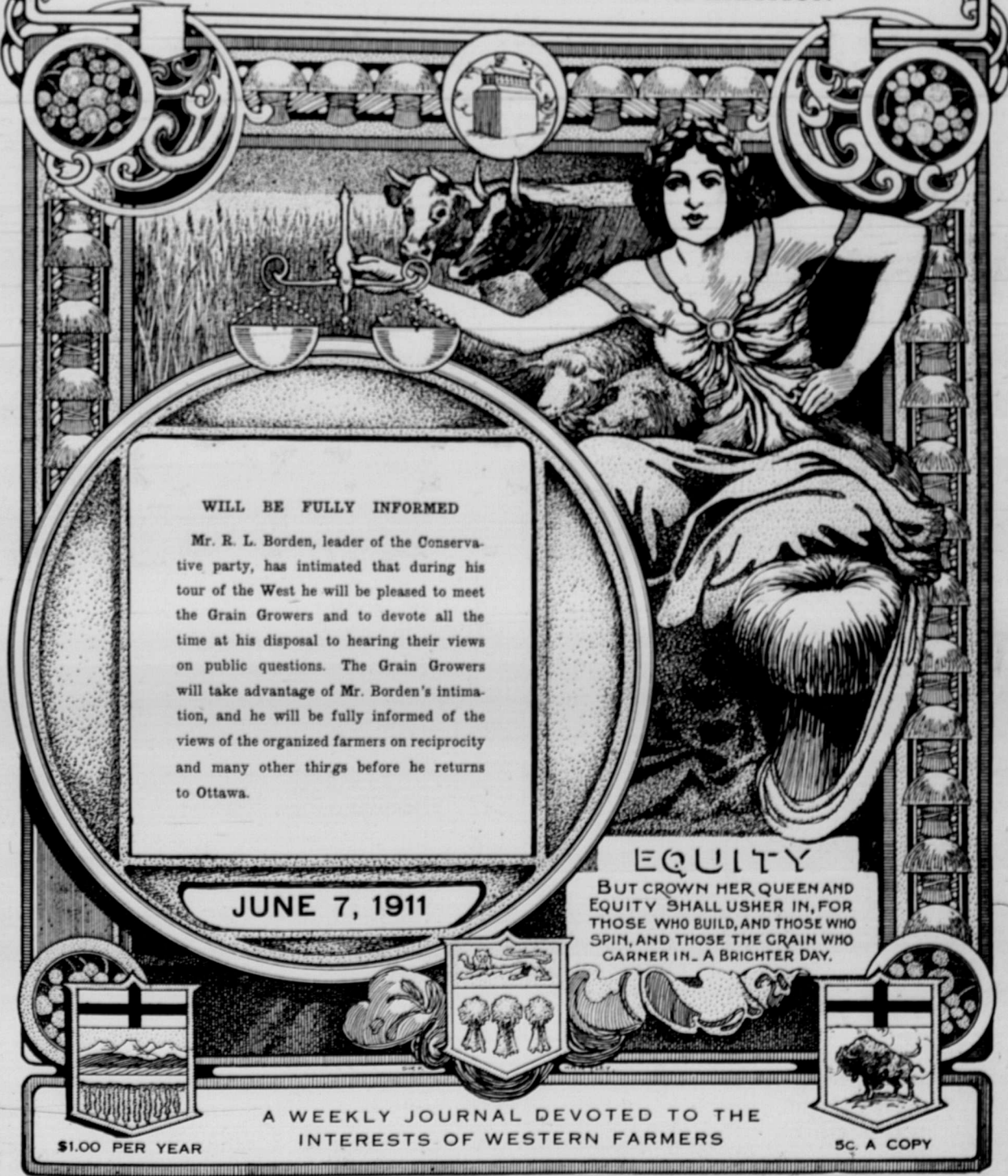


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



WILL BE FULLY INFORMED

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, has intimated that during his tour of the West he will be pleased to meet the Grain Growers and to devote all the time at his disposal to hearing their views on public questions. The Grain Growers will take advantage of Mr. Borden's intimation, and he will be fully informed of the views of the organized farmers on reciprocity and many other things before he returns to Ottawa.

JUNE 7, 1911

EQUITY

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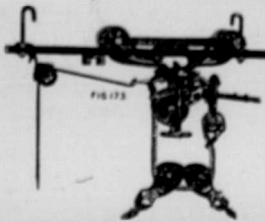
"Fools rush in where Angels fear, to tread"

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

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June 7, 1911

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Producing Pork Profitably

The trade for pork and bacon fluctuates greatly, so it comes to pass that the unskilled breeder is frequently making mistakes. He makes a profit out of some useful breeding sows, and straightway puts a number of extra gilts to the hour.

As a result, almost as sure as sunrise, by the time the farrows come and are ready for sale, down goes the trade, and there is grievous loss, for no animal eats their heads off sooner than pigs when on the low grade.

There is a further dire fatness in the pig market, so he who has overfilled his sties finds money going out at every hand for pig-food, for litter, for labor and all the rest of it. So he becomes a sadder, but not a wiser, man, for he disposes of his brood sows, or most of them, seeing no good in pig-breeding.

Consequently, many more people besides him follow suit, with the result that before long there proves a dearth of pigs in the land and prices for all sorts advance by leaps and bounds, yet these unwise men have no stock to sell, so that they are out of the running.

Moral: Do not try to dodge the trade in breeding. Go steadily on, producing a judicious quantity, and so make sure at least of hitting the good markets as well as the bad and always having on hand subjects to eat up the waste from granary and dairy. Then, if the average sum made is not much, there is certainly but correspondingly little cost in feeding.

No man should breed bad pigs. It may appear that it needs no Solomon to tell that, but it is an absolute fact that about half the stock bred in the country is not nearly as good as it ought to be, and far too many pigs are absolutely bad.

The ill-thrifty, coarse-skinned, stiff-haited pig is always a debtor. On the contrary, the thrifty one with quality is a creditor of some degree, if trade is anything like approaching good—not a loser in a slack trade.

The shrewdest pig-farmers have satisfied themselves that crosses often pay better than pure breeds, though some pure breeds are crossed to more advantage than others.

The Middle White, for instance, is hard to improve when it is crossed with, say, the neat, high-qualified Berkshire. The Middle White is sometimes called the Middle Yorkshire, being about midway between the Large White and the Small White. Excellent results are obtained, too, from blending the blood of the Tamworth and the Middle White.

The special advantages to be derived from judicious crossing are improved constitution, greater freedom from disease, better size, quicker growth and more prolificacy. But what the markets most desire should always be kept in mind when deciding upon breeds and crosses, for even color is a matter of importance. Again, first crosses answer the best.

Many folks pig-farm who have no chance of making profit at all. Those men are such as have to buy all the feed for their stock, and are as short of practical knowledge as of feed.

The ordinary mixed land-farmer, the dairy farmer, the miller and the butcher are the men to keep pigs at a profit. They all have what to them would otherwise be waste stuffs, so that all they have to do is to regulate the quantity of stock correctly, and then profits are assured, other things being equal.

The dairy farmer is in a better position still. He has buttermilk or whey or skim milk and perhaps of no better worth than to give the pigs. He often finds pork and bacon making the more profitable branches.

And so with the miller and the butcher. Both have a lot of offal to dispose of, and cannot dispose of it to better advantage than to make pigs.

May no pig-food, then, be purchased with profitable results? Assuredly yes.

Sometimes pigs increase more than calculated on. Sometimes home-produced foods fall short and trade may require the producer to hold stock a while trusting for a turn in the tide.

In these cases there are material quantities of victuals to be purchased. Still, that is different to systematically keeping pigs with the certainty of having to purchase all they require, even to the bed they lie on.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has established his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. GORY,

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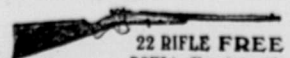


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Cattle Killing by Railways

The killing of stock on the railway track in Western Canada has engaged the attention of the Grain Growers' organization for several years. The Railway Act has been so worded that when farmers have had recourse to the courts for compensation for stock killed on the track, the railway companies almost invariably succeeded in evading payment. Farmers all through the Prairie Provinces have been losing thousands of dollars worth of animals every year without being able to secure any compensation. The matter has been brought before the attention of the railway commissioners on several occasions and their reply invariably was that, as the Railway Act is now worded, it would be fallacious for any farmer to attempt to collect damages through the process of the courts.

At the meeting of the council of agriculture held in Regina last February, Mr. Jas. Bowser, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, F. W. Green and R. McKenzie, secretaries respectively of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations, were appointed a committee to endeavor to secure legislation that would compel the railway companies to protect their tracks so as to prevent animals getting upon them.

Conference—Arranged

These gentlemen, while in Ottawa in March placed the matter before the minister of railways, who arranged for a conference to be held between representatives of the railway companies and of the Grain Growers' Associations and the chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners. That meeting was held in the office of the minister of railways, Judge Mahoe, chairman of the board, stated that the commissioners had received a large amount of evidence to the effect that the railways refused to compensate for stock killed and that in his judgment the only effective remedy would be to amend the provision of the Railway Act that the railways would be compelled to pay for all stock killed on the track, the fact of their presence there being prima facie evidence that the track was not properly protected. The result was that the minister requested Judge Mahoe to draft a clause to amend the act which would meet the case, and have the clause submitted to the minister and to the different parties interested. Judge Mahoe prepared the following amendment to the Act:

The Amendment

"11. Sections 294 and 295 of the principal act, and sections 8 and 9 of chapter 30 of the statutes of 1910 are repealed, and the following is enacted as section 294 of the principal act:

"294. The company shall be liable to the owner for the full value of all horses, sheep, swine or other cattle that may be killed or injured upon the company's lands through the operation, save where such killing or injury is caused by reason of any person—

(a) failing to keep the gates of any farm crossing, at each side of the railway, closed when not in use, or

(b) leaving open any gate on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing without some competent person being at or near such gate to prevent animals passing through such gate onto the railway, or

(c) other than the officer, contractor, or employee of the company taking down any part of the fence, or

(d) turning any animal upon or within the enclosure of any railway company, or

(e) except as authorized by this act, without the consent of the company, riding, leading or driving any animal, or suffering it to enter upon any railway and within the fences and guards thereof, or

(f) leaving the gates of the company at railway stations open for the convenience of the public."

Strenuous Objection

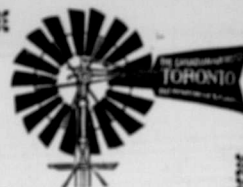
The suggestions of Judge Mahoe being accepted by all the interests concerned, the minister introduced a bill into the House embodying the clause together with several other amendments to the Railway Act, a couple of days before the adjournment. The clause dealing with stock-killing met with such strenuous opposition, however, from some members who so evidently intended to talk it out that the minister withdrew the clause, with the understanding that it would be again introduced when the

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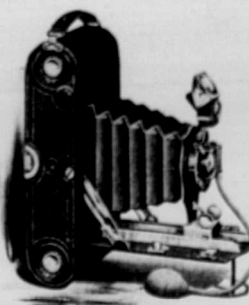
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House assembled after recess.

This is one of the questions that the Grain Growers should urge upon Mr. Borden upon his prospective tour and urge him to assist the government in having the clause passed after recess. If this section becomes law the effect of it would be that the railways would have to pay for all stock killed on the track excepting in the case where they had access to the

track through gates at farm crossings being left open, or through animals having been turned onto the enclosures of railway companies or, when animals get on the track through gates of the company at railway stations being left open. Experience in the West shows that of the stock killed on track not more than one in fifty have been due to the exceptions made in that clause.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 7th, 1911

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST

If Western Canada is to be properly represented in the Dominion parliament the farmers of the West must be prepared at the next general election, whenever that may come, to choose as their representatives a body of men who will give their allegiance to principles rather than to parties. With the exception of Hon. Clifford Sifton, who left the Liberal party on the reciprocity issue, no Western member has had the courage or independence to vote against his party during the present session of parliament. There are good men among our representatives at Ottawa, men who desire to do something to improve the condition of the farmers and to advance the interests of the West, but they are all tied up to one party or another, and, so far, willingly or unwillingly, have taken their orders from the party caucus and have regularly voted with their respective leaders.

The coming election offers a splendid opportunity for the farmers of Canada to send to Ottawa a strong delegation of members who will refuse to take their orders from the party whips and who will go to the capital pledged to support the Grain Growers' platform and to wage unceasing war against Special Privilege in all its forms. It will not make much difference which party these men belong to. Probably it would be best that some of them should sit on each side of the House, but they must be men who will enjoy and who will deserve the confidence and respect of each other and the people they represent—men who, though they may sit on opposite sides of the House, will be big enough to forget mere partyism sometimes and to unite into one solid phalanx when any question vitally concerning the interests of the people is at issue. These must be men of ability and industry, capable and alert, ready to do some hard thinking and vigorous talking, and able to match their brains against those of the professional politicians, but above all they must be men of unimpeachable honor and integrity, men who cannot be bought for money or any other kind of favor, men whose only hope of reward will be to have the knowledge that they have helped to raise the standard of public life in Canada, to get a square deal for every class, and to remove some of the injustices which governments under capitalistic control have permitted to grow up in our land.

The three Prairie Provinces after the re-distribution which will follow the census to be taken during the present month, will probably send about forty-five members to Ottawa instead of twenty-seven as at present, and if half of this number were men of the right type they could accomplish wonders in parliament. Half a dozen men, for instance, could have prevented the passage of the Canadian Northern bond guarantee of thirty-five to forty million dollars which was rushed through parliament in a few hours just before the adjournment. And though a small body of men, without support from other members of the House, could not compel the passage of legislation, nevertheless, when it could be shown that their proposals were in the interests of the people and that they had behind them the popular approval, they would be able to attract sufficient attention to force the government to pay some heed to their demands.

One thing that would be necessary to place our representatives in a position where they could afford to ignore the orders of the party leaders when those orders were at variance with the wishes and the interests

of the people whom they had been elected to represent, would be to choose as candidates for parliament men who will not accept financial assistance in their campaign from the party campaign funds. These campaign funds are chiefly contributed by railroad companies and other wealthy corporations who are constantly asking and receiving favors from the government and who are interested in retaining the protective tariff, and the parliamentary candidate who claims to represent the interests of the common people and has part of his election expenses paid from these sources is running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. If election expenses were restricted to a reasonable amount the successful candidate at least might pay his own expenses and live on his indemnity, but with present methods of electioneering large sums must be spent on organization and in some cases it might be necessary for the voters who are interested in securing the return of a member who would be a real representative, to put their hands into their pockets and assist in paying the necessary expenses of his election. We know that at the present time it is generally expected that the candidate shall spend generously of his own money or money received from some mysterious source, not only before but after his election, and it would be well for those who expect generosity on the part of their members to consider where that money is to come from.

Can the farmers of the West find such men as we have described and can they secure their nomination and election? We believe that in many constituencies they can. But no government can be better than the people who place it in power, and if the people are not sufficiently interested in good government to bestir themselves and secure proper representatives they must be content to put up with the consequences.

REDISTRIBUTION FIRST

The Liberal newspapers tell us that the Opposition at Ottawa have determined to force an election before a redistribution bill can be passed and so prevent the West from getting its proper representation in the next parliament. They can do this by refusing to vote supply and blocking the redistribution bill. We do not know what the plans of the Opposition in this respect are; probably they do not know themselves yet, but we do know this: that the people of Western Canada have the strongest possible objection to an election being held before they are given the representation to which they are entitled by reason of their numbers. If an election is held before redistribution, the vote of one Easterner will be equal to that of two or three Westerners. The city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for instance, with a population of 40,000, has two members, of which R. L. Borden is one, while Winnipeg, with a population of 150,000, has only one member. Similar comparisons, though the inequality is not so great, could be made with regard to the rural constituencies, and in order that a Western man's vote may count for as much as that of his brother in the East, the number of members for Ontario and the Maritime Provinces must be reduced, and those from the Prairie Provinces increased. There is no need for an election this year, and the voters of the West strongly object to being robbed of their rightful representation by an unnecessary and premature appeal to the country.

Professor James D. Boyle, of the University of North Dakota, says the reason

wheat brings 10 cents a bushel more on the United States side of the international boundary line is because there is no trading in futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The professor has another guess coming. Trading in futures is the chief occupation of many of the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

THE PROTECTIONIST CAMPAIGN

The Canadian Century Magazine, some time ago, sent out to its advertising patrons a circular from which we take the following extract:

"It may interest you to know that during the last seven weeks the editorials of the Canadian Century against reciprocity have been regularly reproduced in over four hundred weekly newspapers, so that they have been read by a large proportion of our rural population. The Canadian Century has a circulation of 20,000 copies, our subscribers being very evenly distributed in every province of the Dominion, but the reproduction of Canadian Century editorials greatly increases our influence. We shall continue to advocate thorough tariff protection for all Canadian industries and our individual preference of goods made in Canada."

The Canadian Century is edited by Watson Griffin, who, previously to the establishment of that journal, was employed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association writing protectionist pamphlets and other literature, and is well qualified to conduct a propaganda against reciprocity and in favor of protection. The interesting point about the campaign in which the Century is now engaged is the attempt to convince the farmer that protection is for his benefit, and more especially that the reciprocity agreement would be ruinous to him. The interests who pay for publishing the Canadian Century editorials in more than four hundred rural weekly newspapers must set a great value on farmers' votes and seem to think that many farmers who cannot be purchased direct can be influenced unconsciously by placing before them matter and information that will mislead them as to the true purpose of the reciprocity agreement. Our farmers should be wise enough now to know that the campaign of education undertaken by the Canadian Century is not financed by the protected interests for philanthropic purposes or for the good of the farmers.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

The Dominion government since 1881 has given to railways cash grants amounting to \$146,932,179.71; provincial governments have given \$35,837,060.16; municipalities have added to this vast sum no less than \$17,983,823.60. Add to this grants of land from the Dominion government of 32,040,378 acres and from the various provinces 23,351,943 acres. This is a very respectable array of figures, but the end is not yet. The railway promoters have secured vast sums in bond guarantees. The Dominion government has guaranteed bonds to the extent of \$52,493,865, and the provincial government for \$75,897,492. These sums do not include the enormous tax exemptions and other concessions to the value of many millions that have been given to railways. If the land be valued at an average of \$5 per acre then the total gift to the railways has been \$492,000,000, or \$70 for every man, woman and child in Canada. Yet the people of Canada have about the same control over the railways of Canada as they have over the railways

of Siberia. Any person would think that a real patriotic statesman would try to protect the people from the greed of the railways. But the politicians think too much of the contributions that the railways make to the campaign funds of both parties.

AROUSING PUBLIC OPINION

The discussion throughout Canada attendant upon the reciprocity agreement is preparing the way for many needed improvements in the administration of national affairs. For the past ten years at least Canada has been verging towards political stagnation. The differences between the two political parties have largely been over very trivial matters in which the public refused to become interested. As a result of this situation the people have not had an intelligent idea of what has actually been going on at Ottawa. The politicians have not, as in former years, taken the opportunity to discuss matters of public importance with the electors. When public interest in national affairs becomes apathetic the administration is bound to fall into ruts and the welfare of the people is sure to suffer. In the past four months all this has changed and in every section of Canada there is a lively interest being taken in the affairs of the country. The people are demanding information upon what is being done in Canada and also upon the progress being made in other countries. This is as it should be. The people should be well informed upon all public questions before the country is committed to any radical change of policy. The Canadian people have learned more in the past few months about the resources of their country, her trade, her tariff laws, trusts and combines than they have learned in the past decade. The spread of such knowledge is good for the people, but it is dangerous to professional politicians and to the beneficiaries of Special Privilege. If the people of Canada were all informed of the actual facts surrounding trade and tariff matters in Canada improvements would be immediate. The great lack is adequate information. Our members of parliament could spend a great deal of time between sessions with much profit to the country by holding public meetings and informing the people on public matters. Of course the strong partizan gives only as much of the facts as suits his purpose, but even if this much becomes known there will speedily grow up a demand for more. It is impossible to secure too much information.

A COMMERCIAL OPINION

It is nice to know what other people think of us, so we clip the following from The Commercial, which styles itself "Canada's greatest trade paper":

POOR MR. BORDEN

"The leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, Mr. Robert Laird Borden, has arranged to hold a series of thirty political meetings in the West during the next six weeks. His addresses will probably cover in a general way the leading issues now before the people of the country, and he may be expected to give particular attention to the subject of reciprocity. His time will be well occupied in this way, and it might have been expected that he could arrange it to suit his own plans. But another guess is due. The dear agitators among the farmers must needs trot out their old resolutions and harangues, and hurl these at Mr. Borden at every meeting. They will brag and prate about the farmer being the backbone of the country and will tell the Opposition leader how he should run things when he assumes the reins of office.

"Mr. Borden, if he is well advised, will ask the firebrand weed raisers to spare him the agony of listening to their outpourings. He is a student and a keen observer, and he does not need any help from the political salons who are attempting to save the country at so much per save. They can stay on the farm and grow grain. If the Opposition leader or any other politician wants to ascertain the opinions of the agricultural element in the community he can do so without much trouble and without any hurrah from the

second generation of the Patrons of Industry. There are intelligent farmers in every district who are not identified with any association of agitators. They can be depended upon to reflect the real sentiments of the men who till the soil and produce fine crops. But the shouters will hold the fort against all comers, and the intelligent men will not have a chance. Poor Mr. Borden!"

We do not remember that The Commercial has ever denounced the growers who belong to the Retail Merchants' Association of putting sand in their sugar or lauding any who may be outside of that organization as the only intelligent and business-like storekeepers, nor do we recollect that it has ever attacked the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for taking an interest in the tariff. In the opinion of that paper, however, the members of the farmers' organizations are "firebrand weed raisers," while those who are not members of any association are intelligent farmers who till the soil and produce fine crops. The Commercial evidently believes in the organization of the class which it represents, but objects to organization by anyone else. In other words they want the farmers to stay on the farms and grow grain, while they attend to the government of the country, and arrange matters so that they may get the largest possible share of what the farmers produce.

FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE

An organization known as the Canadian National League has been formed in Toronto for the purpose of carrying on an anti-reciprocity campaign throughout Canada. We have received a pamphlet from this league setting forth its reasons against reciprocity and showing how it will lead Canada into annexation with the United States. The pamphlet was accompanied by a letter from the chairman of the patriotic league, explaining that it is a non-partisan organization working patriotically for the upbuilding of Canadian nationality, British connection and fiscal independence. The chairman of this remarkable league is Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D. Who is Mr. Lash? He is on the board of directors for the following institutions: Canadian Northern Railway; Canadian Bank of Commerce; Western Canadian Flour Mills; Mexican Tramway Company; Mexican Electric Light Company; Mexican Light and Power Company; Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company; Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light, Heat and Power Company; National Trust Company; Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company; British American Assurance Company; Canadian Life Assurance Company and Western Assurance Company. The total capital of all these corporations is \$145,000,000 and yet Mr. Lash is at the head of a patriotic organization working for the good of the common people. Is it not humorous? Heaven help the common people.

MEET AT BRANDON

The Manitoba Grain Growers have made arrangements to meet Mr. Borden, similar to those made last summer when Sir Wilfrid Laurier toured the West, and when they presented to him what is now regarded as The Farmers' Bill of Rights. A call has been issued to the different branches to send delegates to meet at Brandon, and although the time is short for the branches to make their arrangements and appoint their delegates, the importance of the situation is such that the Grain Growers should make a special effort to have a large representation to meet Mr. Borden at Brandon on June 20.

Several of the questions presented to Sir Wilfrid last summer have been before parliament at its present session and they have met with strenuous opposition, more especially the question of reciprocity, to which the farmers of Western Canada attach so

much importance. Mr. Borden's Western supporters in the House have represented the farmers of the West as not being in favor of the reciprocity agreement with the United States. Presumably Mr. Borden would like to find out for himself the sentiment of the farmers in this respect. The Grain Growers of the West owe it to themselves to inform Mr. Borden in plain terms as to their wishes in this matter.

BOOST THE GUIDE

Week by week the circulation of The Guide is steadily increasing, but nevertheless there are still thousands of farmers who are not regular readers of this paper. We feel that if the great movement for the assertion of the rights of the agricultural community and of the common people is to attain the fullest success, The Guide should be in the home of every man who is interested in the farmers' cause.

We realize that The Guide has its imperfections, but our friends tell us that the work which it is doing has been of some assistance in forwarding the cause of the Western farmers. Our usefulness will be greatly increased as the number of our readers grows, and we therefore make an appeal to our friends to help us secure a large number of new readers during the slack time of the summer.

There are thousands of farmers who would subscribe for The Guide if they were only asked. The subscription price is trifling, for we are now offering the paper from any time in June or July until the end of the year for 40 cents. No commission can be paid on this rate, but we ask our readers to help us, and to help themselves, by recommending The Guide to their friends. Surely every friend of The Guide can secure at least one new subscriber during the summer months. If they will do so it will be of untold benefit to the farmers' cause.

We venture the assertion that no political "party" in any province in Canada can show an absolutely clean record. There are men whose records are clean, but not "parties." But even with this fact widely known there is always a certain portion of the electorate that can be relied upon to vote for their "party" with the regularity and the reliability of a rubber stamp. Such men by their actions have very little influence upon public affairs except to perpetuate abuses. But they say "even if my party has committed a few acts of crookedness, just see what a lot of good they have accomplished, and so I will let it go and vote for them." Turn this policy around to the home. A parent loves his child as much as he loves anything and would make untold sacrifice for the welfare of that child. But the most affectionate parent will not continually overlook wrongdoing by his child. He will reason with, warn, and frequently punish the child, not vindictively, but for the child's own good. But when it comes to his political "party" this same loving and model parent will overlook the most glaring acts of crookedness without even a murmur. But they say "what is the use of turning out a party to put in a worse one?" If a party were turned out of power every time they allowed graft to creep in, the graft would be eliminated. It is the faithful "party" man who allows the reign of graft to continue in both "parties."

When asked to state his policy on the floor of the House of Commons, Mr. Borden usually replies: "When we come to occupy the treasury benches we will soon tell you what we will do." Mr. Borden, however, will have to be much more definite during his forthcoming tour if he wants to gain the confidence of the western farmers.

June 7

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Intercolonial a Profitable Railroad

By J. W. WARD

NOTE:—In this article the writer maintains that the Intercolonial Railway is a profitable undertaking for the people of Canada, in spite of the many handicaps with which it has had to contend. Mackenzie and Mann, it is well known, have made overtures to the government with a view to securing possession of the road, and adding it to the C.N.R., but so far they have been unsuccessful.

The opponents of government ownership are fond of pointing to the Intercolonial Railway as an instance of the failure of state ownership in this branch of the public service. Its advocates in turn point to the success of the state-owned railways of Australia, France, Germany, Belgium and other countries and account for the failure of our own Intercolonial by saying that it is badly managed and handicapped by political influences.

There is, it must be admitted, a popular impression that the Intercolonial Railway is a most unprofitable enterprise, but a careful study of the facts instead of bearing out this general and somewhat vague belief, shows the reverse. The Intercolonial Railway is, as a matter of fact, a most successful railway. It is well and economically operated; it gives a high standard of service to the public and, compared with other Canadian railways, is a profitable investment for the Dominion of Canada.

To avoid misunderstanding, let it be said at the outset that it is not pretended that the Intercolonial produces profits sufficient to pay into the Dominion treasury each year an amount equal to a dividend of 10 or even 5 per cent., such as shareholders of company-owned railways expect and are accustomed to receive. In some years there has been an actual deficit of earnings compared with operating expenses on the Intercolonial while in other years there has been a surplus; but there are many other considerations which must be taken into account in order to test the profitability of a railway from the point of view of the people of Canada. In years past the Dominion treasury has sometimes received no interest on the capital invested in the Intercolonial Railway which amounted on June 30, 1910, to \$92,273,000, but it receives no dividends either on \$300,582,000 which a recent writer in *The Guide* aptly described as the "kingly donation" which Canada has made to the C.P.R. nor on the huge gifts in cash, lands and bond guarantees which have been handed to other railroad corporations.

Value of Land Grants

The exact value of these gifts cannot be stated as it is impossible to accurately ascertain the value of the lands which have formed a very large and valuable portion of the grants. The last issue of the "Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada," however, shows that the amount of cash given by the Dominion and provincial governments and by municipalities to aid the construction of railways amounted on the 30th of June, 1910, to \$200,753,063.47, while land grants aggregated 55,292,321 acres, of which 32,040,378 acres were given by the Dominion and 23,251,943 acres by the provinces.

Figures contained in the balance sheets of the C.P.R. furnish a means of estimating the value of the land grants. When the last balance sheet was printed the company had disposed of 19,375,157 acres of land, from which it had realized \$84,011,000, an average of \$4.33 an acre. During the last year the company realized an average price of \$15.15 an acre and then still owned 7,559,090 acres, which makes the present holdings at the same figure worth \$114,226,000. The price of much of this land will doubtless be raised before it is sold, but applying these prices in approximately the same proportion, taking three-fourths on the whole at \$4.33 per acre and one-fourth at \$15.15 per acre, we get some idea of the value of the land grants given the Canadian railways as follows:

41,469,240 acres at \$4.33	179,700,043
13,823,081 acres at \$15.15	210,419,677
Making a total of	390,119,720
Which, with cash subsidies of	200,753,063
Makes a total of aid to rail-ways of	\$590,872,783

This figure is irrespective of the value of bond guarantees under which, on June 30, 1910, the Dominion was liable for

The Province of Manitoba	\$52,439,865
" " Alberta	49,809,660
" " Saskatchewan	25,743,000
" " Ontario	11,999,000
" " Nova Scotia	7,860,000
" " Br. Columbia	5,072,000
" " New Brunswick	2,198,832
" " Quebec	1,000,000
Total	\$147,336,357

The canal system constructed by the Dominion government might also be fairly compared with the Intercolonial, especially so far as it is a regulator of freight rates. The canal system at the

from the point of view of the public is the price which the people who use the railroad are called upon to pay for the service rendered and it is a fact which cannot be disputed that the Intercolonial carries both passengers and freight at lower rates than any other Canadian railway and in so doing compels the C.P.R. to charge lower rates between points at which it is a competitor of the Intercolonial than on other parts of its system. This was proved conclusively by Hon. George F. Graham, minister of railways and canals in the House of Commons on March 10 last, when he gave statistics showing not only that the rate per ton mile is lower on the Intercolonial, but also that the charges on local freight are lower for given distances than those approved by the railway commission and charged

the government road at C.P.R. rates would have earned \$2,483,000 more than it did. The rates per passenger mile were:

Intercolonial	1.601c.
C.P.R.	1.841c.
Grand Trunk	1.767c.
C.N.R.	2.184c.

The C.P.R. passenger rate was 7.6 per cent. higher than the Intercolonial. The Grand Trunk was 4.5 per cent. higher, and the C.N.R. 29.1 per cent. higher.

A Creditable Showing

Again, if the Intercolonial had charged C.P.R. rates it would have added \$293,968 to its earnings so that if the Intercolonial had been operating its passenger and freight service at C.P.R. rates it would have earned \$3,389,246 more than it did, and this with the surplus of actual earnings over operating expenses amounting to \$623,164.66, would have brought the profits of the road up to \$4,012,410.66, or about 4 1/2 per cent. of the total capital invested.

With regard to local freight rates, Mr. Graham made a number of comparisons between the rates approved by the board of railway commissioners for Ontario towns and in use by the C.P.R. and G.T. railways, and those charged by the Intercolonial, the rate in almost every case being lower on the government road. At 60 miles the Intercolonial rate ranges from 10 cents per 100 pounds for ninth class freight, to 26 cents for first class. On the C.P.R. and G.T.R. for 89 miles the ninth class rate is 9 cents, and the first class rate 30 cents. At 188 miles the Intercolonial rate ranges from 11 to 33 cents, and the C.P.R. and G.T.R. from 12 to 36 cents. At 243 miles the Intercolonial rate is from 13 to 38 cents, and the C.P.R. and G.T.R. from 14 to 40 cents. At 275 the Intercolonial rate is from 13 to 38 cents, and the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. from 15 to 42 cents.

The Intercolonial rates in New Brunswick compared with the C.P.R. rates in the same territory, but between non-competitive points, are: 89 miles—Intercolonial from 8 to 26 cents, C.P.R. from 10 to 32 cents; 137 miles—Intercolonial from 9 to 29 cents, C.P.R. from 13 to 40 cents; 233 miles—Intercolonial from 12 to 26 cents, C.P.R. from 16 to 48 cents.

Western Traffic Carried

The benefits of this low freight rate to the people who live in the country served by the Intercolonial can readily be understood, but it is not the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia alone who benefit, for a large amount of freight is also carried at low rates over the Intercolonial railway which either originates from or is destined for points in the West, especially during the winter season when the harbors of Montreal and Quebec are closed.

The Managing Board

Since April 20, 1909, the Intercolonial Railway has been under the management of the government railways managing board, consisting of the deputy minister of railways (then Mr. M. J. Butler and now Mr. A. W. Campbell, C.E.) and Messrs. David Pottinger, I.S.O., E. Tiffen, the general traffic manager, and F. P. Brady, general superintendent. A marked improvement has been made in the financial showing of the road since the affairs of the railway have been in the hands of this board of management. The board found when they began their work that the road was considerably overmanned and the number of employees was reduced within a year by 593 men whose services were not needed. Other economies were effected and as a result, while the earnings for the fiscal year 1909-10 showed an increase over the previous year of \$741,166 the working expenses were reduced by

Continued on Page 19



THE FATHER OF TARIFF REFORM

The latest picture of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain M.P., showing the distinguished statesman in his garden at Cannes. Mrs. Chamberlain is standing beside him.

present time represents an investment of capital amounting to about \$100,000,000 and on this the country neither receives nor expects a dividend. The canals were constructed for the purpose of providing a means of transport which would not only carry a large amount of freight at a low rate, but would also regulate charges on the railroads and the wisdom of this policy has never been disputed. Precisely the same service is rendered by the Intercolonial.

The most important feature of a railroad

for the same distances on the company-owned railways in the Province of Ontario. The rate per ton mile for 1910, taking an average of all the freight carried by the four chief railroads during that year was:

Intercolonial	553c.
C.P.R.	778c.
Grand Trunk	672c.
C.N.R.	734c.

The C.P.R. thus averaged 40.6 per cent. higher than the Intercolonial and on the volume of traffic carried that year

Save The Moisture

Spring operations are now completed and the farmers of the West have the pleasure of seeing their crops advancing. Conditions for a good crop did not look altogether too favorable at the opening of spring; in most cases the land was too dry to be conducive to very rapid growth. Last fall, it will be remembered, was dry and, though there was an unusual quantity of snow during the winter, it did not saturate the ground sufficiently to insure moisture for the wants of the crops for any length of time. But during the past month frequent and generous rains, combined with warm weather, have made present conditions ideal for the growing crops. According to reports the average this year seems to wheat and oats is the largest the West has ever known.

Although conditions are, at present, so favorable for a prosperous year, it does not mean that the farmers should not have an eye to the future and be preparing their lands for the crop next year or for unforeseen setbacks during the present season. There may be an abundance of rain this year, but next year may be a dry one and it goes without saying that the farmer who conserves the moisture this year will reap the benefit next year; he will have a fair crop, while the man who disregards the principles of dry farming may not reap a bushel of grain. This has been noted in the past; therefore it is the part of wisdom for every farmer to prepare for a drier year at the same time hoping for a moist one.

Work on the Fallow

Practically nothing more can be done in soil this year's crop; the wheat is now waiting to the breeze, covering the soil with dark, rich shoots and forming a blanket to keep the moisture in the soil, but the stubble lands that are intended for the fallow are still, day by day, losing moisture. Probably these lands have not been touched since last spring; they have received all the moisture that fell but they are also giving it off very rapidly on account of not having a soil-mulch to break up the capillary attraction. The wise farmer discards these lands last fall when the harvest was taken off, and early this spring he ran the disc over them again to put on the soil-mulch to retain as much of the moisture as possible until the following summer.

Fallow plowing time is now here. It is the practice of many farmers of the West to fallow late, waiting until the weeds are well advanced before starting to plow. However, the wise man fallsow as early as possible and keeps down the weeds by constant cultivation. It requires a little more work, but the land is put in excellent condition for the next year's crop. The moisture is retained by the continual cultivation, and the land, being plowed early, packs firm and is in a much better condition for the following crop than the land that is plowed at a later date. Summer fallow invariably gives a better crop than fall or spring plowing. This is caused, not so much from the fact that the land has been given a year's rest, as from the fact that the fallow contains more moisture than spring or fall plowing, and is, moreover, in a firm condition, making an excellent seed bed.

It is frequently the custom in the West to plow the fallow and leave the land open till cultivation is forced by the growth of weeds. Such a system may lessen the work a little, but the land loses a great deal of moisture when left in this open state. It is, therefore, essential to compact the soil as soon as possible after plowing. This can be done in several ways: by the use of the sub-surface packer, by the common disc harrow, with the discs set nearly straight, or by the ordinary steel-toothed harrow. In fact, any implement may be used which will pack the soil and leave a loose mulch on the surface. Again if rains occur after the plowing and packing have been done, they tend to form a crust on the surface, and the loss of moisture will be very great. It may, therefore, be ad-

visable to harrow the surface with a light harrow after every rain until the snows come, unless it is deemed best to leave the land in the rough furrow to be weathered during the winter storms. These are matters a farmer must judge for himself.

Sustained Fertility

It is commonly held that the continuous growth of the same crop will rapidly reduce and finally exhaust the fertility of any soil. It is therefore surprising to learn that, in some of the older countries where wheat has been grown for a long period, there seems to be little or no trace of diminished fertility. Indeed, some authorities say that those fields are producing heavier crops than when first plowed. The reason of this sustained yield is plain. The surface cultivation which has been so widely practiced in these regions for the conservation of moisture also encourages the growth and activity of those soil germs which are so helpful in supplying plant food for the use of the subsequent crops. Of course, these lands have received fertility in the form of various manures. But the fact cannot be overlooked that, even though soil may be rich in crop-producing nitrates, it cannot supply the plants with nourishment unless there is sufficient moisture in the soil to dissolve these nitrates into plant food.

The principle of loosening the surface of the soil and keeping a mulch of mellow soil is order to prevent the evaporation of the moisture is well recognized by farmers generally, and is practiced to a greater or lesser extent in the cultivation of all kinds of crops. The proper system of dry farming is to keep a soil mulch on the surface of the land at all times, not only during the growing of the crop, but in the intervals between harvest and seeding time. Thus, after the crop is planted, the land is kept cultivated with the harrow or weeder in order to break the surface crust and conserve the soil moisture, and, following up the same principle, the harrowing or working with the weeder after the grain is up, and during the growing period frequent cultivation is practiced.

Summer Culture

Of course, after wheat or oats or any of the like grains are up to a certain height, say from two to three inches, cultivation begins to get out of the question. If the wheat be this an implement cannot be put on the land that will root out any of the plants, but the weeder can be used which forms a surface mulch and still does not harm the grain. Crops such as potatoes, corn and various roots that are planted in rows from two to three feet apart can be cultivated the entire summer, and the farmer who does such will reap his reward. After the crop is harvested cultivation should not be discontinued, but the surface of the ground loosened by the use of the disc harrow as soon as possible after the crop is removed, and thus the soil is kept continually in a condition, not only to prevent the loss of the water already stored in the soil, but the same condition and mellow surface favors the absorption of rain and largely prevents the loss of water by surface drainage.

Summer culture is, therefore, different from summer fallowing, for the sole aim of the first is to keep the land constantly stirred to conserve the rainfall, whereas the object of the latter is simply to rest the ground by letting it lie idle. Furthermore, the old idea of allowing the weeds to grow in order to turn under the green manure, as commonly practiced by the summer fallow system, is now condemned by many of the leading agriculturists, who lay special stress on clean and continuous tillage for the conservation of moisture. Repeated experiments have shown a vast difference between the two systems; that of letting the weeds grow and that of keeping the surface tilled and clean. Growing weeds sap the ground of moisture to a great extent and leave the soil in a dry condition, so that when plowed the soil turns over in a lumpy condition, and cannot be

made into a moisture seed bed for a considerable length of time. If the summer happens to be a dry one, and there is little rain in the fall, chances are that the soil will not be in a mellow condition in the spring.

Dry farming is a system that has to be learned. The ideal farmer is first of all a student, then an investigator, and, finally, a specialist; ever alert for new things and new ideas, open minded and free from conceit; a man familiar with what is going on around him, and yet devoted to his own work.

Proper Plows

The ordinary moldboard plow does better work than the disc plow, but disc plows are now widely used and have a recognized place in dry farming. They do good work on old lands, and they can be used in dryer soils than is practicable with the moldboard plows. The disc plow also has an advantage over the moldboard plow in sticky gumbo soil or stony land. A disc plow if run deep is of special value in breaking up the plow-sole which is apt to be formed by the constant use of the moldboard plow, set at the same depth year after year. Many farmers, however, try to cut too wide a furrow with their disc plows, which results in a poor job. Subsoil plows have not been used to any extent as yet in the West. However, those who have subsoiled a part of their land have found it to be advantageous. The first year after subsoiling the land does not give a very good crop, but after the subsoil has been set upon by the air it gives a much better crop the second year, and the deep plowing makes a splendid reservoir to hold the moisture. Deep plowing is an essential part of dry farming. The subsoil plow is used to good purpose in heavy clay soils that require under draining. In subsoiling, it is customary to turn the surface with a common plow and to follow in this furrow with the subsoil plow. This loosens the soil to a depth of eighteen to twenty four inches from the top of the ground. Subsoiling, of course, does not need to be done every year, but only occasionally when a hardpan has formed at the bottom of the usual plowing depth.

Subsoiling

R. B. Starr, of Adams County, Illinois, has the following to say re subsoiling. Although his experience was with corn, his conclusions are valuable to the Western farmer:

"First, 'What is the best time to subsoil?' Any time. Either spring or fall, when it will interfere least with other important work. But I think that spring is rather the best, as the subsoil is softer then from the snows and rains of winter and spring.

"What is the best kind of a plow?' The wedge, or shoe-shaped plow. For the reason that it breaks up and loosens the subsoil much better than the narrow-tooth kind.

"How many horses are needed?' That depends on how deep the plow is to run. I generally use three, but sometimes four, running the plow fifteen inches in heavy clay.

"How deep ought the plow to run?' As deep as your horse can pull it; the deeper the better.

"How often ought land to be subsoiled?' Once in five years is very good; but oftener might be better.

"Do you think it would benefit my land to use a subsoiler?' I certainly do; more than anything you could do for it at the same expense.

I have a small field, ten acres, that has been cropped with corn, wheat, rye, oats and grass continuously for more than seventy years. The land is a deep, black soil, except about two acres on one side, that is a gradually sloping hill. The soil has been washed from the hill until there is very little left but clay. It was so poor that it did not pay for working, but as the field was regular I did not like to cut it out. Cornstalks would not grow much taller than a man's head, with no ears, and scarcely rubbings on them. For two years the field was in clover, but there was so little on the clay that I did not

cut it. In October, 1909, we plowed the clover soil with a two-horse, thirty-inch walking plow, following it with four horses on the subsoiler, running it about fifteen inches deep. On May 25th last year I planted the field with yellow dent corn, and cultivated it five times through the season with eagle claw cultivators.

The crop averaged sixty bushels per acre, the very best corn in the field growing upon the clay ground. Stalks were thick, heavy, and from ten to twelve feet tall. The ears were large, round, well matured, and some of them as high on the stalks as a man could reach.

