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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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JULY 26, 1911

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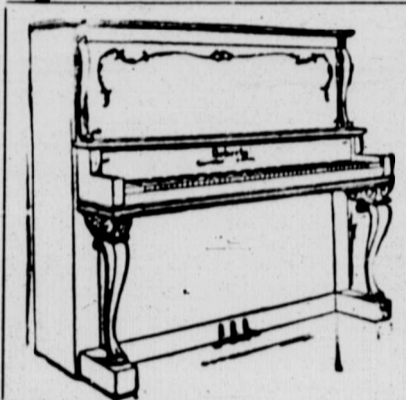
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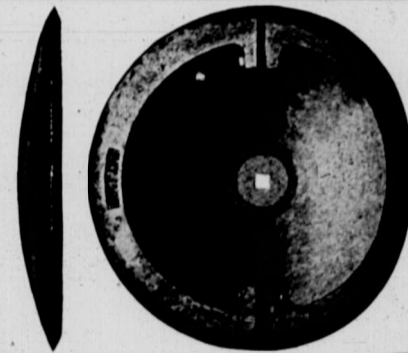
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The Grain Growers' Guide

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.

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Volume III

July 26, 1911

Number 52

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STATE OWNED CABLES

(By the Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, July 18.

The question of government ownership of telegraph and cable lines was brought up in the House of Commons shortly after the reassembling of Parliament today, and from the statement made by Postmaster General Lemieux it appears that there is a good prospect of the principle of state ownership being adopted in the case of the trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic cables. The matter was brought up by W. F. Maclean, of South York, the most persistent advocate of government ownership in Parliament today, who asked Mr. Lemieux to make a statement as to the position of the negotiations which have taken place between the British and Canadian

governments as to the cable service. In support of the general principle of government ownership, Mr. Maclean referred to the success of the Ontario government's hydro-electric commission, saying that the very first result of its operations was to cut the price of electricity in two.

"We have tried public ownership in the Dominion," said Mr. Maclean, "in connection with the Intercolonial railway, but that public ownership was never given an opportunity to make good. Put the Intercolonial railway in competition with other railways; extend it to Toronto, to the Georgian bay, to the Detroit river, and railway rates in the Province of Ontario would be cut one-third in a single day, and the government railway would be a success. The Intercolonial railway should have

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been put into the great Canadian West and then there would have been a reduction in rates that would have substantially benefitted the people of the West. Now, as to the post office, the telegraph and the cable services. True, we have tried government owned telegraphs in this country, but only in uninhabited parts on the Atlantic coast, on the Pacific coast, and up to the Yukon where public ownership had no opportunity to serve the people. The time has come when the post office department must take over the telegraphs, else they must extend the existing government owned wires into a transcontinental service so as to compete with the railway monopoly of telegraphs. Then, in conjunction with that, cable tolls should be reduced, and the effect way to reduce cable tolls is for Canada

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to establish an Atlantic cable. The business now offering is more than the existing Atlantic cable companies can do; there is room for competition, and I believe that the mere announcement that the Government of Canada would adopt the principle of government ownership in cables, would result in a reduction from the present commercial rate of 25 cents a word to 5 cents a word, and the business community of the world would be enormously benefitted. You may talk of the steel trust and other great monopolies, but there is no such powerful monopoly in the world today as the Eastern Telegraph Company in England. They largely control the cables all over the world; they are probably the most influential corporation in England, and they have had more influence at government headquarters in England for the last fifty years, and especially with the late government, than any other corporation. Do what you might it has been impossible to get the Eastern Telegraph company to reduce its exorbitant rates or to improve its service.

Negotiations in Progress

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-general, said he was not averse in many respects to public ownership. In the older countries, such as England, France and Germany, and also in Japan, the telephones, telegraphs and cables were under the jurisdiction of the post office department, but in this country we had not yet reached that stage, although there was a strong movement in some parts of the country in favor of public ownership of these utilities. An important step had been made, however, in the establishment of the railway commission, before which any person could bring the telegraph, telephone and cable companies if he considered their rates excessive. With regard to cable rates Mr. Lemieux said he had discussed this matter several times with the British postmaster-general, and it had been practically agreed upon that unless the cable rates between Canada and Great Britain were very materially reduced a state-owned cable would be laid. He expected that in a very short time the announcement would be made of a reduction in the rate for ordinary cable messages from the present 25 cents a word to 12 cents, and he also hoped for a reduction in the rate on press messages from 19 cents to 6 cents a word. This reduction, however, was not considered sufficient, and the British postmaster-general had committed his government either to obtain a further reduction from the cable companies or to establish a state-owned line. It would cost only \$2,000,000 or a little more to lay a cable between Canada and Great Britain. The British government hesitated to establish the cable at the present moment, however, because of the probability of the perfection of the Marconi system, making it possible to establish a much less expensive means of communication by means of the wireless.

WASTING TIME AT OTTAWA

(By the Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, July 21.—The Parliament of Canada reassembled on Tuesday, and has now been sitting for four days. In that time the 221 members of the House of Commons, assisted by an almost equal number of officials, have done less business than a rural school board would do in ten minutes. There has been a wonderful flow of talk, but nothing has been done, and so far as advancing the business of the country is concerned the House might as well have been sitting. The program of the government, when the House opened on Monday, was the consideration of the reciprocity resolutions which must be passed before the bill which will give effect to the proposed tariff changes can be introduced. The members of the government side are ready to vote, but the opposition refuse to do so. In fact they seem to have a strong objection to even discussing reciprocity. They have the privilege when the motion is made that the House go into committee to consider the proposed reciprocity resolutions, of moving amendments or bringing other matters to the attention of the House. And this they are doing. On Tuesday W. S. Middleboro brought before the House the claim of the veterans of 1866 and 1870 and their descendants to a grant of land in recognition of their services in the defence of their country.

He was answered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier (himself one of the veterans concerned) who said in effect that if Sir John A. Macdonald, who was premier of Canada at the time the service was rendered, and for many years afterwards, did not consider it necessary to reward the veterans in the manner suggested, he did not think the present government, after a lapse of so many years, would be justified in doing so. A number of opposition members continued the debate, which occupied the whole afternoon, terminating with a division at 6 o'clock, in which, owing to the small attendance of members, the government had a majority of only 16. Then after dinner there were short discussions on the Porcupine fire disaster, and government

ownership of telegraph and cable lines, and eventually Mr. Arthurs, of Parry Sound, delivered the familiar anti-reciprocity speech everyone has heard so many times before. When Mr. Arthurs got through the opposition wanted to quit for the night, but Sir Wilfrid insisted that they should either go on talking or vote, and J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, managed to keep going till midnight, when he made such a pitiful appeal to Sir Wilfrid that the prime minister moved the adjournment of the House. The same thing happened on Wednesday, except that the Western coal strike and the census were the subjects which the opposition chose to talk upon. On Thursday it was the Chinese immigration frauds at Vancouver,

and in speaking of this opposition members took the files of the British Columbia papers and read column after column of evidence given at the official enquiry.

Today (Friday) there has been more variety in the program which the opposition has substituted for that laid down by the government, the making of voters' lists in Northern Ontario, the parcels post, and express rates being discussed before Mr. Macdonnell, the member for South Toronto, resumed the reciprocity debate.

Distinct Obstruction

In each case some member of the government gave a brief explanation of the facts of the case, and the policy of

Continued on Page 19



Industry leans on the Politician

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 26th, 1911

RECIPROCITY PACT PASSES U.S. SENATE

On Saturday, July 22, the Canadian-American reciprocity agreement was ratified by the United States Senate by a vote of 53 to 27, and will receive the signature of the president today. This ends all speculation in regard to the action of the United States, for the agreement as ratified is identically as it was introduced, and as it was before the House of Commons. There is now the standing offer to the people of Canada to enter and sell their produce in the wide markets of the republic to the south where 90,000,000 additional people will bid for the products of Canadian farms. This will be the greatest boon that has been conferred upon the farmers of Canada since the abrogation of the Engin-Marcy reciprocity treaty in 1866. It will also be the first serious blow in half a century to the iniquitous protectionist principle. The Canadian farmers will have better prices for a large portion of their products, and in addition will be placed in a position where they can demand the removal of protection from the manufacturing industry. When the reciprocity agreement has been in effect for twelve months the farmers of Canada will all be convinced (as most of them are now) that protection is a delusion. They can then say to the government quite consistently, "We can prosper without protection, and so can the manufacturers. Down with the protective tariff." Reciprocity is but the first step towards wiping out the trade barriers between Canada, the Mother Country and the United States which are of benefit chiefly to those industries that prey upon the common people. It also marks the first victory of the organized farmers in their fight for a square deal. Inspired by this conquest the organized farmers can go ahead, encouraged by the knowledge that they are a real power in Canadian affairs, and that with the continuation of their educational propaganda they can compel Parliament to remove all concessions to Special Privilege. The fight for justice has only begun, and will not end till Canadian industries stand upon their own feet and not upon the toes of the Canadian people. In Canada the reciprocity agreement has been before the House of Commons and the people of the country for six months and there is not the slightest doubt but that a great majority of the farmers of Canada are strongly in support of its ratification. A large majority of the members of the House of Commons are also in favor and are ready to vote upon it at once. Mr. Borden and his followers, despite the attitude of the country, are determined that majority shall not rule, and that the agreement shall not pass the House. But for this action on Mr. Borden's part the agreement would be ratified and in effect before the end of this week. The Canadian constitution provides for majority rule and the Canadian Parliament is practically the only one remaining in a civilized country where it is possible for the country to be ruled by a minority. This must be remedied before the business of the country can be conducted with proper despatch. Majority rule is the only safe principle, even though the majority may at times be in the wrong. It is the duty of the government to provide for some form of closure in order that when a measure has been fully discussed it can be brought to a vote. There is no justification for prolonging the debate at Ottawa upon the reciprocity agreement. Everything possible has been said upon the subject and the time of the House is simply being wasted at a cost of thousands of dollars every day. One month was sufficient for the discussion of every de-

tail of the agreement. If Mr. Borden is determined that the agreement shall not pass the House until a general election has been held there is nothing else for the government to do but dissolve and go to the country. But such an action would be a great injustice to the people of Canada as a whole and Western Canada in particular. In the natural course of events there would be no election till the end of next year. If an election is held during the next few months more than one-third of the people of the Prairie Provinces will be disfranchised, because there will be no time for the passage of the Redistribution Bill. Again, there will be no opportunity for the people to pronounce upon the general record of the government, and it must not be forgotten that the reciprocity agreement does not wipe out all the sins of the present administration. If the opposition force an election immediately there must be another election shortly after the Redistribution Bill has passed, and there must be a closure in the House of Commons, whereby the majority rule will be a reality. The present action is well qualified to split the farmer-vote in the West, and, of course, will be pleasing to all politicians. So long as the people are divided the politicians and Special Privilege are safe. If the farmers of the West expect to secure the redress they have demanded they must see that the men who go to the House of Commons at the next election are pledged to support the entire Farmers' Platform. Stand-pat misrepresentatives of the people of either party will never assist in bringing in the era of the square deal.

THE FUEL BILL

Most of us in this country burn coal to keep body and soul together during the long cold winters that we experience. Nature has been kind to the West in many ways, but the Prairie farmer has no wood lot as has the farmer in most parts of the East, so relies upon the coal, which is abundant. Coal should be cheap, there is so much of it, but, of course, it has largely been corralled by the speculator through the kindness of legislators. This monopolistic control puts up the price, but the railways step in and take another tribute from every man's pocket by their exorbitant charges for haulage. Coal is a human necessity, so the railways can levy their taxes directly upon the consumer at will. The Free Press points out the rates upon coal in Western Canada as compared with the rates just south of the line in the Western states. Here is the comparison:

From	Railway	Miles	Rate per ton
Edmonton to Ramia, Sask.	C.N.R.	499	\$3.79
Estevan to Plunkett, Sask.	C.P.R.	504	3.45
Williston to Cayuga, N.D.	G.N.R.	507	2.20
Kenmare, N.D., to Buffalo, Minn.	C.P.R. (800)	482	1.75
Edmonton to Kamsask, Sask.	C.N.R.	549	\$3.80
Strathcona to Hebert, Sask.	C.P.R.	548	3.85
Estevan to Cheviot, Sask.	C.P.R.	545	3.60
Williston to Aberdeen, S.D.	G.N.R.	577	2.40
Lehigh to Pembina, N.D.	N.P.R.	521	2.25

Our readers will note that the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was built by donations and privileges, amounting to more than the total cost of the road, from the Canadian people, charges \$3.45 to haul a ton of coal 504 miles in Canada, but the same company under the Stars and Stripes can haul a ton of coal 482 miles for \$1.75. This is just approximately 100 per cent. higher in Canada than in the United States. This great railway corporation, built up by Canadian money, is gouging the Canadian people to the extent of nearly 100 per cent. in unjust profits in order to put money into the pockets

of a handful of men who are already wallowing in millions. If an agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway held up all coal consumers in the West at the point of a revolver and compelled them to pay tribute of \$1.70 per ton upon their coal the agent would be punished. But in this case the law permits the company to do the same thing, and the men who do it are the great men of the land. And the Canadian Northern Railway is even worse than the Canadian Pacific, because it levies even greater toll. These two railways—one built with the people's money and the other upon the people's credit—are the Great Taxgatherers of the Great West. And yet in the face of this evidence, Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, speaking in the House of Commons, said that freight rates were lower in Western Canada than in the United States. Still further, the government makes no attempt whatever to curb this robbery on the part of the railways. Whatever the railways want they get. The British North America Act provides that Parliament may collect revenues by direct taxation, but instead of using this power Parliament has handed it over to the railways. Why are the politicians always so solicitous about the railways? How is it that we never see the politicians attempting to secure justice for the people against the rapacity of the railways? Is not our very system building up a railway octopus which will usurp the powers of Parliament? No wonder the railways love the West. It is to them a milk cow that gives all cream. And yet we must not have reciprocity for fear it will injure our railways! They can stand a little injury in the way of reduced rates.

DEPENDS UPON VIEWPOINT

Last year J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, the leading anti-reciprocity organ of Canada, visited the West during Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour. He saw how the Western farmers talked to Sir Wilfrid at that time, and this is what Mr. Willison wrote back to the News:

"The West is not to be overcome by phrases. It is frank, direct, and practical. The spokesmen for the Grain Growers are not agricultural failures, political weaklings, or seekers for notoriety. They are among the most representative and successful of Western farmers. They represent a powerful organization, and they have given long and patient consideration to the questions which they urged upon the attention of the prime minister. They support each demand by lucid and powerful reasoning."

These men who presented their case to Sir Wilfrid were the very same men in nearly every case who met Mr. Borden. But Mr. Willison and the News have nothing good to say about the Western farmers now.

THE PEOPLE MUST RULE

If there is any one fact that has been forced home to the people of the West during the last two years it is that the supreme and final legislative power must reside in the people. The campaign of education for needed reforms is being carried on without cessation, but the opposition met in all legislative circles is powerful and dangerous. The remedy for this condition can only come by giving the law-making powers back into the hands of the people from which they originally came. Direct Legislation, as the Initiative and Referendum have come to be called, is coming not only to be a desirable instrument but a necessary one. Our legislators have not taken the matter seriously as yet, and they will not do so until the people feel the need of it sufficiently to demand it. With

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Direct Legislation in effect the three legislatures of the Prairie Provinces would be directly in the control of the people, and the \$1,500 legislators would be compelled to make the laws the people require. Also there would be an end of this-humiliating relationship that today exists between the provincial and federal political parties. The Western legislatures must be made responsive to the will of the people, and then the West can make itself felt in Dominion wide democratic legislation. Down in the United States the people of many of the states are making a splendid fight to have the tools of democracy placed in their own hands. They have had considerable success, and a number of the very leading men, including Governor Woodrow Wilson, have stated their conversion to the principle of Direct Legislation. The following shows the standing of the movement in the various states giving the date when the law was secured:

State	Referendum percentage.	Initiative percentage.
1898 South Dakota	5	5
1900 Utah		8
1902 Oregon	5	8
1905 Nevada (referendum only)	10	
1906 Montana	5	8
1908 Maine*		
1908 Missouri	5	5
1910 Arkansas	5	8
1910 Colorado	5	8
1911 States in which the amendments have been submitted till April 1st		
California	5	5 and 8
Washington	6	10
Nebraska	10	10
North Dakota	5	8
Nevada (initiative)	10	10
Wisconsin	8	8

*Referendum, 10,000 voters; initiative, 12,000 voters.

**Reduced from 8 by law.

This is merely the record of what is actually coming into operation, but there is a strong campaign in favor of Direct Legislation now going on in nearly every state in the Union. In many cases the legislatures have placed "jokers" in the Direct Legislation laws to render them inoperative and useless. For instance, in South Dakota no law can go to a Referendum until it has been enacted by the legislature, and the legislature acts upon its own sweet will in the matter, so that the Initiative is nothing more than a petition to the legislature. In Utah the legislature merely enacted the principle, leaving the details to be enacted by law later. The legislature, however, has refused to put it into operation, so Utah has no Initiative and Referendum. In Montana the petitions must be signed by 5 per cent. or 8 per cent. "in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state," which makes it too difficult and too expensive to operate. Oklahoma has what is considered the worst of all "jokers," as it requires a two-thirds majority vote upon any measure to carry it. Naturally none have ever carried. This state is the only one, except Oregon, which has a publicity pamphlet to be mailed to every voter prior to an election. But under a hostile administration this section of the law has been very poorly administered. In Missouri a petition must be signed by the necessary voters "in each of two-thirds of the congressional districts," which is needlessly expensive. In Nebraska the new law requires that the petitions be signed by 5 per cent. of the voters in each of 36 counties, which is effective in making the law practically inoperative. In Wyoming the enemies of democracy have provided the law that there must be a 25 per cent. petition and an absolute majority of all the electors must vote in favor of a bill to carry it. In addition, each signature to the petitions must be witnessed by three persons, which is very expensive. In Idaho the legislature intends only to enact the principle of the Referendum, and to render it inoperative by regulating the percentages so that they cannot be secured. This foregoing review indicates the fight which the people have to meet in the United

States. The correct percentages are 5 for the Initiative and 8 for the Referendum, as it is in Oregon. This should be borne in mind in the Western provinces, as the legislatures may possibly put "jokers" in any bill they pass if the people are not properly on the watch. The Direct Legislation League of Manitoba is already preparing for an energetic campaign during the coming winter. Speakers will be sent throughout the province and the educational work will be continued steadily. The local branches of the Grain Growers' Association could do good work by bringing the matter before their local member, and securing his support. This is true educational work. No persons need more education than our legislators. If the people really want Direct Legislation they must go after it in the right way. They can get it.

