

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

WESTERN CANADA HAS PROVIDED FOR THE PROTECTED EASTERN MANUFACTURERS, IN A GREAT MANY LINES, THEIR MOST PROFITABLE AND MOST RAPIDLY GROWING MARKETS. WESTERN CANADA HAS PROVIDED FOR THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS A MELON PATCH, WHERE GREATER PROFITS HAVE BEEN SECURED THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. WESTERN CANADA IS THE ELDORADO OF THE CANADIAN BANKING MONOPOLY. THESE BIG INTERESTS HAVE PLUNDERED THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE LAW TO THE VERY LIMIT OF ENDURANCE. YET IN RETURN THEY CANNOT PROVIDE IN CANADA A MARKET FOR THE PRODUCTS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BUT LIKE THE DOG-IN-THE-MANGER THEY WILL NOT PERMIT THE WESTERN FARMER TO SECURE OTHER MARKETS WHERE HE CAN SECURE HIGHER PRICES FOR WHAT HE HAS TO SELL. HOW LONG WILL THIS TRIPLE ALLIANCE BE PERMITTED TO DOMINATE THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA? THIS UNHOLY TRIUMVIRATE KNOWS NO POLITICAL PARTIES, BUT IN ITS WISDOM KEEPS THE PEOPLE DIVIDED ON PARTY LINES AND PLUNDERS THEM WITHOUT PARTIALITY. NOTHING BUT THE FOLLY OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE IN THEIR ADHERENCE TO POLITICAL PARTIES, BOTH OF WHICH ARE LARGELY DOMINATED BY THESE BIG INTERESTS, KEEPS THEM PAYING TRIBUTE TO SPECIAL PRIVILEGE.

JULY 24, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA



Get My New Portable GRANARY

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

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

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




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

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The Pedlar People Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	CALGARY Crown Block	EDMONTON 563 3rd St. W.
SASKATOON Drawer 1645	MOOSE JAW care Whitlock & Mariatt	LETHBRIDGE 323 Fifth St. S

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After The Hail Storm

It is too late to insure against Loss
with full satisfaction to yourself

The Hudson Bay Insurance Coy.

Offers the protection, at a uniform low premium rate, of a clear, definite Policy Contract guaranteed by assets aggregating nearly \$1,000,000.00. The Company's Government Deposits for the protection of policy holders exceeds the combined deposits of all competitors.

Don't Wait

For the storms that are sure to come before placing your application. The cost is not reduced by delay and the day of hail is drawing nearer.

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ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents

15 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

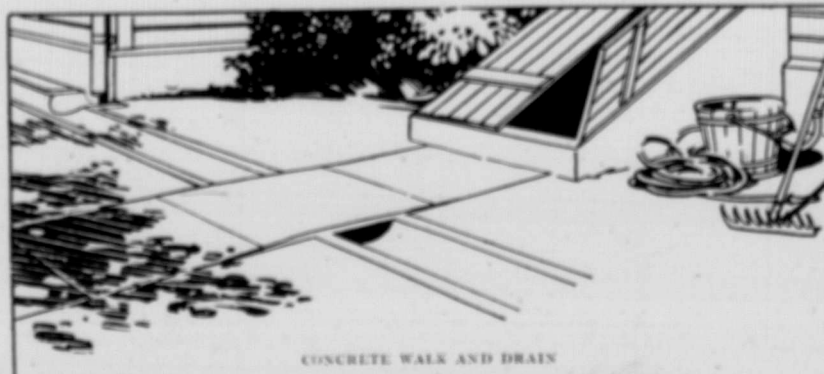
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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



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Be sure of your cement. There are many brands and all of them are "Portland Cement." One brand is the standard by which all other makes are measured, and that brand is ATLAS Portland Cement.

The purity and uniform quality of Atlas is known the world over. It's the choice of big engineers everywhere. It's the brand used for the Panama Canal. Don't experiment. Get the proved article. Get Atlas.

"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm" Our free book for farmers

tells you how to improve your farm by the use of concrete, and also teaches you that the real success of concrete construction—the permanent success—demands the best cement.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

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




HERE IS THE TRACTOR You want for the Farm

Never before in the history of power farming have the users of this class of machinery had an opportunity to get a tractor embodying so many conveniences and advantages—advantages that a contemplating purchaser should carefully consider. Write us for catalog, or call at nearest branch.

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

We believe that every advertiser who signs by this will take it as an advertisement will advise have reason to any person or firm. We do not publish advertising schemes, doubt thing classed by such. We publish advertising matter. Rates for advertising may be seen on the rates may be Change of a matter must be in advance of publication.

MANITOBA

The Manitoba will open for its 29th, the lecture following d institution has been opened in the first session year just closed and women eng courses and 40 making a total coming year w one in the pr government ha college to a new on a beautiful Upon the 570 property many are now being provided access six hundred at many in summ Handsome build vided for the the chemistry for horticulture ing and for vet power house will The college three divisions, omics and Ex branch is beco ant, including for instruction institutes, agric schools. For college the pr in agriculture, five months ei needs of youn proving their as of learning of farming. cludes the f Husbandry, A ary Science, I ture and E bandry, Botan Chemistry, Pl ing and Arithr ceed to a degre For the yo year course i ranged, in whi as Cookery, Management, Sanitation, Textiles, Sewi linary, Horti English, Math

THRESH

Every thr account booc profit and k is easy to k every night may be ha minutes afte through th laborers are always read wages acc "leakholes." count Book 2 Sheet etc. 10 She 20 Acc 20 Du 2 Shee Losses. 4 Shee 2 Shee 2 Shee 62 Shee The boo covered wi jecting edg stand roug x 11 1/4. P BOOK DI GRAI

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

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

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

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

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Manitoba Agricultural College will open for its seventh year on October 29, the lectures beginning promptly on the following day. The growth of this institution has been very marked. It was opened in November, 1906, and for the first session had 83 students. The year just closed has seen 307 young men and women engaged in the regular winter courses and 400 in the summer courses, making a total of 707 for the year. This coming year will probably be the last one in the present buildings, for the government has decided to move the college to a new site, south of Winnipeg, on a beautiful bend of the Red River. Upon the 570 acres comprising this property many large modern buildings are now being erected. The main building providing accommodation for five or six hundred students in winter, and as many in summer, is nearing completion. Handsome buildings are also being provided for the administration offices, for the chemistry and physics department, for horticulture and biology, for engineering and for veterinary science. The new power house will also be a worthy addition.

The college work is grouped under three divisions, Agriculture, Home Economics and Extension work. This latter branch is becoming increasingly important, including as it does special trains for instruction throughout the province, institutes, agricultural fairs and travelling schools. For the men attending the college the principal course is the one in agriculture, covering two winters of five months each. It aims to meet the needs of young farmers desirous of improving their general education as well as of learning more scientific methods of farming. This two-year course includes the following subjects: Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture and Entomology, Poultry Husbandry, Botany, Agricultural Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, English, Bookkeeping and Arithmetic. A student may proceed to a degree if he shows special ability.

For the young women a one or two-year course in Home Economics is arranged, in which such subjects are taught as Cookery, Theory of Food, Home Management, Physiology and Hygiene, Sanitation, Home Nursing, Dairying, Textiles, Sewing and Dressmaking, Millinery, Horticulture, Poultry, Chemistry, English, Mathematics and Physical Culture.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.
- 10 Sheets week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records

The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 x 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

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

Volume V. July 24th, 1912 Number 4

Important Announcement to our Readers

During the past few months we have been receiving a number of complaints regarding irregular delivery. A few of our friends complain about receiving their papers a week late. It is only fair to ourselves to mention that everything is being done that can be done at this end to ensure prompt and satisfactory service. We have had the matter up with the Railway Mail Service and have secured their co-operation.

The chief reason for the mail being late is owing to the facilities at the disposal of the post office in Winnipeg for receiving mail being inadequate at the present time. The C.P.R. have building operations in hand to relieve the congestion, and the complete building will be ready at an early date. Other weekly journals are experiencing the same trouble as we ourselves are doing.

Under the circumstances we would ask our readers to be patient with the assurance that they will receive their papers O.K. at the earliest possible moment. It certainly speaks well for the interest our readers take in The Guide when they do not care to miss a single copy.

Change of Address

Will our patrons please co-operate with us in this connection by giving us at least two weeks' notice before removing. This will ensure their receiving every issue.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Saskatchewan Provincial Elections

Constituency	Member	Party	Majority
Arm River	*Geo. A. Scott	Liberal	496
Battleford	*S. S. Simpson	"	117
Battleford, North	*D. M. Finlayson	"	300
Biggar	C. H. Cawthorpe	"	63
Cannington	*J. D. Stewart	"	304
Canora	*J. D. Robertson	"	200
Eagle Creek	Geo. Harris	"	107
Estevan	*George Bell	"	105
Francis	W. G. Robinson	"	401
Gull Lake	Dr. Lochhead	"	32
Hanley	*Dr. J. W. MacNeill	"	316
Humboldt	*Hon. A. Turgeon	"	731
Kerrobert	Geo. H. Watson	"	500
Kindersley	*Hon. W. R. Motherwell	"	30
Kinistino	E. H. Devline	"	478
Last Mountain	S. J. Latta	"	684
Lloydminster	J. P. Lyle	"	102
Lumsden	*F. C. Tate	Conservative	80
Maple Creek	*D. J. Wylie	"	150
Melfort	*G. B. Johnston	Liberal	165
Milestone	Bernard Larson	"	192
Moose Jaw City	W. B. Willoughby	Conservative	162
Moose Jaw County	*J. A. Sheppard	Liberal	333
Moose Mountain	R. A. Magee	"	97
Moosomin	*A. S. Smith	"	243
Morse	Rev. M. L. Leitch	"	252
Pelly	*J. K. Johnston	"	103
Pheasant Hills	A. B. A. Cunningham	"	302
Pinto Creek	S. R. Moore	"	123
Pipestone	R. J. Phin	"	14
Prince Albert	*J. E. Bradshaw	Conservative	209
Qu'Appelle, North	*J. A. McDonald	"	33
Qu'Appelle, South	*F. W. G. Haultain	"	50
Quill Plains	W. H. Paulson	Liberal	95
Redberry	*George Langley	"	500
Regina City	*J. F. Bole	"	302
Rosetown	C. B. Mark	"	125
Rosthern	*Gerhard Ens	"	120
Saltcoats	*Hon. J. A. Calder	"	300
Saskatoon City	Hon. A. P. McNab	"	110
Saskatoon County	*Hon. W. C. Sutherland	"	424
Shellbrook	*S. J. Donaldson	Conservative	132
Souris	R. F. Forsythe	Liberal	44
Swift Current	*Hon. Walter Scott	"	204
Thunder Creek	Alex. Boudreau	"	189
Touchwood	*G. M. Atkinson	"	337
Tramping Lake	James Scott	"	311
Vonda	*A. F. Totzke	"	500
Wadena	*H. C. Pierce	"	375
Weyburn	*Dr. R. M. Mitchell	"	500
Willow Bunch	S. C. Wright	"	49
Yorkton	*T. H. Garry	"	216

Athabasca and Cumberland elections deferred. *Indicates member in last Legislature.

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

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

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

WILL RUSH GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR

Fort William, July 23.—The government-owned elevator will be located immediately west of the Thunder Bay elevator in close proximity to the mouth of the McIntyre River. The site chosen is about equi-distant from the business portions of both cities, and is easily served by both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways.

It is the intention of the government to rush the work of construction to completion as rapidly as possible.

70,000 HARVESTERS NEEDED

Calgary, Alta., July 23.—With the best growing weather prevailing and every prospect of harvesting being general on about August 15, Western Canada will this year require at least 70,000 men to handle the harvest, according to experts who have been keeping close tab on the grain situation.

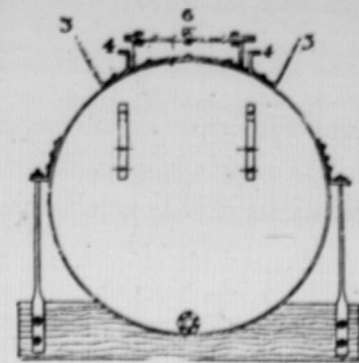
NEW WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, Minn., July 23.—The first sample of new wheat crop in the Northwest was received on 'change today. The wheat was from South Dakota and was graded No. 1 Northern by grain experts at the Chamber of Commerce.

London, July 22.—The famous marriage law case which has so greatly agitated Canada during the past year was opened before the judicial committee of the Privy Council today, with a notable company of legal authorities representing the various provincial and federal aspects of the marriage controversy.

Oil Tanks

For Gasoline
Kerosene or
Machine Oils



All Sizes and Capacity
Stock Sizes and to Order
Special Tank for Farm Use

Size—3 ft. x 10 ft. long.
Capacity—10 barrels or
420 imperial gallons.
Weight—900 lbs., steel
gauge No. 11. Equipped
ready for setting on wagon
\$80 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg

Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd.
WINNIPEG - MAN.

Will Lease Elevators

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Annual Meeting Decides to Take Over Internal and Terminal Elevators

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain company was held in the Trades Hall, Winnipeg, on July 16 and 17. There were nearly six hundred of the shareholders present, which was a record attendance. The meeting was most satisfactory to the shareholders in every way. The profits declared by the Company for the past year amounted to \$121,614.13 as compared with profits for last year of slightly over \$69,000. The shareholders recommended that a dividend of 10 per cent. be paid on capital stock, and that \$60,000 be placed into the reserve fund which now totals \$200,000. In addition to the above profits the real estate holdings of the Company have increased during the past year by \$90,000.

The profits of the Company for the different years since its inception have been as follows:

1907.....	\$790.54
1908.....	30,190.24
1909.....	53,000.00
1910.....	95,663.00
1911.....	69,575.40

In his annual address to the shareholders, the President, T. A. Crerar, dealt with the business of the Company in detail. His address is published in another part of this issue of The Guide. He dealt briefly with the facts leading up to the resignation of four directors of the Company, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Raitton, Mr. Baumunk and Mr. Spencer. At the conclusion of the president's address W. H. Bewell, the shareholders auditor, took up the balance sheet and gave a detailed explanation of the receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities of the Company, answering many questions from the shareholders to their complete satisfaction.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bewell's statement a resolution was introduced expressing the thanks of the shareholders to Mr. Crerar.

President Criticised

This resolution provoked a very animated debate. The president asked D. W. McCuaig to take the chair. Mr. Partridge at the outset asked Mr. Bewell, the shareholders' auditor, to give to the meeting a detailed explanation of a number of the business transactions of the Company during the past few years. Mr. Partridge then addressed the meeting at considerable length, in which he criticised Mr. Crerar very severely and declared him to be responsible for serious mismanagement of the Company's affairs and asked the shareholders not to reelect Mr. Crerar as their president. Mr. Partridge was followed by Mr. Langley, who also criticised Mr. Crerar very severely, but suggested, however, that Mr. Crerar be retained as president of the Company. Messrs Raitton, Baumunk and Spencer followed and endorsed the criticisms of Mr. Crerar. The other side of the case was presented to the shareholders by Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Kennedy.

Criticism Not Sustained

The debate continued from three in the afternoon until ten at night, when Mr. Crerar was called upon to bring it to a close. He dealt with the charges made by Mr. Partridge and Mr. Langley in detail and refuted them to the satisfaction of the large number of shareholders present. Mr. Langley's chief criticism was that Mr. Crerar wished to retain the services of Mr. Blackburn, whom Mr. Langley did not consider a safe man. Mr. Crerar answered this most effectively by showing that only two months ago the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, of which Mr. Langley is Vice-President, had tried to engage Mr. Blackburn to manage their business on the Grain Exchange. He showed conclusively that the Company was in a very strong financial position, that it had won its way to a commanding position among the commercial organizations of Canada, and that today it was easier to secure credit in the big banking institutions than it ever had been in the history of the Company. He regarded the attacks upon himself, largely as personal in character and left himself in the hands of the shareholders to dispose of as they considered best. He stated that for five years he had given the Company his best efforts and was willing to continue if they desired. At the conclusion of

Mr. Crerar's address, the following resolution was presented to the meeting and received an almost unanimous vote, no votes being recorded against it.

"That the meeting accept and adopt the president's address and report, and that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the president for his untiring work and loyalty to our Company for carrying on the business to a successful issue, making this past year the banner year of the Grain Growers' Grain company."

On Wednesday morning the by-laws of the new Company were adopted. This was rendered necessary on account of having secured a Dominion Charter for the Company. It was decided by the meeting to have the by-laws printed and mailed to each shareholder. This will be done and they will be sent out together with a copy of the Company's charter and a report of the annual meeting in the course of the next month or two. By this means every shareholder will be in complete possession of all information in regard to the Company.

