In these corrals we have caught the wildest horses, old veterans that had been escaping for years. We learned how to select the right place for the corral trap and how to get it into position and ready so that the horses would suspect nothing until too late for them to turn back. We would then start out early in the morning and move up to the point where the trap was to be set. A few hours' work sufficed for the erection of the corral and the cloth and bunting wings. Everything ready, the starter would slip away and start the nearest bunch of horses. If he saw them running towards the trap and into the hands of the outlying men, he would go farther back to start another bunch, and still another. I have seen separate bunches totalling thirty head coming into the corral within a hundred yards of each other. They were all corralled and held, though the riders had a very busy time of it.

Water-Hole the Centre

South of Eureka water is very scarce. Here I have caught great numbers of wild horses by trapping them when they came to drink. It must be understood that the only water the mustangs can get is at the mountain springs, which are not numerous and which are often twenty miles or more apart. Some years ago I fenced in a number of these springs, making small fields, with a wide opening for a gate at the front. At the far end of these little enclosures I built corrals of woven wire, then left them. At first sight of these fences the wild horses invariably ran away, but in the heat of summer they had no choice—they must enter or die of thirst. Although it took many months for them to become accustomed to these water-traps, it has proved a satisfactory way to catch them; for, instead of crippling and killing good saddle-horses in terribly exhausting runs, and incidentally taking chances on broken bones and serious accidents ourselves, we merely lie in wait in a place where the wild horses cannot see, hear or smell us. We either construct a shelter on top of a ridge that commands a view of the gate, or dig a hole close to the entrance, large enough to conceal two men and their bedding. The hole is roofed over with brush and dirt, and a dead tree laid on top of it, all to give it a natural appearance. We have found that if a man is thus hidden the horses will not get his scent readily. This is a very important consideration, for we have lost more horses through their scenting us than in any other way.

Getting Them to Railroad

The reader may wonder how, when we have a corral full of wild horses, we ever

Continued on Page 22

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Be Your Own Judge

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but see and try an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.



It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something else than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever. Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG 173 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL

THE SUMMER PESTS

At last you can keep the Flies off your Cattle

With the thermometer rising up continuously, think of the suffering of your domestic animals that are tortured by flies, mosquitoes and other insects.



As an experienced farmer YOU KNOW that the torment to which your cattle are submitted during the summer months, exhausts them, causes them to decline, to lose weight and in many cases even endangers their life.

There is only one way to keep away the flies, destroy all parasites (lice, tick, fleas, etc.) and restore your animals to perfect health: Simply sprinkle that most wonderful insect destroyer and disinfectant

COW COMFORT

on your cows, horses, swine, goats, sheep, dogs, poultry and all insects will be quickly destroyed. The chemicals in this preparation will positively prevent flies and mosquitoes from swarming about your animals.

Cow Comfort also has soothing, antiseptic qualities that will cure all sores or skin diseases that may affect your cattle.

We cannot insist too strongly upon the benefits YOU will derive from the use of Cow Comfort on your cows—you will find that when they are rid of flies and other insects their yield of milk will be greatly increased and of better quality.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cents a gallon. Write for descriptive circular—It's Free.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

The Sapho Manufacturing Company Ltd.
Formerly Sanguinet St. 586 HENRI JULIEN AVE., MONTREAL

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For about 40 years this wonderful remedy has been constantly proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and unsold time, work and worry.

The experience of Mr. Peter Oloffe of Dunston, Ont. is merely typical of thousands. He says: "I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction."

Joseph Johnson of Red Hill, Ala. says: "I wish to recommend your Spavin Cure and also Kendall's Balm. I cured two Bone Spavins and a curb—and although it required nine months treatment for one of the spavins, it is now permanently cured."

"I have been using your Spavin Cure for several years and it certainly is the world's greatest liniment."

Don't take chances with your horse. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 5 bottles for \$5.00. Get our valuable Book, "Treatment of the Horse"—free at your druggist, or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



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In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time.

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It Is Worth Its Cost To You

In increased vigor and strength; in increased power to produce, to earn, to enjoy; for

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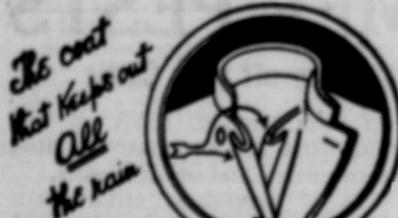
is acknowledged to be the greatest known producer of human energy

Bovril is Concentrated Beef

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MOORE LIGHT is very popular for home use. It brings to the lonely homesteader & the farmer in his home all the advantages of the city with electricity & gas as the MOORE STOVES can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the city man is beginning to realize that MOORE LIGHT produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light & is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS. Sold by all the leading hardware stores. WRITE FOR FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. ROBERT M. MOORE & CO. VANCOUVER B.C. Regina Sask.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat.) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

YOU CAN'T GET WET
MADE FOR SERVICE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
SOLD EVERYWHERE



Something for the Ladies

A UNIQUE SUGGESTION

How would you like to earn some Pin Money?

Are you interested in Woman's Suffrage, Homesteads for Women and the leading questions of the day?

Have you a desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community?

It is the women on the farm who influence most largely the character of the rising generation. Efficiency, irrespective of sex, is the watchword nowadays.

Wouldn't you like to lend a hand to let us have the best for women, for the good of all?

If you are interested and desire pleasing employment without interfering with your everyday duties, write to:-

**THE PIN MONEY BUREAU,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

We will show you how to obtain these reforms and pay you well for your work. **DO NOT DELAY—WRITE TODAY.**

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 9

the front of the armhole in half, having the two pins together, and put a pin at the half of the folded front; that will give the place for the seam of the sleeve to be put, and where the tacking in of the sleeve should begin.

A USEFUL SCULLERY TIDY

Out of four or more cigar boxes of equal size may be made a very useful "Tidy," in which the various cleaning materials can be stored. Place the boxes so that their lids all hang down in front and glue the boxes together in this position. A coat of dark green enamel outside will greatly improve the appearance of the "Tidy," which should be finished with hangers so that it can hang in a convenient place against the scullery wall.

