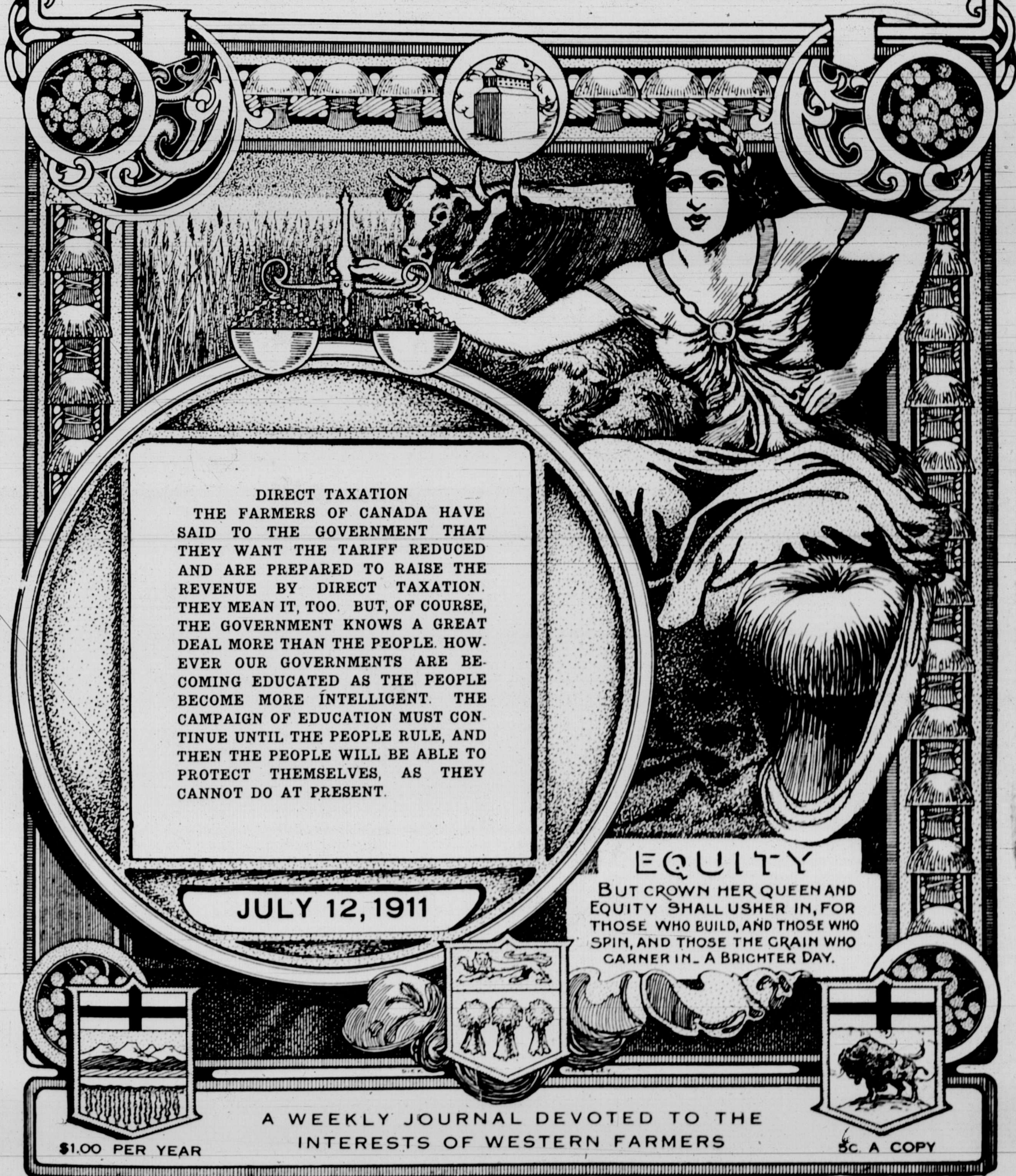


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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JULY 12, 1911

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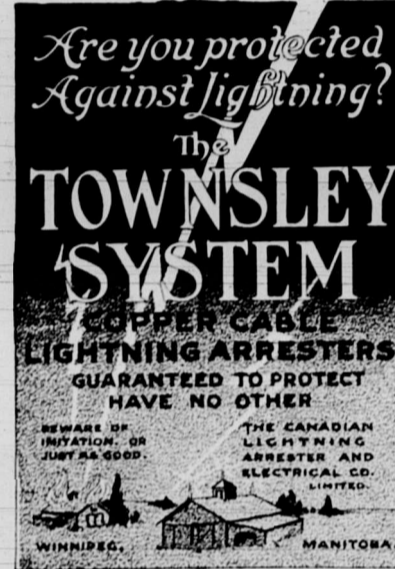
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Borden at

By The Guide S

Thirty-two bran wan Grain Growe represented in t waited upon R. L. Conservative par Monday, July 3. delegation were ment of the gri farming communit interview was ab one as that whic had with Sir Wi same city last su Mr. John Evans, and introduced th ing upon Mr. M. the Floral branch.

The Grain

Mr. Cameron sa case of the Grain den:

"In commonwit katoon, the farmer tend to you a very West. Many of us fection. We all ad honor and a gent deputed by the fa to speak on "Reci respectfully ask you position to the ag parliament, but be assure you, sir, th to teach you "How are we "blacksm chronic grumblers; We simply come a minion, who have discuss the affairs.

"Of all the evil the high protective easily comes first. I reform, therefore w Reciprocity with th us a market of nin to whom we will in supplying the dail think this is a w of the wisest and United States and edly said so, inclu Hon. F. W. G. Hau would barter their such a market.

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Borden at Saskatoon

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Thirty-two branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were represented in the delegation which waited upon R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, at Saskatoon, on Monday, July 3. The spokesmen of the delegation were very frank in their statement of the grievances under which the farming community is suffering, and the interview was almost as memorable a one as that which the Grain Growers had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the same city last summer.

Mr. John Evans, of Nutana, presided, and introduced the speakers, first calling upon Mr. M. Cameron, president of the Floral branch.

The Grain Growers' Case

Mr. Cameron said in presenting the case of the Grain Growers to Mr. Borden:

"In common with the citizens of Saskatoon, the farmers of the county, extend to you a very hearty welcome to the West. Many of us regard you with affection. We all admire you as a man of honor and a gentleman. I have been deputed by the farmers of the district to speak on 'Reciprocity,' and to respectfully ask you to withdraw your opposition to the agreement now before parliament, but before I begin, let me assure you, sir, that we have not come to teach you 'How to lead a party,' nor are we 'blacksmith-shop politicians, chronic grumblers, or public agitators.' We simply come as citizens of this Dominion, who have a perfect right to discuss the affairs of state.

"Of all the evils that afflict the just the high protective tariff of this country easily comes first. Reciprocity is a tariff reform, therefore we heartily endorse it. Reciprocity with the United States gives us a market of ninety millions of people to whom we will in a very short time be supplying the daily bread. You may think this is a wild statement. Some of the wisest and cleverest men in the United States and Canada have repeatedly said so, including J. J. Hill and Hon. F. W. G. Haultain. Other nations would barter their political souls for such a market.

Objections Weak

"Most of the objections to reciprocity are frivolous and childish. Indeed some of the objections are an insult to our intelligence. For instance, it is said that because we want a reduction in the tariff and larger competitive markets we are disloyal, and it may lead to annexation with the United States. I cannot conceive where the connection comes in. What has reciprocity to do with annexation or loyalty? It is like the man who said, in speaking of religious denominations, that he liked Yarmouth blenters, but he hated Plymouth brethren. The forefathers of many of us here in the West, bled and died for the Empire. It is nothing short of insolence to be accused of disloyalty for seeking relief from the exactions—or daylight robbery, if you like—of the descendant of the 'Family Compact.' We can be loyal without being paid for it, and when we go to see the king we pay our own expenses.

British Preference

"The farmers are in favor of a very large reduction in the British preference, even to the vanishing point. We send our farm produce to them under a free tariff, and for any of their manufactures they send us, we or they are fined heavily to protect infants thirty years old. It is said that reciprocity with the United States will kill Chamberlain's fiscal policy. To that we say 'Hear, hear!' The British electors have said the same on three successive occasions, (no more Indian corn for me). We do not desire an advantage for our produce that would be wrung from our brothers and sisters in the Old Country, and solely for the benefit of the class that neither toil nor spin. The principle opposition outside of parliament is diligently manufactured by the politically favored combines. The Canadian Century magazine, edited by an ex-employee of the Manufacturers' association, writes leading articles against reciprocity, and 400 weekly papers are paid for reproducing

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing 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 wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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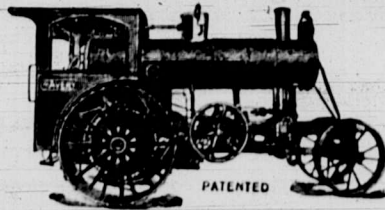
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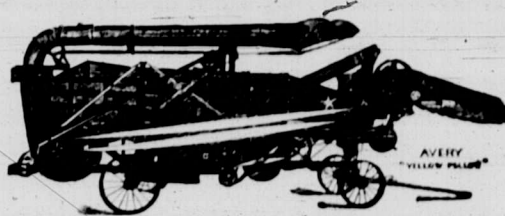
July 12, 1911

Number 50

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these leaders. That is public opinion manufactured.

"It is neither wise, logical, nor sound, to be consistent under all circumstances, and no one has a right to claim infallibility. Therefore it is no consequence what this or that leading statesman said about reciprocity. The facts are these. In 1896 the Liberals were returned to power, undoubtedly on the promise of a tariff reduction. That promise was not fulfilled, and we did not fail to let Sir Wilfrid Laurier know that fact, while he was in the West last summer. Reciprocity is the first instalment of the tariff reform promised. Sir Wilfrid should not be accused of being a convicted free trader, and at the same time accused of all sorts of heinous crimes for bringing in a measure of free trade. That is not logical."

Honor to Haultain

"The Hon. Mr. Haultain, leader of the opposition in this province, on this question, threw political expediency to the winds, and stands for right against wrong. His oration in support of the premier's motion in favor of reciprocity has added unto him hundreds of friends in this province. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but a very large measure of reduction on manufactured articles will have to be granted. The temper of the people will not stand for paying this tribute to Caesar much longer. It is no satisfaction to us that at their deaths some of these millionaires, whom we create, leave large amounts to churches and universities as a sort of fire insurance premium. Let us all have equal rights and no privileges. We do not ask for charity."

Farmers Holding Together

S. Bingham, of the Cory branch, assured Mr. Borden that the Grain Growers were not animated by party feeling in their demand for reciprocity. "I believe," he said, "that the majority of the men I represent would have been only too well pleased if in yourself they could have found a man who would have given the farmers these things which they most desire. The one thing most desired by these men is reciprocity. They are with you and you are with them on almost every other question. Your policy with regard to the terminal elevators, the Hudson Bay railway, the chilled meat trade, and co-operative legislation are all in accord with our desires. Reciprocity is the one thing upon which we Western farmers have sunk all party differences and found common ground. It has been said that the farmers cannot stand together, but I am glad to say here tonight that the Western farmer on the reciprocity question is nailing that lie to the counter. We do stand together; we are for reciprocity first, last and all the time (cheers), and we honestly believe that if we can induce a government, and we care not whether it is Grit or Tory, to give us reciprocity, we can very soon do away with 60 or 70 per cent of the other evils under which we suffer. (Applause.)"

Reciprocity Good for All

"The Western farmer has been constantly misunderstood, and constantly misconstrued. Even in the house of commons we Western farmers have been referred to as blacksmith shop politicians, and our wives as chore boys. But we are men. The men I represent are some of the best citizens in Canada; they are men who have paid 100 cents on the dollar for everything they own and more than 100 cents on the dollar for a good deal that they do not own. We are not selfish in this matter. We believe that the reciprocity pact is good for all Canada; we believe that it will, first and foremost, be good for the farmers. We believe that it will be money in our pockets, that it will give us greater purchasing power and we believe in our hearts that reciprocity will lead eventually to the greatest good for all."

"The farmers, sir, reap only where they have sown, but there are plenty of people in this country who are continually reaping where they have not sown, and we believe that reciprocity will help us to stop some of this illegitimate reaping of other people's profits. We believe that in standing firm on this reciprocity question we are doing a great service to Canada. I have put a note down with regard to the interests that are

opposing us, but perhaps the less said about that the better. But we know that a number of people are continually influencing the policy of this country by the use of great wealth. The farmers cannot do that; we have only moral force, but we will strive to the uttermost in this thing. We wish with all our hearts that we could convert you. (Loud applause.) We wish that Saskatchewan could accomplish what no other place in Western Canada has done—convert you to reciprocity, and if you will only say you will give us reciprocity, we are at one with you in other things, and then we might be able to stand together."

"Western farmers have no sympathy with the idea of a general election this fall. We feel that it would be a great injustice to Western Canada to have an election before redistribution. We believe that reciprocity should pass, and

then afterwards we can have our say on other things in a general election."

The Curse of Protection

Mr. John Evans said the farmers of Western Canada had come to the conclusion that there was no reason for the continuance of the protective tariff, whatever there might have been in the past. What had done most for the cause of protection was the system of education that had been carried on by its advocates. This system consisted chiefly in using the columns of newspapers to advocate protection, and they believed that a large portion of the newspapers of this country were tied up to the manufacturers and other members of the privileged classes. Side by side with this system of education a system of intrigue had been carried on at Ottawa, and no doubt Mr. Borden was himself aware that the magnates of

greed and graft had maintained a gentleman, whom they called their tariff expert, at Ottawa, during the whole session of parliament. It was this system that the farmers believed was lowering the standard of public life, and had caused such a concentration of interests that our political parties had had to reckon with, if not to depend on, the favor of these specially privileged ones."

The Creed of Privilege

"They, themselves," said Mr. Evans "have come to believe that the country and its people exist for their exploitation only. Every reason that has ever been put forward on behalf of protection has been negatived by what actually takes place. They have been able by this system to bleed the consumer while they cut prices abroad, and adjured them to meet all competition, and some

Continued on Page 21

GREAT WEST

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 12th, 1911

THE CRUCIAL TEST

The Western farmers are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they have conducted themselves at the various meetings where they have met R. L. Borden during the past three weeks. All over the Prairie Provinces they have stood by the Ottawa Platform, and have talked to Mr. Borden in the same businesslike way they presented their case to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They have shown conclusively that they are not Grits nor Tories, but MEN who have the welfare of the country at heart. Of course, it must be realized that there are still men in the West who will vote Liberal or Conservative, no matter what might be the issue before the country. But fortunately, such men are growing more rare every day. The great educational work that has been carried on is continually convincing men of the uselessness of partizanship as a means of improving national conditions. It is a cause for gratification that the farmers have forced every one of their demands so far to the front that they are being seriously considered by both political parties. If the Western people had no votes the politicians would never so much as listen to them. It is votes that count. Now, if the Western people decide to use their votes for the good of their country they will be able to secure redress sooner or later. For the past fifteen years the people of Canada have voted at each general election, but it will be a wise man who can decide just what he has voted for. Of course he voted for a party, but would he not be as far ahead if he had not voted at all? The handful of men who control the two parties have succeeded in inducing the people to vote against themselves. They are endeavoring to do the same thing now, and if they are again successful they will be able to disregard the wishes of the people as of old. Former Liberals are now awake to the fact that the Liberal party is not protecting the people of Canada, and the Conservatives realize that the Conservative party is looking chiefly for power. The manner in which these farmers took their stand before the leaders of their parties during the past two years has been the wonder of the civilized world. Just now the world is looking on and wondering what the Western people will do when neither party is prepared to grant them their demands. Now is the crucial test. Are the Western people going to lie down and submit like children to the imposition of politicians or are they going to assert their rights? If the present members from the West are returned at the next election is there the slightest reason to doubt that they will do just exactly what they have done in the past—vote as their leaders tell them. There are plenty of men in the West who are nominally members of the Conservative or Liberal parties, who are just as able and intelligent as any member of the house of commons, and who have the courage to place principle above party. Why would it not be better to nominate such men in every constituency on each side, and then no matter which was elected the farmers would have a supporter of their Bill of Rights? We need in the West not hidebound party supporters, but Progressives. It is time wasted to elect men to represent a party when they should be representing a people. If the people of every Western constituency who favor the farmers' Bill of Rights will elect men pledged to fight for that platform it will be the most salutary rebuke ever delivered to the politicians of any country, and it will also indicate to

Special Privilege that their star is on the wane. If such men are nominated they will not have their campaign expenses paid by the party machine out of funds donated by the "interests," so it will be necessary for the people to provide the legitimate sinews of war. If the election is held before redistribution there will be only twenty-seven members from the Prairie Provinces, but after redistribution there will be more than forty members. A solid West would secure a great deal of support and sympathy from the East and would force the political parties to grant redress. The railway corporations, the financiers and the big monied interests are now smiling, and at the same time filled with apprehension, as to what action the Western people are going to take. They realize that so long as the people are willing to endorse either of the old parties that they are safe, but that if they send down to Ottawa Insurgents or Progressives then Special Privilege will not be able to plunder the people as in the past. What will the future be? It all depends whether the people love party more than they love justice.

RECIPROCITY AND WHEAT

Strenuous efforts are being made by the opponents of reciprocity to convince the Western farmers that free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States will not result in any advantage to the farmer, but on the contrary, will have the effect of flooding the Canadian markets with products of the United States farms. To substantiate this opposition, columns of figures are produced in an attempt to prove that all grains, animals, and farm produce sell higher in Canada than they do in the United States. Opponents of reciprocity in the United States, on the other hand, hold up to the American farmer the doleful prospect that it is not possible for them to compete on even terms with the product of the cheap and fertile lands of Western Canada. It is almost needless to point out that it is the privileged classes in both the United States and in Canada who are raising this cry against freedom of trade and the significance of it is not that they are opposed to freedom of trade, but that they think the Canadian and American farmers are so simple-minded that they can be induced to believe that trading with one another is going to result in ruin to both. In other words, that this is a case where trading will ruin both sides to the deal. In the matter of wheat the argument is being made that the average price of wheat in the United States is less than the average price in Canada. The weakness of this argument is that it takes the average price of wheat in the United States, regardless of its character or distance from the market in which it is consumed. It is manifestly unfair to say because the price of Kansas, Nebraska and Texas wheat is less than the price of Dakota and Manitoba wheat that Manitoba wheat will not secure a higher price if admitted free of duty in the United States, and that permitting United States millers to compete with the millers of Eastern Canada, Britain and Europe for our hard wheat, which they require for milling purposes, will not result in any advantage to the Canadian growers. There is another feature that seems to be lost sight of by the opponents of reciprocity, and that is the difference of grades. It is well known in the West that the Manitoba grades of wheat are at least one grade higher than Minneapolis hard wheat, and that certain types of our

3 Nor. grade will grade 1 Nor. in Minneapolis. In addition to that our inspectors are so much more severe on our off grades than the Minneapolis inspectors that that of itself would justify our people's support of the reciprocity agreement. The system of a sample market in Minneapolis, which has proven so valuable to the Grain Growers, and which the dealers and transportation companies in Winnipeg have so strenuously opposed, will be favored by those distribution and transportation companies in order to prevent diverting of the trade to the United States channels, and will be established in Winnipeg, which will be a very material benefit to the Canadian Grain Growers. Another argument that is being made is because the United States produces a surplus and exports wheat as well as Canada that the price paid for wheat for home consumption will be based on the export value. That argument might apply if the United States exported grain of the same intrinsic value as Manitoba wheat. The fact is that they only grow a limited quantity of hard wheat, and that the production of hard wheat has practically reached its limit, while the requirements of millers for that class of wheat is yearly becoming greater. The United States has ceased to be an exporter of hard spring wheat, their exports of wheat being confined to Durums and softer wheats of the southern states and the Pacific coast. For the year ending June 30, 1910, the United States exported 46,679,876 bushels of wheat, of which 10,500,000 bushels were from the Pacific coast, over 6,000,000 bushels from the Mexican border and Gulf Coast district, and less than 10,000,000 from the northern border districts, much of which was Durum wheat. Here is where the advantage of free access to the Canadian producer of hard wheat comes in. American millers will always be customers for hard spring wheat to blend with their softer wheats, and will always be prepared to pay a high price and come into competition with millers of other countries for its purchase. This will maintain the spring wheat of the Northwest relatively higher than any other class of wheat. Ontario produces a high grade of winter wheat, and each year has a surplus for export, yet Ontario millers are very heavy purchasers of Manitoba wheat and pay a very much higher price for it than for their own product. Toronto market reports indicate that Ontario millers are paying about 76 cents at their mills to the Ontario farmer for his wheat, it being quoted at 80 cents in Toronto. At the same time the Ontario miller pays \$1 per bushel for Manitoba 1 Nor. at Bay ports, and it costs him 5 cents per bushel extra for freight to his mills. That is to say he gets the Ontario wheat at 76 cents and pays \$1.05 for Manitoba at his mills. At the same time there are shipments being made for export of Ontario grown wheat. Just as Ontario people export their own wheat and buy Manitoba at largely advanced prices, so will United States export their low grade wheat and soft wheat and buy Manitoba at advanced prices if freedom of trade is established between the two countries. What applies to Ontario applies with equal force to the British and European markets. The supply of hard spring wheat is limited, and there is an increasing demand for it for blending purposes in every country where high grade flour is used. The British millers usually pay from 8 to 15 cents per bushel more for Man. 1 Nor. than for Kansas, Argentine, India or Pacific Coast wheats. What is needed to maintain the demand for Manitoba wheats at the high price that is now being paid for it by millers is freedom of trade with all countries that produce a high

quality of flour, to create a competitive market. The more people we have competing for the purchasing of our wheat the more likely the premium that is now obtained will be to continue, and it is surprising that any Canadian who has the interest of the Western farmer at heart should hesitate for one moment in giving approval to an agreement that provides us a competing market for our grain. As a business proposition it looks foolish to refuse a market at our doors and to go seeking for markets in other parts of the world.