Directors Elected

The election of directors then took place and resulted as follows:

T. A. Crerar	Winnipeg, Man.
John Kennedy	Winnipeg, Man.
R. McKenzie	Winnipeg, Man.
Wm. Moffatt	Souris, Man.
E. J. Fream	Calgary, Alta.
Geo. Langley	Maymont, Sask.
F. W. Green	Moose Jaw, Sask.
J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw, Sask.
John Morrison	Yellow Grass, Sask.

When the results of the elections were announced, Mr. Partridge's name was at the foot of the list and only seven votes above that received by John Morrison, of Yellow Grass, Sask. Mr. Partridge stated that under those conditions, and as he was not in sympathy with the management of the Company, he begged to withdraw his name and have Mr. Morrison elected in his place. This was agreed to by the meeting and Mr. Morrison became the ninth director.

Favor Leasing Terminals

The next business taken up by the meeting was the policy of leasing terminal and interior elevators. The President, Mr. Crerar, stated that the directors had been negotiating with the Canadian Pacific Railway for some months with the view of leasing elevators "B" and "E" at Fort William. These elevators have a capacity of two and a half million bushels, and the C.P.R. were willing to lease them to the Company for five years at an annual rental of six and a half per cent. on the construction cost. Mr. Crerar said that the Grain Commission had approved of the Company leasing these elevators, as it would then place them on an equality with the other grain companies that have their own terminals. There was no difference of opinion among the shareholders as to the advisability of leasing the terminal elevators and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the meeting of shareholders approve of the Company leasing terminal elevators "B" and "E" at Fort William from the Canadian Pacific Railway and that the board of directors are hereby authorized to deal with the matter and dispose of it."

Leasing Government Elevators

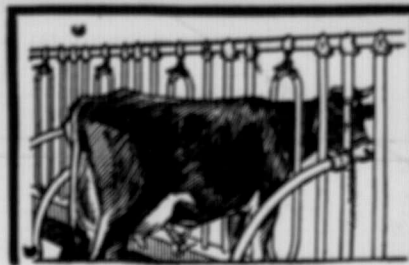
Mr. Crerar explained that the Company had been negotiating with Premier Roblin for the lease of the Government elevators in Manitoba. There were 174 of these elevators which had cost the Government \$1,100,000, and that he was prepared to lease them to the Company for one year at a rental of six per cent. of the capitalized value. Mr. Crerar was of the opinion that it would be a distinct advantage to the Company to have these elevators, as if they were not taken over by the Grain Growers' Grain company they would probably pass into other hands and the old conditions surrounding the elevator business in Manitoba would be resumed.

George Langley also favored the leasing of these elevators, although he objected to leasing them for one year only and did not think it would be wise for the Company to lease them for less than five years.

R. McKenzie also spoke strongly in favor of leasing the elevators and pointed

Increase Your Profits!

Louden Sanitary Steel Stalls Will Help You



Dairy products depend on the economical production of milk. Louden Sanitary Steel Stalls give the cow the greatest possible comfort and keep her stable clean, bright and sanitary, thus encouraging her to the maximum production.

Louden Steel Stalls save labor in choring, another saving that means money to you. They are indestructible and never need repairing. In a word they are the strongest and most durable stalls that can be constructed by anyone. It will pay you, whether you are building or not, to get our catalogue and quotations. Write for it at once.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
513 Martin Avenue
Winnipeg, Man.

Perfect Barn and Stable Equipments, Clay Gates, etc.

out that it would place the Company in a much stronger position in Manitoba than at present. There was some opposition on the part of one or two shareholders, but the chief opposition was against the proposal to lease the elevators for a term of one year instead of five years, because it was felt that it would be unwise for the Company to make the expenditure necessary to handle the elevators without having them secured for more than one season. With this in view and the opinion of the shareholders fully expressed, the matter was left in the hands of the new board of directors and the following resolution was adopted.

"That this meeting of shareholders approve of the Company leasing the Manitoba Government elevators and that the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to deal with the matter and dispose of it."

The meeting adjourned at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, having been the longest annual meeting in the history of the Company. The shareholders generally expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the conduct of the business of the Company and the results of the meeting generally.

Organization Meeting

On Thursday morning the new Board of Directors met to organize and the following officers were elected:

President	T. A. Crerar
First Vice-President	E. J. Fream
Second Vice-President	John Kennedy
Secretary	Wm. Moffatt
Treasurer	F. W. Moore

The executive officers of the Company are the president, vice-presidents and William Moffatt. It was decided on the advice of the president to secure a business manager for the Company to have charge of the office and the general business details, the president to retain the position of the executive head of the Company and to have charge of general matters of policy. Mr. Fream was appointed manager of the Calgary office, which is now doing a very large business with the prospects of a steady increase, particularly when the Panama Canal is opened two years hence.

BRITAIN FEARS GERMAN MENACE

London, July 22.—Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the House of Commons this afternoon introduced the supplementary naval estimates. Mr. Churchill said that the estimates were to meet the extra German expenditure. The naval program provided for 21 new ships instead of 17 as previously contemplated in the next five years in order to maintain the 60 per cent. standard.

Mr. Churchill demurred from the proposal to maintain a local supremacy in the Mediterranean over the combined

fleets of Austria and Italy, claiming that the command of the Mediterranean could not be treated as wholly separate from the general command of the sea and it was false strategy to confine naval supremacy to any particular water.

Mr. Balfour, the former leader of the opposition, was prompt in his support of the government program. "Those who have listened to the speech of their First Lord," he said, "must now be convinced that there is no use talking about dropping our shipbuilding. The cost of the navy must increase so long as insane competition in shipbuilding goes on elsewhere, and though modern peace is as expensive as ancient war, it is much cheaper than modern war."

A notable feature of the debate was Premier Asquith's call to the Dominions to join in the defence of "our common heritage," and his remarks foreshadowing an early summoning of the statesmen of the self-governed colonies to participate in determining the policy of the empire.

G.T.P. CHAIN OF WAREHOUSES

A chain of terminal warehouses is to be built from Montreal to the Pacific Coast in connection with the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways by the newly organized Grand Trunk Terminals Warehouse Co. (Ltd.), capital \$10,000,000. The first chain of warehouses will take in Montreal, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

ELEVATOR LEASE CLOSED

On Saturday July 20, after a conference between T. A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain company, together with R. A. Bonnar, Solicitor for the Company, and Premier Roblin the terms of the lease of the Government elevators to the company were arrived at. The lease is dated from September 1, but undoubtedly the company will be able to arrange with the Government to take over and operate whatever elevators are required before that time. The terms are six per cent upon the capital investment of \$1,100,000 for five years, but to be terminable after the first year by either party on a year's notice. The six per cent. interest holds until a sample market is established in Winnipeg and if the Government and the company are not then able to agree upon the rental basis it will be submitted to the Public Utilities Commissioner.

Wife—What would you do, George, if you were left a widower?

Hub—Oh, I suppose the same as you would if you were left a widow.

Wife—You horrid wretch! And you told me you could never care for anyone else.

The result of the Grain Growers' annual meeting was announced at an undoubted success. The fact that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is the largest and most influential organization in the West is an achievement that may well be said to have been a handsome dividend. The profits are a large part of the influence of the company in the West, and the benefits that have flowed from it are almost entirely due to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' organization. However, it is doubtful whether the Grain Growers' Grain Company has arrived at the time when the consumption of grain is at its best fitted field where the Grain Growers' Grain Company is in a position to give the value of the grain almost entirely to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' organization. However, it is doubtful whether the Grain Growers' Grain Company has arrived at the time when the consumption of grain is at its best fitted field where the Grain Growers' Grain Company is in a position to give the value of the grain almost entirely to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' organization.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 24th, 1912

GRAIN GROWERS' SUCCESS

The results of the last year's business of the Grain Growers' Grain company, as announced at the annual meeting last week, will undoubtedly be received with much satisfaction by the shareholders throughout the country. By their own efforts the farmers of the West have succeeded in building up the largest grain company in Canada. It is an achievement of which every shareholder may well be proud. The profits for the last year were more than \$121,000, out of which a handsome dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid and the balance placed to reserve. The profits are a very necessary and very gratifying part of the annual report, but the good influence of the Grain Growers' Grain company in the commercial life of the West has benefited the Western community far more than dollars and cents can ever show. The conditions surrounding the marketing of grain in Western Canada are today such as to give the producer a larger portion of the real value of his grain than ever before. That this condition has been arrived at is today almost entirely due to the presence of the Grain Growers' Grain company in the field, and the general activity of the Grain Growers' organizations. No one will contend, however, that conditions are right even yet. It is doubtful if the complete solution will be arrived at until the farmers themselves provide facilities for the handling of grain from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the consumer in the form of flour and other manufactured by-products. This is the particular field in which the Grain Growers are best fitted to carry on their work, and it is a field where enormous profits have been taken from the farmers in years past. The action of the Grain Growers' Grain company in taking over the Manitoba Government elevators, and also the C.P.R. terminals at Fort William, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. The experiment in publicly owned elevators in Manitoba was an utter failure and the government had decided to get rid of the elevators. The shareholders at the annual meeting felt it would be wiser to take over these elevators rather than have them revert to the line elevator companies, who would again have an elevator monopoly in Manitoba. The president in his address to the shareholders outlined a magnificent future for the company, in which its activities would be extended to assist the shareholders in many of their difficult problems outside of the grain trade. Already the company has made provision for the time when it will embark in the lumber business and supply lumber at a reasonable price to its shareholders on the prairie, who are today being plucked by the lumber combine. The tremendous business which the company is now doing, and which will undoubtedly grow very rapidly year by year, makes the need of a larger capital imperative. Farmers who purchase stock in the Grain Growers' Grain company have a double satisfaction. They will draw a 10 per cent. dividend and at the same time add strength to an organization which is laboring night and day to better the conditions under which they live. The Grain Growers' Grain company has long passed the experimental stage. It is now an established fact, and if it is to continue to take its logical place as one of the greatest commercial concerns of Canada, it can only be done by the support of the farmers of the West. Every farmer who can afford it should have at least \$100 stock in the company. No man is allowed to hold more than \$1,000 stock, and the principle of "one man one vote" prevails. It is the most democratic commercial organization of its magnitude on the contin-

ent, and to this fact may be attributed a large portion of its success. We would like to see the farmers give much stronger support to the company during the coming year than ever before and we predict for it continued growth and usefulness.

RAILWAY COMMISSION INVESTIGATING

The Railway Commission is now making a tour of Western Canada and taking evidence on the question of freight and telegraph rates. It will be remembered that the last ruling given by Judge Mabee before his death, was that the West had made out their case against the railways on the charge of levying unjust freight rates. The commissioners now visiting the West are D'Arcy Scott, vice-chairman; Dr. James Mills and A. S. Goodeve. Western shippers and business men are thoroughly aroused over the extortion practiced by the railway companies in freight, telegraph and express rates. Endless evidence was submitted at Winnipeg to show how heavily the freight rates bore on the West and it was pointed out that these freight rates were charged upon the cost of the goods and paid for by the ultimate consumer, or, in other words, the farmers and working men. As the commission moves west further evidence is being submitted to show that the railways are plundering the West in a manner without parallel in the civilized world. The Manitoba Grain Growers' association, at Winnipeg, submitted evidence in support of the general Western demand. Telegraph rates throughout the West are from 50 to 200 per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada, and this despite the fact that the railways admit they can construct and operate telegraph lines cheaper in the West, and that the volume of business is greater in the West. Freight rates are from 25 to 175 per cent. higher in Western Canada than in the East, and the cost of construction and operation is cheaper according to the sworn statement of the railway managers. Railway lawyers are always on hand at the meeting of the railway commission and endeavor to the best of their ability to confuse the witnesses giving evidence against them. But the railways have kept the freight rate question in darkness as long as it was possible. The public now have the facts and are fully aware of the extortion practiced by the railways. The railway commission is receiving a mass of evidence which cannot be answered by the railways and before this year is ended we may expect a very material reduction in freight rates in the West upon the order of the railway commission. The business men of the West can do no better work towards building up this country than that of forcing the railways to give equitable freight rates.

PROTECTIONIST IN EFFECT

The Manchester Guardian (England) criticises the Canada and West Indies reciprocity agreement very severely, describing it as "protectionist in intention and effect." The Guardian points out that the West Indies cannot reduce their tariff on Canadian imports without a serious loss in revenue, therefore the only way for them to give the agreed preference to Canadian goods is to raise their tariff upon all other imports, particularly American. This action, of course, will raise the price of everything affected by the reciprocity agreement to the West Indies negroes and other consumers. The Guardian believes that the West Indies have been induced to enter into the agreement with Canada by a fear that if they do not consent, Canada will withdraw from them the

slight preference, which was voluntarily given some years ago. This inside information shows how the Canadian protectionists will wield the club over the smaller rival when they have the opportunity. Even the poor negroes of the West Indies must pay toll to the protected industries of Canada.

THE BONUS EVIL

Errors die hard. That has been one of the tragedies of man's long history. If the only thing necessary for the banishing of an injustice were to show that it is an injustice, progress would be as swift and easy as it now is slow and difficult. But the pity is that even after a certain abuse has been exposed, and the thinking men begin to agitate for reform, the special class benefited vigorously resists any change. That is why a protective tariff persists in every country, except England, although the pleas advanced for this sort of extortion on the food, clothing and other necessities of life to enrich the protected interests, have time and again been exposed. Bonus-giving by towns and cities is just such a tax on the many who cannot afford it for the benefit of a few who do not need it. And the wastefulness and absurdity of the system have repeatedly been pointed out. The favored few, however, aided by any system of handing out public money are often able to humbug the public by representing their own enrichment as the welfare of the public in general. Towns and cities compete with each other to secure factories and other industries until the object in view appears to be how much land, tax exemption or other bonus they can give away to a clique of capitalists who have graciously signified their intention of locating wherever they could get the most for nothing. Widespread as this evil is today, a change is coming. A strong body of public opinion is growing up which will seal the doom of special privileges, however piteous the whine of pampered interests. While the recent municipal congress held in Winnipeg was by no means a unit on this question, and several advocated a bonus in particular instances, yet the majority of the delegates and certainly the weight of argument were directly opposed to the bonus in any shape, manner or form. Even those favoring its limited application admitted that there would be a gain all round if every town and city agreed to shut down entirely on the present insane policy of vieing with each other to secure industries. Manufacturers and railway magnates have reduced this scheme of playing off one city against another to a fine art. How they must chuckle when they succeed in getting several communities competing as to which one can hand over the biggest present of the people's money without going bankrupt. Very often a skilful promoter will get in this way more than enough to set him up in the business over which the town has got so excited. In any case, what becomes of the bonus? It is never used, as its advocates often claim, to pay the employees better wages than they would otherwise get. The workmen are paid just as little as the manufacturer can get the work done for. Anything beyond the lowest possible cost of production goes into the manufacturer's pockets, and loses no time in getting to its destination. While it is very pleasant to see the ratepayers solicitous for the prosperity of these magnates, one cannot help thinking there are many better ways of spending their all too limited money. If the cities agreed to stop bribing bonus-chasing promoters, industries would naturally locate where it was most economically

profitable. The business would then be on a safe and permanent footing, and the ratepayers' money, instead of spoon-feeding misfit industries, might be devoted to proper municipal purposes.

LAND VALUES TAXATION ENDORSED

Easterners who think that human wisdom and political intelligence decreases in direct ratio as distance beyond the Great Lakes increases will rub their eyes in wonder when they read that at a convention of the mayors and publicity commissioners of Western cities, held in Winnipeg during the past week, a resolution in favor of taxing land values was passed without a dissenting vote. Here is the resolution:—

"That this convention views with satisfaction the legislative efforts of the provinces of Western Canada to remove all taxes on improvements and have in lieu thereof one tax on land values."

The significance of this unanimous vote appears when one remembers that every city of importance from Fort William and Port Arthur on the east to Calgary and Edmonton on the west sent delegates to this municipal congress. Not a voice was raised in defence of the method of taxation with which most towns and cities are still burdened. Vancouver and Edmonton have done even better than endorsing the improved plan of raising civic revenue—they are already putting it into actual practice, and with very satisfactory results. It may therefore be claimed that the West presents a united front in favor of this reform. More and more the people are becoming convinced of the folly of discouraging thrift and industry by heavy taxes on every building or other improvement, while encouraging the holding of idle land by taxing it little or nothing. The man who holds and keeps out of use land which the community needs, who will neither use it himself nor let anyone else use it except on extravagant terms fixed by his imagination of its value when the working citizens have built up a great city—who is he that the people should virtually bonus him by paying practically all the necessary community taxes for him year after year? Perhaps it is because the growing towns and cities of Western Canada can see more clearly than older communities just how great an obstacle the real estate speculator is, and how our present assessment system encourages him to block progress by holding large blocks of land out of use, and driving those of moderate means far out of town in order to find a little plot of ground not too highly priced—perhaps it is because these things are commonplace sights in all our cities that the movement for a radical reform finds such strong support throughout the entire West. It is indeed gratifying to find our people abreast of the times on this great world problem. And this is not the only question on which the West is leading the way.