PAINT ON GLASS

To remove paint from window glass, make a strong solution of potash, saturate the spots of paint with this, and let it remain until it is nearly dry. Then rub it off with a woollen cloth.

MARKING LINEN

When marking linen, first write the name in blacklead pencil, then mark over the pencil with the ink. You will find that the pencil prevents the ink from spreading and looking unsightly, as is so often the case. Always use a new pen nib for each set of clothes.

TO RENOVATE AN OLD CLOTH DRESS

Unpick at the waistband and unpick enough to allow it to lie flat. Brush very thoroughly, then arrange an ironer's dressboard on two chairs, and get a stiff brush and a basin of hot water containing a little liquid ammonia. Get a piece of clean cloth half a yard square, and have three or four hot irons on the fire. It is important to have these just under scorching point. Spread the dress over the board, dip the cloth in the water, and wring it out as dry as possible. Then spread it like a patch over the dress, smooth it down, and iron quickly with the hottest iron. As soon as the iron has passed over the whole surface of the cloth, tear it off quickly, and while the dress below is steaming brush up the nap with the clothes brush. Repeat the same process over the whole of the dress. The effect is marvellous, and the dress, when done, will look almost a new one.



MODELS FOR THE COOL DAYS

7405—Cutaway Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide.
7100—Short Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With collar that can be made round or square at the back. For the 16 year size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 5/8 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.
7408—Outing Coat or Blazer, 34 to 40 bust. For the medium size will be required 2 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide.
7147—Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist, with high or natural waistline. For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 36 inches wide when material has figure or nap, 4 yards 36 inches wide when material has neither figure or nap.
7387—Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist, with high or natural waistline, with or without box plait effect. For the medium size will be required 5 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide when material has figure or nap, 4 yards 36 inches wide when material has neither figure or nap.
7427—Five Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With high or natural waistline. For the 16 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, when material has figure or nap, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide when material has neither figure or nap.

Every Woman Who Enters Your Store

Is a Prospective Purchaser of

Benson's Prepared Corn

It is indispensable to the housewife

It is the purest and finest Corn Starch obtainable

It is unequalled for baking, thickening gravies, making custards, blanc mange, etc.

There is a Permanent Demand for "BENSON'S"

It creates business and brings repeat orders

It never fails to give satisfaction

It Nets You a Fair Margin of Profit

Now is the season for Benson's Prepared Corn

Your Order will receive Immediate Attention

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO LIMITED
MONTREAL—CARDINAL—TORONTO—BRANTFORD—VANCOUVER

GROCERIES

\$15

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

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For the Farm

To protect bridges, windmills, metal roofs, structural iron, barns, and rough lumber so that the protection will last use Sherwin-Williams Roof and Bridge Paint. Spreads easily, covers well, gives sturdy service. Go to the local Sherwin-Williams dealer.



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WINNIPEG

Young Folks' Circle

Where Uncle West Presides

THE GOOD-NIGHT ANGEL

The good-night angel comes at eve
 Across the quiet hills,
 And tucks the sleepy blossoms in
 Beside the meadow rills,
 On uplands wide each drowsy bird
 He cradles in its nest,
 And in dewy valleys far
 Rocks the wild winds to rest.

He pauses in his gracious guise
 Where little children play,
 And blesses each before he speeds
 Upon his kindly way.
 And ere he passes back to heaven
 Beyond the sunset bars,
 To watch the babies, birds, and buds,
 For lamps he lights the stars.
 —L. M. Montgomery.

MURILLO'S MULATTO

The famous Spanish painter, Murillo, had a little mulatto boy named Sebastian, the son of Gomez, a negro slave. The little fellow was employed in the work-room in which the pupils of the master carried on their studies, and had to grind the colors, clean the palettes, and wait on the youths, who often treated him with ridicule; but something occurred in the studio which soon engrossed all their attention.

One morning one of the students found part of his work complete which he had left unfinished the previous day; and the amazement of the young men increased when day after day they found additions, and sometimes corrections, made on their canvases. They accused each other of tampering with their work in their absence, but this was strenuously denied, and matters reached a climax when one of them, who had commenced a picture of the Descent from the Cross, on going to his work in the morning, found the head of the Madonna painted in! How it got there they could not imagine, as it was better than they could have painted it; so they told the master of the mysterious circumstance, and showed him the head. He was surprised at its excellence, and thinking Sebastian must know about it, as he slept in the room every night, he told the boy that unless he found out the unknown artist by the following morning, he should be severely whipped.

The poor little mulatto was in an agony of terror, for he himself was the mysterious painter. Having a natural genius and intense love for art, he had all this time been secretly studying and practising on the canvases of the students before they came in the morning, and listening earnestly to the master whilst he was giving them instruction; and being but a slave, and in dread of the scourge, he thought that if he confessed it were he, it would only subject him to still worse punishment for his presumption; so he resolved to expunge the Madonna's head, and never paint any more.

But when he rose early in the morning to carry out his intention, and looked at the beautiful face, he had not the heart to rub it out, but set to work to finish it instead. And so absorbed was he as the time went by, that it was only on hearing a rustle behind him that he turned his head and beheld the students, with the master himself, looking on in admiration.

The poor little slave fell on his knees, imploring pardon; but Murillo, kindly raising him up, asked him what reward he should give him for his skill and industry. Sebastian only asked for his father's freedom, which Murillo at once granted, and giving him his own liberty also, received him amongst his pupils. He soon distinguished himself, and became a celebrated painter; but he was better known as Murillo's mulatto than by his proper name of Sebastian Gomez. He died in 1690, having survived his master but a few years. His principal works may still be seen in Seville.

REASON OF CHINESE QUEUE

In ancient times Manchuria was subject to China. The prince of Manchuria once sent a minister of state with ceremonial gifts to pay tribute to the ruler of China.