DIRECT TAXATION

When the big delegation of Canadian farmers placed their demands before the government at Ottawa last December they stated formally that they were prepared for direct taxation as a means of raising revenue when the tariff was wiped out. The Western farmers have made the same representations to the Leader of the Opposition during the past few weeks. The farmers are prepared to have the necessary revenues for the conduct of public business raised from a tax on land values. Of course, they are not unanimous, but those who have studied the question know that a tax upon land values is the most equitable system of raising public revenues. It will shift the burden from the backs of the farmers and laboring classes and place it upon the exploiters and monopolists where it belongs. The value of the land in the cities and towns in Canada is far greater than the value of all the farm lands, so that the farmers' taxes would be greatly reduced. Again, under such a system our water powers, timber limits, minerals, public franchises, and all the vast and varied natural resources of the country would pay an immense revenue into the public treasury instead of being donated to special interests and political favorites as is done at present. These great natural resources were intended by the Creator to benefit mankind generally, and it is the politicians who have set aside the Divine will for something man-made and distinctly inferior. No individual or corporation should be given a perpetual franchise of any natural resource, but they should all be held upon short term leases. There would be competition for these privileges, and the highest bidder should receive them. The speculators would disappear and the nation would be well rid of them. When the revenues are raised by a tax upon the value of land the disheartening spectacle of farmers working for the land speculators would become a thing of the past. Travelling over Western railways one sees miles upon miles of rich lands near the railways lying idle. Where are the farmers? They are back some miles, earning a living upon their farms. In addition to earning their own living they are earning a huge income for the railway companies and speculators who hold the vacant land out of use. This vacant land when taxed at its annual rental value would soon be handed over to men who want to earn a living by working it. Today the best way to make money is to buy vacant land in the country or city and then rusticate in a comfortable place and let the workers increase its value. The men who have accumulated millions have not done it by their own labor, but by the labor of others. The sooner that the tax upon industry is replaced by a tax upon the natural resources the better it will be for all men who work for their living. The tax upon land values would be much easier and cheaper to collect than the revenue from customs tariff, and it would not need an army of officials along our borders and in many towns taxing a man upon every article he purchased. It would not mean the spending of millions of dollars every year in steamship subsidies, bounties and other largess to help trade, and then the imposition of a tariff to prevent that same trade. A tax upon land

values would stop the bribery and corruption that has accompanied the administration of our protective tariff since Confederation. The Special Interests say they are opposed to direct taxation because it would be so heavy upon the farmers and laboring classes. But their solicitude is only a subterfuge to protect themselves from paying upon the monopoly of natural resources which they now enjoy at the expense of the people. Every great fortune is founded upon a monopoly of the natural resources, and no landed aristocracy could ever exist if land values were taxed for revenue purposes. The men who want to make money without working for it will not favor a tax upon land values, but the people who earn their bread by honest toil should welcome such a system. The present system does not at first glance appear so oppressive as direct taxation, because the indirect tax is collected in so many ways that the taxed does not realize how heavily they are paying. Today the tariff costs the average Canadian farmer \$200 per year. Direct taxation would not cost him half this amount, and would give him an opportunity to sell his produce to the highest bidder, and buy his commodities in the cheapest market. The farmers of the West can well afford to study the question of Direct Taxation. The better they understand it the more favorable it will appear and its terrors will disappear. When taxes are paid directly those who pay them will take a keener interest in the methods of spending our public monies. Of course, no one advocates wiping out the tariff immediately, but there should be a definite step in that direction made immediately. It has required a campaign of education to convince the people of the West that they were being robbed under the shelter of a protective tariff. It will also require considerable educational work before the taxation of land values becomes recognized as the most equitable means of raising a revenue. Those who have already studied the question should assist others to the same truths.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

The Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of July 4, makes a brilliant discovery. This "find" is nothing less than that the manufacturers, trusts and combines of Canada are not opposing the reciprocity agreement, and are not, in fact, taking any interest in the fight whatever. Here are a couple of extracts from this rich gem:

"The effort of the reciprocity organs to represent the 'interests' as the principal assailants of the agreement in Canada has just about run its course. The farmer is beginning to ask why the Canadian interests should attack reciprocity when reciprocity does not attack them. They are demanding to be 'shown' what clauses in the reciprocity agreement affect the manufacturers' interests in any shape or form, or what relief they promise the consumer from excessive tariff taxation."

"The simple truth is that the 'interests' of Canada are congratulating the 'interests' of the United States on their mutual good fortune in being excluded from the reciprocity agreement, and are watching with good-natured indifference the spectacle of the United States farmers fighting a trade compact which in their opinion would be seriously injurious to the American farmer without bringing the slightest gain to the Canadian farmer."

Just how The Telegram ascertained the truth of the above statement we have no means of knowing, but it is evident that when the big interests subsidized four hundred papers in Eastern Canada to print articles against reciprocity, they were only joking; and that when they financed speakers to campaign against reciprocity they were not in earnest either. Further, if the Telegram's statement is true we would ask them to explain the opposition to reciprocity on the part of the Canadian Century, Industrial Canada, the Canadian National League, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Sir William Van Horne, Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A.

Lash, Robt. Meighen, the Montreal Gazette, and practically every other individual or interest that has any connection with the manufacturing of monied interests in Canada. Certainly the reciprocity agreement does not affect these interests, but they all realize what the next step will be after reciprocity, and thus they are fighting it. In the United States the very same thing is going on. In fact, the Grange, composed of United States farmers, was financed by the trusts to oppose the reciprocity agreement. If necessary we could produce evidence without end to prove the untruth of the statement in the Telegram. Freedom of trade is the greatest foe of the big "interests," and for that reason they are spending their good money like water to prevent even the farmers from trading as they like.

At the public meeting addressed by R. L. Borden, at Somerset, Manitoba, on July 8, Hon. Robert Rogers was one of the speakers. In discussing the merits of R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, respectively president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Rogers said:

"You will have these gentlemen going about the country circulating falsehoods. In the localities where they live their statements are of no effect, for they are despised by the dogs and crows of the communities in which they live."

Could anyone imagine Mr. Borden making such a statement! Yet Mr. Borden was compelled to sit on the same platform and listen to it. Mr. Borden's utterances all over the West have been marked by the utmost dignity and courtesy, which commanded the respect of every man, no matter whether or not they agreed with the sentiment expressed. Coming from a cabinet minister who expects to become a member of the government at Ottawa, Mr. Rogers' statement does not reflect much credit upon himself and is not calculated to raise the standard of our public life.

Mr. Borden has declared that if the people were prepared to make him prime minister of Canada he would not support reciprocity. He has also declared that a referendum of the people should be taken upon the reciprocity agreement before it is ratified by parliament. Now a general election might be held this fall, and at the same time a referendum might be taken upon the agreement. It is possible that Mr. Borden might be made premier, and yet the reciprocity agreement strongly endorsed by a large majority of the electors. What would be Mr. Borden's attitude toward reciprocity? Would he be prepared to give effect to the will of the people? Again, Mr. Borden says he has an "open mind" as to the efficacy of the Initiative and Referendum. Now if the Referendum is a good thing at one time, why not at another? No one will claim that in the majority of cases a general election is a decisive expression of opinion upon any one issue.

Some of the anti-reciprocity campaigners are protesting against the \$300,000,000 business we did with the United States last year, because Canada did so much of the purchasing. Of course Canada means the people of Canada. Does anyone for a moment suppose that the people of Canada would buy from the people of the United States unless it was to their advantage to do so.

It is rumored that Sir Frederick Borden will succeed Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain. His appointment will be about as popular as knighting Max Aitken, of cement merger fame.

It would be interesting to hear Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden discuss their impressions of the West when they meet in Ottawa this week. Both will admit that their Western trip was an education.

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Borden in Alberta

Conservative leader met by men who set Laurier right, and told that the people of any country were the best judges of that country's needs

The official presentation of the views of the United Farmers of Alberta was made to Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, by the provincial executive at Red Deer, on Tuesday, June 27. The presentation was made in the Methodist church, prior to the public meeting, and was preceded by a civic reception to Mr. Borden, tendered by Mayor Welliver, who greatly surprised the visiting party, after he had pronounced a glowing eulogy on Mr. Borden, by remarking that he was president of the Red Deer Liberal association. Two memorials were presented, by Mr. James Bower, president of the U.F.A., and Mr. E. Carswell, of Penhold, and these were of particular interest on account of being the first reply that has been made by the organized farmers to Mr. Borden's speeches on the present tour. Beside Mr. Bower and Mr. Carswell there were present as representatives of the executive, Messrs. D. W. Warner, Edmonton; James Speakman, Penhold, and E. J. Fream, secretary-treasurer.

Right to the Point

Mr. Bower presented the first paper, as follows:

"To R. L. Borden, Esq., K.C., M.P., Leader of the Liberal Conservative Party in Canada.

"Sir, The United Farmers of Alberta, through their executive, beg to tender you their warmest welcome.

"As leader of the opposition in the Parliament of Canada your course of action is being carefully watched and considered. We have admired your dignified attitude and courtesy to all, and in the unprejudiced minds of those who are anxiously searching for honest and capable men among their representatives, there has been a cheerful recognition of your personal integrity, honor and worth.

"One of the chief functions of our association is to bring before the notice of our representatives in parliament that which is best for the well-being and good government of the people of the country at large, and especially those who are the producers of the wealth of the country.

"Our views and desires in respect to many of the chief points of interest are well known to you. The matters which we presented to parliament on the sixteenth of December last are still the things our country needs, and still the things which we desire. We regret very much that there has been an effort on the part of some of the people who have been elected to represent us to withhold from the people that which is their desire and their due.

People Know Best

"Let us respectfully impress upon you, Sir, that the time has passed, if it ever existed, when the people of this country would submit to being dictated to as to what is or is not best for them, by those who have been elected to carry out their wishes. The people themselves who have the practical and first hand knowledge of these things, are the best judges, and we respectfully submit that it is the duty of our representatives to carry out the wishes of the people, working them out in detail, and placing them in proper form on the statutes of the country.

"We strongly resent the attempt made during the last session on the part of some individual members to obstruct legislation in our interests and to foist on the country legislation purporting to be in the interests of the farmers, but which is contrary to our practical knowledge of what is best. We also equally resent the open hostility of members who have undertaken to abuse and traduce, calling in question those in whom we have implicit confidence, and who have been chosen as our spokesmen to express the policy of our association, and in friendliness to you, Sir, as a leader in parliament whom we respect, and of whom we are justly proud, we would

warn you that the support of such men will prove a source of weakness rather than of strength.

"As your time with us is to be so short we will not attempt to infringe upon it, but as the chief representatives of 303 local branches of our association, we would ask that you give your support to the things which we have already asked from parliament, namely:

"Reciprocal trade with the United States and an increase of the British preference;

"The passage of the Grain Bill now before parliament, together with an appropriation sufficient to enable the commission to take over and operate the elevators;

"The passage of the amendments to the Railway Act providing for the fencing of the railway lines and payment for stock injured, together with further legislation controlling the rates;

"The inauguration of a chilled meat export trade in the interests of the people;

"The passage of a co-operative law, that those wishing to do so may take advantage of same;

"The speedy construction of the Hudson Bay railway by the government.

"We would also further ask that a redistribution take place before the next general election, thus giving the West their full complement of representatives."

Politicians Rebuked

Mr. Carswell, before reading a paper on behalf of the executive, said he had been chosen to present this memorial because of his standing as one of the stalwarts of the Conservative party. It had been freely charged that the U.F.A. was under the control of Grit heisters and workers, but the association was about equally divided between the two parties and they hoped to bring all the farmers in together.

"It will already be clear to you, Sir, that the farmers' program, which we desire to place before you is what we may call the Ottawa program, which was authorized in Ottawa by a convention of over 800 delegates, representing almost every province in our Dominion; and unanimously endorsed by our annual convention in Calgary in January last. This, then, is the definite policy of the organized farmers, and I may add that the United Farmers of Alberta now number three hundred and three local unions, with 10,337 registered members."

Need Wider Markets

"On close study our program will, I think, be found to contain a well thought out policy, calculated to carry out the chief aim of our organization, namely to improve the condition of our farm business on its commercial side. For this end we need to work along three lines. We need to secure larger and freer markets, cheaper transportation, and such systematic organization of our business as will insure the most economic distribution, giving fair prices for the producer without unduly burdening the consumer. Our Ottawa program works along these three lines, seeking larger and freer markets through our tariff policy, seeking to improve transportation by means of the Hudson Bay railway and of lower freight rates, especially in the Western sections, seeking to organize our business more economically through our schemes for elevators and chilled meat factories, and through co-operative institutions for which we need better legislation.

"We are glad to note that you are in full sympathy with us in regard to the Hudson Bay railway, the chilled meat industry and co-operative legislation.

"We gladly acknowledge your readiness to agree to our principles in regard to government ownership and operation of terminal elevators, and we hope that on the reopening of the parliamentary session you will give effect to the assurances given us on this head by supporting the Government Grain Act

now before the House on the condition that the necessary appropriation for working the elevators as government property should be voted at this session.

"We must add, as we fail to find any reference to Western terminals in your addresses so far, that we regard the establishment of the Western terminal facilities as absolutely necessary to us.

Railway Problems

"Perhaps the thing in the recent parliamentary proceedings which had struck us most painfully was the action in regard to the amendments to the Railway Act, which were intended to give the farmers relief from losses sustained by reason of their stock being killed upon the track through the defective fences and guards provided by the companies. The files in our central office are full of complaints received from the farmers during the past five years for stock killed upon the track, for which they have been unable to secure compensation, and at nearly every executive meeting we have had cases of that kind to consider. The amendment in remedy of all this was drafted by the chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and very carefully considered. There is nothing whatever of a party nature in the question, and we cannot understand on what grounds the amendment was talked out. We hope at this meeting to get your assurance that you will support us in this matter, so that the amendment will become law at once.

"Perhaps the most important of all these planks in the Ottawa platform, certainly the one causing the most discussion throughout Canada, and that has secured the approval of most Canadian farmers, is the tariff plank, the part designed to open wider and freer markets both for selling and buying.

"Shortly summed up our tariff proposals are:

"Immediate increase of the British preference to 50 per cent, and perfect free trade with Great Britain within ten years.

"Reciprocal free trade with the United States on a number of natural and manufactured articles, with the proviso that every trade concession granted in this way to the United States must at once extend to Great Britain, and with the further suggestion that such an arrangement with the United States should take the form not of a binding commercial treaty but of a simple agreement by which each country would keep perfect control over its own tariff laws.

Firm for Reciprocity

"We regret your stand on the reciprocity agreement, and must frankly say that after having carefully read all the arguments against the reciprocity agreement we are still firmly convinced that this agreement would be a great step in the right direction, and are earnestly desirous of seeing it ratified.

"We, of course, do not claim that in an organization counting over ten thousand members there cannot be found individuals here and there who are opposed to the reciprocity agreement, but the facts are as follows:

"When the agreement was put definitely before the country we counted 245 local unions, and sent out 245 circulars submitting the agreement to the consideration of these unions. Out of these, 195 have reported; 193 in favor of the agreement, 1 definitely against, and 1 asking for further consideration, leaving 50 of these unions out of 245 that have not yet reported. Since these 245 circulars were issued we have organized 58 more unions that have not formally reported in regard to reciprocity. We know that the large majority of the farmers of our unions are in favor of reciprocity. Two large

district conventions, embracing a large number of unions, including many of the new unions, have been held since the agreement was first announced, and at each convention reciprocity was unanimously endorsed.

Always for Reciprocity

"Reciprocity with the United States, not, of course, in the present form, was discussed and endorsed at our convention held in Edmonton in January, 1910, and there is therefore no foundation for the statement that this reciprocity agitation is the part of a few individuals, but there is a sincere demand for reciprocal trade relations.

"We are sorry that there is not time to enter into any detailed statement or discussion of the objections to the reciprocity agreement, but you have done us the honor of paying us a visit to this country, as we understand, partly with a view of becoming familiar with the sentiment of the Western people, and we, therefore, have felt that it was due to you that we should honestly put before you the views of the farmers as we have gathered them by means of our organization."

Borden's Reply

Mr. Borden expressed his thanks for the welcome which had been extended to him by the U.F.A., and asked that he might be permitted to take up the points they had mentioned one by one in the speech he would deliver later. There was, however, a reference in the address which Mr. Bower had read with respect to some abuse or traducing of the United Farmers of Alberta. He trusted he was not held to be among those who had taken that course, as he did not think he had spoken in any but the kindest terms of the members of the Grain Growers' Association of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Mr. Bower at once disabused Mr. Borden's mind of the idea that he was accused of speaking in a derogatory way of the organized farmers. The statements of which they complained, he said, had been made not by any party but by individuals, on the floor of the House and elsewhere. If he was asked he could give names, and they were not all on one side of the House.

Perley Set Right

Mr. George H. Perley, in the course of a speech against reciprocity, said reciprocity had not been asked for by the farmers when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the West last summer, and Mr. Bower called attention to the fact that Mr. Perley was in error in making this statement. A resolution in favor of reciprocity with the United States was passed by the annual convention of the U.F.A. in January, 1910, and a request that such an agreement should be entered into was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his tour last summer. In his speech later in the evening, Mr. Borden replied to the requests made by the U.F.A., repeating his promises for the speedy construction and government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay railway, government ownership of terminal elevators, and government encouragement of the chilled meat industry.

British Preferential Tariff

Dealing with the British preference and the request that it be immediately increased to 50 per cent of the general tariff, with free trade with Great Britain within ten years, Mr. Borden pointed out that the British preferential tariff is not at present on a straight 33 1/3 basis. On dutiable goods alone, he said, the average tariff was 24 1/4 per cent on goods imported from Great Britain, and 24 1/4 per cent on goods imported from the United States, while on all goods dutiable and free, the average duty collected was 13 per cent on United States goods and 18 per cent on British goods.

"I would deal with the tariff," said

Continued on Page 13

The Farmers at Work

By The Guide Special Correspondent

How the work of educating the Conservative leader was carried on

Seven locals of the U. F. A. were represented in the delegation which waited upon Mr. Borden in the Board of Trade room at Edmonton on Wednesday evening, June 28, including Edmonton, Strathcona, Clover Bar, East Clover Bar, Stoney Plain, Agricola and Bon Accord. F. C. Clare, secretary of the Edmonton local, presented a memorial to Mr. Borden stating the demands of the organized farmers in the terms of the Ottawa platform, and Mr. Borden gave his customary reply. As usual he gave no indication as to whether he believes in a reduction or an increase, either in the tariff generally, the British preference, or on such articles as agricultural implements, cement, and other things particularly mentioned by the farmers. Commenting on this and Mr. Borden's determined stand against reciprocity, Rice Sheppard asked Mr. Borden to make a statement as to what relief he proposed to give the farmers and other producers from the tariff burden under which they were suffering. "You must admit," said Mr. Sheppard "that the farmer is suffering under a heavy burden by reason of protection."

Mr. Borden made no sign of assent or dissent, and Mr. Sheppard continued, "Perhaps you do not admit that. I figure that I pay \$200 a year in enhanced prices due to the protective tariff. On this suit I am wearing I paid \$3 duty. I do not complain of that because it went to the treasury of the country, but if it had been manufactured in this country I should have paid the \$3 just the same only it would have gone to the manufacturer."