I picked my seed corn for this year's crop on that clay hill, besides selling several bushels to neighbors at \$1 per bushel as it came from the field.

I have just finished testing a quantity of it, and find that it tests just ninety-eight and one-half per cent. of good, vigorous growth.

A good many farmers in this vicinity complain that their corn did not ripen well last fall, and that it has not kept well through the winter. I give full credit to my subsoil plow for the improved condition of that clay hill, and believe that crop alone has more than paid for the plow. There has been no measure put on any part of that field for seven or eight years, and all parts of it have been treated exactly alike.

I have subsoiled in all about forty acres, but this field has shown the most marked improvement of any, although I am satisfied that my other land has been benefited. Eighteen years ago I tilled forty acres of land, buying seven thousand tile at a cost of about \$200. I feel that the work paid me well, as I had been troubled a little with surface water in very wet seasons, and there were a few weak weeps. But for ordinary land, I think that subsoiling is a good deal cheaper way of draining than with tile.

Three hundred dollars would have subsoiled my forty acres a good many times. My theory is that it is a benefit in wet weather for it allows the water to settle away much faster, and also prevents the soil from washing, as the deeper land is worked the less it will wash. It is a benefit also in dry weather, as the loosened subsoil acts as a sponge or reservoir, which helps to retain moisture. In subsoiling a field the second time, I think it is best to go crosswise of the first. A good many years ago I took an agricultural paper published in New York state. It said that farmers skinned their ground too much, and advised them to plow deep, very deep. Following that advice, I double plowed a field of twenty-five acres, running the second plow in the furrow of the first. And, although we did not turn up more than two or three inches of subsoil, the harmful effects of that plowing could be seen for a good many years. The crops were poor, some of them scarcely worth raising. But by tiling, subsoiling, manure and rotation, the soil has been built up, so that one-half of the field that was in corn made sixty-five bushels per acre the past season. The subsoil plow loosens the subsoil, but does not bring it to the surface; that should not be done.

I have tested the looseness of my subsoil land, and find that I can easily sink a tiling spade in it the full length of the blade, which I can not do in land that has not been so treated. I am satisfied that it will be a great many years before the plow pan will become as hard and solid as it was before being loosened up.

An objection to subsoiling may be made that it takes too much time, and that it is too much trouble. But a farmer can do almost anything that he plans to do.

To summarize, then, I would say that subsoiling gives drainage in wet weather, conserves moisture in dry, breaks up and pulverizes the plow pan, allowing the warm air to enter deeper, gives a much looser and deeper seed bed and makes the upper soil work easier in following years.

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Tubular Cream Separator

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British Insurance Scheme

Full details of Mr. Lloyd George's insurance bill, dealing with sickness, permanent disability and unemployment, are now to hand and show the scheme to be the greatest piece of social reform legislation ever introduced in the British Parliament. The scheme was received with enthusiastic approval by all parties in the House of Commons, the Conservative, Nationalist and Labor leaders all speaking in the highest terms of the objects of the bill and offering their assistance in the sympathetic consideration of its details.

The Details

The scheme is in two parts:
(1) Sickness and Invalidity Insurance.
(2) Insurance against Unemployment.
The sickness insurance is to be compulsory on all who earn wages or salaries under the income tax level of \$15 a week. The chief exceptions are:
(1) Army and Navy, for which special provision is to be made.
(2) Teachers, whose case is also to be separately dealt with.
(3) Civil servants and municipal employees, who already have their own schemes.
(4) Commission agents employed by more than one firm.
Casual labor is, as far as possible, included.

Finding the Money

Contributions will be generally:
Eight cents a week from men,
Six cents a week from the employer,
Four cents a week from the State.
Women will pay six cents a week.
Special provision is made for low wages, thus:

Daily Pay	Worker's Contribution
60 cents or under	6 cents
48 cents or under	4 cents
36 cents or under	2 cents

In such cases the employer who pays the low wages must make up the difference between the worker's reduced rate and what he or she would pay if wages were above 60 cents a day or \$3.75 a week. Payment will be on the German plan, by stamps affixed to cards, dealt with by the post office. The employer must purchase the stamps and deduct the worker's share from his wages. The age limit is from about 16 years to 65. Men over 50 when they enter will receive reduced benefits, or, alternatively, may pay a higher rate of contribution.

Three weeks' immunity from contribution will be allowed per annum - or on the average 12 weeks every four years. No contribution will be required during the period of sick benefit.

For persons like the village blacksmith or the small tradesmen who are their own employers, a voluntary branch is arranged. They will pay 14 cents a week if men, and 12 cents a week if women.

Married women not in employment outside their homes are excluded. But 700,000 married women earning wages will come under the compulsory provisions.

The scheme will include:

By compulsion - Men	9,490,000
Women	3,990,000
Boys	13,100,000
Girls	300,000
Total (compulsion)	13,900,000
Voluntary - Men	600,000
Women	200,000
Total (voluntary)	800,000
Grand Total	14,700,000

The Benefits

I. Medical Relief, i.e., adequate and indeed more generous payment for the Friendly Society, doctor, and separate payment for drugs, to be made up at the chemist. The doctor will, in future, prescribe without dispensing, and the poor will, for the first time, be sure of the costlier among necessary medicines.
II. A Maternity Allowance of \$7.50 on condition that the mother does not return to work for four weeks after childbirth.
III. A loan of \$7,500,000 a year for the building of sanatoria for tuberculosis, and a grant of \$5,000,000 a year for

maintenance. This last grant is to be made at the rate of
Twenty-four cents per member per annum, to be paid out of the insurance fund, with
Two cents per member per annum added by the State.

There are, today, 5,000,000 persons in the British Isles suffering from consumption, and only 2,000 beds in suitable sanatoria.
IV. Sick allowances at the following rates:
For men - \$2.50 a week for first 3 months; \$1.45 for next 3 months.
For women - \$1.00 a week for first 3 months; \$1.45 for next 3 months.

The lower rate for women is due to their lower scale of payment - 8 cents instead of 8 cents a week.
V. Disablement Pension, for permanent inability to work, \$1.25 a week - the same figure, that is, as the old age pension. Sickness benefit will not commence until the member has paid in for six months. Disablement pension will not be payable until two years of membership. Benefits are made subject to the patient obeying doctor's orders, and a man who is ill through his own misconduct will be entitled to medical treatment but to no monetary allowance.
Certain exceptions to benefit should be mentioned.
Persons over 50 years will receive - men \$1.90 for the first three months' illness instead of \$2.50, and women \$1.50 instead of \$1.90.
Persons between 16 years and 51 years will receive - boys \$1.45 for three months, girls \$1.00 for three months, this instead of the normal \$2.50 for three months.
Children under 16 years who, being employed for a wage, must join the fund, will be entitled to medical treatment only.

Nothing is paid at death - this branch of insurance being left entirely to existing agencies.
The contributions will be:
Per annum
From employers \$45,000,000
From wage-earners \$5,000,000
\$100,000,000

The charge on the state will be:
This year nil
1912-13 \$ 8,710,000
1913-14 16,705,000
1915-16 \$2,815,000

Unemployment

Part II. of the Bill, dealing with unemployment, will apply to the engineering, the shipbuilding, and the building trades - that is, to 2,400,000 workers. The contributions are:
Per week
From employer 5 cents
From workmen 5 cents
From State 25 per cent. of the cost of the scheme.
Employers must make the remittance, which amounts to 85 a year. A reduction to \$3.75 a year will be made in the case of all employers who pay a year at a time. This is an inducement to such employers to keep in hand a regular instead of a fluctuating staff.
The benefit under the scheme is, subject to revision, \$1.75 a week for 15 weeks. On the average workers must not receive more than one week's benefit for every five weeks' contribution, a stipulation which will eliminate the loafer. No benefit will follow dismissal for misconduct, and a man must be prepared to accept at fair wages a job if it be offered him through the Labor Exchanges.
The cost of the scheme will be roughly:
From workers \$5,500,000
From employers 4,500,000
From State 3,750,000
\$13,750,000

Mr. Lloyd George did not deal with the financial figures save very briefly, and we must be content for the moment with the statement that in the first year there will be raised under the whole scheme of insurance a sum of \$122,500,000, to which the State will contribute \$12,500,000. In the second year the State will contribute \$27,500,000.
No government, ancient or modern - not even Germany - has ever proposed or attempted to work out in one bill and by one scheme so varied, so costly, and so courageous a campaign against hunger, poverty and disease.

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The first Brownie made 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 pictures and sold for a dollar.

It was made so well that the inevitable happened. Other and bigger Brownies for bigger people simply had to follow. They are made in the Kodak factories under Kodak superintendence by Kodak workmen. Habit with these people means honest workmanship. That's why the Brownie, a low priced camera, has been and is a success.

The No. 2 A Folding Pocket Brownie is a truly pocket camera for 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 pictures, loading in daylight with Kodak film cartridge. Capacity 12 exposures without reloading. Finest quality Minoxon Automatic lens of 5 inch focus. Pocket Automatic shutter for snapshots or instantaneous exposures, two tripod sockets, automatic focusing lock and mechanism. Ruler. Hingeless and handlessly made in every detail. Covered with a durable imitation leather, and has full enclosed fittings.

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Illustrated Catalog of Kodak and Brownie Cameras, free of the dealers or by mail.

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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st of May, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to the 31st of May, 1911, both days inclusive.

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office, 8 King St. W., Toronto, on Tuesday, the 27th of June, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex, Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Powrie Prop.
Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day



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.

FREE DISCUSSION NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—It seems to me that farmers as a class have been the biggest losers in the country. But they are awakening. Most of them in the West have made money, but it has been from the rise in land values more than from farming.

they are fettered and may be freed, their struggles and sorrows are as vain as those of the bull. Nay, they are vainer. I shall go out and drive the bull in the way that will untwist his rope, but who shall drive me to freedom?

Study and discussion is what is wanted. Next best to the man who works for free trade is the man who works against it. Make it a live question. Study and read all that you can for and against it and hold your views, not because The Guide says so, not because Henry George says so, or the grits or Tories say so, but because you think so.

J. R. WILLIAMS, Belmont, Man.

ELECT INDEPENDENTS

Editor, Guide:—In striving to make the farmers' and laboring men's voting power an effective force in determining legislation either provincial or Dominion, there seems to be some diversity of opinion.

"Near the window by which I write a great bull is tethered by a ring in his nose, grazing round and round; he has wound his rope about the stake until now he stands a close prisoner, tantalized by rich grass he cannot reach, unable even to toss his head to rid him of the flies that cluster on his shoulders.

and at a representative convention that organization should try and nominate independent Conservative or Liberal candidates. If we farmers had this organization we would be more apt to carry the party conventions than without it.

JAS. A. LENNOX, Pres., Rocky Guide Union Granum, Alta.

SUGGESTS PLEBISCITE

Editor, Guide:—Supposing that in order to remedy matters as they now stand, politically, the farmers' unions and the trades unions, the producer and consumer, amalgamate together seeing they have equal interests in common—their equal rights have to be protected against the nefarious schemes and tactics of the enemy, Canadian corporations—and that district conventions be called, within easy travel for all who would desire to attend.

A. McCULLOCH, Lundbreck, Alta.

ORGANIZE THOROUGHLY

It appears to me rather an unreasonable thing for the farmers of Canada to send delegation after delegation to the authorities, praying and pleading for tariff reform, free trade and many other things that I believe it is the people's privilege to demand at the peril of the powers that be.

Add to Gravies

A DASH OF BOVRIL

You will be surprised how even a very little improves their taste and strength

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other vested interests and organizations do, and clear men to Parliament who will see that our demands are considered? Do not other institutions of all descriptions organize and, through organization, form a formidable force and through this force demand at the hands of the powers that be whatever they want and almost invariably get what they ask? So, Mr. Farmer, do likewise.

GEO. MILLER, Cook's Creek

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

Editor, Guide:—I have read in The Guide that the executive of the Grain Growers' Association has decided to give Mr. Borden much the same reception as that given Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Western farmers, and I sincerely hope that the same, if anything, may be a stronger one.

Marquette, Man.

RECIPROCITY BEST FOR COUNTRY

Editor, Guide:—How men, particularly farmers who possess ordinary sense, can oppose the present reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States is difficult to comprehend. The arguments advanced by those opposed to the agreement are contradictory and foreign to all common sense and practiced experience.

IF A... this is to me... hours the... a bus... We write... "I CONCR... "Don at low... with l... wild on... yards... Massey... You conc... silos, take... Block... There... Our Write... RELIABLE... WAS... BEAL CON... D... GET... SOM... Scr... The EAG... willow an... horses, w... cent. in c... tive matt... THE EA... GILBERT... IF IT LEAK... consider it... waste of th... vince men l... to Grain Gro... who left the... cleaning" on... the Western... this question... made, or v... we expect?... Strathclair... RE HO... Editor, G... no boys. S

IF YOU ARE A FARMER

this letter will show you the way to make money in your leisure hours—and a means of keeping the boys at home by giving them a business of their own.

Wm. Kethley, of Superior, writes about

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consider it in their interests.—It is simply waste of time and paper to try and convince men like Col. Hughes, who referred to Grain Growers as blacksmith politicians who left their wives at home in long boots cleaning out cow-stables. It is up to the Western farmers to stand united on this question and other demands we have made, or what further concessions can we expect?

JOHN UNDERHILL, Strathclair, Man.

RE HOMESTEADS FOR GIRLS Editor, Guide.—I have four girls and no boys. Shipped the largest amount of

cream to Lloydminster creamery last year. We have eighty head of cattle and thirty horses and no hired help. My girls are all interested farmers and owners of stock, but not of land. It seems to be extraordinary that any government should be so short sighted as to refuse to provide for their daughters. I expect no work from them, especially considering that every son, no matter where from, is provided for. At least he gets a homestead. I know you are interested in this matter. Will you please kindly say whether you expect any ultimate success. I am a member of your splendid Association. All fathers of daughters are not fools. Let me whisper, we have Uncle Sam's invitation. Montana is a good enough place for me and mine. In twelve months I move. Not yet do my girls go begging even for a homestead. I confess that a free homestead for each of my girls, as a business proposition in the United States is going to get consideration. Do you blame me?

T. T. SANDERSON
Paynton, Sask.

FARMERS STAND TOGETHER

Editor Guide.—I see a lot in the press these days advising farmers to form either a new party or keep in touch with either of the two great parties, and try and pledge candidates to only vote in favor of legislation in the interests of the country and not for any class as at the present our legislators do. This is easier said than done, as how are we to know what legislation is to come before either our local or Dominion houses until the time comes? Then it is too late to see or get the feeling of the majority of the electors. Until we have the Recall we will be at the mercy of those who are working for their own advancement. We have a fair sample of what our representatives do when they get into power by the action of both the Manitoba and Saskatchewan legislatures voting themselves an increase of \$500 and \$100 indemnity respectively. Now, when they will do this without even a hint being thrown out before the session opened, how can we pledge our candidates to oppose such an expenditure of the people's money? I hold \$1,000 is a great big indemnity for the work our local men ever do, in this part of the country anyway, and I have no doubt our members do as well as most of the other fellows. It seems to me that it is a case of get all you can, no matter how you get it. I have seen a little of the working of the party system in Saskatchewan and how any fair-minded man can go in and work for either party is more than I can tell. I have done a little in my time at elections, but after election our representatives seem to have no more use for us until election time again. Now, to my mind, what we should do is organize, not Grit and Tory clubs or associations, but organize our Grain Growers' Associations into one grand army working in and for the interests of the country at large, and let our local Grit and Tory Associations die a natural death for want of members, as they are no use anyway as far as educating the great bulk of the electors goes. As a rule, such organizations are only alive a short time before there is an election in sight, just to boost up the respective candidates. A few weeks ago there was quite a flurry in Saskatchewan over the threat Premier Scott made in the local house, when obstructed by the opposition, stating if their way was not changed, it might be necessary to call in the Lieutenant-Governor and dissolve the House. Whether it was his threat or what it was, every thing seems to be patched up and the House closed in perfect harmony after increasing the indemnity as before stated. I believe a platform framed along the lines of the big Ottawa delegation would go a long way to help out of the difficulties. I agree with what J. W. Scallion says as to organizing a new party—no need of it but let our branch association be the schools for the education of the people. Now, if The Guide can work up some platform and get the executive of the Grain Growers' Association to adopt it then we may see a great change coming over the people, as the only things we want are good leaders and the plain people will fall into line, as a lot of them are tired of the party system as at the present time constituted. The plain people certainly should back up The Guide in its stand for independence and there is a great future open for someone to lead the plain people.

INDEPENDENCE FOREVER



DE LAVAL Cream Separator

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Occasionally the intending buyer of a cream separator who has but a small amount of ready cash is tempted to put his money into one of the so-called "cheap" machines which are being largely advertised. Why pay your hard-earned money for a "cheap," trashy machine when you can buy a reliable DE LAVAL upon such liberal terms that

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

- Honorary President: J. W. Swallow, Virdon
- President: R. C. Hendry, Culverton
- Vice President: J. B. Wood, Oakville
- Secretary-Treasurer: H. McKeown, Winnipeg
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Mixed Farming in Manitoba

A circular was sent out a few days ago to the different branches asking for prices paid for farm produce at the different points and also asking for information as to the extent stock raising and general mixed farming are carried on in each district, and reasons why mixed farming was not engaged in, in Manitoba. Up to the time of writing less than half of the secretaries have sent in a reply. On the question of mixed farming and the reason why farmers confine themselves almost exclusively to the raising of grain, we have had a number of interesting opinions, some of which are here reproduced. We hope sufficient replies will be in, in time for publishing a schedule of prices of farm produce that will clearly indicate what the growers of farm produce get for their product throughout Manitoba and also what the consumers of farm produce have to pay. We once more urge secretaries who have not yet filled in the report to do so without any delay.

Reply Received

Farmers are going in more for cattle of shorthorn grades but are going more out of hogs. Hardly any sheep and poultry are kept, except for home use. The biggest drawback is want of reliable help and as long as what keeps high there is less work in it and it is cleaner. Neither the farmer, his sons, or "help" like clothes. — Ed. Brown, Bolesvain.

Mixed farming is carried on to quite an extent in this district. The land is becoming so dirty with weeds that the farmer is compelled to keep more stock, for he cannot grow wheat on dirty worn out land. — A. McBean, Ridgeville.

Mixed farming is pretty general in the district. Large numbers of cattle and hogs are shipped from this point and also poultry. A large number ship cream to Brandon and Winnipeg. — W. J. McPhail, Delta.

Mixed farming is not carried on extensively, the staple article being wheat. This may be accounted for from the fact that there is no steady market for the smaller articles of produce. For cattle and hogs, until the last two or three years, there has been no market. Another factor which is not conducive to the successful raising of stock is that our season of natural pasture is too short, and until farmers practice a better system of crop rotation, seeding down to timothy and clover, the profits from raising stock and marketing butter will not be very large. I doubt very much if, at the present time, one dollar's worth of butter is ever shipped out from this point, and the same may be said of poultry. If farmers were sure of a steady market at good prices I am sure more of them would go into mixed farming, but as long as they have to depend on the local store for a market no advancement will be made. — R. W. Glennie, Durban.

Market Much Poultry

This is a grain district, but the farmers are going into stock raising more every year. There are considerable quantities of poultry marketed every fall and quite a number of farmers have been buying sheep, but I do not know as yet if they will be a paying investment. We ship from this point about one car a week of cattle and hogs. — Ed. Isaacs, Souris.

Around Barnsley they raise quite a lot of rough grain, as oats, barley and timothy, and this year there will be quite a lot of corn for fodder. But east of here they grow mostly wheat. Quite a number of farmers around here and west raise stock, but east there is very little. Only enough butter is made for home use. Of poultry they raise quite a lot, but most farmers have poor poultry houses. In my opinion farmers could be induced to go more into stock raising if, firstly, we could get good lumber at a fair price and put up buildings to accommodate stock. I find that if you cannot give them good shelter you are better without them; secondly, we could be sure of a fair price for our stock and not 2 1/2 cents to 3 cents for good stock, as it is most of the time. — Wm. Aldcroft, Barnsley.

There is practically no mixed farming done in this district. We only keep enough cows and chickens to supply our own requirements. The reason for this is probably that the land is new and fairly rich yet, and being very cheap we are farming large pieces and are making a fair living thereby. But as soon as the land becomes more valuable we will farm less land, do it better, and then it will be almost a necessity to keep more live stock. — G. M. Verrall, Sandford.

Hard to Get Help

Mixed farming in this district is practiced on a small scale. Each half section would average about one dozen head of shorthorn cattle and horses sufficient to work the land. There is only one small flock of sheep within a radius of five miles. Poultry raising has increased the last two years, several hundred dollars' worth being shipped to Brandon last fall. The difficulty in stock raising is to get proper help. — Geo. Wolridge, Bradwardine.

Not much mixed farming practiced in our district, with the exception of five or six farmers who keep from four to five hundred hens and make a good profit from them. — Edward Jean, Haywood.

Although butter is being bought in the stores for 45 cents, yet some are making 20 cents selling to their customers all the year round. In regard to butter the storekeeper is in a fix as he cannot very well grade the butter he gets for fear of offending his customers. Having three merchants handling flour for cash only, we can buy at right prices on a very small profit. Some farmers complain that they cannot command the same prices for the home-cured pork as the imported stuff (Winnipeg) but I think the trouble lies in not wiping the extra salt off and giving the hams a polish. Very few sheep are kept in the district owing to a lack of proper fencing. A number of farmers are shipping their cream out as we have no creamery here. Want of good pasture keeps many from going into dairying as the prairie is only good for a very short season. As the land which is at present under cultivation becomes weedy, it can be sown down to grass for hay and pasture. On the rough country in the district a lot of cattle are raised, abundant hay for winter feed being procured in the sloughs. Co-operation in the handling of dairy produce and eggs especially along the line of providing cold-storage so that the producers would get a share of the dollars that are going into the pockets of the cold storage companies would be a benefit to the producers and thus be an incentive to production. The producer of one or two fat cattle is at the mercy of the buyers and they do not hesitate to take advantage of him. Farmers should co-operate, ship out their cattle together to a company who would see that they got what was coming to them. The G. G. G. Co. has brought the grain men to time, and it is time it took the cattle business in hand also. — W. R. Scott, Roblin.