The Chinese high official, wishing to ridicule the Manchu minister of state shaved off his hair, leaving only a queue. Then they put a long garment on him, which had an embroidered square of cloth

in the front and back, and having sleeves shaped like horsehoofs.

They put a string of beads on him, a cap with a tassel, and black shoes. Then they said to him: "This is a very fine style; our emperor wishes thus to reward you."

The Manchu minister returned greatly delighted, and the prince was also much pleased. He ordered all the men to shave their heads and wear a queue.

The Manchu thought it very good form, but in reality it was done to deride them. The Chinese looked on them as animals, and compared them to horses. The garment with the square of embroidery back and front was like a saddle; the string of beads, hanging down, like the bridle reins; the sleeves pointed, and turned over, like a horse's hoof; the black shoes also resembled hoofs. The cap with the tassel was like the horse's mane, while the queue was like its tail.

A man dressed in this style, down on his hands and knees, greatly resembles a horse, and it was with this idea in mind that the Chinese first so dressed the Manchu minister.

Afterward, when China came under the rule of Manchuria, all Chinese mandarins were ordered to dress in this style, and the people were also to adopt it, all men being made to shave the head, leaving the braid only.

Thus the dress designed by the Chinese to deride the Manchus, the former were afterward compelled to accept as their own ceremonial costume.—The Day Star.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM?

The other day little Phillip wanted a pair of rubber boots. Papa tried to reason him out of it, but the youngster persisted in his demand. Finally papa told him a little story—one he had read in the newspaper. The boy was all attention, and the story proceeded:

"A little boy in Baltimore had been given a pair of rubber boots by his father. He waded in the water with them—water ran over the tops of the boots—boy took cold—mother put his feet in hot water—grew worse—doctor came—little boy died—undertaker—funeral."

The small boy listened attentively to the end of the story, and the father was congratulating himself on the impression he had made, when, with a long breath, Phillip asked:

"What did they do with the boots?"



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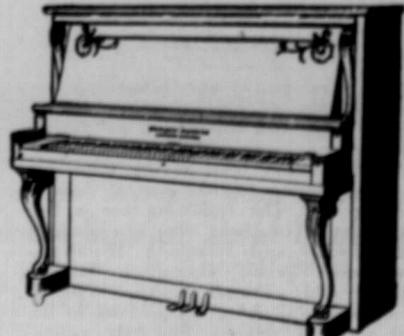
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Easy To Earn
BOYS AND GIRLS

Just listen. How would you like to earn a little money for yourselves during the summer? Wouldn't it be fine if you could earn enough to buy yourself a bicycle, or a pony. Perhaps you are saving up to go to the Agricultural College or Domestic Science School. Wouldn't it be nice if you could earn enough to buy mother a rocking chair or something useful for father?

Well, here's your chance. Write at once to—

Desk No. 1.
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

And tell us your full name, your age, also your father's name. Be sure to tell us how much spare time you have and if you have a pony or a bicycle. Also say if you go to school. If you will do this we will tell you what we want you to do for us. The work we wish you to do is easy and if you put your minds to it you will soon be very wealthy boys and girls.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

We have a letter from a reader who would like to give help directly to someone in need. We might say that in future we shall conduct this department entirely in that way. We feel that this is a country club and that its members, if they knew where it was needed, would prefer to give help to others in the country. Contributors to this department are requested to give, besides their own names and addresses, a pen name to be used in the page.

To give an illustration of its use. Suppose someone whose pen name was "Butterfly" should write in for aid. A member who desired to give help might write to us for Butterfly's real name and address or enclose a stamped and sealed letter to be addressed and forwarded.

This will give the members of the Sunshine Guild an opportunity of getting to know each other and of exchanging help in a more personal manner than was formerly possible.

Prairie Lily, to whom we referred at the outset, would like to know of some young person who is sick or lonesome to whom she could write letters of encouragement and perhaps help also in a material way. If someone so unfortunately placed will send in her address we will have much pleasure in passing it along.

MY BUSINESS

It is everybody's business,
In this old world of ours,
To root up all the weeds he finds,
And cultivate the flowers.

It is everybody's business,
As he walks earth's weary miles,
To keep back all the frogs he can,
And bring out all the smiles.

It is everybody's business,
I'm sure you've always heard,
To hold in check the harsh one and
To speak the kindly word.

It is everybody's business—
It is our old world's need—
To keep the hand from unkind act,
And do the loving deed.

And since 'tis everybody's work
To be thus kind and true,
I'm sure it is not hard to see
It means both me and you.

"Whatever the weather may be," says he,
"Whatever the weather may be,
It's the songs ye sing, an' the smiles ye wear
That's a-makin' the sun shine every-where."
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Dear Sunshine:—I am forwarding another package of Sunday school cards which I trust you will find a use for in scattering sunshine. My little Sunday school class have been saving them up for you and seem to take a great delight in doing so. The following are a list of the names of those who are sending cards: Esther and Elizabeth Mumford, Vera and Elwood Hamilton, Ruthie Mitchell and Carman Kirke. Wishing the Sunshine Guild great success in its good work, I remain, Sincerely yours, Lillian Todd.

We would be glad to have an application to Sunshine for these cards from some Sunday school in need of them and desirous of saving its pennies for other purposes. Will the sender accept our hearty thanks.

IF DOLLS WERE REAL

If dolls were real what fun 't would be!
Then they could truly pour their tea
And pass their plates at every meal,
If dolls were real.

If dolls were real, what cunning things
They'd do! They'd dance, and bow, and kneel,
And kiss, and love, and speak, and feel,
And put on shoes and hats and rings!
It would be nicer, a great deal,
If dolls were real.
—Julia Boynton Green, in Little Folks.

The Christian's fellowship with God is rather a habit than a rapture.

THE BUTTON FAMILY
You might not think it, but no toys
Are pleasanter at play
Than the buttons in the button-box
Aunt Jane keeps put away.

The little brother buttons
Are never rude or rough;
And, though the box is very full,
There's always room enough.

There's a fat, round mother button,
And a father button, too;
And a set of sister buttons—
White China specked with blue.

