

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



MAY 29, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

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

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The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

INCORPORATED 1891

SEASON 1912

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

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

Strictly a Farmers' Company, managed by Farmers only, and still "THE OLD RELIABLE!"

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President.

JAS. RIDDELL,
Manager, Secy.-Treasurer.

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

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

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

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

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

R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, LL.B.

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Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
WINNIPEG

SUPPORT YOUR OWN COMPANY

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

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

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

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

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

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

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

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

DO THEY EARN THEIR LIVING?

Farm and Fireside, an agricultural journal published at Springfield, Ohio, has been running a series of articles by Edward G. Dunn in which the author has reported the development of independent farmers' grain elevators in the Middle West. Mr. Dunn says that the next step necessary is to free the farmers and the eastern consumers from the great body of middle men who are between the producers of the West and the consumers of the East, and reap an enormous profit.

"There are about 25,000 people in Chicago alone making a living off our grain, and many of them doing absolutely nothing at all useful in the matter of getting it from the farms to the mouths of the world.

"We westerners do not know anything about the eastern consumer, and 99 9-10 per cent. of all our grain is concentrated at the big terminal markets—Chicago principally for Iowa—to be sold to commission merchants or track buyers, who send on to Buffalo, or other eastern distributing points. It must go through the terminal elevator. On its way it must pay charges to the Chicago commission merchant, the Chicago terminal elevator, the Buffalo or other terminal elevator where it is unloaded from boats or cars, the wholesale dealer who ships to the retailer, and finally the retail grain and feed dealer, from whom you, my eastern farmer friend, buy when feed is short. Chicago is made an absolute barrier against trade except on payment of tribute.

"The other terminal markets are equal barriers in their territories. They are like the Robber Knights of the Rhine during the middle ages, who dwelt in their castles and made all commerce pay tribute to them.

"We of the West have completed our co-operative grain organizations and are ready to ship directly to organizations of consumers in the East—as soon as the railways and terminal elevators will let us. If consumers and millers and other interested people in the East would only organize as we have done, we could make a fight for the right—which clearly belongs to us in morals and in law—to ship right past Chicago or Kansas City, or the Twin Cities or St. Louis, or any other of the castles of the Robber Knights of the Grain Combine, and reach the market direct. It would make the cost of living lower in the East, and might make some of the farmers' livings a little higher in the West. Anyhow it is just, and must come."

ENGINEERING FOR FARMERS

The fifth annual short courses in steam and gas engineering for the farmers and threshermen will be given at the Manitoba Agricultural College from June 11 to 28. The aim of these courses is to give a good working knowledge of how to operate, handle and repair the steam or gasoline engines of most service in practical farming. As the courses are given at the same time it will not be possible for the student to take both; he is expected to choose the branch he considers more useful to himself. The College is well equipped for teaching practical engineering from the farmer's standpoint, having all the best types of engines on the market, and also securing the use of ten tractors for demonstration purposes. A registration fee of \$5 is charged.

ALL FOUR RINGS
 given to anyone who sells 30 pieces of jewelry at 10c. each, and when sold send us the money. \$3.00. Send back any not sold. We trust you.
THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO.
 Dept. 6131 Winnipeg, Canada.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

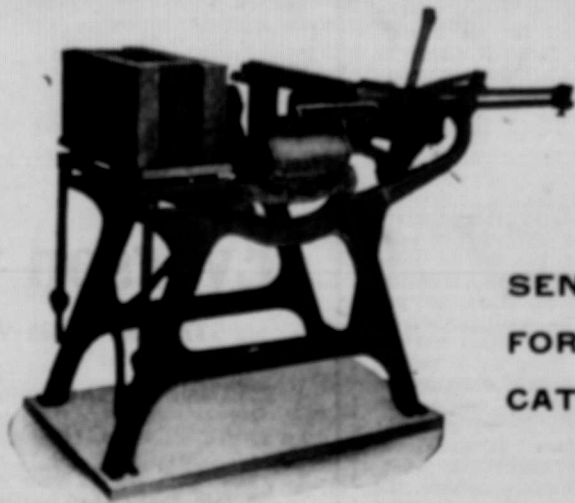
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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

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

Volume IV. May 29th, 1912 Number 44

"NORTHWESTERN" Improved Block Machine



SEND FOR CATALOG

Have you sand on your farm, or in the immediate vicinity? If so, it will interest you to drop us a line for our illustrated Catalog and prices. Concrete is the latest word in building construction. The "Northwestern" Improved Block Machine is without a rival in the manufacture of concrete blocks. It is a machine which answers the requirements of the big contractor for speed; the small contractor for price; the individual builder for ease of operation and understanding; the mason or carpenter because it is easily and quickly moved around and operated; and the farmer because it is so readily understood and is adapted to the making of every kind of block.

Block Machines at from \$15.00 to \$180.00. A special booklet on "Concrete" work goes with every machine.

Write for Catalog and Prices to
G. B. GRANDY & CO.
 20 Princess Street Winnipeg, Man.

HAIL INSURANCE!

Every prudent farmer has already proved the value of Protection against loss by destruction of his crops by hail. If he has fortunately escaped damage himself the losses of his neighbors are always an object lesson.

NOW IS THE TIME!

To get your policy in force. The premium is the same whether your application is received in May or August.

THE HUDSON BAY INSURANCE COMPANY

Issues a simple, definite contract, untrammelled by any contingent conditions which can possibly prejudice its value, and at a uniform low premium rate, so that our clients know at all times exactly where they stand. The Company's Government Deposit for the protection of Policy Holders exceeds the combined deposits of all other companies writing hail insurance in Canada.

Hundreds of testimonials from satisfied clients attest the enviable reputation earned by the company for fair adjustment and prompt cash payment of all losses sustained under its policies, which aggregated last season more than double the amount of insurance entrusted to any competitor.

Agents in every town. See one of them or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents
 15 HIGH STREET WEST, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

GIVEN BOYS AIR RIFLE
 This dandy rifle free for selling 30 pks. Art Post Cards, at 10c. package. Send for cards to-day. When sold send us \$3.00, and rifle will be sent you at once.
THE POSTCARD PREMIUM CO.,
 Dept. 6131 Winnipeg, Canada

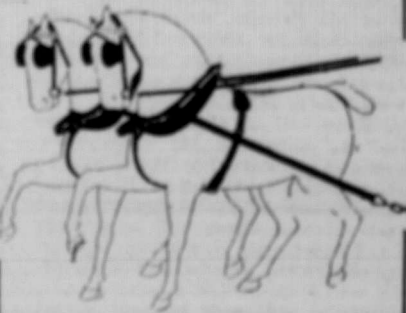
FREE RIFLE
 Kills at 100 yards. Peep sights, lever action, walnut stock, barrel blue-black gun metal. Write for 50 jewelry sets to sell at 10c. a set. When sold return \$5.00 and we send Rifle.
THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO.,
 Dept. 6132 Winnipeg, Canada

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

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

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

Special Farm Harness COMPLETE WITH COLLARS \$25.00



- Bridles—¾ in. cheeks with plain leather concord blinds, round winker braces; fancy fronts and rosettes.
- Lines—¾ in., best stock, 18 ft. with security buckles and snaps.
- Hames—No. 2, varnished clip with ¾ sewn hame straps.
- Breast Straps—1½ in., doubled and stitched with slides and buckle snaps.
- Martingales—1½ in. to collar with ring.
- Traces—1½ in., 3-ply, running to 5-link heel chain, wide wear leather at hames and 1½ belly band billets.
- Pads—3¼ in. with lay, swell shape, lined with heavy pinked edge blue felt.
- Skirts 1½ inch with conway loop.
- Belly Bands—1½ inch folded.
- Back Straps—¾ x 1½ inch with X.C. trace carrier and folded crupper.
- Collars—All black leather, well stuffed.
- Trimmings—X.C. plate.

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THOS. McKNIGHT
 166 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

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In Canada carries just over \$1,500 in Life Insurance.

Four-fifths of the population carry none at all.

Are YOU amongst the uninsured or underinsured?

Ask for details of the most attractive Policies on the market; those of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
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 Over \$73,000,000 now in force

BOYS VIOLIN FREE!
 This fine sweet toned Violin, white horse hair bow, and box of resin, given for selling only 50 packages Beautiful Art Post Cards at 10c. per package. Order cards to-day. When sold send \$5.00, and receive Violin, etc., promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.
THE POSTCARD PREMIUM CO.,
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PRINCE COMES OF AGE

The month of June will see a great change in the position of the Prince of Wales. An heir-apparent attains his majority at the age of 18, and thus on June 23 next the Prince of Wales will reach manhood's estate. Many preparations will be made to celebrate the event. The Queen, ever since her return from India, has had this auspicious occasion in view and has been very busy superintending all the work, both at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle, connected with the new suites of rooms to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Prince. These suites will be quite extensive, for the heir-apparent will have his own household and will be in a position to entertain his own friends, and, if he so wishes, to lead a life altogether independent of the rest of the royal household.

The prince will not, however, disavow himself altogether from the affectionate family life to which he has been accustomed.

He will spend some of his time, and will often take his meals in the company of his parents, sister and brothers, but will be able to dine alone should he wish or invite his own particular friends to luncheon or dinner in his own apartments.

The King will, of course, continue to advise and supervise his son's occupations and pursuits, but there will be a governor and controller of His Royal Highness' household and equerry and two secretaries. There will be a large staff of servants, including special pages, coachmen, grooms and a chauffeur.

Invitations will now be sent direct to the Prince and not through the King. He will also be able to accept invitations on his own account, although His Majesty will doubtless be often consulted.

The Queen's regency, created in the event of a prolonged absence or of dire misfortune to the King, will cease automatically on June 23. The Prince of Wales will be of age and legally enabled to take His Majesty's position, should any emergency occur.

There will probably be a formal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on June 24 in honor of the occasion. This will be the first occasion on which the prince will be the principal guest at a banquet.

CANADA'S TRADE

Canada's total trade for the past fiscal year, which ended March 31, amounted to \$862,699,732, an increase of no less than \$103,603,343, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. Imports totalled \$547,382,582, an increase of nearly \$86,000,000. Exports totalled \$315,317,250, an increase of nearly \$18,000,000.

The year's increase in trade, over 14 per cent, is one of the largest, if not the largest in the history of Canada. According to present indications the Dominion trade for the current fiscal year will run very close to the billion dollar mark. Of the total imports for the past year \$335,204,452 were dutiable goods, while \$186,144,249 were free goods. The customs revenue totalled \$87,548,452, an increase of \$14,250,909.

Exports of domestic products for the year totalled \$290,223,857, the principal items being agricultural products, \$107,143,375, animals and their products, \$48,210,654; mines, \$41,324,516; forests, \$40,892,674; manufactures, \$35,836,284; fisheries, \$16,704,678.

The increase in agricultural exports was approximately \$24,500,000. In manufactures the increase was not quite \$500,000. Fisheries exports increased by a little over \$1,000,000. On the other hand there were decreases of a little over \$4,000,000 in the exports of animals and their products, and nearly \$5,000,000 in the exports of the forest, and \$1,500,000 in mineral exports.

During the year Canada imported coin and bullion to the value of \$26,033,881, as compared with only \$10,206,210 for the preceding year.



Immigration Increases

The total immigration to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, was 354,237, compared with 311,084 in the previous year, an increase of 14 per cent. Of the total arrivals during the year 215,138 were at ocean ports as compared with 183,817 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 121,451 for the fiscal year 1910-11 to 133,710 in the fiscal year 1911-12. Of the total immigration 211,266 were adult males, 82,922 adult females and 60,049 were children. The increase in the number of males as compared with the preceding year, was 26,068, in females 11,884, and in children 5,891.

CHEAP MONEY FOR U.S. FARMERS

Washington, May 28.—Cheaper money for the borrowing American farmer is the object of an investigation recently undertaken by the state department through five of its ambassadors in Europe.

In America the farmer today pays a higher rate of interest for his money, proportionate to the security which he offers in his farmland mortgage, than almost any other class of investors in the country. In Europe the farmer borrows on equal terms with the biggest railroad, industrial corporation, or municipality.

President Taft wants to introduce the European system in this country so that the American farmer can raise money on his farm through a bond salable in any part of the country. Cheap money, thinks Mr. Taft, will put it in the power of the small farmer, or the tenant who wants to start out for himself, to get his farm on a paying basis without shouldering a staggering burden at the outset. It would thus do more than all else to advance the "back-to-the-farm" idea. It would enable the farmer to adopt the scientific methods of farming which the government is teaching him and which always cost money at the start.

The investigation is considered one of the most important undertakings yet attempted in dollar diplomacy. Myron T. Herrick, the newly appointed ambassador to France, is Secretary Knox's right-hand man in the investigation. Mr. Herrick is himself the product of an Ohio farm and has made the "problem of the farmer" a hobby for years. When the work in Europe is completed the state department will prepare an organization plan to fit the scheme to American conditions and a legislative program will probably be mapped out for the president to submit to congress. The investigation is centered about the Credit Foncier of France and the Landschaften of Germany.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT BARRED

Canada has been barred from making an exhibit at the Wisconsin state exhibition this year, the state immigration authorities having protested against Canada being allowed to make a showing. They declare that Canadian immigration literature is false and misleading, and that this has been discovered by people who have been induced to go from Wisconsin to Canada and have "returned poorer and wiser."

The immigration authorities at Ottawa state that there is no foundation for the charges against their literature, but say that the state of Wisconsin objects to losing good citizens at the rate they have been moving to Canada for the past five years. Wisconsin is not the first state to refuse Canada space in which to make a display of its products, though a few years ago they used to urge Canada to come and gave free all the space desired.

However Canada has always been on hand when the crowd collected. Whenever exhibition authorities have barred the Dominion from the grounds, Canada has hired a building in a more conspicuous place than the exhibition, and has put in a first-class display which has attracted great attention. This will be done at the Wisconsin fair this year. The immigration authorities will see that Canada's advantages are made known to all who attend the exhibition. The action of American authorities in barring Canada is taken as a testimonial to the advantages of the Dominion and the success of its immigration work.



The Everson Player Piano

"The First Artistic Player Piano at a Moderate Price"

\$25 Cash with Order **\$550.00** \$15 Monthly
Or Fall Payments Arranged

SUPPOSE one of your neighbors or friends phoned you enthusiastically that he had just bought a new player-piano—the EVERSON—and that he wanted you to drop over and try it, just to see what you thought of it.