TITLES THEN AND NOW

In the days of chivalry when kings possessed great power in Britain they bestowed titles upon their favorites and upon warriors. In those days knighthood meant something. It was a mark of royal favor and gave the possessor considerable privileges. The conferring of the title was a wonderful ceremony, described by one historian as follows:

"The process of inauguration was commenced in the evening by the placing of the candidate under the care of two 'esquires of honor, grave and well seen in courtship and nurture and also in the feats of chivalry, who were to be governors in all things relating to him.' Under their direction, to begin with, a barber shaved him and cut his hair. He was then conducted by them to his appointed chamber, where a bath was prepared hung within and without with linen and colored with rich cloths, into which after they had undressed him he entered. While he was in the bath two 'ancient and grave knights' attended him 'to inform, instruct and counsel him touching the order and feats of chivalry,' and when they had fulfilled their mission they poured some of the water of the bath over his shoulders, signing

the left shoulder with the cross, and retired. He was then taken from the bath and put into a plain bed without hangings, in which he remained until his body was dry, when the two esquires put on him a white shirt and over that 'a robe of russet with long sleeves having a hood thereto like unto that of an hermit.' Then the 'two ancient and grave knights' returned and led him to the chapel, the esquires going before them 'sporting and dancing' with 'the minstrels making melody.' And when they had been served with wines and spices they went away leaving only the candidate, the esquires, 'the priest, the chandler and the watch,' who kept the vigil of arms until sunrise, the candidate passing the night 'bestowing himself in orisons and prayers.' At daybreak he confessed to the priest, heard matins, and communicated in the mass, offering a taper and a piece of money stuck in it as near the lighted end as possible, the first to the honor of God' and the second 'to the honor of the person that makes him a knight.' Afterwards he was taken back to his chamber, and remained in bed until the knights, esquires and minstrels went to him and aroused him. The knights then dressed him in distinctive garments and they then mounted their horses and rode to the hall where the candidate was to receive knighthood; his future squire was to ride before him bareheaded bearing his sword by the point in its scabbard with his spurs hanging from its hilt. And when everything was prepared the prince or subject who was to knight him came into the hall and the candidate's sword and spurs having been presented to him, he delivered the right spur to the 'most noble and gentle' knight present and directed him to fasten it on the candidate's right heel, which he kneeling on one knee and putting the candidate's right foot on his knee accordingly did, signing the candidate's knee with the cross, and in like manner by another 'noble and gentle' knight the left spur was fastened to his left heel. And then he who was to create the knight took the sword and girded him with it, and then embracing him he lifted his right hand and smote him on the neck or shoulder, saying: 'Be thou a good knight,' and kissed him. When this was done they all went to the chapel with much music, and the new knight laying his hand on the altar, promised to support and defend the church, and ungirding his sword offered it on the altar. And as he came out of the chapel the master cook awaited him at the door and claimed his spurs as his fee, and said: 'If you do anything contrary to the order of chivalry (which God forbid) I shall hack the spurs from your heels.'"

Today knighthood means nothing and the ceremony of conferring it occupies about two minutes. The ceremony connected with the conferring of the title was laughed out of existence. The titles themselves will next succumb to ridicule. They mean nothing, convey no honor, carry no privileges and are a relic of the times when the common people existed merely to supply the wants of their titled superiors. Titles today convey no mark of royal favor. The King has nothing to do with the distribution of titles except on the advice of his government. Canada will be the better if no more titles are granted to Canadians.

ONE SIDED PROGRESS

During the past twenty years the world has witnessed phenomenal changes and developments in practically every branch of human activity. Invention and scientific research have achieved results which have been of untold benefit to the human race. In inventions we have seen thousands of remarkable labor saving devices brought into popular use. The productive power of man has been increased enormously. It is estimated that one man today has the productive power of four men of one hundred years ago. The discovery of electricity and its control have altered the relationship between individuals and nations and has advanced civilization amazingly. The development of international credit has accompanied the growth of international trade and by bringing nations nearer to each other has engendered feelings of mutual good will. To enumerate the other remarkable changes of the past twenty years would be impossible. They are within the memory of the present generation. Generous encouragement has been given to research and invention, because the benefits accruing to mankind have been without question. In this great advance in civilization more has been done to forward

the course of international peace than during any other similar period, yet we are not satisfied. Everyone is looking ahead to greater advances within the next ten years. Strange to relate that despite our advances along these lines economically we are still pursuing a system that is fundamentally barbarous. Our methods of taxation and tariff in Canada today, and in fact in many other countries are worthy of the Dark Ages. The protective system is the greatest barrier to international peace. It is the greatest handicap to general prosperity and it breeds corruption and immorality in the nation which supports it. The only reason that the protective system still exists is because the monied classes in all countries support it for their own selfish purpose. Henry George maintains that if the law of gravitation were objectionable to the monied interests of the world that law today would not be generally recognized. The same might be said in regard to the advance in science and invention. How long are the common people going to permit themselves to be fooled and divided by the beneficiaries of Special Privilege? Are we to remain in the Dark Ages continually?

During the last three weeks there has appeared very generally in the country papers throughout the West a series of articles knocking the sample market system. It is written from the railway point of view and is evidently part of the railway campaign against the sample market. It points out that the power of the railways to handle the crop will be reduced by 25 per cent. in the event of a sample market system being established. We trust that the farmers of the West will not take this railway argument seriously. We fancy that even the establishment of a sample market will not prevent each of the railways declaring a dividend of at least 10 per cent., and in addition place another ten per cent. to reserve, and boost the price of their stock on the market. What we need in this country is a reciprocal demurrage law, then the railways will spend some of the money they have gouged out of the public in providing proper transportation facilities.

Because of a line published in a recent issue of The Guide reflecting on the action of the late Federal Government in dissipating our natural resources, one of our subscribers in Alberta orders his subscription cancelled. He says he is a Liberal and will not stand for this, but in a postscript he adds: "Otherwise the paper is all right." We would suggest that if the subscriber himself is "all right" except for two small threads in his coat he must be a fairly decent sort of a fellow after all. Every little while a good party man, either Grit or Tory, bobs up and writes us a hot letter because we have reflected in some way upon the idol of his worship. The sooner people get it into their heads that both parties are playing a game, that their chief desire is to hold office and that they care mighty little for the interest of the people then we may hope for some reforms.

The new Manitoba government telephone commission has announced the revised scale of rates. City business phones go up to \$60 and residential to \$30 per year. Rural ten-party phones are increased to \$40 per year. The rates are effective from July 1. These rates have been approved by the Public Utilities Commissioner and are no doubt final. The increase in rural rates is greater than in the cities.

We notice that an increasing number of manufacturers are becoming colonels, captains and other officers in the militia. This is a very serious matter, because if we had a war and all these bold fellows rushed away to make targets for the enemy our "infant industries" would suffer.

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Grain Company's Annual

In his Address to the Shareholders, President T. A. Crerar showed the Company to have had the most prosperous year in its history, and that plans were being made for a magnificent future

I am glad to have the opportunity today of welcoming so many of our shareholders to this, the sixth annual meeting of our Company. It is an indication that a steady interest upon the part of many of the shareholders is being maintained in the Company's business. In reviewing the work of the past season I shall do so as briefly as possible, touching only upon matters of importance.

In many respects the year just completed has been the most important one in our experience. The previous year had been a trying one to the Company. This one has been even more so. I do not need to say to you, gentlemen, that last year's crop was one of the most difficult crops to handle that the West has ever produced. While heavy in almost every part of the three Western Provinces, it was late. When you have a crop largely frosted and a wet harvest you have the worst conditions possible. The grain was a month later than usual starting to market. Fully 25 per cent. of it was tough, damp, or wet. Hundreds of thousands of acres were not threshed when the snow came and much of this had to stand over until spring. To make matters worse the railway companies could not commence to move the crop nearly as quickly as desired. Traffic became congested, cars of grain got lost for weeks and months, and frequently weeks passed before we could get the outturns of cars after they had been unloaded. Cars were scarce and farmers were being pressed in the country to meet their liabilities to merchants, banks and machine companies, and there was very naturally strong dissatisfaction on the part of the shippers who could not get their grain sold. Last season we received thousands of drafts against bills of lading sent to us through various country banks. In nine cases out of ten these drafts were so large we could not pay them until the grain was inspected, for, owing to the uncertainty of grading, a car that in an ordinary year could stand a draft of six or seven hundred dollars, last season often would not stand one of even half that amount. A farmer with a car of wheat that he knew was of good quality very naturally complained when his draft was not paid, and we had numerous vigorous kicks on this account. We had no way to protect ourselves except to refuse to pay or ask the bank to cut it down, for it was quite a common occurrence to receive high grade and low grade wheat from the same district, and until we had the inspection of the car we did not know the value of the grain against which the draft was drawn. Even with the very greatest of care we frequently gave a greater advance upon cars than they amounted to when the grain was sold. Dissatisfaction with grading, complaints about slowness of getting grain forwarded and sold, difficulties over drafts (and right here I wish to voice a complaint against many local bank managers in the country who would pass drafts upon the Company that they knew could not be met until we had inspection of grain, and who, when we would not pay them under these conditions, said all manner of things against us). All this increased the work in the office enormously. It is no exaggeration to say the work in handling the same amount of grain last season was double that of the season before. Under these conditions the work in our office was badly congested for weeks despite the

best efforts of everyone upon our staff to keep up with it. In addition we were hampered for room. Under these circumstances mistakes and errors occurred, which, I need not tell you, were a matter of regret to everyone connected with the business. I have mentioned all these circumstances so that you may know just the position we were in. Whenever the Company was responsible for loss through mistakes or errors upon the part of our staff, we made it good, even if it did cost us several thousand dollars in the aggregate to do so. I do not think it would be possible for us to pass through a more trying season than the past one and I feel certain the experience gained will be of value in the future. That experience will in a large degree enable us to re-organize our work to meet similar conditions should they arise again. The grain commission business is one involving an immense amount of detail and a simple mistake will often lead to infinite trouble. For weeks last fall scores of letters reached us daily asking for information on cars shipped. It was often difficult to get the information to answer them and often they were not answered nearly as promptly as they should have

been. It will be necessary next season to open a special department for looking after this class of correspondence. I have dwelt at considerable length upon this, because I recognize there were many cases where there was legitimate cause for complaint. When all the circumstances are known I feel certain the shareholders will recognize and make due allowance for the difficulties our staff was laboring under.

Financing

The financing of the Company's business is a very important matter. At the rate our business is growing it is necessary that our paid up capital be very materially increased. The stock of the Company is now paying a good dividend, and there seems to be no reason why this should not continue. In addition the value of the Company's stock will increase from year to year. The matter of increasing our paid up capital is one which will have to have considerable attention, and if our crop comes off successfully this year we can reasonably expect a good increase in this direction.

Lumber Company

Last fall the Company secured the controlling interest in a timber limit in British Columbia, estimated to contain over 300,000,000 feet of lumber. The cash outlay was not very great and there is every reason to believe that the in-

Comparison with Other Years

A comparison of the past year's business of the Company with that of other years is very interesting. The volume of business we have handled in the past season is by far the greatest in our history for

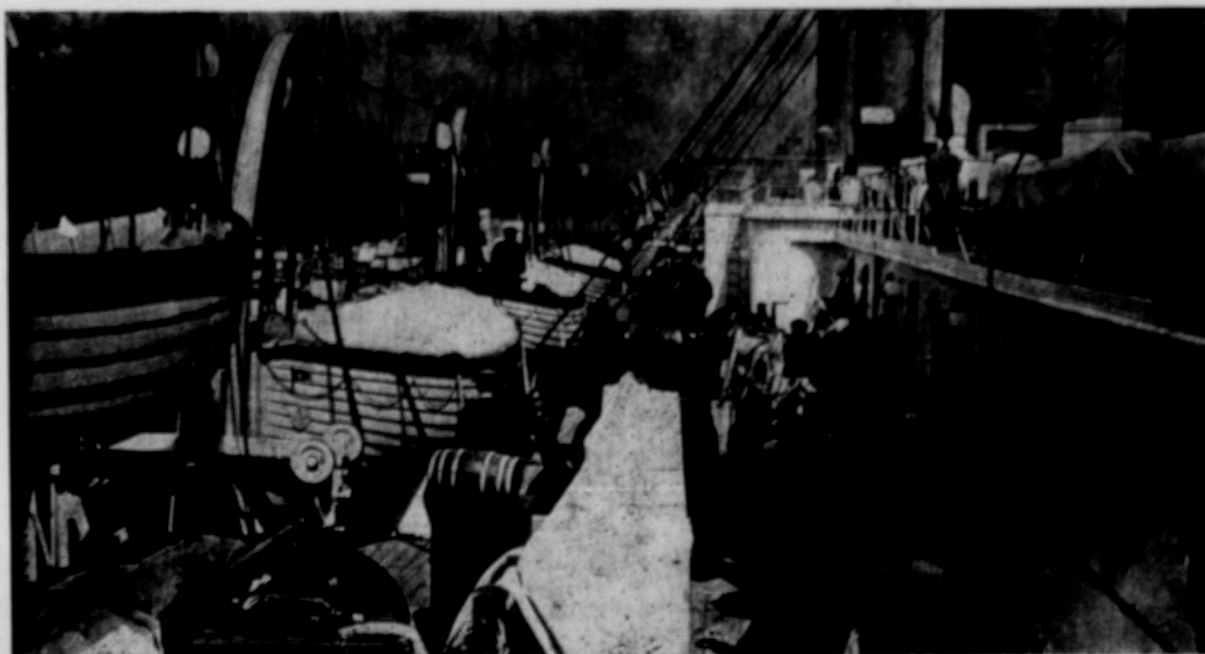
the past year will, we think, also prove satisfactory. I have already stated that the Company had considerable loss last fall in making up for errors that occurred in the work in the office, which consequently somewhat reduced our profits. You will remember that our profits a year ago were a little over \$99,000.00. This year they amount to \$121,614.13. This is sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid up stock; put over \$62,000.00 in our reserve fund and carry forward a balance of about \$10,000.00 to the credit of our profit and loss account for next year. This is what the directors propose, and I trust it will meet with your approval.

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet calls for a few comments. In some items of expenditure there has been an increase, and in others a decrease. Mr. Bewell, the shareholders' auditor, as has been his custom in the past, will present to you the profit and loss account, and the statement of the assets and liabilities, and will give you any information upon it that you may desire. I wish, however, to deal briefly with one or two features of the balance sheet. In respect to organization costs we adopted the principle last year of writing off a third against the profits of the year, and carry the two-thirds to be written off in the two succeeding years. We have again followed this principle in respect to the organization costs of the past year. The total amount we have written off against organization this year is \$15,203.25. You will note that our reserve stands now close upon \$200,000.00. We have transferred to reserve out of profits in the last two years over \$100,000.00. The balance comes from the increased value of our Lombard Street property. I just wish to point out that we received an independent valuation on this property on the 30th of June, on what was considered by the valuator a conservative basis. We have taken

it into account at \$2,000.00 a foot, while the valuation we received was \$2,300.00 per foot, or in a round amount about \$40,000.00 more than we have allowed. So in this respect our reserve is easily within the mark of what is proper. It is a sound principle, however, to keep conservative valuations on our assets. In this way we build up a reputation for ourselves in the business world. We have been, I might say, negotiating with people in Chicago for the sale of this property at \$2,500.00 a foot. I think the property will easily sell for that, if not more, and if it does we will have from the profits an additional \$60,000.00 which can be further placed to reserve. Our aim should be to get our reserve equal to the amount of our paid up capital. You will note that in addition we have created a special reserve entitled, "Reserve for Contingencies." This, in my judgment, is a sound policy. Through over advances to farmers last fall, and through the fact that in the past three months we have given advances on grain, some of which is now out of condition, there is a possibility, though I think a remote one, that we might have some small losses there. If, after the season's business is completed, this special reserve remains intact we could give our customary grants to the Grain Growers' Associations of the three provinces, and to The Guide out of the special reserve.