No Tariff Policy

Replying, Mr. Borden said he did not profess to be able to present a cut and dried tariff at the present time. He was not competent to frame a tariff and before doing so, if he came into power, would seek the advice of a permanent commission of tariff experts who would investigate the conditions of every industry, including the most important of all—that of agriculture.

Mr. Borden was also presented with a civic address of welcome to the city of Edmonton, and in spite of wet weather an audience of between three and four thousand attended the public meeting where the same old speeches that have been previously reported were repeated to a not over enthusiastic audience. Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior and member for Edmonton, was present and at the conclusion of the meeting shook hands with Mr. Borden and the members of his party with apparent cordiality.

U.F.A. at Vegreville

From Edmonton the party headed for the East, the first stop being at Vegreville, a cosmopolitan district settled by Anglo-Saxons, French Canadians and a large colony of Galicians. The first business as usual was the reception of a delegation of members of the U. F. A., the Vegreville local being represented by Howard McCleery and the Lavoy local by Hubert Morton. The memorials of both locals endorsed the Ottawa platform and asked for the enactment of the legislation necessary to carry it into effect; and that from Lavoy, after referring to Mr. Borden's pronouncements on the Hudson's Bay Railway, terminal elevators and chilled meat trade, said, "So far we have received inadequate satisfaction on these points, and your welcome and absolute assurance of relief in the event of your coming into power, has filled us with confidence and very great satisfaction, and we most sincerely thank you." The memorial also asked for the adoption of free trade between Canada and Great Britain and concluded, "This, it appears, might be a long step towards removing the embargo off Canadian live cattle going into Great Britain, which would greatly benefit Western Canada and would be a means of attaining the end towards which we in Canada should all work, the closer cementing of national ties between Canada and the Mother Country."

Mr. Borden made the usual reply and the usual program was also carried out at the public meeting, held in a small but overcrowded hall.

The two Battlefords, North Battleford and Battleford, were visited on Friday and

at both points large delegations of Grain Growers, representing between them all the branch associations in the Battleford Federal constituency, waited upon Mr. Borden to lay their views before him upon lines similar to those adopted elsewhere. Mr. Alfred Greensill, of Denholm, was the spokesman of the Grain Growers at North Battleford, and a memorial was read at the old town by C. F. Truscott, of Eagle Hills. The Battleford district is strongly Liberal and even more strongly pro-reciprocity, but all parties united to give Mr. Borden a warm reception. In Old Battleford, in fact, the Liberals, headed by the Federal member, Mr. A. Champagne, took the arrangements into their own hands, and in addition to a civic welcome the party were entertained at a banquet after the meeting.

The Grain Growers also met Mr. Borden at Lanigan and Prince Albert, the points visited on the 1st July, and made the same representations as at other points. At Lanigan the spokesmen of the farmers were Messrs. Ferry and Wright, and at Prince Albert, Messrs. Andrew Knox and Thomas McKay. Mr. Borden had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Prince Albert, the Empress theatre being filled to capacity.

Heckling Becoming Popular

Lloydminster, the town on the present Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary, founded by the Barr colonists who marched 300 miles across the prairie from Saskatoon in 1902, gave Mr. Borden a reception such as he has received nowhere else during the tour. Ninety per cent. of the residents of the district are English people and the meeting held in the drill hall of the Saskatchewan Light Horse was typical of political meetings in the old land. While previous audiences have sat and listened patiently, whether they agreed or disagreed, the English in the Lloydminster people would not permit them to hear without protests statements which they considered to be incorrect, or arguments which they considered to be fallacious. Their protests were frequent, and Mr. Borden and his supporters were subjected to a heckling that they were not accustomed to. The Grain Growers and United Farmers were strongly represented, a two days' convention at which delegates representing 80 branches and unions were present, having been held prior to the meeting, and having adopted a series of resolutions which were presented to Mr. Borden in the following memorial, read by Mr. Stanley Rackham, president of the Lloydminster Agricultural society:

Lloydminster Memorial

"The organized farmers of the Lloydminster district extend to you a cordial welcome. We appreciate this opportunity for exchanging political views with the leader of the minority party in the House of Commons. We recognize that on many of the questions of primary importance embodied in the demands of the memorable delegation of farmers to Ottawa last December, the opposition is more in accord with the views of the farmers than the government party, and it is in the hope that the opposition party may yet see the reasonableness of all the essentials of our program that we now address you.

"We ask you to note that the value of agricultural products is based on a market open to the free competition of the world, whereas everything the farmers buy is burdened with a tribute levied for the purpose of artificially fostering and maintaining all other industrial enterprises. We calculate that about 25 per cent. of what we pay for the goods we buy is a price enhanced by our fiscal system, and for which we receive no adequate return.

"We welcome the reciprocity agreement with the United States as a first instalment of our demand to have that burden lightened, and the handicap to an advantageous market for our products removed. We ask the opposition leader to use his utmost to secure enactment of the reciprocity agreement, and we candidly disclaim confidence in any party or any politician under whatever guise of friendship and sympathy who persists in upholding the tariff system that exacts exorbitant tribute from the main producers

of wealth in order to provide attractive dividends for the class into whose hands the surplus of that wealth is ultimately manipulated. We emphasize our demand to have the duty on agricultural implements altogether removed, and we favor the lowering of the tariff on imports from Britain to at least half what it is now, and that it be periodically reduced until by the end of ten years we have absolute free trade with the Mother Country.

"We endorse the stand which the opposition has taken with regard to the terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway. We also appreciate your attitude towards the establishment of a chilled meat industry, and we again emphasize our demand that a complete chilled meat system owned and operated by the government, or a system of co-operation by the producers financed and controlled by the government be inaugurated without unnecessary delay. We ask that legislation be passed making railway companies liable for loss occasioned by live stock straying on to the lines. We call your attention to the fact that in Canada there is no act of Parliament providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies, and we ask that your party introduce or support a bill making such provision. We ask that the Autonomy Acts be so amended that we can adopt direct legislation in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and that the Initiative and Referendum be also established for Dominion affairs. Signed on behalf of eighty branches of organized Farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan."

Perley Being Educated

G. H. Perley was the first speaker, and he put forward his pet arguments against reciprocity with such evident belief in their effectiveness that it seemed cruel of the Lloydminster farmers not to accept them. His argument on wheat, that the higher price in Minneapolis was entirely due to local demand and would immediately disappear when the duty was removed, and that all our Canadian wheat would go to Minneapolis to the ruin of the Canadian milling industry, caused only merriment; the statement that 700,000 dozen eggs were imported from the United States last February when the hens in this

country were not laying owing to the cold weather, prompted a question as to whether higher protective duties would make Canadian hens lay, and the allegation (which by the way is quite contrary to the fact) that the reciprocity agreement prevents the duty on agricultural implements being reduced below 15 per cent., brought forth the cry of "Rats."

Misinformation

Mr. Perley quoted freely from a United States publication giving comparative prices in Canada and the United States, and asked if the Lloydminster farmers wanted to sell their horses in the United States, where they were cheaper than in Canada. "No," replied a voice from the audience, "we want to buy some." When Mr. Perley quoted the low price of sheep across the line, someone remarked that he would like to get some mutton, but when he gave the prices of hogs, a gentleman on the platform said his figures must be wrong for such prices were never paid around Lloydminster. Mr. Perley made another mistake when he repeated the statement he had made at several other places, that neither the Grain Growers nor Sir Wilfrid Laurier mentioned reciprocity last summer, a number of people rising to contradict him on this point. "We did here in this town," said a farmer on the platform. "The same gentleman who read the paper tonight read a paper to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking him for the self-same thing." So one after another, the sons of the soil knocked over the other arguments of the millionaire politician.

Borden more Cautious

Mr. Borden, having seen the sorry figure that his friend had cut did not say much about the economic side of reciprocity, dwelling rather on the national aspect of the proposal, in the endeavor, which appeared to be a vain one, of persuading the Englishmen of Lloydminster that by trading with the Americans they would endanger British connection. Mr. Borden also spoke at some length on government ownership of terminal elevators, the Hudson's Bay Railway, the chilled meat trade and co-operative legislation, on all of which points he was heartily applauded.

Review of Borden's Campaign

(By the Guide Special Correspondent)

Prince Albert, Sask., July 1.—Mr. Borden and his party have now been travelling in the Western Provinces for two weeks. They have held twenty-six meetings, and received a large number of delegations of organized farmers, and it is now possible to form a fairly good idea of the effect which has been produced by the anti-reciprocity campaign upon which they are engaged. It is generally recognized that the three Prairie Provinces are the stronghold of pro-reciprocity sentiment, and in coming to the West, Mr. Borden and his lieutenants realized that they would, as a rule, be met by unsympathetic audiences, their hope being that they would be able to convince a sufficient number of the people of the West that reciprocity would be a bad thing for them and for Canada, to at least retain at the next election the approximately even balance between the parties which at present exists west of the Great Lakes.

The party consists of Mr. R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P. for Halifax, Nova Scotia, and leader of the opposition in the Dominion parliament; Mr. George H. Perley, an American born millionaire lumberman and pulp manufacturer; Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, a French-Canadian lawyer from Montreal, who was M.P. for Beauharnois, Quebec, for thirty years previous to his defeat in 1908; Mr. Andrew Broder, a farmer, and M.P. for Dundas county, Ontario, and Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P. for Marquette, Man.

A Hearty Welcome

An outstanding feature of the tour has been the very cordial reception Mr. Borden has everywhere received. At

almost every place which he has visited he and his party have been met by bands and driven in automobiles through streets decorated in their honor. Everything possible, in fact, has been done to make Mr. Borden's visit to the West pleasant, to make him acquainted with local conditions, and with the needs and advantages of the various sections of the country and to show that the West joins with the East in its appreciation of Mr. Borden's services to the country, and his place as one of Canada's leading public men. But while, no doubt, it has been most gratifying to Mr. Borden to be thus honored, it must have been a severe blow to him politically, after receiving a bouquet of flowers and a civic address of welcome, couched in the highest terms of praise of his statesmanlike qualities, to be frankly told that the mayor who has welcomed him so warmly is president of the local Liberal association, and that many of the automobiles in which he and his friends and the newspaper correspondents who are accompanying the party have been driven around in will be used on election day to bring in voters to help, or at least to try, to prevent his having an opportunity to exercise those qualities of statesmanship in the capacity of Premier of Canada.

The West Unconvinced

Mr. Borden, it is safe to say, has not won any appreciable number of the people of the West from their belief in reciprocity and lower tariff. The people of Western Canada have been very glad of the opportunity to show Mr. Borden

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WHEN WE...
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MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
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EAGER FOR RECIPROCITY

That great interest is being taken in the work of the Grain Growers' Association throughout the constituency of Killarney was evidenced when some sixteen delegates from the various associations in the district met in Killarney to perfect the organization of a central executive. The following members were present: J. W. Stow, president; Alex Rankin, George Campbell, D. N. Finlay, S. M. Hayden, representing Killarney; W. Mahon, L. Williamson, R. P. Williams, representing Neelin; J. S. McKelvey, representing Holmfield; D. Duncan, F. J. Taylor, representing Cartwright; H. T. Jones, John Redhead, representing Ninga; D. L. Stewart, representing Lena. R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst, was also present and gave a most interesting address. President Stow, in a short speech, outlined the objects of the executive. The meeting then spent some time in passing the various by-laws. A somewhat lengthy discussion arose over by-law No. 11, which states that the executive shall not in any way become affiliated with either of the existing political parties, or form a new one. It was unanimously decided to let the clause stand as originally drafted. It was suggested that all meetings of the executive be held in private. This suggestion was unanimously voted down, and all meetings will therefore be open to the public. After some little discussion along the lines of the reciprocity agreement with the United States, it was decided to re-affirm their position and a committee appointed to draw up the following resolution to be presented to D. Schaffner at his meeting on Wednesday evening:

"Mr. Schaffner: We, the members of the central executive of the G.G.A., of the electoral division of Killarney, representing the associations at Ninga, Killarney, Holmfield, Cartwright, Neelin, and Lena, wish to take this opportunity of re-affirming the farmers' platform as unanimously passed by the great farmers'

delegation in convention at Ottawa, December 16th, 1910, notwithstanding what has been said by the Opposition speakers since that date.

"And that we heartily endorse the reciprocity agreement as laid before the House at Ottawa by Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, and accept it in part fulfillment of our demands as laid down in the said platform."

The meeting then held a somewhat lengthy discussion upon the present political situation as affecting the Grain Growers. Mr. Williamson said that he spoke from a purely independent standpoint. He had watched the movement of governments and had been strengthened in his position; politics had wrecked the Patrons of Industry, yet he believed the time had come when the Grain Growers must do something. He was in favor of reciprocity and would support it regardless of where it came from. For himself he believed that they should have their own candidate, but failing this should support the man who would give it to them. There should be neither Grit nor Tory among Grain Growers. Reciprocity was the beginning of the end of protection. Mr. Taylor believed this to be the most important meeting ever held by the Grain Growers in Killarney. It gave them an opportunity they would not have for another five years. He believed they should have their own candidate. Mr. Redhead, of Ninga, believed that Direct Legislation was the only thing that would give the farmer his rights. He was a free trader and thought reciprocity would be a benefit to the country. All members took a prominent part in the discussion and while all expressed themselves as approving of the reciprocity agreement in unqualified terms, believed that they should be careful of endorsing any political party. The discussion finally crystallized itself into the following resolution:

"That a committee of three be appointed to watch all legislation affecting the interests of the Grain Growers (as laid down in the farmers' platform) and also to attend all conventions with a view to having candidates favorable to the Grain Growers' platform nominated."

BEAVER MEMBERS PICNIC

The Grain Growers of Beaver picnicked in a grove a mile south of the station on the afternoon of Friday, June 30. A drizzling rain in the forenoon discouraged many from coming. However, there was a fair representation of the farmers of the district, more especially the young people who gathered in the middle of the afternoon. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Association, gave a short address, after which the picnickers enjoyed a game of baseball. Supper was furnished on tables in the grove by the ladies.

NINGA DISTRICT CROP REPORT

Taking Ninga as the centre, to the south, after a few miles the crops are badly in need of rain, some of the fields are about to be plowed up unless moisture comes soon. East and south it is some better, although below the average, especially on fall plowing and the coarse grains. North and east a good average crop is growing. Towards the northwest they are needing moisture badly, but on the whole a fair harvest is promised. The average may be 15 bushel per acre. This is the report as presented by the committee appointed in each district, and can be relied upon.

GILBERT PLAINS OUTING

The Grain Growers of Grand View, Ashville and Gilbert Plains held a union picnic in the agricultural grounds at Gilbert Plains on June 29. It was a beautiful, sunny, breezy day and the Grain Growers gathered in large numbers to enjoy themselves in the shade of the beautiful groves that are enclosed in the agricultural grounds. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the picnickers were gathered in the agricultural building to hear addresses from D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the elevator commission,

R. McKenzie, provincial secretary, and E. J. Dixon, lecturer for the Direct Legislation League. The hall was filled to its full capacity, a large number being ladies. The feature of this gathering was the large number of young people who listened to the addresses. Mr. McCuaig explained the operation of the elevator commission and stated that it was not their intention to buy or build any more elevators this year and that they were now commencing to remodel one elevator at each point at which they purchased elevators so as to adapt them to storing grain in special bins and that the operations of the commission would be confined this year to the points where they have already built or purchased. He stated that it would take an average of \$2,000 to properly equip the elevators purchased in order to handle the grain in the manner asked for by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and made a strong appeal to farmers to give them their support.

"It is your own system, the system that you asked for, and if you want it to become a success you must support it," said Mr. McCuaig. The addresses in the hall were all interspersed by music from the Gilbert Plains band, which had earlier in the afternoon marched to the grounds. The Gilbert Plains Association, in arranging for their picnic, while they did not forget sports, made the speaking in the hall the big feature.

"Cricket Brand" Binder Twine



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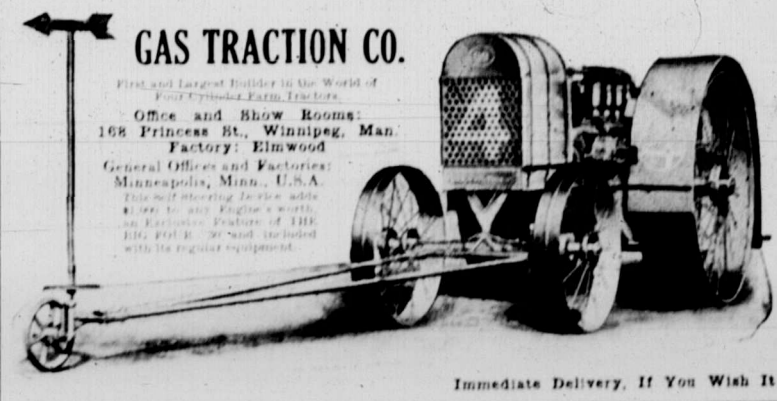


USE THE BIG FOUR "30" to run your separator daytimes. With the coming of night, hitch an eight or ten bottom gang plow to the engine, put a man or two in charge, light the headlights and turn the outfit loose in your stubble field. BIG FOUR "30" owners use this method to get their work done better, quicker and cheaper than they can possibly do it with any other form of mechanical or brute power. Long before the ground freezes every bit of the threshing and plowing is finished. No left overs for next spring—everything shipshape when the thaws are over with.



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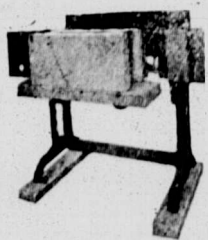


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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. 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. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

WHY I AM A FREE TRADER

Editor, Guide:—Just a few reasons why I am a free trader and not a protectionist.

Because I do not believe in having to sell my produce in an open market in competition with the world and having to buy my necessities in a market that is practically closed to all outside competition; too lop-sided an arrangement altogether.

Because if it is fair for me to compete in an open market, why is it not fair for the manufacturers?

Because on account of this market in which I have to buy my necessities being closed I have to pay a yearly toll of about \$200 in tariff tax.

Because only a very small proportion of this yearly toll goes to the revenue, the bulk of it going into the manufacturers' pockets.

Because under free trade, in order to keep up the revenue, I should not need to pay a yearly toll of \$200, but not more than \$40 or \$50 per year or perhaps less.

Because under no protective tariff is it possible for me to get any more for a bushel of wheat or a pound of beef eaten in Toronto or Hamilton than if eaten in England or France.

Because the home market is no higher priced to me than the foreign and it is absolutely impossible to legislate so that it will be, and even if you could legislate so, it would not be fair to other consumers.

Because the home market's chance of catching up with the increased production in this country is so very remote that I do not care to rely upon a home market only.

Because I do not believe it is at all necessary for me to pay \$200 per year for this home market even supposing it was any better than the foreign.

Because under free trade our home market would be just as good if not better. Would free trade close up all our factories? Would there not be as many fishermen, miners, lumbermen, railway men, etc., to eat our wheat as there is now or maybe more?

Because, if our factories, after 30 years spoon-feeding, are too weak to stand free trade I consider Christian burial the best for such weaklings. How many of us, if we had to pap-feed calves to the same extent to make steers of them, would not knock them on the head?

Because it is absolutely impossible to control the output on the farm, whereas the manufacturer can control his output as well as his price. A farmer cannot get a sure profit on his outlay, whereas a manufacturer can figure up prime cost and then add his profit. A farmer is dependent on the elements for a good yield, and then is dependent on how the world's supply pans out for his price; therefore necessities should be at rock bottom prices, which they would be under free trade.

Because as this is to a very great extent an agricultural country the cheaper you run your farms the better for the bulk of the nation, as the more prosperous the farmer the more prosperous the nation.

Because under free trade combines and mergers would not flourish as well as they do under protection.

Because as the object of protection is to do away with competition we have to buy an inferior article, as protection encourages careless slipshod workmanship. How many of us, for instance, have bought a pair of boots for which we have paid a good price and then had them wear out in two or three weeks.

Because under free trade our manufacturers would have to pay more attention

to the workmanship of an article and less to lobbying for more duty.

Because internal competition does not pan-out under protection, whereas under free trade we should have both internal and external competition.

Because protection depreciates the value of my land as it hinders me from making as big an income as I should under free trade. The value of farm land is largely due to the income a man expects to make off it.

Because free trade is better for the fisherman, miner, lumberman, railway man, policeman, soldier and sailor, in fact all wage earners.

Because protection increases the cost of living to all these men, as well as their clothes and necessary tools in their various trades.