Suppose, after supper, you draw the seat up to the EVERSON and insert a music-roll—a piece you always like to hear played brilliantly.

Suppose you run the roll through just once to get the purpose of the simple buttons under your left hand that govern the volume of sound and bring out the melody above the accompaniment, and also to get the "hang" of the little lever in your right hand that governs the time of the piece—fast or slow.

Suppose you then start the roll through again, and you find yourself bringing out the music with all the inspiration and feeling you would throw into it if you could play masterfully by hand forgetting all about the way you do it.

What happens? You suddenly discover that the piano means as much to you as to any trained pianist—that your finger touch on the buttons is instinctive—that playing beautifully is second nature to you.

Now, so far, we've just been supposing, but the above is just what is happening in the homes of your friends; and for a very small, good faith guarantee we will ship this splendid player-piano to your home and everything that is best in music is at your command. Finished in handsome mahogany, and looks like the highest priced instruments.

Then, to leave "supposing" alone for a while, you may want to secure a piano of the highest possible quality and one that is known as such from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the one you see in the homes of the musically cultured.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS

Of course, you know this instrument is CANADA'S GREATEST piano, and the price is a little higher, but it isn't beyond your reach. You can secure a

New Scale Williams Player Piano from \$750.00 up
Educational Plan of Payment. Send for our booklet today.

We carry a full line of

Victor Gramophones Edison Phonographs

Ask for our Player Booklet, Piano Booklet, Victor Booklet or our Edison Booklet. Gladly mailed to you on request.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Limited
322 Portage Avenue - Winnipeg

PAIRING OFF

On the morning of election a farmer came into Hiram Morse's blacksmith shop to have his horse shod.

"Purty busy this mornin', Bill!" inquired Morse, as he raked embers together on the forge.

"Yep," answered Bill. "Hain't got hardly time ter go ter th' village and vote."

"Wal, I'm purty busy myself," said

Morse casually. "I'll tell yer what we'll do," he added, after a moment's thought, "'Long's yer a Republican an' I'm a Democrat, we'll pair off, jest as they do in Congress, an' neither of us will vote. What do yer say?"

Bill agreed to the proposition, but after election it was found that the blacksmith had paired off with every Republican customer who had come into the shop.—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 29th, 1912

THE LAW OF THE SEA

Through the gloom cast over the world by the loss of the Titanic every real man thrilled with pride at the heroism of those who went down. Magnificently they upheld the law of the sea. Those least able to save themselves were given first care in that awful hour when Death hovered round. The strong did not triumph over the weak; it was not the "survival of the fittest" and neither wealth nor prestige claimed precedence. When face to face with the Almighty the nobler human instincts naturally triumphed. The weaker in the struggle for life were given first chance. On land the weaker go to the wall in the overpowering rush for wealth. May the law of the land some day become more like unto the law of the sea!

THE MADE-IN-CANADA TRAIN

The Made-in-Canada train, as it passed through Winnipeg last week, contained a well-arranged and instructive exhibit of the products of a large number of Eastern and a few Western factories. The large number of visitors who inspected the train were well pleased with the exhibit. The Canadian Manufacturers' association deserves credit for this new scheme of exhibiting the work of Canada's industries. It will convince people that Canada is naturally intended to develop a large manufacturing industry and that Canadian workmen possess skill comparable to that of foreign workmen. For the benefit of newcomers to Canada the Made-in-Canada train illustrates the present enormous growth of the manufacturing industry in Canada. It dispels the notion that Canada is only an agricultural country and proves that Canada has the enterprise and the people to produce those manufactured products which can reasonably be produced in this climate. As an exhibit of the product of Canada's factories the Made-in-Canada train is a great success and will prove of undoubted educational value.

But the Canadian manufacturers in bringing their exhibition train to the West have publicly stated that their object was to "allay the agitation among the Western grain growers." From this standpoint the Made-in-Canada train will prove a signal failure. The scheme is founded upon the fallacy that the withdrawal of the protective tariff will ruin all the industries represented in the train. This falsehood which the manufacturers keep ever before the public is the one upon which they rely most strongly to calm the grain growers who are demanding an end to tariff robbery. If the manufacturers could convince the grain growers that, with the downfall of the protective system, all Canadian factories would close, then there would be an end to the free trade agitation. But this claim is Canada's great national falsehood and should be the shame of the manufacturing magnates. Some of the "infant" industries represented in the Made-in-Canada train absolutely reek with watered capital on which the public are compelled to pay dividends through tariff extortion. The steel and textile industries are two good examples of those that have milked the public with splendid results and, though now bloated with the people's wealth, are still determined to remain in the calf class. These so-called "infant" industries would be better known as "pauper" industries. They demand support from the people, and subservient politicians allow them to levy tribute to suit their own sweet taste.

TEARS OF NO AVAIL

It is all very well for these manufacturers to come out among the grain growers with tears in their eyes and with their voices choked with grief and plead for the retention of their unjust privileges. We will venture that they will not change the opinion of six grain growers. The result of the trip of the Made-in-Canada train will only be to demonstrate to the grain growers the justice of their demands for tariff reduction and free trade in ten years. The maiden modesty, the lamblike look and the piteous appeal of the Manufacturers' association, that announced in Winnipeg less than three years ago that it could "make the grass grow in the streets of Canada" will not touch a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the long suffering, tariff plundered, much flouted farmers in Western Canada. Arrogance and boastfulness were the outstanding characteristics of the Canadian Manufacturers' association three years ago. Then it had both political parties completely under its thumb; then it openly talked of more protection and was continually getting it; then it could fool the farmers with the "home market" rubbish; then was the zenith of the Golden Age of protectionism in Canada when the protectionists got what they wanted from the politicians and whacked up their ill-gotten gains for the campaign funds of both parties in return. But times are changing. The tariff still remains to adorn the statute books of the nation but the Manufacturers' association has climbed off the pedestal. We don't hear any more boasting about its power; we hear no more talk of a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows," and the politicians are beginning to find that the path of the betrayer is hard. What have the manufacturers ever done for the working people of Canada? They never give any of the advantages of protection to their employees in wages; they never assist in any movement for economic or legislative reform; they have supported the railways in extorting high freight rates and the banks in extorting high interest charges, and they have never done anything to eliminate political corruption. We rarely see a big protectionist favoring such reforms as Direct Legislation, Proportional Representation, Single Tax or anything that tends towards democracy. The hope of the protectionists is in giving the people as little power as possible. Now when they come begging for mercy at the hands of the outraged farmers what can they expect? Let justice take its course. No farmer should allow himself to be humbugged by wolves masquerading in lamblike attire. Free trade is the farmers' friend and any approach to it is a step in the right direction.

JUST A PECULIARITY

A visitor who looks through the manufacturers' train will be surprised to see that though "Made-in-Canada" is the slogan of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, yet this slogan is for the benefit of the consuming public largely. The visitor will be surprised to note the many men in charge of the exhibits for the various companies wearing English and American made hats, European linen, Scotch and English tweeds, American-made shoes, smoking imported cigars and watching the approach of the dinner hour as indicated by American-made watches. To the rear of the train the visitor will be still more surprised on entering the special dining car to see an American-made phonograph provided to supply sweet music to aid digestion, and to see the tables covered by Irish linen and set with foreign chinaware and Sheffield cutlery. No doubt a further

search would unearth a buffet stocked with American beer, French wines and Scotch whiskey.

THE GUIDE REBUKED

Industrial Canada, owned by the Canadian Manufacturers' association, sent free to every member of the association, and paid for out of the unjust profits secured under the protective tariff, in its May issue rebukes The Guide for suggesting that the manufacturers accompanying the "Made-in-Canada" train be given a Western welcome. Says the manufacturers' organ:—

"The Guide attempts to follow a well-known journalistic motto, viz.: 'Raise Ned about the Czar of Russia, but be easy on the boys at home.' Like a decrepit old nurse who tries to frighten children with ghost stories, it usually depicts the Canadian Manufacturers' association as an ogre dwelling apart in a remote stronghold where it feeds at leisure upon the blood of Western farmers. Is The Guide aware that the association is represented in every important town and city in Canada and that in Winnipeg, where The Guide is published, it has 92 members? Does The Guide know that the products of Western factories will be on board the train and will be exhibited with the products of Eastern factories? On the other hand, The Guide delights to present the Western farmer to the world as a poor creature, grovelling close to the soil, destitute of comforts, surveying his patches with mournful pride, frozen in winter, blistered in summer, sick of existence and longing plaintively for death. There is a type of farmer who enjoys heaping upon his own head the ashes of desolation. Such a man by some strange freak of fortune has apparently become editor of The Guide. It is of no avail to exhort him to be cheerful. Like Cassius, he is incapable of optimism. The failure of the Western wheat crop of 1911 will remain the great tragic epic of his life. A half million dollars' worth of wheat destroyed! During the first three months of 1912, according to Bradstreets, there were 383 business failures in Canada, involving assets amounting to \$1,305,985 and liabilities amounting to \$2,842,671. Therefore, those 383 firms are at present worth \$1,536,688 less than nothing. Yet there is not outcry, no veiled talk of secession and no attempts at arousing class dissension. Business men usually take chances and lose or win like sportsmen. The railways and the weather are responsible for the Western calamity. Over these the Canadian Manufacturers' association has no control. In spite of the lamentations of The Guide, the majority of Western farmers are bearing their loss like men. The Guide states that the manufacturers are the 'men who really rule Canada.' No class rules Canada. The farmers of Canada could have combined into a ruling class and accepted the reciprocity agreement on September 21, but they did not do so. 'Give them a Western welcome,' says The Guide in the same kindly spirit as a small boy gathers a heap of stones and awaits the schoolmaster. Its admonition should be taken literally. The manufacturers have rejoiced in the prosperity of the West and have helped to spread abroad the fame of No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern, because they were excellent and because they were grown in Canada. Goods manufactured in Canada are to be displayed to the farmers of the prairies. Give them a Western welcome."

Yes The Guide is aware of all the facts in the above and also all the fiction. The loss of \$1,536,688 sustained by those 383 business failures was not more than one per cent. of the amount the manufacturers took out of the public last year by means of the protective tariff. It was not even a good "melon" in the eyes of many of our water-logged mergers and corporations. Yes, we know all about the Western members of the association and we also know that they alone cannot keep the Western people paying tribute. It is those chaps in Toronto and Montreal largely who dominate the association and handle the legislative end of the business. But the people are daily becoming better informed on the protective robbery system and if the manufacturers play the

hog now they will have no license to squeal later on if the people insist upon radical remedies being applied. In this country we know how to apportion the blame for the injustices we are now suffering.

SCIENCE AND THE SINGLE TAX

Sir William Ramsay, an eminent British scientist, believes that the work of mining coal and distributing it over the country by means of the railways, is unnecessary labor. He says that the energy which nature has stored up in the coal beds of the earth for the use of man can be extracted underground and conveyed to the places where it is required in the form of electric current. Sir William proposes to burn the coal underground, use the gas thus produced to feed giant engines and with these engines generate electrical energy which will be distributed throughout the country for use as power, light and heat. Arrangements are now being completed to make a practical test of the proposal, and the results will be awaited with the greatest interest. If the experiment proves successful the labor of man will be lightened, just as it is lightened by every invention of labor saving machinery. As science progresses the necessities and comforts of life are more easily produced. The same quantity of food, clothing and shelter can be produced today with far less labor than was required in the past. It might be expected that the result of this would be that the people generally would enjoy more of the comforts of life and be relieved of much exacting toil. But as a matter of fact the mass of the people are no better off; and a millionaire class has grown up. The whole of the ease and luxury which advancing science has made possible has been seized by the privileged few who have been able to force labor to yield to them what should have been its own share of the benefits of modern progress because of their ownership of the land and what it contains.

In Great Britain, for instance, the owners of the coal lands, who of course did nothing to put the coal in the ground and who do nothing to bring it out of the ground, receive \$30,000,000.00 a year from the producers and consumers of coal in "royalties." If Sir William Ramsay's experiment proves successful and the immense labor of coal mining is done away with, who will get the benefit? In Great Britain, and in every country where the coal beds are owned by individuals, it will be the royalty owners. The coal, since it can be converted into power, heat and light more cheaply, will be so much more valuable in its natural state, and the royalty owners, unless the state steps in and prevents them, will demand, and be able to enforce, a higher royalty. This provides an excellent illustration of the need for the Taxation of Land Values. Under this system the mining royalties, representing the undeveloped value of the natural resources of the country, would go into the public treasury instead of into the pockets of individuals, and the increased value of the coal beds created by the new process would thus, after the inventor had been suitably rewarded, flow also into the national exchequer and become available for the public use. Then the people as a whole would benefit materially from the progress of science.

During the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature the bill creating the office of Public Utilities Commissioner was much in the limelight. The Winnipeg city authorities were strongly opposed to it. But now we see the city asking to be placed under the operation of the new act. It can't be so very dangerous. The government in appointing Judge Robson as Public Utilities Commissioner has selected one of the very best men available and is to be congratulated upon the choice. The principle of the Public Utilities Commission is decidedly sound. Its adminis-

tration will be the test and in the hands of Judge Robson it will be administered wisely.

HOW WE FOOL OURSELVES

Mr. A. Douglas concludes an able article on "Canadian Problems and Politics" in the Westminster Review of April as follows:—

"Canada has been growing during the last few years. Had the people ever realized, as they should, the valuable asset they possessed in the unearned increment that must come to every townsite, and appropriated that for taxation instead of allowing it to be grasped by speculators, then there would have been a growth and development harmonious and beneficent, instead of the present growth into millionaires and tramps, oppressors and oppressed.

"The brother from the States, and also the brother from Britain, came to the border of the country with the abundance of their products to offer an exchange of benefit for benefit. 'Begone,' said the Canadian, 'you are not brothers, your goods are too abundant and cheap. You will slaughter our market. Begone! We don't want cheapness and abundance.'

"The agent from the Syndicate in the States came to Canada and purchased three million acres of land. Without raising a single bushel of grain, they sold that land at a profit of ten million dollars—spoilation and improverishment. 'Welcome, brothers,' say the enemies of freedom and abundance, 'Come again and get another ten millions. Come and get the heritage that God provided for His children, that you may secure the fortune that labor has produced.'