TIMES ARE CHANGING

It is but a few years since public opinion in Canada was represented almost entirely by the opinions of the few men who dominated the boards of trade in the large cities. When any national question was up for discussion these organizations passed resolutions which were heralded abroad as the feeling of the Canadian people. Organized labor was usually careful not to offend its employers by expressing contrary opinions and the viewpoint of Special Privilege prevailed. On the part of the common people there was a dangerous lethargy towards public affairs, and having no organization for educational purposes the rank and file of the Canadian people were unrepresented in the expression of their views. The politicians preached only party and devoted little or no attention to educating the people upon the affairs of the nation. All this tended towards the control being centred more and more in the hands of a few. The people were not watchful; they were not informed; they did not realize their danger. All this has been changed and there is today a greater opportunity of ascertaining correct public opinion than ever before. It is now evident in all quarters that the few men at the head of our industrial and financial institutions in the large centres do not correctly represent the opinions and feeling of the masses of the people. In other words the rule of money is no longer dominant, though it is still fighting for the supremacy which it fondly thought it held in perpetuity. Today the worker in the factory and the farmer in the field is taking a more intelligent interest in everything pertaining to the national well-being, and by organization is able to influence the trend of legislation. This greatly improved situation is due entirely to education, and the continued advancement of the great reform now in progress depends upon the further spread of information. The leaders in the organized farmers' movement realize this truth and in their efforts are continually keeping to the front the need of study, discussion and thought. The farmer upon the homestead has the same duty to perform as a citizen of Canada as has the wealthiest plutocrat, and at the ballot box—as in the grave—all are equal. An industrious and intelligent citizenship is a safeguard for any nation and this should be the aim of every educational campaign.

GOOD ADVICE FOR FARMERS

The Canadian Century, the organ of Special Privilege, is still pounding away against reciprocity. Here is its latest utterance:

"Those farmers of the West who grow a variety of crops are more inclined to take a broad view of national matters than those who confine exclusively to grain-growing. Reciprocity with the United States would encourage the tendency to grow nothing but grain, and most of the farmers who have a variety of crops are opposed to it. The Grain Growers should realize that they are taking some-

thing out of the soil every year, and that continued growing of one crop cannot go on for ever. Their farms will become exhausted. A wise policy of crop variation, together with stock raising, which enables the farmer to return fertilizers to the soil, will ensure prosperity to the West."

Special Privilege is now opposed to reciprocity because of its fearful consequences upon the mental calibre of the Western farmers. The Western farmer has a lot to learn about farming. He admits it, and is studying. But the more he studies the more he sees of the handicaps that are placed upon him in favor of the manufacturers and other beneficiaries of Special Privilege. Big Business must get out of politics and stay out before there will be a fair opportunity for the common people.

TARIFF FRAUD

An American engineer who recently went to Australia, sends the following statement to the Johnston (Pa.) Democrat:

"The unspeakable fraud and rascality of the tariff shows more plainly here (in Australia) than at home. I bought some hay-making tools last week. They are manufactured at Springfield, Ohio. To get here they travel more than half way around the world, pay 5 per cent. duty, and the agent's commission, yet I get them for one-third less than the Ohio price. That is the kind of protection the Ohio farmer votes himself. Owing to our rapid growth the state works could not build locomotives fast enough. Twenty were bought in America and twenty in England, all made from Victorian design. The American engines are cheaper than the British by 15 per cent. Why then should the Baldwin works be protected?"

This is what protection does to benefit the farmer. Protected manufacturers milk the home market, and sell at competition prices abroad.

The Winnipeg Telegram, the Western anti-reciprocity champion, has now discovered that reciprocity is bad both for the American and Canadian farmers. This means that both parties to the trade will get the worst of the bargain. Says the Telegram:

"Yet nothing can be clearer than the fact that if reciprocity works injury to the American farmer it can under no conceivable circumstances work profit to the Canadian farmer."

What really will happen is that the Minneapolis market will be affected, but that it will find its level above the Winnipeg prices. Therein will the Canadian farmer benefit.

Sir Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., who has just been knighted by the king on the advice of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his "services to the Empire," has written as follows to the Canadian Century, the organ of Special Privilege:

"I have read the Canadian Century for some weeks past, and congratulate you upon the articles that have been appearing. They are well written and to the point."

Sir Melvin thus strongly favors the protective campaign the Canadian Century has been carrying on. Sir Wilfrid must be pleased to see his newly knighted friend opposing reciprocity.

In J. J. Harpell's recent book, "Canadian National Economy," appears the following statement:

"The cash price of a Canadian made harvester in Alberta is \$155, in Ontario it is \$132. But the same binder can be bought in Great Britain for \$121 cash."

The manufacturers have not yet denied that they sell cheaper in Great Britain than at home. Why does the Government retain the duty on farm implements?

The Winnipeg Telegram regularly outlines a course of action for The Guide. How about taking the duty off farm implements, which The Telegram was in favor of a while ago. The Telegram might explain its attitude towards the tariff, even though it does advocate a tariff commission.

The Consumer Behind the Counter

Eight Million British Customers Who Buy at Their Own Stores

By WALTER E. WEYL

IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

It looked like any other little shop. Like its dozen neighboring competitors that lined the narrow English street, the co-operative store presented an abased and almost shrinking appearance, as though apologizing for taking up so much space. Its wares were like the wares of other groceries. In its window was the accustomed display of candles, biscuits, cocoa and canned goods, while behind the white-aproned clerk were the usual mounds of brown packets of sugar competing with the green and yellow packets of tea for supremacy on the shelves.

As I entered the shop the youth behind the counter nodded to me inquisitively. Surely I had seen this same youth in every grocery shop in England! Yet there was a difference. This clerk was a trifle less obsequious. He was less urgent. He seemed surer of his job. He sold his cheese and oatmeal with a detached air—in much the same way a postal clerk sells you a stamp.

The store's customers were not unlike other customers in the workingmen's quarters. There was the usual Monday morning number of beshawled and bonneted wives. Near me stood a quacking, patched old man—a pensioner on a dollar and a quarter a week—who debated on the relative merits of the tea in the yellow and the tea in the green wrappers. A six-year old boy was investing in a ha'pennyworth of "sweets." There was, perhaps, less gossip than you hear in other little shops; less picking and choosing and preliminary fingering of wands; less complaining about quality and less haggling over price. Otherwise, except for a huge black lettered sign over the low doorway, you might well have forgotten that you were in a co-operative store.

Yet this store contained something of value to America. It embodied a new principle and a new ideal. It was a consumers' store. The shop and all that it contained, from the tubs of butter to the high-necked bottles of vinegar, belonged to the beshawled and bonneted wives, to the old-age pensioner, to the candy-loving schoolboy and to an odd thousand of other co-operating customers. It was their store, their goods, their pennies. They were selling to themselves. They were buying from themselves. This little shop was owned, manned, operated and patronized by and for the co-operating consumers.

Twenty-Eight Poor Weavers

In America each consumer acts for himself and each is more or less helpless. When your wife goes to market, or telephones her order, or has the grocer or butcher call at the house, she is in the grip of a system. She may be a good housewife, who can tell sugar from sand and cream from skimmed milk, but she is not an analytical chemist or an expert in a thousand technical processes. She has not read national and state reports upon adulteration, sophistication and substitution. And, if she had, of what benefit is the knowledge when prices of kerosene, coal, butter, eggs, meat, fish and vegetables go up? She is only one among thousands and trade goes on with or without her.

Therefore your wife and other men's wives and other men's daughters, each carrying her own market basket and each armed with her own purse and her own knowledge, knuckle under. The individual buyer does not know what she gets or always how much she gets. Storage eggs hide their antiquity beneath the smooth exterior of youth; the pound loaf dwindles to twelve ounces and the peck and bushel measures seem very small for their age. Despite pure food laws, we still buy and eat thousands of tons of deleterious foods. The stomach of the poor remains the waste-basket of the nation. It is not always the grocer's fault, or the baker's, butcher's or haberdasher's. They must live at their trade. They must meet the competition of the unscrupulous. They, too, have had foods and bad wares forced upon them. They,

too, are parts and victims of a system of trading. The end of it all is that the consumer, going into the conflict singly, succumbs singly. She is too ignorant and too weak to stand against the special knowledge and the financial strength of those who sell her what she does not want.

The co-operative store is simply the consumer united. In the co-operative society a thousand or a million consumers are acting collectively. The fundamental principle is very, very simple. It is the principle that a thousand men combined can buy far more advantageously than a thousand men separately.

If three or four families unite to buy a barrel of apples, or a gross of leadpencils, they will fare better than if each buys a few apples or leadpencils, whenever the need arrives. If ten thousand workingmen buy their canned tomatoes, their beef and their bread at one time it will cost them less than if each one buys individually. This economy of wholesale prices is the basis of co-operation.

Grave Problems Involved

There are, however, certain grave problems involved in organizing a co-operative society. How, for example, shall the capital be raised for making the first purchases, for paying wages and for renting a place where goods can be stored until the individual consumer requires them? What prices shall be fixed to the individual consumer? Shall he receive the goods at the wholesale price and then be taxed for his share of the joint expense, or shall the goods be sold him at a price that will leave a profit? If so how shall this profit be divided? Who shall be members of the society and who shall be managers? Shall there be a profit to "insiders" or shall the store be a democracy.

All these problems presented themselves to the founders and inventors of the modern, successful co-operative store—the Rochdale Pioneers. These pioneers were not rich merchants or acclaimed social reformers and they commanded neither the purse nor the conscience of the nation. They were twenty-eight poor weavers of the town of Rochdale. Their joint resources were nothing. It was only by dint of long-continued heroic sacrifices that these twenty-eight men were able, by means of weekly four-cent installments, to collect a pitiful capital of one hundred and forty dollars. With this capital these "shoestring" financiers were to revolutionize the foundations of British business.

Actually the co-operative movement was built up not upon one hundred and forty dollars but upon an ideal. The twenty-eight poor weavers felt that the time was out of joint and that they could set it right. Their England—the England of 1844—had changed from a pleasant agricultural country to a dark and ugly factory land, in which little children worked in the mines and untended babies died by the thousand in unspeakable slums. In Rochdale, as elsewhere, strikes, lockouts and persistent unemployment had reduced great masses to abject misery. While careless manufacturers throve and the landlords became wealthy, wheat duties raised the price of bread and took their steady toll in deaths from starvation. It was an age of low wages and high prices. Yet these twenty-eight weavers did not despair. Though penniless, voteless, with little instruction and no prestige or influence, they conceived a plan no less ambitious than "to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government." England was to be transformed by a few hungry and law-abiding weavers.

A Commercial Mustard Seed

At last the day of action arrived. On the evening of December 21, 1844, the shutters of a small ground-floor warehouse in a back street of a workingman's district were timidly opened and microscopic supplies of flour, butter, sugar and oatmeal were revealed. The "auld weavers' shop" was ready for business.

No wonder the street urchins of Rochdale jeered. The opening was sufficiently unimposing. The whole business amounted to but ten dollars a week and in the beginning the store was kept open on Saturday and Monday evenings only. One of the twenty-eight members acted as salesman, a second, as secretary; a third, as cashier; a fourth, as treasurer; while the remainder were trustees, directors, stockholders and customers. The twenty-eight furnished their own capital, labor and patronage.

It seemed a slow, tedious, plodding way to transform England; and the lords in Parliament and the great landowners and manufacturers of England took no notice, while even the London Times failed to regard this opening as good copy. Yet, though no one cared whether a few Rochdale weavers bought oatmeal from themselves or from their neighbors, the twenty-eight went on with their miniature experiment. The world and all future generations were invited to stop, look and listen.

There was more to all this than appeared. The Rochdale weavers, poor in money, were rich in hopes. The little store on the ground floor of the warehouse was only part of a much greater plan. This plan included the manufacture of articles to employ their out-of-work members, the building of houses co-operatively, the renting of an estate to employ their poorly paid members, the establishing of a home colony of united interests and the assisting of other societies in establishing like colonies. There were still other plans—plans that stood out in strange revolutionary contrast to the dismal England of 1844. Meanwhile the twenty-eight poor weavers of Rochdale went on selling each other sugar and oatmeal.

That was the beginning; but, like the grain of mustard seed, the growth of the store idea was immediate and overwhelming. Hundreds of men and women clamored for admittance to the weavers' society; and, as the membership grew, the plan spread till similar stores sprang up in all the North of England. The store crossed the Scottish border and soon took root in Wales. There was no stopping it. Stores that had begun before 1844 changed their rules and faithfully copied the methods of the Rochdale Pioneers. The principle of distributive co-operation was established. The consumers—it was proved—could combine.

Today in the United Kingdom there are fourteen hundred and thirty separate co-operative shops. Though a few of these are small, as small as the original Rochdale Society, others have thousands and even tens of thousands of members. One society in Edinburgh boasts of nearly forty thousand members, while one in Leeds has nearly fifty thousand. In all there are a few less than two and a half million men and women united to purchase their food and clothing co-operatively. At least eight million people, one-fifth of all the inhabitants of England, Scotland and Wales, belong to families who habitually purchase at the co-operative stores.

Fifty thousand customers cannot well trade at one shop, and some of the larger societies own many stores. The Leicester Society—with almost twenty thousand members—has thirty grocery shops, eighteen retail butcher shops, fifteen pork butcher shops, three drygoods departments, one millinery department, three boot-and-shoe stores, a laundry, a milk depot, a coal depot, a clothing department, a furnishing store. In short, more than seventy separate shops are run by this one society and any member of it can purchase anything at any one of them.

Huge Volume of Sales

The sales of the co-operative stores are no longer only ten dollars a week. Year by year the business of these shops has increased, although there are still a few little ones that do an annual business of only three or four thousand dollars. The average society turns over about a quarter of a million each year, while Leicester does a business of well over two millions and Leeds one of eight

millions of dollars. For the entire kingdom, the annual retail business is three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the average member spending one hundred and forty dollars every year at his co-operative store.

It is worth while to pause a moment and see what three hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year means. There is no store or chain of stores in the world that does a business in any way approaching this. The great Army and Navy Stores of Great Britain, which, though co-operative in name, are really run for profit and appeal so openly to the "classes" that you cannot buy there unless you are within a certain social circle—these great establishments are a picaresque trading-post compared to the real co-operative stores. England is a country of low wages and low prices—a country where three hundred and fifty millions go as far as five or six hundred millions in America. And the co-operators who spend these hundreds of millions are poor men. They are mostly factory workers, clerks and small professional men. They do not include the wealthy or even people of moderate income, just as they do not include men on the verge of pauperism. Not five per cent. of co-operators have a regular earning capacity of sixteen dollars a week, while the income of the great majority is somewhere between seven and ten dollars. It is these people, the backbone of the manual workers of Great Britain, who now spend annually three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. During the forty years ending in 1910 they have bought from their retail co-operative stores over seven thousand millions of dollars' worth of goods.

The three hundred and fifty million dollars a year is accumulated through billions of separate sales. It is the six-cent loaf of bread, the four-cent pound of sugar, the eight-cent package of tea, the one-cent purchase of candy, which aggregate this three hundred and fifty millions. Tea is sold in quarter pound cartons, but every year eighty-four millions of these packets are handed over the counters. All of the co-operative stores import their tea collectively; and in the great London warehouse the light wooden boxes, laden with tea from India and Ceylon, come pouring in at the rate of thousands a week. In this one commodity the co-operators sell to their members one-fifth as much tea as the United States consumes annually.

On this business of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars the retail co-operative stores make a tidy profit of fifty-four millions. This profit, like the amount of the business, has been steadily growing. On every hundred dollars there has usually been a profit of from thirteen to fourteen dollars.

It is sometimes asked: "How can there be profits when the people who buy and the people who sell are the same? Can a man make a profit from himself? Can a man win money at business solitaire?"

Perhaps the word "profits" is wrong. Perhaps we should say dividends or savings. Whatever the name, however, after the business of the year is done, the retail co-operative stores have a balance of fifty-four million dollars to divide among "whom it may concern."

This yearly balance came about in the following way: The twenty-eight weavers were not business geniuses, but they were wise, simple men who worked out a few wise, simple rules. In the first place, they raised their own capital and, by making owner and consumer one, averted any conflict of interest. To capital they paid a fixed rate, large enough to attract it, but not so large as to limit the consumer's profits. They supplied the purest provisions obtainable, gave full weight and measure, and neither asked nor gave credit—thus discouraging debt and promoting thrift. Finally they neither undersold nor competed with neighboring shops, but charged ordinary market prices for all their goods. Hence profits, the difference between the cost of pur-

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Canadian Industrial Exhibition

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association was brought to a successful conclusion on Saturday, July 22. This year's fair, aside from showing the usual improvement over past years, will forever remain a conspicuous event in the history of the Canadian exhibitions, for it was opened but one day behind schedule time, in the face of difficulties that an exhibition board have seldom found confronting them.

Just a week before the opening date of the fair the large grandstands were burned to the ground. Before the ruins had ceased blazing, a meeting of the directors was in progress; by the following morning the debris was cleared away, and plans were ready for a larger stand than the old one; at noon of that day the first sills of the new stand were laid; just a week following the laying of the sills, at noon, July 13, the directors entertained the business men of Winnipeg at a banquet in a spacious dining hall beneath the finished grandstand.

Regular Features Good

There are certain parts of an exhibition that are the same everywhere—the machinery exhibits, live stock classes, manufacturers' show rooms, horse racing, vaudeville attractions, etc., the only difference being in the size and quality. Of course, Winnipeg, being the home of Western Canada's greatest exhibition, gets the cream of all these departments. There were more cattle, sheep, horses and hogs on display than at any previous exhibition, the manufacturing buildings were crowded to their capacity, and so great was the congestion caused by the large displays of machinery that the space allotted to these had to be practically doubled.

The same old stands thronged the Midway. The "hot dog" was as hot as ever. The voices of the "bally hoos" each endeavoring to entice the visitor to part with real money to view the unrivalled splendors beneath his respective canvas, were as loud as ever. The same "strong arms," who last year worked hard striving to ring the bell at the various stands, where a huge maul to slug an unoffending plug with was the chief attraction, this year carried away as many cigars; six blows for a quarter, and every time you ring the bell you get a cigar. The man in charge wins, even if you get all six possible cigars, but what's the difference? Bosco, the wild snake eater, was just as wild, but his appetite for reptiles didn't seem to have improved a particle since his last appearance; but who ever expected a "snake eater" really eating a snake? In fact, the whole Midway, from "Mamie" down to the trained flea circus, was the same as ever, but the public still delights in being fooled and the ticket dispensers were broad smiles.

Agricultural Motor Competition

But there can be no difference of opinion upon what the attraction is that differentiates the Canadian Industrial from other exhibitions. The palm must be handed to the great agricultural motor competition. Be it known that there are not two such competitions. There is but one, and that one is at Winnipeg. And there will probably never be more than one. For it costs each contestant that enters several thousand dollars and at least a month's time of some of their best men. The prizes that are "hung up" are not great in their intrinsic value—a gold, a silver and a bronze medal in each class—but it is worth many thousands of dollars for a company to be able to state in their advertisements that they have won a medal at the Winnipeg Motor Competition.

This year there were thirty-one entries, as follows:

Class A—Gasoline engines, under 300 feet per minute piston displacement: International Harvester Co., 20 H.P.

Class B—Gasoline engines, 300 to 500 piston displacement: Kinnard Haines, 28 H.P.; Avery, 36 H.P.; International Harvester Co., 25 H.P.; M. Rumely, 30

H.P.; Gould, Shapley & Muir, 28 H.P.; American Abell, 40 H.P.; Canadian American, 35 H.P.