There's a bright brass uncle,
Who truly went to war;
Though he lost his shank, he twinkles
As brightly as before.

But, big or little buttons,
There's one they love the best—
A baby button, tinier
Than any of the rest.

The little baby button
Is very sweet and bright,
You'd almost think it was a pearl,
So smooth it is, and white.

One day the button-box upset,
And all fell on the ground;
Then how the little buttons skipped
And spun and ran around!

And when they all were gathered up,
And safely home once more,
They cried, "Oh, didn't we have fun
Out on the nursery floor!"

A FABLE

A ragged beggar was creeping along the street. He carried an old wallet, and asked every passer-by for a few cents. As he was grumbling at his lot, he kept wondering why it was that people who had so much were never satisfied, but were always wanting more.

"If I only had enough to eat and wear, I should be satisfied," said the beggar. Just at that moment Fortune came down the street. She saw the beggar and stopped. She said to him:

"Listen! I have long wished to help you. Hold out your wallet, and I will pour this gold into it, but I will pour only on this condition: all that falls upon the ground shall become dust. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes, I understand," said the beggar.

"Then have a care," said Fortune, "your wallet is old."

He opened the wallet quickly, and the yellow metal was soon pouring in.

"Is that enough?"

"Not yet," said the beggar.

"Isn't it cracking?" asked Fortune.

"Never fear. Just a little more," said the beggar. "Add just another handful."

Another handful was added, and the wallet burst from end to end.—The Round Table.

DOUBLE TROUBLE

Two tearful maids I met,
Who looked as like as pins.
I asked, "What is the trouble, dears?"
They answered, "We are twins!"
"They seem to make you weep," said I.
"Why, yes; and you would too,
If you were both of us," said they,
"And both of us were you."

"We always have to dress alike,
And on the cars or street
Some silly person's sure to say,
"Why you are twins—how sweet!"
And as to birthdays, we've but one
To Madge and Dolly's two.
Would you like that if you were us,
And both of us were you?"

"It's very trying when mamma
Can't tell us two apart,
You'd think by this she would have
grown
To know us both by heart!
But in our pictures even we
Aren't sure which twin is who.
Oh, how we wish that you were us,
And both of us were you!"
—St. Nicholas.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about size, site, exposure, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

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By using this TRUCK ADJUSTER on your Self Binder you will be able to turn ideal square corners. It makes the work easier for the horses, takes the strain off the neck-yoke, and saves time.

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The Lumber Duty

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, May 10.—At the present time Judge Cassels, of the Exchequer Court, is engaged in the consideration of a case, the final settlement of which will mean money in or out of pocket for every man in the West who uses lumber, and that means every farmer and a large number of residents of cities and towns.

On Friday last, in the presence of a number of people, including the representatives of the British Columbia lumber interests, and a few witnesses for the retail and farmer's side of the case, the Exchequer Court commenced the hearing of the government's test case of Foss vs. The Crown. It will be recalled that in November last, shortly after the new government came to office, the British Columbia lumbermen came to Ottawa in force and demanded that certain lumber which the former administration had permitted to come in free should be subjected to a duty of twenty-five per cent. Their contention was that this lumber was not rough lumber, dressed on one side only, and as such duty free, but that it was planed on two edges and subsequently roughened with a saw and clearly showed that it had been "further manufactured" and was therefore dutiable. Subsequent to the departure of the lumbermen new regulations were issued by the Customs Department calling for the collection of the duty on this class of lumber. The decision of the government created no small stir in the West, the result of which, so far as can be learned, was that the new regulations were not enforced and the duty, for the most part, not collected.

Minister Badly Mixed

Then, so the story runs, the American manufacturers found a way of edging and sizing lumber without the use of a plane at all, thereby, to all intents and purposes, conforming strictly to the section of the customs tariff, which says that all lumber dressed on one side only must be admitted duty free. In April last the Foss Lumber company, of Winnipeg, ordered a shipment of this sized lumber from mills in Washington state through a Seattle agency. When it arrived at Winnipeg W. E. Robinson, the manager of the company, applied for free admission of the shipment, but the collector of customs decided that it was dutiable and collected duty to the amount of \$77. The money was paid under protest and the matter was referred to Ottawa. Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, was, apparently, not anxious to assume the responsibility of giving a decision and decided to ask the Exchequer Court to say whether or not "saw sized lumber" is dutiable. During the progress of the hearing of the case, or shortly after, the minister caused a statement to be sent out to the press of the country to the effect that in the opinion of the department this class of lumber should come in duty free. But the curious thing in connection with this somewhat complicated matter is that if such is the desire of the government there is nothing in the record of the case as it was submitted to the Exchequer Court to show it. Insofar as the documentary record of the case is concerned everything tends to prove a desire on the part of the government to uphold the action of the collector of customs at Winnipeg in making the Foss Lumber company pay up.

When Judge Cassels expressed a doubt as to just how the case had come before him Travers Lewis, government counsel, who upheld the action of the collector, said: "The collector made the ruling, the minister the reference; the ruling is assumed to be confirmed by the minister in the records of the department." Nothing could be more clear cut and definite than that statement. On the other hand there is this to be said, that W. D. Hogg, K.C., who argued the Foss Lumber company's side of the case, was retained by the government. Within certain strictly defined limitations he endeavored to prove that saw sized lumber is not dutiable, but it is, to say the least, curious that his assertions did not receive backing in the way of expert evidence by customs appraisers other than the Winnipeg collector. Were the government really serious in its declaration that it would like to see sized lumber declared to be duty free would it not have taken the trouble to submit such evidence? The thought is suggested that while the minister was anxious to have the idea go

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Sedley Indian Head Weyburn Tyvan Pasqua Tugaska and Elbow



THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR ROSSER, MAN., 1911 CROP

Those who have used the Stewart Sheaf Loader are its best Advertisement

MUCH PLEASSED WITH IT.

J. H. Francis, Indian Head, Sask., writes under date of April 15 as follows: "We have your Stook Loader, purchased this Spring. Are very much pleased with it and consider it a great success."