Because under protection the price of wheat, cattle and hogs bears no relation to the price of the manufactured flour, bacon, etc. If it did, why can you buy Canadian flour, bacon, etc., cheaper in England than in Canada? Workmen's wages (which is doubtful), it does not raise them in proportion to the duty he has to pay and it would need to raise his wages so that he got a fair return for his work plus the duty, or what better off is he?

Because under free trade the purchasing power of the dollar would be vastly increased to all consumers.

Because the only beneficiaries under protection are the boss manufacturers. Do they represent more than half a million of the 7½ millions of population? Then why in the name of common sense, common justice and fairplay levy a toll on the seven millions to help the half million.

Because under free trade our railways would get their supplies cheaper and would be able to lower their freight rates.

Because under free trade ocean freight would be cheaper as there would be back carriage.

Because under free trade our manufacturers would get their raw material cheaper, which would cheapen their produce.

Because under free trade our government would have to spend less time trying to legislate fairly between the different manufacturers, as what is raw material to one factory is very often a finished product to another.

Because such inconsistencies as this, viz., wagons are protected 25 per cent, whereas buggies are protected 35 per cent (why I can't comprehend) would be done away with under free trade.

Because under free trade we should not need an army of so-called tariff experts.

Because if protection is right and all goods should be made at home, why should not Manitoba have a tariff against Ontario and Ontario against Manitoba? If it is not right to allow Americans, Englishmen, etc., to sell their goods in Canada, why is it right to allow Toronto to trade with Winnipeg, or why should I not be compelled to buy only in my own village? We have a blacksmith. Why should he not make all my implements? That would keep the money at home, surely. Why should he not be compelled to buy all his clothes, flour, etc., made in his own village or on my farm? It always seemed to me that Robinson Crusoe on his desert island was the only man that ever carried such phrases as "Canada for the Canadians," "Patronize home industries," "Keep the money at home," etc., to a logical conclusion, and he only did so because he could not help himself. Robinson-Crusoe kept all his

money at home, his home industries were the only ones patronized. He was an ideal protectionist, perfectly self-supporting and self-contained. He never had the slightest interference from any outside competitor, never exported or (what is far worse in a protectionist's mind), imported a solitary article, did not even need a scientific tariff, never had his natural resources exploited by foreigners, never had to worry about trade with his neighbors for fear of annexation, political or commercial union, his railway traffic was never diverted north and south instead of east and west, but simply had to follow the policy of "let well enough alone." What a paradise according to our protectionist friends; and yet, poor foolish man, he left this protectionist paradise at the first opportunity. Now what constitutes a really prosperous nation? Is it not one in which all classes have equal chances? Is it not one in which no class has the power to levy toll on other classes? Does protection tend to evenly distribute wealth? Certainly not, and I do not claim that free trade would. But I do claim that free trade would give far more equal chances of an even distribution of wealth than protection does. Free trade would lower the toll paid by farmers, fishermen, miners, lumbermen, etc., and as they are far and away the biggest proportion of the people the more prosperous they are the more true prosperity in the nation.

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

FARMERS MUST PULL TOGETHER

Editor, Guide:—Thank you, "Farmers for Parliament," in your recent issue is the only solution of present conditions. Meeting Laurier or Borden or going down to Ottawa begging is all useless unless we head such delegations with a Cromwell. Let us organize and nominate and elect our own men, plain honest everyday farmers. The populists of the United States made one great mistake. When that party had gained in strength sufficiently to indicate success, professional politicians from all classes jumped in, and by shouting louder than anybody else secured nominations, some being elected. But working only for their own interest and at the next elections inducing the party to fuse with the Democrats so as to get into office, every honest farmer saw at once that his own party was ruined. We have now reached that critical stage. Already locals are organized in some towns composed mostly of middlemen and politicians for no other purpose but to get into office. If we nominate attorneys, doctors, preachers and real estate sharks simply because they reside on a farm and call themselves farmers, we had better stay out of politics altogether. If we nominate a real farmer it makes very little difference what party he comes from. The real question is this: Shall corporate greed and special privilege rule the country or shall the common people's interest be taken into consideration? Both the old parties stand for the corporations and elect their servants to office. We, the common people must elect workmen or real farmers to serve us.

T. K. ROGUE.

Millet, Alta.

FARMERS FOR PARLIAMENT

Editor, Guide:—After reading your letter published in your issue of June 21, headed "Farmers for Parliament," I felt bound to write to you and express my appreciation of the views expressed in regard to election of professional men. I think that there are a great many farmers who would be fully competent to take charge of our affairs in Parliament, but who are not able to go to the expense of advertising themselves the same as the party nominees. I beg to suggest that a good way out of the difficulty would be that the local associations, in each constituency should each select a member and have them all meet in some centre to discuss and agree upon the nomination of a member of the association to be put up for election. If more than one was nominated let the merits of each be discussed and put before the meeting and a vote put to decide which should be the one selected. As a member of the G. G. A., I would do my best for the election of any member of the association who was decided upon even though he was a stranger to me personally, as I am confident that the association and Grain Growers' Guide are to be depended upon to do their best for the class which they represent.

C. H. TROTTER.

Semans, Sask.

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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent - Gen. Pass. Agent

GOOD ROADS

Editor, Guide:—I read with interest in your last issue a few chapters on good road-making and I would like to say a few words on this subject. Here road-building is done by the farmers partly in payment of taxes. Now this, I think, is one reason why we will not have very good roads; not that a farmer cannot do the work, but he hates to take the time because in many cases he is obliged to leave horses standing idle while he works on the road with one team. I have always thought that it would be cheaper for the farmer and better for the government if, every spring, a meeting was held of the ratepayers of every district and a plan of the roads produced showing what roads have been made, bridges, culverts, etc., built, and what roads are most speedily needed. Then to give the work over to a contractor who has either steam or gasoline power to do the work and who, by getting all the work of a district or more, could make it his business for the season, thus making it worth his while to carry all the necessary tools to do the work. To do work of a certain nature a man needs to be at it all the time, as he can work cheaper and better. It would do away with the farmers having to run around getting scrapers here, graders somewhere else and go to town for culverts, etc. One other thought is that the time must come when small wooden culverts will be a thing of the past since engines are travelling over the roads every day, to say nothing of the time lost in putting them in and the difference of appearance when they are constructed. I would like to see this idea taken up, as I see no reason why these contractors cannot do as well as the contractors who build bridges all over for the government; they would not have to move so often and there would be a uniformity of roads, not, as it is now, where some do the best they can, others let it go with as little work as possible. I think this should appeal to those who have autos, as they, above all, know what it means to have a nice, uniform piece of road.

RATEPAYER.

Olds, Alta.

THE ONLY REMEDY

Editor, Guide:—Let us look after our politicians. How can we do that but by giving them a great helper and guardian in the shape of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. They have nothing now to guide them (only a few political bosses) and it is time the electors who put them there should have some influence over them, after putting them there and paying them. You know yourselves, you Grit and you Tory, the old medicine is no good, and the dope Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave us sixteen years ago has not taken effect yet. What assurance have we that the lovely prescription Mr. Borden will offer us will operate in the next sixteen years if he had a hold of the reins. The West should let Mr. Borden see that it is solid for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall and it should be taken up strongly at every point where Mr. Borden holds meetings.

Gilbert Plains, Man. GEORGE LYNCH.

What in Nova Scotia years is the made in the are there ex but the st improving, much more are too pro Provinces 1 Eastern Pr great exod equally, the even the course there in one year and there rich without methods a are develop fession. The dollar which Western li Eastern pe Somehow I with East 80 and 90 y and they a "ripe" old- restful in t from the A fabled "dis

Visiting Valley during gave me the ride on the Nova Scotia in full bloom must be seen Nature had dazzling whi an aroma w with a feelin stored for has been v last year t this summe apples in t Prospects a apples for ex over the rec a great impe in the valley, at from \$500 grain growe growers of N for the past But the tide is becoming ping points ganized co- erected war be packed through one uniform pack better price foot to consociations th for marketin poses. This promise ever of the provin they must

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But fruit many phases that possess variety of other Canad is taking plac Nova Scotia provinces fr tributing w Lumbering, and manufa When the ha is removed, t terminated, t improved t bloom, and t Among its o suffers from Mackenzie a the provin g antee upon r have in the province is r simplicity p it ever exist aggressive m Nova Sco number of s to confeder tributing ar which way th the exodus o province has

Nova Scotia is Progressing

What impresses one most in visiting Nova Scotia after an absence of a few years is the remarkable progress being made in the Atlantic Province. Not only are there evidences of material prosperity, but the standard of living is steadily improving and education is becoming much more widespread. We in the West are too prone to think that the Prairie Provinces are outstripping all other parts of Canada and a visit to the Eastern Provinces has a chastening effect. The Eastern Provinces are suffering from a great exodus to the West and, judged equally, they are progressing as fast as even the rapidly growing West. Of course there are no fortunes accumulated in one year through real estate speculation and there are less opportunities to get rich without working, but better farming methods and better business methods are developing agriculture into a profession. The rush and struggle for the dollar which is too conspicuous in our Western life is less noticeable. The Eastern people believe in enjoying life. Somehow Father Time deals leniently with Eastern farmers. Boys and girls 80 and 90 years young are very common and they are still looking ahead to a "ripe old age." There is something restful in the air tempered by breezes from the Atlantic which is akin to the fabled "elixir."

A Beautiful Scene

Visiting my home in the Annapolis Valley during the first week in June gave me the opportunity of a two-hour ride on the train through the "Garden of Nova Scotia," when the fruit trees were in full bloom. And such a bloom! It must be seen and smelt to be understood. Nature had robbed the whole valley in dazzling white and the air was laden with an aroma which one inhales deeply and with a feeling of regret that it cannot be stored for constant pleasure. Nature has been very kind this year. Where last year the frost nipped the blooms, this summer sees "the greatest set" of apples in the history of the province. Prospects are for 1,000,000 barrels of apples for export, or nearly 200,000 barrels over the record. Orcharding has received a great impetus during the past few years in the valley, bearing orchards being valued at from \$500 to \$800 per acre. Like the grain growers of the West, the fruit growers of Nova Scotia have been fleeced for the past generation by speculators. But the tide has turned and co-operation is becoming fashionable. At eleven shipping points the fruit growers have organized co-operatively and purchased or erected warehouses where all fruit will be packed by experts and marketed through one agency, thus assuring a uniform packing system and a consequent better price. A movement is now on foot to consolidate these individual associations through a central organization for marketing and for educational purposes. This system has in it the greatest promise ever held out to the fruit growers of the province. The farmers are realizing they must work out their own salvation.

Development General

But fruit growing is only one of the many phases of life in that little province that possesses a greater wealth and variety of natural resources than any other Canadian province. Development is taking place on every hand and though Nova Scotia gained less than the other provinces from confederation, it is contributing well towards its fulfilment. Lumbering, stockraising, fishing, mining, and manufacturing are all flourishing. When the handicap of a protective tariff is removed, the iniquitous bounty system terminated and the transportation system improved the little old province will bloom, and the tide is setting that way. Among its other handicaps Nova Scotia suffers from too much familiarity with Mackenzie and Mann, who have tapped the provincial till for a \$5,000,000 guarantee upon roads much the same as they have in the West. In this respect the province is right up to date. The rustic simplicity portrayed by Longfellow, if it ever existed, long ago gave way to aggressive modernism.

Nova Scotia is quite proud of the number of statesmen it has contributed to confederation and is figuring on contributing another premier no matter which way the next election goes. Though the exodus of men and women from the province has been immense during the

past generation that fact in itself has done much to develop a national spirit among those who remain—and they are the equal in every respect of those who have left.

Reciprocity Excites Interest

Of course reciprocity was a subject of vital interest everywhere and was chiefly viewed from a party standpoint. Party ties grow stronger as one journeys east. Politics is pretty much of a religion in the older provinces. Men are largely Conservatives or Liberals because their father or grandfathers were, and anything done under the name of their "grand old party" is usually right. Where there is a break from party lines on reciprocity in the cities and towns the sentiment is generally against and in the country in favor of freer trade. I was pleased to find a number of Conservative farmers who considered that a better price for their produce in the New England markets appealed to them more strongly than party loyalty. The railway question is also a live one and on these two questions there is much sympathy with the Western farmers in their agitation. The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association is largely a sideline of the government and is financed as such. However, conditions are ripe for an organization that would affiliate with the Canadian Council of Agriculture and assist in the fight for equal opportunities for all. Organizers from Ontario and the West would meet with hearty support and the work once started would grow rapidly. The Inter-colonial Railway, loaded down as it is with political machinery and patronage, and bent and twisted at the behest of politicians of early days, nevertheless affords considerable relief from railway extortion. If it were operated as a business proposition it would be a triumph of public ownership. Any government that attempts to dispose of this road to any corporation will meet with a severe handling from the people.

An Election Campaign

I had the pleasure of being present during a provincial election campaign and attended several political meetings. All kinds of federal questions were dragged into the fight and the politicians made the usual effort to confuse the people. That a government holding office for twenty-nine years should be sustained does not speak well for any province, but democracy is spreading. A study of the Halifax political newspaper organs on the morning after the election was gratifying after the bitterness of the campaign. Both papers explained that just what they expected had happened and that everything was all right, so

if everybody is satisfied nothing more can be desired.

Nova Scotia has suffered from class legislation most grievously. Their coal is mined and sold elsewhere cheaper than at home in many cases and free trade in coal would be a boon to the consumers. The tax on agricultural implements and machinery is also a heavy burden, while free trade in cement will be a relief. What is needed more than all else is an educational campaign upon economic conditions and the remedy. But this must emanate from the people, as Special Privilege has a strong grip and the politicians are like those of other provinces seeking only to gain or hold power. The heaven of democracy is working and five years from today will see great changes in the province by the sea. In the great fight which will take place in the near future between Privilege and Democracy Nova Scotia will give an account of herself. She has all the resources and needs only to have them utilized. There is no antipathy against the West but only admiration—that the Western people have taken the bit in their teeth and revolted against Special Privilege in every form. The farmers of Nova Scotia realize that the farmers of Ontario and the West are fighting for the common people of Canada. When the soldiers of democracy in Nova Scotia can clasp hands across 4,000 miles with their brothers in British Columbia there will be a power so strong that the pillars of privilege must come down. Privilege has had its day and now it is time for the people to have a turn.

G. F. CHIPMAN.

FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE IN SUMMER

(By Philip Fockler)

The dairy cow is a machine, and we use this machine to convert the feed grown upon our farms into a saleable product. Money cannot be made out of any machine unless it is run to its capacity. Think of a man owning a grist-mill and running it to one-third of its capacity! He must run it at full capacity to get largest returns. And we have to run this machine, the cow, on the dairy farm to its full capacity to make any profit.

Grass is one of nature's greatest gifts to the dairy cow; and her owner. The dairyman must have pasture for his cows if he expects to succeed. With land at a high price, however, to make a profit the most intensive methods must be employed. When pasture gets short it may be supplemented with mill feeds; this means a considerable financial outlay, however, and other less expensive means are within reach. The growing of alfalfa, winter rye, clover, corn and peas and oats will by success-

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Two cows, plus the DE LAVAL, will produce as much butter as three cows alone. The separator does not eat anything, nor is there any danger of its dying; moreover, it reduces dairy labor one-half, whether there are two cows or twenty. Obtain a DE LAVAL from the nearest agent for free trial, and prove the truth of these statements. It will cost nothing and you owe it to yourself to do so.

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
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ive sowings carry on the supply of feed well through the summer. Millet can be sown when the peas and oats have been cut and will carry the green feed into September. No green feed need be wasted, since it may be made into hay or ensilage, or, in the case of peas and oats, harvested for grain.

Those of us who feed our cows six months of the year and let them hunt for themselves the other six months are the ones who are feeding cows grain at a loss. The farmer who feeds his cows a good ration twelve months of the year and keeps his cows in good shape all the time is the farmer who is investing his money where it will bring him good interest.

We aim to maintain the milk flow throughout the season. Comfort, suitable foods in suitable quantities, regularity as to feeding, milking, salting, etc., and kindness we find are the great essentials to this end.

A QUESTION OF VENTILATION

Many poor hatches reported from incubators are due to the faulty ventilation of the room in which the incubator is set. Unless the room is well ventilated, the incubator cannot be. If the cellar smells of decaying vegetables, the chick is half poisoned before it leaves the incubator. Be as careful about the air of the room the incubator stands in as you would be of the air in a living room. A poultry breeder set a new incubator, and the hatch was a complete failure. The machine was of a well-known make, which was doing good work in the hands of others. This breeder had the incubator on top of a high table, bringing the trays about on a level with her head. The ceiling was low, the room stove heated, and the chicks could not get enough pure air to bring them to the pipping point. The incubator was moved down providing better ventilation, with most satisfactory results.



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320 ACRES, TWO MILES SOUTH OF growing town, 195 acres crop, 145 more arable; good hay land, pasture, wood and water; black loam, with clay subsoil. Two stables and two lumber stables. Will take first offer of \$15 acre, with only \$1,000 in cash. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN THE famous Park district, 280 acres in wheat. Good houses and stables on both quarter sections. Plenty of good water, 9 miles from Langham, 17 miles from Saskatoon. Apply to J. McNulty, Langham, Sask.

160 ACRES IN THE FAMOUS CUT KNIFE district, all broken; 50 acres summer fallowed, 110 acres crop. Two granaries, stable and house, all frame; good cellar; splendid well. For sale cheap, if sold at once. George B. Weller, Sutherland, Sask.

FOR SALE COMOX COURTENAY VAL- ley, Vancouver Islands. Improved farms, bush lands, sea and river frontage; all prices; excellent climate; good local market. Apply F. Biscoe, Courtenay, 49-12

800 ACRE FARM—NEW LAND; WELL IM- proved; in Swan River district. For full particulars write Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora street, Winnipeg.

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FOR SALE—20 H.P. NORTH-WEST TRACTION engine, 30.60 Reeves separator, with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher, tank, caboose; everything in first-class condition; run five seasons; price \$1,500, this is good. Write W. D. Pattison or J. Rose, Newdale, Man. 48-6

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TEAMS FOR THRESHING, 800 LINE CAN supply 3 men, 3 teams horses, 3 ox teams. Apply at once to Booth, Box 37, Willow Bunch, Sask.

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WOLF HOUND PUPPIES FROM THE BEST killing stock, at \$5.00 each. Also year old wolf hound dog, and two year old bitch. P.O. Box 52, Kenton, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application. Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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WANTED NOW—RELIABLE MEN TO sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms; exclusive territory; outfit free, and excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write to the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return. James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec. Treasurer.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS WINTER wheat, pure Alberta Red clan, \$1.25 bushel, bags extra.—J. F. Shoffer, Strome, Alta. 45-6

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE- sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS NO. 2 ALBERTA Red Seed Wheat; free from Rye; cleaned. \$1.25 f.o.b., sacks included.—O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 48-3

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western Shipment, 31 and 32 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-1

WANTED—THIRTY BUSHELS CLEAN Fall Rye Seed.—John M. Belway, Spring bank, Alta.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ABOUT JUNE 1st, from Langenburg, Sask., three-year old English Setter hunting dog, white body, marked with small black spots; one black eye, answers to name of "Riedle." A reward of \$10 will be given for return or information leading to recovery. R. S. Strickle, Langenburg, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat—Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes.—Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range.—Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS— Imported stock; prize winners, \$1.50 for 15; \$9.00 hundred.—Goodwin, Box 113, Gleichen, Alta. 45-6

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MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—REO 2 CYLINDER TOURING car, rear seat removable, platform for freighting; top, magneto, tools; first class shape; price, new, \$1,300; now \$700. Box 94, Newdale, Manitoba. 45-6

THE OSHAWA FRUIT GROWERS HANDLE apples co-operatively. Desire to deal directly with co-operative grain growers.—Elmer Lick, Manager, Oshawa, Ont. 48-6

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—BUFF ORPING- tion hens for leghorns.—H. J. Gordon, McAuley, Man.

FOR SALE—50 BEE HIVES, CHEAP.—C. H. Summer, St. Elizabeth, Man. 45-6

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cocksbutt engine gang.—Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-1

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FOR SALE—ONE AGED BAY MARE AND colt; one four-year-old light bay mare and colt; one three-year-old light bay mare; all well broken. These two young mares are from the same mare and Bay Nelson stallion. The two young colts are got by Clerkenwell Hackney stallion, owned by T. Y. Carscadden. Also one Massey-Harris binder, as good as new, one Massey-Harris 15 shoe drill good as new; one democrat, and light sleigh, new; one De Laval cream separator, new. Apply to Wm. Duke, North Edmonton P.O., Alta.