Have Started Dairying

Until lately no mixed farming was carried on in this district, but now a few have branched into dairying in a small way, shipping the cream to creameries. The stock is of an inferior grade but is being improved by the introduction of good bulls, principally of the Shorthorn breed. Hogs are mainly Berkshires, but this year a few Tamworths have arrived, the first to my knowledge to be brought into the district. Horse raising is also carried on to quite an extent. In my opinion the reason why mixed farming is not more extensively engaged in is the difficulty in getting remunerative prices for stock raised. Whatever would tend to break up the hold the abattoirs and cold storage ring have on the market would help considerably. — Robt. Rolldell, Minitonas.

Mixed farming is not carried on as extensively as it would be had we a steady market so as to give some inducement to taking better care of stock, especially

cattle. In the fall of the year cattle are worth from 2 1/2 to 4 cents per lb. and very seldom as high as 4 cents. As a result, cattle raising has gone back considerably. Scarcity of labor is also a reason for non-development as well as high wages for help. Horse raising is developing fast and hogs are also being raised to a considerable extent as a result of good prices within the last year or two. — E. H. Turner, Glenholm.

Mixed farming has not been very successful in this district. If the farmers would raise tame hay, rye grass, timothy and fodder corn, stock raising would pay better. I would suggest that an agricultural man be sent into the districts to address the farmers on mixed farming, once in a while. It would create interest and give them information. — A. T. Rice, Starbuck.

Poultry, Hogs and Cream

Farmers are getting down to mixed farming as fast as they can. Two-thirds of them ship cream to Brandon. Horse raising is going ahead, too. All farmers keep a few hogs, but not many are in the sheep business as fencing is so expensive. Poultry raising is also gaining ground. — J. T. Smith, Belmont.

Mixed farming is practiced in this district but, in my opinion, poor stock is raised. Pedigree stock should be introduced. Cheaper feed would also be a great advantage. — Alf. Beaudin, St. Eustache.

To a certain extent mixed farming is carried on. Most farmers have cattle; some many, some few. Poultry raising and dairying are not carried on as a part of farming to any extent, simply because it does not pay to go in for them on a large scale, as the price of butter and eggs does not give adequate returns. Another reason why more cattle are not raised here is the uncertainty of prices and the high price asked for land that is of no value except for pasture. Also there is no cash market for farm produce other than grain. The produce is all taken out in trade on which the merchant makes two profits. My opinion is that if farmers were guaranteed a firm, remunerative, cash market for their produce they would pay more attention to mixed farming. — Herbert B. Gray, Silverton.

Most farmers keep some stock, but not as many as a few years ago. Dairying is only carried on slightly in excess of local demand. Good prices for wheat and the exceedingly low prices for stock of two years ago have caused farmers to reduce the number of live stock kept. Horse raising is advancing. — Arthur E. Barnes, Beresford.

Are Grading Up

Just a medium amount of mixed farming in this district. Very little pure bred stock, but pure bred sires used, and we are grading up. Very little more poultry than is needed on the farm, possibly some surplus in the fall. Unsteady markets are responsible, and also the high cost of lumber for proper buildings. Co-operative selling would also be a great benefit. — J. E. Docking, Swan Lake.

Not one quarter of the farmers in this district go in for mixed farming except to keep a cow, a pig and a few hens. The reason is the unsatisfactory condition of the home market, the price for the product being fixed by the storekeeper, as is also the price for the goods which he gives in exchange. Could we have a cash market for butter and eggs as we have for what I think that branch of farming would get a boost. — C. H. Gatley, Austin.

Ours is a district in which there is lots of pasture, but not so much stock kept as formerly. I have lots of pasture but after ten years' trial of cattle for beef only, I quit it, as all I got was their society. There are more horses raised than there used to be, and fewer cattle; a few hogs, but not more than used for home consumption. A few seed cream to the dairy at Brandon. The profit is too small for the amount of labor involved, and until market conditions are improved, mixed farming will not go ahead. — C. T. Watkins, Dugrea.

No Land for Pasture

Mixed farming is not carried on as extensively as it was some years ago. The reason, I believe, is because there is no vacant land for pasture. There is very little dairying done; in fact, some farmers buy their butter. Considerable poultry is raised. I think the reason most farmers do not go more into stock raising is because they can make more money out of raising grain, with less labor. — Fred. Williamson, Strathclair.

Dairying is not carried on owing to scarcity of water and pasture, and want of help. There are lots of horses shipped in every year and sold at high prices, from \$150 to \$350 per team. — John W. Millions, Waskada.

The prices prevailing for cattle, and the prices paid hired help, lack of pasture and water effectively keep farmers in this vicinity from going into mixed farming. — Allan Ramsay, Eden.

Year by year this district falls away in stock-raising for beef. Dairying is carried on as a side issue by quite a few, but even these are decreasing as is also quality of stock. All farmers keep some poultry but few make even a pretense of making it a business. I attribute the indifference mainly to the difficulty of obtaining help. Even grain growers, pure and simple, have this difficulty. If it is known milking is done or that there is stock in any quantity no help is to be had. — J. H. Farthing.

Mixed farming is practiced in our district very little, and is on the decrease, very few going in for raising either cattle or hogs. Very little dairying is done except for home consumption, some not even doing that. The reason why mixed farming is not practiced more is on account of the small profits and lack of suitable and cheap labor. — Geo. M. Devesson, Inkerman.

Mixed Farming Gaining

Mixed farming is not practiced extensively but is gaining steadily. Horses are receiving more attention than anything else, although cattle-feeding in winter is getting quite common. Great dissatisfaction with the marketing conditions in Winnipeg is one thing that is spoiling the cattle feeding. In my opinion the reason mixed farming is not practiced more is because the profits from grain growing are considered by all more easily earned. To induce farmers to change their methods I think you cannot do better than improve marketing conditions and educate him, through your paper, as to what is for his own good. — Bert. F. Davidson, Neepawa.

Ten years ago all the farmers in this district kept good stocks of cattle, but now, in the main, they keep just a few more cows than are necessary for their own use and raise the stock from them. Prices for cattle have been generally so low that the farmer feels there is more money in selling the grain. — Robt. Dalgarno, Newdale.

I do not think there is fifty per cent. of the number of cattle in this district that there were twenty years ago. — Hy. Woodstock, Clanwilliam.

Mixed farming district. The stock are mostly shorthorn grades with quite a few registered animals among them. Some farmers are crossing with crosses to get a better dairying cow. Dairying is carried on quite extensively. Very few sheep in the district, but quite a number of hogs. The trouble is to get hired help. — Jno. Fisler, Hazel Ridge.

Continued Next Week

THE LOW COST of a "Want" Ad. in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

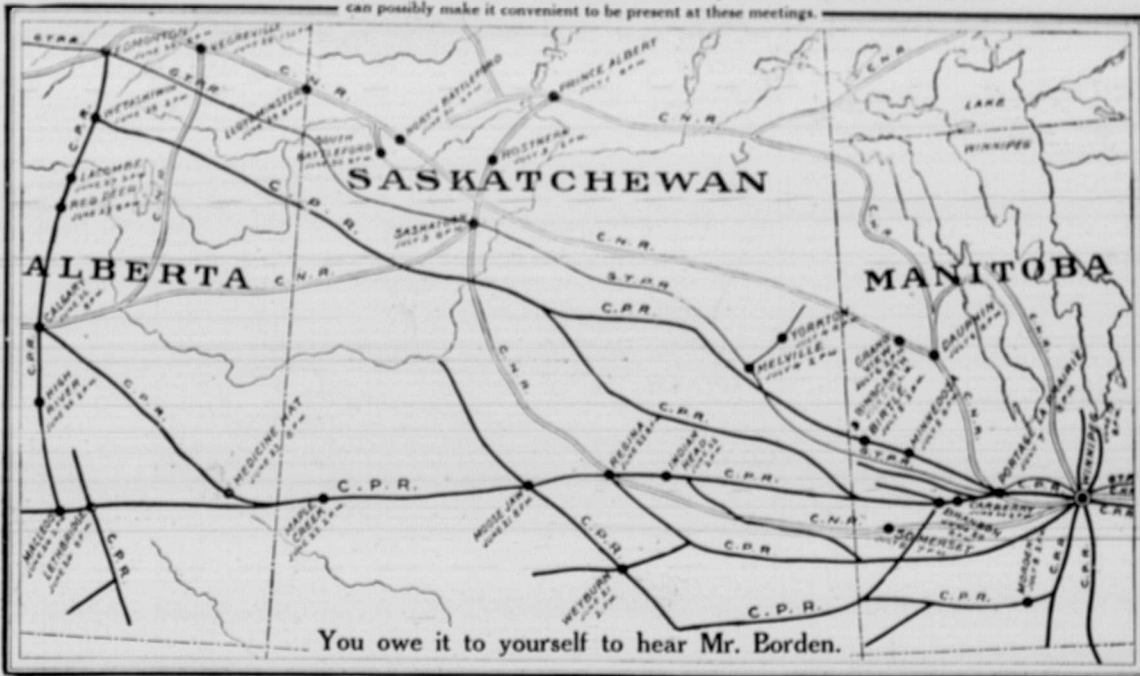
Why

Mixed farming is as much as the major live stock, they have poultry then there are Good hogs and some out. Dair extensively to get the line. Dair considerable in the winter and butter same is true. There is of live and Winnipeg were three to the city were more there are a out of the energy to conditions, this state more profit years. No cattle who practically. What farm at all time the market should at a and demand is also in a I have talk and they a a better sys. At the price for al dom make handle. O fully one-l from custo butter, to eight to ty has to pa. The same regard to beautiful

TOUR OF THE WEST

By R. L. BORDEN, M.P., Leader of the Conservative Party

Mr. Borden will address meetings as indicated and wishes to meet every farmer or resident of the West who can possibly make it convenient to be present at these meetings.



Why Mixed Farming is Declining in Manitoba—The Remedy

Mixed farming has not been practised as much as it should be in this district. The majority of farmers keep very little live stock on their farms and many of them have no more cows, hogs, sheep or poultry than they need for their own use. There are, of course, a large number of good horses throughout the district and sometimes there is a carload shipped out. Dairying is not carried on very extensively at present, but we are trying to get the farmers interested along this line. During the summer there is considerable butter shipped out but during the winter the supply always runs short and butter has to be imported. The same is true in regard to the egg trade. There is also a considerable quantity of live and dressed poultry shipped to Winnipeg every fall. Last fall there were three cars of live poultry shipped to the city. But a few years ago, there were more live stock in the district than there are at present, many having gone out of the business, devoting their entire energy to grain growing. The market conditions, I think, are responsible for this state of affairs. Grain growing is more profitable and likely to be for some years.—No farmer is going to raise beef cattle when he knows that a combine practically controls the live stock market. What farmers want is the assurance that at all times they will be able to realize the market value of their product which should at all times be governed by supply and demand. The butter and egg trade is also in a very unsatisfactory condition. I have talked with all the town merchants and they all tell me they would welcome a better system of handling these products. At the present time they pay the same price for all kinds of butter and they seldom make a profit on the butter they handle. One merchant told me that fully one-half of the butter he receives from customers can only be sold as cooking butter, which, just now is selling from eight to twelve cents per pound, and he has to pay 25 cents per pound for it. The same is true to a lesser extent in regard to eggs. Some farmers bring in beautiful large eggs, while others bring

in small ones, but the same price is paid for all kinds. Some say eggs ought to be sold by the pound, but whether or not this would make things better I am not in a position to say. In the handling of these products there is an entire lack of system. One merchant assured me that they would like to see the farmers work out some sort of co-operative system of marketing these products. Butter and eggs ought to be graded and then our merchants could buy whatever grade they wanted. In my opinion the best method of handling all farm produce would be through a large co-operative company composed of farmers with headquarters in Winnipeg and branches throughout the province. This work might be taken up by the Grain Growers' Grain Company now that they have a Dominion charter, or they could act in conjunction with co-operative companies which could be formed at different points throughout the province. If some such scheme could be worked out then the farmers would have full control of the marketing of their produce, and if they can succeed in selling their produce co-operatively they could, later on, buy many of their necessities co-operatively.

A. GARNETT.

No Profit in Feeding

Mixed farming is carried on here, but not as extensively as it has not been a good paying proposition. The cost of feed is about equal to the returns from the beef. Though there is a good common grade of cattle raised from the best sires, mostly Shorthorn, a few have nice herds of pure bred cattle. While every farmer keeps a number of hens, few go in for raising for sale, except just those they do not need for themselves. Labor is high, and poultry raising comes in at a time when the farmer and his wife are both busy seeding and house-cleaning respectively. A number are sending cream to the Winnipeg creameries and it saves the time and labor of butter making in the hot weather. The reason mixed farming is not carried on more is on account of

no profit coming from it, as pasture land is more valuable for crop raising except in a few places and until something comes along in the way of higher prices I do not think it will be increased. Up till the present time farmers have made a good thing out of wheat raising and are loathe to go in for other side issues which tie them down more and, as help of the proper kind is scarce, it means that the man must do the work himself. Of course if there were more profits and better prices it might be a big inducement but just now he is leaving it to some other section where things are different.

A. H. CHESTER.

Singa.

Hired Help Scarce

Horse raising easily ranks first. Every one is trying to raise horses and trying to raise good ones. The failure of crops last year caused farmers to sell off all the cattle they could last fall. The cattle raised are generally grade Shorthorn, something to give milk and make beef. Dairying is not carried on to any extent. Farmers do not like dairying cattle for beefing purposes. Neither do buyers. The difficulty of getting hired help, both inside and outside, stands in the way of dairying. As a general thing, people ship their spare cream to the Crescent and Carson dairy companies of Winnipeg. They get cash for their cream, otherwise they would get trade at the local store, and farmers are all agreed that this is a thing of the past. An up to date business man would not do it. My personal opinion is that beef-raising would be helped considerably if we get reciprocity with the United States. The market here cannot be depended upon, but if our cattle had free entrance to the Chicago market at all seasons of the year we would raise cattle because it would be worth while. Another thing that would help us even more is the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. We want all the markets we can get and no restrictions upon them, and when you place cattle on the Old Country market you are placing them upon the best market there is. In reference to hog-raising, I doubt if it will ever be carried on to the extent of beef raising in this cold country with long winters. Shorts are very dear and unless there is lots of milk young pigs do not do well. The only pig that pays is the

spring pig, born in warm weather and hooded along and sold before winter, when it weighs about 600 pounds. The price of lumber stands in the way of all stock raising. Very few sheep are kept in this district, but if woven wire fencing could be bought reasonably, the print of the golden hoof would be upon many farms. Poultry is being raised on every farm. To private customers in Winnipeg is the best way of disposing of eggs, but the carelessness of the express companies with empty egg crates is a scandal and would ruin any business.

W. J. LOVIE.

Holland.

MR. AVISON AT BOWSMAN

Arrangements were made by the Bowman Association to hold a Grain Growers' picnic on Victoria Day, May 24th. No time or trouble was spared to make the preparations complete, but unfortunately the heavy and continued rain prevented anything in the shape of an out-door gathering. The executive, however, with a view to making the best of a disappointing situation, called a meeting for the evening in the Grain Growers' hall, Mr. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, being present. In spite of the unsettled weather, a fairly good representation turned out. The chair was taken by President W. Edwards who introduced Mr. Avison. Mr. Avison, after a kindly expression of his pleasure in meeting, for the first time, the members of the Bowman Association, proceeded to the subject of his address which was, "The Aims and Progress of the Organization." After dwelling briefly on the origin and early history of the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Avison dealt in turn with work and results in the various departments. Some of the most noticeable points were: The influence of the Grain Growers' Grain Company on the Western market; the influence of the provincial associations on legislation; the power of the local associations and the good work done by The Guide. In closing Mr. Avison made a strenuous plea for Direct Legislation as the surest and best remedy for existing abuses. After a vote of thanks the meeting adjourned.

R. DAVIES, Correspondent, Bowman, Man.

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160 ACRES, 3 MILES SOUTH OF GROWING town, 40 acres broken, good big house, fine stables, all fenced, very cheap at \$12.50 per acre. About \$200.00 cash, balance arranged. Apply owner, H. Bickler, Cheshamby, Sask.

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FOR SALE COMOX COURTESY VALLEY, Vancouver Island. Improved farms, back lands, sea and river frontage, all prices, excellent climate, good local market. Apply F. Biscoe, Courtesy, B.C. 40 12

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FOR SALE IMPROVED HALF SECTION good clay land 2 miles from town, reasonable terms. Apply owner, Wm. C. Fletcher, Kirby, Sask. 47 6

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240 ACRES ALL FENCED, 3 1/2 MILES from City Limits \$125.00 per acre. This land is suitable for market gardens. Terms easy.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING — SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15 — Alfred Averill, Chawilliams, Man. 44 4

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS FOR HATCHING — PURE BRED Harrow Rocks \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels under wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat, also 100 bushels potatoes. — Mrs. H. A. Wilson, Newberry, Alta. 45 4

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ROSE COME BROWN LEGHORN EGGS — Imported stock, prize winners, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.00 hundred. — Goodwin, Box 113, Glendon, Alta. 45 6

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FOR SALE — REG 2 CYLINDER TOURING car, new and reliable, uniform for freightage; top, magnets, tools; first class shape, price, new, \$1,300; now \$700. — Box 94, Newdale, Manitoba. 45 6

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WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN. Twelve good Shorthorn bulls for sale, from nine to fourteen months old. Price \$80.00 to \$100.00 each. Also a few good sows, 1,200 Yorkshire sows of last year's litter, \$18.00 to \$20.00. Young Yorkshires just weaned, \$10.00 each. Registered pedigrees furnished in each case.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Hook Cockerels, Chas. B. Orpington, registered Red Eye wheat and unregistered, from sections weeds.—W. B. English, Harding, Man.

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ROSE HILL FARM—FOR CHOICE REGD bred Berkshire write E. Hand, President Agricultural Society, 515, King St. E., Man.

FOR SALE—28 SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, 13 ewes, 11 lambs and 1 thoroughbred ram. Apply Jas. Babji, Sr., Elm Grove P.O., Man.

REGISTERED BERSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Hazen Tammelin, Lipton, Sask.

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

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

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD stone, Man.

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

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It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars. We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

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Question Drawer

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

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

POLLUTED STREAM
Sask. Subscriber:—A stream of water originating from a spring on my land flows across my place and onto a neighboring farm. If I pasture this land and my stock pollute the water can my neighbor have recourse against me?
Ans.—You have a right to use water, but not to pollute it.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail. If desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

Subscriber, Alta.—Horse has pin worms. How can he be cured?
Ans.—Have the following powders made up and give one before feed one-half hour, in a half pint of milk night and morning.
Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Avena, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders. After powders are finished give one quart of raw linseed oil and two ounces of oil of turpentine on an empty stomach.

SWAMP FEVER
T. W. Man.—Five-year-old gelding died after being ill for eight months. He would thrive for about three weeks, when let out would run and kick up his heels, then he would fall off his feed for about the same length of time and sometimes get so weak he would stagger when walking. His lips and gams would get white with fever, pulse would be weak and irregular. When opened, found his bowels and intestines covered with clusters of red spots, also left lung was congested with blood. This is the second horse I have had die like this. Do you think it is swamp fever? What is the best remedy for the disease?
Ans.—I think your horse was suffering from swamp fever. I think the disease is infectious in summer time, as I believe mosquitoes carry the infection and perhaps some species of flies. I would advise you to whitewash your stable and during the summer to sprinkle it three times a week with a spray solution of crude carbolic acid. Put screen doors on.

DEAD SOW
G. W. M. Alta.—Sow farrowed on May 20; when I went to feed her, found her dead. Opened her and found blood very dark, liver puffy. What was the trouble?
Ans.—Your description of post mortem is very vague and if you had sent in a portion of the liver for examination we could have formed a better opinion as to the cause of death, but it was probably due to inflammation of the liver.

ABORTION IN MARE
Subscriber, Purves, Man.—Mare nine years old, had four colts, all of which were dead at foaling. Can you tell me if there would be any use breeding her again?
Ans.—I don't think it advisable to breed this mare again.

TO DRY UDDER IN MARE
Subscriber, Purves, Man.—Mare gives a great flow of milk. What will dry her up, she is working every day.
Ans.—Rubber udder once daily with warm water to which add a little vinegar, then rub lactobacillus ointment on.

SICK CHICKENS
Subscriber, Purves, Sask.—Chickens have become attacked by some bowel trouble; they refuse their food, and getting weak, die. Their heads seem to turn quite blue directly they die.
Ans.—From the description your birds appear to have the cholera. This disease is highly contagious, so long as the infected birds remain around there is danger that their poisonous products will be carried to other healthy birds. There is little chance of curing cholera, and it is hardly worth while to try. When cholera is once introduced, the most stringent measures should be enforced as regards cleanliness, disinfection and the total destruction of the carcasses of the dead birds. The birds that are still healthy should be removed from the flock and placed in a wholesome locality. The droppings from the diseased birds should be burned or thoroughly disinfected by mixing with a ten per cent solution of sulphuric acid or with a quantity of lime equal in amount to the manure.

IMPURE MILK
E. D. Imperial, Sask.—Cream of a day or two old is not good; it is very strong and cannot be used. Cow has plenty of grass to eat and good water to drink.
Ans.—I would advise you to have your cow tested for tuberculosis and have the udder examined. The cause may be due to the cow eating some hard at pasture. Have the pasture examined.