Continued on Page 18



MAKING SAFE THE OCEAN HIGHWAY—As a result of the foundering of the S.S. Titanic, many of the liners plying between European and American ports have had large additions made to their life-saving apparatus. In several cases the life-boat accommodation has been increased by 60 per cent. The above picture shows the crew of the S.S. Olympic placing extra life-boats—many of them being of the collapsible type—on the deck of that "giant of the waters."

any year, being 27,750,000 bushels as against 18,000,000 bushels for last year. While the service the Company rendered their patrons for some time last fall was very short of what it should have been, it is clear that our shareholders and friends throughout the country recognized the difficulties we were laboring under and the receipts of grain the Company has received in the past four months is more than three times what it has received for the corresponding period in any other year. You will remember that a premium of 20 per cent. was placed on our stock a year ago, raising the selling price of our stock from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per share. There has been a nice increase in our capital for the year. A year ago the amount of capital stock subscribed amounted to \$615,000.00, of which \$492,000.00 had been paid. At the end of June last the amount of subscribed stock had increased to \$683,000.00 and the amount paid in to \$586,000.00, an increase in the latter of almost \$100,000.00. The results of the crop last season were discouraging, and consequently very little money was spent in organization work last year, since we recognized that the tightness of money prevented farmers from taking stock. Under these circumstances this increase is indeed gratifying, and shows that the Company has secured a firm position and is held in high esteem generally throughout the community. The profit

The Mail Bag

CO-OPERATIVE THRESHING

Editor, Guide:—With reference to Mr. W. G. Inman's letter published in your issue of the 19th inst. in which he asks for information relating to the formation of a company for the purpose of buying and operating a threshing outfit. Such a scheme as Mr. Inman suggests is certainly practicable. The farmers in this neighborhood have already put the scheme into practice, having formed a limited liability company under provincial letters of incorporation and purchased a threshing outfit ready for work this fall. If Mr. Inman will send fifty cents to the Government Printer, at Edmonton, for a copy of "The Companies Ordinance" he will get all the information necessary to enable the farmers in his neighborhood to form an incorporated company. He will find it cheaper and more expeditious to instruct a lawyer in Edmonton to put the matter through, as much time will otherwise be spent writing to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, drawing up the articles of Association, etc. Lawyers' fees and disbursements, registration fees, etc., will not total more than \$40.00.

Our company is capitalized at fifty-five hundred dollars divided into fifty-five shares. The work of incorporation was just the matter of a few weeks in spite of the fact that we were forty miles from a railway and had only a weekly mail service. If Mr. Inman and his neighbors decide to proceed in the matter I will be glad to furnish them with all the information at my disposal, including the name of our lawyer, who would be willing no doubt to draft memorandum of association for them along the same lines as the memorandum and articles of association used by our company.

J. STOKOE, Sec'y.

Wilhelmina, Alta.

SOCIALISM AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Editor, Guide:—I would like to be permitted space for a few statements in regard to Socialism. I think that if people would study this question carefully they would come to the conclusion that the great aim of Socialism is to relieve the working class of the bloodsuckers and exploiters, who only want the votes of the workers to enslave them for the enrichment of a few. As long as one class owns the means by which another class gets its living so long will mankind be divided into masters and slaves. Now take the railroads. Most of our private owned railroads were built by the people and now belong to the capitalists. It is pretty safe to say that our railways never cost the original owners one cent. The promoters bought a charter and the Government furnished the bonds, free townsites and large tracts of land. Now the people who built the railways do not own them. The Socialist aim is to have the Government take over the railroads and other public utilities, to operate and run them. But the trouble is the Government belongs to the railway corporations and special interests and is, therefore, bound to work for them. There are a lot of people who insist that we cannot do without the capitalist to equip our industries, etc. It takes equipment to run the postal department and the school system but it does not require the capitalists to take a rake-off. It takes equipment to build roads and bridges but we have done away with the capitalist who formerly collected the toll. Why not run all our public utilities the same way? If the Dominion Government can carry mail there is no reason why it should not carry male and female also. Socialism then, means the ownership of the trusts by the Government and the ownership of the Government by the people, by means of universal suffrage, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. We have social production and co-operative labor in all our great industries and without the brains and muscles of our workers all the wheels would stop, and until we get social ownership there will always be strife between capital and labor. Therefore, b. other farmers, organize and co-operate to the fullest extent and use your votes as becomes free men and not those who are tied to the party stake.

G. C. BENNETT.

Riddellvale, Alta.

OPPOSES DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue Mr. F. J. Dixon, of the Direct Legislation League, answers, or attempts to answer, Mr. Austen Dronney's objections to that policy. Mr. Dixon must possess an exceptionally fertile imagination to assert that Direct Legislation has stood the test of time and experience. Will he kindly answer me how, when and where? The first nation to adopt the policy of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall was Switzerland. For twenty years it has stood upon her statute books and twenty years is a very short period of the life of a nation on which to base an assertion that such a drastic change in her form of Government has stood the test of time and experience. Whatever may be said for the efficiency of the Referendum in Switzerland, one thing is certain, the Initiative has proved a complete failure, for in the twenty years of its existence

a very few rich men to exploit the whole community." In other words, to dissolve the trusts and combines. Could anything be more democratic, more conducive to the welfare of the masses? It is precisely what we Westerners are fighting to obtain today. And yet that magnificent advance of democracy was beaten back by the Referendum, by Direct Legislation; and the democratic statesmen of Australia are most emphatic in their opinion that the people were swayed by prejudices and spellbinders. Mr. Dixon also states that the adoption of Direct Legislation in this country will have the effect of "driving out crooks and inducing better men to enter the political arena." In opposition to that statement I will quote Premier Asquith, one of the greatest democratic leaders and scholars of this or any age; a man who desires to see practised to its fullest extent, Government of the people, for the people, by the people.



OUR DAILY PREDICAMENTS.

Wife (to husband, who is nailing up a few creepers for her): "Oh, Arthur, here come Sir Thomas and Lady Stickler to make their first call. Will you come down, or shall I just say you are the jobbing gardener?"

as a law of the land it has only been nine times applied, and is at the present time practically extinct. And will Mr. Dixon kindly inform me of any question of great national importance that has agitated the Swiss people during the past twenty years on which the Referendum has been operated with success? Mr. Dixon states that the people are "far less likely to be swayed by prejudices, party politicians and spellbinders under Direct Legislation because the life of the political parties will not depend upon the success or failure of particular measures at the polls." Direct Legislation obtains as a law in Australia. Last year the Federal Government in that country submitted to the Referendum a great democratic question, on the solving of which the future welfare of the whole people, and especially the working people, depended, and Australia is essentially a working man's country. In their manifesto to the electors the Government stated that "they ask for power to nationalize those industries from which competition is excluded, and which enables

Speaking on the Referendum at Manchester, May 6, 1911, Mr. Asquith said: "Why do you send us to the House of Commons? I do not hold the view that we go there as mere automatic delegates. Nor do I hold the view that we go there as what I may call irresponsible plenipotentiaries. But we go there because you, the electors, the ultimate source of power and authority in this country, after carefully and deliberately canvassing and weighing the policies that have been presented to you, choose the best men you can get for the purpose of doing for you, in your name, upon the general lines of the policy which you have approved, the work of legislation and administration. That is the system—the great invention of modern political genius—that is the system which we in this country have developed or perfected with the admiration and imitation of the rest of the world. Are you going to throw it away? Are you going to make the General Election, that great clash and collision of rival arguments and policies, a mere empty gladiatorial

display? Are you going to say to us, your representatives in the House of Commons, that we are mere pawns on the chessboard, and that whatever we decide is a mere provisional decision which has to come back to you for ratification or disapproval? Because I can tell you that if you are, you will no longer get to represent you in the House of Commons the men you get now; you will degrade the character of your representation and destroy that which is after all, not only the most educative, but the most formative influence in our public life—the conflict on the floor of the House of Commons between the chosen representatives of the two great parties in the State, that great ordeal of dialectical battle, the result of which has been all the great measures which we have placed on the statute book and which have conferred freedom and justice on the people of this kingdom."

Now for one I am not prepared to admit that Mr. Asquith is the mental inferior of Mr. F. J. Dixon or his colleagues of the Direct Legislation League. Neither am I prepared to admit that the majority of the farmers in the West are supporting Direct Legislation in the "splendid manner" that Mr. Dixon would have us believe and I have travelled considerable through the West.

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS.

Langbank, Sask.

WHAT PROTECTION MEANS

Editor, Guide:—Would you kindly permit me the pleasure of reply, in part, to Mr. Alex Coleman's letter in the issue of April 17. Mr. Coleman's letter is so disconnected and touches on so many subjects that to reply in full would necessitate a very lengthy letter. I feel that The Guide cannot do better for the cause of free trade than to publish such letters as Mr. Coleman's.

Mr. Coleman has not grasped what our country and Empire really is. Our country is first, last and all the time the people living within its boundaries. So also is our Empire. Our people are all interested in business or should be, either directly as capitalists or indirectly as workers. Therefore it would be quite correct to say that Canada consisted of a vast collection of businesses. Protection permits certain favored businesses to charge other businesses more than it would under free trade. Therefore protection oppresses one business to the detriment of other businesses. A just protection would be a protection that caused every business to oppress every other business equally. Therefore a just protection would not be a benefit to any business. Therefore free trade would be as just and much better because the people (the country) would not be at the expense of keeping up an army of custom house officials. But what the manufacturers of Canada, and I regret to say the manufacturers of other countries, desire is a protective tariff by which they can oppress their fellow countrymen. They are not in any way actuated by loyalty or patriotism, as they claim to be, but are actuated by greed.

The large profits derived from protection are used, not to employ more men, or to pay higher wages, but to over capitalize. The result is that the protected industry cannot very well compete under free trade conditions. Neither can they export to any extent. The result is a country of protected industries that can only cater to the home market—small businesses. If Mr. Coleman desires a country of exporting businesses he should support free trade. It is reasonable to expect that the population of Canada will multiply many times its present population. Therefore the businesses of this country will multiply in proportion. Although free trade will be hard on the present protected

Continued on Page 16

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

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

L'ENVOI

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame; And no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star, Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of the Things as They are. —Kipling.

HARKING BACK TO THOSE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Allow me to distract your attention momentarily from the dish washer article of the 26th inst. to one which appeared in a more recent issue concerning the mooted question of forming women's clubs in connection with The Grain Growers' associations. Do you like the idea? If not, write and tell me why and I'll print your letter as readily as those in favor of the project, which I own I rather like. What we want is a thorough thrashing out of the question and a wise decision as to the best course to take. You know the conditions in your own districts and can give us the point of view of a person at close range. And please don't all of you leave it for some other person in the section whom you fancy is cleverer or better informed, to write.

I read rather a pretty little skit the other day which said that every man was better than another in something if it was only in sharpening a saw. So I don't care a mite whether you live in stone mansions or in sod shacks with a "lean-to" so long as you are women and homemakers, the opinion of one is as good as another to me.

Perhaps I did not make it very clear what work these clubs should take up. Such subjects as the preparation and uses of foods, care of poultry, making and marketing of butter, care of children and sanitation come naturally to mind and there is no reason why, if they choose, these organizations may not consider municipal, Provincial and Dominion questions—homesteads for women, Direct Legislation, suffrage or any other matter of great moment which interests them.

Below we give a clipping from the daily Free Press to show what one hustling Homemaker's Club in Saskatchewan has accomplished just by way of a brilliant example. At any rate let me hear from you on the question for or against because one does so hate to send one's little message out into the world and have it ignored and altogether superseded by a practical every-day dish washer.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PENSE HOMEMAKERS

When women get busy there is something doing, no matter what the field toward which they direct their energies. One of the most progressive Homemaker's clubs in Saskatchewan is the one at Pense, and this is so, because the women have gone at their club work with a will, as the results show.

The club membership is not exceedingly large, nor are the members women of leisure who have nothing but outside work to do. All the members are busy women, all belong to other organizations, and help with church work, but all felt the need of some place where the women of all denominations and nationalities could meet with a common interest and that is found in a club that has for its object the betterment of home and community.

The first object of the club was to get a club room. This appeared easy of attainment, when an old church was offered them, if they would move it off the lot. Another lot on which to put it was rented to them, and they went to work. Everything appeared to be going swimmingly when suddenly the old church fell in two.

But the women were not in the least daunted. They had that old church rebuilt, almost square, with a small lean-to at the back, for wood and other things they wished to store there. From the outside the club room looks like a very attractive cottage.

The furnishings inside were donated by the members, but first it was necessary to paint the walls and ceilings. This the members did themselves. The ceiling and a few feet at the top of the walls, are cream, the rest of the walls are a pale green,



And They Say there is No Beauty in the West

which exactly matches a pretty green linoleum which covers the floor. A very pretty cupboard, which reaches almost from the ceiling to the floor, is in one corner. It holds all the club dishes and other necessities to prepare afternoon tea.

The room has three tables, a stove and a number of chairs, some rockers and arm chairs. On the windows are dark green window blinds and dainty curtains, harmonizing well with the other furnishings. There are magazines and newspapers for those who wish to read and last winter the room was heated three afternoons and evenings a week, that all who desired might go there and read, write, make a cup of tea or just rest.

There are but two women's club rooms in Winnipeg that I know of that equal this room in the little town of Pense and the women who have worked for it have done more good than they know.

The club house is paid for, and one payment is made on the lot on which it stands. But this is not all that this club has been doing. Many of the members are taking lectures in first aid work and expect to take their examination and get diplomas. Last summer they held a horticultural show, the first ever held in the town, as the agricultural society for the district has not had a fall or summer fair.

This year the club will branch out even more, and prizes will be given for vegetables, home cooking, preserves, sewing, school work, flowers and several other things. At present the club is making money by selling ice cream and home cooking in the club room every Saturday evening. It is well patronized and will no doubt have plenty of funds to meet the next payment on the lot.

The women of this club are very anxious to have domestic science and manual training taught in the school. No doubt other clubs want to see this work introduced, and the feasibility of securing a domestic science teacher, who would go up and down the line and spend one day a week, teaching in each place, has been discussed. To do this it would be necessary to have the co-operation of the school boards, and a grant from them; but it seems more than probable that the boards would be glad to assist this excellent work.

A GOOD WORD FOR CANADIANS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Excuse me for writing to you, but I read the letter of "Yankee Settler," and could not resist writing in praise of Canadian women. I hail from England and have travelled much among Canadians. I never found them "stand-offish," quite the reverse. They are very good neighbors indeed, as I live among Canadian neighbors and I like them. The one that Yankee Settler met, I have never met one like her. I hope she will find better neighbors, which I think she will, and not hate Canadian women for one which she thought had slighted her.

I also wish you, Miss Beynon, success in your page. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your time.

POPPY.

"WHERE DO YOU COME FROM, BABY DEAR?"

There is, or used to be, in one of our school readers—I am not sure that it is there now—a silly lying little poem entitled "Where Do You Come from, Baby Dear?" intended to deceive the youthful mind as to the real origin of life.

I used to inwardly rebel every time I taught that lesson to a class of children of seven, eight or ten years of age. Today I hope I would have the moral courage to defy even the Department of Education if necessary and refuse to try to trade on infant credulity in such a silly fashion.

Of course the children were not deceived. Some of the older pupils had usually enlightened them already with youthful frankness as to the way in which they came into the world. They whispered about it at recess and on the way home from school, not from badness, but because life and its how and why were matters exciting their natural curiosity.

A theory like that might be palmed off successfully on a really innocent city child but with children on the farm, who see the reproduction of life going on all around them, it is a different matter. They will gather by inference—and they would be very stupid if they didn't—that there is a general relation between the beginnings of all forms of life.

Just this very abundance of example should make it possible for country parents to teach their children nature's most beautiful truth in the most beautiful way.

We have a little booklet entitled: "How to Teach the Truth to Children," which The Guide will send to any of its readers for the nominal sum of five cents a copy, and which gives practical examples of how nature can be used to help parents in presenting this delicate subject. If you would like a copy, send five cents to the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide.

F.M.B.

WANTS INFORMATION ABOUT THE "SERVANTS"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was very much interested in your article "Five Valiant Servants Wanting Country Employ," of June 26. Will you kindly send further particulars of the new Dish Washer. A number of us would like to know where these servants can be obtained and the price. Thousands of farm women are discouraged with farm life owing to increasing work outdoors and in. Men can get machines and help. There is little of either in the majority of homes in this land.

Thanking you in advance.

INQUIRER.

This is only one of a pile of enquiries I have had from women all over the country showing that our readers have no intention of sitting down tamely under their burden of work if they can find a remedy.