A GREAT SUCCESS

In regard to the Sheaf Loader purchased from you will say that it is satisfactory in every way. In handing you cash in full for machine I feel that I have made one of the best investments that I ever made in farm machinery. It not only picks up the sheaves and loose straw in a satisfactory way but does it in such a rapid manner that it saves men and teams at threshing time and thereby reduces the cost of production materially on all kinds of grain where the Loader is used. In perfecting the Stewart Sheaf Loader you have solved, in a large measure, the hired help problem at threshing time, and have thus been a benefactor to every farmer in the Canadian North-West. It is a big step in the economy of production and is destined to increase the margin of profit for the man who tills the soil."—(Signed), R. E. DRENNAN, Canora, June 3, 1912.

If Interested Write to

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OFFICE: 804 TRUST AND LOAN BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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about to the prairie provinces that it was his wish to see this lumber admitted free he did not have the courage to have it so stated in the records of the case, because he did not desire to offend the B.C. lumber interests.

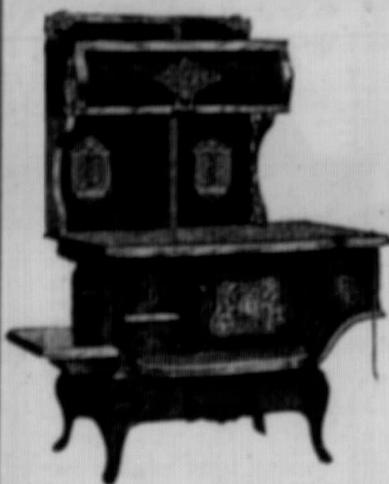
The record shows that the duty was collected by the government official and that this official act was upheld by the government counsel. What makes the matter look worse is that while the con-

trary side of the case was upheld by W. D. Hogg alone Travers Lewis was assisted by Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, an eminent member of the Quebec bar, and by Geo. Cowan, ex-M.P., Vancouver, an exceedingly clever examiner of witnesses. They were retained by the lumber interests, but nevertheless the three to one fight gave the case a rather unhealthy look from the standpoint of the plain people on the prairie who will

pay more for their lumber if the contention of the collector of custom is upheld.

Expert Evidence

Although the lumber question is somewhat complicated Judge Cassels and the counsel on the two sides of the case managed to reduce the question at issue to one clearly defined point. Mr. Hogg materially assisted the court in arriving



BUY THE RANGE THAT SAVES MONEY

and makes kitchen work lightest during the harvest months. If possible get your new range before the busy season. Remember that harvest will bring extra mouths to feed and that work in the kitchen will be at its heaviest during the summer. Prepare now for work in the home as well as in the field.

It will make the kitchen work so much lighter to have a good range, one of the proper capacity to provide for extra help without overtaxing the housewife.

It is not a matter of great outlay to secure a first class Range from EATON'S. Our prices are on a "MAKER-TO-USER" basis. We take every stove that two large foundries can make, and we sell direct to our customers. No middle-man comes between to add his burden of profit to the foundry cost.

Our Ranges are in use all over the country. We guarantee satisfaction, both in price and quality. Refer to our Catalogue, pages 261 to 266, for prices and full particulars.

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The Range illustrated is our Kitchen Queen, complete with reservoir, warming closet, and oven thermometer. Burns wood or hard coal.

This is just as the Range would appear in your kitchen, and the illustration is taken from an actual photograph. Our Kitchen Queen is designed to give the best possible service in cooking, but as you will see, no saving has been attempted in the beauty and finish of the Range itself.

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at this basis by contending that so long as the lumber on arrival at the border is planed on one side only it should enter duty free no matter how often it may have been sawn. He produced four witnesses who all described the lumber taken from the shipment received at Winnipeg as lumber planed on one side and sawn on two edges and therefore entitled to free entry as rough plank. On the other hand the British Columbia Lumbermen's association put five of their own "experts" on the stand to prove that the sizing was not done in an ordinary saw mill, but in a planing mill, and when argument was heard counsel on their behalf argued that the lumber, in addition to the original sawing, had gone through two additional processes of manufacture and was therefore a fairly highly manufactured article and subject to duty.

One of the best points made by Mr. Hogg, on behalf of the contention of the Foss Lumber company, was that collectors of customs should not be called upon to decide how many processes of manufacture lumber may have been subjected to so long as it conforms to the description of rough lumber set forth in the Customs Act. It would be manifestly impossible, he said, for the customs officials to get information on this point. Opposing counsel contended that the customs officials had full authority to conduct an inquiry.

And here the question rests with the court. As it was agreed that the case was appealable it probably means that no matter what the decision may be it will be taken to the Supreme Court, and perhaps to the Privy Council. In the meantime it is understood that the duty is not being collected and for that reason the farmers of the West will be content to await patiently the outcome of the fight.

F. W. GREEN A CANDIDATE

Moose Jaw, June 10.—Fred W. Green, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, announces his candidature, standing as an independent for the Moose Jaw county constituency, in the coming provincial election. T. H. Ross, the Conservative candidate, has decided to withdraw from the field.

Question Drawer

Questions on all matters affecting the interests of Western farmers will be answered in this column, provided they are of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in would take a large amount of space and occupy a great portion of the time of The Guide staff. Enquirers should write on one side of the paper only and must give their full name, not necessarily for publication.

ABOUT LINE FENCES

Ques.—A and B live close together and stock are very bothersome. A is putting up a line fence between A and B. Can A compel B to put up half the fence or help do half the work?—A. M., Alta.

Ans.—When B makes use of the line fence by joining his own fence to it he must pay half the value of the line fence. If B does not make use of the line fence he need not contribute to its construction.

Ques.—Is it legal for my neighbor to seed right up to my line pasture fence? If not what steps must I take to compel him to keep it back? My fence is a four line wire fence with posts one rod apart and my cattle break it down reaching to crop.—E. J. C.

Ans.—He may seed right up to the line.