Class C—Gasoline engines, 500 and over piston displacement: Kinnard Haines, 45 H.P.; Sawyer Massey, 45 H.P.; International Harvester Co., 45 H.P.; Gas Tractor, 50 H.P.; International Harvester Co., 45 H.P.; Gould, Shapley & Muir, 45 H.P.; Aultman Taylor, 60 H.P.; Gaar Scott, 70 H.P.; Buffalo Pitts, 70 H.P.

Class D—Kerosene engines, 500 and over piston displacement: International Harvester Co., 20 H.P.; International Harvester Co., 25 H.P.; International Harvester Co., 25 H.P.; Rumely & Co., 30 H.P.; International Harvester Co., 45 H.P.; Gas Tractor, 50 H.P.; Kinnard Haines, 60 H.P.; Rumely & Co., 60 H.P.

Class F—Steamers: Buffalo Pitts, 70 H.P.; American Abell, 80 H.P.

Class G—Steamers: Avery, 90 H.P.; Gaar Scott, 90 H.P.; Sawyer Massey, 115 H.P.; Sawyer Massey, 106 H.P.

Covered Two Weeks

With this large entry list to be adjudged, the directors in charge found it necessary to start the tests a full week in advance of the opening date of the exhibition. Thus, the brake tests were started on July 6, and consumed the time up until the 17th, when the plowing contest was opened. There is nothing spectacular about the brake test, the engines being simply attached by belt to a machine which records the horse power exerted. Careful account is kept of the fuel and water consumed by each motor, the object being to as-



A Substantial Barn on the farm of James Caulder, Pasqua, Sask.

certain which engine produces the greatest power with the least expense.

The plowing contest is an event well worth seeing. From the view point of the ordinary citizen the sight of a single engine ripping open the prairie sod is wonderful. But imagine thirty-one of these "modern farm horses" working side by side, the big steamers pulling along in a dignified sort of manner, while the fussy little gasoline tractors mingle their sharp exhausts with the more sonorous tones of the kerosene engines.

These kerosene engines, by the way, are well worth special attention. There was but one shown at last year's competition, that by the Rumely company, and that one was not entered for competition. This year eight kerosene motors were entered in the contest, four by the International Harvester Co., two by the Rumely company, and one each by the Gas Tractor and Kinnard Haines companies. These machines seemed to do work that compared very favorably with that done by the steamers and the gasoline engines, and the dealers claim the added advantage that the grade of kerosene used costs only a little more than half the price of gasoline.

Some Comparisons

A comparison with last year shows that in point of numbers the steam engines have just held their own, there being six contesting each year. In the

list of competitors in the steam class, only one name that appeared last year viz., the Avery company, appears. The favor with which some of the tractor companies look upon the kerosene engines is shown by the fact that the Rumely company, which last year entered both steam and gasoline machines, this year are using only the kerosene motors. The International Harvester Co. have also taken a liking to the new fuel, having entered no less than four kerosene engines. The ranks of the gasoline engines have also been augmented, there being seventeen of these in competition as against twelve last year. Many tractor men point to the increase in the number of gasoline and kerosene entries as a straw which shows which way the wind blows, holding that these are driving the steam engine from the field. Be that as it may, the old steamers seem to do their share of the work, and beyond a doubt are looked upon with favor by a lot of farmers.

The selection of the site for the plowing test was this year rather unfortunate. Besides being quite a distance from the railroad, the ground was found to be rather swampy in spots, and caused a great deal of trouble to the contestants that were unfortunate enough to draw the worst spots. From all outward appearances the ground was as good as could be found, but when some of the heavier machines got onto it they went over a foot deep in places. The plows used were those of the John Deere, Cockshutt, Oliver and Verity companies. Some of the engines were compelled to pull smaller plows than

flight of an airship for the first time are impossible of description. A large cumbersome-looking contraption of planes, rudders and propellers is wheeled out onto the field, in the present case the enclosure of the race track. Surely such a machine will never leave the ground! Suddenly there is a series of sharp reports, and the propellers begin to move. The popping gives place to a continuous whirr, the speed increasing until the eye cannot discern the swiftly moving blades. The assistants who have been holding the machine let go and spring aside. Slowly at first the aeroplane moves forward. It goes faster and faster each moment. The birdman moves a lever. The planes tilt and the machine gracefully takes to the air. A smothered "Ah-h-h" runs through the crowd. A chill runs up one's spine as the biplane mounts higher and higher. Soon the machine is but a speck in the distance. Then it wheels and comes tearing back. The airman makes his steed cut, wonderful figures above the heads of the spectators. Then in graceful circles the machine comes to the ground, runs lightly along, and is brought to a stop. All over in the space of ten minutes, but hundreds of people went to the fair evening after evening for this ten-minute exhibition of man's dominance over the air.

The Midget Mill

In the manufacturers' building there was probably no exhibit that created more interest than the working Midget flour mill, as shown by the Canadian Fairbanks Co., the Winnipeg agents.

This little mill, the men behind it believe, will go a long way toward revolutionizing the milling industry, as far as the rural resident is concerned, and get the farmer away from the "low price for wheat and high price for flour" proposition he has been up against for years. It has been only during the past year that the attention of Western Canadian farmers has been attracted to this mill, but already fifteen, several of which are now in operation, have been ordered in the Prairie Provinces. Machines are in operation in Grunthal, Man.; Sheho, Jasmin and Zelma, Sask. The Alberta-Pacific Elevator Company has one in operation at Red Deer, Alta., and has ordered several more for other points. Machines are ordered, but not installed at Grandview, Man., Willow Bunch and Irma, Sask. Co-operative companies are being formed to install mills at Innisfree, Edburg and Bruce, Alta.

The Midget mill has a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour for a day of twenty-four hours, makes no more noise when operating than a washing machine, gives off absolutely no dust, and can be installed for slightly more than the price of a first class threshing outfit. The very smallness of the mill is an advantage on the market, for practically the smallest that could be installed before the Midget was placed on sale was a 150 barrel per day outfit. A mill of this size would produce flour enough, if worked to its capacity as a mill must be to pay, to feed about 30,000 people. There are few rural districts with a home market of this size. Therefore, those who wished to install a mill found they would have to get on the large markets in competition with the big milling concerns. So the farmers did not go into the milling business. The Midget mill, together with engine to run it, and a first class, metal covered building, can be installed for \$5,000. One man can operate the mill, attend to a feed chopper, and look after the customers.

The process of flour manufacture seems extremely simple to the observer. The machine is started and a bin at the top is filled with wheat. Soon three white streams begin pouring from a like number of spouts in the bottom. These are three grades of flour. One bushel of No. 1 Northern wheat produces from 43 to 44 pounds of flour, and the balance is about evenly divided between bran and shorts.

In the whole machine one elevator is used. This is built into and forms

Continued on Page 13

Mr. I servativ on Satu campai it wa electio will be lies abe beginnin June 19, on Satur 120 spee ings, re welcome Grain 6 beside d and spe where h few min with 35 kissed 3, and all kissing on his l hours ca deliveri to those orials of had little looked a athlete, l M.P., th Mr. Bor Although the part this bein Liberals, point to l and ma Borden's in their k not be rel

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Statistics of Borden's Tour

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party finished his Western tour on Saturday, July 8. It was a whirlwind campaign, and if, as is generally believed, it was merely a preliminary to a general election, one wonders if human endurance will be equal to the real encounter that lies ahead. In eighteen working days, beginning at Winnipeg on Monday, June 19, and finishing at Somerset, Man., on Saturday, July 8, Mr. Borden delivered 120 speeches, addressing 38 public meetings, replying to 35 civic addresses of welcome, receiving 30 delegations of Grain Growers and United Farmers, beside delivering two coronation addresses and speaking at a dozen way-stations where his special train stopped for a few minutes. Mr. Borden was presented with 35 bouquets during the tour, and kissed 35 girls, some little and some big, and all of them pretty and well worth kissing. With such a strenuous program on his hands and spending at least six hours each day on the platform either delivering his own speeches or listening to those of his colleagues, and the memorials of the Grain Growers, Mr. Borden had little time for relaxation, and he was looked after as carefully as a champion athlete, his friend, Mr. George H. Perley, M.P., the chief Conservative whip, being Mr. Borden's trainer and impressario. Although many invitations were received, the party attended only one banquet, this being at Old Battleford, where the Liberals, who happen at that particular point to form almost the entire population and made all arrangements for Mr. Borden's meeting, were so overwhelming in their kindness that the invitation could not be refused.

Home on Wheels

The special train on which the party travelled was a home on wheels throughout the three weeks' tour, and a very happy home, too. The train consisted of the private car "Canada" which was specially built for the royal tour on the occasion of the visit to Canada of H. R. H. the Duke of York, now King George V., which was occupied by Mr. Borden and his immediate party; the Pullman sleeping car "Kipling" where fifteen newspapermen, four Grits, nine Tories, one Grain Grower, and an American correspondent—pounded their typewriters by day and snored lustily by night; a dining car where politicians and newspapermen fraternized to discuss and digest the best of natural products from all parts of the world in a purely non-political way; and a baggage car whose chief freight was anti-reciprocity literature when the tour started and dirty linen at the end of the trip. Fifty thousand anti-reciprocity pamphlets were distributed during the tour.

The manager of the party was Mr. George H. Perley, M.P., who was congratulated by everyone on the complete success of his efforts to secure the comfort of the party. The newspapermen, of whose comfort Mr. Perley was particularly thoughtful, showed their appreciation of his many kindnesses by presenting him with a handsome silver cigar box at the close of the trip. The train travelled over Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and the good management on the part of the railway officials and the unflinching courtesy of the train crew contributed much to the success of the expedition. No accident occurred during the trip, and the train ran throughout on a schedule arranged before Mr. Borden left the East.

The cost of the tour was about \$6,000.

Farmers on Hand

The Grain Growers and the United Farmers of Alberta furnished the most interesting parts of Mr. Borden's program. They were waiting for him at almost every town he visited; sometimes just half a dozen executive officers, sometimes fifty or so and sometimes a hundred of them, but always they were earnest, serious-minded men, dignified, straightforward and frank in the statement of their views, and always with the same thing to say—that they were glad to see Mr. Borden, they were even more glad to know that he was in favor of government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway and the terminal elevators, that he was prepared to assist in passing co-operative legislation and to assist the establishment of chilled meat plants, but

that they were greatly grieved to hear that he was so strongly opposed to reciprocity. They told him too, that they wanted reciprocity and wanted it badly, and were going to get it, and that after they had got it they were going to keep on working till they got the duty taken off agricultural implements, cement and a lot of other things, and till the trusts were busted. They reminded him further that they had votes and that they intended to use them to put people in power who would do what they wanted. Mr. Borden was scrupulously polite to the farmers. "My friends of the Grain Growers' Association" or "My friends of the United Farmers of Alberta," and "My good friend, Mr. So and So, if I may so call him," were his most popular phrases, but one could not but feel that Mr. Borden would have thought a good deal more of these friends if they had been willing to yield to his persuasive eloquence and accept his statement that reciprocity really was not to their advantage but would make them worse off than at present. The organized farmers, indeed, were a continual thorn in the flesh to Mr. Borden's party, and the only consolation they had when they found that they had been unable to convert them was that the fact that the farmers look upon reciprocity as the thin edge of the free trade wedge which may strengthen the opposition to the pact which exists in the industrial centres of the East.

Helped the Newspapers

To the newspaper men the farmers' deputations were as manna in the wilderness. After the first two or three meetings Mr. Borden, Mr. Perley, Mr. Broder,



B.J. Garinger's Portable Saw-mill in the Carrot River district, Saskatchewan

Dr. Roche and Mr. Bergeron, who made up the speaking staff, the battery so to speak, repeated their orations almost as faithfully as a gramophone could have done, and the only things worth reporting were "incidents" of which the farmers were always good for at least one each day. For the Liberal papers there was the farmers' staunch and irresistible faith in reciprocity and the neat way in which some son of the soil in blue overalls bowled out one of the speakers in a discussion on the price of hogs; and for the Conservative papers there was the violent attack of some other farmer upon the highly respected and philanthropic manufacturers whom he described as "monsters of greed and graft."

Where Farmers Met Borden

The first farmers' deputation to wait upon Mr. Borden met the Conservative leader at Brandon on June 20, and consisted of upwards of 100 delegates each representing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Next day, June 21, Mr. Borden was in Saskatchewan. At Estevan he was met by representatives of the Estevan, Bienfait, Roche Perce, View Hill and Carnduff branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; at Weyburn by 100 members of the association from the surrounding district, and at Moose Jaw by representatives of Moose Jaw, Red Lake, Sunnyside, Keeler, Drinkwater, Roleau, Lawson, Marquis, Lion's Head, Beaverdale, Coburg, Belbec, Pioneer, Newberry and Calarouqui. The 22nd of June the Grain Growers did their duty at Indian Head and Regina, the associations represented at the Saskatchewan capital being Disley, Grand Coulee, Tregava, Lumsden, Belle Plain, Bethune, North Plain and Pilot Butte.

The United Farmers of Alberta began their part of the program at Macleod and Lethbridge on June 24, delegations representing a large number of locals being present at both points. At High River on June 26, there was another big turnout of United Farmers, and at Red Deer on the 27th the case of the U. F. A. was officially presented by the president, Mr. Jas. Bower, and other central executive officers. At Wetaskiwin next day the wet weather prevented a large attendance of farmers, but seven local unions, including Lewisville, Bears' Hill, Angus Ridge, Roslyn, John Knox and Wyler, were represented. Seven locals of the U. F. A. were represented in the delegation which waited upon Mr. Borden at Edmonton, on June 28, including Edmonton, Stratheona, Clover Bar, East Clover Bar, Stony Plain, Agricola and Bon Accord. Vegreville, Lavooy and Lloydminster stated their case next day, the Lloydminster delegation being a large one, eighty branches of the U. F. A. and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations meeting Mr. Borden at the provincial boundary. At the Battlefords on June 30 there were also large delegations, and the pressure was fully maintained at Lanigan and Prince Albert where the week was finished up on July 1. Saskatoon, of course, was ready for Mr. Borden when he arrived on July 3, and a presentation of the farmers' case was made there that was not surpassed anywhere on the trip, the following branches being represented: Swarthmore, Dundurn, Garfield, Cory, Findlayson, Langham, Dalmeny, Warman, Aberdeen, Paynton, McTavish, Asquith, Leafold, North Star, Kinley, Dreyers, Unity, Delisle, Allan, Bradwell, Elston, Glendown, Floral, Farfield, Vanscoy, Pelican Lake, Saskatoon, Victor, Woodlawn, Hanley, Perdue, Kinsmouth and Juniata.

The good work was continued at Melville and Yorkton on July 4, practically all the associations in the Saltecoats and Mackenzie constituencies being represented by delegates, and at Shoal Lake on the 5th Mr. Borden was made welcome and given much good advice at the Grain Growers' picnic. There was another big rally at Dauphin on July 6, Bowsman, Halley, Gilbert Plains, Ochre River, Minitonas, Melton, Valley River and Dauphin branches being represented by delegates, and the Grain Growers of the Portage Plains presented memorials on July 7. On the last day of the tour Mr. Borden received two delegations, representatives of Shadewell, Darlingford, Brown, Miami and Pilot Mound meeting him at Morden and a big delegation from the Somerset district being present at that place.

Fruit Growers and Reciprocity

J. E. Johnson, past president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, says that since the Niagara fruit growers' deputation went to Ottawa last winter to protest against reciprocity, the fruit men of Ontario have given a lot of study to the question, and there would be great difficulty in getting a like deputation to go to Ottawa to protest against reciprocity now. Many leading growers who were strongly in opposition to the agreement are now in favor of it. Mr. Johnson says his association expects to ship 60,000 barrels of apples this year, and it will lose approximately \$30,000 on that lot if the American market remains closed. His own personal loss in the same way he puts at \$2,500. Mr. Johnson says when the elections come on he is going to vote for reciprocity, irrespective of party connections, although he is a Conservative himself, and is of a Conservative family. "I am," he says, "very much disappointed in the action of the Conservative party in this matter. They should have endorsed the agreement instead of pursuing the course they have."—Toronto Sun.

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 "Have used Tubular five years. Had to replace nothing. As perfect as when started."—J. R. Hammond, Monkton, Ont.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

A CLARION CALL

Editor, Guide:—The farmers of Dauphin almost to a man turned out in a busy time to hear what Mr. R. L. Borden, if returned to power, would do for them along the lines of the Farmers' Bill of Rights, presented at Ottawa last December 16th by our delegates. Mr. Borden denied in full that any benefit would be ours through the passage of the reciprocity agreement. He agreed in full to the rest of our demands and pledged his party to them. We thank him for his frankness and admire him for his honesty in being so clear. But he is far from filling the bill of our requirements when he promises no relief from the burden of a tariff under which combines rise which oppress the people, and exact from them the last cent the people can pay for the goods which the combines control. We have the promise of the Liberal party to the reciprocity pact but to nothing else of our demands and it certainly goes very little way along the lines we desire to proceed, and we are informed that Laurier intends to go no further towards tariff reduction or British preference. Our people in the past have been systematically fooled, ruled and robbed, but now the case is clear and if the farmers expect to get the full Farmers' Bill of Rights by voting for either Liberal or Conservative, they are fooling and deserve nothing but the contempt which the two historic old parties will mete out after the next election. Such was the consensus of opinion of a meeting held in the Municipal Hall, Dauphin, after Borden's meeting on July 6th. The dominate-your-party idea was received with disgust by some, while others with fear and trembling shrank from the Independent candidate idea. After various misunderstandings a far-flung committee was appointed consisting of five, independent men all over the constituency. After discussion of ways and means a collection of \$19 was taken up and an executive appointed to do things as they see fit, towards placing a candidate in the field, who can logically subscribe to the farmers' Ottawa platform of December 16, in its entirety. A meeting is called for August 8 at 7:30 p.m. in the municipal hall, Dauphin. This is the first day of the fair and there are probably cheaper rates than usual on the railway. This meeting will decide whether or not any action shall be taken. This seems to be the psychological moment to act not only in this constituency but all over the West. If we do nothing now we may bow our heads in ignominy and shame for the lifetime of another Parliament. We shall have fooled ourselves and deserve to be ruled, fooled and robbed to a finish. We shall have to finance whom we nominate to run. Do we shrink from that? Then are we unworthy of manhood and disloyal to our country because we will sacrifice nothing to our country's good. Sell that steef (the railway train may run him down at any time) and invest him or part of him in the protection of the rest. If we allow a candidate to finance himself we may find him using his position to recoup himself. Let us get together. Let us act. Now's the day and now's the hour.