F. M. B.

TO LIGHTEN HOUSEWORK

Dear Madam:—As we are taking The Grain Growers' Guide I generally read the Country Homemaker's also Sunshine and I think they are certainly nice to read and some helpful hints are generally to be found there. Now I read in The Guide, June 26, of some helpful machines. I also agree with you that there should be more simple articles invented to make housework easier and quicker as no help can be got out in the country for love or money. I have seen my husband offer thirty dollars a month but could not get help just because it was on the farm and I do not think they would have to work harder than in some places in towns. I have a large family and not much help so I would like to know more about the Kitchenette family dish washer, whether it is at all satisfactory and if it can be used with any kind of dish pan or if a special dish is used and what price, and where it is sold and if children can work it or if it is hard to work. Kindly let me know as soon as possible as we have always a lot of dishes to wash and the oldest children are going to school so that they have not much time but have to help me some as there are eleven in our family. I will be much obliged to you for your help.

SUBSCRIBER.

FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Dear Friends:—Am deeply interested in woman's suffrage. I firmly believe that we little dream what we could accomplish if we would just show an earnest desire to better our conditions. I am desirous of taking an active part in lifting the social tone of our community.

SUFFRAGIST.

I think you will be interested in the summary I am trying to give of Schreiner's book. I am sorry that in the very limited space I cannot half do justice to this splendid work.

F. M. B.



DAINTY AFTERNOON MODELS

7453—Coatee or Over Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 2 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of applique.
7459—Blouse or Shirt Waist for misses and small women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the medium size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide.
7448—Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 44 bust. With four-gored skirt with back gored that can be laid in box-plaits or gathered with square or high neck, with or without cuffs. For the medium size will be required 5 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.
7440—A Three-Piece Skirt in envelop style, 22 to 32 waist. With high or natural waistline. For the medium size will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide.
7452—Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist. With high or natural waistline. For the medium size will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide when there is figure or nap, 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide when there is neither figure nor nap, 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the panel.

Ma'am—Well, James, I'm going to start beekeeping.

James—Bees is nasty, troublesome things, ma'am.

Ma'am—Oh, but I shall start in a very small way—just a pair to begin with.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:
J. A. Maharg Moose Jaw

Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning Beaverville

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred W. Green Moose Jaw

BIG PICNIC AT BATTLEFORD

Eight hundred people attended the farmers' big picnic at Battleford last Tuesday. The plowing competition was keen and a large number watched the work with great interest. John Boulton was first in the walking plow and holds the cup for the year. Charles Truscott, last year's winner, was second with two points less. Johnny Ellis again carried off first honors in boys' walking plow and Freddy Ellis second. Duncan Crear was the only entry in sulky plows, while Frank Hugget made the only entry in gangs. The horse show proved itself to be the leading event of the day and much surprise was evinced by the visitors at the number and quality of the horses shown. Bert Flack carried off the Merchants' Bank cup for the best horse shown. A first class program of sports and music from the Battleford band provided plenty of entertainment.

The Grain Growers of the Battleford district are to be congratulated on their enterprise and ability to carry out such a comprehensive program and it is to be hoped that continued interest and encouragement will be accorded them in their efforts to advance the welfare of their district.

THE NEW HAIL INSURANCE ACT

F. W. Green, Esq., Moose Jaw.

I am in receipt of a letter from A.F. Mantle enclosing a copy of a communication re the Hail Insurance measure sent to yourself by the department. I have been following up this matter ever since last winter, for it has been my conviction all along, that unless some systematic effort is made to place this measure squarely before the people, many of our municipalities will fail to vote on it while in others it will be voted down. One of the leading councillors here stated in my hearing only yesterday that the measure would be voted down here because, as he affirmed, the assured in case of hail loss would only receive the 4 cents per acre which he had paid into the fund. Permit me to recommend that the Central make an effort to get every local to take up the matter, securing for each member from the Department of Agriculture, a copy each of the Bill and its explanation. This would enable every member to discuss the measure intelligently.

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Director.

At our meeting last night it was moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to send \$10.00 to the Emergency Fund of the Grain Growers' association. I am also sending you \$5.00 for membership fees, as we have got our membership up to thirty now.

HERBERT SHEPPARD,
Sec'y Balmae G.G.A.

Tyranny

Free Governments have committed more flagrant acts of tyranny than the most perfectly despotic Governments ever known.—Burke.

Tyranny is the worst of treasons. He who neglects or violates his trust is more a brigand than the robber chief.—Byron.

Spies and talebearers have done more mischief in this world than the poisoned bowl or the assassin's dagger.—Schiller.

Slander

Slander is the revenge of a coward.—Johnson.

Slanders are like flies that pass all over a man's good parts to light only on his sores.

Who stabs my name would stab my person too, did not the hangman's noose lie in the way.

He who would free from malice pass his days must live obscure and never merit praise.

Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue outvenoms all the worms of the Nile—whose breath rides on the posting winds and doth belie all the corners of the world.—Shakespeare.

Saskatchewan

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

Number amongst your worst enemies the hawk of malicious rumors and unexplored anecdote.—Lavator.

Many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief than utterers of forged tales, coiners of scandal and clippers of reputation.

A cruel story runs on wheels and every hand oils the wheels as they run.—George Elliott.

Right

Let a man try faithfully, manfully to be right, he will daily grow more and more right.—Carlyle.

I would rather be right than be President.—Henry Clay.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except he pleases to do right.—C. Simmons.

The fears of one class of men are not the measure of the rights of another.—Bancroft.

Rivalry

Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere.—Shakespeare.

LAW SUIT SETTLED

W. H. Evans, H. Ducie and myself were appointed a committee by our Association to effect a settlement with the split from our Dundurn Association, but in this we failed. This committee had in hand the defence, in the event a law suit was entered. The suit came off July 3 at Saskatoon Court, before Judge McLong, and lasted four hours. The judge dismissed the case with costs against the other side, and also refused all help towards a new trial that was applied for.

Our case is a warning to other Associations not to give full rights of membership to men who are tradesmen, agents, implement and lumber dealers, and who also own and rent out some farm land. Conflicting interests arise when questions like active co-operative trading, and others affecting tradesmen, direct or indirect. Such is our experience, and it has been a bitter and painful one, lasting eighteen months. These men, if admitted at all, should be associate members without the right to vote, and all members should be admitted by vote of the Association, so that an undesirable may be kept out. The judge said the case should never have been brought into court, it should have been settled among us outside, was a waste of time, etc. All this we ourselves had said before in several ways, and had offered generous terms of settlement including arbitration and the offer to abide by the decision of the Central officers. This trouble has considerably affected our attendance and influence for some time. Already old members indicate their willingness to return and aid us. We invite all old Grain Growers, all who are loyal to the principles and aims of the farmers' organization, to attend and strengthen our hands. We only obtained the right to load a car by organization and we would have lost this right last year but for the head officers of our organization. There is still ahead of us much work to do to obtain our just rights.

W. HORDERN.

Through the efforts of A. C. Moynes and a few other members of the Lampman association, a convention was called to be held at Lampman June 12, and the following associations were notified: View Hill, Bienfait, Albany, Kisbey, Arcola, Willmar, Carlyle, Manor, Dalesborough and Roche Percee. Mr. Gould replied that the following associations would send delegates: Warmley, Wauchope, Redvers, Hutton, Silverdale, Starthoaks, Antler, Maryfield and Parkman. Some of the associations sent a good delegation, while others were unable to be present.

A helpful and instructive time was spent in discussing cheaper money for farmers, clause E of Grain Act, the stock law, woman suffrage, etc.

G. E. NOGGLE,
Sec'y Lampman G.G.A.

Please find enclosed \$6.00, being balance of subscriptions up to date from this branch of the G. G. A. Please note that there has been a change in the

secretaryship of this branch. We have now a paid up membership of twenty-two and are having a very successful series of meetings. As far as possible we arrange a subject for every meeting. For instance, our last paper was on "Summer Culture," by Mr. W. Heist, with blackboard illustrations. In March we had our annual seed fair, conducted by Prof. Braeken, of Saskatoon University. It seems to be the only sure way of sustaining public interest to have some sort of a program to work on. We are continuing the meetings throughout the summer months in face of difficulties, in order to get a flying start for the winter season.

JOHN McNAUGHTON,
Sec'y Hillview G.G.A.

Enclosed please find money order for \$12.00. I am remitting this amount to you as membership dues from new members which we secured on the day of our picnic, June 19. We were sorry that you were unable to attend our picnic but we were indeed pleased to have President Maharg present. Our membership increased considerable that day. Kindly send me a few more pamphlets of "The Association and Its Work."

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

We have practiced co-operation in supplying coal, twine and formalin, and have saved a lot of money to the farmers. Some of the members, however, have not paid for their last year's twine and consequently our credit is destroyed at our local bank. We are unable to order twine this year on that account. Our last year's secretary is out about \$60.00 for coal, which he is

Directors:

At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Binaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Oradina; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.

unable to collect. It is a poor way for the farmers to show their appreciation of the good work that is being done for them, "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." Trusting that I will be able to fill the office of secretary creditably, I am,

THOMAS LEWIS,
Sec'y Semans Branch.

Enclosed find \$2.50 membership fees. Everything pertaining to the Grain Growers is progressing very favorably here. We prosecuted the Goose Lake Grain and Lumber company for stealing cars and other infringements of the Grain Act and were successful, they being fined \$50.00 and costs, \$25.00 of which was given to the Association here.

W. A. BAIRD,
Sec'y Sovereign G. G. A.

At a district meeting held at Guernsey, nine associations were represented and enthusiasm ran high. There will be something doing this fall around here if I am not much mistaken. I sold lots of membership buttons and secured one life member for which I enclose \$12.00. Kindly mail life membership certificate to J. R. Moosumain, Guernsey.

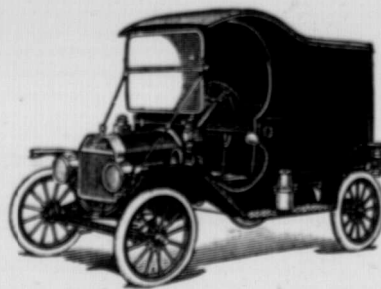
W. H. LILLWALL,
Director of District No. 3.

I write to say that we have a very flourishing Association at Bienfait with a good membership and I am enclosing you eight new subscriptions for The Guide which we appreciate very much.

G. E. KINCADE,
Sec'y Bienfait G. G. A.



Now! Extend your territory and your profits. A Ford delivery car will bring you new business,—keep you in closer touch with the old—increase your delivery efficiency—decrease your cost of doing business—advertise you as a modern merchant.



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OF

Honor

James Bower

W. J. Tregillus

Secretary

E. J. Fream

Vice

First, A. Cosh

W. Warner, Edm

Strathmore; Four

BOARD OF

A meeting of the United of the United held in the Cras June 27, 1912, at W. J. Tregillus, M. E. Sly, vice-p G. Bevington, P. G. W. Buchanan Fream, secretary.

The report of the done at Ottawa Warner moved and ed, "That the wor while at Ottawa approval of the thanked for the handled same."

A report of the Pork Packing cot and Mr. Sorensen Mr. Sly; "That M to interview the and ascertain wha a reprint of the Carried. Mr. Be Sorensen seconded is secured the sec phlet outlining w means, especially to this project as with the report."

The report of in charge the re convention on Ha Legislation was satisfactory. Mr. Mr. Pointer secur place on record i of the splendid i Tregillus, Cochra and Sorensen, r Insurance and D mittees in secu system of hail ins by the rural mun efforts to have t the hail insurance year, also for the v with the Direct Carried.

Mr. Sly asked i the board that t active steps to see are properly organ is started on the discussion Mr. Sor at the next meetin introduce a resol borrowing of mon ties for the purpo permanent nature

The call to the P was presented an seconded by Mr. members of the b stitute the deleg association at the Mr. Warner m seconded, "That retary in calling a associations of Al proposed live sto proved, and that representative of t ference."

Mr. Austin mo seconded, "That Federation of La their objects and a ever any common be pleased to work

A report of th Irrigation commit Messrs. Sly and satisfactory.

EDWA

THINKIN

Some time ago t the members write the Postmas the establishment post system. This out to a large ext received by one m "I beg to ackno cation of the 15th desire for a che service.

"I am directed General to inform

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

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

Alberta

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the Central office on Thursday, June 27, 1912, at ten o'clock. Present: W. J. Tregillus, president; D. W. Warner, M. E. Sly, vice-presidents; H. Sorensen, G. Bevington, P. S. Austin, J. R. Pointer, G. W. Buchanan, directors; and E. J. Fream, secretary.

The report of the secretary on the work done at Ottawa was presented. Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Bevington seconded, "That the work done by the secretary while at Ottawa this winter receive the approval of the board and that he be thanked for the manner in which he handled same." Carried.

A report of the work done by the Pork Packing committee was presented, and Mr. Sorensen moved, seconded by Mr. Sly, "That Mr. Warner be requested to interview the minister of agriculture and ascertain what can be done in getting a reprint of the commission's report." Carried. Mr. Bevington moved and Mr. Sorensen seconded, "That if the reprint is secured the secretary prepare a pamphlet outlining what co-operation really means, especially in so far as it relates to this project and that this be mailed with the report."

The report of the committee having in charge the recommendations of the convention on Hail Insurance and Direct Legislation was presented and found satisfactory. Mr. Austin moved and Mr. Pointer seconded, "That the board place on record its hearty appreciation of the splendid work done by Messrs. Tregillus, Cochran, Warner, Bevington and Sorensen, representing the Hail Insurance and Direct Legislation committees in securing the co-operative system of hail insurance to be operated by the rural municipalities and in their efforts to have the government stay in the hail insurance business for another year, also for the work done in connection with the Direct Legislation petitions." Carried.

Mr. Sly asked if it was the opinion of the board that the U.F.A. should take active steps to see that the municipalities are properly organized and that the work is started on the right basis, and after discussion Mr. Sorensen gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would introduce a resolution relating to the borrowing of money by rural municipalities for the purpose of doing work of a permanent nature.

The call to the Panama Canal conference was presented and Mr. Austin moved, seconded by Mr. Pointer, "That the members of the board of directors constitute the delegates to represent this association at the conference." Carried.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Austin seconded, "That the action of the secretary in calling a meeting of the different associations of Alberta to consider the proposed live stock regulations be approved, and that the president be the representative of the U.F.A. at the conference."

Mr. Austin moved and Mr. Pointer seconded, "That we tender the Alberta Federation of Labor our sympathy in their objects and assure them that wherever any common ground arises we shall be pleased to work with them." Carried.

A report of the work done by the Irrigation committee was presented by Messrs. Sly and Sorensen and found satisfactory.

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.

THINKING ABOUT IT

Some time ago the suggestion was made that the members of the U.F.A. should write the Postmaster-General asking for the establishment of an efficient parcels post system. This suggestion was carried out to a large extent and the answer as received by one member is as follows:—"I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 15th instant, expressing a desire for a cheaper domestic parcel service."

"I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the question

is engaging the attention of the department."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. SMITH, Sec'y.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

At the last meeting of Rimbey Union it was decided to invite the members of Spruceville Union to unite with us and hold a picnic at Rimbey all day and a dance at night on Thursday, July 11, and enjoy the horse racing, all kinds of foot racing, tug of war, ball game and other amusements, besides an address from our general secretary.

Rimbey, Alta. J. H. BEELEY, Sec'y.

Coaldale Union have decided to co-operate in securing this year's binder twine. Our members wrote the Postmaster General on June 15, asking for the establishment of an up-to-date parcels post system. It was decided to forward \$5.00 towards the campaign fund as a donation from Coaldale Union.

Coaldale, Alta. B. S. PAWSON, Sec'y.

We held a rousing meeting on June 26 and as a result are now in good shape once more. On June 12 we held a special joint meeting with Roseview Union to discuss the matter of securing our binder twine. The result of the work is that we have made up an order for 24,550 lbs. We are now nearing the 50 mark in membership and are working to pass that number before harvest. As the result of our picnic on June 21 we have been able to add \$23 to the treasury. Another picnic will be held on July 12 when the proceeds will go to the campaign fund. Many of our members have taken a great deal of interest in the dairy car question as outlined in circular No. 6, while we were aghast at the contents of the machinery contract. Such contracts as that one quoted should not be allowed.

Carbon, Alta. SAMUEL GRAY, Sec'y.

Aldersyde Union is progressing very nicely and last spring we brought in a full supply of flour, bran, rolled oats, etc. On June 22 we met and arranged to secure a carload of twine, and on the whole our members are well satisfied with the progress made.

Aldersyde, Alta. J. McCULLOGH, Sec'y.

A local of the U.F.A. has been organized in the Newdale district with a membership of 21. The officers elected are: President, W. H. Newcombe; vice-president, M. Riste; secretary-treasurer, A. Gutmill, all of Winnifred.