FOR SALE—A 2 YEAR OLD JERSEY bull, King Bob of St. Lambert, 86398. Descended from Brown Bessie, 74997, champion butter cow at the Chicago World's Fair in 30 and 90 days test. Price \$75.00.—L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta. S.W. 14-23 W. 4. 46-6

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I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

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My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for mating. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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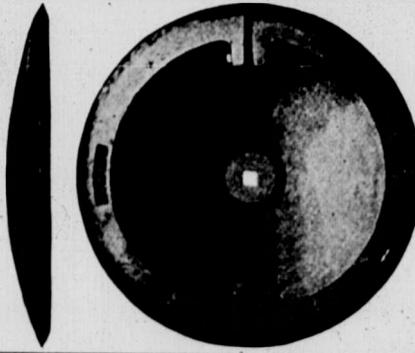
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Hetherington & Armstrong, Room 3, Crystal Block, 42 Jasper St., Edmonton, Alta.

Rufus Smith Land Co., Rooms 4 and 5, Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Coupal & Co., Rooms 11 and 12, McIvor Block, Regina, Sask.
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CLYDESDALES. Rocks—1 year-old stall pay keep and mature into fine lot of M \$1.50 per setting plus station, ham and Andrew.

HAZELHURST splendid value. Some to come yet. 9 first litter of splendid better than e and prices. Orchard, Lintr.

BERKSHIRE SI Berkshire board dam, and in e the big shows complete, write should make J. James & Sons.

POPLAR PARK Harding, Man. and show our bulls, Yorkshires, Cockerels, Chlo Red Fife when noxious weeds.

SHORTHORN taken for Cly pigs at weaner. A few spring milk cows con J. Bousfield, M.

IMPORTED weight and qu Shires, Clydes brooke Stables Rosser Avenue

Questions

This department to all readers, will take advantage relating to the Western Canada department. W of the paper on ion on one sheet this department MUST Questions sent the sender attached. The name will but it must be good faith.

NOX W.N. Sask.—ing land adjoining noxious weeds. I but the tumbler across, and B's lard. Can B. the damages from A from noxious, over one's land, hauling vehicles, permission from A. Ans.—This is seeds inspector.

L G.G. Man.—section, all fence alongside of A's, and fence same. B refuses to pay strength of A not self. Is he obliged? Ans.—Yes.

CU M.K. Sask.—gardens to keep the cabbage and v. Ans.—Keep the barn all rubbish. Plow the garden, spring spray the Bordeaux mixture, gains 6 pounds of to each 50 gallon respond.

SOUTH X.Y.Z. Sask.—South African scr. Ans.—Yes.

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Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

HAZELHURST FARM IS OFFERING splendid value in Tamworth litters; both sexes. Some almost ready to ship; others to come yet. Also one yearling sow bred (9 first litter), and one 2 year old boar of splendid size and type. Our quality better than ever. Write for particulars and prices. Phone Carman.—Harold Orchard, Linttrathen, Man. 46 6

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion, good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Life wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

11 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 11—ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality. Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

FOR SALE—28 SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, 13 ewes, 14 lambs and 1 thoroughbred ram. Apply Jas. Bailey, Sr., Elm Grove P.O., Man. 45 6

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—YOUNG SOWS and spring pigs from large litters. Long bacon type.—D. W. Warner & Sons, Box 399, Edmonton, Alta. 47 6

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS, HERD headed by King Canary, six nearest dams average 24.94 pounds butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

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

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA WA DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

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

PURE BRED HEREFORDS FOR SALE—FIVE two year old heifers, one two year old bull.—J. M. Hopper, Box 141, Newdale, Man. 48 6

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK, BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

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

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

WHERE DID THE FIFTY GO?

W.G.M., Sask.—One kernel of wheat planted on good land in a favorable season will produce on an average three stools that will produce good heads. We will say, each head will average thirty kernels of wheat; therefore for the one planted there should be ninety in return, which would mean ninety bushels to the acre or more, but after threshing the yield turns out, say forty bushels to the acre. What I want to know is, where did the other fifty go?

Ans.—If your supposition were correct, the other fifty bushels went into the straw pile at threshing time. This query is a good deal like the saying "counting your chickens before they are hatched." A poultry man puts one hundred eggs in the incubator, and rears forty chicks. Where did the other sixty go? Some never hatched, some fell sick and died, and some were lost and never found. Five kernels of wheat were sown, and only three sprouted. These three grains did not produce three healthy stools each. The blight came along, and instead of being thirty grains in a head there were twenty three. During harvest and threshing time many more kernels were lost. If ninety fold of wheat could be raised and the prices remained the same there would be no need for urging "back to the land," all would be there.

SEED SELECTION

Before the binder goes into the fields this fall, the farmer should select what he thinks is the best patch of wheat in his field, and this he should stack separately and use for seed purposes. Good seed is very important. By selecting the best grain in his field for seed the farmer will reap a sure reward the following year.

Borden in Alberta

(Continued from Page 7)

Mr. Borden, "along the lines of increasing our trade with the Mother Country. I believe in trade within the Empire; I believe in reciprocity within the Empire, but I do not believe in so framing our tariff with Great Britain as to drive our own people out of this country to seek employment in other countries."

The Elevator Bill

Having spoken of his policy of ap-

pointing a permanent tariff commission, which he had previously enunciated, Mr. Borden referred to the request that he would give effect to his assurances on the question of government ownership of elevators, by supporting the Canada Grain bill now before the House of Commons on the condition that the necessary appropriation for working the elevators as government property should be voted at this session.

"Would you be satisfied," asked Mr. Borden, "with the mere fact of an appropriation being made? We might have that appropriation for ten years without having anything done. I have told you that I would do more than that. As soon as the Liberal Conservative party is returned to power it is prepared to acquire control of these elevators and carry them on by state operation. I would like further to say, lest some misapprehension should arise, that on the very last day on which we met in parliament, Mr. Oliver brought down this grain bill and I think there was a little bit of a political move about it. Although the bill had been before the senate for months he wanted us to pass it without discussion. Dr. Schaffner, one of the Conservative members, stated that if Mr. Oliver would undertake that there should be an appropriation for taking over the elevators, we would allow the bill to pass without discussion, but Mr. Oliver did not accept this offer, and consequently the bill was allowed to stand over."

Lancaster Sincere

"You also ask me to assist in the passage of the amendment to the Railway Act, with regard to the fencing of railway lines and the payment of compensation for cattle killed on the track. So far as the discussion which took place with regard to that particular amendment is concerned, I am not personally very familiar with it because it was on almost the last day of the session, and I was occupied with other matters, and did not take part in it personally. It arose out of a difference of opinion among able lawyers in the House as to what would be the effect of that provision. There was a division of opinion, I remember, between Mr. E. A. Lancaster and some gentleman from the West, but I want to say that so far as Mr. Lancaster is concerned, no man in this audience who knows anything of his history in connection with railway legislation, would think for one moment of attributing to him any desire to obstruct any legislation in the interests of the people as against the railway companies, because it has been the aim of his legislative life to fight the railway companies with regard to legislation as to crossings and cattle guards, and so forth. He has fought the questions with an obstinacy I have never seen equalled, and has brought about many reforms with regard to railway legislation, and I want to assure you that whatever he did in connection with that matter was done from a profound conviction of duty and in a sincere belief that the course he was taking was in the interests of the people of this country. When I get back to Ottawa I will take the matter up, and look it to it. I assure you that I entirely agree that any grievance of that kind ought to be remedied at once. The railways are obliged by statute to fence their lines, and I have been very much astonished to find since I have been in the West that that law has not been carried out."

Favors Co-Operation

On the question of the passage of co-operative legislation, Mr. Borden said: "The farmers or any other class of people in Canada desiring to co-operate together for a lawful and legitimate purpose, have every right to have the law framed so that they can do so in an inexpensive manner without any red tape or undue delay, so that I am very much in favor of your proposal in that regard. As a matter of fact the battle of co-operative legislation during the last three years has been fought by members of the Conservative party for the most part. Although the measure has not yet become law, I hope it will not be long in becoming law after we get into power, and we may even be able to do something in the evil days while the opposite party sit in the place of authority."

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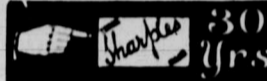
We have repeatedly told you that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators wear a lifetime. One of our regular hand-driven Dairy Tubulars, of 500 pounds capacity per hour, recently finished work equal to 100 years service in drive to eight cow dairy. Total cost for oil and repairs only one dollar and fifteen cents.

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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

W.N., Sask.—A and B are two farmers having land adjoining. A's land is infested with noxious weeds. B's land has been kept clean, but the tumbling mustard from A's land blows across, and B's land becomes set out in mustard. Can B, through legal proceedings, get damages from A? Can damages be obtained from noxious weeds seeds being scattered over one's land by threshing outfits or parties hauling vehicles over cultivated land without permission from owner or occupant?

Ans.—This is a matter for your noxious weeds inspector.

LINE FENCE

G.G.G., Man.—A buys improved quarter section, all fenced; B buys quarter section alongside of A's, which has no improvements, and fences same for pasture, using A's fence; B refuses to pay for half of line fence, on the strength of A not having built the fence himself. Is he obliged to pay?

Ans.—Yes.

CUT WORMS

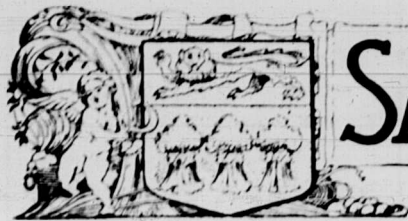
M.K., Sask.—Is there a way of preparing gardens to keep cut worms from destroying the cabbage and other plants?

Ans.—Keep the garden clean, in the fall, burn all rubbish that remains on the field. Plow the garden deep in the fall. In the spring spray the ground and plants with Bordeaux mixture. The Bordeaux mixture contains 6 pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) to each 50 gallons of water and lime to correspond.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

X.Y.Z., Sask.—Can a woman prove up a South African scrip?

Ans.—Yes.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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UNION IS STRENGTH

There is no denying the fact that farmers are awakening to a sense of their responsibilities. Numerous requests for speakers and organizers are being received at the central office from all parts of the province; in fact, the requisitions in this connection are unprecedented. "Thinking begets thinking." This is what agriculturists are now doing, but very soon their thoughts will develop and be put into actual practice. Our farmers will in the near future "ride over all obstacles and win in the great race" for supremacy. It is interesting to note the large number of branches of our organization which have been formed recently:

New locals—East and West Cut Knife, Bogend, Duck Creek, Ivor, Kingsland, Ada, Lake Johnston, Tupper, View Hill and Wamley.

Locals in process of formation—Highmore, Clearfield, Lake City, Hodgeville, Morse, Kerrobert, Lynthorpe and Simpson.

Picnics, plowing matches and summer rallies are the order of the day, with an association speaker in attendance. At their gathering, which was held recently, Langham cleared \$102 for their local's funds, while at Lake Johnston an impromptu meeting was held, consisting of nineteen farmers, and out of this number seventeen paid their yearly dues and formed a branch straight away. This is splendid work. It might also be stated that no arrangements had been made to hold a meeting at Lake Johnston previous to Mr. Conlan of Newberry speaking at Ada, an adjoining point. Several of the young men left the dance in the small hours of the morning and got as many farmers as they possibly could in the short time at their disposal to attend a meeting the next day, with the foregoing result. Milestone had a successful gathering during the past week, and on June 28 Salfreats had Vice-president Dunning and Mr. George Langley speaking at their picnic, which also passed off nicely.

J. L. MIDDLETON,
Asst. Sec'y.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

TISDALE ENTHUSIASTIC

Tisdale, on the C.N.R., in the provincial district of Kinistino, has realized the immense powers vested in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. They are desirous of having an elevator built at their point, with a view to handling grain this year. J. W. Bayliff, of Sylvania, was sent as a delegate representing six associations, to this city last week, and placed the claims of the farmers in his district before the executive of the new company in a very able manner, stating their willingness to go to any amount of trouble to secure the advantages given under the Act. Mr. Bayliff, by way of convincing us that the need for an elevator was imperative, also mentioned that the crops were in splendid condition, and that the growth was phenomenal, the wheat at present standing thirty inches high. Nothing short of a catastrophe would spoil them from having a record breaking harvest. Last year, practically all the samples of grain, etc., for educational and exhibition purposes came from Tisdale district. Tisdale association last year had seventy members, while the remainder of our locals in the district, Mr. Bayliff informs us, are forging ahead.

The Grain Growers' association has demonstrated time and again that they are benefitting the farming community in a practical way, and no farmer who has his own welfare and the interests of the agricultural community at heart can afford to remain out of our movement. There is plenty of scope for development in the Kinistino district along the C.N.R. towards the east, and we trust that farmers will lose no time in getting in communication with the central offices, when all information will be gladly given.

LAKE JOHNSTON IN THE FIGHT

A meeting was held at Lake Johnston on June 17. Mr. Mitten was elected chairman. After hearing the various addresses there was no difficulty in organizing a strong association, with Mr. Quinn as president; F. Crosby, vice-president, and A. Crosby, secretary-treasurer. A good live board of directors was also elected. We understand the members intend making this local the premier one in Saskatchewan. We wish them every success. They have certainly started very well, and if every association had the same ambition, we would treble our membership in one month.

T.A.C.

WHAT THINK YOU?

So much has been written and suggested respecting the making of our life membership scheme a complete success, that the following ideas of a member of our organization might be developed and acted upon at some future date. They are at least worth consideration:

1. Each farmer to devote half an acre or an acre of land to be sown to crop in the spring.
2. Prizes could be awarded by a judge for best standing crop.
3. Crop to be stacked at one central point.
4. Grain to become the property of the association, and the proceeds, which would amount to over \$12, our life membership fee, would enable each of the

Huronville for Permanency

Secretary J. H. Lane writes us, enclosing cheque for \$72, being life membership fees from the undernoted Grain Growers: Thos. Treble, J. Harvey Lane, John Killaby, Len P. Woodhams, Thomas G. Heamen and James Lindsay. We are exceedingly pleased to receive this sum, which shows that the farmers in Huronville district wish to establish our organization on a permanent basis, so that it will grow stronger, deeper, wider and higher as time goes on. Once permanently founded, think what a power the Grain Growers' Association will be in the Dominion in the way of forwarding the interests of our farmers. We are making our presence felt now in no uncertain manner, and when firmly fixed, our influence will be widespread.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

J.L.M.

contributing farmers to become life members of our organization, and thereby establish same permanently.

5. Perhaps threshers would volunteer to thresh the grain at a reduction.

ELEVATOR NOTELETS

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has over forty locals organized, consequently the building of elevators will go on apace.

Over one quarter of a million dollars has been subscribed by shareholders. The organizers must have been going some to raise this amount in so short a period.

In addition to the branches formed over 100 applications for elevators under the new Act are on file. Applicants are insistent on their claims for immediate consideration.

Everything at present is booming and the future looks particularly rosy for the shareholders.

One of the organizers the other day asked a farmer to take stock in the new company. The following was the agriculturist's reply: "What take stock in your company? Last year I paid a dollar to some grain company and I have not received a cent in return." Perhaps he referred to the association.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Coronation Fund—We are glad to inform our members that this scheme is going to turn out a great success. Locals who have not contributed towards same may do so yet. Better late than never.

Photographs of Memento—Any of our locals who wish photos of the memento and the address to the kieg to hang in

their meeting rooms, may purchase same through the central office.

Convention Reports—The demand for these exceeds the supply, and many of our locals are clamoring for a further quota.

F. W. Green, our energetic secretary, is doing grand work in the Old Country, and will in all probability return to Saskatchewan with a mine of valuable information for Grain Growers. We trust the rest and change of scenery will benefit him materially and that he will be able to go about his many arduous duties with renewed vigor.

View Hill has sent us membership fees for the ensuing year. They also inform us that they propose holding a picnic at an early date. They also appreciate Mr. Hawkes' efforts in the way of organizing a local of the new elevator company at Estevan.

Criticism—It is amusing to read the various newspaper reports criticizing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Comment from us is needless, as we would only be covering ground we have gone over before. Life is too short to waste time replying to those parties. How does the following quotation strike you?

"Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,

Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff,

Believe a woman, or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that's false, before
You trust in critics."

increase in their membership very soon. We have complied with a request for membership cards and literature.

One of our Scottish Correspondents at the close of his letter sends us the following greeting, which shows that they of the Motherland have a warm spot in their hearts for us of the colonies. The following is the message: "We Britishers are meantime preparing for the coronation. I hope your secretary will have a pleasant time when he visits our 'Little Isle' and that he will carry back with him 'To Canada whom we love and prize' a pardonable pride in the Mother Country. May the future be laden with happy, happy sail to knit land to land, and ploughing havenward with flour and fruits and spices clear of toll, enrich the markets of the golden year."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"TRUSTS RULE CANADA." This startling saying is credited to a young and fearless Canadian public man and furnishes one with good material for thought. "Though this may be extravagant, it is substantially true; at all events it is certain that it will be true within the next few years."

When we review our banking system we find that when a farmer or business man wishes to borrow money on the security of his land, implements, grain in the elevator or factory, immediately he signs a note he executes to the bank in a definite form an assignment of his property. This security becomes the actual property of the bank; therefore, to all intents and purposes the banker becomes a partner, as it were. This is where danger creeps in, in this closely interwoven system. For instance, suppose business men, bankers and railway corporations, who have always had, and have now powerful influence in Parliament, were to unite and form one great combine, we would then have organized capital dominating the Dominion. If we carefully study the American system, we find that some few men in New York dominate money matters there; hence my argument. How would the farming community stand then? The necessity for thorough organization on the part of agriculturists is again apparent. We must go on adding to our numbers and educating ourselves in the various problems of the day. Legislation relating to our interests must also be carefully studied. Perhaps the day is not far distant when we shall be in a position to compete with other concerns in the way of purchasing co-operatively machinery and everything we require. Should the capitalists amalgamate, could we not meet them with a farmers' combine in turn? The new elevator company in this province is an entering wedge in the great struggle which has to come. "Right is might," and if we stick together we are bound to triumph in the end.

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"Opposition is rank poison to legitimate business."
"Competition and opposition are easily confounded."
"Competition is an honest man's means."
"Opposition is a two edged sword likely to draw blood on the reckless handler."
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JAS. L. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

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Review of Borden's Campaign

Continued from Page 8

their country and they have been equally glad to see him and to hear him discuss reciprocity and the other questions of the day, and especially reciprocity. They have turned out in large numbers, many of them have travelled long distances in spite of wet weather, to hear his presentation of the case against reciprocity. They have admired his frankness in declaring that he is deeply and unalterably opposed to the proposal, and that he would rather go out of public life than support it, and they have come away altogether unimpressed with his arguments and feeling that if what he and his colleagues have said is all that can be urged against reciprocity, then the argument is all in favor of the pact. The Grain Growers and the United Farmers of Alberta are the chief object of Mr. Borden's missionary efforts.

All Are Anxious

As the train approaches a stopping

place, pressmen and politicians alike come to The Guide representative to ask, "Are there going to be any of your Grain Growers here?" The interview with the representatives of the farmers has often been the most interesting and important part of the visit, for while the speeches delivered by Mr. Borden and the members of his party have been practically a repetition since the first two or three meetings, there is no knowing what form the Grain Growers' denunciation of the tariff and their demand for the passage of reciprocity and other reforms will take. The Grain Growers and the United Farmers are to be congratulated on the way in which they have presented their case. In a few instances they have contented themselves with reading to Mr. Borden the "Farmers' Bill of Rights" as laid down in the Ottawa platform, but at most of the points visited able papers prepared by members of the local branches have been presented, showing that the various questions dealt with have been intelligently studied by the farmers throughout the West.

Borden Still Firm

But while Mr. Borden has made no headway towards winning the farmers from their belief in reciprocity, it is equally apparent that they have not convinced him that it is his duty to support the pact. He has, however, promised the farmers everything they have asked for, except in the matter of the tariff, and has made the statement that if he gets into power he will either carry out his promises or resign. It is certainly courageous of Mr. Borden to take this definite stand, for, as he has stated himself in regard to the government ownership and operation of terminal elevators, he must realize that a section, at least, of the Conservative party will oppose him in the very advanced stand he is taking for government ownership. Mr. Borden undoubtedly is sincere, and while there may be some doubt as to his being permitted to carry out the program he has outlined in the event of his coming into power, it shows how determined the Conservative party is to defeat reciprocity, and at the same time

deal a severe blow to the low tariff movement, which is regarded as being dangerous to the manufacturing and financial interests of Montreal, Toronto and other Eastern cities.