W. J. BOUGHEN,
Dauphin, Man.

A FARMERS' POLITICAL CONVENTION

Editor, Guide:—A convention of farmers from all parts of the Strathcona constituency, and of all shades of politics, met in Wetaskiwin on July 10, to con-

sider the matter of farmers' candidates at the next election. Letters were read from some districts not represented by delegates, expressing their views. The meeting was then declared open for free discussion. The chairman stated "This is no machine convention. We have no cut and dried plan to put before you. We are here to decide what our plan of action shall be, and devise ways and means to carry out our plan." Mr. Pointer, of Strome, took the floor and declared himself in favor of farmer representatives independent of party. Nearly every farmer present spoke and all were strongly in favor of supporting only farmer candidates at the next election. A strong resolution pledging the delegates present to support the candidate brought out by the farmers was put and carried unanimously. A subscription list was opened to provide funds, and \$135 was subscribed by the delegates present, and more promised. It is hoped that every district in the constituency will send in subscriptions to the secretary-treasurer. Another convention will be called for the purpose of nominating a candidate. Mr. Pointer, of Strome, was elected convener of same and will call the convention. Every district should call meetings and elect delegates, ready for the call. The election may be upon us at any time. Farmers, be prepared. The meeting selected Rice Sheppard as secretary-treasurer of the Farmers' Political Association. All interested in this good work please write the secretary, and also send along your donation. A receipt will be sent you, and should the funds not be required, will be returned to you, but we must be prepared for action, and funds must be ready.

RICE SHEPPARD, Sec-Treas.
Box 47, Strathcona, Alta.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Henry Vivian, of London, England, has kindly sent me several copies of your Grain Growers' Guide and has explained to me the constitution and work of the Canadian Grain Growers' Association. From your weekly publication and the description of the constitution of the Grain Growers' Association I gather the Association stands to the agricultural producers of Canada in much the same relation that our Co-operative Productive Federation does to the industrial workers or producers in Great Britain.

It will, then, probably be of interest to your readers to learn something about our federation and the work of its association members. Some outline of this work is all the more desirable, from our point of view, as a supplement to your report of the address of the president of International Co-operative Alliance, Mr. William Maxwell, as the report does not refer to our particular work and special place in British Co-operation. Both our federation and our association members are part of that Alliance, as well as identified in membership with the central federation of the movement in Great Britain, namely, the Co-operative Union.

Mr. Maxwell's address as reported in your paper on June 7 last, is likely to give the impression that only the purchasers' interest is considered, and that the producer, as such, has no place or interest in British co-operation. The Co-operative Productive Federation is the organization witnessing to the existence, and, by federal action, emphasizing the presence of well organized co-operative producers in this country.

The presence of the producers' interest in the co-operative system here arose in the first place out of the work of the Christian Socialists, who began their endeavors about 1848 or four years after the origin of the Rochdale system of co-operation. Workers or Producers' Associations were the first forms of their efforts, but eventually these Workers' Associations were superseded by associations consisting of workers, individual shareholders and distributive society shareholders. In their original form the workers or producers would have shared out all the profits, after paying for capital. In their present form, with a few exceptions, the profit, after charges for capital are paid, is shared between the producer and the purchaser. The few exceptions just referred to, do practically all their trade outside the co-operative movement, and all the associations can, by their constitutions, go for trade wherever it is available for them.

The sharing of profit by the producer is compulsory by law, as embodied in the rules, or articles of association. The producer has, on the other hand, to hold a minimum amount of shares in his or her association, and consequently has some amount of control over his or her industrial present and future. While the distributive system of co-operation simply increases the purchasing power as decided by competition, these producers' associations increase the income earning power, as decided by co-operation, while all such incomes are free to utilize the increased purchasing power of such co-operatively-earned incomes by distributive co-operation.

These productive associations have for the most part federated in the Co-operative Productive Federation for certain forms of common action, such as the development of markets for the distribution of the risks of new enterprises, and many forms of common advertisement. The federation acts also as exhibition, distributing and selling, and clearing house agency for these associations. The manufactures of these associations presents a great variety ranging from all kinds of boots and shoes, corsets, cutlery, Dress goods, general drapery, Hosiery, needles, padlocks and horse gear, printing, watches and jewellery, ready-made clothing, umbrellas (the latter being an important commodity in this country), to the building of town halls and railway stations.

This is but a bald outline of producers' co-operation in this country, and does not include the great work that is going on in co-partnership in the great gas companies and other large undertakings. It will suffice, however, to show that the phase of co-operation which your Canadian Grain Growers' Association represents has its companion movement in the Old Country and is seeking to serve very much the same class of interests for the workers of Great Britain.

R. HALSTEAD,
Sec'y, The Co-operative Productive Federation,
Horsefair St., Leicester, England.

WHAT PROTECTION DOES FOR US

Editor, Guide:—I sent the prices of sugar, of same quality as made in Barbados, also molasses, to a sugar grower in Barbados, and he writes: "I note the prices of sugar in Alberta; they are astonishing. Are the freights from the East so enormous? The molasses you speak of at 90 cents per gallon is sold here at 16 cents, package included."

It has been pointed out that the people of Canada could pay a pension of \$1,000 a year to each of the 1,800 employees engaged in the sugar refineries, and still be over \$1,500,000 ahead, if they could buy sugar at a free trade price.

F. W. GODSAL,
Cowley, Alta., July 11, 1911.

FARMERS FOR PARLIAMENT

Editor, Guide:—We have had a grand batch of letters lately in the "Mail Bag" portion of our paper, The Guide, and on on a third party to represent the people, reciprocity, co-operation, direct legislation, ownership of public utilities by the people, etc. And these letters have suggested reforms that are badly needed. The persons that wrote these had good reasons for writing. One seems to know the individual by reading many of the letters. Have we not all felt the heavy foot of the manufacturers and vested interests on our neck and have indelibly stamped into our very fellow farmers in the various districts,

ATTENTION FARMERS!

At a meeting of Independent Electors of the Dauphin Constituency after Borden's meeting in Dauphin, July 6, a committee was appointed to take such steps as they deem advisable and to call a Mass Meeting of Independent Electors of this constituency in the Municipal Hall at 7:30 p.m. on August 8, the first day of Dauphin Fair, to take action, or not, as the meeting decides, in regard to the next election for the Dominion parliament.

All Independent Electors are earnestly requested to be present.
FRANCIS KILTY, GAVIN STRANG,
Chairman. Secretary.

strenuous days of labor, the constant worry, facing the blizzards, exposure to cold, doing without the necessities of life, coaxed into buying machinery and other things on easy terms, the losing of homesteads to meet these debts, the continued grind, early and late, to pay exorbitant prices for what we should have had for nearly 50 per cent. less. We have been the tools of the manufacturers much too long. By the tone of the letters referred to, and I believe written by men who are leaders of their fellow farmers in the various districts, the majority seem to be very much alive to the critical situation the country is in, and having thrown down the gauntlet by our demonstration at Ottawa, we must at this critical time be up and doing. Let this opportunity slip and the work of reform which we are fighting for will be set back for a generation or more. I honestly believe that today we have a very few who will vote solely and blindly for their party as far as the West is concerned. This West of ours knows only one party, and that is PROGRESS. It is up to us in the very near future to send to Ottawa representatives in the true sense of the word. Today, insidiously at work, are the vested interests forging stronger than ever the chains to keep us within control. Are we as farmers putting as much energy into our organization as are the capitalists, and manufacturers? Shall this great work of reform be set back through the indifference of the farmers? No. "We must take the current when it serves or lose our venture." Now is the time to act.

We have talked much, written much, now let us do something before the farmers cool off. As we all know he takes a lot of warming up, but when once warmed up to the right heat, he means business. We can all see where we have been robbed, and who are the robbers. We have all arrived now at the stage where it must be: Coats off, roll up your shirt sleeves. Throw aside all impediments, parties and yokes that we have borne for years. Away with all dishonesty, the greatest being respectable graft. There is only one thing to do, vote right. What right has any farmer to vote for a lawyer, merchant, capitalist, manufacturer, or any one else outside of a farmer? Will any of the former look after his interests as the latter would? Let us get down to business as far as the great West is concerned. Pledge ourselves to support a farmer to represent us. We have them in our midst, and are only waiting for the call. Our farmers of mediocre ability have more business and foresight than the majority of representatives at Ottawa, who are blind to all just-needed legislation for the common good, owing to the strain of looking out for snags. Farmers, rise as one man. Elect your man to represent you at Ottawa. A man who has borne the heat and burden of the day, tried and true; a pioneer, that has made things comparatively easy for us today by hardships suffered. We have them in our midst, premeditated, keeping abreast with the times, who know the country's needs, who look at things in a different way altogether from your lawyer, merchant and manufacturer, who can only see the dollar side of everything, and that for them our day and opportunity has come. Make use of it. ONE AND ALL.



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Manitoba Section

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

MANITOBA DIRECTORS MEET

The following are the official minutes of a meeting of the board of directors held in the secretary's office, July 13 1911:

Present: R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, Peter Wright, R. J. Avison, C. Burdett, W. H. Bewell, R. M. Wilson and R. McKenzie.

Minutes of last three meetings read and confirmed.

The president read a letter from a party in British Columbia, stating that as many as 3,000 laborers could be secured in B.C. for work in the harvest fields on the prairie, if transportation could be arranged for.

Avison-Burdett: That R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, W. H. Bewell and Peter Wright be a committee to confer with the railways in conjunction with the chairman of the Manitoba Elevator Commission, as to the railways supplying cars to farmers for shipment of the last part of the crop at a minimum of 40,000 lbs., and also to attend the sitting of the board of railway commissioners to be held on September 15, to watch the interest of shippers in reference to bulk grain bills of lading, and that the same committee confer with the C.N.R. officials in reference to transportation of farm help from the United States and British Columbia for harvesting the crop.

The meeting then adjourned till 7.30 p.m.

The meeting being resumed at 7.30, the committee appointed some time ago to confer with the Grain Growers' Grain Company as to the methods of establishing a co-operative produce exchange reported progress, and on motion of R. M. Wilson and J. S. Wood, were continued.

After a good deal of discussion as to the advisability of pledging candidates for the coming Dominion election, the following pledge was prepared, in pursuance of the instructions given at the last annual convention:

Pledge

I, the undersigned, do hereby pledge myself that if elected to represent the Constituency of _____, in the Dominion Parliament at the next ensuing election, I will advocate, support and vote for legislation presented to the Government by the farmers of Canada on December 16th, 1910, said platform being as follows:

Platform

Reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illumination, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles, and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

Immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantage given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain. Such further gradual reductions of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Mother Land within ten years.

That the Hudson Bay railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion Government under an independent commission.

That the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility, under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and provide the same at Hudson Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain.

That cheap and effective machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies shall be provided by federal legislation during the present session of parliament.

That aid be given for the inauguration of a (co-operative or government owned) chilled meat export industry, after a thorough investigation.

That the railway companies be compelled to compensate farmers for stock killed upon their lines; that a true physical valuation be made of the railways of Canada, and that rates be based thereon.

I further agreed that if during my term of office I find it necessary to withdraw my support from the above platform or any portion thereof, I will place my resignation in the hands of a convention of my constituents publicly called for that purpose.

Signature of Candidate.

LYLETON MEETING

A meeting of the Lyleton G.G. was held in the North Antler school house on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. The report of the delegate to Brandon was given, and Mr. Borden's stand on all the leading questions met with great approval, excepting the tariff and reciprocity. The bringing out of a farmers' candidate was discussed, but before anything can be done we will have to have more light on the subject. The freight rates on the C.P.R., as discussed in the Free Press were talked over, and led to the following resolution being passed:

Resolved that we, the Grain Growers of Lyleton, suggest most strongly that the provincial executive take up the question of freight rates and urge by every means in their power for a substantial reduction thereon."

H. SPEARE, Sec'y.

Lyleton, Man.

GUY WIRES DANGEROUS

It was moved by Wm. Dunbar, seconded by John Wilmot, that our secretary write the central association, asking them to interview the telephone commission re guy wires on rural lines, as they seem to be a real nuisance to farmers' stock, as there have been a few

accidents right here. One man had a colt killed. Another had one injured, and, as usual, they tell the owners they should look after and keep these guy wires protected, so as to make it safe for the stock. Some of these guy wires are made safe by a pole being wired in, but the builders only do this to a very few, leaving many very dangerous.

W. J. KENNEDY, Sec'y-Treas.
Bethany, Man.

SALEM APPROVES

The Salem branch of the M. G. G. A. held a meeting at Salem school on July 4, for the purpose of drafting a resolution to present to R. L. Borden at Portage la Prairie on July 7. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, that R. L. Borden adopt the policy as laid down by the delegation that waited on the government on December 16, 1910, as we firmly believe this to be a correct representation of the voice of the people of Manitoba today."

The resolution carried unanimously.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The statistical branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture has mailed out an envelope containing two schedules to each farmer in Saskatchewan, as far as their names and addresses can be ascertained. Altogether, over ninety thousand addressed envelopes will be sent out. On this schedule farmers are asked to make returns in respect of their farm and live stock. In this province of rapid change and growth, it is quite probable that many have changed their location. In order, however, that the schedule gets into the hands of the majority of farmers in Saskatchewan, the department has taken the precaution to supplement the post office address by marking on the envelope "or owner or occupant of," giving section, township, range and meridian. Therefore, in the event of the person to whom the envelope is addressed not now residing on the section mentioned, it will be delivered to the present owner or occupant of that section.

Schedules have been sent to farmers in all townships in the province in which agricultural operations are being carried on. Everything possible has been done to secure complete statistics of farm crops and live stock, and it now rests with the farmers to fill in these schedules without delay, and return them to the department. Farmers who have not received the schedule would do well to make enquiry at their post offices when next calling for mail.

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THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES USE
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THERE CAN BE NO STRONGER
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The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
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CORONATION SERVICE REPRESENTS A VANISHED ENGLAND

(From the London Daily News)

The coronation service is a wonderful ceremony—wonderful alike for its historic symbolism, its dramatic appeal, its brilliant, pictorial effect. But it is mediaeval, archaic. It belongs to an England that has long since vanished. Its sentiment is feudal and its storied ceremonial implies a primitive relation between monarch and people no longer possible or credible. In saying this we are not for a moment suggesting that the sentiment of modern England demands any radical change in the rites of crowning and anointing. Far otherwise, indeed. A coronation is a rare and inspiring event, and we imagine that no one would wish that the ceremony should ever be shorn of those mystic and traditional features which invest it with so unique a civic and spiritual quality. None the less, it is impossible not to realize, as one looks on at the great scene in the Abbey or reads the description in his newspaper, how indescribably remote the whole thing is from the England to which we all belong. The ceremony is overwhelmingly military and ecclesiastical. You cannot accurately speak of it, in the national sense, as religious, for a full half of the English religious world has no place in it. Nor is this all. Where, in this ceremony, so eloquent of a vanished Britain, are the living representatives of learning and the arts of the abounding vitality to which the industrial and civic wealth of the land bears testimony? The aristocratic, the hereditary principle is here, in a splendor of form which strikingly belies the actuality. Impressive functionaries whose ancestors waited upon half forgotten monarchs are here, playing a conspicuous role, while the Commons of England sit as idle spectators. The prime minister, who not only represents the commonalty, but holds in his hands the might of the governance, attends as a private citizen. These are the days when for the British people all political facts sink into insignificance beside the immense fact of Empire; yet no single representative of the widest dominion over which the monarch reigns is entrusted with even the most modest duty at the solemn moment of dedication and submission. But, it may be said, all these things are modern, prosaic, utilitarian, void of historic and dramatic values. That is not so. Peace hath not only her victories, but her splendors no less renowned than war. The world we have inherited is an immeasurably greater and richer world than that to which the coronation rite belongs, and no people can be said truly to be alive unless the whole of its life is mirrored in its ceremonial. Long may it be before the English people have to prepare for another coronation, but before that day comes, we make no doubt, the people will have come to see that the rites with which the king is crowned should be brought into relation with the real life of the democratic State.

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris. This library contains forty miles of shelves, holding one million four hundred thousand books. There are also one hundred and seventy-five thousand manuscripts, three hundred thousand maps, and one hundred and fifty thousand coins and medals.—Youth's World.



The Handwriting on the Wall

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One week	2c
Three weeks	10c
Six months	20c
Twelve months	40c
	75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—(BARGAIN) LUMB BROB' farm, 654 acres, registered wheat, oats and barley grown for years. First and second prizes two consecutive years in Manitoba seed grain competition; first and second in the three year competition; second in the municipal "Good Farming" competition. Fenced all round and pasture sub-division. Eight roomed house, furnace heated, fuel supply unlimited; inexhaustible well; Badger river through pasture; alfalfa proven successful; 160 acres under cultivation. Price \$11,000. Apply Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man.

GOOD HALF SECTION AND CROP FOR sale in the famous Swarthmore district; 280 acres wheat, 30 acres oats, balance pasture, roots, garden; seven-roomed frame house, portable granaries, good water; half mile from church, store, post office. English-speaking community. Price ten thousand; good terms. Apply Walter J. Armitage, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

320 ACRES, TWO MILES SOUTH OF growing town; 105 acres crop; 145 more arable; good hay land, pasture, wood and water; black loam, with clay sub-soil. Two shacks and two lumber stables. Will take first offer of \$15 acre, with only \$1,000 in cash.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

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

160 ACRES IN THE FAMOUS OUT KNIFE district; all broken; 50 acres summer-fallowed; 110 acres crop; two granaries, stable and house, all frame; good cellar; splendid well. For sale cheap, if sold at once.—George B. Weller, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

FOR SALE—COMOX COURTENAY VAL- ley, Vancouver Island. Improved farms, bush lands, sea and river frontage; all prices; excellent climate; good local market. Apply F. Blasco, Courtenay. 40-13

SNAP IN SASKATCHEWAN—UNIMPROV- ed section; personally selected for steam plow; one quarter mile from station; \$25.00 an acre; one-quarter cash, balance easy terms.—L. A. Fish, Cloquet, Minn.

QUARTER SECTION—100 ACRES UNDER cultivation, stone house, granary, hay, water, shelter, half section if desired. Purchaser's inspection expenses returned.—Geo. Murrell, Binsearth, Man.

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—COMPLETE THRESHING OUT- fit, American Abell cross compound, 27 H.P. engine, tanks at rear, nearly new, Reeves Separator, 23 5/8 Hawk Eye feeder, high bagger, wind stacker, all belts complete, main drive belt just new, set of cylinder teeth never been used, also canvas cover for separator. Large Caboose, stove and bedding, two water tanks, two wagons, large straw rack. Everything in first class condition, always under cover. Price, \$1,500.—John L. Swales, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—20 H.P. NORTH-WEST TRACTION engine, 36.00 Reeves separator, with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher, tank, caboose; everything in first-class condition; run five seasons; price \$1,500; this is good.—Write W. D. Pattison or J. Rose, Newdale, Man. 48-6

FOR SALE—A 20 H.P. SAWYER MASSEY compound engine, and a 32.50 Daisy X separator, with feeder, blower and high bagger. Cheap for cash.—C. Bloom, Manson P.O., Man.

FOR SALE—FORTY INCH REAR BELLE City separator. All attachments; \$350.00.—Box 13, Welby, Sask.

PLOWING WANTED

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

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

TWO HUNDRED BUSHELS TURKEY RED winter wheat for sale, free from weeds or any other grain; cleaned, at \$1.10 per bush.; cotton sacks, 25c. This wheat won first prize at Pincher Creek seed fair.—Chas. H. Boag, Pincher Station, Alta.