On June 22 last the members of Sun-prairie Union placed their order for binder twine. Crops are looking fine in this locality. Our union is still growing, the membership roll now showing 62 members. We have adopted the following resolution and are asking the unions to consider same:—"Whereas, farmers have no voice in the drawing of machinery and implement notes, and, whereas, implement manufacturers crowd the farmers as soon as said notes become due and extortionate rates of interest are charged after maturity until paid, and, whereas, many farmers are unable to get their grain threshed and marketed before the ports are closed in the early winter, thus being compelled to sell their grain at very low prices, therefore, be it fully resolved by this union that we bring this matter to the notice of our member of Parliament, also to the premier of Alberta and that we ask them to introduce measures to have all machinery and implement notes come due on May first in year following purchase. That we also enquire into the views of our candidates for the coming provincial elections in regard to this matter and require their full confidence and support in securing above measures."

Nanton, Alta. H. A. DENNISON, Sec'y.

A local of the U.F.A. has been organized at Prague with John Barber as president

and W. Nelson secretary-treasurer. The name decided on for the union is Haydon and we start out with 11 paid up members.

Prague, Alta. W. NELSON, Sec'y.

We are glad to report that a successful organization meeting has been held at Tolman and although the attendance was smaller than anticipated we have organized and are now ready for business.

Tolman, Alta. L. E. LANE, Sec'y.

Battle Valley Union are gradually increasing their membership roll and are at present interested in the co-operative buying of binder twine. We have acted on the suggestion made by the general secretary in regard to the parcels post system and have informed the Postmaster General and J. M. Douglas, M.P., that we are in need of just as efficient a parcels post system as that now enjoyed by other countries. A resolution was adopted and has been sent to the premier requesting the government to provide for a system of co-operative elevators for Alberta, such system to be based as far as practicable on that at present in operation in Saskatchewan and also on the lines recommended by the executive of the U.F.A.

Battle Valley, Alta. F. W. HEARD, Sec'y.

Owing to the large amount of correspondence which had to be considered at the last meeting, the members of Hazelwood Union had to postpone the subject which had been chosen for discussion, "The general purpose farm horse," but Mr. Hobson will lead in that the first clear night. Next night a debate is arranged, "Country Life vs. City Life." J. F. Edgar champions the city, while W. Murray defends the country.

Lougheed, Alta. W. MURRAY, Sec'y.

The farmers of Letts school district held a meeting recently for the purpose of forming a union of the U.F.A. The night chosen for the meeting was unfortunately wet and this prevented a great number of farmers from attending, but enough were present to complete the organization and we will get the balance at the next meeting and then Letts will be heard from quite often.

Husley, Alta. W. H. HARRIS, Sec'y.

MISTRESS WAS 'IN'

"Is Mrs. De Brick in?" asked the visitor, calling at the London home of the Suffragette leader.
"Yiss, mum," said Norah. "She's in for six months, mum."

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Besides their great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save a great deal of time and labor.

This great saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.

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These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested.

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REGAL FENCE & GATE CO. SARNIA, CANADA.

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Store your Wheat until You can Sell it

What's the use of growing grain, and then let it ferment in damp sheds or rot in the fields, because you can't get freight cars to move it? Forty-five million bushels—worth \$45,000,000—were lost to the farmers of Western Canada last year.

Protect Yourself

Build your own storehouse of IDEAL CONCRETE BLOCKS. Then, when the harvest comes, and others are frantically crying for cars, you simply store your grain and wait. IDEAL CONCRETE BLOCKS make a building absolutely water-proof, fireproof and damp-proof. When the rush is over, and you can get cars, ship the grain.

Ideal Concrete Block Storehouse

makes you independent of railroads and elevators. Your wheat, oats, etc., are safe, and any bank will loan you money, at reasonable rates, on such grain.

How to have one

Write for our new circular: "Western Canada's Problem," and how to meet it. The title tells the story. Sent free on request.

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ALL STYLES. IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS AT THE RIGHT PRICE WRITE ME YOUR REQUIREMENTS
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U.S. Parties on the Tariff



President William Taft who was selected at Chicago as the Republican Standard Bearer

The Tariff

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage-earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this, correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the tariff board has demonstrated. The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before.

The Republican party has shown by its creation of a tariff board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation. We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives of the 62d Congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit and as destructive of business enterprise.

Cost of Living

The steadily increasing cost of living has become a matter not only of national, but of world-wide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced. The Republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living. When the exact facts are known it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist in order that the cost of the food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.



Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey whom the Baltimore Convention made the Presidential Candidate of the Democrats

Tariff Reform

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal Government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of Government honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretense on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and, in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metal, and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest, and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result a large measure from the high tariff



Makes 'em Last Longer and Look Better

There is much more to shingle stains than the mere beauty they add to the building. Some people used to sneer about "style" when their neighbors stained their shingles with

Stephens' Shingle Stains

In a year or two, when their own unstained shingles began to curl and the roof began to leak and need repairing—while their neighbors' roofs were as smooth, tight and good as new—their sneers turned to sighs that they were not as wise. Stephens' Shingle Stains not only add beauty to the house, but better still their creosote and preserving oils add life to the shingles, and make the roof last longer. Twenty soft, velvety, artistic colors, sold by leading dealers. Write today for free book of "Suggestions"—for paint users.

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laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

A WAR STORY

John W. Hanrahan, surgeon general of the G.A.R., said the other day in Rutland, apropos of Memorial day: "Nothing could be more unjust than the idea that all those who didn't enlist in the civil war were cowards. There were as good men out of the war as in it."
Dr. Hanrahan smiled and added: "I recollect a story about a youth who, at the height of the war, toured Vermont selling geraniums. "I'm surprised," a patriotic housewife said to him, 'I'm surprised to see a big, strong, hulking chap like you selling geraniums here. Why aren't you with the army?' "Why, ma'am," said the youth, with a bewildered look, 'they don't want geraniums in the army, do they!'"

Valuable



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SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO. 134 1/2 Princess Street Winnipeg

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

GETTING UNDER WAY

At last it is fairly launched—the Young Canada Club as it is going to be—a real live out and out boys' and girls' club and I hope all our Young Canadians will be as well pleased with the beginnings of it as I am. I don't want to make you too vain, but I am delighted with nearly all of your stories. Indeed I like them so well that I want you to write me some more.

This second lot of stories will be easier and I look to have twice as many contributors. I want you to tell me some incident showing the cleverness of an animal or bird. The story must be told as entertainingly as possible and must be true.

You don't know any? Why surely you do. Don't you remember that scrawny little colt that was given to Tommy by old Peters because Peters thought it was going to die and Tommy might as well have it as not? And don't you remember that Tommy turned it loose in the pasture field—a poor miserable little waif, a regular street urchin like we read about in books? Of course all the horses and colts began to badger and tease it and make its life generally miserable until a sudden it ran to old Tony for protection. We must suppose that old Tony was flattered by the confidence—just as I was one day when a wee bit of a girl slipped her hand in mine and asked me to take her across the street—at any rate the old horse rose to the occasion nobly and bit and kicked at every horse that dared to look crossways at the poor little colt. The colt didn't die, as everybody had predicted it would, but grew up into quite a respectable young horse, which no longer needed the protection of old Tony, though every fall when they were turned loose together in the pasture field they used to run straight for each other and rub noses and switch tails and talk horse love talk, which as it was not meant for a third party to hear I won't repeat.

Some such story as this you do know, to be sure, or you have been very sound asleep all these years you have been living on the farm and I won't have it said that any of my Young Canadians are asleep. Your story must be written on one side of the paper only and in pen and ink. It will make a much neater appearance if it is written on writing paper and not scribbling paper and neatness counts in awarding the prize.

Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may contribute and the age should be given with each contribution. This time I am going to ask you to have your teacher or parents certify that the composition is your own work and that the age given is correct. They will just need to write Certified by— and their name. Please don't forget about this.

All contributions must be in The Guide office by August 27. As in the previous competitions, three interesting story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories submitted.

And please don't forget about the photographic competition. Already several enthusiastic boys and girls have written us to find out how they can earn money to buy a camera and we expect to hear from many more in the next few days.

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

THE WREN One of the Prize Stories

One of the dearest little birds I know is the little brown wren. It has endeared itself to all, I think, by its companionship with man and its simple confiding nature.

The courting or mating goes on in May, shortly after their arrival from the south. Miss Wren pretends to be very coy and shy and tries to appear very indifferent to her charmer's advances, but in the end gives in. Sometimes the mating is for life and is broken only by the death of either one. The song plays an important part in this wooing, the male always trying to excel himself and all rivals.

About the middle of May the hunt for a nest begins and their merry chirp and chatter is heard all day long as they consult one another about the advantages of different places. They always build in old buildings or some odd place, such as a tin can, an old shoe or almost any

place near a human habitation. They are very busy as they collect the short sticks, horse hair, twine and eventually the soft feathers for their nest. The nest is very large and deep, with a very small entrance, to guard against their enemies, the cat and the English sparrow.

Wrens lay from seven to nine little eggs, which are pale pink with small brown spots. In a week or ten days the young are hatched and the care of feeding begins and their merry chatter is not so constantly heard. In a short while the young wrens learn to fly, and early in the fall they depart for warmer quarters. But they are always welcomed when they come back to their home in the north.

EVA M. FAHRNER (Age 16), Mayfield, Manitoba.

THE CROW

The bird I have chosen is the ordinary crow. All of us are well acquainted with the coal-black crow. This bird is somewhat larger than a common domestic pigeon. The beak of a crow is about seven-eighths of an inch long and tapers to a point, affording a perfect tool to pick worms off the ground. His eyes are very black and round and notice any movement in trees or grass, and I might also say far or near. They can hear the slightest sound. A crow's body is very neatly put together and the feathers are placed just so, showing a very black and shining surface. There is very little flesh on his legs, but although they are small they consist of strong sinews. Their nice wee feet are so strong and well adapted to scratching for food.

Nesting is a very important part of bird work. The crows come to Saskatchewan when the winter snow is almost gone and endure the small snow storms that generally occur until about the fifteenth of May. All during these variable conditions the crows go flying about in the air. They all get in a large flock and then fly around through each other. They just make you think of a large dance, but instead of one calling off, the whole number seem to be calling off. Just as soon as the snow storms and cold chilling winds are over the crows set about making their nests. They first select a nice snug branch that would hold a nest good and tight. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crow fly around, lighting on the selected branch, eying it carefully and after thinking and examining for a long time and accepting a branch they fly up and whirl around, cawing as loud as they possibly can, showing their glee and happiness on having a foundation to build a house in which to rear their young. They then set to work building a frame of twigs from five to ten inches long and they can make such a neat, strong and durable frame out of a few twigs. After they make a frame about two inches thick they begin to use some hay and a very little moss. After this they use an odd horse hair with a few feathers and quite a lot of binder twine. Then they set to laying. A crow's setting consists of four or five eggs and takes about two and a half weeks to hatch. The old crows sit on the eggs in turns and thus keep them warm all the time. When the young ones are hatched they hunt food in turns, but one of them generally sits over the young birds till they are feathered enough to keep warm.

After the crows are about a month old they begin to try to fly. When they are able to fly the old ones fly about in high glee.

Crows are very tricky and as we may say, "as cute as a fox." If you go near a crow's nest the old ones will fly up and circle around the nest and caw and squak something terrible. They will light very close to you and then fly up again. When they light they do not stop in some open place, but on some very leafy branch, and then they peer through the branches as if they are afraid to show themselves right up for fear of being injured.

WESTERN OBSERVER.

OTHER PRIZE WINNERS

The other two prizes were won by Mabel Evans, Froude, Sask. (age 9 years), and William Bartlett, Wild Rose P.O., Sask. (age 10 years). Their stories will appear later.

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JOSEPH PFUND.
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"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for five years. I find it a sure cure for Spavins."
WILLIAM GRANT.
Price \$1 per bottle—5 bottles \$5. Ask druggist for free book "Treatise on the Horse" or write to us. 73
Dr. B. J. Kendall Company
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

THE WORK OF THE SUNSHINE SECTION

The women's own department conducted by themselves—that is what, for some weeks, we have been trying to make the Sunshine corner. And the women have helped us nobly and more of them are coming to our assistance every week.

Some of them have neglected to give us a pen name and others have given us a pen name and a post office but have withheld their real names. It has occurred to me that they may have been afraid that they would get into print. I give you my word of honor that I'll not let them do that unless you ask to have them printed. So please do give me your names to put in that record book of mine which I told you about last week. In return I am going to sign my own name in future to all these communications so that it will be a case of showing our mutual confidence.

As I have already said this department is going to be run as the helping hand corner of the Homemakers' section and we want every reader to feel that she can come here with her difficulties and be sure of a broad sympathy and wise counsel.

I leave it to you, readers, to make of this corner what you will and have absolute confidence that it will be something splendid in its usefulness.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

FOR HOSPITAL KIDDIES

Dear Sunshine:—We are sending a package containing postcards and a scrapbook for the children's hospital. I hope they will help to pass a long hour for some sick child. With every good wish from "THREE SISTERS."

MORE ADVICE FOR YOUNG MOTHER

Dear Sunshine:—In reply to a young mother wishing to know how to stop summer complaint in children; I am the mother of five children, ages running from nine years to five and a half months old and have had them troubled with summer complaint. If she got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Strawberry she would think it very good. It does not cost much. How to use it is on the bottle, also diet must be considered. The lady does not say how old her baby is. Boiled milk, rice and sago puddings are very good for the little ones, also bread and milk. Wishing you every success in your good work, yours truly

HELPFUL.

I hope you don't mind my choosing a pen name for you, but you know that for the protection of writers I never allow real names to appear.

A WORD OF WARNING

Dear Sunshine:—I have read with interest the letter from "Urgent" in this week's Guide. I notice that she needs a girl to help in the house and would not object to one who has made a misstep. I wish to say a few words on the advisability of admitting girls of this kind into the sanctity of the home. Not that I feel any bitterness at all toward them, on the other hand my heart bleeds for every woman and girl who has left the paths of virtue and I firmly believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred have gone wrong in the first place through some wicked man. However, I think this is no reason why any woman should endanger the peace of her home and perhaps the chastity of her children.

I would like to give you an experience of my own through having a girl of this kind in my home two years ago. I was expecting to be confined in August and although I had been trying to get a girl for nearly three months I couldn't find one who was willing to come so far out in the country. Finally I wrote to a friend in Calgary and asked her to try and find me a girl. To my great surprise and pleasure she wrote by return and said she had found a girl and was sending her the next day. The girl arrived and she had not been in the house twenty-four hours before I saw what kind of a girl she was. She was utterly bad, and right from the start she did all in her power to tempt my husband. Well, the baby was born but I recovered very slowly. I believe the worry through having a

girl of that stamp in the house kept me from getting strong and well as I ought to have done. As I began to get around I could see the attention this girl was trying to pay my husband and the strange part of it was that although we had two very nice young men working for us she didn't pay the slightest attention to them. Whether it was because she thought my husband had more money than they I cannot say. When the baby was a month old I let the girl go, as the nurse had promised to stay with me for another month. After the girl had gone the nurse said to me "Well, Mrs. B—, you ought to thank God that you have got such a good, strong-minded husband, for if he had not been there would have been serious trouble here."

Now suppose, Sunshine, this girl had gone into a home where the husband had not been strong-minded enough to withstand her attentions, we all can guess what the result would be, possibly the breaking up of the home; in my case it would certainly have been.

After the girl left me I wrote to my friend in Calgary and asked her if she had known she was sending a bad girl to me. To my surprise she said she did know the girl was bad, but that she was nearly destitute, she couldn't get a situation in Calgary she was so well known, as although she was only twenty years old she had had three illegitimate children, but she thought if she came out to me for a few months it might help her to reform.

Now this would have been alright if the girl had tried to reform, but she never made the slightest attempt, on the other hand she tried to ruin our home from the start.

In the August Delineator Hon. J. Freschi, city magistrate of New York, quotes a New York detective chief as saying that he never knew a young girl who went wrong to really reform, and he also quotes a noted priest, a man venerated for his noble efforts among the unfortunate as saying he only knew one to reform. Whether this is so or not I don't know. I sincerely hope they are mistaken, but this I do know that the home where man and wife are living happily together and striving to train their children in the way of goodness and chastity is certainly not the place where the reclamation of these poor unfortunates should be carried on.

Wishing The Guide every success, I remain, yours sincerely,

LORNA DOONE.

Lorna Doone is another who neglected to give us her real name. Let me assure you that there is absolutely no danger of its appearing in print and that we never give the names of contributors to anyone.

ANSWERS ARABELLA

Dear Sunshine:—May I come in with a word for Arabella. If she will give her baby the next time he is threatened with croup a few drops of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on a little sugar every hour or so she will find it will relieve him. Have tried it and find it very good.