IN MARE IN FOAL?
R. W. P. Alta.—I don't think it likely that your mare is in foal. barren mares will often take the horse when he comes round. If she comes in season again have her served, but if she comes in season after next service, I would not advise breeding again this season.

MARE WITH CHRONIC TROUBLE
J. A. L., Mountain House, Alta.—Apply to lutein three times daily for one hour dry but twice of milk or colostrum. Feed soft food and give the following in feed at night.
Tincture digitalis, 3 ounces.
Sine codina, 2 ounces.
Mix and give one table spoonful in feed as directed.

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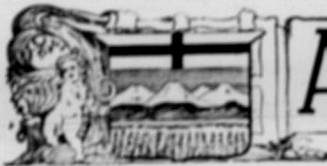
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The Same Field a Few Minutes Later

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ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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James Bower - Red Deer
Vice President:
W. J. Triggles - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Ponfob, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, N. K. P. S. Austin, Hanbury; George Long, Nanton; J. E. Painter, Strathmore; K. G. Cartwright, Ponfob; M. E. Rip, Strathmore; B. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

Successful District Convention

Despite the rain the district convention held at Macleod on Thursday, May 25, was a huge success, about seventy-five delegates being present from all parts of the constituency. The meeting was called to order shortly after ten o'clock by the general secretary, who stated that, before asking for the nomination of a chairman, he had to convey to the meeting the apologies of Mr. Bower for his inability to be present. All kinds of the hard work he had been doing on behalf of the Association during the past winter and the result was that he was now far from well and under doctor's orders was compelled to take a complete rest. G. W. Buchanan, director for the Macleod district, was then nominated as chairman and took the chair. E. F. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the town of Macleod, addressed the convention and on behalf of the town conveyed a hearty welcome to the delegates. Mr. Grady, president of the board of trade, also welcomed the delegates to Macleod and brought up the matter of the Dry Farming Congress. He hoped that all would work together to see that the country was well represented at the next congress at Colorado Springs and that it would be possible to bring the congress to Alberta in 1912. R. Patterson, M.L.A., conveyed the greetings of his district and hoped the convention would be a profitable one. Secretary Fream then took up the work of the Association—showing what had been done since the last convention and explaining the present position of affairs in regard to the many matters turned over to the executive after the annual meeting. The convention then adjourned till one o'clock.

Afternoon Session

The chairman called the meeting to order at 1:15 and stated that the first business to be taken up was that of how to improve the organization and to increase the interest in the Association.

Mr. Henderson moved and Mr. Lennox seconded. That the secretary be instructed to convey to our president, Mr. Bower, our sympathy in his present ill health and to wish him a speedy recovery, and further that we most heartily thank him for the splendid work he has done for the Association during the past winter. Carried unanimously.

The matter of organization was then taken up and the secretary explained what was required from the members. The great need was to get into touch with the outlying districts and the subject for consideration was whether any plan could be devised whereby these places could be reached and the residents interested without having to engage a large staff of paid organizers. Mr. Malchow said the better way for organization work to be done is for the men to take it up and do it themselves. Mr. Lennox explained that some districts were just waiting to take up the organization and all they wanted was someone to show them the way. If a good central committee was appointed to take up the work good might result. Mr. Mackintosh explained how the Howe district was organized. They did not wait for anyone but went ahead themselves, and were keeping up the interest by co-operating in the purchase of necessary supplies, thereby saving their members many dollars. Mr. Henderson thought that, if we wanted to follow out the line adopted at the Stettler convention, the first thing should be the foundation of a local committee with power to handle this work. Mr. Malchow suggested that each union represented at the convention should appoint one member upon a committee as a permanent organization committee to take charge of this work. Mr. Lennox considered that this would make a very cumbersome committee and that what was required was a few active men who would be interested in the work.

Mr. Miller moved and Mr. Lennox seconded. That a committee of eleven to represent the district as an organization committee, the members to be elected from the different portions of the constituency.

The resolution was further discussed and it was suggested that a good plan would be for this committee to divide themselves into sub-committees in charge of the various parts of the district, so that all would be represented. The motion was then put and declared carried unanimously.

It was moved, seconded and carried. That a speaker be allowed to speak once on a subject only, and that each speaker be allotted not more than three minutes.

Organization Committee

The organization committee was then nominated as follows: A. R. Main, Mountain Hill; G. A. Dixon, Spring Ridge; R. K. Peck, Claresholm; G. Malchow, Claresholm; C. H. Miller, Strathely; W. J. Glass, Macleod; H. Mackintosh, Macleod; M. R. Matheson, Granum; G. D. Sloan, Cayley; J. Horner, Macleod; C. N. Black, Pease.

It was moved, seconded and carried. That the members as constituted constitute the permanent committee for the Macleod district and that the committee have power to take up all matters connected with the work of the organization, to arrange for further organization work, appoint sub-committees, and to take up any other matter which may be of interest to the U.F.A.

Mr. Glass moved and Mr. Miller seconded. That the Macleod district convention of the United Farmers of Alberta endorse the recently agreed-upon new program, but report that if there will go far enough in reducing the duty on farm implements, also that this resolution be forwarded to the executive of the association for action to be taken thereon.

Mr. Turner moved as an amendment, and Mr. McFadden seconded. That further consideration of this matter be deferred until the whole question is put to a referendum of the members for their vote to be taken thereon.

Considerable discussion ensued upon this question and upon the vote being taken the amendment was declared defeated. The original motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Turner moved and Mr. Mackintosh seconded. That this district convention is strongly in favor of the Dry Farming Congress and believes that it is to the interest of the farmers that Alberta should be represented at the congress to be held at Colorado Springs this fall, further, that every effort should be made to bring the 1912 Congress to Alberta, and that the executive committee be requested to do everything possible to assist in this project. Carried unanimously.

Mr. McFadden moved and Mr. Turner seconded. That the executive take steps to arrange for a conference between the representatives of the farmers and the manufacturers of agricultural implements with a view to discussing the relations between the two parties.

Not What They Should Be

Mr. McFadden stated that it was admitted that the relations between these two bodies were not all they should be, and it might be possible to arrange for a meeting where these relations could be discussed and a better feeling result therefrom. Mr. Turner said that it was reported that the Manufacturers' Association, at the time of their visit to Ottawa, had stated that they were anxious to meet the farmers and therefore we should not be backward in offering to meet them.

Mr. Henderson moved as an addition to the motion, and Mr. Lennox seconded. That the secretary be instructed to formulate a scheme whereby the plan suggested could be worked out.

The secretary explained what the Association was trying to do in the matter and promised, on behalf of the executive, that every effort would be made to bring about better conditions between the two bodies mentioned either by a conference or by any other plan which might be considered feasible. Further that any suggestions which might be given to assist in carrying out this work would be very welcome. Mr. Turner then suggested that as the secretary had promised to do that the matter was taken up and that it might be advisable to withdraw the resolutions as presented and leave the matter for the executive to work out. This suggestion was agreed to and the resolution and addition were therefore withdrawn.

Mr. Carroll moved and Mr. Glass seconded. That the executive be requested to keep the matter of a government banking system close to the front and endeavor to have the system adopted by New Zealand brought into force in Canada. The motion was put and carried unanimously.

It was moved by members of Orton Union. That the spirit of a Farmers' grievance bill is one of great importance and is worthy of discussion at this convention.

In connection with this subject an excellent paper had been prepared by R. C. Orr, of Orton Union, and was read to the convention. Owing to pressure of space, it is impossible to give this paper with the report of the convention, but it will appear in full at an early issue. A discussion ensued on the merits and working of some small grist mills and it was decided that the secretary should write to the manufacturers and secure a full supply of catalogues and other information relating to the mill-and supply a copy of same to all the local unions.

Tax on Unoccupied Lands

The matter of the double taxation of unoccupied land was then introduced for discussion and in connection therewith the secretary asked for an expression of opinion on the question of average tax vs. single tax for adoption in the rural municipalities.

After some discussion it was moved, seconded and carried. That the resolution adopted at the last annual convention relating to the land tax be sustained by this convention as follows: That wherever a land tax is imposed, there shall be charged an amount of unoccupied lands a certain percentage of the amount of the ordinary assessment.

Mr. Barker moved and Mr. Mackintosh seconded. That this convention endorse the principle of taxation by land values only. Carried unanimously.

The subject of co-operative marketing was then introduced and several delegates gave their experiences in the purchasing of supplies in carload lots for the benefit of the Union. It was the opinion of the convention that there was a plan which should be adopted as far as possible, and further, that the farmers should deal as much as possible among themselves or with those firms who had shown by their actions to be in sympathy with the farmers.

The matter of presenting an address and resolutions to R. L. Borden was then introduced and it was unanimously decided that the organization committee appointed should be given full power to represent the district in preparing a case for presentation at the time of Mr. Borden's visit to Macleod on June 21.

Mr. Matheson moved and Mr. Borden seconded. That a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the municipality of Macleod for the hospitality and courtesy shown to the members present at this convention. Carried unanimously.

The convention then adjourned till seven o'clock.

Evening Session

The convention was called to order at 7:15 o'clock by the chairman, who asked the members if there was any matter anyone had to bring forward before taking up the subject for the evening, that of Direct Legislation. Mr. Nickless asked what the opinion of the members was on the subject of the Association going into party politics. This question brought forth considerable discussion, but the general feeling expressed was that it would not be wise for the Association to enter the party politics arena in the shape of introducing a third party into the field. A question was asked about membership cards and the secretary answered that as soon as a desire for them was expressed in the shape of an order from any of the unions they would be stocked and sold to the unions at cost. A subject of transferring members from one union to another was brought up and the answer given that this would require an amendment to the constitution to govern same, further that two notices of motion for consideration at the next convention had already been forwarded to the central office.

Direct Legislation

The subject of the evening, Direct Legislation, was then taken up and, at the request of the convention, it was introduced by the secretary who, in the course of a fairly long speech, covered the ground and explained what was being done in other countries. Several members expressed themselves upon this subject and the consensus of opinion was that it was a subject which we must all fight for if we are going to remedy conditions to any great extent. R. Patterson, M.L.A., addressed the convention and

explained some of the work which had been undertaken at the last session of the legislature. He also stated that he was strongly in favor of Direct Legislation and would do everything possible to secure its adoption.

T. Dickson, mayor of Macleod, was then called upon. He assured the members that the town of Macleod was only too glad to welcome them and trusted that their stay had been a very enjoyable one.

Mr. Barker then moved and Mr. Miller seconded. That this convention should endorse the principle of Direct Legislation and that the members should be requested to use every legitimate means to secure the early adoption of this most necessary measure upon the Statute Books of the Province. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Miller moved and Mr. Mackintosh seconded. That we extend to our secretary a hearty vote of thanks for his work and for the assistance he has given us at this convention. Carried.

Mr. Patterson moved and Mr. Matheson seconded. That a hearty vote of thanks be extended to our chairman for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided at the meetings of the convention. Carried.

The chairman and secretary thanked the members for their good wishes. The convention then adjourned.

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.

List of Delegates

- The following is the list of delegates who registered at the Macleod convention: G. W. Buchanan, Cowley Union; J. S. McManis, Orton Union; H. Miller, Ardley Union; J. S. McMoray, Orton Union; E. Badley, Ardley Union; G. D. Sloan, Cayley Union; Evan Howe, Big Hill Union; R. Turner, Hardacre Union; A. G. Feltner, Peacher Creek Union; H. Henderson, Peacher Creek Union; W. R. Lees, Mountain Hill Union; J. G. Swaney, Cowley Union; F. S. Day, Pine Coulee Union; T. C. Orr, Orton Union; C. Boudier, Rocky Coulee Union; W. H. Sued, Rathwell Union; D. L. Madigan, Rathwell Union; E. Graham, Spring Ridge Union; G. H. Talley, Peacher Union; C. N. Black, Pease Union; H. W. Pettit, Pease Union; L. O. Walton, Pease Union; F. M. Corrigan, Pease Union; A. R. McFadden, Hardacre Union; W. B. Thorne, Ardley Union; E. H. Wenger, Ardley Union; D. Robertson, Ardley Union; J. S. Hadley, Daily Creek Union; J. A. Lennox, Rocky Coulee Union; J. R. McLean, Howe Union; G. A. Dixon, Spring Ridge Union; M. C. Delford, Spring Ridge Union; A. R. Main, Mountain Hill Union; D. F. W. Willock, Peacher Creek Union; M. R. Matheson, Jumbo Valley Union; D. Mackintosh, Jumbo Valley Union; J. Mackintosh, Jumbo Valley Union; Donald Muir, Rocky Coulee Union; W. J. Glass, Hardacre Union; P. Carroll, Hardacre Union; G. A. Barker, Jumbo Valley Union; C. R. Miller, Pine Coulee Union; J. S. Brown, Pine Coulee Union; T. B. Stanford, Pine Coulee Union; J. Oliver, Pine Coulee Union; F. Crockett, Pine Coulee Union; J. T. Derricott, Orton Union; R. C. Orr, Orton Union; H. W. Baker, Jr., Orton Union; D. H. Dyer, Peacher Creek Union; A. Forth, West Lettbridge Union; H. C. Davis, Keos Union; E. H. Hawn, Jno. Butte Union; B. Knabe, Rose Butte Union; H. E. Meebach, Rose Butte Union; R. Shortness, Pease Union; R. Patterson, Pease Union; W. Gray, Daley Creek Union; J. Norner, Rathwell Union; J. F. Maudy, D. A. Frost, W. Malson, L. W. Dwyer, T. C. Larsen, T. Brown, G. Malchow, W. P. Maudy, A. M. Berg, all of Claresholm Five Mile Union; H. Mackintosh, Howe Union; E. J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary.

Besides these registered delegates there was at all times a number of interested visitors and spectators and it was seldom that there were less than one hundred in attendance during the meeting.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING.

On May 22nd last, the U.F.A. was able to bring about the settlement of a rather important case affecting some of the members of the Association, and relating to the guarantee given in the purchase of farm machinery. Owing to pressure of space the report of this case cannot be given this week, but it will appear in an early issue and should make very interesting reading.

E. J. FREAM.

Readers of The Guide living in the Medicine Hat constituency where no local unions have been organized, can obtain assistance in organizing a union in their district from Mr. John Glambeck, secretary-treasurer of the Queenstown Union,

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Milo Post Office, who has kindly volunteered to do everything possible in getting this territory organized.

Reporting on organization work done in Southern Alberta J. Quinsey states I made a visit to Rolling Hill local, which is situated about twenty miles from my home, and found a very interesting body of farmers waiting for me. I found that they had billed me to speak on co-operation and as that is what our society is founded on it was not a very difficult task. The members of that local are a splendid lot of men and are making good use of their union in buying oats, wheat and hay, so the theme of co-operation was a very suitable one for them. I then visited Bar Hill Union, which is also about twenty miles from home. I had written ahead arranging for the meeting and upon arrival found the members had arranged a good program of music and recitations. The school house was full, and there were as many ladies and children as men. I gave a talk on organization work and they secured eight new members, besides which a lot which had placed their names on the membership roll sometime previous also paid up their fees. Seeding is now on in full earnest and it will therefore be necessary to suspend operations along the line of organization work until this most important task is over. Once this is completed the work will again be taken up with vigor and something will be doing in this district.

The busy season is not retarding the growth of the U. F. A. and new unions are constantly being organized. The latest one is in New Norway, where J. R. Pointer, of Stroume, has been busy. Although this union is starting off with only the ten members necessary to organize, it will not be long before the membership has considerably increased. The first officers elected are: Ludvig Ostad, president; Ed. Lathier, vice-president; Frank Olson, secretary-treasurer, all of New Norway postoffice.

Although we started out under the name of Pride of the Prairie, at our first regular meeting after the organization of our Union we decided that this was not suitable, and wishing to connect ourselves with our market town it was decided to change our name to Carmangay West, and by such we will be known in future. There was a good attendance at this meeting at which eight new members were enrolled and two transferred from other unions. We have decided to hold meetings every other Saturday, and one each month will be a social. We have held our first social evening and it was a huge success. We are expecting a large addition to our membership at the next regular meeting. L. A. STARCK, Sec.

Seeding operations probably had a great deal to do with the moderate attendance at the meeting of Sunnydale Union held on May 13 last. A resolution was adopted approving of the Strathmore hail insurance plan after some discussion. The members intend to co-operate for the purpose of buying binder twine. A year ago we saved money in a similar way and all were well satisfied. Some correspondence was dealt with and then the question as to "Whether or practice in farming" was debated on. The secretary took the side of theory and G. A. Rogers argued in favor of practice. Others expressed their views and when the vote was taken the majority favored theory. At our next meeting, on June 10th, the subject for general discussion will be "How to best beautify our farms." F. WOOD, Sec'y.

Rivercourse, Alta.

At a meeting of Wavy Lake Union held recently the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that the Wavy Lake Local Union approves of the reciprocity agreement of increasing the British preference to fifty per cent. and of free trade with the United States in farm implements. RALPH G. LYSTER, Sec'y. Wavy Lake, Alta.

At a recent meeting of Rolling Green Union the reciprocity pact was endorsed by an unanimous vote. CYRUS FINDERS, Sec'y. Taber, Alta.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

The quality of Robin Hood Flour reflects the superior milling methods employed in its production.

Made from wheat from the choicest farms of Saskatchewan.

More loaves and more quality to the sack than can be obtained from any other flour—costs more, but better.

Sold on a money-back guarantee.

Robin Hood Flour
MADE IN MOOSE JAW

SELECTED HARD SPRING WHEAT
BLENDED FLOUR
MOOSE JAW, SASK
50 LBS.
ROBIN HOOD

"Hello People" Shouts The Big Four "30"

With One Accord Canadian Farmers Answer: "Mighty Glad to Know You"

CANADIAN Farmers heartily shared THE BIG FOUR "30" as winner of the Gold Medal and Grand Sweepstakes in the 1910 Winnipeg Agricultural Motor Competition. Perhaps you were among the great crowd that saw this splendid gas-driven, steel "Great Horse" in its brilliant, record-making performance. Perhaps you then made the acquaintance of this real all-purpose-farm power—first whether you did or not—here is THE BIG FOUR "30" in its first appearance in these columns, saying to you in accents clear and strong, "HELLO"—assure in the knowledge that you and your brother farmers, realizing the importance of an early and lasting acquaintance with it, will probably answer—"MIGHTY GLAD TO KNOW YOU!"

A Word About Ourselves

Beginning June 1st we shall actively promote the sale of THE BIG FOUR "30" in Canada, taking over the manufacturing plant and fixed assets of the Gas Traction Co., Ltd. We were the first and are today the largest holders of four-cylinder farm tractors in the world. Back of each engine we build stands a highly competent Service Organization, whose one aim is to keep THE BIG FOUR "30" producing profitable results every minute its owner has use for it. We shall duplicate in Canada not only THE BIG FOUR "30," but also the Service Organization and the many other sterling features that have done so much in the United States and Canada to make the name "Gas Traction Company" truly one to conjure with.

Our "Golden Rule" Guarantee and Shipment on Approval Sales Plan

THE BIG FOUR "30" is backed by the strongest, most liberal warranty ever given on a traction engine. Every move of the engine on your farm is thoroughly covered. The number of breaks and stable plows the engine must pull—the size operator it must drive—the fuel consumption—the unerring accuracy of the automatic guide—all these features are incorporated in our "Golden Rule" guarantee. Neither do you pay anything nor make settlement of any kind until the engine, in a thorough day-after-day free trial test in your own field on your own farm, fulfils this guarantee in every detail. No other traction engine builder has ever dared back an engine in this way, but we have the GROUND and are mighty glad to show them AT OUR RISK.

Gas Traction Sense Pays. Yours for the Asking FREE

Gas Traction sense is simply knowing how effectively you can use THE BIG FOUR "30" for every form of traction or stationary farm work. Just put down your name and address on a postcard or slip of paper and mail to us and we'll immediately send you a free copy of our beautifully illustrated 112-page catalog, "The Book of Gas Traction Engines"—crammed from cover to cover with straight from the shoulder facts and figures on gas traction operation. Make yourself more fully acquainted with THE BIG FOUR "30" by sending for this book at once. It's free. Ask for it TODAY.

Gas Traction Company

First and Largest Builders in the World of Four-Cylinder Farm Tractors
 Offices and Show Rooms — 168 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Factory: ELMWOOD General Offices and Factories: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

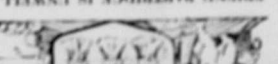
SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

The Section of the Guide is published monthly by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw Association.

President: H. H. HARRISON
Vice-President: J. A. DAVENPORT

Secretary: FRED W. GREEN
Treasurer: W. H. WILSON

Members: H. H. HARRISON, J. A. DAVENPORT, F. W. GREEN, W. H. WILSON, C. P. R. (Canadian Pacific Railway), S. N. B. (Saskatchewan Northern Branch), etc.



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GRAIN GROWERS' LEAGUE

They are very fortunate in not having...

One day, consequently the association...

was not all large. However, a fairly...

good crowd gathered and a good program...

organizing work was carried through...

The National Association held their...

first annual sports on Victoria Day...

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good crowd gathered and a good program...

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THIRD PARTIAL IS WELL

Probably there is nothing now...

from farmers more than in years...

at the present time, than in years...

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struggle for one in our association...

No one who knows, respected and...

has been for several years a household...

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the paper money will remain in our...

others were rather disappointed that...

the death very early with the...

addressed by Mr. Hamilton, of...

more than by our suffering...

then passing through or around...

FRED W. GREEN

Those taking dinner or supper...

Month June 7, 1911.

TAXATION ON LAND VALUE

As there is at present an active...

together to make the gathering the...

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is now being to be given a list...