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

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western Shipment, 31 and 32 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-8

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

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

LAND WARRANTS—SEVERAL SOUTH Africa Veterans' Scrip for sale, entitling the holder to full privileges in homesteading. Prices and terms on application. Address P.O. Box 68, Alsask, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

WANTED—FRESH EGGS, FROM ANY point in Alberta. Also dressed pork, mutton, veal and fowl; highest prices paid.—A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. W., Calgary.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS— Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

DOGS FOR SALE

WOLF HOUND PUPPIES FROM THE BEST killing stock, at \$5.00 each. Also year old wolf hound dog, and two-year-old bitch.—P.O. Box 52, Kenton, Man. 50-3

SITUATIONS VACANT

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

THE OSHAWA FRUIT GROWERS HANDLE apples co-operatively. Desire to deal directly with co-operative grain growers.—Elmer Lick Manager, Oshawa, Ont. 48-4

NOTICE OF MEETING

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

JACKS FOR SALE

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

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

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

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Send To-day for The Kramer Catalog. It tells all about the perfect seeder.

This man uses the Kramer Rotary Harrow Attachment.

Save all this slavish work by using a Kramer.

THE KRAMER COMPANY PAXTON, ILL., U.S.



FEW cars embody the safeguards that come with the \$1,450 "Everitt" unless they rank high up among the costly cars of motordom.

For from the time the first sketch for an "Everitt" part was drawn, the ultimate owner was protected, because that part was designed to prevent the very troubles that had previously developed in actual road work. Owners' trouble reports had been the guide. "Everitt" design was the cure.

This design-policy runs entirely through the "Everitt" to insure long service. With it goes the policy of good material to insure long wear. With it goes the policy of exact machining to save the owner frequent 'tunings up' of ill-fitting parts.

Then there is the added protection of the Tudhope two-year guarantee. The Tudhope offering is not merely to sell \$1,450 worth of mechanism but to sell \$1,450 worth of car service—not a skimmed, unsatisfactory, stingy service, but a full, steady and generous return in road mileage and motoring pleasure. Tudhope responsibility begins when the "Everitt" is sold. Can you spend \$1,450 more wisely than for an "Everitt"?

Catalogue on request. Demonstration arranged.

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BERKSHIRE Berkshire dam, and the big 50 complete, v should ma James & B

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They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

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

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

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

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14—ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Housfield, MacGregor, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

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

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

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

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

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

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

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLADSTONE, MAN.

circulating and makes the meat more liable to become tainted.

It is very essential that the directions for dressing calves be followed, especially in regard to letting the calves cool off properly before shipping in hot weather, as hundreds of calves are received in bad order and sold for not much more than charges, and some do not bring freight. Numerous carcasses are also condemned by the health officers. They should hang up six to eight hours, or over night, in an airy place, to properly cool off before shipping.

Calves under fifty pounds should not be shipped, and are liable to be condemned by the health officers as being unfit for food. Merchants, too, are liable to be fined, if found selling these slunks, for violation of the law. Very heavy calves, such as have been fed on buttermilk, never sell well in our market—they are neither veal nor beef.

Fasten the shipping tag, with your name and address written plainly thereon, to the hind leg.

BLOODY MILK

Milk containing blood clots is probably due to caked udder. The cause may be exposure to cold, bruising of the udder, careless milking, or over-feeding. The first step in treatment should be to bathe the bag either in hot or cold water and then to massage thoroughly with a camphor lard ointment or a mixture of one part of iodine ointment with two parts of soft soap. Thorough rubbing with ointment several times daily is generally the best treatment. In connection with it, it is a good plan to give one pound of Epsom salts to clean out the system and loosen the congestion. Follow this dose once a day with one-half ounce of saltpeter and a dram of chlorate of potassium. Always milk as thoroughly as possible, protect the animal from cold, and take care not to overfeed her. Too much of such nitrogenous feeds as cottonseed meal often causes udder trouble, and at the first sign of disturbance we would reduce their use. A light laxative diet is always good.

WAS FIRM, BUT COMPROMISED

The young man had entered that mysterious realm called matrimony, and as it was his first offence his father was handing him some paternal advice as to how he should treat the young wife.

"When you have any little differences of opinion, my son," he said to the boy, "if you can't persuade Margaret that you are right—and you probably can't; for they are all about alike—you must compromise. Be firm; yet be considerate and compromise."

"Yes, father," replied the son.

"I well remember a little experience," and a reminiscent expression came over the old man's face, "on the very threshold of the married life of your mother and myself, and it was the basis of all future disputes. It was this way: I wanted to spend the summer, our first vacation together, in Maine, and your mother wanted to go to Saratoga. That was thirty years ago. But I shall never forget how considerate I was with your mother, and how we compromised, avoiding all dispute.

"It was this way. We stayed from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning at Bar Harbor; and then we spent the rest of the summer at Saratoga. Yes, indeed," the old man added with a sigh, "that's the only way to deal with a woman. You must be firm; but be willing to compromise a little once in a while, as I have done with your mother."

NOT TO BE DECEIVED

"John," she asked, after she had finished packing her trunk, "will you remember to water the flowers in the porch boxes every day?"

"Yes, dear, I'll see that they are properly moistened regularly."

"And the rubber plant in the dining-room. You know it will have to be sprayed about three times a week."

"I'll remember it."

"I'm afraid you'll forget the canary and let the poor little thing starve."

"Don't worry about the bird, dear. I'll take good care of him."

"But I feel sure that you'll forget about keeping the curtains drawn so that things won't all be faded out when I get back."

"Don't give yourself a moment's uneasiness about the curtains. I'll keep the house as dark as a tunnel."

"John, I'm not going. You have some reason for being anxious to get rid of me."

gaged foreclose before the mortgage has run the full time given for?" Ans.—If it is an ordinary mortgage you will find therein a clause: "Provided that if default be made in any payments of the mortgage the whole amount of the mortgage shall at once become due and payable." Under this clause, which is known as the acceleration clause, the company can foreclose before the five or ten years are up. "Farmer A gives a second mortgage. Can the holder of the second mortgage get anything before the first mortgage runs its full time?" Ans.—He can foreclose and sell the property subject to the first mortgage.

Canadian Industrial Exhibition

Continued from Page 8

part of the frame. Owing to the short, quick process employed, the flour is kept clear and bright, its natural color is preserved, and its volatile oils are not evaporated. The results produced by this simple machine are due, it is claimed, largely to the elimination of all unnecessary contact between the inside and the outside of the wheat berry, and to the small amount of handling the flour receives in the process. When the fact is considered, that in a large mill the process of manufacture carries the flour a distance of one-half mile, while in the Midget the distance covered is only twelve feet, the above is more easily understood.

HOW TO DRESS CALVES

A commission house in Chicago gives the following advice as to the best way to dress veal calves for the market:

Calves from three to six weeks old, weighing about one hundred pounds, or say, from eighty to one hundred and twenty pounds, are the most desirable weights for shipment. The head should be cut out, so as to leave the hide of the head on the skin. The legs should be cut off at the knee joint. The entrails should all be removed, excepting the kidneys; the liver, lights and heart should be taken out. Cut the carcass open from the neck through the entire length—from head to bungut. If this is done they are not so apt to sour and spoil during hot weather. Many a fine carcass has spoiled in hot weather because of not being cut open. Don't wash the carcass out with water, but wipe out with a dry cloth. Don't ship until the animal heat is entirely out of the body, and never tie the carcass up in a bag, as this keeps the air from

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.

MORTGAGE AND NOTE

E.C., Souris Valley, Sask.—(1) Farmer A living in the Province of Saskatchewan, is in debt \$500 to company B. Notes are due, and farmer A is unable to pay. Company B sues and gets judgment. Can B sell A's live stock, grain or machinery to get amount of judgment? Will B have to give up A's notes when B gets judgment? Suppose A's stock is covered with mortgage; can B take it in this case?

(2) Farmer A has a mortgage on his land, which runs for five or ten years, with a small payment and interest due each fall. Farmer A fails to pay either principal or interest as it comes due. Can the mortgage holder foreclose before the mortgage has run the full time given for?

Farmer A gives second mortgage. Can holder of second mortgage get anything before first mortgage has run its full time?

Ans.—As to the first question, the company can sell the live stock, machinery and grain, but not the growing grain under a judgment, provided there is stock, grain and machinery over and above what is exempt. The exemption laws in the different provinces differ slightly, but as a rule, stock, machinery, etc., to the value of \$1,500 used by the judgment debtor are exempt. The statute generally specifies how many horses, hogs, etc., are exempt. The list would be too long to set forth here. As to the second part, "Will A have to give up B's notes when B gets judgment?" The note merges in the judgment, and cannot be sued upon nor enforced in any way after judgment has been recovered and the company would then have to look to their judgment. If the company refuse to give up the note it would make no difference, but in all probability they would have to file the note in court before they would be given judgment. "If A's stock is covered by a mortgage, can B take it under execution in this case?" Ans.—Yes, but he would have to do it subject to the mortgage, that is, he would have to raise sufficient money to pay the mortgage, or he would be liable to the mortgagee for the amount unpaid.

"Farmer A has a mortgage on his land which runs from 5 to 10 years, with a small payment and interest due each fall. He fails to pay either interest or principal, can mort-

D EGGS

SOUTH ROCKS—12 of 15 eggs, \$1.50.—Cecil Powne

EGGS FROM ANY—Cashed pork, mutton, prices paid.—A. W. V., Calgary.

TURKEY EGGS—of eight.—D. J. N.

BRIDGE, SASK.—V. Leghorns. Hens

SALE

FROM THE BEST—Also year old two-year-old bitch.—Man. 50-3

VACANT

LIABLE MEN TO—Hardy Russian fruit and shrubs, forest and currant bushes, recommended hardy Indian Head experience territory; outfit opportunity for farmers. For particulars Nursery Co., Toronto.

ES OF FIVE OR—Business education. Use—James' Expert Princess, Winnipeg

ARTICLES FOR WANTED

ROWERS HANDLE—sire to deal directly with growers.—Elmer Luck 48-8

MEETING

RS' ASSOCIATION—Monday, 7 p.m., by Jay. Sec. Treasurer.

R SALE

ks in the world in—bred. I have sold 1000 from my farm and are siring the States. My prices man on earth for Let me show you

dar Rapids Jack Farm—DAR RAPIDS, IOWA

HORSES

hich arrived March—and Percheron condition for marriage, consisting of barns in October. than you can find states for good catalog, descriptions

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et prices. Write—Canada Loan & ck, Winnipeg, Man.

Kramer Catalog—perfect seed

Rotary Harrow—Attachment

By using a—Kramer

OMPANY—L. U. S.

CORRUGATED PORTABLE GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof.

Protect the grain—absolutely vermin proof.

Write for particulars

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SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

CURES While Horses Work or Rest

International Gall Cure is a certain, sure, quick and infallible cure for Galls, Sore Necks, Sore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Heels, etc. Will not melt and dissolve from the animal heat, but stays right where it is applied. Possesses extraordinary healing and soothing qualities. International Gall Cure is the cleanest, most antiseptic, purest and best Gall Cure on the market. We will refund your money if it ever fails to cure. Keep a box on hand as it is almost a daily need on the farm.

25c. and 50c. At all dealers.

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TORONTO, ONT.

KEEP IT HANDY

You can never tell when a horse is going to develop a Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone or a lameness. Yet it is bound to happen sooner or later. And you can't afford to keep him in the barn. Keep a bottle of

Kendall's Spavin Cure

handy at all times. Mr. Briem, of Icelandic River, Man., writes: "I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure and find it safe and sure."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. \$1. per bottle—6 bottles for \$5.

"Treatise on the Horse"—free—or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enochburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:
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District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knor, Prince-Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenall, Denholm.

Newsy Brieflets

Pannichy is after membership cards. The report of the picnic has not yet come to hand.

Meyronne—Mr. Dempster Heming wishes to form an association at this point. We wish him luck, and hope he will be successful in forming an organization.

Chelwood—This association is very much alive. The following resolution was passed at their last meeting: "Resolved that on account of the harvest excursions arriving in the West too late for the farmers to secure help for the commencement of grain cutting, that the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan urge the railroad companies to start their excursions in future not later than August 1st." We have taken this matter up.

Willow Hill is interested in the new elevator company. They have asked us to send a quantity of copies of the Act with an explanation of its principles.

Eden Valley intends petitioning the C.N.R. with a view to having the Thunder Hill branch in operation at once. He states (Mr. Leo Martell) that if the railway company does not look sharp that half of the grain will not be marketed this season.

Meadow Bank—Secretary Lloyd writes that they expect to increase their membership at an early date. Our membership buttons seems to be taking well in this district. The members of this association are buying their twine from the Farmers' Co-operative Company, Brantford.

Lake Johnston is interested in the co-operative buying of binder twine, etc. Secretary Crosby has sent us a further quota of membership fees. They are, indeed, on the high road to making this local the premier one in the province. Keep it up.

Kinistino has sent us their membership fees for the ensuing year. We trust that the members of this local will take a lively interest in association matters. Perhaps in the near future we shall send an organizer around this district.

Rex—Secretary Roberts sends us membership fees for this year.

Victoria Plains—Mr. Tate has just informed us that he is to speak at a meeting at this point on the 21st inst.

Biggar—Mr. Wesley Scharf informs us that they have been successful in organizing a branch of our association at this point. All the necessary information in the way of literature has been forwarded.

Wapella—Secretary Murray has sent us a handsome cheque to cover membership fees for the ensuing year. He also states that Wapella association is stronger than ever at the present time. This is good news. Keep it up.

Saltcoats—Secretary Kirkham informs us that Mr. Borden replied favorably to all their questions except the reciprocity pact and direct legislation. In regard to the latter question, he informed the delegation that he had an open mind upon it.

Pleasant Valley have just sent us their membership fees for this year.

Presentation to King George—Lord Strathcona, the high commissioner, presented the Bread Basket of the Empire to the king, on behalf of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan. His Majesty King George has directed Rt. Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, colonial secretary, to send a most cordial reply to the Grain Growers of this province, which reads in this strain: "The address has been laid before his majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and directed that an expression of his appreciation of the association's assurances of loyalty be sent, stating that the king and queen accept with pleasure the silver basket emblematic of the grain industry of Canada, and that their majesties have given directions that it

be used, to remind them of the loyalty and devotion of the donors, and also of the great importance of the industry they represent." We have not received the full details at the central office yet from Mr. Green, our secretary, who had charge of the presentation, but as soon as we receive them all particulars re same will be published.

Raymore wishes us to send a speaker to their picnic which is to be held on August 5. We trust their meeting will be a success.

Clarke Hill Grain Growers are also to have a gathering on the 29th inst.

Highmore has sent us membership fees for ten members for a start. This is the branch Mr. Thomas-Conlan was successful in forming the other week. We wish this association every success, and have no doubt but that they will be a great help to the association in general.

Pangman—This association is also falling in line and sending us membership fees. By the by, they held a very successful picnic the other week.

Oban—Another new branch formed by Dr. Hill, of Kinley, recently, has written us for literature and membership cards. We also extend our good wishes to the members of this new local.

View Hill—Secretary Good has sent us membership fees for ten new mem-

bering the sum of \$1.10 to the central office. They look O.K.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

The following list represents membership fees received at the central office during the months of MAY and JUNE. We specially desire secretaries to go over this list carefully, and if their association has not been credited with fees sent to this office during these two months, notify the central secretary immediately. Some of the fees sent off during the latter part of June will probably not be included in this list, as there is a possibility of our not having received same until first week in July. We also desire to point out that some secretaries, when remitting fees, do not give the name of their association, simply their post office address, which very often leads to confusion: Anaheim, \$4.50; Arelee, \$11.50; Ada, \$1.00; Bogend, \$5.50; Bredenburg, \$3.00; Borden, \$6.00; Bruno, \$11.00; Battle Valley, \$5.00; Bryceton, 50c; Balmne, \$4.00; Bender, \$8.00; Camberley, \$11.50; Clarke Hill, \$6.50; Cory, \$13.50; Central Butte, No. 1, \$1.50; Cur Knife, \$7.50; Cooper Creek, \$8.00; Copehand, \$2.50; Dundurn, \$34.00; Duck Creek, \$2.75; Dreyer, \$5.00; Evesham, \$16.50; Eyebrow, \$9.50; Ellihoro, \$10.50; Ebenezer, \$4.00; Eden Valley, \$2.50;

The Political Situation

We had a call the other day from Mr. David Ross of Strassburg, secretary of the provincial committee of the Western Party, when the political situation was fully discussed between this gentleman and a member of the executive. Mr. Ross was very enthusiastic, and is determined to go ahead. Whether he is right in his views or not is a matter of opinion, but at this juncture the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association deem it inadvisable to proceed to name candidates for any election without the mandate of the annual convention. In this connection perhaps it would not be amiss to give a quotation from the address of our Hon. President, Mr. Hopkins, to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden, while in this city:

"Our association is strictly non-political. We approach governments, legislatures and opposition alike for enactments which we consider in the interest of the producer. We have today 450 sub-associations located in different parts of the province. These hold meetings frequently, discussing the different problems from their own local viewpoint. They pass resolutions and send delegates to our convention; consequently, we believe that when we pass resolutions at our conventions, they represent the views of the majority of the Grain Growers of the province. At our last convention a number of resolutions were passed, which our president, Mr. Maharg, will submit to you."

After perusing the foregoing our members will readily understand the reasons which prompted the executive to pass their resolution of last week. A very large number of our locals wish the political element kept out of association affairs altogether, and, as Mr. Hopkins says, our program is made up each year at our annual convention, therefore, the executive as servants of the whole body do not think it fair to the association as a whole to take steps in such an important matter without the ruling of the majority.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

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

bers captured at their picnic, which was held recently. This branch is, indeed, doing GOOD work.

Evesham—We have received a petition from this local requesting the C.P.R. to have an agent placed at this point. We have forwarded the same to the proper quarter.

Tugaske and Lawson—These two associations held picnics on the 12th, when Mr. Tate, M.L.A., and Mr. Hawkes, an executive officer, attended. Both meetings turned out a great success. In fact, Mr. Hawkes informs us that the Lawson gathering was the best picnic he has attended for a considerable period. The secretaries of these locals have not up to the present sent us their reports.

Life Membership—This scheme is on the boom. Quite a number of our members are going in for life. We trust all our locals will try to push this matter, and thereby make our great scheme an unqualified success.

A Reminder—Any members who wish photographs of the memento and address to the king can have same by re-

Fair View, \$10.00; Fairlight, 50c; Glenrose, \$1.00; Glenada, \$1.50; Guernsey, \$5.50; Govan, \$7.50; Invermay, \$1.00; Ivor, \$9.00; Ingleford, \$11.50; Keeler, \$5.00; Leask, \$10.00; Lyndale, \$13.00; Leafeld, \$2.50; Lampman, \$25.00; Lake Johnston, \$7.50; Langbank, \$2.50; Lilac, \$1.00; Lumsden, \$24.00; Lizard Lake, \$7.50; Mount Forest, \$11.50; Me-Tavish, \$2.50; Marquis, 50c; Mount Green, \$6.45; New Ottawa, \$6.50; Neowin, \$1.50; North Tisdale, \$5.00; Naseby, \$7.50; Ohlen, \$2.50; Perley, \$1.00; Phone Hill, \$2.00; Piapot, \$21.50; Poplar Park, \$1.00; Pleasant Valley, \$2.00; Phippen, \$4.00; Perdue, \$5.00; Rozilee, \$5.50; Radisson, \$14.50; Rutland, \$4.50; Scottville, \$6.00; Salvador, \$9.00; Sunset, \$7.50; Star City, \$26.00; St. Benedict, \$2.00; Sutherland, \$7.00; Tessier, \$6.00; Tugaske, \$2.00; Victor, \$7.00; View Hill, \$11.50; Unity, \$10.00; Moose-Jaw, Sask.