Farmers Distrustful

G. H. Perley, who makes a specialty of dealing with the economic side of the reciprocity question, has made a strong appeal to the farmers to support the Conservative party on the ground that while the advantages of reciprocity, which the Liberals will give them, are doubtful, and a subject of difference of opinion, there is no doubt, as to the benefits which the western farmer would gain by government owned terminal elevators, the Hudson Bay railway, chilled meat plants, the passage of co-operative legislation and so forth. He appeals to the farmers to give up reciprocity in order to get the other things which they desire, and puts forward as the alternative the support of the Laurier government, which will pass the reciprocity agreement, but may not give the farmers all that they ask in other directions. The result, however, seems to be that the farmers have realized more than ever before that they cannot trust their representation in parliament to either party.

Need Real Representatives

On June 28 and 29 a convention, attended by over 100 delegates, representing eighty branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta, was held at Lloydminster, to consider what action should be taken by the organized farmers at the next election. They spent two days, as one of the delegates put it, considering whether they should support the Liberal-Conservatives or the Conservative Liberals, and they decided to adopt neither alternative, but to nominate candidates of their own in at least two constituencies, Strathcona and Victoria, Alberta. The course to be pursued on the Saskatchewan side was not determined upon; but at North Battleford the Guide correspondent was informed by A. Greenshield that he had been in correspondence with all the

branch associations in the Battleford constituency, and it had been agreed to call a convention during July, for the purpose of selecting a candidate. Liberal and Conservative farmers, he declared, were prepared to drop partyism and unite to support a candidate irrespective of politics, who would undertake to support the farmers' platform in its entirety. At Lanigan it was learned that the same spirit prevailed in the Humboldt constituency, and there is every indication of independent farmer candidates being placed in the field in a number of constituencies in the West.

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Conducted by "Margaret"
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OBJECTS
To feed and clothe some hungry child
To gratify the wish of some invalid
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 325 Hargrave Street

SUNSHINE REPORT
Dear Margaret: Many thanks for your letter acknowledging the Sunshine barrel and for the membership card. Those who helped me are as follows: Mrs. Bradley, Winnipegosis; Miss Lily McAuley, Winnipegosis; Cecil William Geckie, Winnipegosis; Mr. W. W. Hippisley (my husband), and Miss Bessie Parker (my sister), 16-26-29, Valley River P. O., Man.

As I said before we have not as yet formed a committee or arranged any meetings, because we could not attend. We would all like a card. And now about reporting once a month. I am not sure that I can do that, for I live on a farm 22 miles over very bad roads from our nearest P. O., and sometimes do not go in for two months at a time, and many little things each may do for others around in the name of Sunshine the others may know of and so I could not report them, but things that we combine to do I will tell you about as soon as possible. Of course, like many others, but means are limited and what we do has to be things the most of which, or working part thereof, can be divided up amongst a number. For instance, as part of this year's work, I have spoken to half a dozen of my girl and lady friends about making a quilt, each making a piece a certain size and giving a small sum towards lining and backing it. I think we shall manage it, and wish you to let us know if you know of a case of any man or woman crippled or bedridden, or even a child to whom such a quilt would be Sunshine indeed. It is for our next barrel and we wish it to be disposed of in this way. So you see although the reports may be erratic, we shall be working just the same, and we will try and get our next barrel filled in time for Christmas.

How will this do?
Yours in the name of Sunshine,
MIRIANNE E. HIPPISELY

Dear Friend: Your report is a very good one. It is the small united effort that counts so much. Hearty welcome to your friends. I will forward cards, etc., in a few days. I will have someone ready for the quilt when you send it in. Do not try to send in a report every month; just when you go to town will do. To know that you are steadily working to scatter the Sunshine is always a joy to me. Write whenever you can.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

HELPS AT HOME
Dear Margaret: I should like to join the Sunshine Guild. I read the letters every week and like them very much. I am staying home from school now because it makes me sick to go in the hot weather. I help mother and work in the garden. I have four brothers and one sister. We four older children have a flower garden each. I am very fond of picking berries and we have got lots of blueberries this year. I am fourteen and in the sixth grade at school. I enclose some papers which I hope you will give to some poor child. I also enclose five cents for button.
NELLIE E. VENTRESS,
Marrinhurst, Man.

Dear Nellie: Glad to hear from you. I am glad to say that all the letters sent in by readers are carefully put away. I have the first letter received in the Guild work. I feel greatly comforted by the letters of my loving readers, believe me, dear child.

Dear Margaret: I am sending some shoes that belong to my sister Margaret. I have another sister Avis. We go to school together. Uncle Elmer got us each a trap last spring and pays us two cents for each live gopher we catch. Avis and I went strawberry hunting yesterday afternoon. We have five blue kittens.
GRACE RAFFENBERG,
Balgonie, Sask.

Dear little friend: Accept thanks for sweet letter and kind wishes. You will soon become expert in trapping. The gophers are such interesting little fellows that it seems a pity they are so mischievous. Write again.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below
Dear Margaret: I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name _____
Age _____
Address _____

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do."

I have the best cows in the country—and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use Windsor Butter Salt"

"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"



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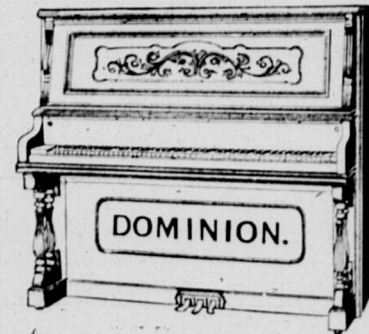
Duplicates of the above styles of Pianos on Exhibition at our Stand in the Main Building, next Eaton's. All are cordially invited.

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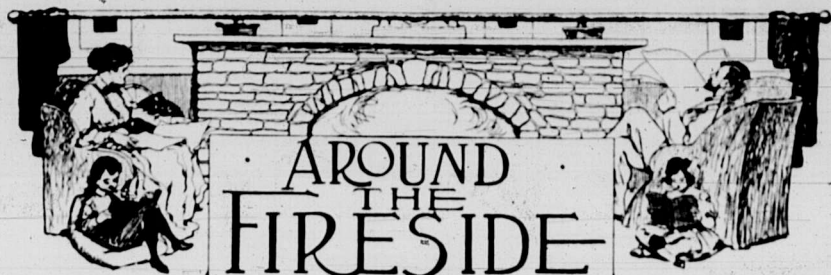
WINNIPEG



This handsome Dominion Art Piano, brand new, in genuine walnut or mahogany, with ivory keys, full metal plate, double repeating action, violin spruce sounding board, three pedals, five layer cross banded pin block, and specially designed in the highest style of art, only \$295, on terms of three years if necessary. It is manufactured and guaranteed by the makers, the Dominion Piano Co., for a term of 10 years. Over 80,000 satisfied owners are its best recommendation.

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AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Holidaying

To the infallible one, and therefore to the self-righteous individual, the idea of an overburdened mother even dreaming of a holiday, leaving cares and infants behind, to revel in quiet and peace and absolute freedom and complete change of living, away from home, is no more nor less than an invitation to Providence (which is presumably promptly accepted) to swoop down on her defenceless household to do His worst, there in her absence; not only as a prompt retributive measure to insure more faithful service in the future, but also offers a much-merited warning and corrective to other equally faithless mothers contemplating a similar desertion. It is really astonishing how thoroughly the ubiquitous critic understands and approves the motives of Providence as applied to a neighbor's shortcomings.

Erman J. Ridgway says when August comes he always "thinks of the hangman's rope," and restrains his desire to place the noose about the neck of the "man who works his wife to death," or, what is quite as bad, the man who allows his wife to work herself to death. Hence it would appear that opinions differ on this as on other matters, so that each one concerned must consider his or her own problem and come to a decision after mature reflection. But in order to decide any matter intelligently the various phases of the question must be reviewed.

What advantage would accrue to a household through giving the house-mother a complete rest and change annually? The mother's health, patience, endurance, kindness, ambition, strength and good cheer would be greatly stimulated by a good rest (unless, indeed, it came too late); which would affect directly every member of her household, and react in ways so devious as to be beyond description. In no occupation or walk in life are these attributes named, whether mental or physical, more far-reaching in their effects than in the home. If it could be understood by those concerned the loss that every family sustains by overworking the mother, until through sheer weakness she becomes irritable, cross, impa-

tient and exacting, or, perhaps, hope less, in the unequal struggle, some mitigation of this common situation would besought. No woman wearied to frenzy or despair by monotonous and endless labor can do for a family what is best for the family. The family is the loser. So also is she, but that does not so much matter, or so many appear to think, though why the happiness and comfort of one mortal should not be sought as earnestly as that of another is a question that many might ask.

Clifford B. Connelly, dean of applied industries, Pittsburg, Pa., assures us that "environment, in its sociological sense, is the most powerful influence in the shaping of child life." This being true, would it not be important to allow the mother to keep up to a standard in mental and physical equipment in order that youth may profit therefrom? Indeed, the question no longer should be, Shall we allow the mother a holiday? but, rather, shall we allow the mother to neglect her holiday?—not, can we afford to give her a holiday, but, can we afford not to give her a holiday?—A mother needs a holiday and change away from home much more than a father (in the country). The seasons bring change and variety to his work. To her there is little variety except in quantity. The man's work takes him out among his fellows; her's ties her in the home.

Having consent, then, that a holiday for the mother is a necessity to the family, the questions are, Where, and when, and how? Cultivate cheap pleasures is a worth-while precaution; they are much more likely to be realized upon, and may be quite as productive of good as expensive ones. A tent in the shade, by the bank of a stream, is an ideal holiday, provided always, that one has suitable company. Three or four neighbors grouping together, each having her own little tent, would be a good idea. She could then keep to herself or join her neighbors, as fancy dictated.

As "we never miss the water till the well runs dry," so John and the babes would take on an added appreciation were they left long enough to make their presence desired. Even water may become intolerable under circumstances. To the provident and inexperienced mother a holiday will probably seem an inexcusable waste. To the more mature and broader visioned, the mother's holiday is a prime necessity.

A "good, long rest, completely removed from all association with your everyday work," says some one, "as often as once a year, is the best investment man or woman can make in the securities of health, happiness and company. Before wheat harvest and fruit season would be an excellent time to knock off and go holidaying to gain spirits and strength to tide over the busy and heavy fall term."

WHO WILLIAM IS

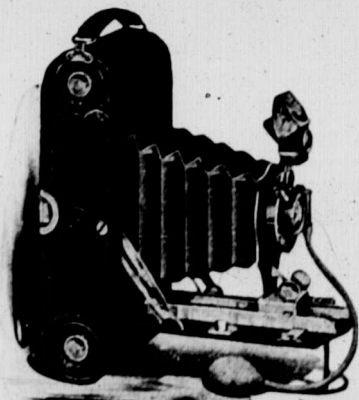
When William clears the table
And carries out each plate,
And piles the cups and saucers,
He says his name is Kate!

And when he dons his overcoat
And mitts and leggings trim,
And sallies forth to carry wood,
Why, then, his name is Jim!

But when he dresses in his best,
With collar stiff and white,
To promenade upon the street,
He's William, Horace Dwight!

—Little Men and Women.

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The Canadian Handicrafts Guild

Dear Isobel, I owe you many apologies for not answering your letter earlier, in fact, a chapter of unfortunate occurrences seemed to interfere, not only with my own answer, but with those of others, whom I deputed to act for me under circumstances which prevented me from attending to any correspondence. Our manager, who would have been able to give very exact information for workers, had to prepare most suddenly to take an exhibit over to the Festival of Empire, to be shown in the Canadian building. This extra work, coming as it did when officers, committee and staff were already fully occupied with the coronation gift, and sending out summer exhibitions here in Canada, taxed our resources to the uttermost, especially as at this season most of us on the committee have extra household and private affairs to attend to. For myself, I am now doing what ought to have been done in May, when I was illustrating the catalog of

the collection sent with it to the queen.

You will no doubt, long ere this tardy apology, have received from Mr. Liebich, our secretary, the rules for workers, and other descriptive matter.

One of the most difficult parts of our work is to guide workers to send saleable work, and here is where members and branches can be of such service in selecting, advising, and correcting. Often work sent in will be good in execution but poor in design, or color, or applied to some article quite unsaleable. For example—crocheting is very saleable when firmly worked in good designs for insertions, trimmings, blouse sets, towels, d'oyleys, tray or tea cloths—in Irish crotchet for personal use—but if loosely made, of fine thread, on too coarse a needle, giving what some are pleased to consider a "lacey" effect, it is useless. Crotchet quilts can be made beautiful and saleable if care is taken not to put so much work as to make the price prohibitive; not to make them

too heavy. A good effect can be obtained by using insertion and medals of crocheted with linen, thus reducing weight and labor, and often adding to the artistic design.

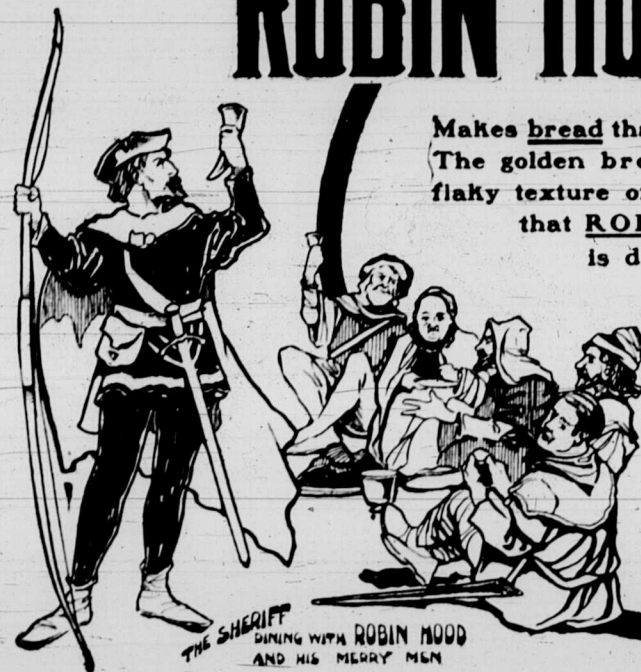
Then old-fashioned cross stitch, on a bit of grey, home-made linen, cushion covers, runners for tables, a set of table centres and d'oyleys for luncheon, or a verandah tea in the country house, the always serviceable "bag" in any of its various forms.

For those who are fortunate enough to own looms, an endless way opens to devise not only patterns and combinations of material, but application to so many uses. From material by the yard of cloth or linen to some small special piece in silk, linen and silk or wool in colors, varied to suit the design, these very colors, again offering an opportunity to experiment in another fascinating art—that of dyeing. Look at the book cover sent to the queen; woven of silk on linen warp, the warp a soft ochre color, lending thus "tone" to all the superimposed colors, the framing bands soft dull green, the landscape a hazy summer-day effect of lavender blue sky and sea, with green hills and cliffs, greying and bluing in the distance, and the boat carrying a warmer sienna red sail in the foreground! All worked out simply in flat tones without any attempt at petty detail, according to the limitations of the worker's chosen craft weaving. Such a piece of work, of course, pre-supposes other training and knowledge beside that of weaving, and is beautiful just for the same reason that a picture, a piece of sculpture, an ivory carving, or bit of jewel setting is beautiful, because the worker had a beautiful thought and knew the technique of her craft; knew what could, and what could not be done in it, and did something rather unusual, but in a perfectly simple way. Knowledge and skill are acquired little by little, but when brains are mixed into all one does, it is astonishing how interesting to oneself and even to others the results of quite simple and elementary technical knowledge may become. Hardly anyone is placed where it is impossible to enjoy the pleasure of making something "all one's own," as the children say. Not at all necessitating elaborate and expensive equipment, or a slavish copying of printed patterns from a magazine, good and helpful and suggestive as these may be. Perhaps someone living far away from a large town has read about raffia baskets, or embroidery, and can't get the raffia. Well, baskets were made, and are made, all over the world, without it. Think of the beautiful baskets our own Indian women make out of cedar and spruce roots and the inner bark, and grasses of all kinds. Then the willows furnish material to be used from basket chairs and lounges to fine workbaskets; corn-husks, and all sorts of other things, which may be found out for oneself. These can be dyed also from decoctions of bark, herbs, flowers or berries; and so, with every craft. To begin to do is to begin to learn, and that means storing riches not always to be bought with dollars and cents, useful as they are. And that brings me to another point of difficulty—prices.

Amateurs and beginners are rather apt to have an exaggerated idea of the money value of their own work—sometimes fostered by the flattering expressions of their friends. Sometimes, it is true, work comes to the guild under valued, and in such cases the workers have the pleasure of getting more than they asked. It must be borne in mind that most of this work is the product of bye hours, as it often is of bye products, and is not the chief occupation in life, and that such things are not matters of necessity, but luxury. All the more reason those who can afford luxuries should pay for them, you'll say. Quite true, but the worker who is willing to charge a reasonable price for work which has good claims for being done apart from its sale, will probably have a steady sale for it, and in the end have funds to spare for improved apparatus, books or some of the other things one often feels would add to the joy of life, but cannot afford.

Work, if up to the standard, is accepted in our Handicrafts shop by the guild on consignment; or sometimes purchased outright, at a price fixed with the worker. Carriage is paid by the

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Makes bread that you can well be proud of. The golden brown crust, and the fine flaky texture of the loaf, is ample proof

that **ROBIN HOOD FLOUR**

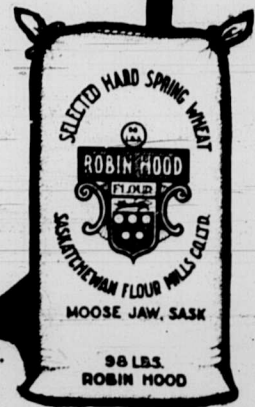
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Better.

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guild, and a percentage added to cover the cost of selling. This percentage has been calculated with our auditors and other well-known business men and so closely estimated that at the end of the year's transactions the manager hands in a balance sheet with only a few dollars difference one way or the other. Nothing goes to the profit of the guild. You see, there are no dividends. The shop simply aims to pay expenses. (There is thus no charity in the common acceptance of the word.) Travelling expenses, printing, secretarial expenses,

general promotive work, must all come from other funds—raised by subscription and special means. Such expenses do not and cannot be taken from receipts from sale of goods.

A nice holiday, the first uninterrupted one for several months, was at last given me an opportunity to finish this ill-fated epistle—began some days ago—and I have been led into a more lengthy reply than I ought to inflict on such a busy person. Possibly you will take it at intervals. I am anxious you should understand our aims and methods, and more than anxious to help the many who need to have some help in finding ways and means of making their lives

full and rich, instead of cramped and poor.

I never take up my knitting, but I think of the story you told me of that woman on the prairie.

With kind remembrances, and trusting I may be allowed to give my small aid to her as a type.

Sincerely yours,

MARY M. PHILLIPS
Canadian Handicrafts Guild Rooms, 586
St. Catherine Street, West, Montreal,
June 23, 1911.

Note.—I am turning Miss Phillips' letter over to Fireside for the benefit of those who have already taken such an interest in the Handicrafts Guild.

This letter will give you a better conception of Miss Phillips and her work than I could possibly do. It will also give you a confidence in her sympathy, judgment and earnestness that will bring great pleasure to her and pleasure and profit to you, who want to sell your fancy work. Miss Phillips is a voluntary worker and receives absolutely no monetary remuneration for her work in the guild cause. Her only remuneration (and there is no greater) is that she is bringing joy and profit to those not so favorably situated as herself.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

How the years speed! Here it is fair time again, and we've scarcely spent our prize money from the last. This year the Winnipeg Fair is to surpass all past records. There will be the model playgrounds, the poultry, the farm stock, the agricultural implements of former years, with all the additional "improvements" that the ingenuity of man could furnish during the year. There will be the art exhibits and the fancy work and utility products of the same or similar fashion of the past. The wonderful hand-made furniture of the Winnipeg technical schools will also be seen, but the features to outstrip all previous attractions will undoubtedly be the aeroplane flight and the pyrotechnic display arranged for every night of the big fair.

The hand which will lead the musical program of the exhibition is one of the most famous bands of England, coming directly to Winnipeg from the Old Country by royal command to appear before his majesty's subjects, the Canadian Industrial Exhibition. The great military tattoo, which will be given every night, will take on a distinctive Empire aspect. The great pyrotechnic spectacle, the crowning glory of each succeeding day of the exhibition, will be a marvellous and complete reproduction in brush-sweeps of living fire of the most spectacular event in connection with the coronation festivities, the review of the dragoon regiments by King George V. at Spithead.