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GAY TIME AT NETHERBOLT

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PEACHES AND SUGAR BEETS

Organization District No. 9 is to...

at a time when Mr. Langley is expected...

to be a successful business time in...

the National Association. After...

the day's doing. Special thanks is...

is now being to be given a list...

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Why Take Chances

When you have a Company of your own in the Grain Business to look after your interests and secure for you the highest Returns

?

A FEW OF THE ADVANTAGES OF SHIPPING YOUR GRAIN TO THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

- 1st—A Duplicate Sampling and Grading Department with experts to look after the grading of your car.
- 2nd—A Claims Department to protect you against losses in shipping.
- 3rd—The highest price by selling through one of the largest grain companies in Canada.
- 4th—All that is left over from the cost of handling your grain is returned to you as dividends on your stock, or is spent in your interests.

Can You Afford to Pass Your Own Company? **THINK IT OVER**

If you have no stock in this Company secure your shares at once when they can be bought at par value, \$25.00 each. If you delay much longer you may have to pay \$30.00, or possibly more. If there is any other information you wish regarding the Company or the markets write to us.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg
Alberta Farmers please address - - 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

Intercolonial A Profitable Railroad

Continued from Page 7

\$682,952, turning a loss of \$800,995 into a profit of \$625,165. In the year ending March 31 last, the surplus was \$272,712. In 1907-8 the profit was \$16,123, in 1906-7 it was \$218,139, and in 1905-6 \$61,915. Altogether since 1876 there have been sixteen years in which there has been a surplus on the operation of the Intercolonial and in nineteen years there has been a loss. The largest deficit was \$1,725,394 in 1904-5. It is sometimes said by critics of the Intercolonial, when surpluses are shown, that they are secured by charging to capital items which properly belong to the operation account, but no one who studies the actual figures will advance this argument.

The appointment of the board of management was made at the suggestion of Hon. George P. Graham, who, as minister of railways and canals, has been at the head of the Intercolonial and other government railways since 1907. Mr. Graham, as a business man, realized and frankly told Parliament when he had been in office for a short time that the Intercolonial stretching as it did from Montreal away to St. John, 1,400 miles distant, could not be managed to the best advantage by a member of the government residing in Ottawa and having many other things to occupy his attention and in delegating the details of management to a board of railway experts while retaining in his own hands the direction of the general policy of the road and the responsibility to the public for its affairs, he showed a wisdom and regard for the good of the country for which even his political opponents ungrudgingly give him credit.

Wages of Employees

In the matter of the treatment of employees, of which the Intercolonial has some 9,000, the government road compares favorably with the other Canadian railways, the rate of pay averaging \$633 per year upon the Intercolonial against \$595 per year on all Canadian railways.

One disadvantage which the Intercolonial suffers from the point of view of financial showing, lies in the fact that the railway was not, in the first place, built as a straight business proposition. The Intercolonial, as its name implies, was built before Confederation and its primary object was to link up the then scattered provinces of Canada. Its object was thus partly political which accounts for the meandering way in which it was built and the fact that the line from Montreal to St. John is nearly 250 miles longer than that of the C.P.R., with which it nevertheless competes.

Future of the Intercolonial

The outlook for the future of the Intercolonial Railway is a bright one. Under the new order of things brought about by the appointment of the board of management the railway has been a financial success and there is every reason to believe that with the continued progress and development of Canada it will still go on and prosper. It has always been recognized that the Intercolonial was handicapped in being a trunk line with practically no branch lines to act as feeders and with no direct connection with the Western railroads. Some years ago an arrangement was made with the Grand Trunk by which that company hands over to the Intercolonial all its export traffic not otherwise routed and in the agreement made a few days ago with the Canadian Northern Railway for the guarantee of the bonds on its proposed line from Montreal to connect with its Western system at Port Arthur a similar provision is included with arrangements for joint terminals at Montreal. By this it is expected that the Intercolonial will secure a large share of the Western grain trade during the winter months and also the carrying of larger quantities of British goods consigned to Western Canada. Arrangements are being made for the leasing by the government of a number of local railways in the Maritime Provinces with the object of their being operated as branches of the Intercolonial. All these things will bring business to the Intercolonial and there is every reason to believe that deficits on the Intercolonial are things of the past.

MORAL QUESTIONS

Any gentleman who enjoys war and the glorious moans and tears of aged mothers, not to speak of their wives and orphans, ought to enjoy the book "War Rights on Land." Among the questions still wide open, according to the author in his introductory discussion of The Hague rules for warfare, are the following:

"May the residential parts of a town be shelled?"

"Why may you not poison water, but how may you make water poisonous?"

"When may you wear the enemy's uniform?"

"May you shoot your enemy's sentries?"

"Under what circumstances may a country be devastated?"

"When must non-combatants be allowed to leave a town and when may they be prevented?"

"May you incite your enemy to desert?"

"If these are still unsettled questions may we also suggest the following as in need of an answer:

"Is it right for a young man to kick his mother?"

"Should a wife under strong provocation put blasting powder in her husband's pipe?"

"Under what circumstances may a man sell mining stock to his pastor?"

"Is it immoral to slip a quarter to the chauffeur who runs over your competitor in business?"

"Under what circumstances may a man rightfully poison his neighbor's dog?"

"Should the man who whistles at his work be shot before or after meals?"

"Outline a good legal defense for the patriot who twists out of joint the arm of his neighbor's small boy who has jumped the fence to get his baseball."

"Is little Georgie ever justified in putting cayenne pepper into Grandma's Sunday snuff?"

"Is the doctor whose slight slip results in the sudden death of the late deceased ever justified in charging the estate over \$3,000, and when?"

"If your old father has a felon on his finger, is it wrong to put ground glass into his breakfast food?"

Other questions suggest themselves, but we pause for a reply to the more simple ones.—A. J. R. in Minneapolis Journal.

They Traded Horses

"Two palefaces once hunted in my camp," said an Indian who had a high opinion of the business astuteness of white men. "They spent the evening with me, and, over the 'fire and firewater,' they began to barter and traffic and to make deals and dicker."

"Finally Bill said: 'Sam, let's trade horses—my lay for your roan.'"

"'It's a go,' Sam agreed. 'The trade's a go. Shake on it, partner.'"

"They shook hands. Then Bill said, with a loud laugh:

"'Sam, I've bested ye this time. My boss is dead. Died yesterday.'"

"'So's mine dead,' said Sam. 'Died this mornin'. And, what's more, I've took his shoes off.'"

Susceptible

Boss: Mr. Jones, you have sold more neckties than any clerk I ever had. How do you do it?

Clerk: When a young man selects a tie, I say: "That's too young for you." When an old man picks one, I say: "That is too old for you." They both bite.

Hicks: I see that they have started a movement over in England to remodel the Ten Commandments.

Dorkins: Remodel, eh? What a waste of time! All they need is a restoration.

Notice

The address of the Harmer Implement Co. is 182 PRINCESS ST., not 122 as stated in advertisement appearing under date of May 17th, 1911.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"
Save The Babies

Due to the many immigrants who crowd into Winnipeg during winter without sufficient food and clothing to withstand our rigorous climate, considerable hardship and sickness often prevails. To alleviate the temporary distress of these unprepared strangers a group of humane medical men conceived a plan for their relief in the opening up of what was termed a "free dispensary," or depot where those doctors gave advice at certain hours daily and such medicines as were necessary, absolutely free of cost to the patients. This good work necessarily entailed great effort and expense. The doctors began to feel the strain, but such a work being started could not be abandoned. For as immigration grew, so also did the demand for aid. Larger quarters had to be found and more men pressed into the service. As the work grew, the imperative needs of others than adults began to press heavily upon the humanity of these heroic workers. There were the babies—doubtless strangers in a bleak and frigid climate—where food, food and clothing is scant. But where there is a babe there also can a woman be easily interested. Quite naturally, these doctors fell back upon their wives for counsel and aid, nor did they plead in vain. In an incredibly short period there was formed in conjunction with the free dispensary a diet kitchen, the chief object of which is care of babies.

Diet Kitchen

The diet kitchen of Winnipeg's free dispensary is the first organization of its kind in Western Canada, the chief officers for this year being Mrs. Boyd, president, and Mrs. G. O. Hughes, secretary. In this diet kitchen there is a trained nurse in charge, one specially qualified to cater to the varied ailments of his majesty, the babe. Here is kept and dispensed, free of charge, where necessary, milk, pasteurized, or modified or medicated, as each particular little patient requires. (Soups, jellies, etc., for the sick poor are also dispensed.) The rule is that the mother brings her babe to the kitchen so that it shall have a daily morning inspection. Food for the half day is sent home with her; each feed in a separate bottle. She returns or sends in the evening for the night supply. Some worthy student of human nature attached to the kitchen has hung up a prize for the mother whose babe has the cleanest appearance during a certain term. In special cases the nurse or assistant goes to the home, to give fuller instructions to the particularly ignorant. An important feature of the work of the diet kitchen is to educate the mothers in the prime factors of health, ventilation and cleanliness. It has been shown by actual experience that the crusade against dirt is really a crusade against disease and death; and the death rate among infants has been greatly reduced by the spread of such information as emanates from our diet kitchens.

Keeps Children Healthy

The prime object of the kitchen is to help needy parents to keep their healthy children well and to assist them in healing their sick babies. This is best done by teaching mothers how to keep and feed them and to instruct mothers in the use of food a babe should have. To this end a few general instructions are given which will doubtless be of value to many an inexperienced reader of Fireside, who is called upon to tend a babe without the knowledge that such exceedingly important work requires, even though the mother has a full appreciation of absolute cleanliness.

Now, when we think of the warm weather near at hand and the number of babes sprinkled about the country without nurse, we won't be squeamish, will we? But treat our subject in the way of doing

the most good and one page of Fireside is not too much for our babes, surely! Here, then, are the general rules.

General Rules

Nurse your baby. Mother's milk is the best of all foods. Do not wean the babe in hot weather.

Nurse the babe regularly, never oftener than every two hours in day and every four in night time.

Do not nurse the babe every time it cries.

If you cannot nurse your babe, consult a doctor before giving it the bottle.

If you must bottle-feed give the babe only good milk. Keep it always cold and covered.

In hot weather remove most of baby's clothing. He feels the heat more than you do.

Bathe the babe in a tub every day. Wash the baby whenever the diapers are changed.

Give a babe fresh air, day and night. Keep windows open all day and all night.

Let the babe sleep alone. Give him

one feed only in each bottle, and cooked or covered at once. Keep in a cool place. Never open the bottle again until the babe is ready to feed. Then put bottle, unopened, in a basin of hot water for about five minutes. Then open the bottle and put on the mouthpiece. The bottles should be such as are made on purpose and can be had cheap at any drug store. Never warm the milk a second time, nor use a left-over for baby. Take a fresh bottle for every meal. No other food should be given unless specially ordered by a doctor. Rinse the bottle in clean hot water as soon as used, and thoroughly wash the mouthpiece, turning it inside out and leaving it soaking in a weak solution of borax water.

Boil all water before adding it to the milk. Cow's milk must be prepared with great care. In a general way this is the correct formula:

For a babe under two weeks: Milk, 1 tablespoon; boiled water, 2 tablespoons; and half small teaspoon sugar.

From one to two months: Milk, 2 tablespoons, gradually increasing to three; boiled water, 3 tablespoons; sugar.

From two to four months: Milk, 3 tablespoons, increasing to 4; water, 3 tablespoons; sugar.

From four to six months: Milk, 3 tablespoons, gradually increasing to eight; water, 3 tablespoons, decreasing to 4; sugar.

From six to nine months: Milk, 9 tablespoons to 11; water, 3 tablespoons; sugar.

As the feeds increase, the time between feeds also increases.

Do not feed too quickly. Each meal should take about 15 minutes.

Pasteurizing

According to your babe, so is your quantity of food to be. But, in each and every case in the country since cows are

expert baby raisers. The diet kitchen is doing its best to put us on the right track. Long may it flourish and expand and spread its sheltering arms around and about the infancy of this new land. All credit to these mission workers who give their means and labor gratuitously to help rear the helpless little ones, whose only hope of a fair chance in life comes from their praiseworthy efforts.

HANDICRAFT GUILD

Dear Isobel—I saw in The Guide, May 7, an article about Handicrafts Guild. I wish further information about this interesting matter of making fancy and useful articles at home. I suppose I live too far away to send articles to Montreal, May 10, 1911. E. M. S.

Note—Not too far away.

Dear "Fireside"—Will you please furnish me full information on the making of fancy work to be sold by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, as to where I should have to send it and the kind of articles which bring the easiest sale. Hand embroidery is the kind of work I make in white or colored.

Very truly,
FANCY WORK.

May 9, 1911.

No Use

"John," asked Mrs. Dorkins, "what is a political con game?"
 "Why, it's 'a frame-up, you know."
 "Yes, but what is a frame-up?"
 "A—er—piece of bunk, of course, can't you—"
 "What is a piece of bunk?"
 "Oh, shucks!" exclaimed Mr. Dorkins, "what's the use of trying to tell a woman anything about politics!"

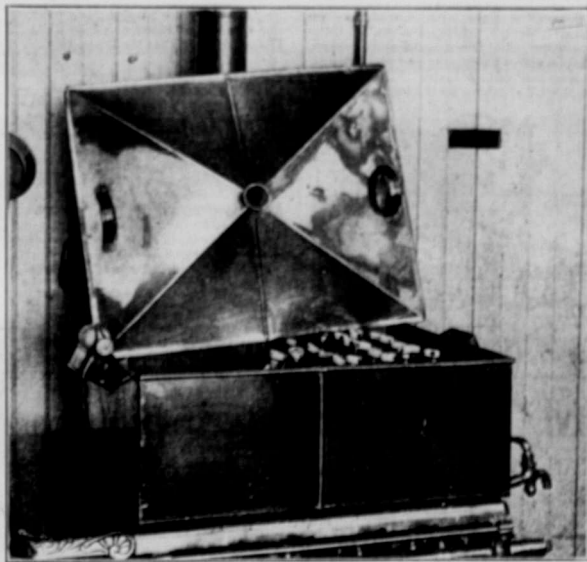
SHE WON'T FAIL

Dear Isobel—I have been a reader of The Guide ever since it was published and have been especially interested in Fireside and Sunshine pages.

In this week's issue "Aunt Fanny" has been giving farmers' wives advice on "how to make pocket money," and as I cannot agree with all she says I will be obliged to you if you will let me have my "say."

In the first place, I think her remarks would apply to women in towns or cities rather than to women on the farms. We need the colliers to help us as I don't think a Pomeranian would be much use after the cows when they were in mischief. And a collie makes a fine pet, too. We keep cats to catch mice generally, and there are lots of calves and colts to pet.

I don't think there would be much of a market among her farmer neighbors for Pomeranians or Persian cats. Canaries might be better, but for my part I would stick to the old reliable hen—or rather the young reliable hen—in spite of Aunt Fanny's disparaging remarks. And I think a woman would get as much real pleasure out of raising chickens as anything else, and possibly more profit. Of course, that is if she likes fowl. But I think if she would get pure bred fowl she would take quite a pride in them. If hubby is going to give her a start in anything, why not give her a setting of pure bred eggs of her favorite breed, and see if she is not pleased and the children as well will be delighted with the chicks when they are hatched. Of course, if one keeps only 25 or 30 hens there is not many eggs to trade out at the start for groceries, but if one had a flock of 100 or so laying hens, Willie could get his suit and Mollie her best hat, too, with eggs. Trading is alright, I think. A hat bought with eggs might be just as nice as one bought with cash earned some other way. If one has pure breeds, some of the eggs could be sold for breeding for a good sum. One dozen eggs for hatching will bring as much as ten dozen sold to the store, and the surplus cockerels could be sold as breeders, too, if people know you have them, and the way to let them know is to advertise. Put an ad. in The Guide and sign your own name to it and then if there are any orders no danger of hubby getting them and thinking the money is his. Don't be afraid of seeing your name in print. But why be obliged to wait till hubby gives you a start? Just make up your mind that you have a right to get them as you can, and where there is a will there is a way. Bake a few sacks of flour into bread for some of your bachelor neighbors or knit him some socks or mitts, or plant some potatoes or other "garden sass" and sell it. Then hang on to the



Pasteurizing Device at Diet Kitchen

two or three teaspoons cool boiled water several times a day.

Stop all feeding if he vomits or has diarrhoea, and give only cool boiled water.

Constipation in the nursing mother often causes colic in the babe. Breast-fed babies often vomit or have diarrhoea because the mother is overheated or sick or over-tired and the milk is poor.

Nursing mothers should eat three plain well-cooked meals every day, drink plenty of water between meals and not over-work.

Do not drink strong tea or coffee.

Keep the babe quiet. Let it sleep alone and sleep as much as possible.

Lay it on a firm bed and not on feather pillows.

Do not give "soothing syrup," nor let the babe suck a "comforter."

Keep the rooms free of garbage, soiled clothes and rubbish.

Care of Milk

The milk properly modified or reduced should be put fresh into the feeding bottles,

milked twice a day, it would be well to prepare a supply morning and evening by measuring the right quantities into the feeding bottles and pasteurizing in a contrivance such as the accompanying sketch. This is a picture of the pasteurizer used in the diet kitchen, Winnipeg. Wash the bottles, have the right amount, properly modified (one feed only in each bottle and as many bottles as feeds are needed till the next supply is at hand) then they are placed in the pasteurizer which is filled up nearly to the necks of the bottles with cold water, set on the fire to heat to a temperature of 140 to 160 degrees, kept there for 20 minutes, then lifted out, the corks loosened slightly and contents cooled as quickly as possible to as cold a degree as possible. Then, when baby is to be fed, one bottle is taken, warmed properly and there you are. Everything clean, convenient, wholesome, sanitary and baby thrives spare.

Certainly we are learning, and there is much to learn before we women become

money that you get like "grim death to a dead nigger."

Don't send it to town for something for the children, but send it to some breeder who has the kind you would like, and go in and win. I don't see why a married woman cannot do something "on her own hook" just as well as a married man. I am just telling you the way I did myself, so I am not "talking through my hat." To be sure, I have not made my fortune yet, but I have certainly got some pleasure out of it. I just started two years ago and now have a nice flock worth \$35.00 anyway, though I could not buy them for anything like as little. I am one of the farmer's wives myself and have a large family (seven children, the eldest 14 years) and that I have lots of work without the chickens, but I must have something for an excuse to get outside and "a change is as good as a rest." My ambition is to improve our home with my earnings. I have formed myself into a home improvement committee of one and here are some of the things that I would like to do as soon as I can. Build a veranda to the house; fence the house and garden with a stock and poultry-proof fence; plant flowers and shrubs and last, but not least, make a lawn. That's a big looking undertaking for me, is it not? But, as my hubby has all he can do to keep all the stomachs full and bodies clothed, I can not expect him to do it for a long time to come, so am going to have a try at it anyway. Last year I earned over thirty dollars cash without counting eggs sold in the store or used. Not much, but that is just on the side. My time is mostly taken up in the house. My baby is just a year old. Well, excuse me for being so long winded for the first time, but I'll not intrude again for some time, but just come over in the fall perhaps to tell how I have succeeded (or failed), so I'll sign myself.

A. H. ENWIFE.

Note: Yes, come over in the fall, after keeping a correct account all summer and tell us exactly how you have succeeded. Tell us how many eggs were set, how and when set, and the number

of chicks hatched, how you feed and care for them, and what the average weight is when sold and the price. Over \$300,000 worth of poultry and eggs is shipped into Manitoba from the East annually. Why shouldn't our women have this money? There is no place under the sun where poultry can be grown and kept cheaper than in our West. Turkeys, too, are very profitable. At present prices there is a small fortune, as the saying goes, in turkeys, and I never had any difficulty in raising them. After the first six weeks they care entirely for themselves.—Isabel.

KITCHEN

Breakfast Dish. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream of wheat with 1 teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water, add two cups boiling water; boil 5 minutes, then steam in double boiler 30 minutes. Stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ pound dates, stained and cut into pieces; serve with cream and sugar.

Foamy Omelet.—Four eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, few sprinkles pepper, 4 teaspoons hot water, 1 teaspoon butter. Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored, add pepper, salt and hot water. Beat whites stiff and dry, cutting and folding them into first mixture. Butter omelet pan, turn in and cook slowly. Fold and turn on hot platter.

Creamed Chicken. Make a white sauce by melting two tablespoons butter in a saucepan, add two tablespoons flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, a little pepper and celery salt, add one cup milk, stirring constantly until it thickens, then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold cooked chicken and cook till chicken is thoroughly heated.

French Fried Potatoes. Wash and pare small potatoes, cut in eighth lengthwise, and soak $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in cold water. Take from water, dry between towels and fry in deep fat. Drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt.

Scrambled Eggs with Mushrooms on Toast. Melt 3 tablespoons butter in a saucepan. Add to it 4 eggs lightly beaten, 2 tablespoons finely chopped mushrooms, pepper and salt to taste. Stir this over the fire till it begins to thicken, then take

It Is The Home Tea Of The West



There are good reasons why Blue Ribbon is the home tea of the West. It is guaranteed satisfactory. A small amount of Blue Ribbon makes more tea than a much larger quantity of other teas. The superior flavor of Blue Ribbon is noticeable at once. Buy a packet. If you don't find it satisfactory, return the balance to your grocer and he will refund your money.

it off the fire and continue stirring till the consistency of thick custard. Then pour it on squares of buttered toast.

WHICH

(By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps)
Which shall it be?
For thee? Or me?
Oh, who shall be the first to hear
The distant voice approaching near;
The sound that blasts the happy day;
The ringing call that reads away?

Which shall it be?
Cometh to me
That awful order: "Henceforth miss
The dearness of the daily kiss.
Await the step that does not come.
Be desolate. I smite thy home."

Which shall it be?
Is it for thee—
The summons and the setting forth
Eyes lifted to the icy North,
Hands crossed, head bowed, heart frozen numb,
—Of protest, and of message dumb?