"When we see the immeasurable blessing to humanity in the exchange of benefit for benefit, how every producer under a divine impulse, just as divine as that which leads the fish to swim or the bird to fly, tries to do his best for his fellow men, how he is ever seeking to gain some new triumph, mechanical or physical, to multiply his product, how he is scouring earth, sky, or ocean that he may bring the benefits of every clime to every other clime, how this exchange gives to humanity the opportunity and power to build up a civilization with its immeasurable advances in knowledge and skill, and then, when we contrast with this the immeasurable damage that is inflicted on humanity by the spoilers, those who withhold the land so that labor cannot toil thereon, the spoilers who offer no benefit for benefit, but who strip industry of its proper reward, who drive the mother into the factory, and the child from the school, and then again, when we see a new country, with all the natural resources to make everyone rich, deliberately drive away its benefactors and welcome its spoilers, it is difficult to describe in proper language such inanity."

This is what we are doing in Canada every day. All and sundry are welcomed who will plunder the people through land speculation but those who come to bring us articles we need are punished.

The manufacturers on their special train were loaded with literature showing what a fine thing it is for the farmers that these "infant" industries are employing so many men and thus providing a market for the farmers' produce. This is a wonderful argument to present to grain growers who know that for the next fifty or one hundred years their product will have to be disposed of in other countries. Further, the grain growers know that the "home market" argument is a myth, but even if it were a fact the home market would still remain with us and increase even without the protective tariff. If the home market produced by these calf-like industries is of such value, how is it explained that the farmers near to these markets are not all wealthy. Are the farmers close to Toronto, Montreal, Cowansville, Hamilton, Brantford and other centres of industry any more prosperous than those farther away? If not, then why not, if the "home market"

is such a wealth producer for the farmer? Again, the farmers of Canada know that a man eats just as much no matter whether he be working for one of Canada's "infant" calf industries or for a similar industry in another country.

T. A. Russell, general manager of the Russell Motor Car Co., and former secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, is in charge of the "Made-in-Canada" train by virtue of his office as president of the Canadian Home Market association. Mr. Russell does not suffer any by having 35 per cent. tariff protection on automobiles and we understand he is the only Canadian manufacturer of motor cars. It would seem only fair that the wealthy members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, some of whom own several automobiles, and all of whom are firm believers in the "Made-in-Canada" slogan, should buy their cars from Mr. Russell. We suspect, however, that the majority of them purchase American-made cars. Under the circumstances it might be a good idea for Mr. Russell to bring the matter before the Canadian Manufacturers' association and have these purchasers of American-made cars disciplined. If the "Made-in-Canada" slogan is not respected by its loudest advocates the general public can hardly be expected to give heed to it.

It is only fair that public property should be used for public purposes and private property for private purposes. But under our present economic system private property is taxed into the public treasury and public property is turned into private pockets. Under the present system the harder a man works and the more he saves the heavier is the fine imposed upon him, while the idler is permitted to get off lightly and benefits from the "forced philanthropy" of the workers.

The month of June is now approaching when everyone who can should sleep out of doors. A tent, a porch or balcony or even the roof is a suitable location. The sleep will be more refreshing than indoors and six hours of out of doors sleep is equal to eight hours inside. More people are sleeping out every year—and have better health as a result.

Ten thousand soldiers took part in the Fenian raid. The federal government proposes to give them a grant of \$100 each. Already there are over 20,000 applications. If the government goes at it earnestly Canada could soon work up a pension roll equal to that of the United States. It is a great vote catcher across the line, which will certainly recommend it to Canadian politicians.

The sentiment in favor of woman suffrage is very strong in the Western provinces, and if a referendum on the question was held there is little doubt that the male electors would decide by a large majority to give the women the vote. Politicians who do not desire to allow the will of the people to prevail are opposed to the Referendum.

The Australian government in seeking plans for the new federal capitol threw it open to world wide competition. The judges find that an American has submitted the best plan. If Australia has any of the Canadian brand of politicians the government will not dare accept the American plans for fear of being charged with disloyalty.

We would urge all of our readers to visit the Manufacturers' train for educational purposes. The farmers will in the end have to pay the expenses of the train so it might interest them to see what they are paying for.

"Made-in-Canada" is a good slogan and we approve of it, but not of the protective tariff which it is designed to bolster up.

The People's Choice

Continued from Last Week

IV

Dan Dickson was a pointed nosed man with a small chin and small eyes, above the latter of which was a bushy fringe that gave him, with his sharp-pointed ears, much the appearance of a fox.

He climbed the rickety stairs of the decayed and dusty old Powers Building in the furtive fashion of a darky about to rob a henroost. He tiptoed swiftly to Room 7, on the door of which, in nearly obliterated gilt letters, was "James Fleece, Real Estate and Investments." He listened intently. No voices. He tested the knob. He opened the door and applied one cold eye to the crack.

"Well, come in!" shouted Fleece exasperatedly.

Mr. Dickson edged himself into the room and walked over to the bare desk with the soft-footed care of a cat. He sat down on the edge of an old wooden chair which Fleece pushed out for him, removed his derby and looked into it with the concern he might have bestowed had it been filled to the brim with precious and priceless secrets.

"Good morning," he confided.

"I sent for you to pass you some pleasant news," observed Fleece. "You win this next election."

Dan Dickson refused to concede a point by appearing pleased.

"It's about time," he insinuated.

"My organization is so starved that it can't lean alone."

Fleece surveyed the opposition gang leader with a half smile.

"You didn't pick strong ones in the first place," he retorted. "Now, Dickson, I'm going to give you a chance this election, but you needn't think I'm going to let you clinch anything. You may swing things for just one term, and then my bunch goes in again." With some distaste he watched the twinkle of speculative planning gather at the corners of Dickson's eyes.

"Of course," agreed Dickson, looking into his hat. "I suppose you want to keep control of the city funds too."

"I don't know what a city fund is," denied the guardian of his party. "Your bunch will step in and run things to suit themselves, and I'll manage to wiggle along for two years with a side interest in a few contracts I have."

"Then it's wide open!" returned the incredulous Dickson, betraying at last a certain degree of animation that amounted almost to enthusiasm. He began to plan immediately the apportionment of his favors. "The boys will throw away the prussic acid tonight," he granted.

"You'd better tell some of them to keep it," advised Fleece dryly. "What boys do you mean? Give me a list of the live members."

Dickson turned his hat slowly about one-eight of the way round, as if he had the names inscribed in the bell.

"Well, to begin with, there's Tanguis," he announced. "He's for treasurer. He's not very strong, but the party owes him a lot."

"It owes him five thousand a year for the past ten years, and a lot of you split it up," laughed Fleece. "Tanguis is after the honor, and he gets it so far as I'm concerned. He's exactly the kind of a fluff who will queer himself with the public before half his term is out."

"Then there's Fizzer," went on Dickson, enjoying himself with great secrecy. "He wants the recordership. He has lobbed round for —"

"Fizzer gets an assistant clerkship some place away down the line," interrupted Fleece. "It's only because I want to let you have your own way that I don't hand you a few locomotor ataxia germs and tell you to slip them in Fizzer's beer. I have about as much use for that lollipop as I would have for a rudder on a rocking chair. For city recorder you get Mike Fennessey."

Dickson looked out of his hat with a jerk.

"Fennessey's no rope to tie to," he objected. "He hasn't the strength of a string of spaghetti. He couldn't succeed himself if he was nominated on all five tickets."

"He's not supposed to succeed himself," Fleece sharply reminded him. "He's in your party, isn't he?"

"Yes, but —"

"Well, Fennessey did me a big favor once and you get him for recorder. For assessor you get Johnny Beckman."

Dickson shifted uneasily as if he were sitting on a radiator.

"What kind of a mess of stewed prunes are you handing me?" he protested. "Why, this ticket couldn't be elected in wartime if mine was the home and fireside party."

Fleece turned on him savagely.

"You can't elect any ticket unless I say so," he stated. "You wouldn't get a look-in if I wasn't ready. I've been winning by a smaller majority every campaign, and I know the public like a trainer knows his tiger. It wants a change of meat; besides that, I want to build up a new organization. That's how your piffle brigade gets a look-in, and I'm going to hand you a nice bunch of old fluffs who will begin to queer themselves and the party the day they take office and begin to steal the paperweights. I'll be white with you though. I'll give you a chance to clear off as many old

"He's fought duels with two of those," grinned Fleece. "Just the same, he's your candidate, Dan. You'd better go right out and see him, but don't tell him I sent you, or it's all off."

"It may be a good choice anyhow," mused Dickson, patiently summing up all the pros and cons he found in the crown of his hat. "The old party has a fine fat barrel anyhow."

With this comforting thought in mind Dan Dickson went out to see Colonel Watterson Blossom, who received him, with a carefully concealed distaste, in the library, and wondered what a man so far removed from any possible trace of gentility could want in his house.

"Colonel," began Dan Dickson, overcoming his own reluctance to deal with one so far removed from any possible trace of practical politics, "I came to tell you as a staunch party sympathizer, that the party is in a jam."

"A —" hesitated the colonel. "Oh, yes, a predicament. Mr. Dickson, my party is right, as it has always been; but it has fallen locally into the hands of unscrupulous and unpatriotic persons."

Mr. Dickson, whose hat had been taken from him in the hall, looked into the wastebasket for a suitable response.

"The party has been left by all the old-time voters to stagger its own way home," he retorted; "so of course it fell in bad

enough to say. "I only know politics the way it's run and not the way it's doped out. I know this much. If you and I decide to run you for mayor I'm the man who can hand you the nomination. More than that, if we pass you the nomination you're elected, and that's a pipe."

"You can't tell that, no matter what my record or personal worth," objected the colonel.

"Of course not," agreed Dan. "I got my info. from headquarters. You're meant, and it's a killing. Come in before they muddy the water."

The colonel arose and paced the library. He paused before the stern portrait of the great-uncle who had been a supreme court judge. He turned suddenly and faced Mr. Dickson.

"I do not quite gather all that you mean," he declared, folding his arms; "but I do obtain that certain corrupt practices, the existence of which I have steadfastly refused to believe, actually prevail in my own party. Under the circumstances I consider it my duty to accept this nomination at whatsoever hands it is offered me, in order that I may throw the weight of my influence and example on the side of honor. Sir, I take conditions as I find them; but I pledge you the word of a gentleman to alter those conditions at my earliest opportunity."

The leader of the colonel's bleeding party found this speech as difficult to unravel as the colonel had his own, but nevertheless he gathered that he had his work cut out for him.

"That'll be all right," he assented with a bravery of which the last of the Blossoms could have had no conception. "It all depends on who can swing the biggest pull when it comes to a showdown; and I've seen the regular system bucked up against some hard layouts. Then you'll stand for the nomination?"

"So far as I am personally concerned, I am ready to relinquish my privacy for the good of my party; but there is still one other important interest to be considered." He rang a bell and waited with great solemnity. A stiff-necked old negro, so saturated with rheumatism that he creaked, shuffled into the room.

"Wash," directed the colonel, "you will present my compliments to your mistress and ask if it will suit her convenience to have me consult with her upon a matter of importance."

"Yas, suh," agreed Wash with a duck of his head which necessitated a movement from the ankles.

The colonel remained silent, gravely surveying the mournfully apprehensive Dickson, until his messenger returned.

"Mah mistress' compliments, suh, an' she's comin' down immediately," announced Wash.

There was a swish of silken garments in the hallway. Wash hastened to open the door. Cordelia Blossom, clad in a bewildering housegown with many cherry ribbons, her cheeks glowing, her round eyes sparkling, her round mouth adorably curved, her brown hair waving, stood on the threshold and glanced inquiringly at Dan Dickson. The colonel hastened to set her a chair. Wash brought a footstool. The colonel gallantly gave her his hand.

"My dear," said he, "this is Mr. Dickson, a leader in my political party. Mr. Dickson, Mrs. Blossom." He assisted the peerless Cordelia to her seat, and somehow the heavy heart of Dan Dickson grew a shade lighter. "Mr. Dickson, my dear," went on the colonel as soon as the greetings were over, "has come to offer me the nomination for mayor. Permit me to advise you that I do not like the manner in which it is done. I have warned Mr. Dickson that, if elected, I shall remove my party from one-man rule. In other words, I am considering entering upon a dishonorable enterprise in order to make it honorable. My dear, as you know, I rely much upon

Continued on Page 15



Camping along the road to Hudson Bay

scores as possible, so you give me a list of the patient workers that it would be a shame to turn out into the night, and we'll pack them away. Then I'll make up your slate for you."

Together the two leading citizens worked; and the dictator of the reigning party gave to the boss of the unreigned party a complete list of the candidates that the free-born American people would choose at the next election to be their representatives.

Point by point Dan Dickson gave way, trying desperately to carve as large a slice of the melon for himself as possible; but in the end it was Fleece who had made the real selection for the careful and cautious voters.

"For mayor, of course," concluded Dickson, all the important offices having been disposed of, "Judge Simon Purdee goes on the ticket. He's made speeches for us for twenty years."

"Getting to make the speeches is reward enough for that foghorn," returned Fleece. "Don't you worry about your mayor. I have a fine, clean old party for you, without a flaw in his record, who will be too much of a statesman to know what the politicians under him are doing. It's Colonel Watterson Blossom."

"Colonel Watterson Blossom?" repeated Dickson in perplexity. "Oh, yes, I know who you mean! He hands a hundred to the party fund every year and thinks he's still voting for Andrew Jackson. Why, that old guy isn't in politics. He couldn't influence any vote but the Confederate veterans, and there's only six in the city."

company. If some of you square, straight on-the-level members will stand up and make a fight we can come back. Just now we want a man like you to head the city ticket in this coming campaign. Will you take a chance?"

"I don't quite understand," puzzled the colonel, glancing up at the stern-visaged portrait of his great-grandfather, once vice-president of these United States. "Do you mean that the party expects me to enter politics—er—actively?"

"That's the thought," returned Dan. "We want to run you for mayor."

The colonel unbuttoned the top button of his Prince Albert and fastened it again. "Are you authorized to represent the party in this demand?" he inquired.

Dan Dickson eyed the wastebasket accusingly while he swallowed the dry-as-dust shadow of a smile.

"We're all for you," he distinctly stated. "Of course we haven't held a primary yet, but all that's necessary is for us two to agree."

The colonel stiffened instantly, and his frown was most portentous.

"If I should make the sacrifice of deserting the comfort of private life for the unrest of a public career, and if I should gain any ascendancy in the councils of my party, I shall see to it that no two men shall be able to decide, at their whim, upon any matters so grave as the choice of the head of a ticket. No wonder my party lies bleeding, sir!"