Twenty-two mechanically perfect battleships of the latest kind, Dreadnoughts, super-Dreadnoughts, Invincibles and so forth, are brought in on this scene.



8960. A Splendid-Combination Garment. Ladies' Surplice Corset Cover with Gore Skirt, with Ruffle. For all lingerie fabrics, this model will be found most desirable. The fronts of the Cover are crossed in surplice style, and there is no fullness above the bust. The Skirt is cut on fitted lines and is lengthened by a ruffle that may be of lace or embroidery. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3 yards of 36 inch material for the Medium size.



8952. A Comfortable Frock for the Little Miss. Girl's Dress with or without Tucker. For cool days a guimpe or tucker will finish this frock satisfactorily, while for warm weather the short sleeve and round neck will be most desirable. Any of the materials now in vogue will develop the design suitably. As here shown blue linen was used, with a simple finish of stitching and a black belt for contrast and ornamentation. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 24 inch material for the 8 year size for the dress, and 1 1/4 yard of 32 inch material for the tucker.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

Alberta Section

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

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

Trenville Union is keeping right to the front and at the last meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the action of the Edmonton Board of Trade in the matter of stopping the immigration of negroes into Western Canada.

HUGH RAMSAY, Sec'y.
Trenville, Alta.

Wolf Hill Union is steadily growing and we will soon have a membership of fifty. You will hear from Wolf Hill at an early date, as we are endeavoring to be one of the "live ones."

GEO. G. GRAVES, Sec'y.
Hartshorn, Alta.

The last meeting of Belcamp Union was not largely attended, and therefore only matters of immediate attention were disposed of. The meeting approved of the suggested change to the constitution proposed by Three Hills Union, but could not agree to the suggestion of Wilhelmina Union re veterans' scrip. The most important business transacted was the passing of the following resolution: "Resolved, that if there is a general election before the reciprocity agreement is ratified that the executive of the U.F.A., through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, demand of the government a referendum on the reciprocity agreement." The main reason in favor of this resolution is that it will place the agreement outside the arena of party politics, and the politicians will not have the same chance to confuse the electors.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
Marwayne, Alta.

Since the district convention held at Macleod a short time ago the members of Rose Buttes Union are waking up to the advantages of a good live union in their district and are getting busy in the interests of the association. We are

doing a lot of good amongst ourselves by co-operation.

E. H. HANN, Sec'y.
Monarch, Alta.

Queenstown Union will hold a big picnic on July 12 in conjunction with Berrywater Union, and everything points to a very successful time, as the members are taking hold in good style.

J. GLAMBECK, Sec'y.
Milo, Alta.

A local union has been organized at Bow Island, making No. 302, and a splendid start has been made, thirty-five members having already been enrolled. The officers elected are: President, James W. Campbell; vice-president, E. C. Ludtke; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Werts, all of Bow Island.

Stretton Union will be represented at Lloydminster district convention by four delegates, who received instructions that it was to the interests of the farmers to have farmer candidates in the field for both federal and provincial houses, as independents.

W. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.
Kitseoty, Alta.

The adjourned organization meeting of Milk River Union was well attended, J. E. Rowland, of Warner, acting as chairman. After a strong rousing speech from the chairman, on the need of organization, it was decided to take up the election of officers. Several good men were nominated for president, and the ballot resulted in G. Countryman being elected to this position. For vice-president, R. Burr was elected by acclamation, as were the following directors: F. G. Smith, H. Tomphor, M. Kipping, J. McKnight, C. Dye, H. Kinders, I. Rouse was elected secretary-treasurer. The members are taking up the work in a very enthusiastic manner, and general wishes of good fellowship and co-operation were expressed.

I. ROUSE, Sec'y.
Milk River, Alta.

Lavoy Union will hold a big picnic at Sick Man Lake, near Lavoy, on July 7, next, and arrangements are being made for a large attendance and splendid sports. It is hoped that some of the officers of the Central Association will be present.

HUBERT MORTON, Sec'y.
Lavoy, Alta.

Delia Union is keeping busy and two meetings have been held in June, when among other business transacted was that of ordering a large amount of binder twine, securing prices on flour and millstuffs, and arranging for a large picnic to be held some time during August.

WM. SALT, Sec'y.
Delia, Alta.

West Lethbridge Union, at its last regular meeting, decided to introduce the subject of the organization of a benefit society in connection with the U.F.A. We would like to see some system established whereby the farmers all over the Province of Alberta would be allowed the same privileges as those accorded to railroad employees in regard to hospital facilities. At the present time it is a weekly occurrence of hearing of some poor farmer who is brought into the hospital and who pays from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day for his attendance. This applies to a large extent to the city laborers also, and the only ones who can reap the benefit of the hospital without payment of these fees are the employees of the A. R. & I., who pay 25 cents per month to the hospital and 1 per cent of their total earnings to the doctor. We would like to know whether every working man throughout the province could not be given the same privilege, and if a fund for the purpose could not be established.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Jaeger Motor Coats

If you are lucky enough to own a motor car be wise enough to wear Jaeger Pure Wool Motor Coats — they go well together. Jaeger Motor Coats are attractively made, fit well, and while giving perfect freedom of motion, are most comfortable. The fact that your motor coat is Jaeger-made means that it is the best of its kind.

Jaeger Pure Wool Light Weight Underwear keeps you comfortable on chilly or damp days.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co. Ltd.



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GOOD!!!

in improved or unimproved FARM PROPERTY?

The best wheat producing land in Saskatchewan. Good Schools, Co-operative Elevator Company, capitalized and going strong (see reports). Village well sprung up at once as soon as site is fixed.

36 Miles from the City of SASKATOON

I would like to introduce you to some revenue producing propositions that will double in value. In writing kindly state the idea of your requirements.

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HURDMAN LODGE P.O., SASKATCHEWAN

Send me full particulars of that property you have for sale



As It Looked Before the Storm

HAIL INSURANCE

IF YOU WANT THE BEST HAIL INSURANCE OBTAINABLE YOU WILL INSURE IN THE

HUDSON BAY INSURANCE COMPANY

\$70,000 Deposited for Protection of Policyholders with Federal and Provincial Govts. \$70,000

Our Policy is a Definite Contract. Satisfaction from Beginning to End THE ONLY Company Licensed by the Dominion to do HAIL INSURANCE

Prompt Adjustments "He settled on the spot for \$1,070.40." Speedy Settlement
—Holmgreen Bros, Hanley, Sask.

Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations should correspond with us so that they may be able to fully inform the members regarding the important matter of Hail Insurance.

THE ANDERSON & SHEPPARD CO., LTD.

General Agents MOOSE JAW, SASK.



The Same Field a Few Minutes Later

ATTENTION FARMERS!

At a meeting of Independent Electors of the Dauphin Constituency after Borden's meeting in Dauphin, July 6, a committee was appointed to take such steps as they deem advisable and to call a Mass Meeting of Independent Electors of this constituency in the Municipal Hall at 7.30 p.m. on August 8, the first day of Dauphin Fair, to take action, or not, as the meeting decides, in regard to the next election for the Dominion parliament.

All Independent Electors are earnestly requested to be present.

FRANCIS KILTY, GAVIN STRANG,
Chairman. Secretary.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



Not Affected by Heat or Cold
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WINNIPEG

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Picnic at Shoal Lake

Grain Growers from far and near gathered at Shoal Lake on Wednesday, July 5, the day of the annual Grain Growers' picnic. This event, held in the fair grounds, in the midst of picturesque scenery, on the shores of the beautiful lake from which the town takes its name, was sufficient to attract a large attendance of farmers and their wives and families, but additional interest was lent on this occasion by the fact that Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, was the guest of the association at the picnic. The weather was perfect, and the picnic a complete success.

Prior to the arrival of Mr. Borden and his party, a meeting was held in the main fair building, between three and four hundred being present. The chair was taken by Mr. Frank Simpson, president of the Shoal Lake association, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. D. W. McCuaig and R. C. Henders, after which memorials setting forth the views of the Grain Growers on reciprocity and other public questions of the day were presented to Mr. Borden.

Mr. McCuaig Speaks

D. W. McCuaig, formerly president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, and now chairman of the Manitoba Government Elevator commission, was first introduced, and was given a cordial reception. Mr. McCuaig spoke of the provincial elevator system, urging upon the farmers to give it their support, and saying they had the failure or the success of the system in their own hands. Last year, owing to the poor crop in Southern Manitoba, the eleva-

tors lost money in that portion of the province, but the commission felt it was only just to those farmers who did have a little grain, that the elevators should be kept open. This year with the prospect of a good crop, it was hoped that last year's losses would be made up, and he appealed to the Grain Growers to regard the provincial elevators as their own elevators, and to give them their support.

President on Reciprocity

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, delivered an address on reciprocity and the agricultural implement duties. Reciprocity, he said, was not a new question with the Grain Growers of the West. For four years they were on record in favor of reciprocity. For six or seven years at least the thinking men of the Grain Growers of the three Western provinces had been giving careful study and thought to economic questions, and especially their thought had been turned towards the government ownership of public utilities and towards questions of trade and transportation as they affected the producers and from the producers' standpoint. What they would say that afternoon was not, therefore, a snatch verdict, secured on a passing wave of enthusiasm. They were men who had given years of thought to these questions, and when they made a pronouncement upon them through a unanimous vote they claimed that they were taking an intelligent stand. Four years ago in the City of Brandon, the question of reciprocity from the Grain Growers' standpoint was before the convention, and it had been discussed and pronounced upon favorably at every convention since. They claimed that reciprocity would be to the advantage of the farming community. One advantage was that it would open a market to them which was in the near future destined to be the most profitable and valuable in the world, a market that the Canadian farmer was already supplying with a considerable amount of grain, and that would need more as the years went by. Mr. Henders presented figures showing that on the same day the same grade of wheat brought from 10 to 14 cents a bushel more at border towns in the United States than in towns immediately across the line in Canada, and said the same conditions applied to barley, except that in barley the difference in favor of the American side was greater. In May last, he saw No. 3 barley sold at Regina for 53 cents a bushel, and a few hours later, at Neche, N.D., half an hour's walk away, he saw the very same quality of barley selling for 83 cents. Last fall there was very little market for barley in Canada, and the Grain Growers Grain Company came to the rescue of those with barley to sell by buying up a large quantity and shipping it down to the lakes, where they stored it through the winter in a boat. In the spring they sold it in Buffalo to maltsters for \$1.05 a bushel, and thereby disproved the statement which was so often made that Manitoba could not produce malting barley. The fact was they could not get the price for malting barley, and consequently often used only the poorest land to grow barley and only produced feed. These, he said, were some of the facts which had led the Grain Growers to ask for reciprocity.

Implement Prices

Dealing with the price of agricultural

HAIL INSURANCE

Many who read this will remember what a muddle Hail Insurance was in Western Canada eleven years ago. How certain companies had secured patronage on promises that were never fulfilled; how insurers were sued for their premiums when they could not get a dollar of indemnity for loss, and how the Provincial and Territorial Governments were obliged to take action to straighten out the tangle.

So keen and general was the distrust of Company Hail Insurance when our that we had something based on sound business principles and which could be relied upon to do what we claimed for it. But we had the courage of our convictions, and under the closest scrutiny and most severe criticism, by actual demonstrations of its merits we gradually won for our plan and the manner in which we administered it the confidence of all classes in any way concerned with Hail Insurance, with the result that when the Government system of Hail Insurance was abolished in Saskatchewan two years ago, our plan was the first to receive permission to transact business in that Province, and in 1910 there was more business written on this plan than all others combined.

Anything that could win out against such odds must have the qualities people look for in good business, and those who know the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada and what our plan has done to put it on a sound business basis are our staunch friends, yet

"Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread"

and certain competitors from outside, with little or no experience in Hail Insurance business, having no knowledge whatever of conditions in Western Canada, undertake to point out the weaknesses of our system and extol the merits of what they have to offer. They may win a place after a while if they make good, but in the meantime the majority of those who give thought to these matters will decide that what has been tried and proved to be all right is what they want.

Full information will be furnished on application to any local Agent or

INSURANCE AGENCIES, LIMITED

General Agents - - BRANDON, WINNIPEG and REGINA

The Central Canada Insurance Company
The Saskatchewan Insurance " "
The Alberta-Canadian Insurance " "

GET MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES.

During the summer months flies and insects are attracted to the horses and cattle on the farm. No matter how clean your barns are, cleanliness alone will not keep them away.

You must use

COOPER'S FLY KNOCKER

This preparation is usually sprayed over the animals. One gallon will keep 25 horses or cattle in good condition for two weeks.

It is guaranteed to do the work better than anything else on the market. It is the only one that will not injure the hide of the animal.

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This Business has been reached in less than nineteen years—built upon the solid foundation of unequalled.

Results to Policyholders

Ask for the new pamphlet—"Visible Evidence."

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Head Office - WINNIPEG

FARMERS WELCOME

The Grain Growers' Guide extends a hearty welcome to all farmers whether subscribers or not to visit its home and plant at 275 Sherbrooke St., during Exhibition time.

It will take great pleasure in explaining to you all the details which go to make up The Guide, the best farmers' paper on earth.

A Portage avenue car from Main street will land you at our door in less than ten minutes.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Just South of Portage Ave.

Sherbrooke Street

implements and the demand of the Grain Growers for the removal of the duty upon them, Mr. Henders said he had recently gone into a number of towns along the border of North Dakota and Manitoba, and had inquired the prices at which implements could be obtained there. He would give the prices in Dakota, and the farmers could then compare them with those they themselves paid. At St. Thomas, N.D., one of the largest implement dealers there gave him the following prices: McCormick 7 ft. binder, \$130 cash, \$135 on time; 8 ft., \$140 cash, \$145 on time; Deering 7 and 8 ft. binders, the same prices; Emmerson gang plow, 14 inch, \$67.50 cash, and \$70 on time; 5 ft. mower, \$47.50 cash, \$50 on time; 10 ft. horse rake, \$28; 20 horse power International tractor engine, \$1,625 cash, \$1,700 on time (A voice: "It is \$2,450 here today"); 25 horse power, \$1,850 cash, \$1,950 on time; separator complete, 28x44, \$900 (A voice: "It is \$1,250 here"); P. & O. steam plow, six furrows, \$425; eight furrows, \$530. "And I paid \$813 the other day for an eight-furrow plow in Manitoba," added Mr. Henders. A three-box, 3 1/2 inch tire wagon, that is a 75-bushel box, \$85, was another price from Dakota given by Mr. Henders.

"We shall have to go over there," someone in the audience remarked, but Mr. Henders said there was a better way to solve the problem—the removal of the duties.

Want Relief from Protection

It was with these facts and figures before them, Mr. Henders said, that the Grain Growers had been led in their conventions for the past four years to ask for freer trade relations with the United States. Having come to this conclusion, the farmers had organized a delegation and had gone to Ottawa to lay their case before the powers that be, and they did so with the hope that they would be granted.

So far as he knew there was no record of a single word of opposition offered by any of the Western members of either party up to that time. Their surprise could therefore be imagined when, after a short time, a different spirit was displayed, and the men who had been patting them on the back turned against them. This, he claimed, was an insult to the intelligence of the men who had gone to Ottawa, and to the men who had sent them there. No reason had been given yet for this change of mind on the part of the Western members of parliament. One man said reciprocity would divert trade to the south, and before he got through he said there was no market in the south, and prices were not as good there as here. One could go through the whole list of the arguments against reciprocity, and find that there was nothing substantial in them. Then it was said the government had no mandate from the people, but if ever there was a question on which there had been a pronouncement by the people it was reciprocity. There were the resolutions of the Grain Growers' associations for years past, the resolutions of all the boards of trade in this country except perhaps two, there was the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, a representative delegation from the whole Dominion practically, backed up by thousands of resolutions from the Grain Growers' organizations from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains. The unfortunate thing was that reciprocity had gone from where it belonged, and had been thrust into party politics.

Memorials on lines similar to those presented at other points were then read to Mr. Borden, who had arrived while Mr. Henders was speaking. The memorial in favor of reciprocity was presented by R. M. Cherry, of Birtle, on the British preference by C. Burdette, of Fox-

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MONEY IN YOUR SOIL

You Can Get it Out By Good Farming

Our school, through its course and its consultation department, puts you directly in touch with the most practical and most successful farming experts on the continent.

This is Professor Redford, who handles the work on tillage, grain and fodder crops; rotation of crops; manures, grading and judging of grains, etc., and who has supervised our entire course. He is only one of nearly a score of equally capable men on our staff.

We are now forming clubs all over Western Canada for full study and are offering many special inducements to the first hundred farmers in each district. For one thing we guarantee you free advice as long as you live, on any farm problem. This alone may save you hundreds of dollars per year.

Mr. A. H. Finch, of Ladstone, Man., says: "Judging by the men who are conducting this correspondence course, I deem it of inestimable value to every person in the West. Any man will miss a great opportunity if he fails to take advantage of this splendid source of practical information."

We want YOU to receive the benefit of our service and we are prepared to make terms which will easily place it within your reach. Write us to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING LTD.
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CURE THAT SPAVIN

or that Curb, Spint, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Hugh McElroy of Alexandria, Ont., writes this about Kendall's Spavin Cure: "I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say—safe and sure." Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your drugstore \$1.00 a bottle. 6 for \$5.00. Ask for "Treatise on the horse" free, or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



WATCH AND RING FREE

This guaranteed Stem-wind Watch, latest style, Swiss movement, gold hands, nickel dust proof case, and a gold-plated Signet Ring given absolutely free for selling only \$2.90 of our high-grade, embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send for postcards now. When sold, return money and we will send Watch and Ring by return.

EXCELSIOR WATCH CO., Dept. G13, Winnipeg

22 RIFLE FREE

BOYS! The above rifle is yours for a few hours' work. It is made of hardened steel, and shoots 22 calibre cartridges. It is free to you for selling only \$5.00 worth of our high-grade embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send now for cards and when sold, send us \$5.00 and we will forward the Rifle immediately.

LONG MANFG CO., Dept. G14, Winnipeg, Can.

180 Postcards Given Free

One hundred and eighty high grade embossed and colored postcards given positively free, including floral, greetings, views, etc., for selling only 12 of our large high-art pictures (printed in finest colors) at 25c each. These are very fast sellers at above price and are worth 50c each. Write now for pictures and when sold we will send post cards.—The Western Premium Co., Dept. G51, Winnipeg, Canada.



Football Free

This 8-piece solid leather No. 4 Football with high-grade red rubber bladder, is hand sewed and very serviceable. Given Absolutely Free for selling \$3.80 worth of our high-grade embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. Send now for cards. When sold return the money and you will receive Football immediately.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G11, Winnipeg, Can.

BRACELET AND RING FREE

We positively give free a fine Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed 5 years, also a beautiful Stone Set Ring for selling 22 packs high-grade art post cards at 6 for 10c. Order 22 packs. When sold send us \$2.20 and we will positively send Bracelet and Ring.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G110, Winnipeg, Can. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

lation by David Mair, of Hamiota.

Mr. Borden made the usual reply, and after his address three cheers were given for reciprocity, and three more for Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden and his party then addressed a meeting from the band stand on the picnic grounds, an audience of four or five hundred attending in spite of counter attractions in the form of a ladies' baseball game, a football match and other sports. The total attendance at the picnic was about 2,500.

Borden in Saskatoon

Continued from Page 4

of them have taken the wealth they have by law robbed us of, and purchased concerns in foreign countries to further control the output and the market. They have used the money taken from us to further oppress us. They say we have to maintain high tariffs for the benefit of the working class, that they cannot pay good wages if our ports are thrown open to the world. But he knew that conditions exist in our factories which would make a man blush, and such as existed in England prior to the passing of the Factory Act. Our manufacturers have their hands bloody with the blood of our toilers today. Our legislators confide with these monsters of greed and graft to rob us of our inalienable right to buy and sell wherever we choose.

After dealing with the tariff as a means of raising revenues, and the argument that protection was necessary to make towns and cities grow up, Mr. Evans said whether this latter statement was true or not, there was no right or reason, and no law on God's earth, by which one class of the community should levy a tax on the rest for the sake of making excessive gains.

Mr. Evans said he greatly regretted that the Conservative party was opposing reciprocity. No one would suffer from it except those who were making excessive profits out of what the farmers had to sell. The action of Mr. Haultain, the leader of the opposition in Saskatchewan, in supporting reciprocity, would go a long way towards influencing those who were opposing the agreement on party lines alone, and he hoped that many would follow his example.