Which shall it be?
Is it for me
To see the mist precede the rain
In eyes that watch o'er mortal pain?
To say, when sunset fires the sea:
"There's dawn for him, but night for me?"

Which shall it be?
Unto me? Unto thee?
Which of us twain shall be the one
To rise, to rest, to weep alone?
Which first in fate's dark school shall have
The education of the grave?

Which shall it be?
Great God! To Thee
We leave—nor wrest from Thee—the
choice,
Since Thine the call, since Thine the voice,
And Thine the old and awful art
That tears two clasping lives apart.

Thus let it be—
To thee, or me.
Hush! Let Him do the deed He must;
Nor ask Him why, nor when, but trust.
For love is old as God, and strong
I think, as He; and lives as long.

GOOD MANNERS AT HOME
The presence of good-manners is nowhere more needed or more effective than

in the household, and perhaps nowhere more rare. Whenever familiarity exists there is a tendency to loosen the check upon selfish conduct which the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courteous in company, are rude and careless with those whom they love best. Emerson says, "Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices," and certainly nothing can more thoroughly secure the harmony and peace of the family circle than the habit of making small sacrifices for one another. Courtesy and kindness will never lose their power or their charm, while all spurious imitations of them are to be despised.

ROMANCE THE THING
This Bait Catches the Matrimonial Fish, Says Ex-Celibate

An educated woman who has escaped from the class of unwillful celibates to which so many educated women appear to be doomed tells in the current Independent how she did it. The trouble with the educated woman, says the "One Who Did," is that she is not romantic, and throughout all the ages "human nature has shown a great hunger for romance."

"Romance," she says, "is the moonlight that silvers over the ugly or commonplace facts of our lives and makes possible the living of them. To this primitive need the educated woman usually fails to respond. Although she has often a deep theoretical appreciation of the romantic, she neglects to throw about herself any of the glamor without which love cannot germinate. Therein the educated woman is to blame for her unsought state. With the fundamental honesty of an intelligent person, she refuses to use what she calls "artifices," and depends solely upon logic, ability and other sterling qualities (and perhaps good clothes) as means of attraction, while her less truly estimable sister must, to attract at all, cover her greater limitations with a cloak of mystery and appeal and have recourse to what are sometimes contemptuously called "tricks of the trade."

But these tricks of the trade, argues the "One Who Did," are no more contemptible than is the brighter plumage of the birds in the mating season. "Most men's lives," she says, "are hard and monotonous. Is it any wonder that they turn from the thud of massive machinery and grind of business house and office to what appeals to their imagination and chivalry rather than to what touches their brains and logic?"

The "One Who Did" was thirty before she found all this out, but even at thirty she says it is not too late to mend. As a result, she intimates, of her changed tactics, she married a man to whom her intellectual gifts are very useful, but he says he never once thought of them during the courtship stage. He merely felt that she would be, in the somewhat crude language of her younger brother, a "good spooner."



8714
8733
8911-8933—A Spring Frock of Charming Style. This shows one of the season's best offerings in Fashion Waists, combined with a skirt that helps to make an attractive costume for afternoon wear. The yoke and sleeve portions of the waist are cut in one. The waist with shaped hip portions, may be worn over a tucker or finished with the short sleeves and round neck. The skirt has a plaited bonnet joined to a round yoke. Almost any of this season's dress materials are suitable for this pretty dress. See shell pink mesaline, with yoke of a deeper shade, and soft lace or net for underwaist or tucker would be very effective. The Waist Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches waist measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of material 44 inches wide for the dress, with 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate Patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. for each in silver or stamps.



8926
8928.—A Dainty Model. Little Girl's Dress in French or Mother Hubbard Style. For dimity, lawn, batiste, dotted Swiss, silk, chambray or rhabie, this model will be found most suitable. The pointed yoke portions may be finished with high or Dutch neck edge, and the sleeve made in full or short length. The dress may be made in French style or with loose skirt portions. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

TAK

Canada's June 1, 9 years to analysis of of the case in regard keep the length of will not October, it may be give Returns cities in at the engine time allow and the another no returns to The work tion will be at Ottawa clerks, wor tabulating similar to the census Charles American temporarily bureau, is the manufactur changes to schedules to

Estimat

Reports who have the prosp required for various par that the gr districts in than was a will prob increase of the past to Lakes it about a mil than there ada should over a mil

TENDERS

Ottawa, tenders for Hudson's I the present Northern r north side were sent department until Augus contract wi sible after that by the be laid on of the line minal.

Tenders f the road w year as som located. Tl supervision th Chief Engin charge of th road for the chief engin tion, with Tenders f Halifax and the line roo Bras D'or extension o provided fo parliament, or so. Surv completed.

DIRI

The Mani Legislation is to address t similar gathe F. J. Dixon l a number of engagements, other eloque emergency c tunity to com Speakers ar If you desire and practical to The Man Legislation. Winnipeg.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

TAKING THE CENSUS

Canada's censustaking, which began June 1, will take practically three years to complete. The tabulating and analysis of the population figures and of the extensive information asked for in regard to trade, industry, etc., will keep the census bureau busy for that length of time. The total population will not be definitely known until October, though an approximate figure may be given out a month or so earlier. Returns will begin to come in from cities in about a fortnight's time, but the enumerators have three weeks' time allowed to collect their statistics, and the commissioners are allowed another month in which to forward returns to Ottawa.

The work of tabulation and compilation will be done at the census bureau at Ottawa by a special staff of 160 clerks, working with specially devised tabulating and compiling machines similar to those used at Washington for the census of last year.

Charles W. Spicer, an official of the American census bureau, who has been temporarily borrowed by the Canadian bureau, is in Toronto, superintending the manufacture of a number of machines to be used in tabulating the schedules turned in by the enumerators.

Estimate 50 Per Cent. Increase

Reports from census bureau officials who have been receiving reports as to the prospective amount of work required for the commissioners in the various parts of the Dominion, indicate that the growth of population in many districts has been considerably larger than was estimated. The final figures will probably show a population increase of about 50 per cent. during the past ten years. West of the Great Lakes it is estimated there are now about a million and a half more people than there were in 1901. Eastern Canada should show an increase of a little over a million and a quarter.

TENDERS CALLED FOR H.B.R.

Ottawa, June 1.—Advertisements for tenders for the first 185 miles of the Hudson's Bay railway, starting from the present terminus of the Canadian Northern railway at The Pas on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, were sent out today by the railway department. Contractors are given until August 1 to submit tenders. The contract will be let as speedily as possible after that date and it is expected that by the end of next year steel will be laid on nearly all of this first half of the line to the Hudson's Bay terminal.

Tenders for the remaining portion of the road will be called for early next year as soon as the route is finally located. The railway department will supervise the construction of the road. Chief Engineer Armstrong, who has had charge of the government survey of the road for the past two years, will be the chief engineer in charge of construction, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Tenders for the construction of the Halifax and Eastern Railway and for the line round the north shore of the Bras D'or lakes in Nova Scotia, the extension of the Intercolonial system provided for before the adjournment of parliament, will be called for in a week or so. Surveying of the lines is nearly completed.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation is anxious to provide speakers to address Grain Growers' picnics and similar gatherings upon the above subject. F. J. Dixon has already been engaged for a number of picnics and is open for more engagements. The federation has several other eloquent speakers who can fill emergency calls. This is a rare opportunity to combine education with pleasure. Speakers are furnished free of charge. If you desire to add to the attractiveness and practical value of your picnic, write to The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, 239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

William Maxwell at the Canadian Club

Mr. William Maxwell, president of the International Co-operative Alliance, was the guest of the Winnipeg Canadian Club on Friday last and addressed a large and interested audience on the co-operative movement, with which he has been all his life connected.

In his address, Mr. Maxwell dealt with the history of the movement and stated that co-operative societies were first started in Great Britain in 1769. There were some old societies, for example, the one in Glasgow, which was established in 1800 and which is doing a big business today. The principle of the movement was to give the customer goods without their passing through the hands of a middleman, and the profits were, at first added to the capital of the societies.

Distribution of Profit

In 1884 a departure was made and the Rochdale system was introduced by which the profits, instead of being added to the capital, were divided among the purchasers. By this system the largest purchaser secured the biggest share of the profit. In 1884 the societies working independently agreed to combine into a federation. Capital was contributed by the societies in England in 1864 and in Scotland in 1868 to form co-operating wholesale societies, which last year did a combined business of £34,000,000 sterling.

Buyers Throughout the World

Part of the function of the wholesale societies was to procure goods all over the world. Thirty-four years ago a buyer was placed in New-York to purchase American goods for these societies and seventeen years ago a buyer was placed in Montreal. There had been a buyer in Winnipeg for Canadian wheat for the

last six years. Last year five million dollars' worth of Canadian produce was purchased for the whole co-operative societies of Great Britain. The profits obtained by the wholesale societies were contributed to the shareholding societies, so that the individual member obtained the profits of both wholesale and retail co-operative business.

Last year \$51,000,000 was divided among the co-operative members in Great Britain in this way. Retail sales alone amounted to \$363,000,000.

"It will thus be seen," said the speaker, "that the pecuniary advantages of the co-operative scheme are considerable."

Education and Charity

"But we go further than that. Last year the societies in Great Britain spent \$440,000 in educational work and \$790,000 in charitable enterprises. Frequent meetings of the members are held. Lectures are delivered by eminent men. There are classes for the study of music, women's guilds where instruction is given by experts in all kinds of ladies' work. There are photographic clubs, bicycle clubs and other similar organizations. There are convalescent homes maintained by the different societies, all over the country. In these homes members can spend two weeks free of charge while recovering from illness.

Industrial Activities

"Among the industrial activities of the societies in Great Britain are the maintaining of eight great flour mills, four steamships, soap, clothing and shoe factories—There are also cabinet works, a printing and lithographing establishment, candy and jam factories, dairies and all kinds of like industries. Dealing in wines and liquors is strictly forbidden.

No society buying for its retail store is given credit for longer than one month at the wholesale store, and at the retail store no member is given credit beyond the amount of his stock."

Co-Operation in Canada

With reference to the situation in Canada, Mr. Maxwell said that the germ of the co-operative movement was already here. A difficulty in Canada consisted in the fact that at present Canadians were too busy in pursuit of the main chance. In Great Britain one found more of the "rest and be thankful" spirit. He had been much impressed with the co-operative societies which he had found doing very well at Sydney, Glace Bay, and Dominion, Nova Scotia, where the miners were taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by co-operation.

Large Societies

The membership of the largest retail co-operative societies in the world was given as follows: At Bremen, Germany, 80,000; Leeds, England, 50,000; Edinburgh, Scotland, 40,000. Thirty-seven years ago Mr. Maxwell was secretary of the Edinburgh society and at that time it had but 1,400 members. The money profit of the enterprise, the speaker said, was great, but if it were only for that, many of the co-operators would not be engaged in the co-operative movement.

U.S. SENATE AND RECIPROCITY

Washington, D.C., June 5.—Public hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill were concluded by the Senate finance committee today, and on Wednesday the committee will take up the bill in executive session to discuss what action the committee shall take and prepare its report to the Senate.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



\$3,600
in Cash Prizes for Farmers
Your Photograph May Win a Prize

AMONG the prizes we are offering in our big Prize Contest is one of \$100.00 (Prize "C") for the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. For this prize, work of every description is included.

Now just as soon as you finish that new silo, barn, feeding floor or dairy, that you've been thinking of building, why not photograph it and send the picture to us? The photograph doesn't necessarily have to be taken by a professional or an expert. In fact, your son's or your daughter's camera will do nicely. Or, failing this, you might use the kodak of your neighbor's son nearby. In any event, don't let the idea of having a photograph made deter you from entering the competition. Particularly as we have requested your local dealer to help in cases where it is not convenient for the farmer to procure a camera in the neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells "CANADA" Cement will have on hand a supply of these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that, too. It's a finely illustrated book of 150 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

Please send Contest Circular and book.

Name.....
Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited,
National Bank Building, Montreal




Campaign for Reciprocity

J. G. Turriff, M.P. for Assinibois, has continued his series of meetings in support of reciprocity during the past week, and the reception which his addresses have been accorded is a proof that the residents of Southern Manitoba are still firm in their support of the reciprocity agreement.

Mr. Turriff spoke at Deloraine on Tuesday, May 30, at Killarney on Wednesday, at Morden on Thursday, at Manitoba on Friday, and at Crystal City on Saturday, and at each of these points large audiences showed untiring support of reciprocity, and unanimously passed resolutions in favor of the pact.

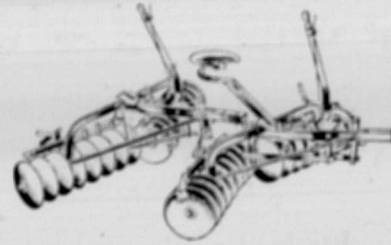
At Deloraine Mr. Turriff was supported by Dr. R. S. Thornton, an M.P.P. for that constituency.

Freight Rate Question

Dr. Thornton in the course of his address maintained strongly that the reciprocity agreement would go a long way to solve the vexed question of freight rates in Western Canada. When the Canadian roads saw the grain going south they would be forced to reasonableness in the matter of rates. The speaker had loaded his grain on Jim Hill's road and he had received seven cents a bushel more for it because it could readily be shipped south. He presumed Dr. Schaffner had done the same. Dr. Schaffner had said in the House of Commons that the people of the West did not want reciprocity

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DELEGATES TO BRANDON

The Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has issued a circular to all the branches calling for delegates to meet in Brandon the afternoon of June 20, preparatory to making a presentation of the Grain Growers' views on public questions. In Mr. Borden in the evening, following the same course taken last summer when Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his tour. He stated rates will be secured on the railways if the delegates pay full fare one way and secure a standard certificate.

United States for reciprocity as soon as that country was prepared to deal fairly, and it was a surprise to the speaker to see the Conservative leaders and Western Conservative members opposed to the Fiddling agreement. The surprise was all the greater on account of the many favorable terms of the agreement, and the fact that if any portion of it could be abrogated at any time should it be found any Canadian interest was injuriously affected.

Sir Wilfrid's Tour

Western Canada had bombarded Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his 1910 tour through the West with demands for a lowering or wiping out of the tariff and followed it up by a large delegation invading Ottawa in December last. Sir Wilfrid had to a very great extent met their demands in direct opposition to the wishes of the manufacturers and financial institutions of Eastern Canada, and Mr. Greenway hoped that the farmers of Western Canada would stand as unitedly for the man who had dared to take up their fight as the manufacturers, the railways and financial institutions would stand unitedly against him.

Mr. Turriff Speaks

Dealing with the question of reciprocity diverting trade north and south instead of east and west, Mr. Turriff pointed out that reciprocity would not take from Canada any market she now had, but would give the advantage of a market of 10,000,000 people which Canada could use if she wanted. If the C.P.R., after getting its road practically built for it, with its stock now selling at over 250 and some of it water at that, with a dividend of 10 per cent. last year, and with a large sinking fund put away each year, could not compete with American roads that had never received one dollar in money or land from their government, and which were not charging for the carrying of freight but little more than one-half what the C.P.R. charged, if the C.P.R. with so many advantages could not compete, then he thought it should go to smash as the Western farmers could not longer afford to pay the large extra tax they were paying to the C.P.R. in exorbitant rates. But he did not believe the C.P.R. or any Canadian road would be unable to compete with American roads, though he believed one result of reciprocity would be the reducing of Canadian freight rates to one-half, and he did not think this was a reduction the Western farmer or merchants should worry about.

Drop Party Politics

In conclusion Mr. Turriff appealed to the Western farmer to drop party politics and stand by their convictions on this question which was of vital importance to them and which had been brought forward at their request and in their interests.

After Mr. Turriff had spoken the following resolution was moved by T. W. Stone and seconded by Robert Nixon and carried unanimously:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Fiddling-Paterson agreement is in the best interests of our Dominion, and further, that the feeling of the country on the question should be taken by the

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SEASON 1911

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In fifteen of these years the full indemnity of Six dollars per acre was paid. In five of these years a pro rata dividend was paid.

In seven of these years the full amount of the Premium Notes was not called for.

TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY and even FIFTY PER CENT of Premium Notes was that returned to Insurers.

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vote of our representatives in parliament as soon as the House reassembles."

Sharpe Declines Invitation

W. H. Sharpe, M.P., was at Manitoba on the day of the meeting there. The chairman announced that he had invited the member for Lisgar to take part in the meeting. Mr. Sharpe, however, declined, saying he had already sufficiently presented his views.

At Morden the following resolution, moved by Henry Johnston and seconded by James Godkin, was passed without dissent:

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, reciprocity with the United States in natural products, as provided by the reciprocity agreement, is in the best interests of the Dominion, and that the reciprocity bill should be passed as soon as parliament reassembles."

KILLARNEY UNANIMOUS FOR RECIPROCITY

Killarney, Man., May 31.—At the enthusiastic reciprocity meeting held here this evening the following resolution proposed by W. R. Mitchell, Ninga, and seconded by Alex Rankin, Killarney, both Grain Growers, was passed without a dissenting voice.

"That this meeting of electors of the Killarney district, desires to express its approval of the reciprocity agreement now before the Ottawa house, and the United States Senate and its wish that it will be duly carried into effect."

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED"

columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

and were not going to get it. It was up to the West to say out loud that it did want reciprocity and to keep on saying it till it got it.

At the other meetings of the tour Mr. Turriff was assisted by Mr. J. P. Greenway, while Mr. T. G. Norris, leader of the Liberal party in Manitoba, and Mr. J. E. Gayton also spoke at the Manitou meeting.

Both Parties for It

Speaking at Crystal City on Saturday, Mr. Greenway referred to the history of the two great parties on reciprocity, pointing out that the leaders of both had on various occasions stated they were prepared to treat with the

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One hundred and eighty high grade colored and colored postcards given positively free, including floral, greetings, views, etc., for selling only 12 of our large high art pictures (printed in finest colors) at 25c each. These are very fast sellers, at above price and are worth 50c each. Write now for pictures and when sold we will send post cards. The Western Premium Co., Dept. G-51, Winnipeg, Canada.



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This is a special solid leather No. 4 Football with high-grade red rubber bladder, in hand sewed and very serviceable. Given Absolutely Free for sending \$2.50 worth of our high-grade embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. Send now for cards. When sold return the money and you will receive Football immediately.

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ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G110, Winnipeg, Can.

Who of foreign were had unhealth British usual, the reports Manitoba chose to thus the it was about on Outl Barl States ab Plas by certan

The m a week a influence prospect in most where it quarters required, weeks la there is favorabl to a saf agree in not too v very un crop of the past year, and realizing a free se undoubte crop—so probably naturally work. I times a ment of fourths g Kingdom ebb than both as wheat on are pro of nativ and Great ally depl foreign w a large s gentina i farmers i land see both norl larly fav rains hav content t qrs, a we shipped u of the se desire to crop. Co a few m likely th excess of

QUOTA

DATE	1*
May 31	95
June 1	96
2	97
3	97
5	99
6	97

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, June 5, 1911)

Wheat.—The closing of the May option during the past week has had the effect of forcing the market up a little, especially the July option, in which today the "shorts" were badly pinched when July once sold up to \$1.04 1/4. However, the market has an unhealthy tone and is considerably above export, although if our wheat is kept off the British market for the next few weeks terminal stocks being now rather lighter than usual, the market could easily be forced up by strong operators. There are some damage reports coming in from farmers in the Red River Valley and in the southwest corner of Manitoba, who find their crops are being drowned out. Liverpool markets have been closed the last three days because of the King's birthday and the Whitsuntide holidays, thus the steady influence of our market has been temporarily removed. However, it was evidently only a speculative movement which today sent our October wheat up about one and one-half cents.

Oats have improved a little with a fair export demand.

Barley.—No change in the barley situation, but the hot weather in the Eastern States should bring a demand for all our barley for malting purposes.

Flax.—There is practically no demand for cash flax, with a little speculative trading by certain interests in the July option.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Procter & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, May 23)

The market since last we wrote you a week ago has been a dull one, largely influenced by the improved weather prospects in Russia, rain having fallen in most of the regions of the south where it was wanted, though in some quarters more rain still seems urgently required. With their spring crop three weeks late in being put into the ground, there will be need for pretty constant favorable conditions to bring that crop to a safe maturity. Reports seem to agree in describing the winter crop as not too good a one this year. It seems very unlikely that anything like the crop of 100,000,000 qrs. raised during the past two years will be gathered this year, and the Russian grower, probably realizing this, is not at all likely to be a free seller of the large surplus which undoubtedly remains over from last crop—something like 20 per cent. being probably still on hand, though this is naturally very much a matter of guesswork. The European demand continues a broad one, of this week's shipment of 2,000,000 qrs. close on three-fourths going to the continent. United Kingdom supplies are at a much lower ebb than usual this time of the year both as regards stocks in store and wheat on passage, while flour reserves are probably unusually low. Reserves of native wheat in France, Germany and Great Britain are, we think, unusually depleted, and the demand for foreign wheat will probably continue on a large scale right up to harvest. Argentina is offering sparingly, for the farmers doubtless are busy upon the land seeding the crop, the condition both north and south being now particularly favorable for sowing, generous rains having fallen. Australia seems content to put about less than 100,000 qrs. a week, as against the 300,000 qrs. shipped weekly during the earlier part of the season. India so far shows no desire to press the sale of her new crop. Contrary to the anticipation of a few months ago, it does not seem likely that crops there are much in excess of last year.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	3,673,636	3,662,364	618,440
Last week	6,383,793	6,227,424	414,225
Last year	3,961,322	3,486,919	936,233

Fl. William	1,889,397	2,434,194	72,863
Pl. Arthur	1,021,005	1,679,427	109,304
Depot Harb.	68,083	26,372	
Meaford	142,092	11,461	
Mid Tiffin	329,058	220,105	
Collingwood	46,286		
Owen Sound	30,785	30,484	
Goderich	337,638	127,408	282,032
Sarnia, Pl. Ed	124,499	17,600	3,863
Pl. Colborne	461,289	55,693	
Kingston	293,933	227,106	135,209
Prescott	6,000	48,505	
Montreal	803,883	957,392	1,957
Quebec	3,400	65,971	2,000
Victoria Harb.	104,111	32,935	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world shipments 16,584,000, against 13,400,000 last week and 9,184,000 last year. Comparison by countries, as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
American	3,808,000	2,968,000	2,568,000
Russian	5,040,000	5,440,000	3,512,000
Danube	760,000	912,000	456,000
Indian	984,000	1,288,000	1,072,000
Argentine	3,752,000	1,800,000	560,000
Australia	1,169,000	936,000	952,000
Chili	12,000	96,000	64,000

Total 16,584,000 13,400,000 9,184,000
Corn 5,528,000 2,255,000 2,499,000

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Friday was 2,920,572.20 as against 3,717,196.20 last week and 3,994,741.50 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,348,838; last year, 1,059,659.