FACTS FOR THINKERS

Great Britain has invested £3,000,000, approximately \$17,500,000, of which half has gone to her colonies.

Last year the old land supplied \$200,000,000 of new capital to Canada, and in the last three years has sent us \$600,000,000, equivalent to \$750 per head of the new population. These immense sums of money have been, we understand, almost entirely spent in providing the machinery of production, including railways.

The Motherland is doing all in her power to make the progress of her daughter states as rapid and durable as possible.

The ability of the colonies to supply the old land with all food stuffs is not in question.

The investment of British capital wherever it is needed brings advantage to all mankind, who assist in obtaining the good things that nature has placed within their reach.

Great Britain is the Empire's banker, who not only lends all the money we need, but lends it at a lower rate of interest than to competitors, such as the United States and Germany.

In face of the foregoing formidable array of facts, perhaps it would not be amiss to keep the reduction of the British preference in sight in the near future.

Newberry, Sask.

"SCOTIA."

TREGARVA ENTHUSIASTIC

The Grain Growers of Tregarva association held a very successful picnic on July 7. Though the weather threatened in the morning to be unfavorable, about 10 o'clock the clouds dispersed, and the day was all that could be desired. Soon rigs filled with people were seen coming from every direction. Upon arrival at the beautiful grove on the farm of Mr. J. Seed, a scene of great activity presented itself; dinner was being laid on the table which had been erected for the purpose. Soon the crowd sat down and enjoyed a splendid repast. After dinner there were a number of races for the young people. At 3 o'clock a good program of music, songs and recitations were presented. One of the most enjoyable features of the event was an address by F. C. Tate, M.L.A., in which he very ably discussed some of the questions that are prominently before the public, especially the farmers, at this time. After the program was disposed of there were keenly contested games of baseball and football between local teams. Another fine meal was partaken of in the grove, which brought the proceedings to a close, and the people returned to their homes, feeling that they had been benefitted socially, physically and intellectually by the day's outing.

J. W. SUTTON, Sec'y.

Tregarva, Sask.

C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask., sends fine samples of clover and alfalfa to The Guide, stating that they do exceptionally well in his locality.

A grocer had printed on a board over his shop door: "Mr. Gladstone says, 'Jam is the best substitute for butter. Try our home-made jam.'" A woman bought two pots. In a few days she returned, set one pot of the jam on the counter, and with an indignant air exclaimed: "I've been brought up to believe that every word Mr. Gladstone spoke was truth. I'll never believe him again. He said jam was the best substitute for butter. It is not; it won't fry my fish!"

The Co

chasing who retail price. These profits among mem chases. The business pri

Let us see Into the shop and beshawls sioner there turned eight. She asks, "If crackers, 71. differential dollar. You cash. She is of a ragged for the small swept by no an open till. by the defer answers "71. figures on a p it to the chi and the gre action seems.

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ATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
A. Dunning, Beaverdale
Treasurer:
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Directors:
on, Walpole; No. 2, le; No. 3, T. Wood, A. Dunning, Beaverdale, Dundurn; No. 7, Thos. No. 8, A. Knox, No. 9, A. J. Greenall

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colonies to supply food stuffs is not

British capita brings advantage assist in obtaining nature has placen

Empire's banker all the money we a lower rate of in itors, such as the rmany.

going formidable as it would not be uction of the Brit ut in the near fu

"SCOTIA."

ENTHUSIASTIC

of Tregarva asso- successful picnic on eather threatened unfavorable, about is dispersed, and could be desired. people were seen rection. Upon ar- grove on the farm o of great activity er was being laid l been erected for e crowd sat down id repast. After mber of races for 3 o'clock a good gs and recitations of the most enjoy- vent was an ad- L.A., in which he ome of the ques- tently before the farmers, at this ram was disposed contested games all between local eal was partaken brought the prod and the people re- feeling that they cially, physically the day's outing. SUTTON, Sec'y.

Sask., sends fine alfalfa to The ey do exception- ty.

on a board over Gladstone says, titute for butter. am." A woman a few days she f the jam on the a indignant air. brought up to d Mr. Gladstone never believe him s the best substi- not; it won't fry

The Grain Growers' Motto:

"Build Up Your Own Company"

HOW TO DO IT

- 1** When you have grain to ship, consign it to the Grain Growers' Grain Company :: :: ::
- 2** When you have money to invest, invest it in Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmers' own Company. It was organized by the farmers, and is owned and managed by the farmers. In five years this Company has proven itself a great success. It has enabled the farmer to get a better price for his grain, and it has always paid him a good dividend on the money he has invested in its stock.

For fuller particulars regarding the shipping of grain or the purchasing of stock, address

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

The Consumer Behind the Counter

Continued from Page 7

chasing wholesale and the prevalent retail price, were bound to accumulate. These profits were and still are divided among members according to their purchases. The pioneers invented a new business principle.

How It Works

Let us see how the principle works. Into the shop in which are the bonneted and beshawled wives and the aged pensioner there comes a little girl, hardly turned eight years.

She asks for three cents' worth of crackers. The clerk could not be more deferential had the order totaled half a dollar. You observe that the child pays cash. She takes a big copper penny out of a ragged pocket and dives in again for the smaller ha'penny. The coins are swept by no means contemptuously into an open till. Then a question is asked by the deferential clerk. The little girl answers "714." The clerk writes a few figures on a green slip of paper and hands it to the child. The child, the crackers and the green slip depart. The transaction seems complete.

Actually the transaction has hardly begun. Upon the little slip is written "February 20, 1911. No. 714. Amount, 1 1/2d."—three cents. The green slip means that the child or her parents—whose membership number is 714—may at the end of the quarter receive from the store a dividend upon the three-cent purchase. Last quarter the rate of dividend at this store was eleven per cent. That would mean for this purchase a dividend of eleven per cent of three cents, or one-third of one cent. There is no coin in England small enough to represent this sum. Yet the child grasps the green check as though she realizes that it means all the difference between co-operative trading and competitive trading; that to the extent of this third of one cent she is saving money and becoming owner of a great, wealthy, widespread co-operative system.

At the end of each quarter the dividend is calculated. Here is a little store with

sixteen hundred members. During the past three months it sold fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods.

After paying all expenses, including wages, the cost of the stock, a dividend on capital, a bonus to labor, depreciation, insurance, taxes, a contribution for educational and for various charitable purposes—after everything is paid—there is left a net profit for the quarter of sixty-five hundred dollars, which is exactly thirteen per cent. of the sales. In other words, for every dollar that came over the counter, thirteen cents remain in the till.

Now theoretically this profit might be divided equally among the customers, so that every one, whether he bought one or a hundred dollars' worth of goods, would receive the same dividend. That would be a dividend to the consumer with a vengeance; but such a method would not encourage business. If the co-operative store is to succeed its members must buy there. If they are to buy there they must have a direct, immediate and visible interest in so doing. This interest takes the form of a certain fixed dividend, paid to each customer upon the basis of his purchases. If the family of the little girl who bought the crackers had in all purchased twenty dollars' worth of goods, then, at the end of the quarter they would receive thirteen per cent. of twenty dollars, or two dollars and sixty cents. If they bought two, three or five times that amount, then, at the end of the quarter they would receive two, three or five times that dividend.

Because profits are in proportion to purchases, the store grows. It is this dividend that encourages outsiders to become members, that encourages members to buy liberally, and that induces old members to open their arms to newcomers. The co-operative store is not only democratic but intensely missionary. It is always sending epistles to the unconverted. My dividend is not smaller because you also have a dividend. On the contrary, the more you get the more I get. The more there are of us the more there is for each. The greater the sales the less the expense of the sales and the higher the profit.

The Quarterly Dividend

Since the profits of the co-operative

store go to the consumer, it might have been attempted to sell to members at cost price and thus give the customer his dividend at the very moment of buying. Why make the consumer wait three months?

The twenty-eight men of Rochdale were wiser than their generation when they rejected this plan of immediate profits. There are great difficulties in selling at cost price. It is hard to know how much of the cost of rent, light, taxes, depreciation or management should be allocated to a slice of bacon or a paper of pins. If there are no accumulated profits it is hard to cover an occasional loss. Moreover, the dividend looks better and bulks larger than the cut in price. I do not care much for the saving of a cent on eight cents' worth of raisins, but a quarterly dividend of ten dollars on eighty dollars' worth of purchases is a consideration. Besides, getting ten dollars at once instead of in a hundred unconsidered dribbles leads to saving and investment.

The quarterly dividend is a great stimulus to co-operative thrift. During the last forty years the retail co-operative stores have distributed over one thousand million dollars in dividends. It has been an easy, an almost unconscious, saving. The money has accumulated during the quarter with every purchase of lard or liver. Out of this thousand million dollars, out of this annual fifty-four millions of dividends, comes the capital of the co-operative store.

Capital is as necessary to a co-operative store as to a newspaper, factory or railroad. And capital has been obtained. In place of the original one hundred and forty dollars with which the Rochdale pioneers began, the retail co-operative stores have a capital of one hundred and seventy-five millions. If they want more they can get it.

In the co-operative store capital is the servant, not the master. It is paid a fixed wage—of four or five per cent. a year—while the profits go to the people who buy. A few big stockholders cannot gain control, for no one is allowed to hold over two hundred five-dollar shares, no proxy voting is allowed, and each stockholder, whether he holds one share or two, has one vote—and only one. The great financiers of England are not

tempted to buy up the retail co-operatives. It is not their sort of a game.

In the "democracy of the store" every member must have at least one five-dollar share. He need spend for it only one quarter of a dollar—one shilling—in actual money; but as soon as he does that he receives a full dividend on his purchases and from that dividend a quarter of a dollar is withheld every three months, until even the most thriftless member is an owner to the extent of one share. Many co-operators, however, put as much money as they can into the store. The share is never worth more than five dollars, because you can always get a new share for that price; and it is never worth less than five dollars, because you can always get your money back. The capital of the store is used as a savings bank as well as an investment. Just before a bank holiday and at Christmas tens of thousands of co-operators all over England come up to the wicket, bank-book in hand, and withdraw from the co-operative treasury hundreds of thousands of dollars. Sometimes the member's whole capital is withdrawn. A spinster who has saved a dowry at the co-operative store upon what she has

Continued on Page 19

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL WINNIPEG

For resident and non-resident boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Gives thorough course in English, Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics and Music; also prepares boys for Matriculation, Law, Engineering, Medical Entrance, Examinations of Universities of Manitoba, Toronto, McGill, and Royal Military College, Kingston.

The school has excellent record for success achieved.

Buildings in fine grounds in open part of the city, two large playing fields, tennis courts, skating rink, hall for physical and military drill, etc. Water of excellent quality supplied from artesian wells, the property of the college.

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Headmaster:

His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"
 Head Office:
 Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

DON'T FRET

By Elsie Parrish

I know a little man named Fret
 He's always in the way.
 I never caught him smiling yet,
 No matter what we play.

He has a crooked little face,
 And crooked little legs,
 He tiptoes all around the place,
 As if he walked on eggs.

We want to cry, and can't tell why,
 When he around us steals.
 Let's chase him till we only spy
 His crooked little heels!

A TWILIGHT LULLABY

Toddle off to Dreamland, sleepy Curlyhead,
 While the Slumber Spirits glide around your bed
 Wandering with fancy o'er the pools to flowers
 Thro' a land more lovely, more wonderful than ours.

There the skies are brighter, there the days are gold;
 There there is no sorrow, none are sad or old;
 There the birds make music thro' the morns of blue,
 Singing joyful praises singing just for you!

Streams of crystal silver run beside your feet,
 Charming blooms and fairies; lambskins play and
 bleat;
 Glad some chimes are ringing, sweet melodious
 sound,
 And pink-white laughter ripples; songs of joy
 abound.

Journey off to Dreamland — hither babe away!
 Winter soon will shatter the happiness of May,
 While Slumber Spirits lead you to your bed,
 Toddle off to Dreamland, little Curlyhead. — Selected.

A YOUNG BALL PLAYER

Dear Margaret: — We have been having good weather. I am going to school every day. The wheat is looking good. We are having a holiday on the 22nd of June. We are getting up a baseball team and I am centre fielder. We are going to play Raymore at our picnic. I hope the poor people are getting along good. I will correspond with some other boy if he will write first.

LYLE E. FISH

Copeland, Sask.
 P.S. — I will send money when I get some.
 Dear Boy: — Your letter is very nice. Baseball is a fine game. I hope some of the other boys will write to you. Glad to hear from you again.

SENT CANDY MONEY

Dear Margaret: — I am sending you my candy money. I thought it would be nice to give it to some child. I was at a picnic on Thursday and I had enough fruit and candy for this week. Perhaps some poor little girl or boy is sick and cannot go to picnics like I can. So they can have the money instead. I have been reading some of the Sunshine papers and I felt as if I ought to help. I cannot send very much but every bit counts, doesn't it? I got my badge, it is very pretty. I expect you don't know how many members you have. I suppose there is a lot wanting to help. I will try and get someone to join if I can.

MURIEL GRAYSON.

Waldeck, Sask.

Dear Child: — Your loving thought in sending money will surely bring a blessing. I will send it to our little boy who has been so badly crippled that he cannot stand up alone. I will tell him of you. Yes, every little helps indeed. I cannot repeat too often that the beautiful work that Sunshine has carried on for the past nineteen years was simply and solely founded on the five and ten cent pieces. I cannot state exactly the number of members, for it has grown so rapidly that I must have someone to help enter all the names in the membership book, and after that is done I shall publish the number of members. Write again.

KNOWING HOW

I've sometimes heard my grandpa tell
 That folks who just know how to smell
 Can get the summer from one rose
 Or from a little breeze that blows.

And father says, no matter where
 You live, if you will just take care
 And make the best of your two eyes
 You'll see so much you'll grow real wise.

And then, my mother's often heard
 One little pleasant-spoken word
 That's made somebody smile and smile,
 And feel cheered up for quite a while.

They say it doesn't matter much
 Whether a child has such and such,
 It's how she'll learn to "make things do,"
 And p'r'aps it's so with grown folks, too.

— The Congregationalist.

The following lines are so beautiful that we give them in full:

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
 Whose deeds, both great and small,
 Are close-knot strands of an unbroken thread,
 Where love ennobles all;
 The world may sound no trumpet, ring no bells,
 The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes,
 After its own life working. A child's kiss
 Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad,
 A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich,
 A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.

Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
 Of service which thou renderest.

— Elizabeth Barrett Browning

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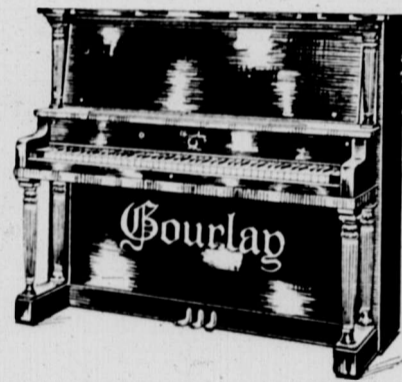
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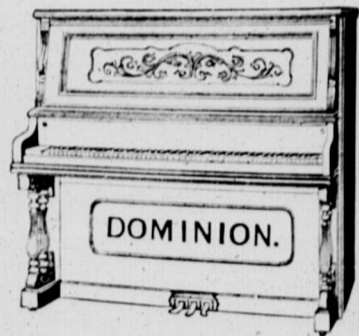
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Dear Isobelle
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Crystal City

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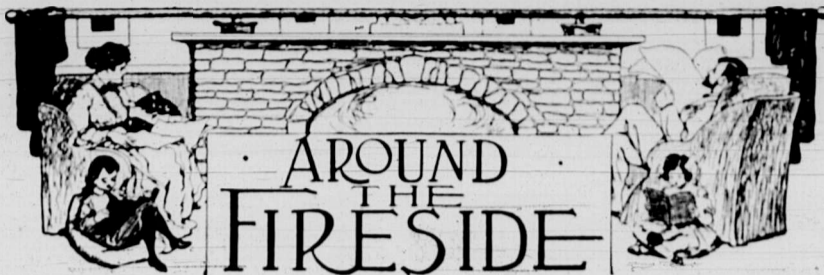
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WINNIPEG

ON THE GUIDE



AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Homesteads Wanted

Dear Isobel, I have been very interested in the letters of Fireside. They are very helping. I was much struck with a letter in your page concerning girls homesteading. I do think they have a perfect right, as well as the men. Now, I am a girl of nineteen summers, and was born in Ontario; just came out a year ago, and am going to Alberta in a month's time. Could I homestead, and live with my parents? What improvements would I have to put on the farm during the three years? How much land has to be broken each year, and what value have the buildings to be at the end of three years. I would be much obliged to hear from any of the farmers about Alberta—men or women giving their opinion of the country.

Hope to hear from you soon.

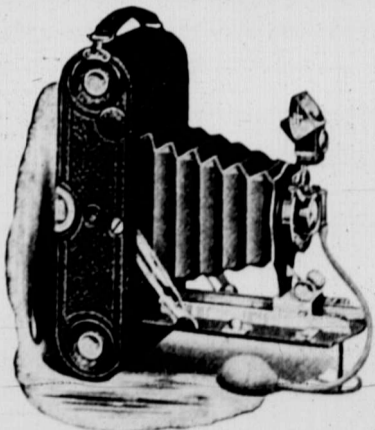
Sincerely yours,
EDITH E. ROBBINS.

Crystal City, June 27, 1911.

Note—No, Miss Robbins, you cannot homestead living either with or without your parents. In order to do so the present law must first be changed, or you must wait till you are a widow with minor children. It is because you (and such as you) cannot homestead that we are out with a "Homesteads for Women" petition, which we expect all voters to sign in order to persuade our Federal government that men want women to have the homestead privilege. If men do not want women to have the homestead privilege, then they cannot have it. But having it on the same terms as men will mean that women of eighteen years, living with their parents or guardians may perform all necessary duties while remaining under the parental roof, but if 21 years or over, then actual residence upon the land is required.

The duties are: Actual residence, day and night (especially night) for six months of each of three consecutive years; cultivation and cropping of thirty acres (a reasonable amount of this each year), and at the close of the three years the house must be a habitable one, valued at not less than \$300, including the building of it. The first step toward

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securing a homestead is to have our petition largely signed.

Your recipes for bachelors are very good, and will appear later. Isobel.

Dear Fireside. Please send me a "Homesteads for Women" petition as I am another that is tired of slavery on a farm, where nothing at all belongs to me, but the work. I have plowed and harrowed, and have also done everything but drive the binder; therefore I think I have a right to a homestead for myself and three daughters—as good a right as my neighbor who has three sons.