AN ALIEN VOTER

Ques.—If an alien resident of Sask., shall vote at a general election, without taking the usual oath as to his qualifications, is he criminally liable?—B. M. H.

Ans.—No.

RAILWAY FENCES

Ques.—The C.P.R. runs through my farm. They have the right of way fenced, but the fence will only hold cattle. I have quite a number of hogs and am going more extensively into the business. Could I compel the company to build a fence that will keep hogs off the track?—Subscriber, Rennie, Man.

Ans.—Yes. Section 254, subsection 3 of the Railway Act reads: "Such fences, gates and cattle-guards shall be suitable and sufficient to prevent cattle and other animals from getting on the railway." We would advise you to write the Railway Commission about the matter.

Keep Your Wheat

Build your own Grain Storage House. Put your wheat and oats in it at harvest time. And keep them there—sound and dry—until you can get enough cars to move your crop.

In a Waterproof, Fireproof and Damp-proof Concrete Block Storehouse

Forty-five Million Bushels of Wheat Unmarketed by Western Farmers last Year

Because the railroads and elevators could not handle the crops. Conditions will be no better this year because more wheat will be grown. If you have most of last year's crops rotting in the fields or at the railroad siding, you know what your chances are this year.

PROTECT YOURSELF. Don't try to market your wheat immediately after the harvest. Put it in your water, fire and damp-proof Ideal Concrete Block Storage House—and keep it to ship and sell when freight cars are plentiful and prices are high.

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

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MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, June 10.—At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, the receipts for the week ending June 8, were 1,600 cattle, 620 sheep and lambs, 2,100 hogs and 1,050 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale were 600 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, 1,800 hogs and 330 calves. Although the supply of cattle was a little larger than this day week it did not seem to have any influence on the condition of the market, as the feeling was stronger than ever and prices for steers scored another advance of 25c. and bulls were 25c. to 30c. per one hundred pounds higher. The top price realized for the former being \$8.50 and for the latter \$7.75, making a new high record for the season so far. The gathering of buyers was large and the demand from butchers was good, but packers were not operating to any extent, as some of them wired to Toronto for supplies, as they were under the impression that they could do better there, being a run of 140 cars on that market today, but notwithstanding this fact the trade was fairly active here in spite of higher prices, and the bulk of the stock offered was cleared at an early hour.

Owing to the steady increase in the supplies of hogs coming forward the tone of the market continues weak and prices scored a further decline of 10c. per one hundred pounds and 25c. per one hundred pounds more for the balance of the week.

The demand for packers was good and an active trade was done with sales of selected lots at \$9.00 to \$9.15 per one hundred pounds weighed off cars, but for the balance of the week packers will only pay \$8.75 to \$9.00.

A weaker feeling has developed in the market for sheep and lambs and prices have declined 25c. to \$1.00 per one hundred pounds on account of the more liberal supplies offering. Lambs are also weaker and 20c. per one hundred pounds lower, but calves are steady under a good demand.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis, Minn., June 10.—There was little action to the market, it being Government report day, but the tendency was easier. The southwest got another good wetting down, so generous indeed, that the drought will now subside for a time at least, and firm cables were of little influence because domestic prices are away above export parity. The volume of trade in the pit was very light, nobody daring to make new commitments, until after June is officially reported. While good rains over hard wheat belt have been beneficial and stopped further deterioration, the tendency to reduce the arvest estimates continues. The best private estimates of Kansas have dropped the 90,000,000 bushels production figures and reduced the prospects to 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels. This loss by drought is not expected to be considered by the Washington bureau in the report out after the markets close as that effect of expected higher condition than last month is likely to be all, or at the best but momentarily.

Locally the situation is unchanged. The northwest crop outlook is good but growing weather is wanted, if not actually demanded. Wheat receipts were moderate and cash demand fair. Millers are taking freely from the terminals which keeps the spot market from developing an acute stringency and thereby forcing premiums higher. No. 1 Northern sold from 1 3-4 to 2 cents over July.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill., June 10.—Bullish figures in the Government crop report came too late today to affect the price of wheat. The Washington estimate of the total yield this season proved to be 90,000,000 bushels under the most generally accepted prediction that had been current in Chicago. How far traders were from being prepared for such news might be judged by the fact that the market had been weak all day and had finished at 3-8 to 1-2 to 1-2 cent net decline. Corn closed 3-8 to 1-2 to 7-8 to 1 cent down and oats off 1-4 to 3-8 to 1-2 cent.

Where surprise developed was in the part of the Government report telling of the condition of winter wheat. Instead of showing unexpected small improvement compared with 79.7 per cent. last month, the document sealed the winter crop down to 74.3 per cent., and therefore made the total probable harvest of the country 628,000,000 bushels, the spring wheat outlook being about as anticipated. Previous estimates compiled here by private experts had made the forecast 648,000,000 bushels.

Most of the day wheat speculators took a passive attitude until they heard definitely from Washington. Only scalpers bought corn. The weather was favorable for the crop and statistics were generally against the bulls. Local stocks increased 600,000 bushels for the week. Cash grade were in poor demand. No. 2 yellow was quoted at 75 3-4 to 76 3-4c.

Realizing sales by longs resulted in a basket for oats. The Government estimate of the oats crop turned out 18,000,000 bushels larger than the trade here expected.

HON. ROBT. ROGERS AT REGINA

Regina, Sask., June 10.—The building at once of a 3,000,000 bushel terminal elevator at the head of the lakes by the Dominion Government was announced by Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior, who was the chief speaker at a big Conservative banquet here to-night. Mr. Rogers also announced that he proposed making radical changes

in the Homestead regulations, including the removal of the clause making it necessary to build a \$300 shack, the cutting in two of the amount of land to be cultivated in bush country, and permitting settlers to raise cattle in lieu of cultivation of the land. Future grain blockades, the minister stated, would be minimized by keeping lake navigation open a month later each year.

Reciprocity, Mr. Rogers declared, was a dead issue.