Amount of each grade was:

No. 1 Hard	1911	1910
No. 1 North	3,287.20	32,312.20
No. 2 North	676,987.10	1,614,992.00
No. 3 North	885,101.50	1,151,911.00
No. 4 North	532,373.40	209,793.20
No. 5	237,567.50	225,834.40
No. F	114,355.10	57,762.20
Other grades	470,899.20	704,136.10

2,920,572.20 3,994,741.50

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 Extra	1,993.18
No. 1 C.W.	226,901.12
No. 2 C.W.	3,316,598.29
No. 3 C.W.	194,166.28
Mixed	14,848.18
Other grades	359,016.31

Barley	8,111,332.16	3,341,831.17
Flax	193,163.00	212,371.00
	176,419.00	190,903.00

Shipments

Oats	946,378
Barley	11,992
Flax	92,468

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, June 5.—Malting barley closed at 80 to 90.

Milwaukee, June 5.—Nothing doing in the barley market. Receipts were 9 cars.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Ont., June 5.—Receipts, 76 cars with 1,435 head of cattle, 97 calves, 401 hogs, 333 sheep and lambs and 15 horses. Trade was brisk and with rather light run and a good demand for both export and butcher cattle, the market was strong at 10c. higher than last week on export cattle, and 10 to 15 cents higher on butchers. The run included a fair offering of heavy cattle for export of good average quality with several loads of extra choice. The latter were bought by the Morris Company for the London market at 86.25. Heavy cattle, medium quality, sold strong from 85.95 to 86.10; cows, fat, good butchers, firmer at 84.50 to 85.35. Milch cows easier at 84.50 to 86.00 each. Hogs.—Market firmer at 10 cents higher. Selects are quoted at 86.30 to 86.40, f.o.b., and 86.60 fed and watered.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, June 5.—John Rogers, Liverpool, stated today that there was very little change in the general conditions at Birkenhead market. Saturday's prices for both cattle and sheep were well maintained. States and Canadian steers sold from 12 to 12 1/2 cents. Wethers, 11 1/2 cents. Lambs, 13 1/2 cents per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., June 5.—Cattle.—Receipts 19,000, market steady. Beeves, 85.15 to 86.40; Texas steers, 84.50 to 85.50; western steers, 84.75 to 85.50; stockers and feeders, 83.85 to 85.65; cows and heifers, 82.40 to 84.80; calves, 85.25 to 87.75.

Hogs.—Receipts, 25,500; market slow at opening prices. Light, 85.80 to 86.15; mixed, 85.75 to 86.10; heavy, 85.60 to 86.05; rough, 85.60 to 85.80; good to choice heavy, 85.80 to 86.05; pigs, 85.55 to 86.05; bulk of sales, 85.95 to 86.05.

Sheep.—Receipts 20,000; with market strong. Native, 83 to 84; western, 83 to 84.55; yearlings, 84.35 to 85.35; lambs, native, 84.25 to 86.95, western 84.25 to 87.70.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., June 5.—The only apparent check to the bull market during the session was a rather general disposition to take profits. Hot weather over

the country and the government's weekly forecast of continued heat over-weighted the large world's shipments of wheat, the continued dullness in the domestic flour trade, and another increase in the domestic visible wheat supply. There were, however, continued dealings of a professional character which means that there will be no hesitation to sell on any indication of weakness or to buy as soon as there is no slack in the market. This lack of a broad public interest was noticeable, as the decline did not appear to catch much in the way of resting orders, suggesting that the outside trade is not interested. In the Northwest there is only the most optimistic of conditions as to the new crop outlook and a pessimistic situation in the flour trade is a combination not likely to stimulate the buying trade. Nebraska got some rain over Sunday and the southwest crop conditions while under the strain of excessively hot weather are not considered especially desperate. It serves, however, to inject activity into a market in need of some sort of tonic. Local receipts were fair. The cash demand unchanged. Millers are buying the choice wheat. No. 1 Northern sold 1/2 cent to 2 1/2 cents over July. According to the report of the millers, our buyers are not impressed by the bullish crop news and are looking for lower quotations and are willing to wait the pressure of actual wheat on the market. Foreign markets were closed. The crop news from southwestern Russia was conflicting, but more favorable than it has been.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 5.—A huge wave of speculative buying today in the wheat pit ran against heavy realizing sales on the part of longs. In consequence, much of a sharp advance was lost and the market closed easy at prices varying from Saturday night's level to 1/4 cent above. Corn finished 1 1/8 cent down to 1/2 cent up; oats with a gain of 1/2 to 3/4 cent. The volume of trade in wheat exceeded that of any other day for weeks past and also contained a larger percentage of business from the outside public. This weakening of interest was apparently due somewhat to a widening impression that the crop had lost ground during the last month and that such a condition would be clearly shown in the government report on Thursday. However, the handsome profits in sight were tempting to owners and there was remarkably free unloading on the bulges. Hot weather over the greater portion of the winter wheat section had much to do with bringing out bullish enthusiasm. Besides the cash demand here continued good and there were reports of a better inquiry for flour at Minneapolis. Prospects of more normal weather led to increased corn sales by the country. Provision interests were likewise conspicuous on the selling at an advance which had resulted from strength in other cereals and from the high temperature in the southwest. Cash grades were barely steady. A big rush to buy oats had origin in the Missouri state report showing a growing crop there. The ensuing advance, though, was taken advantage of to secure profits and there was a decided reaction.

TREATY RIGHTS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice to the Imperial Conference that he will move that the dominions be given power to withdraw from treaties made by the home government without impairing the treaty as far as the rest of the Empire is concerned.

THE LOW COST of a "Want" Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAY 31 to JUNE 6, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2
May 31	95	92 1/2	90 1/2	86	80 1/2	74	62			35					
June 1	96	93	91							36					
2	97 1/2	93 1/2								36					
3															
4	99	96	93	87	78	73				36 1/2					
5	97 1/2	95	91 1/2	87	78	75				36 1/2					

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending June 3)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	467	1,632	561
C.N.R.	284	500	6
G.T.P.	6	113	—
Total	757	2,245	567

Disposition

Butchers East	13
Stockers West	11
Consumed locally	732

Cattle

Cattle prices took another jump of twenty-five cents per cwt. during the past week and best butchers are now quoted at \$6.75. Several bunches sold above the \$6.50 mark, one large bunch at \$6.75, and one steer, an especially well finished animal that tipped the scales at 1,440 pounds, topped the market, making the record price of \$7.90 per cwt. The common and medium grades showed an advance corresponding to that of the best grades. Heavily choice killing animals are a scarce commodity and packers are hard after them. Buyers, who have been through the country, state that it is practically impossible to pick up any number of choice cattle and that prospects do not

seem to favor a betterment in the near future. Everything points to firmness in prices and the farmer who has and made that a little extra feed will put into well finished shape will do well to fatten them along for the market.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs. sp.	\$6.25 to \$6.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,500 lbs. sp.	5.75 " 6.25
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	5.25 " 5.50
Good fat cows	5.50 " 6.00
Common to medium cows	4.25 " 5.00
Canners	3.50 " 4.00
Best bulls	4.50 " 5.00
Common and medium bulls	3.75 " 4.25
Choice year calves	5.50 " 6.00
Common to medium	4.00 " 5.00
Good to choice milkers and springers	40.00 " 60.00
Common to medium milkers and springers	25.00 " 35.00

Hogs

All the fireworks during the past week were not confined to the cattle market, hogs also selling up a quarter per cent, in spite of a rather heavy run. The rise was a gradual one from the \$7 mark, the first advance being of ten cents, then another nickel was added and, at the last of the week, the top price was reached. Hogs do not seem to be any too plentiful in the country, but the first real hot weather, which is due any time now, will probably lessen the demand for pork. It would seem to be wise to take advantage of present prices, although a slackening in receipts might easily force the price up. Packers are cutting closely on all hogs showing too much weight, and light pigs are not wanted. They should be held and fed.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.25
Rough hogs	\$5.00 to 5.75
Stags	4.00 " 4.75

Sheep and Lambs

Prices for sheep and lambs are unchanged. The receipts last week were confined to shipments from South St. Paul direct to two local abattoirs.

Prices quoted are:

Choice lambs	\$5.25 to \$5.75
Choice killing sheep	4.75 " 5.25

Country Produce

Butter

City creameries have reduced the price of creamery butter to 21 cents per pound and this is keeping down the price of dairy, although shipments of the latter are not heavy. Best dairy always sells a few cents below best creamery and the best city dealers can offer is 19 cents per pound, and it has to be pretty good stock to catch this figure. Lower grades are holding about even. One firm has offered this week to sell a carload that would come in the "round lot" class at fifteen cents per pound, and there has been no taker. Leaving a margin of profit and pay for handling the stock twelve cents seems a pretty good price for this grade. Dealers offer the following prices per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	18c. to 19c.
No. 1 dairy	17c.
Good round lots, without culls or mold	12c.

Eggs

Egg prices show a reduction of a half cent per dozen from last week and dealers state that there will be still further reductions. Shipments are beginning to show shrinkage and prices quoted are subject to candling. From this time on shipments should be made at least once a week, and twice if possible. A little extra work in this respect will pay the producer of eggs in larger profits. Dealers offer 17 1/2 cents per dozen, subject to candling.

Potatoes

Dealers still offer 70 to 75 cents per bushel for well kept stock, but most of the arrivals have sprouted and are otherwise in poor condition. These sell at a reduction from prices quoted. New potatoes are getting cheaper and will soon crowd the old tubers off the market.

CREAM

The city creameries state that they are simply flooded with cream now and the result is a reduction of six cents per

Plymouth Twine

"The Twine That's Always Good"



W. G. McMAHON
Sales Agent - Winnipeg, Man.

-pound butter fat on sweet cream and two cents for butter-making cream. Dealers state, however, that they think prices are about at the bottom and if there are any further reductions they will be small ones. Sweet cream that can be sold direct to the consumer is seven cents per pound butter fat above sour. The advantage of shipping sweet is obvious. Prices quoted are:

Sweet cream, per pound butter fat, 25c.

Cream for butter making purposes per pound butter fat 18c.

LIVE POULTRY

Shipments of live poultry are very light and all that come sell readily. The abattoirs offer the following prices:

Chickens 12c. to 13c.

Fowl 10c.

Hay

Although hay shipments are not heavy there has been a reduction of two dollars per ton on wild stock and a dollar on timothy. There is no demand for the low grades. Dealers expect a further reduction in prices within the next week or two. Following prices are offered, per ton, on track, Winnipeg:

WILD HAY

No. 1	\$16 00
No. 2	15 00
No. 3	13 00

TIMOTHY

No. 1	\$19 00
No. 2	17 00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week on wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries:

Wheat	May	July	Oct.
May 3	92 1/2	96 1/2	87 1/2
June 1	—	97 1/2	88 1/2
June 2	—	98 1/2	89 1/2
June 3	—	—	—
June 5	—	100 1/2	90
June 6	—	99 1/2	89

Oats	May 31	July	Oct.
May 31	35 1/2	36 1/2	—
June 1	—	37 1/2	—
June 3	—	37 1/2	—
June 5	—	37 1/2	—
June 6	—	43 1/2	—

Flax	May 31	July	Oct.
May 31	210	212	—
June 1	—	212	—
June 2	—	218	—
June 3	—	—	—
June 5	—	220	—
June 6	—	220	—

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Slough, per ton	8 8 00 to 8 11 00
Upland, per ton	14 00 " 16 00
Timothy, per ton	20 00 " 23 00
Best feed	36c.
Oats	—
Butter	—
Choice dairy	15c. to 20c.
Eggs	—
Strictly fresh	20c.
Potatoes	—
Per bushel	60c. to 70c.

Poultry

Fowl	16c.
Chickens	18c.
Ducks	20c.
Geese	16c.
Turkeys	20c.

Live Steer

Butcher cattle	\$4 00 to \$6 50
Bulls	3 00 " 3 40
Hogs	3 60 " 6 25
Lambs	3 60 " 6 25
Calves	5 00 " 5 50

A Wrong Interpretation

The following sign was displayed in the buffet car:

"No intoxicating liquors will be served while the train is passing through North Dakota"

They had been rolling through that interminable state a long time when the W.C.T.U. delegate from the east came into the car for her dinner. Casting her eye out of the window upon a somewhat changed landscape, she remarked to the waiter:

"Are we still in North Dakota?"

"No, ma'am," replied George alertly, with a hospitable grin, "what'll you drink, ma'am?"

Misjudged

A young woman rushed up to a young man on superior Avenue the other day and shook hands with him cordially. "I have a confession to make to you," she giggled. "You won't believe it, but I always thought you drank."

The young man fingered for a clove and tried not to blush.

"And now," she pursued, "I find that you are actually a temperance worker. Now I see you are trying to be modest and deny it, but you can never fool me again. I overheard my brother saying in his slangy way, that you were a great boosefighter. Oh, he was in earnest. Why, he said that you had punished more of the stuff than any other ten men in Cleveland. I'm proud to know you; will you ever pardon me for misjudging you?"

She was gone before he got through choking.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Names Mentioned

"Did you see Casey yesterday?" asked Mr. Dolan.

"I did," replied Rafferty. "It's him that was walkin' up and down in front of my door manoeuvrin'."

"Manoeuvrein', was it?"

"Yes; shain' his fist and makin' it clear that he felt able to whip somebody but bein' careful not to mention any names."—Washington Star.

Too Busy

An Episcopal missionary in Wyoming visited one of the outlying districts in his territory for the purpose of conducting prayer in the house of a large family not conspicuous for its piety. He made known his intentions to the woman of the house, and she murmured vaguely that "she'd go out and see." She was long in returning and after a tiresome wait the missionary went to the door and called with some impatience:

"Aren't you coming in? Don't you care anything about your souls?"

"Souls?" yelled the head of the family from the orchard. "We haven't got time to fool with our souls when the bees are swarming."

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

CALGARY, ALBERTA

\$29,000 in Prizes and Purse

June 30th to July 7th, 1911

Freight paid on all exhibits originating in Alberta.

The best special features ever seen in Canada west of Toronto including the Strohof's Aeroplane, Brennan's Mono-Rail Car, Moving Pictures of the Corporation.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS Made by the 103rd Rifle Regimental Band, and other high-class features. Part Mutual Machines to be used for the first time in Western Canada at the Exhibition Races.

Reduced Passenger Rates. Entries close JUNE 15th.

Skiff L. S. G. Van Wart, President. E. J. Dewey, Col. Jas. Walker, Vice-Pres'ts.

Price Lists and other information from K. L. BUCHHEIM, Manager, Victoria Park, Calgary.

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will increase the earning capacity of your farm. Write for our free catalogue and learn how up-to-date farmers all over America are saving expense and increasing profits by using our equipments.

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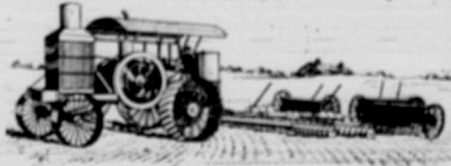
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BIG Saving in Spring.—With the immense amount of spring work to be done in a short time the man with a gas tractor need not worry. Plowing, sowing, seeding, etc., is easy. The Hart-Parr kerosene tractor just eats up this kind of work—plows six acres a day—sows and seeds. When through, shuts off the power and the operating expense stops.



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Pays for Itself in Two or Three Years.—A Hart-Parr Tractor will take all the work you now give to horses—and some things you can't do with horses. This saving will pay for it in one, two or three years, according to the amount of work given it. Bear in mind, too, that when your work is done you can earn several hundred dollars doing work for your neighbors. Write for special information along this line.

The Modern Farm Horse is Superior to Steam Tractors

Whatever you can do with a steam

tractor can be done as well or better with the "Modern Farm Horse." You eliminate the expensive licensed engineers. No freezing danger—no firing an hour or two beforehand—start any time.

Burns Low Price Kerosene.—It makes a big difference whether you burn kerosene at 11c to 20c per gallon or gasoline at 20c to 30c. The Hart-

Parr tractor burns kerosene. Reduces expenses as low as possible. This saving stays in your pocket.

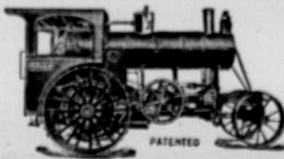
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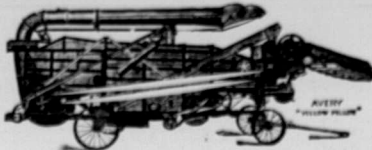
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TESTIMONIAL

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Dear Sirs:—
The outfit that my father, Mr. Isaac Dyck, bought of you last fall is the handiest machine that ever came to Winkler. It is a 20 H.P. Undermounted and a 36x60 Separator. I ran the outfit the whole season, and it is the best outfit I ever worked at. The Engine is a dandy; he is just as strong as any 25 H.P. of other make, and is easier to steam. It has a great power both under the belt and on the road. If some one would ask me what machine is the best, I would surely say the Avery, and if I ever buy a machine it will be an AVERY and a YELLOW FELLOW.
I remain, very truly yours,
(Sgd.) JACOB E. DYCK.

It will pay you to get full particulars before placing your order

Haug Bros. & Nellercoe Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT SEVERE LIGHTNING

ACCOMPANIES ALL STORMS THIS SUMMER? This will mean that many buildings will be struck, and that those living in unprotected districts will suffer many thousands of dollars loss. Be prepared and equip your buildings AT ONCE with the

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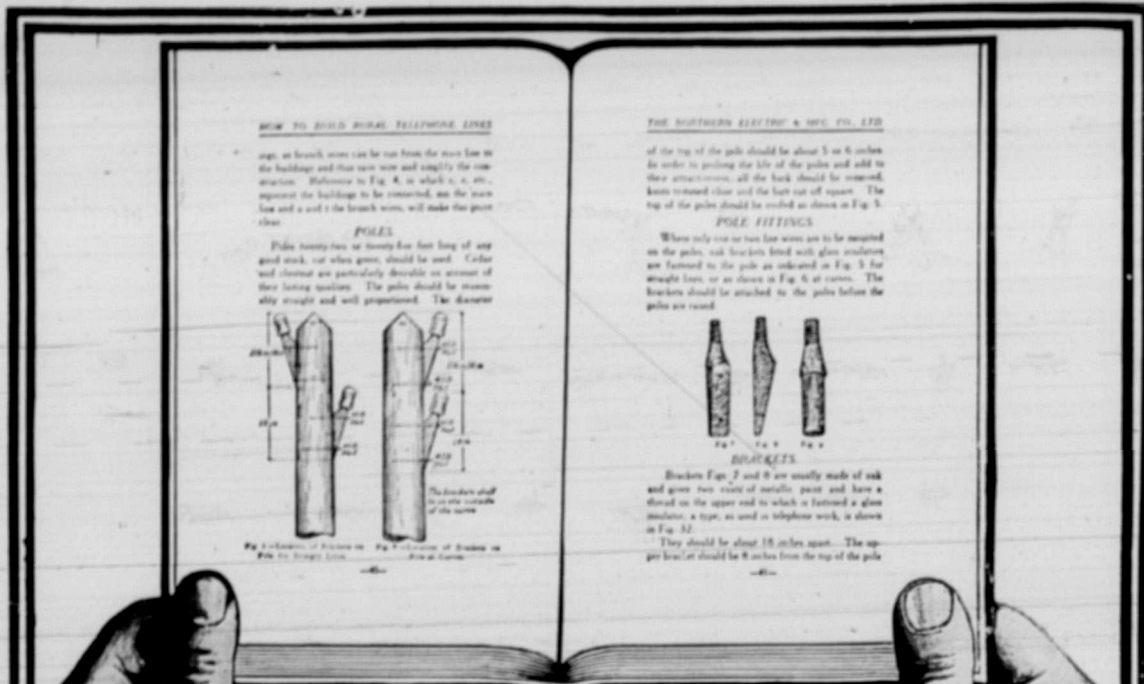
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HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES

... as branch wires can be run from the main line in the buildings and then run over and empty the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which a, a, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, and the main line and a and b the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, but when good, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

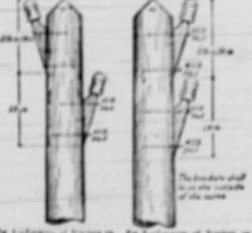


Fig. 4—Illustration of bracket on pole. Fig. 5—Illustration of bracket on pole. Fig. 6—Illustration of bracket on pole.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MFG. CO. LTD.

of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots removed clear and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be sealed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

When only one or two line wires are to be strung on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at corners. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.



BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and give two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 8.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole.

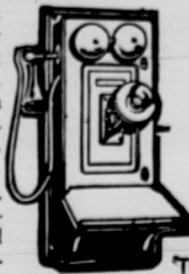
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