Mr. Dickson blinked somberly at the wastebasket.

"Well, you see, I'm a practical politician, Colonel," he finally choked himself

Towards Democracy

A Record of Opinions and Events in the World of Progress

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

In the current issue of the Contemporary Review Mr. Havelock Ellis tells a story about a prominent public man of high intelligence who recently went to Glasgow to deliver an address on social reform. He warned his hearers against Socialism, and told them that, though so much talked about it had not made one inch of progress; of practical Socialism or Collectivism there were no signs at all. Yet, as some of his hearers pointed out, he gave his address in a municipally-owned hall, illuminated by municipal lights, to an audience which had largely arrived in municipal trams travelling through streets owned, maintained and guarded by the municipality. The audience was largely educated in state schools, in which the children nowadays can receive not only free education and free books, but, if necessary, free food and free medical inspection and treatment. Moreover, the members of this same audience, thus assured of the non-existence of Socialism, are entitled to free treatment in the municipal hospital, should an infective disease overtake them; the municipality provides them freely with picture galleries, golf courses, and swimming ponds; and in old age, finally, if qualified, they receive a state pension.

All these measures are socialistic, and Socialism is nothing more nor less than a complicated web of such measures; the Socialistic state, as some have put it, is simply the great national co-operative association of which the government is the board of managers. At the same time, Mr. Ellis shows the necessity for the cultivation of personality and individuality, especially as regards education. He points out that of late the Socialistic tendency that prevails here and there is a tendency to standardise rigidly an education so superficial, so platitudinous, so uniform, so unprofitable, so fatally oblivious of what even the word education means, that some day, perhaps, the revolted individualistic spirit will arise in irresistible might to sweep away the whole worthless structure from top to bottom, with even such possibilities of good as it may conceal.—The Scottish Co-operator.

THE "RICH MAN USING LITTLE LAND"

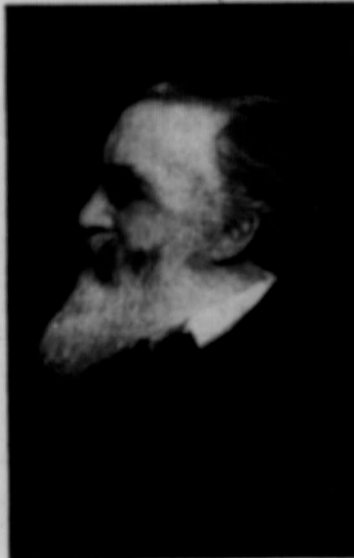
It may be a fallacy that "all incomes are invested in land," but it is a truth that all wealth is produced from land. In putting forward the case of the man who "might be a millionaire and yet not own an acre of land," or who "further might occupy more than an acre," and therefore "escape local rating altogether," the Municipal Journal betrays a very narrow view of land occupancy. The wider view of the case is that all industrial and commercial undertakings and all business are worked on and through land. Manufacturers, financiers, bankers, brokers and business and commercial magnates of all kinds may directly occupy but a small piece of land—a small office in a large building perhaps—but these people who seem to be producing wealth in a small space have interests in all kinds of concerns; in docks, coal companies, mines, factories, building estates, etc. Or they may be holders of mortgages, or interested in land development schemes.

In considering whether the taxation of land values would reach these rich men, we must consider, not the restricted area in which they personally operate but the whole country. If all land were rated and taxed according to its market value, every acre of land would be affected, whether it were used or held idle for speculative purposes, or by caprice. In this way the taxation of land values will reach out to all men, rich or poor; as they are interested in land personally, or as a shareholder in a land company so will they contribute to the public revenues. Under the Taxation of Land Values none will escape. Those who enjoy much land value will pay more than those who enjoy less, and those who do not enjoy any land value

will not be asked to make a contribution.—Land Values.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

There have been two striking indications recently of the fast gathering forces of Direct Legislation in the province of Manitoba. The first was when the premier felt called upon to launch the full broadside of his by no means limited vocabulary against it and its advocates, and so warned his henchmen who were moving toward it that



LATE JUSTIN MCCARTHY

Author of "A History of Our Own Times," and of numerous novels and other works, prominent member of British Parliament for many years, who died April 24.

they must choose between party loyalty and principle. Then on Wednesday evening last the magnificent gathering at the banquet of the Direct Legislation League showed the premier's fears to be well founded.

It does not take a prophet to discern that Direct Legislation is on the program for Manitoba in the immediate future. Maybe the present government will yet decide that it would be better to enact it themselves than leave it to successors to do.

Labor men can look on with a good deal of satisfaction at the growing popularity of the principle and see others carrying it on to victory. For it was in Winnipeg fourteen years ago when, at the instigation of the local delegation the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada incorporated Direct Legislation in its platform of principles. It was unpopular enough then to endear it to the affections of the most enthusiastic. In succeeding years the labor forces were left all alone in their advocacy of the cause.—The Voice.

BACK TO THE SOIL

Booker T. Washington raises the cry of "Back to the Soil!" in an appeal to the people of his race. "Uplift the social, moral and physical life of the negroes by encouraging agriculture among them," was his message to the African M. E. church conference at Kansas City. "In the rural districts," he said, "the negro is at his best in soul and body. In the city he is usually at his worst. If we would save the negroes," he continued, "82 per cent. of whom live in the country, they must be taught that when the Bible says 'the earth is full of thy riches,' it means that the earth is full of corn, potatoes, peas, cotton, chickens and cows; and that these riches must be gotten out by the hand of man and turned into beautiful church buildings and righteous, useful living." Yea and amen. But it appears that the earth is fenced in; it is pre-empted; access to it by the negro or the white man who would dig and delve in it for the riches with which it is filled can be obtained only by submitting to terms often more degrading than those of that old chattel

slavery which it took a great war to abolish. Dr. Washington for some reason religiously avoids any discussion of the land question as it relates to the race problem, a solution for which he so zealously seeks. Is this due to the fact that Tuskegee might suffer in its revenues from Big Business were he to put his finger on so vital a spot?—Johnstown Democrat.

THE PARCELS POST

The immediate adoption of the parcels post ought to be assured after the speeches by Senators Bailey and Heyburn.

Mr. Bailey said that with postal, banks, parcels posts, and Postmaster-General Hitchcock's proposed postal telegraphy the post office soon would become the most important institution in every community. Senator Heyburn said the effect of the parcels post would be to destroy the village and town life. "By and by we will vote by letter," he said, "and nobody will know anybody."

These troglodytes do not often fail to oppose the best things, but they are always picturesque in their belatedness. They have evidently never heard of the postal systems of other and better administered nations, although not only Washington, D.C., but Idaho and Texas receive parcels from these countries in greater bulk and more cheaply than they can be transported within the borders of their home communities. As to voting by mail, why not?—Twentieth Century.

LABOR AND LANDLORDISM

The chief cause of all labor troubles is landlordism; the rent of land keeps pace with all attempts of labor to escape. Education, invention, improvement of any kind, anything that would lighten the day's toil, is arrested and stifled by this constantly acting force. The advance of rent is an enduring ob-



EXTRACTING IRON SPLINTERS FROM THE EYE

An Electro-magnet designed for oculists by Dr. Haab of Zurich, Switzerland, which should be a benefaction to the human race. It removes iron splinters from wounds in any part of the body.

stacle to higher wages. In the words of Henry George: "It is a fresh and continuous robbery that goes on every day and every hour. It is not from the produce of the past that rent is drawn; it is from the produce of the present. It is a toll levied upon labor constantly and continuously." This power to appropriate the rent of land induces land monopoly, the standing barrier to the solution of the poverty problem. It checks production at its source and in itself constitutes a permanent lockout of labor and capital.—Land Values.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR ST. PAUL

The city of St. Paul, Minn., has voted for the commission form of government, to go into effect two years hence. St. Paul has about 215,000 inhabitants and it will be the largest city in the country experimenting with a municipal administration of this character. As the cities that adopt it include places of large size, the experience finally gained will universally increase in value and significance. While the details of the St. Paul plan are not at hand, the brief press dispatches describe it in outline as providing for a mayor, a controller and six councilmen. "The mayor assigns a councilman to head each of the several administrative departments. He also names a purchasing agent. The council elects a city attorney and a city clerk. The mayor is president of the council and is given both executive and legislative powers."

LA FOLLETTE ON SUFFRAGE

I cannot remember a time when I did not believe in woman suffrage. The great economic and industrial questions of today affect women as directly as they do men. And the interests of men and women are not antagonistic one to the other, but mutual and co-ordinate. Co-suffrage, like co-education, will react not to the special advantage of either men or women, but will result in a more enlightened, better balanced citizenship, and in a truer democracy. I am glad to say that the legislature of Wisconsin passed, at its last session, a suffrage law which will be submitted on referendum next November to the voters of the state. I shall support it and campaign for it.—Senator Robert M. La Follette.

MISTAKEN MARTYRS

Our English suffragette friends have also been suffering from unsound economics and logic. Breaking windows to reach cabinet ministers with notes containing stones is one form of demonstration and as justifiable as throwing tea into a harbor. But destroying the windows of innocent shopkeepers is another kind of demonstration, unjustifiable because inconsequential. The defeat of the compromise bill seems to be a severe rebuke for this irrelevance. But, perhaps, we should not demand masculine logic. One great need of equal suffrage is to supplement the clumsiness of logic with intuition.—Twentieth Century.

STEAD ON NAVIES

One of the last things written by W. T. Stead was a strong protest against great navies which appears posthumously in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna. In it he says:—

Those naval armaments are a real pest, and the irritation they cause is mitigated only by the consolation that they are approaching an end. I am convinced that none of those dreadnoughts or super-dreadnoughts will ever fire one shot in a real war. They are like the oppressive medieval armor which was increasing in weight just when the invention was approaching of gunpowder which rendered that armour worthless.

Women voted for the first time in Belgium last month. They have lately been given the right to take part in electing the Conseils des Prudhommes, who settle trade disputes. It is reported that the women went to the polls in large numbers, and voted for candidates favoring equal rights for men and women.

"The first and paramount consideration in taxation should be equality of burden; and only by taking the rental value of land in taxes can such equality be secured."—Tom L. Johnson.

Privilege is the advantage conferred on one by law of denying the competition of others.—Tom L. Johnson.

The Mail Bag

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—Most certainly we are right in for it, and don't forget we Canadians can't get away from it. We have been doing things along the same lines for many and many a day, using the same old team, the same old machinery, the same old trace harness with the same old reins, bridles and bits. This old outfit was once new and did fine duty in its day, but as everything gets old and out of gear, so this old equipment has come to that stage where its usefulness is not quite up-to-time. It has fallen into ruts and out of control and pokes along in ways not quite fanciful to the desires of those interested in nowadays' economics and demands. In fact the old team and its trappings have become quite wayward and persists in doing what it pleases in spite of the wishes of its supposed owners. The reins and blind-bridles have aged and are so weakened that they will not control the wilful headedness, that they once did. We are only doing with this past time outfit until the new is completed and ready for installment. It is now a foregone conclusion that a complete up-to-date outfit is to take the place of that now in use. The new team is to be of the new type of power. It will be well groomed and fed. There is to be a new set of harness with burnished buckles and mountings, new bridles with effective curb bits, new reins of the best of materials that will neither break nor weaken. There is to be entirely new machinery, built along new lines, artfully and scientifically arranged. All the up-to-date improvements and economic attachments are to be applied to this wonderful apparatus. Not only are the brain and best thought of the ages, but the genius and intelligence of our day are to enter into the perfecting of the system. It is to be an automatic equipment, under the perfect control of the operator's will and direction. The output of this work of art will be the most perfect and satisfactory that has ever been produced—why, the prime and active promoters of the scheme are the most optimistic ever known and declare that it will bring into existence a new world, a sort of Paradise in which equity and justice will again be united and peace and good-will shall again ascend the throne to the comfort and happiness of all concerned. Master minds and thinkers are in full work upon this up-to-date system of Legislation. They are educating, organizing, collecting evidence and assembling all the theoretical and practical knowledge in connection with the system. An evolution among all civilized peoples and some who are set down as old and primitive is working out to the end that the enfranchized people, and all adults of eighteen years and up, both men and women, of good ethic character and sound mind should be on the voters' lists; should not only own their councils, legislatures and parliaments, but that every voter should have an effective vote through Proportional Representation, and have perfect control over their representatives through the Recall and over all legislation through the Initiative and Referendum; that they should have tangible right of all revenues and expenditures through Direct Taxation, that would fall upon land values, idlers and idle and unearned increments; that our political parties, all parties, should be safeguarded through the Direct Primaries; that they should be able to carry on the legislation of the country in the most economic way both in money and time and with the least number of representatives through the Short Ballot, and that all

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

decisions of a majority of the electorate be safeguarded through the Pledge. These are some of the equipages of the Direct Legislation machinery of the present day, and under the conditions and circumstances of the times, must in a comparative short time supersede the present and old systems of legislation. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, the most influential and powerful advisory board in existence, to the effect that the Oregon Direct Legislation is constitutional, has placed Direct Legislation among the most prominent systems of all countries in all ages, and it is safe to predict that a boom of the Oregon Direct Legislation system will pass over and be adopted in some form by all civilized and semi-civilized nations in the near future. Is Canada and the provinces to be in the background? Are we to go on dragging the cat by the tail to our utter helplessness? Canada today is in con-

season, on the quiet, when he or she is sober in thought, be tactful in creating a thirst for knowledge of the new and spreading idea. Nobody likes to be considered behind the times. Be prepared to have a say in public gatherings, in personal letters, in the press. The press of America has a wide-open door, and it is getting farther open every day for the advocates of the new-fangled political system to air themselves, and it is being aired with sharp, effective arguments that cannot be gainsaid. We Canadians must be to the front. We ought to lead instead of bringing up the rear in this political evangelism of our day and century. Our present conditions and circumstances, the oppressiveness and unfairness of the present system of political economy, demand of us the reform. Our posterity will revolt and be ashamed of our semi-civilization if we do not leave the best of our day as a legacy to them. We look

LET THE PEOPLE RULE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of the 17th inst. Mr. Austen Dronney "comes back" to the subject of Direct Legislation. He is still "agin" it. The essence of his latest letter is contained in this sentence: "How will you guarantee to the people under Direct Legislation that the majority will not be swayed by prejudices, by the nasty politicians and spellbinders?" The answer is that the people are far less likely to be swayed by prejudice, politicians and spellbinders under Direct Legislation because the life of political parties will not depend upon the success or failure of particular measures at the polls. It will be no longer necessary to vote for the "yellow dog" because he stands upon the platform you favor. Therefore Direct Legislation will diminish partizan prejudice and give the people a chance to vote for the good men and the good measures irrespective of party affiliation or personal friendships. The fact that the fate of the party is not interwoven with the fate of the measures submitted to the people will do away with the motive for the campaigns of misrepresentation which are now carried on by partizan newspapers, and partizan spellbinders in order to defeat political opponents. It will abolish the spoils system by giving the people control of their own cheque book. Now the politicians sign the cheques and we have to pay them whether we want to or not. Under Direct Legislation we will be able to "stop payment" of any cheques issued against our will. This will drive out the crooks and induce better men to enter the political arena. Direct Legislation exercises a great educational influence upon the people by placing upon each voter a greater amount of personal responsibility. This in turn stimulates the interest of individuals in public affairs. This is no fad, Mr. Dronney. Direct Legislation has stood the test of time and experience and we know it will do what we claim of it. It is hardly necessary to point out that under this system laws will be made by majority rule. The farmers constitute a clear majority of the voters in the three prairie provinces (our immediate aim is to establish Direct Legislation in provincial affairs). Mr. Dronney admits that the farmers have "a fair amount of horse sense," and we agree with him. The farmers of the West are showing "horse sense" by the splendid manner in which they are supporting Direct Legislation. This is one reason why we feel that they are capable of making laws for themselves when necessary. Now the politicians and spellbinders have a monopoly of the law-making power. The people have no control over them after they are elected. Direct Legislation will put the people in control of the law making power all the time. Let the people rule is the prayer of

Yours truly,
F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg, Man.

PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—A neighbor got a barrel of flour from England last year, a special kind which would cost more than ordinary flour; yet after paying freight and duty it cost no more, rather less, than flour bought here. "There is something rotten in the Kingdom of Denmark," that rot is the canker of Protection, it may help the miller, but not the farmer.

GRAIN GROWER.

Cowley, Alta.

At the recent city election in Copenhagen, Denmark, nine women were elected to municipal offices. It is said that never before have Danish women shown such lively interest in the elections, and that their methods were "characterized by clearness, calmness and balance of mind."

J. E. FRITH.

Moosomin, Sask.



HIS CONVICTIONS

The Visiting Chaplain—Ah, my brother, this world is full of trials.
His Majesty's Guest—Oh, dry up, gov'nor! Think I duuno that? It ain't the trials I mind; it's the verdicts.—London Sketch.

vulsions. Why? Our parliaments are owner and controlled from the wrong end, and the electorate are owned and manipulated by the parliaments. Of course the electorate is a little on the ear just now and there is game in the wind—the fight is on. Who is to win, Popular Government or Privileged minority Government? Is the electorate being properly organized and drilled for the fray? Is the new system to penetrate and break down the invincible Compact Phalanx of the privileged and moneyed interests and usury controlled governments? If so, the new order must be made efficient. The Direct Legislationists must stand to their guns to the finish—must conquer. The electorate must be organized and educated; must be up-to-date in Direct Legislation knowledge, be prepared to give a convincing answer to the opposition and the inquiring mind; be ready to button-hole a fellow here, there, everywhere in

out over our horizon to find others far above us along these lines, leading out into new fields of legislative reform. Every Canadian ought to jump out into the room and "go some." It is foolishness to allow the present conditions to remain any longer. There has never been in any age with which history acquaints us so effective a system of governing people, and dealing equitably and justly with them as through the "little stone" cut out by the Swiss among the Alpine mountains, and Direct Legislation is destined to fill the whole earth. The Oregon system is acknowledged to be the most up-to-date, effective and practical in operation, and if fitted to Canadian conditions and applied to provincial and federal parliaments would make of the Dominion a new country in which would flourish political righteousness.

The Country Homemakers

AN ANCIENT EVIL

Dear Readers:—A good woman and man and all the rest of us are the characters in our story this week. The man is Doctor Prince Morrow, of New York, and the woman is Doctor Evangeline Young, of Boston. They know, and we all know, that physicians have a great responsibility in looking after the health of the state. Everybody knows that out of the wisdom of physicians and their desire to safeguard the health of the country has grown the law of contagious diseases, such as smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria and should be quarantined and be reported to the local board of health. This law is enforced as a matter of course, and no one feels disgraced because his case has to be reported and quarantined; even if he did feel disgraced he would be quarantined just the same for the safety of the public, and everybody would consider it right. Doctor Morrow and Doctor Young are, however, more farsighted and more loyal to their country than is the average physician. Out of their experience and knowledge they know that there are two deadly diseases which are fully as contagious as the others, and which are neither quarantined nor reported. They know, for instance, that while scarlet fever breaks out occasionally, and is known as an epidemic, the two diseases referred to are endemic; that is, they are prevalent all the time. The reason for taking up the isolation of these diseases on the Home Page is that a few months ago a young girl, perfect in health, was sent out to a hospital not very far away from Winnipeg. A case was brought into the hospital, and this young girl was placed in attendance on this patient suffering from some unknown trouble, but which proved of so serious a nature that the patient died within three days, in terrible agony. In dressing the horrible wounds of the patient, the nurse in some way or other scratched a spot on her face, and in two days she was delirious and at the point of death. She was sent home to a friend of mine after a three weeks' illness a total and absolute wreck. Had the physicians in that hospital stated that that man was suffering from syphilis, no woman nurse would have gone near that case; no woman should be sent to such cases without being fully warned and absolutely protected against infection. Then if they accept such a charge it would be at their own risk. Then I woke up to the fact that what Prince Morrow and Dr. Young were trying to do for the United States must also be done here for Canada, and if the physicians will not be loyal enough to their country and to humanity, someone must step out to save our women and children from this horrible scourge known to the medical profession as syphilis and gonorrhoea. Knowing that these two black plagues are contagious, and that the public is in danger of catching, all of the time, and knowing that their effects on the public health are unspeakably more deadly than are the effects of scarlet fever or diphtheria, we must wake up to the fact that a law must be passed to have these two diseases reported and quarantined in every town in Canada. This must be done as a simple prevention against spreading the disease wholesale and endangering the whole public health. They know that thousands of innocent people catch these deadly diseases, and that, therefore, it is wrong to consider it a disgrace to have these diseases. One may catch them through his own fault knowingly, but one may catch them through no fault of his and unknowingly, and I believe that if this fact were known there would be little objection to have them quarantined and reported, and with Dr. Morrow and Dr. Young I believe that the only way to deal with these terrible diseases is to educate people about their effects. I believe that people would no more lay themselves liable to these diseases than they would run the risk of getting smallpox, if they knew the result. What then are the results? So far as I know at the present time, Cali-



Ready for fun in Alberta

ornia is the only state in which these two diseases are reportable. Is it not now obvious too that even complacent women will see to it that these two contagious diseases are reported and quarantined—even if they have to get a vote to do it—just as soon as they know the facts in the case? And is it not time that the women in favor of suffrage took the facts to their indifferent sisters?

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

A very busy housekeeper said to me the other day: "I wish I had time to do some physical exercise to give me a more graceful figure, but the truth is, I am so tired at night and so rushed in the morning that I can't find a moment to practice anything at all."

Now, I can sympathize very much with this friend, as I know that every moment of her time is occupied in doing the work of her own house and looking after a husband and three children. And it is true that she has lost something of the original grace of her figure, and she has grown rather round shouldered, and no longer holds herself erect as in the days before she was married. I know other housekeepers who are also too busy and too tired to do physical exercises either the last thing at night or the first thing in the morning, and yet I am sure that there are many among them who would like to preserve the symmetry of their figures if any easy way could be pointed out to them.

When Engaged in Sweeping

Now, I should like to tell all busy housekeepers that there is no reason why those who have household duties to perform should not turn them into healthy physical exercises instead of fatiguing work. The reason that household work is so tiring is because the body is not held in the position that equalises muscular action. Always remember that the chest should be the most prominent and keep it active with inhalations and there will never be any waste of energy or nerve force even when working.

Now, the next time you sweep out a room, remember that you can derive as much benefit from it as from the same amount of gymnastic exercise. Remember that the strength used on the broom must come from the arms. Do not stoop over the broom, but hold yourself erect and practice the "swaying" exercise as you sweep. Move from left to right, advance the left leg, bearing the weight on the ball of the foot, incline the head to it, and the trunk of the body slightly backward, as this inclination hollows the back of the waist line and raises the chest.

Grace and Ease of Movement

Remember that as the right leg follows and bears the weight, the head inclines backward and the trunk forward, and thus there is easy play for the ankles. Now reverse the motion and sweep to the right. You will be surprised at the gradual effect of this "swaying" motion as it will give you grace and ease of movement, and will bring back your waistline and expand your chest.

Another way to attain a graceful figure is to stretch the arms well from the waist when you are searching for cobwebs or dusting pictures. Do as many of these high reaching movements in household work as you can. Stand on your toes when you are dusting shelves a little above your reach, and you will find that this is excellent for strengthening the ankles.

When you are lifting and moving furniture, see that it is done with the muscles of the arm, and not of the waist. This will develop the upper arm muscles and chest quite as effectively as the same amount of exercise taken with weights. Those who are troubled with superfluous flesh should make it a practice to bend as much from the waist line as possible, and should sweep the floor with a small brush and dust pan, as this requires a movement that is excellent for reducing fat.

It is also an excellent practice when putting on shoes that require buttoning to place one foot on as high a chair as possible. This exercises the muscles of the leg, and no woman need fear that she is getting too fat if she can accomplish this feat every day. I know a woman who bathes her feet every night, and who makes it a practice to put the wash bowl on a chair. Standing on one foot she extends the other leg and places the foot inside the bowl, conscious that this helps to give a certain lissomeness to her limbs, and materially assists to keep down any superfluous flesh on the hips.

A celebrated scientific authority once asserted that if every woman would only indulge in stretching exercises every day, and would walk on her toes round the room, extending her hands and arms towards the ceiling, she would always remain graceful and healthy. Now, this practice can be followed when doing household tasks. All that is needed is just a little systematic planning out of the work in which stretching is needed, and keeping this fact in mind during any form of cleaning operations.

Another excellent exercise to keep one healthy and graceful is running up stairs, as this strengthens the heart and deepens the breathing. Don't always be guided by your feelings in the matter of exercises, said a doctor, for when one feels least like taking it, perhaps this is the very time when it is most needed.

THE SECRET OF JOY

Do you wish to know the secret of joy in old age? Here it is: Keep young, and sweet and hopeful. Still love and keep looking forward. Live in the future, not in the past. The late Dr. Alexander McLaren was one of the youngest of old men. He would often go long walks with young men, and he was the most active, sunniest member of the company. His mind fed upon the helpful and invigorating food; his hands had a congenial task; he accompanied with the young; he kept young; he kept growing, and so in the evening time there was light, because his soul was young, and the sun was shining. Listen to blind George Matheson:—

"There is a life that remains ever young
All through the day, all through the day,
Singing at evening the song it has sung
All through the length of the day.
Love is the glory that never grows old,
Telling the story a hundred times told,
Keeping it light where the shadows
have rolled,
All through the length of the day."

A WATCH IN THE NIGHT

Oppressed by something in my troubled
sleep,
I, with a moan, awoke in deep despair,
Was it some daytime duty left undone,
Or was it some forgotten kiss or
prayer?

Something it was that made my pillow
hard,
Something my heart around or soul
within;

I rose and looked across a night as
dark—
Yes, darker than the fearful face of
sin!

Close, close at hand a midnight taper
burned,
I knew it for the lamp of my fierce
foe;

I leaned far out—he could not help
but hear—
"Friend, I forgive thee every hurt
and blow!"

Down on my knees I fell and prayed
for him,
Who wrong had done me many times
and oft;

And as a star shone through a rifted
cloud,
I sought my couch and found the pil-
low soft!

—Selected.

SELF-COMMITTAL

I put them forever away,
Forever, forever away,
My fears and forebodings,
My doubts and my broodings;
I put them forever away.

I take it, I use it today,
I take it, I use it today;
Thy truth and thy goodness,
My strength and my gladness,
I take it, I use it today.

I know thee, I trust thee today,
I know thee, I trust thee today;
Thyself in thy nearness,
Myself in my wholeness,
I know thee, I trust thee today.

THE POWER OF A DIPLOMA

Surely it is time in this enlightened age that we cease to give ignorant fetish worship to the medical fraternity, and that we refuse to allow our dear ones to go under the knife, or to be taught the morphine habit, at the word of one of the "regular school;" and that we permit our laws to be framed in a manner which protects scientific murder and punishes common-sense, wholesome methods of treatment.

And there is need for supervision over those who claim to be healers. But at the present time, our laws seem to be framed for protecting any kind of a bungler and charlatan who has a diploma from the "regular school," no matter what the enormities of his practice. And they are formed to prosecute any progressive and clear-seeing soul who interferes with their business by showing people how to get well without the aid of drugs and knives. Nevertheless, mental and nature healers will increase; the old school practitioners will fall more and more into the background, and only those physicians who graft New Thought and metaphysical methods upon the dying old tree of medicine will be able to keep abreast with the times.

In one hundred years, thought will be the acknowledged power used by all reputable physicians to cure and heal humanity.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in "New York Journal."

(continued on Page 20)

OFFICERS:	
Hon. Life President:	
E. N. Hopkins	
President:	
J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President:	
Charles A. Dunning	Beaverdale
Secretary-Treasurer:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw

PICNIC SEASON COMING

Yours to hand re picnic. Our association decided at a meeting on March 6 that our picnic should be held annually and the date was fixed for the 20th of June and according to your program I do not see that it will interfere with either our program or yours. We held one last year on Coronation Day, which was a huge success in every way except that our speaker, Mr. George Langley, through a misunderstanding, arrived the day after, and we were disappointed not to have him, but he promised us to be with us this time, so please don't go and try to send him to some other place that day.

One of our ideas is to get all the schools to give the children a holiday on that day, get the teachers to train them in drills and a few national patriotic songs, a little song or drill by each school and then a few songs all together. We are arranging for sports for everybody, young and old, male and female, sack race, wheelbarrow race for boys, boot and shoe race, egg and spoon race, thread the needle, knocking nails in for the women, obstacle race, three-legged race, fat man's race, etc., for the men, and so on; bouquets of wild flowers and garden flowers for the girls. We will try to give everybody a good time and lots of fun sandwiched with education, organization and co-operation. If we get the children anxious to go to our picnic, looking forward to the day, talking about it when they get home from school, we are absolutely sure of getting the fathers and mothers, besides we are planting the seeds in the minds of the youngsters, and who knows what the harvest will be. We are aiming at making our picnic the Red Letter day of the year, something to be talked about, something to be remembered and something to be looked forward to as the years roll by.