Hoping Arabella may see this soon and wishing the Sunshiners every success, I am, A NATIVE.

Won't you please believe that I will not divulge your names even under pressure and trust me with your identity? It makes it so much more interesting to know who our readers are.

A BUSY MEMBER

Dear Sunshine:—I always enjoy your page in The Grain Growers' Guide. In answer to Young Mother's enquiry for summer complaint cure I always use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and for diet: cornstarch, new laid eggs and milk will be beneficial. Fowler's extract is good at teething time. I always use it for my little ones and it gives almost instant relief. To be bought at any chemist for 35 cents. No household should be without a reserve bottle. Also Baby's Own Tablets are good for the little tots. Am a busy farmer's wife so am sorry I cannot stop to write more.

PRAIRIE LILY.

Just because you are so busy we appreciate all the more the trouble you have taken to sit down and write a letter to our page in answer to another mother. You will come again, won't you?

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Wouldn't you like to join our circle of workers? Over sixty boys and girls in the west are earning lots of pocket money. To those who are most successful we give a handsome story book as a special prize. The work you have to do is very easy. Some of our young friends are putting the money they earn in the bank so that they will be able to purchase ponies or bicycles. One little girl tells us she is saving up to buy something nice for mother as a surprise. Why shouldn't you? Write at once to

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

And tell us how much spare time you have, your name, age, and if you go to school. Write today so that you will be in plenty of time to compete for a special prize.

LADIES!

We want you to help us

We want you to lend a hand to let us have the best for women, for the good of all.

The woman of to-day has a clearer consciousness of her own personality, she has more liberty now than heretofore; she is wider awake and as she takes stock of her position she realizes that nothing can stop her onward progress.

If you believe in Votes for Women, Homesteads for Women and have a desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community, then here is your opportunity. Write at once to the

Pin Money Bureau,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

and we will tell you what to do to help the great cause along. The commission we pay is liberal. The work is easy and enjoyable and will not interfere with your present duties. Dozens of our lady friends are now engaged in the great work and are earning lots of pin money. If you are interested, write us to-day. Do not miss this great opportunity.

Honour
J. W. Scallion
R. C. Henderson
J. B. Wood
Secret
H. McKenzie

FARM HAND

This office has for some time been a scheme to supply domestic help and attention to that end the Immigration R. early in the a few days I have letter from W. A. tion Department, tion as it now at

Reverting to few weeks ago from the old coun inces practical ex I beg to advise interview I hav with Mr. T. Ho gration Agen an that we shall be gl take concrete fo

We have large from experienced old country, on (England) office, in a position to of their transpo no difficulty in for Western Can

We have, as occasion, of my brought out a n the Saskatchewan pleased to intis Minister of Agric speaks in high te we have been su the Province of Saskatchewan Ge many letters from who have been a speaking very fi and ability and has been a goo laborers to Saski sisted by the Go standing that tl instalments. Ou would be to place for say \$5 farm l



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FARM HANDS AND DOMESTICS

This office has had under consideration for some time back the devising of some scheme to supply our members with domestic help and farm laborers. Negotiations to that end were entered into with the Immigration Department of the C.N.R. early in the summer. Within the last few days I have received the following letter from W. A. Nicol, of the Immigration Department, which explains the situation as it now stands.—

"Reverting to our conversation some few weeks ago with regard to bringing from the old country to the Prairie Provinces practical experienced farm laborers, I beg to advise that following up our interview I have discussed the matter with Mr. T. Howell, our General Immigration Agent, and I am pleased to advise that we shall be glad to see this proposition take concrete form.

"We have large numbers of applications from experienced farm laborers in the old country, on our files at our London (England) office, and providing we were in a position to advance part, if not all of their transportation, we would have no difficulty in securing their services for Western Canada.

"We have, as I informed you on the occasion of my interview with you, brought out a number of farm hands to the Saskatchewan Government and I am pleased to intimate that the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. A. F. Mantle, speaks in high terms of the type of men we have been successful in bringing into the Province of Saskatchewan, also the Saskatchewan Government have received many letters from farmers in the province who have been supplied with these men, speaking very favorably of their work and ability and altogether the scheme has been a good success. These farm laborers to Saskatchewan have been assisted by the Government on the understanding that they repay by monthly instalments. Our proposition to you would be to place an initial order with us for say 25 farm laborers on the advanced



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Manitoba

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

fare basis and that we promise to deliver these men to you at Winnipeg. They will all be hand picked on the other side, and we will see that everything is done to protect your interests.

I shall be glad to have an early reply from you on this subject and thanking you in advance, Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) W. A. NICOL,
 Immigration Agent.

I have information from other sources that the Saskatchewan arrangement is

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

S. Blackmore, of McAuley, Manitoba, has forwarded \$2.00 to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund, making the amount now \$596.00.

working out quite satisfactorily. You will notice the arrangement is on the advanced fare basis. That is to say the railway advance the fare to the laborers who have to be paid by his agent or the farmers when the men are delivered in Winnipeg. The fare is around \$52.00 plus \$2.00 for office expense. A number of men could be secured by cable in time for harvest if applications are sent in shortly. The men are required to sign a contract to allow a stated sum to be retained from their wages until the advance is paid and not leave their employer without cause until all advance is repaid.

This looks like a workable proposition to supply farmers with the necessary help, and though the season is too far advanced to give it a fair trial this year, it is to be hoped that enough will take advantage of the proposition to get it into working order for the next season.

Domestic servants for the farm can be secured on the same basis. Mrs. Lilley, of the Sunshine Guild, 328 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, has this in hand. She distributed some 30 girls last Saturday, mostly to city people. Many of these could be secured for farmers if the applications were made in time.

Any application from Grain Growers for farm help or a domestic servant sent to me will receive every attention. I am anxious to have this scheme to supply farm help given a fair trial and to enlist the co-operation of our branches in meeting this present need.

R. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

MINNISKA BRANCH

We beg to acknowledge receipt of \$2.50 from Minniska branch of the Grain Growers' association.

E. E. GARNET, Sec'y.

ALEXANDER BRANCH

We are glad to acknowledge receipt through the Manitoba section of \$6.50 for thirteen paid-up members of the Grain Growers at this point.

ED. GRIERSON, Sec'y.

SALEM BRANCH

Mr. B. N. Thomas, Secretary of the Salem branch of the Grain Growers' association, remits a further \$7.00, making a total of \$30.00 paid into the Central office this year. We wish to thank Salem branch for the good showing they are making.

B. N. THOMAS, Sec'y.

CYPRESS RIVER BRANCH

We were glad to receive a call from Mr. W. B. Thomas, of Cypress River, to pay dues from the Cypress River branch of the Grain Growers' association. He reports \$13.00 for 26 paid-up members at the present time.

W. B. THOMAS, Sec'y.

SINCLAIR BRANCH

The Secretary, Mr. D. J. Brownlea, reports another batch of nine paid-up members, which makes in all 27 paid-up members.

PORTAGE DISTRICT ORGANIZED

Portage la Prairie Grain Growers met on July 8 and formed what will be known as the Portage District Grain Growers' association. It was decided to hold the annual meeting each year in December, when officers will be elected. To meet the expenses of the association, it was decided that each association in the district shall contribute 10 cents for each of its members. The object of the district Association shall be to promote the interests of the farmer and to assist in organization. At the afternoon meeting of the members they were addressed by F. J. Dixon, of the Direct Legislation league, there being a large number present. P. D. McArthur, of Longburn, presided. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Association, also addressed the meeting. He stated that although fighting much opposition and attacked from many quarters, the Association had at present the largest paid-up membership in its history.

Directors:

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

SOMERSET BRANCH

Somerset branch have written to say they are alive and remit \$6.00 for 12 paid-up members. Kindly accept our thanks for this amount. Much can be done through persistence in presenting to the people of your district the importance of increasing the membership of your branch.

J. B. FOSTER, Sec'y.

OAKLAND BRANCH

This branch of the Grain Growers' association reports eleven paid-up members.

M. D. McCUAIG, Sec'y.

SEEBORN BRANCH

Seeborn branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association reports 33 members paid-up.

J. W. BELL, Sec'y.

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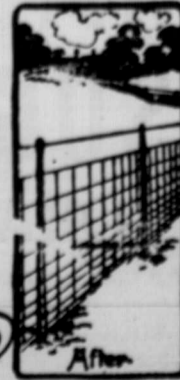
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Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate
with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and
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The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

industries of this country it would mean
the businesses yet to be established would
be founded on a sound finance, businesses
that would not be hindered or hampered
by over capitalization, businesses that
could stand against the world.

Mr. Coleman thinks that the farmers
of Canada can be protected. It is true
that lines of farming that we farmers
as a class do not go into can be protected.
But anything that we farmers raise as a
crop cannot be protected because we raise
more of that particular commodity than
the home market will take, with the result
that the home market buys at the same
as the export price. Of course if we farm-

ers were combined as the manufacturers
of this country are we would sell the
people of this country our products
higher by the extent of the protection
afforded by the tariff and railroad rates.

Wealth is the result of labor on natural
resources, that is, the field, the mine and
the water. Wealth is created by man's
work on natural resources. Rich natural
resources mean that much wealth can be
created quickly and easily. Therefore
it is reasonable to expect that because
Canada is rich in natural resources that
she can compete against the world success-
fully. The United States or any other
country has not become wealthy owing
to protection. What protection has done
is to distribute wealth. It has made the
rich richer and the poor poorer.

Protection has not made wages higher
but because it has made living higher
it has decreased their value. Wages are
taken from the wealth which the laborer
has created by his work. If the demand
for work is keen the laborer receives a
greater proportion of the wealth created,
if dull, a less proportion. Unemployment
is not always a condition caused by either
free trade or protection. It is caused in
most cases, by the rights of property,
in natural resources, which permit a
man to hold out of use the opportunity
to work. Real estate speculation is one
of the most fruitful causes of men being
out of work.

Mr. Coleman thinks that protection
would benefit the British workingman.
Let us ask Mr. Coleman what would be
the first thing to happen if a protective
tariff was put into force in the old country.
Exporting industries would combine and
sell their products in their own country
higher by the extent of the tariff. Indus-
tries whose products did not quite fill
home demand would sell their products
also higher by the extent of the tariff.
But would wages go up? No! No higher
than strikes could force them. But,
says Mr. Coleman and others of his kind,
the stimulus given industry by the protec-
tion would increase the demand for men
and so the wages. But no great industries
have risen that have only catered for
home demand. That is, unless the
country has been large, in which case
there has been free trade between a large
number of people.

Reciprocity with the United States
would have given us the advantages
of annexation without its disadvantages.
It is very noticeable that the defeat of
reciprocity has done more to create a
spirit of annexation than its acceptance
would ever have done. Would Mr.
Coleman kindly tell us how would annex-
ation come from the acceptance of reci-
procity?

CHAS. T. MASSON

Wood Bay, Man.

AYSH, NYE & CO. LTD.

Importers of all Classes of Millfeeds
and Feeding Stuffs
OLD BREAD STREET
And in London **BRISTOL, Eng.**
Cable Address "Grains," Bristol
Codes: A B C, 5th Edition, Riverside
Connections wanted with substantial firms
of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.L.F.
business preferred. References given and
required. Correspondence invited.

**CHEW
MAPLE
SUGAR
TOBACCO**

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

**TO THE
GRAIN GROWERS
OF THE WEST**

We beg to inform the Grain Growers of the West that we are fully equip-
ped to handle shipments of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax on consignment or
purchase same if so instructed. We own and operate an elevator at Montreal,
where Government weights are given, so that grain can be shipped direct to
the Seaboard from your own town without being delayed at the Lake Terminals.

We also operate an office in New York, in charge of our Mr. Robinson, for
our EXPORT Trade to Liverpool and Foreign Countries. Our facilities keep
us in the closest touch with all markets, and we will ensure our customers the
highest prices at all times. The following is our aim: Highest Prices, Liberal
Advances on Bills of Lading, Prompt Notification of Inspections and Weights,
Prompt Settlements, Claims for Car Shortages.

Make your Bills of Lading read: Care of GIBBS & ROBINSON, Great
West Life Building, Winnipeg, Man., and we will watch the grading of your car.
We are members of THE WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THE MONTREAL CORN EX-
CHANGE, THE CALGARY GRAIN EXCHANGE.

WHEAT.—We look for advance in price of old wheat any time after July 1.
New crop price depends on weather.

OATS.—We believe old crop oats will sell much higher in July and August.
Supplies very light in United States and Canada, and European crops backward.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCE-
MENTS REGARDING CROPS AND MARKETS.

**GIBBS & ROBINSON
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
11 GREAT WEST LIFE BLDG.
WINNIPEG MAN.**

**McBEAN BROS.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of last season's crop. YOU know
us. Those who DON'T know us will do well to get acquainted and we feel confident that
you will ship us ALL your grain this coming season.
Send us a 6 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value.
Even the poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, we UN-
DERSTAND this business thoroughly and THOSE ARE THE POINTS THAT COUNT.
Write us for Market Prospects. You need the BEST,—it means MONEY to you.
600 1/2 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading
NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to
the Highest Bidder
Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

Keep this for Future Reference

For Paris Plow and Disc Repairs

Send Cash with Order at 10 per cent. on list prices to the
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert, Sask.; also

- PRAIRIE BREAKERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS, 16 inch, each \$15.00
- WESTERN SULKIES WITH TWO BOTTOMS . . . " 35.00
- HIGH LIFT SULKIES . . . " 50.00
- HIGH LIFT GANGS, Stubble and Breaker . . . " 70.00
- HIGH LIFT GANGS, Best Ever and Triumph Stubble Bottoms 60.00
- THREE AND FOUR HORSE DISC HARROWS . . each 30.00

Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert, Sask.



Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

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

THE WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA
AND SASKATOON FAIRS
It will pay you to visit our tent and see these
machines in actual operation

W. H. EMERSON & SONS
WINDSOR, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

Wheat.—The
markedly steady, al-
declined considerab-
be thoroughly dem-
lower grades. The
helped, however, by
so that once again
for it is only an av-
Wheat States. It is
of rust. It must
Our own Canadian
is urgently needed,
of black rust as this
We look for fairly
and the market up
Export demand
The big marine de-
als, and promises re-
lated and are stand-
ers having off grade
the situation at For-
it went in the bins
spoiling underneath
A great number
and sometimes hot
home, expecting big
not be much bette-
Oats.—This grai-
tion. There is a ve-
demand for the long
Barley.—There
Flax.—We have
during the past seve-
too late in the seas-

Wheat—

July 17	.....
July 18	.....
July 19	.....
July 20	.....
July 21	.....
July 22	.....
July 23	.....

Oats—

July 17	.....
July 18	.....
July 19	.....
July 20	.....
July 21	.....
July 22	.....
July 23	.....

Flax—

July 17	.....
July 18	.....
July 19	.....
July 20	.....
July 21	.....
July 22	.....
July 23	.....

MINNEA
(Sample)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1	.....
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.....
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.....
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.....
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.....
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.....
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.....

Date	1*
July 17	106
18	106
19	106
20	106
21	106
22	106
23	106

**THE
WINNIPEG GRAIN**

Cash Wheat

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

Cash Oats

No. 2 C.W.
-----------------	-------

Cash Barley

No. 3
-------------	-------

Cash Flax

No. 1 N.W.
-----------------	-------

Wheat Futures

July .....	.....
October .....	.....

Oat Futures

July .....	.....
October .....	.....

Flax Futures

July .....	.....
October .....	.....

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, July 22, 1912.)

Wheat.—The outstanding feature of the past week's market has been July Option wheat holding remarkably steady, almost stationary, being held there by Eastern interests. Low grade wheat, however, has declined considerably and is in very poor demand just now. Markets of the lower grades may be said to be thoroughly demoralized by the fact that in the warm weather it was very difficult to handle those lower grades. The Trans-Atlantic shipments are in danger of spoiling en route. The situation will be helped, however, by the drying up of the grade grain which is now being handled at the terminal elevators, so that once again they can turn over and so keep cool the lower grades now in store.

Another feature has been a decline in the new crop option, owing not so much to a bumper crop here, for it is only an average crop, but by reason of the exceedingly bright prospects in the American Spring Wheat States. It is claimed that a few days more of reasonable weather, their crops will be past any danger of rust. It must be remembered that their grain can either be spoiled in the shocks and it is not safe yet. Our own Canadian West has had cold weather, too much rain and some frost. Warm, bright clear weather is urgently needed. Farmers whose wheat is now past the blossom will do well to watch carefully for signs of black rust as this weather is very favorable to that infection.

We look for fairly steady markets until the crop is further along, although some black rust reports would tend the market up very sharply. On the other hand, however, the new crop should be low enough now. Export demand has been rather poor the last week.