Hoping we will get what we deserve, as I have worked faithfully on Canadian farms for thirty years.

I am your well wisher,

MRS. L. SIM.

Unity, Sask.

P.S.—Please send on petition as soon as possible, as we are having an Orange men's picnic on the 12th inst.

Dear Isobel. Kindly send me three or four printed "Homesteads for Women" petition forms, and I shall endeavor to get as many signatures (voters) as possible.

I can't understand why a man whose family consists of girls has perhaps to make a scant living on one quarter section, while the same man, if his family consisted of boys, would be able to work and make a good living on four or five quarter sections. How in this world of common sense, is this justice. No wonder girls go to the city to earn a living when they can't take up land like their brothers.

Yours respectfully,

NELLIE CAMERON.

Basswood, Man., June 28, 1911.

Dear Isobel.—Having been interested in your articles regarding homesteads for women, I shall be glad if you will kindly send me two petitions, one for myself for the women to sign, and one for my father, John Kelly, who is a homesteader in Strassburg locality, and greatly in favor of this just cause. If you comply with my request he will do all he can to get the men to sign, and I will do all I can to get the women to sign.

Hoping to have a favorable reply, I am respectfully yours,

MRS. L. W. SPEARRIN.

Strassburg, Sask.

P.S.—Please to state also when the petition is required to be returned.

Note—It would be well to have the petitions filled up and returned not later than the end of September. Please do not try to secure women's signatures. Only voters are likely to count.

Dear Isobel.—Re "Homesteads for Women" petition. I saw the draft of this petition in The Guide a few weeks ago, and was wont to take my pen and ask why the selfishness of putting in the words "of British birth" in the petition, for I would ask, Is a woman of British birth better than one of any other nation? If so in what way? Furthermore is a woman of British birth any more entitled to homestead privileges than one of any other birth who comes here to live, and by so doing, helps build up the country, by helping her husband and neighbors transform a barren prairie to a garden spot of grain and other products, indicative of civilization. I've been waiting to see some of the women put in a protest against the unfairness and shortsightedness of this petition, and am glad to see ex-American has taken it up. The women of British birth should not be so selfish and short-

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sighted as to try to put through a law of this kind with the words "of British birth" therein, for if they succeed it will be a blow on the degree of their intelligence, and a factor of their lack of Christianity as practised by them, which our historians will be sorry to relate. It will also retard the development of Canada.

Yours truly,

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta., June 25.

Note—The above excellent letter brings out a point well worth discussing—Should others than women of British birth be given the privilege of homesteading in British territory?

This is a point carefully thought out by me (and right or wrong, I alone am wholly responsible for this clause) before making it a condition of homestead entry for women. Though Mr. Ahern terms it "selfish and short-sighted and unchristian" to exclude all but British women from homestead rights in Canada, it MAY still be that many national and long-sighted reasons really actuated me in taking this stand. I would be very glad to hear from some reader who can find my reasons for partiality to British women and who can see that Canada would really suffer from any other course. Whether readers agree with my view or not, it must not be lost sight of that the government, when granting the homestead privilege to women (if, indeed, it is ever granted) will take into earnest consideration this very point, and will grant or refuse the homestead to just what nationalities they wish. The fact that that clause appears in the petition is no proof at all that the matter shall be settled on that basis.

One idea that we women should not overlook in Mr. Ahern's letter is that he quite freely recognizes woman as an important factor in the development of our "barren prairies."—ISOBEL.

Dear Fireside.—In reading your paper I note on a page conducted by "Isobel," "Around the Fireside," correspondence re petition for "Homesteads for Women." If you care to accept my services I will be glad to do what I can in this respect, and may mention that I have a good opportunity to do so as I do more or less travelling around this Western country. My headquarters are in Saskatoon, as stated above.

My father is homesteading near Denzil, Sask., close to the Alberta line, and would be glad to help also if you wish to send him a petition to circulate. His address is Michael W. Dillon, Denzil, Sask.

Trusting to hear from you in the near future, I am, sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) NORA D. FORD.
Saskatoon, Sask., June 28, 1911.

MR. HORNE'S LETTER REVIEWED

Editor, Fireside.—With your permission I will write a few lines in reply to C. H. J. Horne.

In the first place he starts out by saying "we are running off the rails" by referring to the past, and drawing conclusions from logic. "This question," he avers, "seems simple enough to answer without that." In this I agree with him as it appears on the first glance that if all people are created



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WESTERN CANADA
FLOUR MILLS CO.
Winnipeg

free and equal, women have as much right to govern themselves as men.

Then he starts to tell us that he "doesn't" believe in women just reading the Good Book, but that they ought to get as much knowledge as they can, apparently meaning about politics, as well as other matters. I would like to know what good that will do them if they are forbidden to use it.

Then he has that old yarn that "ladies should confine themselves to the home and not dabble in politics." This sounds to me just like the manufacturer who are telling us that "farmers should mind their own business, and not trouble themselves about the tariff. They will look after the tariff themselves. They presumably are better fitted for it.

He says, too, that "nature has not given women the same attributes as men, that they have less brains than men, and less morality, and less strength." I admit they have less strength, but not less morality or less wisdom.

He has given us nothing to prove that she has. If women have so little brains, why are there so many holding certificates and teaching school. If they have less morality than men, how is it that we find them giving up their lives to purposes of charity?

He says he "cannot understand a woman-warrior." Well, I think this shows that they have more morality than men, if anything. He says he cannot see the woman elector or legislator. Well, if he went to New Zealand or Australia, or Norway or Finland, or five states in the Union, he would, and exercising their power as wisely as the men, too.

Then he advises "women to be and stay the consoling angel of the home," and never dream of being anything but a servant to your natural ruler and lord. There certainly are bad men, but it is the woman generally that makes them bad, apparently, because of their lack of morality, and "if there ever is a case where the fault is with the man the law is there to fix him."

This looks like truth, don't it. "The man is or is not a monster," he says. If he is not a monster, then the legislator will improve the law, according to that farmers shouldn't grumble as, if the men in parliament are not monsters they will have things in ideal condition for him. But if they are monsters, what

then? And suppose they were all man-facturers?

"If a man is really a monster," he says, "what is the use of all this suffragette campaign?" Well, men are surely not all monsters.

They say "there is nothing as bad as voluntary slavery," and if they once



8796. - A Neat Simple Frock for Mother's Girl. Girls' Dress.

This design displays the seamless shoulder. The waist portions are cut in points below a deep yoke that may be of contrasting material. Linen, repp, poplin, chambray, gingham or percale may be used for this design. The skirt may be gathered or plaited. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the 8 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.



8935-8961. - A Dainty Effective Gown for Afternoon or Calling.

Figured foulard in grey and white with braiding and tucked net for trimming is here shown. The Waist is made in peasant style with shaped revers for trimming. The skirt is finished with the popular panel front and back gares, and lengthened by a plaited flounce at the sides. The Waist Pattern - 8935 - is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern - 8961 - is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 44 inch material for the entire costume. This illustration calls for two separate Patterns.

SAY "I WANT BLUE RIBBON TEA"



Mention the name when you buy tea. Otherwise there is a chance that you may not get Blue Ribbon, which is guaranteed superior to other tea. If you are not fully satisfied with it you merely have to return the packet to your grocer and we authorize him to refund your money at once.

show the world very clearly that it is involuntary, it is likely that men will allow them their rightful equity.

Already it is bearing fruit, and the lives that have been given to it have not been lost. Their names will go down in history as Britain's greatest heroes, and will be remembered long after their oppressors are forgotten, till the time which

"Is comin' yet for a' that, When man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be for a' that."

"when men shall beat their spears into pruning hooks and their swords into plowshares."

I will sign myself, C. O. LONSAY, Colonsay, Sask., May 17, 1911.

KITCHEN HINTS

Old Country Curds - One quart new warm milk, into which two teaspoons of liquid rennet is stirred. Stir well and set in cool place for a couple of hours till ready to serve. Then serve with cream and sugar.

Lemon Froth Pudding - Put to boil one quart water; when boiling stir in half cup sugar, juice of one lemon, last of all the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Serve with fruit of any kind.

White Icing for Fruit Cake - One cup sugar, four tablespoons boiling water;

cook to thread when drawing out. Beat this over well-beaten whites of two eggs flavor to taste. Beat till cold.

Scrambled Mutton - Three cups boiled mutton, chopped fine; three tablespoons hot water; half cup butter; put on the stove. When hot, break in four eggs, and stir constantly till thick. Season with salt and pepper.

THE COMING DAYS

Oh, many are the things that are out in the years:

There are visions of joy, bright hopes and dark fears.

There are prophecies made which the future must hold

To swift, sure fulfillment, in measure untold.

There are gleamings of smiles and cloud-mists of tears,

There are beautiful things far out in the years.

There are beautiful things far out in the years.

There is light which the gloom of the present endears.

There are thoughts which the future's good deeds may change.

There is happiness there so blissful and strange.

Though the present for us hold but trials and tears,

There are beautiful things far out in the years.

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



The Consumer

Continued

eat and drunk five hundred dollars wedding. A tor's bill with his on sausage and of one widow w active store, that eaten her into

Fair Play

The co-operative consumer. It or him. It built f This is why it better than the man or woman good and bad. appealed to the dividend, which i that dominates changed bargain a dividend-hunt co-operative stor nature.

Because it doe the retail co-ope a great deal. thousands to sa the lesson of sell every year over dollars upon edu hundred thousa purposes. The libraries; it ma home. Though alliances, the steady sympathy of social reger co-operative re wages to their e better condition while a number bonus to ab infrequently the higher price for fair and reason refuse to buy fro cheapness by me. The idealism of t weavers is somev what "sicklied prosperity. But Across the chi in Belgium, Fra Switzerland, De and Hungary, store, modeled has taken root. co-operators are very much less s In all these coo been discovered the United Sta store failed to t In crossing the change. It was soon and it was adapted to Ame As the retail from county to to country, as t their business g loose groups of there were estal As individual e co-operatively i store, so these operatively in a store. There g

CORRUGATED IRON

"All corrugated looks alike to me," says the novice. "Looks alike, yes," replies the experienced builder, "but what a difference in quality!" The contents of most buildings with corrugated iron roofing or siding are exceptionally valuable—factories, barns, warehouses, elevators, etc. Only the best is good enough for such structures—Metallic Roofing Co.'s Corrugated Iron. Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets. Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste. Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.

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The Consumer Behind the Counter

Continued from Page 15

He eaten and drunk and worn, draws out her five hundred dollars on the day before her wedding. A sick man pays his doctor's bill with his accumulated dividends on sausage and cigars; while it was said of one widow who dealt at the co-operative store, that her many children had eaten her into house and home.

Fair Play in Fair Pay

The co-operative store, discovered the consumer. It organized him. It educated him. It built firmly upon his loyalty. This is why it succeeded. It was no better than the consumer—that ordinary man or woman with ordinary instincts, good and bad. The co-operative store appealed to the desire for a quarterly dividend, which is in little the same desire that dominates the big financier. It changed bargain-hunting once a day to a dividend-hunting once a quarter. The co-operative store did not change human nature.

Because it does not attempt too much, the retail co-operative store accomplishes a great deal. It teaches hundreds of thousands to save. It teaches millions the lesson of self-government. It spends every year over five hundred thousand dollars upon education and devotes three hundred thousand dollars to charitable purposes. The co-operative store founds libraries; it maintains a convalescent home. Though they form no political alliances, the co-operators display a steady sympathy toward most programs of social regeneration. Generally the co-operative retail stores pay better wages to their employees and grant them better conditions than do competitors, while a number of the societies give a bonus to all their workpeople. Not infrequently the stores will pay a little higher price for goods produced under fair and reasonable conditions and will refuse to buy from men who have obtained cheapness by means of notorious sweating. The idealism of the twenty-eight Rochdale weavers is somewhat diluted. It is somewhat "sicklied o'er" by the vast new prosperity. But it is not dead.

Across the channel and the North Sea, in Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Austria and Hungary, the co-operative retail store, modeled on the Rochdale plan, has taken root. In some of these countries co-operators are more idealistic and not very much less successful than in England. In all these countries the consumer has been discovered—and united. Only in the United States has the co-operative store failed to take root on a large scale. In crossing the ocean it suffered a sea-change. It was applied to America too soon and it was applied ready made, not adapted to American conditions.

As the retail co-operative store spread from county to county and from country to country, as the stores grew larger and their business greater, so between these loose groups of independent institutions there were established bonds of interest. As individual consumers united to buy co-operatively in a retail co-operative store, so these stores united to buy co-operatively in a wholesale co-operative store. There grew up vast federations

of stores, employing tens of thousands of men and tens of millions of capital. Giant warehouses were established all over the United Kingdom and in foreign countries. The co-operators who had begun by buying four-ounce packets of tea at retail, not only now bought tea wholesale but owned and operated their own plantation in the distant land of Ceylon. Co-operators went into production. They formed a great league—the Co-Operative Union—among all co-operators; among workmen who owned and ran their own factories; among farmers who bought supplies, borrowed money and sold produce co-operatively; among people who built and owned houses in common; among the members of the retail and wholesale co-operative stores. Just as the co-operators of all nations are invited to combine in the International Co-Operative Alliance, so in the Co-Operative Union every co-operative undertaking—indeed, every co-operative aspiration—is represented. The retail co-operative store, representing the first feeble attempt to unite consumers, has expanded. Co-operation has become in England what it was once called by Lord Rosebery: "A state within a state." It has become a republic of consumers.

Wasting Time at Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

the government, and then sat back and allowed the opposition to do all the talking. Much against their will they were kept at it until 1.30 on Friday morning, and it is likely that they will have to work longer hours if they keep it up. On Wednesday next morning sit-

tings will be commenced, and all night sessions are talked of. The opposition, of course, still indignantly repudiate any suggestion that they are obstructing the passage of reciprocity. This, they explain, is merely "proper and legitimate discussion of important public questions," and then they laugh. They say, of course, quite frankly, that they do not intend to permit reciprocity to pass until the people have had an opportunity to pronounce upon it, and this can mean nothing else than that they will prevent the question coming to a vote and force the government to dissolve parliament and hold a general election. To accomplish this they have only to continue the "proper and legitimate discussion of important public questions." How long the government will allow this farce to go on, and what course they will adopt, will not be definitely decided until the caucus of the Liberal party, which has been called for Tuesday next, July 25.

No Redistribution

Mr. Borden's experiences in the West have undoubtedly convinced him that he can hope for little support of his anti-reciprocity stand from that part of the country, and consequently he is believed to be anxious for the election to take place before redistribution, and the increase of Western representation. There are signs, too, that the government is not so anxious for an increased Western representation as it was a few months ago. When reciprocity was first announced and the enthusiasm with which it was received in the West was noted, the government apparently be-

lieved that the Grain Growers would line up behind the Liberal candidates and ensure the election of whoever was nominated by the party. The news that the Grain Growers, while still as strong as ever in their support of reciprocity, are determined to get other portions of their platform as well, and that they want to have some say as to who shall be elected to represent them, has had a disquieting effect upon the party men, and from their point of view things are not so satisfactory as they were a few months ago. The fact that the Grain Growers have announced their determination to support no one who is not in favor of reciprocity is not enough for the Liberal party. They want men from the West who will support Laurier in reciprocity and everything and anything else he proposes, and they do not look with favor upon the advent of a strong Western party, pledged to support the Grain Growers' Ottawa platform in its entirety. And as the more seats there are in the West the more such men are likely to be elected, the government may not make a very big struggle to pass a redistribution bill before dissolving Parliament. A long session would certainly be necessary to put through a redistribution bill. Hon. Sydney Fisher, who has charge of the census, has stated that he expects the figures to be ready in October, but the framing of the bill and its passage through parliament would take several weeks and perhaps months, especially if the opposition took the ground that the redistribution was arranged in such a way as to render the Conservative party at a disadvantage.

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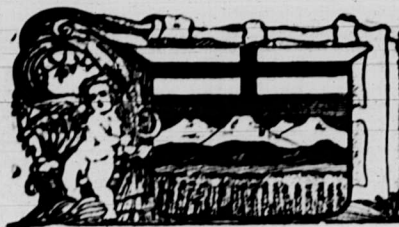
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ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:

W. J. Tregillus Calgary

Secretary-Treasurer:

E. J. Fream Calgary

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James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

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P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carwell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

The union picnic held by the unions adjacent to Cornucopia was only a partial success as a thunder storm struck us in the middle of the program. However, we were successful in arousing renewed interest in the work and have gained some valuable experience. Several splendid addresses were given, among them being one by W. D. Ferguson on organization work, and the officers of the locals in the district all had something to say on the needs of the association and the good it is accomplishing.

DAVID FERGUSON,
Cornucopia, Alta.

Tepee Lake Union will make another try for a telephone line. At the last meeting the secretary received instructions to secure one more petition. Over 3,000 pounds of twine was ordered through the Blackfoot Union.

H. KING, Sec'y.
Earlie, Alta.

Zenith Union is anxious to secure all possible information on the working of the proposed municipal act. The members have expressed their disapproval of any legislation which will tend to curtail the running at large of stock. The demands made by the government in regard to the pork packing plant are considered unreasonable, but we would heartily support a government owned and operated plant. Tenders were received for the supply of binder twine and it was decided to accept an offer from a local firm. Arrangements are being completed for the holding of a joint picnic with Botha Union at an early date.

W. A. MCGILLIVRAY, Sec'y.
Zenith, Alta.

Namao Union is steadily growing and now has a total paid up membership of thirty-seven. We are buying our binder twine co-operatively and have appointed committees to canvass the adjacent district to get the available number of hogs subscribed for the proposed co-operative plant. A committee was appointed to make preliminary arrangements for our annual picnic, and Bon Accord Union will be asked to join with us in celebrating. We are in favor of Rice Sheppard's calendar scheme and will be prepared to take fifty.

S. A. CARSON, Sec'y.
Namao, Alta.

Harmony Union is steadily progressing and now has twenty-six paid-up members. At the last meeting Mr. J. Thompson was elected vice-president in place of Mr. C. A. Fawcett, who had resigned that office. The twine question was discussed and it was decided that an estimate should be made and an order for the amount required placed with the Provost Union. A joint picnic was also held recently, the members of the Sanderville Social and Athletic Club joining with the union in making same a success. As we are located thirty-five miles from the railway, although we hope that this will change in the near future, the idea was expressed that an athletic and social club could be organized. The idea was carried out by some of our hustlers and a fund raised to build a hall. Together with the sports we had the pleasure of listening to a rousing address from Mr. Guy W. Johnson, of Provost, on the work of the U. F. A. and its ultimate prospects, and also on the dry farming problem. We shall be pleased to hear Mr. Johnson again at a future date.