We have Dominion Day, Labor Day, etc., why not Farmers' Day? A special day set aside every year as a public holiday, a celebration day for the oldest industry in the world. Picnics could be held all over, the railways could give reduced rates, associations could exchange speakers and so on. Personally I don't favor the big Central picnic idea, it is too far for the wives and children, and starting early on a long drive, and getting home late with a lot of sleepy youngsters and a tired wife is apt to mar the pleasure of the day, and a picnic without the wife and children is not worthy of the name. (Hear, hear—F.W.G.) After a few years of co-operation when we can all afford motor cars, things may be different, but some of our members still own oxen, and although they are slow, there is one advantage about them, when I meet a team of bulls I can stay on the road, but when I see a motor car coming or hear the toot, toot behind, I have to take to the prairie or the wheat fields or anywhere else and leave the road I helped to make for the man with the motor car. (Train the cattle to stay on the road.—F. W. G.)

Your circular, "To Think About," is certainly all right. Listening at Convention to all the resolutions, one could not help thinking we had far too many points just touched upon, far too much beating the air, that if we could only concentrate our efforts on a few things, if we could only learn our strength, and find how to use it most effectively, we would be better off. If we could once deliver the vote of our people and show the politicians that we did control that vote, (hear, hear) they would take far more notice of us. You quote the Old Country, so will I. The Labor party for years tried deputations, lobbying, etc., but they had no real power until they put their hands in their pockets and contributed a few cents a week from each man belonging to their unions and elected their own men to represent them inside. Then there was something

Saskatchewan

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



The Event of the Season—The Grain Growers' Picnic

doing, and I don't believe there will be very much doing for us until we do likewise. (What! one of ourselves?—F. W. G.)

Re Commodities.—If all our locals buying twine and other things could be banded together, so that the Central body could ask for tenders for say 300 or 400 cars of twine, coal or apples, or any other commodity, there is no doubt better terms could be got for these articles than by each local securing its own car. I have thought that business on these lines would be done through the Co-operative Elevator Co.

Why should not the farmers of the East sell their apples by the cars or hundreds of cars direct to the farmers of the West and eliminate the middle man completely? Why should not the Co-operative Elevator Co. at the present time be prepared to receive and fill orders for carloads of lumber where enough men can be got together to order such lumber.

While many of our members have high ideals and are content to keep on working faithfully, believing that some day, maybe centuries hence, that their work will receive its reward, we have others, and many of them too, who want to be doing, want to be seeing

ker, L. W. Van Nostrand, Albert Harrop, Harry Winder, Charles Eekstrand. Kindly forward us literature and information as how to proceed with our meetings.

C. C. DOWNS,
Sec'y Lewvan G.G.A.

A Libel on the Name Unity

After much discussion the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:—

"Whereas great injury has been done to Western agricultural interests through the defeat of Reciprocity by the Eastern provinces, therefore be it resolved that we favor separation of as many Western provinces as possible from Confederation with the East and the establishment of a separate self-governing Dominion."

The association instructed me to send the resolution to you and a request that it be published in The Guide. We are a little behind financially, but expect to be able to donate some money to you soon.

WILLIAM SIRRS,
Sec'y Unity G.G.A.

At a recent meeting of Beatty G.G.A. a petition was framed and signed by



The Farmers' Platform at a Grain Growers' Picnic

something accomplished for themselves, and many outside our associations all together who are from Missouri, and want to be shown the direct advantage of membership, and we must do something along that line so that we may grow and develop our full strength.

THOMAS SALES,
Sec'y Park G.G.A.

P.S.—We will continue to think about.

Results of Hustling

Enclosed please find \$7.50 membership fees from Lewvan association and \$1.00 for membership tickets. Mr. Hawkes was at Lewvan April 20 finishing the organizing of an Elevator Co., and organized a branch of the G. G. A., enrolling fifteen members. Officers were elected as follows: President, Alex. Johnston; vice-president, J. M. Bailey; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Downs; directors, Ed. Harp, L. S. Har-

farmers of our vicinity to the Superintendent of the C.N.R. at Dauphin, for the installation of an agent at Beatty, as the Beatty elevator handles over 125,000 bushels of grain. Also for stock yards to be installed for at least 100 head and regulations for the installing of such. Kindly inform me on this matter and oblige.

Enclosed please find money order for \$7.00, being membership fees from Beatty G.G.A. We have at present fourteen paid up members, and hope to be able to secure more. My time has been taken up so much with other things I have not had time to make a canvass, but hope to do so soon.

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

W. T. Palmer, Esq.:—
We herewith enclose our receipt for \$7.00, membership fees from Beatty association as per yours of the 2nd inst.

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

We note you have been very busy and unable to canvass for members. It is a great pity your members could not be aroused to the importance of more members in our association and regular meetings for study of the questions of the day. Rest assured, if your representatives were not at work continually there would not be so much legislation passed in favor of the farmers as there is. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator act would not have been enacted, and the proposed recent obnoxious clauses in the Grain Act would certainly have become law if your representatives had not been on the ground at Ottawa and the question invariably asked is: "How many members have you in your association, how many do you represent, and are they unanimous on this question?"

We note you have petitioned the Superintendent of the C.N.R. for the installation of an agent at Beatty. The law in this matter is fixed by the amount of freight incoming and outgoing. The business offered at a station must be fifteen thousand dollars per annum incoming freight and thirteen thousand dollars outgoing freight. Whenever the business exceeds this amount the railway is bound to appoint an agent. Secure the data and present your case to the railway company, and failing response, apply to the Railway Commission.

Yours truly,
F. W. G.

Yours to congratulate. Last Saturday, April 16 the farmers of Ernfold formed ourselves into a local branch of the G.G.A. The committee have instructed me to obtain all the information necessary to start us going, so kindly forward all the information you can that will help us as beginners. The following officers were elected: President, T. Stott; vice-president, John Barrows; secretary-treasurer, S. F. Cosser; executive, S. Adamson, Harry Robinson, J. T. Byce.

SIDNEY F. COSSER,
Sec'y Ernfold G.G.A.

I am enclosing \$2.00, being half of membership fees for four more new members. This brings our membership up to forty-one.

A meeting was held at Lindgreen's Hall, Edam, on April 27, when it was decided to hold meetings monthly, the last Saturday in each month till harvest, at the above named hall. The following resolution was moved by J. Stegehuis, seconded by E. Agema, and carried unanimously:—

"That we endorse the actions of the Grain Growers' representatives at Ottawa in getting the evil clause struck out of the amended Grain Act re car distribution, also it is urged that the Government be urged to get free trade in implements, cheaper money for the farmers, to push the construction of the Hudson Bay railroad and to operate as well as own the road."

A. W. WINDO,
Sec'y Edam G.G.A.

A branch of the G.G.A. was formed here on Saturday evening, April 6, and twenty-five members were enrolled. Mr. James Maxwell gave a short talk on the benefits and aims of the association, which was greatly appreciated. The following officers were appointed: President, E. A. Craddock; vice-president, A. Maxwell; secretary-treasurer, R. C. Gothier; auditor, D. Maxwell; executive, W. Lawrence, E. Hind, K. Broeder, C. Vick, D. Maincaster, F. Foss. It was decided to hold monthly meetings in the school house. Keen interest is shown by all and it is anticipated that the membership will double within a short time. Enclosed please find \$12.50 membership fees.

ROY C. GOTHIER,
Sec'y Stonehenge G.G.A.

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

MIXED FARMING

A majority of the news and farm papers have been giving a lot of information on the subject of mixed farming and the big profit to be made out of fattening steers, quoting as an example the price secured by Mr. G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lacombe. These steers were sold at 7c per lb. live weight, and this price is now shown as an example of what can be done. But it is generally forgotten that the cattle dealer who paid this price for the steers was figuring on at least one cent per pound advertising in the offer he made, and he is getting value received at that, too.

The farmers are urged to go into the feeding business, but is it to be expected that they will do so when they remember the conditions which have existed in the past, and still in existence, when it was impossible to get any kind of an offer for good beef cattle. Many writers and theorists are urging mixed farming as the only solution of the difficulties in Alberta, but on what inducements were the settlers first brought to Alberta? A perusal of the advertising literature sent broadcast throughout the world has as the slogan, "Wheat, Wheat, Wheat." The immigrants came with probably just sufficient capital to take up their land and make a few improvements. They purchased their machinery on time and then after following directions as contained in the literature they received, waited for a crop. The result everyone knows—two crop failures in many districts, and these men are now told to go in for mixed farming. They would like to do it, but it takes money, and that is not forthcoming, and after getting started there is the long wait for returns. We are told there is no combine in the beef industry and that the buyers go wherever they please to purchase the stock they require. They probably do, but take care not to disturb prices being paid in that district. While the Experimental Farm got 7c there are many farmers who have had to take from 5c to 6c, off cars, and there are many districts where, with even a greater scarcity of cattle, the beef market is apparently so over supplied that those having cattle for sale have not been able to get a buyer to even come and look at the cattle, and no bids are forthcoming.

The Experimental Farm returns make good reading, but where would Mr. Hutton have been if he had paid a good price for the steers last fall and then sold at the price which the majority have probably had to take, about 5½c? The balance would have been on the other side of the ledger then.

Mixed farming is all right, and I for one am a believer in same, and the time will come when diversified and intensified farming will be the order of the day, but would it not be better for the powers that be to take steps to ensure to those who are already raising beef a steady and profitable market for their surplus instead of trying to get others to get more stock and make conditions worse than they now are?

We are apparently in the position here that one train load of export cattle is about sufficient to cause a drop in prices, and no doubt if every man followed the advice now so fully tendered the result would be that we would again see the day of 2½c steers. Let us have the open market, the independent yards and the opportunity to dispose of our produce to the highest bidder, and there will no longer be the need to continually exhort the farmers to raise cattle. They will do so as soon as they possibly can, for they will be able to see a steady market in sight. But until that time arrives, the publication of statements showing the profit which can be made out of 7c steers will do more harm than good.

The semi-monthly meeting of Lousana Union was held on May 4, when Circular No. 4 was discussed and much interest

shown at the reading of the section relating to the cattle industry. We decided to co-operate with Trenville Union in the purchase of binder twine and machine oil. A big mark was put on the calendar for a boost toward the campaign fund. This is a noble work and we are ever willing and anxious to assist.

H. S. MURRAY, Sec'y.
Trenville, Alta.

A member of the U.F.A., who has been feeding steers this winter on a contract basis, estimates that as a result of his winter's work he will secure the sum of \$1,050 for feeding fifty steers. They have been fed on ground grain for fifty days and the expected gain per steer is 125 lbs. Of course the scales may tell a different story when the cattle are delivered. That the owner of the cattle is not losing on the deal can be shown by the estimate of the feeder that if he had purchased at the prevailing prices last fall, and sold at the price for which these steers have been contracted for, his cheque would have been made out for \$1,575 instead of \$1,050 as per his present expectation.

The members of Rathwell and McBride Union have been very successful with their buying fund so far. We have had a car of posts distributed among the members and we bought a quantity of wire that the C.P.R. had left on their hands at this point very cheaply. We are corresponding with a B. C. co-operative fruit association in regard to fruits, also with several wire firms and the prices quoted show a considerable reduction over local prices. We are also getting several quotations for lumber all at reduced prices. We have now forty-eight members on the roll and will have more soon.

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

The last meeting of Sunprairie Union was held on May 3, when on account of the busy time there was not a very large attendance. Various letters and price lists were read and a carload of posts was ordered through one of the local lumber dealers. It was decided not to place a fixed fee on the members for the campaign fund, but let each contribute of his own accord. Eighty cents was handed in as a start from Sunprairie. It was decided to make a thorough study of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, taking up one section at a time until completed. It was also decided to advise those interested that the union is now ready to receive prices on and place their orders for a good standard grade of twine.

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

The members of Vulcan union held their regular monthly meeting on May 6, and it is with pleasure that I report our meetings continue to be successful, the attendance and enthusiasm of our members being very gratifying. Mr. C. Rice-Jones presided at the meeting and five new members were enrolled. The committee appointed to aid one in our community reported that \$51 was collected for the good cause. Mr. Ryecroft brought to the notice of our union a case of distress in our neighborhood, where a widow, left destitute by the untimely death of her husband, was in need of immediate financial aid. A committee, consisting of Messrs. North, Bedlemon and Judy, was appointed to give the matter consideration and to advance such money as they might consider immediately necessary. The question of purchasing binder twine in quantities for the benefit of the members was discussed and a committee appointed to obtain all necessary information relative to this matter. The secretary read a letter received from the Central and the members were well pleased to note from the contents that the representatives of the organized farmers were

Alberta

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

District Directors:

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

successful in their fight on the Grain Bill during its passage at Ottawa. The secretary was instructed to draw up a resolution granting the representatives of organized farmers a hearty vote of thanks for their good work. The resolution is as follows: "Whereas any change in the section of the Grain Bill relative to the car distribution in the West would be detrimental to the best interests of the Western farmers, and whereas the representatives of the organized farmers successfully fought any such injurious change, we, the members of Veteran U.F.A., wish to place ourselves on record as heartily endorsing the stand which was taken by the representatives of organized farmers at Ottawa, and hereby pass a resolution granting them a hearty vote of thanks for their good work in obtaining favorable legislation in the matter of car distribution in the West." The secretary was also instructed to look into the lumber question in our district and report to the Central any information he could obtain on the matter. Veteran union now has a membership of 79, and the average attendance is over 30, so we are displaying considerable interest in the work.

F. A. BRENNAN, Sec'y.
Wheat Belt, Alta.

GRAIN WEIGHING DIFFICULTIES.

I am a member of the U.F.A. and my market town has installed a set of scales. The platform is uncovered but the beam is in a small office and a certificate of accuracy is displayed therein. Is this a legal scale and would its weights (of hay, grain, coal, etc.) be accepted in a court of law? This has an important bearing on my subject.