The big marine drying plant, the "Helena," from Chicago, is now at work at our Canadian Lake Terminal, and promises relief in the near future. Somewhat over a thousand cars of off grade grain have accumulated and are standing at our Canadian Terminals, many of them are in danger of the grain spoiling. Farmers having off grade grain should turn it two or three times a week and ship it after a fortnight or so when the situation at Fort William has been greatly relieved. But any grain, no matter how dry it seems when it went in the bins should be thoroughly examined. Grain which appears thoroughly dry on top may be spoiling underneath.

A great number of cars which appear to be straight grade when shipped are found tough at inspection and sometimes hot when they are unloaded. There seems little use of holding your lower grade grain at home, expecting higher prices. Although the low grades seem cheap enough the prospects are they will not be much better for they are such poor shippers.

Oats.—This grain has kept pretty steady until to-day, Monday, when there is a little up-turn in the option. There is a very fair demand for F.C.W., but there is a very poor demand for the low grades and no demand for the tough grades. Oats are about on the export basis and should go no lower for the time being.

Barley.—There is almost no demand for this grain, nor likely will there be for a few weeks yet. Flax.—We have had a pretty steady market for this grain, the fluctuation not exceeding two cents during the past seven days. The receipts are dropping off and flax should hold its own, although it is rather too late in the season for the old crop to pick up much.

Total shipments for the week were 1,340,184.40, last year 1,101,471. The amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 hard	551.00	1,212.20
No. 1 Nor.	72,225.00	1,194,882.20
No. 2 Nor.	333,402.00	1,361,460.10
No. 3 Nor.	247,375.00	930,029.20
No. 4	829,372.50	287,197.20
No. 5	421,301.30	76,696.20
Other grades	2,719,040.30	600,550.20
	4,924,850.30	4,478,050.10

Stocks of oats—		
No. 1 C.W.	33,375.25	285,161.29
No. 2	960,771.25	2,380,105.11
No. 3	111,630.15	237,708.00
Ex. 1 feed	477,859.08	.....
No. 1 feed	203,845.22	.....
No. 2 feed	163,724.16	.....
Mixed	.....	4,886.26
Other grades	493,882.02	289,781.22
	2,477,717.20	3,607,991.20

Barley		
	440,046.00	438,096.00
Flax	324,246.00	149,128.00

SHIPMENTS			
	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	235,923	33,634	108,600
Last year	772,515	.....	222

CANADIAN VISIBLE			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	2,438,269	4,233,307	612,708
Last week	10,120,686	2,125,483	221,224
Last year	5,272,236	2,221,242	300,823

July 19, 1912			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	2,281,269	1,620,142	214,240
Pt. Arthur	1,678,381	847,572	223,204
Depot Harbor	37,327	48,223	.....
Meaford	2,523	7,823	.....
Midland, Tiffin	523,378	489,190	55,000
Goderich	192,529	715,066	4,513
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	112,736	112,497	6,723
Pt. Colborne	433,452	118,851	.....
Kingston	252,568	41,800	6,000
Montreal	1,239,579	345,518	12,723
Quebec	572	72,700	1,710
Victoria Harbor	419,000	142,142	.....
Buffalo, Duluth	8,254,927	4,774,673	228,717
	1,183,912	129,234	25,991
	9,438,869	4,903,907	254,708

At Midland and Tiffin there are 40,500 bushels U.S. oats in bond.

Canadian grain in store at Buffalo and Duluth—			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Buffalo	803,912	69,234	28,991
Duluth	380,000	90,000	27,000
	1,183,912	159,234	55,991

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

The world's shipments of wheat this week were 10,672,000 as against 9,376,000, and 10,608,000 last year.

	This week	Last week	Last year
American	2,560,000	2,650,000	2,032,000
Russian	1,464,000	1,328,000	2,424,000
Danubian	360,000	360,000	248,000
India	2,832,000	2,632,000	2,768,000
Argentina	2,944,000	1,522,000	1,400,000
Australia	440,000	384,000	1,268,000
Chil., Na.	72,000	240,000	168,000
Austria, H.	.....	24,000	.....
Totals	10,672,000	9,376,000	10,608,000
Corn	6,783,000	6,861,000	5,674,000

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 20, were:			
Cash Grade	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.06	\$1.04	
2 Nor. wheat	1.03	1.02	
3 Nor. wheat	98	1.00	
5 White oats	.....	44-45c	
Barley	.....	82	
Future—			
July wheat	1.06	1.04	
	Winnipeg	Chicago	
Beef Cattle, top	\$9.45	\$9.45	
Hogs, top	8.75	7.90	
Sheep	8.00	8.75	

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending July 20)			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	901	1453	1712
C.N.R.	270	228	19
G.T.P.	45	40	.....
Total last week	1216	2021	1730
Total previous week	760	1720	410
Total year ago	1444	1290	1141

Disposition			
Stockers west this week	.....	72	.....
Local consumption	.....	.....	1241

CATTLE

The past week provided a big surprise for the cattle trade. For several seasons exhibition week has been noted for big receipts and local dealers were counting on the slack spell being broken then. Instead of that the supply of cattle coming in was very light. The local demands required practically the whole of the receipts, and consequently the market tone was firmer and the prices better than the grade of cattle readily warranted. Prices advanced 25 to 50 cents a hundred all along the line, a few best butcher cattle commanding \$6.75. The bulk were mixed offerings with many half fat, and if one may judge from the receipts, cattle suitable for market are very scarce in the country. If shipments increase a considerable cut on present quotations is probable.

HOGS

Packers who expected a big run of hogs and hoped to buy their jugs at \$2.25 were disappointed by the light receipts and were glad to get them at \$2.00 a hundred weight. The demand far exceeded the supply, so quotations advanced to \$2.75 and \$2.90. A slight decline is looked for, should the receipts come up to normal.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

A very fair number of sheep and lambs were received during the week but the demand held good and the market was steady. Good mutton sheep are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50 and good spring lambs from 7 to 8 cents a pound.

Country Produce

BUTTER

Prices of a week ago, 22 cents for fancy dairy and 20 cents for No. 1 dairy, hold firm to the present. Indeed the outlook is for a strengthening if any thing. A good deal of butter is being shipped out in car lots to the southern market, and as both eastern and southern demand continues steady prices are expected to go no lower this summer, and will probably advance a cent before long.

EGGS

Dealers are still quoting 18 cents a dozen "straight receipts," that is, they will take all the risk of shrinkage themselves. The Winnipeg demand is taking all the eggs that can be rounded up in the surrounding districts so that there are no outgoing shipments. The probability is for continued steady price at this level.

POTATOES

Last week saw a goodly supply of new potatoes brought to the local market, and the quotation has dropped to 90 cents a bushel. In old potatoes there is nothing doing at all and many dealers will sustain considerable loss on the quantities they still have on hand.

MILK AND CREAM

Favorable weather for pasture land has resulted in liberal supplies of milk and cream coming in to the local creameries. Prices, however, maintained the same level, as the firmer tone in the butter trade assures a ready market for all the butter that can be made.

HAY

The recent rise of two dollars on all the grades held throughout the past week, notwithstanding very fair receipts. No. 1 Timothy is still worth \$16-\$17 a ton, with Red Top \$10 and Upland \$9.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, July 22.—Wheat quotations today were as follows:
Manitoba No. 1 Northern Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Northern Exhausted
Manitoba No. 3 Northern \$1.14
July Unquoted
October \$1.05
December 1.01
Liverpool, July 22.—The weakness in America on Saturday was partly offset here by a better cash demand and the firmer Platte offers, and values at the opening were 1/2 to 1/4 lower. Following the opening there was a fair covering movement as shorts became nervous owing to the firmer cargo markets and the fact that the continent bought late on Saturday another cargo of red wheat with the inquiry still pronounced, and prices advanced 1/2 with the undertone steady. Arrivals here are larger, but stocks are moderate and a further decrease is expected on passage. Reports from Russia are such as to cause nervousness. At 1.30 market was steady 1/2 to 1/4 lower than Saturday. Corn opened unchanged and later July advanced 1/2 owing to the dock trouble here. September held unchanged, owing to continued free offers for distant shipments and continued liberal clearances from Argentine.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	July	Oct.	
July 17	106	93	
July 18	106	93	
July 19	106	94	
July 20	106	93	
July 22	106	93	
July 23	107	93	
Oats—	July	Oct.	
July 17	39	35	
July 18	38	35	
July 19	38	35	
July 20	31	35	
July 22	38	35	
July 23	38	35	
Flax—	July	Oct.	
July 17	177	167	
July 18	175	167	
July 19	174	167	
July 20	174	167	
July 22	175	167	
July 23	177	167	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, July 20)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	\$1.05		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.05		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.05		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 700 bu.	1.05		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,200 bu., in settlement	1.05		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.03		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03		
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.00		
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, king heads	.97		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00		
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.00		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00		

No. 4 wheat, 1 car, king heads	90
No. 4 wheat, part car	92
Rejected wheat, part car	95
No grade wheat, 1 car, heading	82
No grade wheat, 1 car	90
No grade wheat, 1 car	73
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	97
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	94
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	74
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	72
No. 3 corn, 1 car	72
No. 4 corn, 1 car	71
No. 4 corn, 2 car	72
No. 4 corn, 1 car	72
No. 3 white oats, choice, Willmar	40
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	45
No. 3 white oats, 2,500 bu., to arrive	44
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	43
No. 4 white oats, 5 cars	44
Sample oats, 1 car	41
Sample oats, 1 car	44
Sample oats, 2 cars	42
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	70
No. 2 rye, 6,000 bu., to arr. Aug. or Sep.	67
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	68
No. 1 feed barley, 1,000 bu., to arr. Aug. or Sep.	55
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	58
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51
No grade barley, part car	45
Sample barley, 1 car	85
No. 1 flax, part car	1.94
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.97
No. 1 flax, part car	1.95
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.91
No grade flax, 1 car	1.87
Sample flax, 1 sack	1.85
Sample flax, 14 sacks	1.90
Sample flax, 46 sacks, tough	1.88

STOCKS IN TERMINALS
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on July 19 was 4,594,650.50, as against 4,957,123.20 last week and 4,478,050.10 last year.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from July 17 to July 23 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Pd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Ref.	
July 17	106	103	98	83	70	58	53	39	37	39	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	106	103	98	83	70	58	53	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	106	103	98	84	70	59	54	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	106	103	98	84	70	59	54	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	106	103	98	83	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	106	103	98	83	69	58	55	38	37	38	37	.....	50	48	43	.....	177	.....	.....	.....

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)	22c	22c	

SUPPORT YOUR OWN COMPANY

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

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

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION regarding the market or regarding shipping your grain, WRITE TO US.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.
 WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

Hail Storms

Are sure to visit many of the Grain Growing Districts this season as in former years

Can You Afford

To take the risk of losing your crop without any compensation for labor and seed when a trifling sum will give you the protection of a Policy of Insurance issued by a concern having such great financial strength as

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited
 CAPITAL - \$2,500,000.00

A simple and effective Policy Contract containing no involved or ambiguous terms and affording no opportunity for evasion of obligation on the part of the Company is the Policy for you.

Ask some of our last year's patrons who suffered losses, for testimony regarding liberality of adjustments and prompt cash settlements of losses.

See nearest agent before the storm comes or write to

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Write us for Particulars

Every Grain Grower Should Have One!

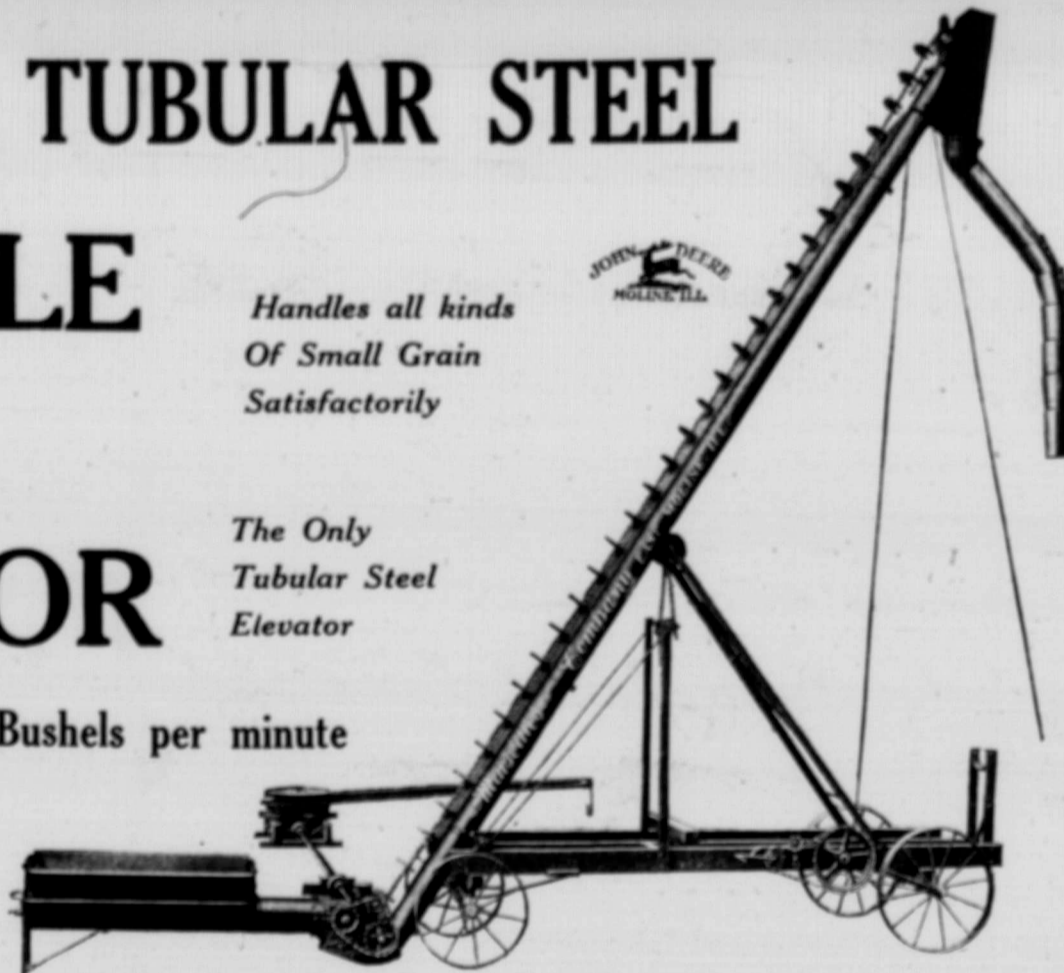
MARSEILLES TUBULAR STEEL PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR

*Handles all kinds
Of Small Grain
Satisfactorily*

*The Only
Tubular Steel
Elevator*

Capacity of 15 to 20 Bushels per minute

Horse Power Outfit with Swivel
Flexible Discharge Spout



Profits Increased—Labor Saved

Unloading grain by hand is about the hardest work that a grain grower can experience; using a portable elevator will do away with this hard slow work and without any loss of grain, twenty to thirty minutes' time can be saved in handling each load, thus enabling the owner to have all his grain handled as required, without suffering any loss due to the scarcity of farm labor. A Portable Grain Elevator is a guarantee to every farmer who owns one that his grain will be handled quickly and in the cheapest manner possible.

Why you should Own the Marseilles Portable Steel Grain Elevator

It is the newest, the simplest and most practical grain elevator in existence. Like every other "John Deere" product it is the "leader" in its line. Elevator leg is constructed of 3-16 inch well casing $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, conveyor chain runs through this casing and is fitted with round flights which carry the grain. These flights are fitted accurately to the casing, carrying the grain to the elevator head, smoothly and without grinding or unnecessary friction.

Horse or Engine Power

Marseilles Portable Steel Elevator can be operated by our No. 255 Two-horse Hercules Triple Geared horse power or gasoline engine. When operated by engine power our No. 724 engine attachment can be supplied with the necessary connections to be used with the horse power outfit.

Adjustable Feed

This elevator is equipped with adjustable feed which is a very valuable feature when operating with a small engine, the quantity of grain elevated can conform with the power of the engine and whatever quantity desired can be elevated.

Easily Handled

By merely turning a hand crank the elevator can be quickly lowered to horizontal position for transportation purposes.

Stocked in Two Sizes

No. 759 is equipped with a 23 foot Tube No. 760 same as No. 759 but with a 28 foot Tube
No. 724 Engine Attachment for Horse Power Outfit. No. 255 Two-Horse Hercules Triple Geared
Power with 1 14-foot Large Tumbling Rod, 1 Large Coupling, 1 Block Rest and Compound Coupling.

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