C. A. FAWCETT, Sec'y.
Vallejo, Alta.

Under the auspices of Mountain Mill Union a most enjoyable picnic was held at Beaver Creek on Coronation Day, the idea being principally to celebrate the great event and incidentally to raise funds to carry on the work of the Association. In both respects the picnic was a huge success, the people thoroughly enjoying themselves, and the funds of the U. F. A. being considerably increased. It being the first affair held in connection

with our local some doubt was felt as to its success, but with ideal weather and a good program of sports everything went off famously. Too much credit cannot be given the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church at Mountain Mill for the splendid way in which they assisted, not only in catering to the crowd but for so generously contributing a large portion of their profits to the U. F. A. We are pleased to report that our Union, though young, is in a most flourishing condition. This is largely due to the untiring efforts of our president and also to the fact that the people of this district see the necessity of thorough organization. A vote was taken on reciprocity at our last meeting, more to start a discussion and make the meeting more interesting than to either endorse or reject the pact. While the majority were in favor of the arrangement it was generally regretted that the thing in itself was not worth getting excited about, it being in the same category as the dishes usually handed out to the farmers by both parties—something to pacify his feelings rather than to improve conditions.

A. R. MAIN, Sec'y.
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Although the weather was stormy and threatening, yet by the time the picnickers arrived for the celebration arranged by Brunetta Union for July 1, the sun was doing his best to chase away all the clouds, and the result was a splendid day. A good program had been arranged and was pulled off on schedule. It included baseball match, football match and several flat races, the majority being for the ladies and children. There was also a ladies' shooting contest, the prize being easily carried off by the wife of our president. The ladies very kindly contributed the edibles and the other expenses were defrayed from the treasury. The sports program ended with a tug-of-war between the married men and the bachelors, and after a hard struggle the benedicts had to acknowledge that the single men were the best when it came to pulling on a rope, anyway. The president then gave a short address, explaining the objects of the union and making a call for new members, after which he announced that the program of the union was finished for the day. At this intimation the younger folk betook themselves to dancing. As a result of this very successful celebration our numbers were augmented, and we hope to secure several more members at our next meeting.

H. E. HALLWRIGHT, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

At the last meeting of Rathwell Union the matter under discussion was that of organizing a co-operative company and to take up the matter of starting in the store business. It was decided to secure information as to whether it would be possible to start a company which could be restricted as to membership and amount of stock which could be subscribed by each member, for the profit-sharing plan for shareholders, and for all information which would assist in making the project a success.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.
Macleod, Alta.

Flat Lake is the name of the latest union to be added to the books of the U. F. A., the farmers of that district having been organized a short time ago by R. D. Barre, of Lac St. Vincent. The members are very enthusiastic and the result will be a strong and active local. The first officers elected are: President, G. E. H. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Fay, both of Flat Lake.

Kipp Union has decided to support the Strathmore hail insurance resolution and would suggest as a further clause to be added to same that the time for inspection after a hail storm should be limited to eight days. We are also in favor of the Alberta government entering into negotiations with the Dominion

government in regard to the C.P.R. land case.

ED. DIXON, Sec'y.
Kipp, Alta.

Saltaux Union enrolled six new members at the last meeting, bringing the total membership up to twenty-six, and there are strong hopes of a still further increase at an early date. The telephone subject was up for discussion and it was decided to bring it up for further discussion at the next meeting. We are of the opinion that the central should take up the matter of the poor accommodation provided at the C.P.R. stock yards in Winnipeg. One of our members was personally acquainted with the poor and inadequate facilities for watering and feeding stock and we hope that something can be done to relieve conditions at a very early date.

F. HINTON, Sec'y.
Saltaux, Alta.

West Lethbridge Union has been trying to secure a siding which will be more convenient for the members, and for that reason meetings have been arranged between the railway superintendent and a committee from this union to try and come to some definite arrangements. We are also greatly interested in the fireguard case and think that the section of the regulations concerning prairie fires should be made more public. This section reads that nothing in the ordinance prevents any railway company from burning over the land held by it under its right-of-way and the land adjoining it to an extent not exceeding 300 feet on each side of the centre of the track. There was also quite a discussion on the weed question along the railway cuts or embankments. This is a point which should be attended to.

R. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

[In regard to the latter suggestion, relating to the destroying of weeds on railway cuts, the Noxious Weeds Act reads as follows: "Every owner or occupant of land shall destroy all noxious weeds thereon, and if he makes default in so doing, shall be guilty of an offence and on prosecution therefor by an inspector or other officer or by any owner or occupant of the land under this act shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5 and not exceeding \$50 and costs. (2) Weeds on public roads shall be destroyed by the local improvement district in which they are situated. (3) White clover, timothy, or western rye grass, or a mixture of all or either of these shall be grown: (a) On earthworks made by railways or irrigation companies and at the expense of these corporations." This section of the act would seem to cover the suggestion made by West Lethbridge Union.—E.J.F.]

Pincher Station Union has been discussing the Local Improvement Act and it seems that a change could be made in the time for the annual meetings which would be advantageous to all. The meeting is now held the first Monday in January and this is frequently a very stormy time. If the nominations were held on the first Monday in December, with the elections one week later, it should be of advantage to all.

J. M. LIDDELL, Sec'y.
Pincher, Alta.

As usual, Aldersyde has been kept busy lately and the June meetings witnessed a large amount of work completed. We are in favor of the U.F.A. calendar scheme and believe, also, that the time has arrived when rural municipalities, which would have charge of all local matters, should be formed. The Noxious Weeds Act should be more rigidly enforced, also. We think the Dominion government should make an annual grant to the province equal to the amount which would be received from the C.P.R. if that company paid taxes on their land. Railway companies should be compelled

to provide cars in better condition. We are ordering a large supply of binder twine for the use of our members and they will get the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of same.

E. H. WENGER, Sec'y.
Aldersyde, Alta.

Sunnydale Union decided that it is absolutely necessary that the government take some steps to prevent the settling of negroes in Western Canada. It was also decided to ask that a weed inspector be appointed for the district in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Improvement Act and the council will be requested to open up the road running north and south past the Sunnydale school house.

F. WOOD, Sec'y.
Rivercourse, Alta.

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better condition. We supply of binder for our members and a profit of a considerable amount of same.
 WENGER, Sec'y.

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 F. WOOD, Sec'y.

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1. On and after August 1st, 1911, The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock will be sold at \$30.00 per share instead of \$25.00 as heretofore. The Company has created, upon a conservative basis a Reserve Fund which is now \$90,000.00, and which will be increased from year to year. This large Reserve Fund accounts for the increase of \$5.00 per share in the value of the stock.
2. Under our New Dominion Charter every Farmer and Member of his Family will be allowed to hold Forty Shares, instead of Four. Shares taken for persons under 21 years of age must be held in trust by the parent or guardian.
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HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS
 Estimates from various sources place the number of men that will have to be brought in to harvest this year's crop at from 35,000 to 45,000. All the provincial governments, as well as the railroad companies, have for several weeks been making arrangements to supply this labor, and they now state that there will be help for all; that they can get the larger number if necessary. The men will be brought out on special \$10 excursions. The dates of the Grand Trunk trains have been announced as follows:

August 3, from Toronto to Sarnia and all stations in Ontario from the south thereof. On the same date there will also be a special excursion train from the province of Quebec; August 12, from stations north of the Grand Trunk main line, Toronto to Sarnia, including Toronto to North Bay; August 16, from Toronto and stations east in Ontario and also east of Orillia and Scotia Junction, in Ontario; August 23, from stations Toronto to North Bay, and west in Ontario; August 25, from Toronto and east of Orillia and Scotia Junction in Canada. These excursions will arrive at Winnipeg two days after the date of leaving the East. The dates for the other systems will be announced before the end of this week.

would be no redistribution bill till next year. He asked that the reciprocity agreement be allowed to pass, and stated that an election would, in that event, be held in the fall of 1912. There is a rumor current at Ottawa that an election will be called for Sept. 21. Both parties will hold their caucus today, after which definite announcements will be made.

was awarded first position, securing 444.4 points out of a possible 500. No competitor made a full score in any single test. Following are the awards: International Harvester Co., 387.7; Kinnaird Haines Co., 414.2; Avery, 365.7; International Harvester Co., 413.5; M. Rumely, 378.9; Goold, Shapley, Muir Co., 356.7; American Abell (Universal) 368; Canadian American did not enter tests; Kinnard Haines, 413.8; Sawyer Massey, 409; International Harvester Co., 403.4; Gas Traction, 423.9; International Harvester Co., 395.3; Goold Shapley Muir Co., 328.6; Aultman Taylor, 420.4; Gaar Scott, 343.5; Buffalo Pitts, withdrawn; International Harvester Co., 389.4; International Harvester Co., 327.9; International Harvest Co., 358.6; M. Rumely, 403.4; International Harvester Co., 394.0; Gas Traction, 409.3; Kinnard Haines, 425.1; M. Rumely, 411.5; Buffalo Pitts, Withdrawn; American Abell, 399.4; Avery, 444.4; Gaar Scott, 408.4; Sawyer Massey, Withdrawn; Sawyer Massey, 418.2.

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ANOTHER MERGER
 Toronto, July 24.—Toronto today is the scene of one of the biggest electrical mergers that the continent has witnessed. The brains of Sir Wm. Mackenzie and R. J. Fleming are behind the various deals, and when they are all consummated these two men, the one as financier, and the other as manager, will be in control of the following group of companies: The Toronto Railway, the Toronto Power, the Electrical Development Co., the Toronto Electric & Light Co., the Metropolitan Railway Co., the Toronto & Scarborough Railway Co., the Mimico Electric Railway and the Toronto & Suburban Railway. The first step will be taken on Tuesday next when R. J. Fleming will become the manager of the Toronto Electric Light company.

TURMOIL IN BRITISH HOUSE
 On Monday, July 24, when Premier Asquith rose in the British Parliament to define the attitude of the government upon the veto bill, he was howled down by the Unionists, led by Lord Hugh Cecil. For three-quarters of an hour pandemonium reigned, and the premier was compelled to take his seat. The speaker used his prerogative to adjourn the House. The premier, however, issued a statement that if the Lords did not give a guarantee that the veto bill would pass the Upper House, unamended, that he had the consent of the king to create sufficient new peers to pass the bill over the heads of the House of Lords. Lord Lansdowne and ex-Premier Balfour favor accepting the ultimatum peaceably, and allowing the bill to pass, but the Earl of Halsbury, who has a following of 130 peers, refuses to follow his leader, and declares that the bill shall not pass. Premier Asquith has left the matter with the Lords and Unionists for a week in which they are to make up their minds. If the government has no guarantee that the bill will pass the Lords immediately there will be several hundred new peers created within a very short time, as the list has already been prepared, and is in the hands of the government for submission to the king at once. The majority of the peers prefer most anything to the thought of cheapening the peerage by the addition to their ranks of a large number of commoners. The scene in the House on July 24 was such as has not been witnessed in half a century.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA
 Ottawa, July 24.—There was a passage at arms today between the leaders of the government and the opposition upon the obstructionist tactics being employed by the latter. Sir Wilfrid declared that the government would call an election very shortly if the obstruction continued, and Mr. Borden said that the reciprocity agreement should go to the people before it became law. Laurier announced that the election lists were being prepared now, and that there

ANY WAY
 "Senator," the beautiful girl inquired, "are you in favor of being elected by the direct vote of the people?" "My dear young lady," the statesman replied, "I am enthusiastically in favor of being elected thus or in any other way that can be arranged."—Chicago Record-Herald.

JUST THE SAME
 All women want a vote, though all women may not wish for one. "There's a strange man at the door, sir," announced the new servant from Boston. "What does he want?" asked the master of the house, impatiently. "Begging your pardon, sir," replied the servant, a shade of disapproval manifest in his voice, "he wants a bath, but what he is asking for is something to eat."

A MEAN MAN
 "Is your wife going to Europe this summer?"
 "No. I've bribed a fortune teller to warn her to watch for a slim blonde woman who is coming into my life."

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By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Warning to the Politicians

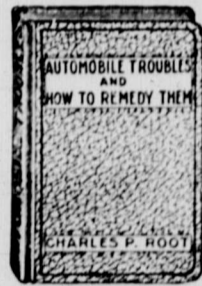
On December 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

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AUDEL'S GAS ENGINE MANUAL

With the gas tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing, churning, and other work. It is natural that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. This book is kept in stock and will be sent by return mail to any address. Postpaid, \$2.00.

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AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM

A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.00 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.30, postpaid.

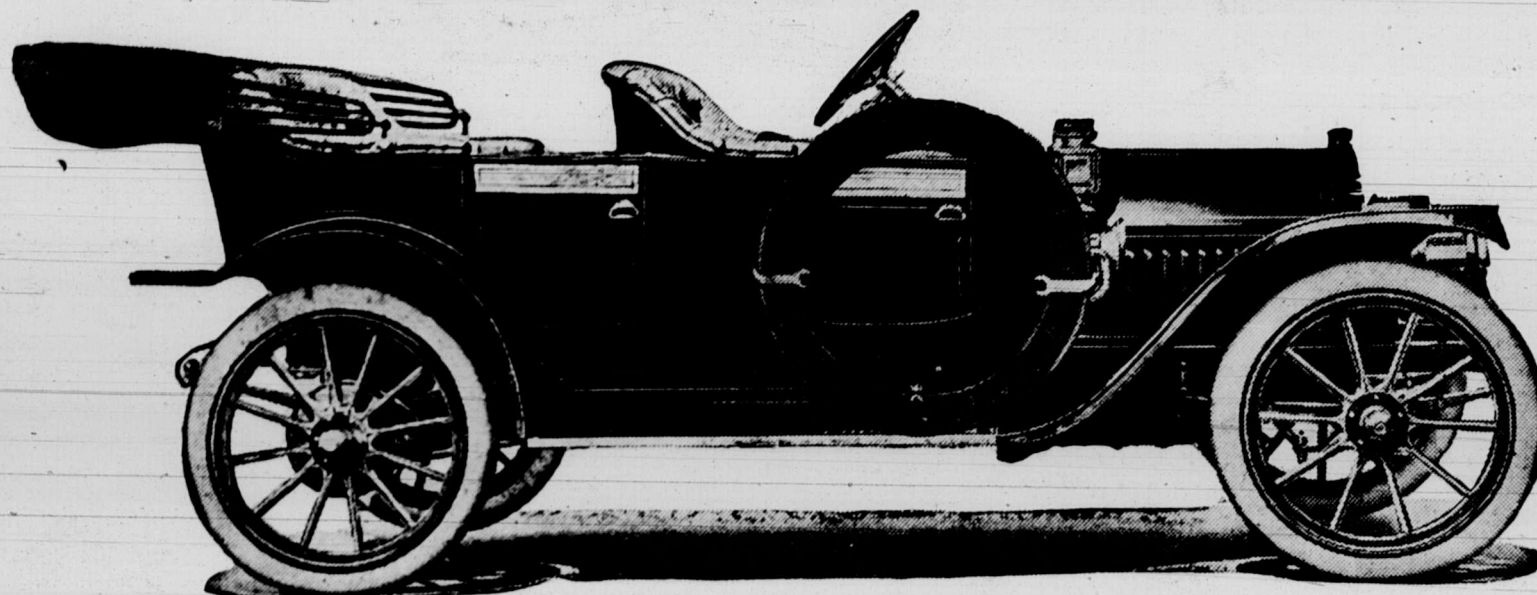
Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

This Advertisement Will Tell You How To Buy Your Car Wisely. It Will Pay You To Read It



The Fore-door "EVERITT," \$1,500 at Orillia (top and windshield extra), carries five passengers, and has extra wide and deep rear seat, giving exceptional comfort. Always ready for a speedy run of many miles to post office, market, or elsewhere. Guaranteed for two years, and all parts interchangeable.

Read this conversation. It shows how to judge any car. It may save you much money because car-buying errors are costly and are easy to make

"Hello, Tom, I see you've a car. How'd you buy it—guesswork or horse sense? One thing I don't understand is HOW people judge automobiles."

"Oh, it's not hard. Here's the idea: What combination of machinery, design and material will wear longest with the least liability to break down from accident? Can't be easily injured by neglect or rough roads? Is it built to need the least gasoline, oil, attention and adjustment?"

"Drop a traction engine five feet and it breaks—too heavy to be strong. Drop a driving sleigh five feet, it breaks—too light to be strong. Result—avoid very heavy or light cars for country roads. One car racks itself to pieces from weight and plays havoc with tires; the other breaks from lack of strength. To get a long-lasting automobile, select the MEDIUM WEIGHT car for country roads service."

"That was my first step. I cut out big, heavy cars and little light cars—couldn't get wear out of 'em—all right, of course, for certain users, but not for me. I'm after long wear and service."

"Next step was to take these medium-weight cars. Which promised the least need of adjusting? The

simpler the design the better. The more parts, the more chances for things to go wrong. The fewer parts, the less work and the easier to locate any possible troubles."

"That cut out some complicated cars. I had three or four medium-weight cars left. The 'Everitt' had only 2,500 parts in it, as against about 4,000 in the next car."

"I next compared motors. How solid were they? Some motors had four single cylinders, others cylinders in pairs. The 'Everitt' had all four cylinders in one casting—the whole motor was built like a big anvil. This principle was quite unlike the other cars."

"I argued that a solid casting motor would be easy to adjust. It would be rigid and unchanging, too. It would give greatest motor strength at minimum weight."

"The few car parts and the simple motor switched me towards the 'Everitt' more and more. The design appeared to be jolt-proof and shock-proof."

"Next, I looked over the three or four cars for accessibility of parts. Some were fairly easy to reach for oiling, others had one or more bad features. The 'Everitt' had only a few oil cups. Most of these fed by automatic oiling devices. This pleased me. It meant I could not forget to

properly oil such a car. There were so few places to oil. The motor was practically self-oiling."

"N.B.—If I took the 'Everitt' this meant a lot of trouble saved and wear avoided as well."

"My next idea was to compare the parts on each of the three or four cars. Were they all well made? Were they good?"

"Necessarily, a car with 4,000 parts, selling at the price of a car with 2,500 parts, will not have as good parts, and the parts not so well machined. This means liability to strain, loosen, spring, wear and break."

"I examined the 'Everitt' catalogue and found that parts were machined true to 1-1000th inch and interchangeable. This meant good work. By fewness of parts, MARGIN was given for better work on better material. I got better quality for the same money."

"I now went to the agent for the first time. He took me out in the 'Everitt' car. It ran smoothly. The motor didn't jar the car. I could scarcely feel any vibration. That meant power from the gasoline was not wasted."

"The agent showed how the few parts save weight, and how this weight saving also saved gasoline."

It saved tires for it meant less wear on tires."

"The makers took advantage of the saving in weight by making larger wheels for easier and speedier running, with less road shock. Another part of the weight saving was used in making a deeper and stronger double drop side frame. This frame lowered the entire lines of the car but kept high-road clearance. Low cars ride easier."

"The agent showed me how some of the cost saved by having simple parts went into the very best material for the transmission gears—nickel steel—and for the clutch body—aluminum."

"These things all decided me in favor of the 'Everitt.' There was such a combined increase of quality and durability. There were so many safeguards to prevent breakages. I was protected against trouble and stops in the car service from all causes. You see, I stand the best chance for CONTINUOUS ENJOYMENT of my investment."

"I get a two-years' guarantee, an extra tire, Grey & Davis lamps and generator, shock absorbers, high tension Bosch magneto, sight gasoline gauge, and other exclusive combined features that help me run my car with a free mind. I think I have made the surest possible investment in a car in getting my 'Everitt.'"

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