I drew a load of grain to the elevator a few days ago and first of all weighed it on the town scales. The weight given was 3,640 lbs. The elevator man weighed it as 3,560 lbs. I suggested him having another look and he said "Oh, yes, 3,580, I mistook the figures." Now, I said, try again, and thus persuaded he got it to 3,590 lbs, still leaving a deficiency of 50 lbs. (You can imagine he was beginning to get less pleasant.) Then I told him I had already weighed the load and that his scale did not tally and asked the reason.

He answered that his scale was right and anyhow that was the only one he would buy on and I could take my load home again if I was in the mind. In any case, he went on to say, the town scale is not a legal one because it is uncovered and weights from it would not be accepted in a court of law. I argued the point with him and he finally got pretty mad and although he eventually took that load at 33 cents, refused to take any more. (The wheat was slightly tough.)

Now, is an elevator bound to buy any marketable wheat offered? By marketable I mean any wheat that would be reasonably safe to keep. I have been told that if a fellow weighs his grain on a certified scale in the presence of a witness and then takes it to the elevator and the weights given by the elevator scale do not tally he can have the elevator man arrested straight away. Is that correct? Will you tell me all you can about these things, yours truly,
"U. F. A. MEMBER."

An elevator operator who would make the statements credited to him in the above letter could not be considered very intelligent. Outside platform scales are erected all over the country and while it is true that the action of the weather will make some difference still when the double beam is operated the scales can be made to weigh within a fraction of a pound and the weights from these scales, when accompanied by the affidavit of the weighmaster, are generally accepted as final evidence, in fact in many instances, especially when shipping hay to interior points in British Columbia, such weights are the only kind offered.

Once scales have been inspected and tested by a government inspector and his

certificate given it can generally be taken for granted that the scales are correct, and if the weights would not be accepted in a court of law why is it that even the biggest kickers are prepared to accept the town weight certificate when presented by the man delivering the load of coal?

Many elevator operators are careless and mistakes can easily arise if the weighmaster does not balance his scales before weighing the load, but the same mistake can arise with a covered scale as well as with one exposed to the weather. Is there not an instance of carelessness in this case when the operator complained of was able to increase his weights by 30 lbs? That the weights from town scales exposed to the weather will be accepted can be shown by quoting the fact that one elevator company after purchasing an elevator at a certain point which had secured an unsavory reputation in the past, did a good business by closing the elevator scales entirely and accepting the town weights until confidence in the elevator had been re-established.

It is no doubt the desire of an elevator operator to deliver as much grain as he gives certificates for and that may possibly have something to do with carelessness in weighing, but if the discrepancy between town and elevator scales did exist, as in this instance, I for one would not like to be the party taking the responsibility of arresting the operator. There may be many reasons for this difference and it is not always advisable to chase after a policeman if matters do not go just as we want them.

Before an elevator can do business a license must be secured from the Grain Commissioners, and the elevator, and operator, is then under regulations prepared by the Commission. Any elevator operating in violation or in disregard of the Grain Act will lose its license if the facts are produced to the Board.

The duties of a person operating a country elevator include:

(a) To receive the grades of grain established and described by the act.

(b) Upon receipt of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive such grain without discrimination as to persons, during reasonable and proper business hours.

(c) Insure the grain so received against loss by fire while so stored.

(d) Keep a true and correct account in writing in proper books, of all grain received, stored and shipped at such country elevator, stating (except in stated cases) the weight, grade and dockage for dirt or other cause, of each lot of grain received in store, for sale, storage or shipment.

(e) At the time of delivery of any grain at such country elevator, issue to the person delivering the grain either a cash purchased ticket, warehouse storage receipt, or storage receipt for special binned grain, dated the day the grain was received, for each individual load, lot or parcel of grain delivered at such country elevator.

Persons interested in the weighing of grain at any country elevator shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed. Provision is also made for complaints made in writing, under oath, by any person aggrieved to be investigated on the following charges:

(a) Failing to give just and fair weights or grades.

(b) Guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt or other cause.

(c) Failing in any manner to operate the elevator fairly, justly and properly.

(d) Guilty of any discrimination forbidden by the act.

I think it may be taken for granted that if an elevator operator has space in his elevator he can be compelled to take any grain which may be offered to him while is elevator his open for business, but of course he can fix the spreads at which he will purchase the grain, thereby making the price so low that it would not pay the farmer to sell. Is not this one more telling instance of the need of a good elevator system in Alberta owned and controlled by the farmers themselves?

E.J.F.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Scallion	President:
R. C. Henderson	Vice-President:
J. S. Wood	Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie	Winnipeg

Manitoba

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

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

The following are extracts from an address delivered by Sir Richard Cartwright in the Senate of March 18, in discussing the Good Roads bill.

The point in the hon. gentleman's address was that the Western provinces were paying enormously more per head of the population for their share of the revenue for the maintenance of government and the cost of government enterprises as compared to the Maritime provinces. Every Western farmer should get a copy of this speech.

"It appears that from the public accounts that the net revenue received from the Maritime provinces in the year 1910 amounted to \$2,580,542 after deducting subsidies and the cost of collection. In the same year the net revenue received from British Columbia was \$5,628,113 and from Manitoba \$5,332,384, in all a net revenue of \$10,960,507.

"In 1911 the net revenue from the Maritime provinces was slightly under \$2,900,000, and the net revenue from Manitoba \$7,095,000, and from British Columbia \$8,171,000, being a total of \$15,236,000, on a population as per census returns of 847,000. The population of the Maritime provinces being given at the same time as 937,000.

"Apart from the annual expenditure on the capital account, the outlay for local purposes in the Maritime provinces is much in excess of the revenue, the estimates for 1911-12 being as follows:—

"For public works, chargeable to income, \$4,083,822; for judiciary and penitentiaries, \$250,000; allowances for members and Lieutenant-Governor, \$160,000; for lighthouses and fisheries and Marine Department generally estimated, \$2,000,000; for deficit in carrying on post office, \$250,000; for steamship subsidies, \$600,000 at lowest; total, \$7,343,822.

"It will be noted that no portion of the other charges of government are paid by the Maritime provinces. The entire cost of Indians, militia, naval service, civil government, and a variety of other services are defrayed solely by the other remaining provinces, including interest in the entire national debt of the Dominion.

"The net amount per head contributed by the Maritime provinces is therefore as nearly as possible \$3.00, and by Manitoba and British Columbia \$18.00 per head. In both cases something may be added for goods imported into Montreal on which duties are collected there, but which are consumed and paid for in the above named provinces, but there is no reason to believe that these would materially affect the proportions as stated.

"Some forty years ago I remember when the civilized world was almost appalled, when it was found after the close of the bloody war between Germany and France, the German Emperor chose to exact a war indemnity of one thousand million of dollars from the impoverished people of France. Within our own time a great deal has been said of the frightful cost of the Boer war to the people of England, though it was spread over three or four years, it amounted to over twelve hundred million of dollars. I want to call the serious attention of my honorable friends here and elsewhere to a few figures on this point. A few weeks ago I obtained from my honorable friends opposite a statement that the customs paid for nine months in British Columbia, and in Manitoba, amounted to \$14,050,384. The excise duty for the same term amounted to \$1,566,945, making a total for the nine months of \$15,617,329. Add a proportionate sum for three months, and it means that on the first of April next these two provinces with a total population certainly not exceeding 900,000 have paid into the Dominion treasury for customs and excise alone \$20,825,993. These figures may not convey possibly to an ordinary audience all that they really mean, and I will put it in another way. If that statement be correct, and it is a statement furnished to me by

my honorable friend, then for every fifteen months, or thereabouts, the people of Manitoba and British Columbia are called upon to pay into the Federal treasury a sum of money equal to the entire indemnity per head, which was paid by the French at the conclusion of the Franco-German war and to the entire cost of the Boer war to the people of the United Kingdom per head. Hon. gentlemen may think that is a gross exaggeration. Well, I advise them to take pen and ink and calculate the matter and they will find that in the case of France, which in 1872 had a population of 36,162,921, the payment per capita amounted to \$27.50. In the case of the United Kingdom, which in 1902 had a population of 42,000,000, the cost per capita was \$28.60. In the twelve months that I have just referred to, the payment per capita for Manitoba and British Columbia would be \$23.14, and for the fifteen months it would probably exceed the total payments made by France to Germany, or made by England during the entire period of the Boer war.

"But we find this in Ontario, the municipal taxes, not the local taxes, which are a thing apart, are put down from twenty-five millions to twenty-six millions per year. We find in Manitoba they are put down at something like seven millions per year. In British Columbia, though there I fancy they are chiefly urban, they go up to something like four millions, and so on; whereas in the other provinces, and in many of them I am told (I speak merely from the information I have received) the taxation outside of that levied in certain large cities was almost infinitesimal. With respect to this last item that I spoke of, the enormous tribute that has to be paid to the various manufacturers whose goods we are compelled to purchase under a penalty of 20 or 25 or 30 per cent. as the case may be, once more I say it may be possibly true that in the case of Ontario farmers there is some compensation for the huge tax that is levied upon them. There, if our protectionists do steal a goose, they at any rate give back the giblets. But no compensation exists in the case of the Northwest provinces. There, everything is taken from them and nothing is returned to them. Here we have an enormous surplus, the largest surplus our history records, and at the same time with that surplus, the government recently brought down a budget in which they did not say a word about lightening the burden of this enormous taxation. Let me go over the case of Manitoba and British Columbia a little once more. Here we have in those provinces a huge amount of taxation paid in 1910-11, an amount of something like \$16,000,000. This had risen in 1912 to about \$20,000,000. What their loss has been by refusal to trade with the United States we can barely guess. If the committee which has been appointed to deal with that subject had time to make a full examination, I believe a very remarkable state of affairs would be revealed; but for that we must wait, I fear, another session. What their loss may be by the protective tariff I have only ventured to guess. What the amount of their municipal taxation is I know moderately correctly in the case of Manitoba and British Columbia. It would apparently amount to something like \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 on that account alone.

"Now those provinces are rich, but they are not rich enough to stand this long, and the government with those facts before them—because these facts are culled from their own public documents and are facts which they ought to be as well acquainted with as I am—the government come down and propose to mulct them further; because I tell you, Hon. Gentlemen, that it is utterly impossible under the conditions that I have detailed, to suppose that the Eastern provinces can contribute anything towards this expenditure which you propose to make; it must come very

largely out of the Western provinces. There have been things said here which I do not want to dwell upon. It has been asked: 'How long will the Northwest submit?'

Morris Branch

We were glad to receive a letter last week from Mr. R. W. Moody, former secretary of the Grain Growers' Association at Morris branch, who informed us of the change of that office to Mr. R. W. Clubb, of Morris, Man.

Just at this juncture I would like to emphasize the importance of all the secretaries of our branches informing us of the changes that have been made immediately they are made. I may say that in the case of correspondence reaching the right party and in many other ways you can readily understand the importance of the Central office being in possession of any changes in office at once. Were there only a few branches to look after, there would not be a great necessity for this strict account, but where there are a large number of branches, system is wonderfully soothing at times.

From Mr. R. W. Moody we learn that Morris branch is in a flourishing condition and have over 100 paid up members, which is indeed a splendid showing. We were also glad to learn that Mr. Moody, although not in the office of secretaryship at present, is still on the side of the Grain Growers and still interested in our movement throughout Manitoba. We might add that if the new secretary at Morris is not too busy seeding we would be very much obliged to receive a further report from him and a remittance as well.

Baldur Branch

A few lines received from the secretary of Baldur District stating that it was their intention to have a picnic at Rock Lake some time soon. I suppose the date will be decided upon later.

Springhill Branch

We wish to thank the secretary at Springhill for the good suggestions regarding campaign of education the Central office is about to pursue in June and the first part of July. Just here let me say that any suggestions whatsoever regarding this feature of our work especially, and any other for that matter, will be gratefully accepted. In some ways we seem to be handicapped with our work at Central because we do not come into close contact with the farmers themselves unless they visit our office here, making it difficult at times to know what progress they are making at their different branches, and just where we could lend our aid, or where we could help the branches who are struggling for an existence. These suggestions are exactly what we are looking for and we appreciate them very much. If any of our readers of the Manitoba page write us along these lines, we will be glad to hear from them.

Dunrea Branch

Our secretary at Dunrea informs us that they are to hold a picnic at Ninette on June 19. Mr. Dixon, of the Direct Legislation League, is to speak on that occasion, together with one or two other speakers from the Central office. They will also have a good baseball match.

Dunrea branch is very desirous of forming a County Association in their district. It is quite possible that something along that line could be done in the near future. The secretary at this point seems to be a strong supporter of the labor party being represented at Ottawa in Canada as well as in England. We might say there is no doubt whatever that recent developments indicate that it will have to come to that very soon, if the Grain Growers are going to be protected against Special Interests. Life membership is another matter which would be greatly favored by Dunrea branch, as is also a reduction of freight rates, but this latter will take time and patience.

GRAIN GROWERS' CAMPAIGN

The Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is arranging for a campaign of organization during the month of June and the first half of July for increasing the membership and extending the usefulness of the Grain Growers' movement. In order to make the work of the organization more effective the directors were instructed at the last annual convention to organize district associations in different parts of the province. These organizations were established at Carman, Deloraine, Souris, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Dauphin and Swan River. The plan adopted for the summer campaign is for the officers of the district associations to arrange for a series of meetings covering the branch organizations in their district; have friends of the Grain Growers who own automobiles take a group of speakers from one branch to another to attend those meetings and wind up the series with a central meeting in each district. The meetings now being arranged promise to be more attractive than any of the meetings previously held. A number of picnics are also being arranged for to be addressed by prominent men in the movement for advanced and progressive legislation.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION MEETING

Notice is hereby given to all branches of the Grain Growers' Association of Beautiful Plains district that there will be a meeting of the County Association of Beautiful Plains in Neepawa on Saturday, June 8, in the court house, at 2 p.m., to which all the sub-associations of the district are invited to send delegates. Business of great importance will be taken up and immediately after the County association meeting a meeting of the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain company will be held to discuss the advisability of sending delegates to the annual meeting of the shareholders to be held in Winnipeg in July. Mr. Drayson will address the meeting on the present and future activities of the Grain Growers' Grain company. All shareholders should make it a point to be present as business affecting their interests will be under consideration.

It is desirable that as many of the local branches as possible meet before the above mentioned date in order that definite information on the following points may be available for the County association meeting:

1. The quantity and quality of binder twine that your branch will require.
2. The amount of your flour and feed order.
3. Have a good live discussion on "Co-operation" and "Direct Legislation" and send up definite information for the County association to take action on.