Twelve hundred enthusiastic Conservative representatives from all parts of Saskatchewan met to-night to do honor to Mr. Rogers and Hon. Dr. Roche, Secretary of State. Practically every Conservative candidate from the 54 constituencies in the province was present, and from Manitoba and Alberta came many visitors.

Dr. Cowan, President of the Saskatchewan Conservative association, presided, and on his right were Hon. Robert Rogers and his Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, while on his left were Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain and James McKay, M. P. At the chairman's table were also about 50 of the Conservative candidates.

TAG DAY RECEIPTS OVER \$25,000

E. M. Wood has returned to Winnipeg from the Ninette sanatorium, and states that work has already been begun on the infirmary, the construction of which was made possible by the liberal response of the people of Manitoba to the appeal which was made on Tag Day. The cottage of the Daughters of the Empire will be begun shortly, the site having been selected during Mr. Wood's visit.

The Tag Day returns from the country are much better than was at first expected and with many points to hear from, Mr. Wood has already received cheques aggregating \$24,000. This does not include the cheque for over \$1,500 which is due from Brandon.

PREMIER SCOTT HOME

Regina, June 10.—Premier Scott, accompanied by Senator J. H. Ross, returned to the capital on Sunday morning from the south, where Mr. Scott's recent ill health demanded that he spend the more trying months of the Saskatchewan climate. Sunday evening Mr. Scott, in answer to a direct inquiry, stated that he was much improved in health, and certainly the premier's appearance bears out and gives emphasis to his words. To one who saw Mr. Scott just before his departure for the south last winter and saw him again last night, the premier was revealed as a new man.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Scott said that if he continued to improve during the next few weeks, as he had been gaining in the past four or five weeks, he would be in good shape for the approaching campaign; "a campaign," added Mr. Scott, "which will be one of the most important ever waged in Canada in the interests of the people."

Mr. Scott emphatically denied that there was the slightest truth in, or foundation for, the rumors of his retirement from public life. On the contrary, the premier declared that he would lead the Liberal party of Saskatchewan as long as the party wanted him to do so. It would be with the deepest regret that he would give up the leadership at a time when the fate of Liberalism was being settled, possibly for generations to come, and he had not the slightest intention of doing so.

Instead, the premier confidently expected to lead the Liberals to what he predicted would be the greatest victory the party had ever achieved.

SUPPLIES SHORT IN THE NORTH

Peace River Crossing, Alta., June 10.—Up at Hudson's Hope, in the Peace River country, a number of pioneer squatters are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the steamboat Peace River. Their food supply is running very low, so low that they have felt the pinch of starvation. For some time now they have been living upon flour and what game has fallen the way of their traps and rifles. All the meagre doling out of rations will be over, though just as soon as the steamer arrives, for she is carrying stores and provisions and supplies of all kinds. She left this point this morning on her trip to Hudson's Hope, and never will the arrival of a vessel be more welcomed than that of the gallant

little ship by those whose belts are two or three holes tighter than they were a short time ago.

LIVING IS HIGHEST EVER

New York, June 12.—It costs more to live in this month of June, 1912, than ever before in the history of the United States, except perhaps during war times. Prices were high a year ago, but today they are on the average nearly 10 per cent. higher yet, according to trade authorities' quotations.

Food products are the highest on record. Meat, eggs, butter, fish, potatoes, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, molasses, rice, beans and peas average 22 per cent. higher; wheat, corn, oats, barley, flour, etc., 33 per cent. higher.

Fruits are the only thing good to eat that have grown cheaper during the last twelve months, but they are still higher than in 1910. Leather products cost 12 per cent., and chemicals and drugs, 13 per cent. more than a year ago. Textile goods, however, are a trifle cheaper.

The average increase in food products is nearly 20 per cent., which means that the housewife must pay \$6.00 to fill a market basket that only cost her \$5.00 to fill in June, 1911.

The biggest advances have been in meats; beef, 26 per cent.; hog products, 40 per cent., and mutton, over 50 per cent. Dealers lay the increase to last year's hay crop, which was poor, and the generally high cost of animal provender. Poor crops are also held responsible for dearer bread-stuffs.

Economists differ as to the reasons of the general upward tendency of all commodities during recent years, which has been world-wide.

GAS TRACTOR HANDBOOK

Farmers who have gas tractors of their own, or who ever expect to own one, will be interested in an illustrated handbook, just issued by the Gas Traction company, of Minneapolis and Winnipeg. The book contains 141 pages and about 80 diagrams and illustrations, by means of which the principles of the internal combustion motor and of engine construction are clearly explained. "The Why of the Big Four 30," as the handbook is called, while dealing primarily with the firm's own tractor, will prove serviceable to owners and engineers of every make of gas tractor sold today. This is because it goes to the subject of motor engines right from the beginning and in simple language and by clear illustrations, it treats the difficult subject matter like a text-book. Many valuable hints and directions on the care of engines in general are also given. The publishers dedicate this work to the farmers of the world for whom it has been especially written, rather than for the manufacturers. The price of the book is \$1.00 postpaid.

Capturing Wild Horses

Continued from Page 15

manage to get them to the home ranch or to the railroad, which may be a hundred and twenty miles away. Just there lay problem No. 2. By most methods a certain percentage of the horses are lost in the moving. My own method is as follows: Each horse in the canvas corral is lassoed and thrown, and one of his front legs is firmly bound up at the "elbow." When the horse is released he springs up on three legs and charges about at first. But when we begin to drive the bunch, they find that they cannot run very fast on three legs. The going is very painful and their stubborn spirit of resistance is broken down. Presently a horse grows weary and lags behind. This is the sign that he surrenders. We rope and throw him, remove the rope that binds up his fore leg—and find that we can now drive him along without great difficulty. At night we put the bunch into the corral that we have brought along with us. By morning the spirits of the horses may have recovered, and they are ready to renew the dispute. Again they are thrown and bound and driven along on three legs. After a few miles they begin to drop back, to have the leg-binder removed. They are pacified. Subjugation is somewhat slow, but usually sure, and after a while the horses will cease to fight.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN COMPANY

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

BE LOYAL TO YOUR OWN COMPANY AND DON'T HEED THE KNOCKER. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has provided every facility to protect your interests, and we are able to get you the highest possible returns for your grain.