Value of Reciprocity

William Lawrence spoke of the advantage the opening of the United States market would be to the Canadian farmer, and gave figures by which he calculated that on last year's wheat crop alone, the Western farmers lost \$18,000,000 for lack of reciprocity. Mr. Lawrence gave similar calculations with regard to flax and barley, and said if Mr. Borden was farming on the prairie he would be just as anxious as the Grain Growers for reciprocity.

Borden's Reply

Mr. Borden made the usual reply, saying he was entirely in accord with the delegation as to terminal elevators, Hudson Bay railway, the establishment of government chilled meat plants, and the enactment of co-operative legislation, but he was absolutely opposed to the reciprocity agreement, and if the Grain Growers held 60 per cent of the votes in Canada, and offered to make him prime minister on condition he supported reciprocity, he would not support it.

The meeting with Mr. Borden was preceded by a convention of delegates, where the various matters dealt with, brought before Mr. Borden, were discussed, and a unanimous decision arrived at in favor of reciprocity, and the other planks of the farmers' platform.

The following branches were represented: Swarthmore, Dundurn, Garfield, Cory, Findlayson, Langham, Dalmeny, Warman, Aberdeen, Paynton, McTavish, Asquith, Leafeld, North Star, Kinley, Dreyers, Unity, Delisle, Allan, Bradwell, Elston, Glendown, Floral, Farfield, Vandevoey, Pelican Lake, Saskatoon, Victor, Woodlawn, Hanley, Perdue, Kinsmouth and Juniata.

PEAVEY COMPANY RETIRES

The Peavey Grain Co., Chicago, with branches at every important grain exchange has gone out of business, it was announced on July 10. Although this company was practically part of the Peavey Elevator Co., the winding up of the grain company's affairs will not have any influence upon the business of the elevator company.

Canadian Northern Railway

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

TO

Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG

SPECIAL TRAIN JULY 17 - FROM NEEPAWA

Going	Schedule	Round Trip Fare	Adult	Child
6.00 a.m.	Lv. Neepawa	\$2 25	\$1 15	
6.11 a.m.	Glendale	2 25	1 15	
6.15 a.m.	Hallboro	2 25	1 15	
6.25 a.m.	Carberry Jct.	2 25	1 15	
6.34 a.m.	Hummerston	2 25	1 15	
6.54 a.m.	Berton	2 00	1 00	
7.08 a.m.	Mayfeld	2 00	1 00	
7.24 a.m.	Neepawa Jct.	1 75	90	
7.33 a.m.	Katrimie	1 75	90	
7.45 a.m.	Beaver	1 75	90	
7.56 a.m.	Yonill	1 75	90	
8.08 a.m.	Rignold	1 75	90	
8.20 a.m.	Waldron	1 75	90	
8.35 a.m.	Portage	1 65	85	
8.51 a.m.	Curtis	1 54	75	
8.57 a.m.	Newton	1 40	70	
9.02 a.m.	Oakville	1 30	65	
9.09 a.m.	Willow Range	1 15	60	
9.15 a.m.	Benard	1 10	55	
9.23 a.m.	Elie	95	50	
9.34 a.m.	Dacotah	80	40	
9.43 a.m.	White Plains	65	35	
9.50 a.m.	Calrin	55	25	
9.59 a.m.	Headingley	40	20	
10.35	Ar. Winnipeg			

Returning leave Winnipeg 11:20 p.m.

SPECIAL TRAIN JULY 19 - FROM SOMERSET

Going	Schedule	Round Trip Fare	Adult	Child
7.00 a.m.	Lv. Somerset	\$2 70	\$1 35	
7.15 a.m.	Altamont	2 65	1 35	
7.30 a.m.	Deerwood	2 45	1 25	
7.55 a.m.	Miami	2 25	1 15	
8.10 a.m.	Rosbank	2 05	1 05	
8.20 a.m.	Jordan	1 95	1 00	
8.30 a.m.	Roland	1 85	95	
8.40 a.m.	Myrtle	1 70	85	
8.49 a.m.	Kane	1 65	85	
9.03 a.m.	Low Farm	1 55	80	
9.28 a.m.	Morris	1 20	60	
9.41 a.m.	Silver Plains	1 00	50	
9.49 a.m.	Union Point	85	45	
9.57 a.m.	St. Agathe	70	35	
10.10 a.m.	Cartier	50	25	
10.20 a.m.	St. Norbert	30	15	
10.40 a.m.	Ar. Winnipeg			

Returning leave Winnipeg 11:20 p.m.

SPECIAL TRAIN JULY 18 - FROM BELMONT

Going	Schedule	Round Trip Fare	Adult	Child
6.00 a.m.	Lv. Belmont	\$3 25	\$1 65	
6.20 a.m.	Baldur	3 05	1 55	
6.34 a.m.	Greenway	2 90	1 45	
6.49 a.m.	Mariapolis	2 70	1 35	
7.00 a.m.	Indian Springs	2 70	1 35	
7.15 a.m.	Swan Lake	2 60	1 30	
7.30 a.m.	Somerset	2 40	1 20	
8.10 a.m.	Cardinal	2 15	1 10	
8.30 a.m.	Learys	2 00	1 00	
8.40 a.m.	Rosside	1 95	1 00	
8.50 a.m.	Stephenfield	1 75	90	
9.00 a.m.	Grays	1 65	85	
9.15 a.m.	Carman	1 60	80	
9.34 a.m.	Homewood	1 40	70	
9.50 a.m.	Sperling	1 15	60	
10.08 a.m.	Brunkild	95	50	
10.28 a.m.	Sanford	70	35	
10.45 a.m.	Oak Bluff	45	25	
11.15 a.m.	Ar. Winnipeg			

Returning leave Winnipeg 11:20 p.m.

SPECIAL TRAIN JULY 20 - FROM OAK POINT

Going	Schedule	Round Trip Fare	Adult	Child
7.15 a.m.	Lv. Oak Point	\$2 00	\$1 00	
7.29 a.m.	St. Laurent	1 75	90	
7.49 a.m.	Lake Francis	1 45	75	
8.07 a.m.	Woodlands	1 20	60	
8.21 a.m.	Warren	95	50	
8.33 a.m.	Grosse Isle	80	40	
8.45 a.m.	Gordon	60	30	
8.58 a.m.	Moore	40	20	
9.11 a.m.	West side	25	15	
9.30 a.m.	Ar. Winnipeg			

Returning leave Winnipeg 11:00 p.m.

Further particulars from Local Canadian Northern Agent, or OSBORNE SCOTT Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent R. CREELMAN Gen. Pass. Agent.



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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, July 10, 1911.

Wheat—We have had a fairly steady market in the last week and a fair demand for all grade grain from 2 Northern down, but a poor demand for all smutty, tough or off grade wheat. Farmers will find it, we believe, to their advantage to market all off grade wheats in the fall, when there is enough of it coming ahead to make a good demand. Export has been somewhat hindered by the delay in lake boats being unloaded at Montreal, an aftermath of the seamen's strike, which delayed outgoing shipments from the port of Montreal. However, most of the time our market has been practically on an export basis. It is to be noted that while our July wheat is occasionally above Minneapolis July, nevertheless their cash 1 Northern has brought for several weeks past from July price to 2 cents over the July price, while our 1 Northern even in the month of July often cannot bring a July price. The United States government report came out at 1.15 today (Monday) and while it showed a bigger crop of spring wheat than last year, it is nevertheless taken as a "bullish" report by the trade. Undoubtedly their spring wheat has suffered considerable damage since about June 28, when the figures were forwarded to the government bureau.

There has been considerable damage done to wheat in southern Manitoba, and at one or two points we know that farmers have plowed up parts of their crops. Nevertheless the Western section of the wheat belt continues to report a first class crop.

Oats—Oats have held fairly steady, with a little stronger tendency, as the oat crop down south is found to have suffered quite severely. No doubt, also, but that some damage has been done to the Ontario crops by the exceeding heat and drought. Nevertheless receipts of oats past Winnipeg continue very heavy.

Barley—Barley has remained dull with No. 4 ranging from 51 to 53 cents store Fort William, and No. 3 from 61 cents to 62 cents store Fort William.

Flax—Flax is looking up again a little after the big decline and we think should be sold on all bulges.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts			
Week Ending July 8			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	988	1795	404
C. N. R.	434	626	6
G. T. R.	59	147	
Total	1481	2568	410

Disposition
Stockers west 30
Consumed locally 1451

Cattle

Heavier receipts took the keen edge off the cattle market last week, and prices show a decline of a full half dollar per cwt. There have been a couple of shipments of range cattle which have had their effect in depressing prices. On the whole there was nothing very choice on the market. Dealers advise any who have well finished grain fed cattle to get them on the market before the competition of the range stuff gets too strong. However, it will be well to hold them until after exhibition week.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs up	85.25 to 86.25
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs up	5.25 " 5.75
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	4.50 " 4.75
Good fat cows	4.75 " 5.25
Common to medium cows	4.00 " 4.50
Canners	3.00 " 3.25
Best bulls	4.00 " 4.50
Common and medium bulls	3.00 " 3.50
Choice veal calves	6.00 " 6.50
Common to medium	5.00 " 5.50
Good choice milkers and springers	40.00 " 50.00
Common to medium milkers and springers	25.00 " 35.00

Hogs

Last week's run of hogs was a large one, but there was a strong demand for all

arrivals and prices held steady. This has been a good summer for hogs, the absence of hot weather keeping the demand for pork up, and the result has been very fair prices. A couple of bunches of extra choice porkers, sold for \$7.35.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	87.25
Rough sows	85.00 to 5.75
Stags	4.00 " 4.75

Sheep and Lambs

Prices are steady with last week, as follows:
Choice lambs 85.50 to 86.00
Choice killing sheep 5.00 " 5.50

Country Produce

Butter

Prices offered for dairy butter show a betterment of a full cent per pound. The runs have been only fair in size but there has been quite a lot of fancy stock in the shipments. The absence of continued hot weather has made it easy to get shipments through in good shape. Demand is strong for good dairy butter and there is no great reduction in price. Dealers quote the following prices per pound f. o. b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	18c. to 19c.
No. 1 dairy	17c.
Good round lots, without culls or mold	14c.

Eggs

Eggs are also up a cent per dozen, dealers offering 19 cents, subject to candling. The shrink on shipments is heavy, although not as bad during the extremely hot weather of last summer. Dealers state that country shippers seem to be keeping their stock well cleaned up, shipping frequently.

Potatoes

The supply of old potatoes seems to be exhausted and dealers are not quoting on them. Dealers are paying from

4 to 4 1/2 cents per pound for new potatoes, f. o. b. Winnipeg. As yet there are none coming from Western points, but it is expected that some Manitoba shipments will be on hand this week. Early shippers should get at least four cents per pound.

Cream

Prices offered by city creameries are unchanged from last week as follows:
Sweet cream, per lb. butter fat 25c.
Cream for butter-making, per lb. butter fat 18c.

Live Poultry

Good birds find ready sale at prices unchanged from last week. The abattoirs offer the following prices:
Chickens 12c. to 13c.
Fowl 11c. " 12c.

Hay

Prices are unchanged from last week, dealers offering the following per ton on track, Winnipeg:
No. 1 Wild hay \$12.00
No. 2 " 11.00
No. 3 " 9.00
No. 1 Timothy 16.00
No. 2 " 14.00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
July 5	97		92 1/2	92
July 6	96 1/2		92 1/2	91 1/2
July 7	97 1/2		93 1/2	92 1/2
July 8	97		93 1/2	92 1/2
July 10	96 1/2		92 1/2	91 1/2
July 11	97		93	92

Oats	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
July 5	37 1/2		39 1/2	
July 6	37 1/2		39 1/2	
July 7	37 1/2		39 1/2	
July 8	37 1/2		39 1/2	
July 10	37 1/2		39 1/2	
July 11	37 1/2		39 1/2	

Flax	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
July 5	190		183	
July 6	190		185	
July 7	190		185	
July 8	190		185	
July 10	190		185	
July 11	201		186	

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	Slough, per ton	Upland, per ton	Timothy, per ton
	\$ 8.00 to \$11.00	14.00 " 16.00	19.00 " 23.00

Oats	Best feed
	35c. to 36c.

Butter	Choice dairy
	22c. to 25c.

Eggs	Strictly fresh
	19c.

Potatoes	Per bushel
	45c. to 50c.

Poultry	Fowl	Chickens	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys
	14c.	25c.	20c.	16c.	20c.

Live Stock	Butcher cattle	Bulls	Hogs	Lambs	Calves
	82.75 to 85.00	2.00 " 3.00	5.00 " 6.25	5.00 " 6.50	4.00 " 4.50

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

July 8	
No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.02 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 Northern wheat, 5 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 4 cars	1.01
No. 1 Northern wheat, 6 cars	1.02
No. 1 Northern wheat, part car	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car, sample	1.00
No. 1 Northern wheat, 4 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,000 bus. to arrive	1.02
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3,000 bus. to arrive	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2,300 bus. to arrive	1.01
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3,000 bus. to arrive	1.00 1/2
No. 1 Northern wheat, 4,000 bus. to arrive	1.01 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, 5 cars	.98
No. 2 Northern wheat, 3 cars	.98 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, 4 cars	1.00 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	.99 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, part car, corn	.97
No. 2 Northern wheat, part car	.97 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	.98 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car, hump back	.95 1/2
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2,000 bus. to arrive	.98
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 wheat, part car, cockle	.96 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.98 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99 1/2
No. 1 Durum wheat, 2 cars	.90
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1,000 bus. to arrive	.90
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.45 1/2
No. 4 White oats, 1 car	.44
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.44
No. 3 Barley, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 4 Barley, part car	.93
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.95
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car, f. o. b.	.99 1/2
No. 1 Feed barley, part car	.90
No. 2 Feed barley, 1 car	.81
Sample barley, 4 cars	.92

CANADIAN VISIBLE

July 7			
Total visible	Wheat	Oats	Barley
5,575,215	4,875,075	261,633	
Last week	5,158,396	4,950,798	267,998
Last year	4,541,928	5,366,087	697,474

Port	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	2,454,666	1,745,921	84,399
Pt. Arthur	1,583,122	1,814,033	123,049
Depot Harbor	20,028	9,594	
Meaford	105,844	11,400	
Midland, Tiffin	176,191	113,130	
Collingwood	8,821		
Owen Sound	171,641	146,124	
Goderich	21,643	24,267	
Sarnia, P. E. I.	81,166	11,012	
Pt. Colborne	182,536	18,700	
Kingston	88,035	76,000	13,315
Prescott	19,980	80,720	
Montreal	2,990	66,530	1,460
Quebec	614,480	743,263	39,410
Victoria Harb.	44,074	14,324	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments 10,414,000; last week 11,520,000; last year, 8,624,000. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
American	1,792,000	1,872,000	1,797,000
Russian	3,800,000	4,888,000	3,704,000
Danube	664,000	240,000	136,000
India	1,856,000	1,992,000	840,000
Argentina	1,404,000	1,416,000	1,416,000
Australia	856,000	1,072,000	682,000
Chili, N.A.	46,000	40,000	54,000
Total	10,414,000	11,520,000	8,624,000
Corn	5,445,000	4,146,000	4,348,000

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JULY 5 to JULY 11, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	1	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1Man Rej	
July 5	96 1/2	94	91	85 1/2	81									38 1/2					
6	96 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	81	75 1/2	62							37 1/2				198	
7	97 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	81	76	63							37 1/2					
8	97 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	81		63							37 1/2					
10	96 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	85 1/2	81	75	62							37 1/2					
11	96 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	85 1/2	81	73	62							37 1/2					

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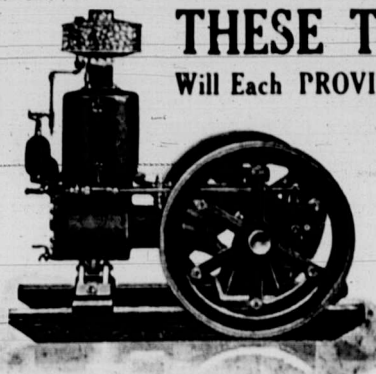
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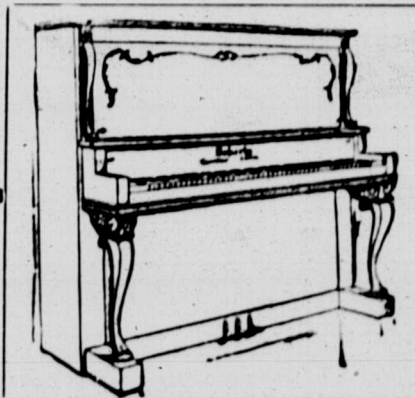
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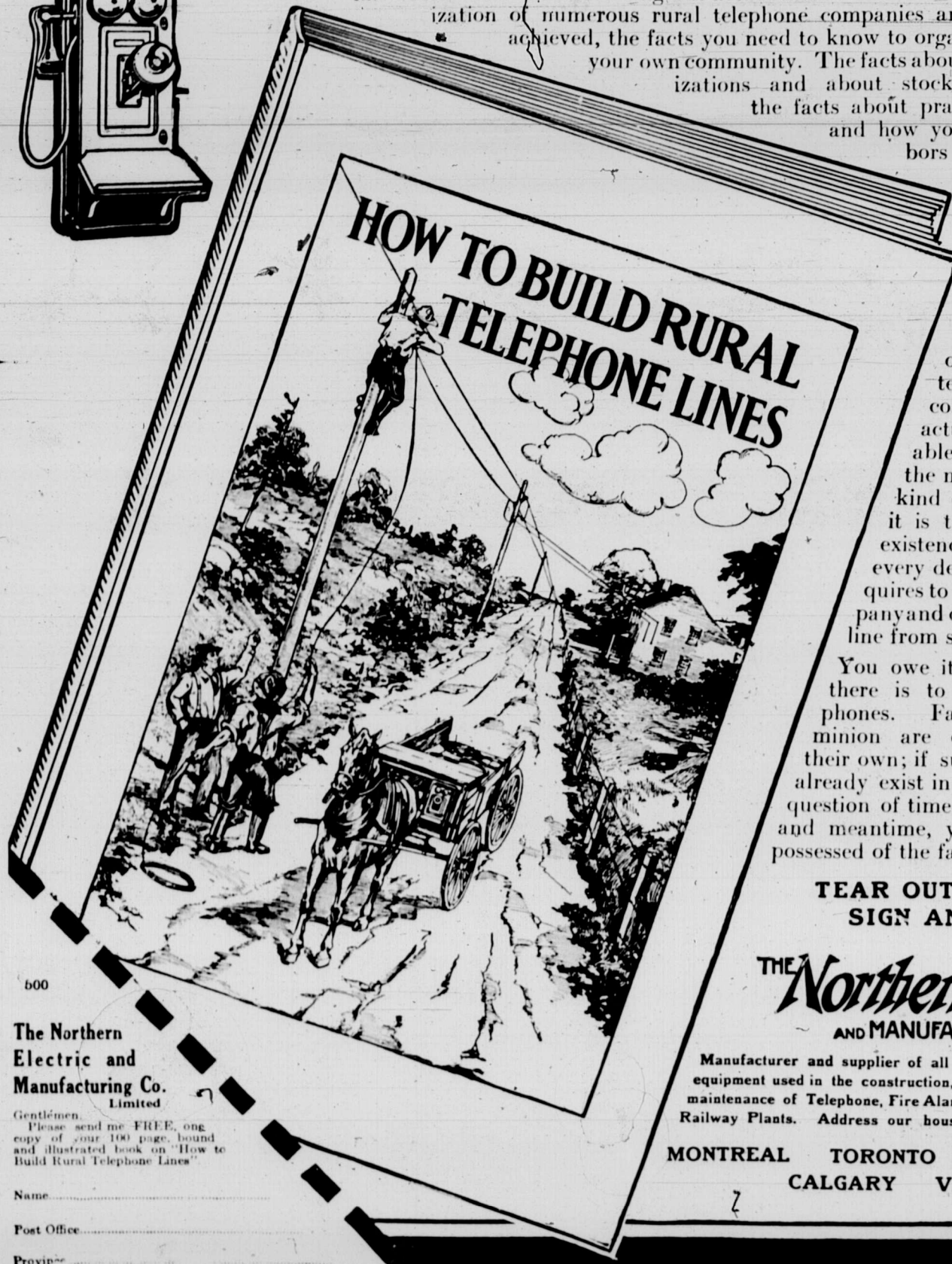
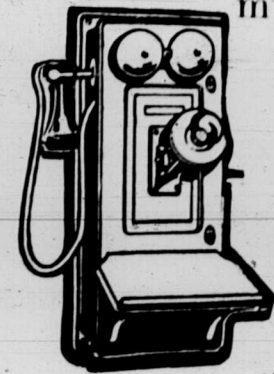
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