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THE company has been in operation for 21 years; its record is a remarkably good one. For less than 90 (89.2-7) per cent of its premium notes our company has paid an average of \$5.32 per acre on its losses during 21 years of its operations. The total amount paid for losses being \$240,952.85, just bordering on the quarter million mark. For the past year, 1911, we were enabled to return 40 per cent of the premium notes, being only 15 cents per acre for insurance.

Joint Stock Companies never return any premiums to Insurers. No other company pays \$6.00 an acre indemnity for loss. The cost cannot exceed twenty-five cents per acre.

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6 GREAT BOOKS FREE 6

HORTICULTURE IN THE NORTH. by D. W. Buchanan, one of the few distinctly Western Canadian books. A treatise that will prove invaluable to many Western farmers.

FARM BUILDINGS, by Sanders. This is a large book containing upwards of 500 illustrations of plans of general barns, farm gates, portable fences, sheds and handy devices. The plans alone are worth a lot of money.

DRY FARMING.—Dr. Widstoe is the author of this popular and instructive book which is gaining ground rapidly in Western Canada. Those who have read it say that it is the best thing yet written on the subject.



THE HORSE BOOK, by Johnstone, a standard reliable work, dealing with horse breeding as allied to the farm; fully illustrated.

THE FARMERS' VETERINARIAN, by C. W. Burkett. A book that every farmer should keep handy, deals with the nature, cause and treatment of common ailments and the care and management of live stock when sick.

FARM WEEDS IN CANADA, by Geo. Clark, Seed Commissioner, and the late Dr. Fletcher. A large book containing 89 full-page, colored illustrations of weeds. The popular English name of each is given and the methods best employed to get rid of them.

This is our banner year. Not going to be, mind you. It actually is. The enrollments from farmers so far this year exceed the corresponding period of 1911 by more than 450 per cent. In other words more than 5½ times as many farmers enrolled between Jan. 1st, 1912 and June 1st, 1912, than during the same months of 1911.

What is causing this growth? In a word the growing confidence the farmers have in the school. The first year we did very little business, we did not have the confidence of the farmers. This fact did not worry us for we knew that an institution that gives the farmers a square deal must eventually win their confidence and when once gained is not easily lost.

We set out to win the confidence of the farmers of Western Canada by giving every student a square deal. Our instruction is furnished by fifteen of the leading agriculturists, men who have spent years in getting the precious information they impart to you through our course. They have been up against the self same problems that you are going up against and through their experience and knowledge you are saved hundreds of dollars and enabled to obtain a larger yield and better sample without adding a single acre to your farm.

Our school has grown mostly in districts where some farmer ventured probably against the advice of his neighbors, to buy the course of instruction we offered. In places where we had only a single student twelve months ago today we have ten or a dozen. Students are daily sending us the names of friends and neighbors because our service has been of value to them and has helped them make more money.

Today at the beginning of our third year we have enthusiastic graduates all over the West. Hundreds of satis-

SPECIAL SUMMER EDUCATIONAL OFFER

A Little Library of Agricultural Books sent free and postage prepaid to Farmers only to commemorate our Third Year

fied students have declared our service to be worth many times the cost. Read for yourself some of the letters we have received. Write or speak to the students yourself. There may be some unprogressive persons who, like King Canute of old, order the rising tide of progress to recede, who may criticize the democratic educational methods of a correspondence school. But assuredly they will be swept aside. There are hundreds of hard-headed, practical farmers who are prepared to shoulder a musket to defend the methods of the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, for they have actually experienced its value, because they know better how to make farming in this country pay than they did before they took our service. Follow their lead and lose no time in sending in your enrollment also.

Besides those who have wisely enrolled already this year there are upwards of 1200 farmers who have written to us stating positively that they will enroll after harvest. To these and others who may delay we have a special offer which includes the free gift of the little library mentioned above.

If you hesitate owing to the lack of

cash write and tell us what you are able to do. If you are a practical farmer actually engaged in tilling the soil we will try to meet you.

In any event if you think the unlimited endorsement of hundreds of fellow farmers is worth anything cut out the attached coupon and mail it today.

What Our Students Say

WORTH ALL KINDS OF MONEY.

March 25, 1912.
"Those little lesson books are worth all kinds of money. There is more information in one of those books than you could get in an agricultural paper in a life time."
W. J. Potter, Gadsby, Alta.

VERY INTERESTING.

March 23, 1912.
"I find the lessons are very interesting and in fact I would like to go deeper into the subjects handled, but cannot at present. Wishing you every success in your endeavor to help the farmer."
J. Keedie Davie, Wilkie, Sask.

VERY ENCOURAGING.

April 8, 1912.
"Many thanks for your criticism of answers and the friendly interest which to me is very encouraging."
Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask.

DOING GREAT SERVICE.

March 26, 1912.
"I would like to say that I consider that you are doing a great service to farmers who are taking your course of lessons. I consider that they are very valuable. I believe much better farming would result if farmers better understood the nature of the soil and plant life."
H. Fisher, Battleford, Sask.

CERTAINLY WORTH THE MONEY.

March 25, 1911.
"Received lessons 13 to 17 safe to-night. I am enjoying the study of this course very much and I think if a lot more young farmers would go in for it, it would do them good. It is certainly worth the money."
John D. Peddie, Russell, Man.

WORTH TWICE THE PRICE.

March 5, 1912.
"I will try and make up for lost time as your work is of great interest to me and I would not be without your instruction for twice the price."
E. O. Schallor, Balcarres, Sask.

April 5, 1912.
"I have to tell you that every time I read your lessons over I always get more knowledge and I would not leave the course for many times the price."
Samuel Hamel, Cantal, Sask.

March 30, 1912.
"I wish to say that I am well pleased with the lessons as far as I have gone and I think they are good value for the money expended."
Jas. Oliphant, Milk River, Alta.



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