THOS. H. DRAYSON,
President County Association.

Binder Twine
FOR PRICES
in small lots or in Car lots
Apply to
W. EDDIE, 179 Princess St.
WINNIPEG

I Want Hogs
about 125 lbs., dressed. They must be shipped by refrigerator car. I can pay to-day 13 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg.
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A. G. E. LOWMAN
29 Lillian St., Norwood

STATE RAILWAYS PAY

All the state railways in Australia report for the last complete year for which statistics are available, 1910-11, results of a more satisfactory nature than have ever previously been achieved. This was due to a most favorable season, with its accompaniment of bountiful harvest and heavy traffic. The total capital involved in the State and Commonwealth railways amounts, it seems, to £149,376,950, of which amount £50,971,894 is accounted for by the New South Wales system, £44,180,774 by Victoria, £12,676,240 by South Australia, £12,019,927 by Western Australia, £27,288,104 by Queensland, and £2,240,011 by the Commonwealth ownership of the two portions so far constructed of the North and South Transcontinental line. This capital represents about 15,588 miles of railways of various gauges in operation. The gross revenues of the systems, excluding the Commonwealth lines, together amounted to £17,528,446. The purely operating expenditure, made up of expenses in the permanent way, traffic and locomotive departments, amounted to £10,493,383. There is thus left an amount of £7,035,063 to be distributed, part of which is absorbed in paying interest on the capital loans, and in other ways.

In the state of New South Wales the balance, after paying working expenses, amounted to £2,351,144. Of this £1,797,146 went in payment of interest on capital, leaving a net balance of £553,998. The Commissioners for the Victorian Railways likewise reported an unprecedented year. Their net revenue was £1,904,536 from the railways. After payment of £1,516,764 out of the net revenue from all sources in interest and £107,830 in pensions and gratuities, a surplus of £282,975 remained, compared with £155,097 in the year before. This surplus remained after £100,000 had been devoted to the rolling stock replacement fund and £91,386 paid to the accident and insurance fund.

After paying £477,632 in interest on capital, South Australia had a surplus of £315,111. The profit and loss account of this system shows that the adverse balance has been reduced now to £400,011, no less than £1,278,449 having been wiped off as a result of the railway's working since 1906. This reduction must be viewed as satisfactory, and one or two more good seasons should clear it all off. The surplus after paying £403,501 in interest on capital, was £224,441 in Western Australia. This, again, is a figure never before reached. It is, in fact, more than £70,000 above the surplus for the previous year. The year was one of very heavy traffic, and this, in the opinion of the commissioners, was likely to continue. Queensland had a revenue, after payment of working expenses, of £1,167,311. The final net revenue for the system of this state, worked out at a rate of 5.07 per cent. on the capital expended on opened lines.

WESTERN FARMERS MUST ACT FOR THEMSELVES

Some weeks ago the Toronto Globe published an article under the heading "Saskatchewan's Problem," pointing out how the first thaw had sent a chill throughout the West because of the effect it would probably have upon the 45,000,000 bushels of unmarketed wheat still lying for the most part in the open fields or in open bins exposed to the weather. It was pointed out that aside from the great loss that farmers would suffer through rot and fermentation of the wheat, to the man who needed the money that his share of this tremendous volume of grain represented and who was forced to pay 8, 10 or 12 per cent. perhaps on overdue bills all through the winter, the condition was mighty serious.

That the condition in 1912, 1913, 1914, or 1915 crops will be very much better is unlikely and everything seems to point that the best move for the Western farmer is to find a means of protecting himself. In a circular issued by the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, Limited, of London, Ontario, they show how a Western Grain Grower can put up a water, fire and frost proof concrete block storehouse himself at a very moderate cost. They are sending this circular generally to all Western farmers who ask for it. If you have not already got a copy send a post card and get it.—Advertisement.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES

Ottawa, May 25.—The next session of the railway board to be held on June 18 will be a big day for the West. On that day the general inquiry into freight rates west of Port Arthur will be proceeded with, as will the rehearing of the Regina rates case. In both instances prima facie cases have been established against the railways, and it will be "up to them" to indicate what line they are going to take by way of defence.

Both cases involve the serious charge of discrimination. In the general freight tariff inquiry the allegation is that there is discrimination against Western Canada and in favor of the East. In the Regina case the allegation is that the railways still discriminate against Regina jobbers in favor of Winnipeg jobbers in the matter of rates on 10 classes of goods carried.

The postponement of the general inquiry by the railway board when it met today was due to the illness of E. Beatty, chief counsel of the C.P.R., and to the fact that other counsel for the railways stated that they had not yet had an opportunity to fully acquaint themselves with the intricate question of rates involved.

The Regina case was proceeded with at some length by M. K. Cowan, K.C., counsel for the Regina board of trade, who submitted figures to show that the order of the board issued several months ago had not been fully complied with by the railways and that serious discrimination still exists. He examined one witness, Mr. Smith, of the Regina board of trade, who maintained that Winnipeg still had the big end of the rate situation because the order of the board had not been complied with by the railways. The net result of the proceedings in connection with the Regina complaint was that the railways did not commit themselves as to whether they claim to have removed the discrimination or not.

Acting Chairman D'Arcy Scott, in referring to the death of the chairman, Judge Mabee, spoke of the serious loss it would mean not only to the Railway Commission, but to the whole country. In answer to a question from the solicitors present, Mr. Scott announced that the board would travel West, in accordance with the desire of various Western boards of trade that there should be hearings in their provinces.

COMPETITIONS IN GOOD FARMING

During the past few years several agricultural societies in Manitoba have been conducting Good Farming competitions with very marked beneficial results. In connection with the good farming competitions a smaller number of these societies have held competitions in standing crops. Both forms of competitions have done much toward the improvement of both agricultural methods in the field and general home surroundings. The Minister of Agriculture has authorized the Extension section of the Agricultural Colleges to hold these competitions this year under the auspices of all agricultural societies wishing to undertake such work. The provincial Department of Agriculture will pay as a grant two-thirds of the amount paid out by the societies in prizes. The maximum of this grant will be \$50. Full particulars regarding the holding of such competitions, together with the rules and regulations, will be forwarded to each secretary of an agricultural society within the province. It is hoped that many societies will this year undertake the holding of these competitions.

Andrew Carnegie tells of a unique proposal of marriage which was an actual happening in a Scotch town where he was stopping one summer.

A Scotch beadle was very much in love, and was also extremely bashful. He couldn't make up his mind to ask the lady for her heart and hand in the ordinary manner. He made several attempts, but his courage always failed him at the auspicious moment.

One day he asked her to go for a walk and led the way to the churchyard; there, finding the lot where his ancestors lay, he pointed to the headstones, and said: "All my folks are buried here, Joan. Wadn't you like to be laid away here wi' 'em some day?"



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IT took years to develop the McCormick binder. The final product of these years of development is the Hamilton-made 1912 Canadian McCormick, the satisfactory binder. Daylight is too precious during the short harvesting season for a farmer to run any risks. You must have a machine which will do the work free from interruption, free from delay, whether it be by breakage or faulty binding. A binder has to do more delicate work than any other similar machine. It has to perform a highly complicated mechanical operation when cutting grain, elevating it, and tying it into bundles under all sorts of conditions. To do this many separate parts have to be put together and adjusted on every binder so that it can go up and down hill, pick up tangled grain, and leave a clean field.

Only the most carefully graded steel, the toughest iron, and the most conscientious workmanship can stand this strain year after year. That is why the McCormick machine is the safest for you to buy. Every chain link is proved and every working part inspected and tested before the machine is packed for shipment.

Call on the McCormick agent and inspect the McCormick binder. Ask him to show you the complete McCormick line of harvesting and haying machines and binder twine. Get catalogues from him or write the nearest branch house.

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IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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There is money in shipping Cream and it will be greatly to your interest to write us. There is no more central point than Brandon, and no other place in the West with better shipping facilities.

WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.,
Brandon, Man.

Brookfield, Desford, Man.,
Feb. 19, 1912.

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

The Best Place to Market your Cream is
The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, Man.

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The first cost should be the last cost.

You should put up a fence that will give you real fence service first, last and all the time. The cheapest is always the most expensive in the long run on account of repairs necessary.

Peerless Saves Expense

Because it is the poultry fence that never needs repairs.

Peerless poultry fencing is made of the best steel fence wire—tough, elastic and springy—and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing positively prevents rust and will not flake, peel or chip off. This feature alone adds many years to the life of a fence. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock" which will withstand all sudden shocks and strains yet is so constructed that Peerless Poultry Fence can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking.

The heavy stay wires we use make Peerless Poultry Fencing rigid and spreading thereby preventing sagging and needs only about half as many posts as other fences.

We build our poultry fence stronger than seems necessary in order to keep marauding animals out and close enough to keep the smallest fowls in. Many of our customers are using this style as a general purpose fence with entire satisfaction.

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

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The People's Choice

Continued from Page 7

your sound judgment and your delicate understanding of ethics. Now what is your opinion of this?"

"The sparkling eyes of Cordelia Blossom widened and glowed.

"Why, Watt, I think it is simply noble of you!" she exclaimed with beautiful enthusiasm. "How much of a campaign contribution shall you need, Mr. Dickson?"

Mr. Dickson studied her with renewed attention. She was an unusually interesting woman!

"Well, about ten thousand to begin with," he replied, rubbing his hands softly together.

"Ten thousand!" gasped the colonel. "Sir, I do not intend to buy my way into office. If I am not to be elected as the full and free choice of the people, convincing them that I am a man of integrity and ability and proper dignity to become their public representative, if I cannot so present the sterling principles of my party as to convince my fellow citizens that their welfare is safest under the wings of the grand old organization which assisted at the very formation of this republic, then, sir, I decline to permit my name to be dragged in the mire of political chicanery—and this is final!"

"Besides," added Cordelia, warmly seconding her husband's creditable sentiments, "the amount is too much. I have it on excellent authority that Judge Purdee's last campaign only cost him three thousand, and that young Mr. Ferron's which was unusually showy, only cost his father seven thousand all told. Of course, Watt, there are many expenses—advertising and bands and whatever else they spend money for; but ten thousand is entirely too much, especially since Mr. Dickson intimates that this is only to start with. Don't you think you could manage it for five thousand, Mr. Dickson?"

"We're going to win this one, Mrs. Blossom," Dan carefully reminded her. "Those other campaigns we didn't have a chance, and we knew it, so we kept expenses down; but this is different. If the colonel comes across we can absolutely guarantee him to win."

Mrs. Blossom sighed resignedly. "Then I suppose we'll have to give it to him, Watt—in the interest of future party purity, you know. But I'd only give him five thousand to begin with and watch where it goes."

The colonel pondered the matter deeply, gazing into the handsome eyes of Cordelia as he did so.

"You are right, my dear," he ultimately confessed. "I agreed to accept conditions as I found them in order to gain control of them and change them. It will be worth much to my fellow-citizens and to my party to throw out of office the corrupt Fleecer gang!"

Concluded Next Week

POTATO GROWERS WARNED

A note of warning has been sounded from Ottawa in regard to a very dangerous potato disease that has been brought to Canada in tubers imported from Europe during the present year. The disease, which is known as Potato Canker, was recently discovered in an imported shipment. To warn Canadian farmers against the danger of planting imported seed, the director of the Experimental Farms has issued a leaflet known as "Farmer's Circular No. 1," prepared by Mr. H. T. Gussow, the Dominion botanist.

Attention is called to provisions under the Destructive Insect and Pest act, which show that to use or sell for seed potatoes imported from Europe is illegal. Copies of this Farmers' Circular may be obtained by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

BRANDON FEARS FLOOD

Brandon, May 27.—Old timers who have keenly observed the vagaries of the Assiniboine river over the course of many years say that present indications point to the river rising into a great flood during the next month, and to much the same extent as occurred about five years ago. Then the flood lasted over two weeks and the river at this point was about half a mile wide.

TRADE in your old separator on account of a new DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

38,796 Users did so Last Year 26,569 in the U.S. Alone

It has come to be an accepted fact that DE LAVAL cream separators are as much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems, and that an up-to-date DE LAVAL machine will on an average save its cost every year over any other separator.

In addition to the actual saving in more and better cream and butter, in time of separation and cleaning, easier running, greater durability and less repairs, there's a sense of pride and satisfaction which none but the owner and user of a DE LAVAL machine can feel in his separator.

In consequence thousands of users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes take advantage every year of the educational allowances which the DE LAVAL Company continues to make and trade in their old separators.

APPLIES TO OLD DE LAVAL USERS ALSO

This not only applies to the users of other makes of separators, but likewise to the many thousands of DE LAVAL machines now 10 to 25 years old. They are still good, of course, but there are so many improvements embodied in the modern DE LAVAL machines that these old DE LAVAL users can well afford to make an exchange and would soon save the cost of doing so.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT

He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine, whether a DE LAVAL or some other make, toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL agent write to the nearest DE LAVAL office, giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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COW COMFORT



The most powerful insect destroyer and disinfectant, will rid all domestic animals of flies, mosquitoes and other vermin.

Far from injuring the skin, as do most preparations claiming to be "just as good," Cow Comfort possesses remarkable antiseptic qualities and has a remarkable healing effect for all skin affections.

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Cow Comfort is a wonder-worker and a boon to all breeders.

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FARM LANDS

FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID THREE- quarter section in bloc, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone, about 275 acres cultivated, heavy land without scrub; half section fenced, sure cropping locality; good seven-roomed house, basement and furnace, large barn, stone, two-story granary, never-failing supply of good water; schools and churches; \$25.00 per acre; \$2,000 cash, satisfactory terms. Farm leased for season; lease turned over to purchaser. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 41-6

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade some kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would also like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow Cedar Rapids, Ia. 27-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION in Saskatchewan, 12 miles east of Humboldt and 7 miles south of Carmel on Canadian Northern, \$1,000 worth of frame buildings, 2 wells, 35 acres broke, all can be broken, black loam soil, adjoining farm sold for \$25 per acre; price \$3,000; any terms to suit purchaser. For further information write Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alta. 27-13

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

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

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WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorhels & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 22-8

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FOR RENT OR SALE WITH CROP IN, south half section 2, township 27, range 5 west 3rd; 3 miles north Loreburn. Apply owner, Rowson, Loreburn, Sask. 42-6

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

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 24-1f

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FOR SALE—A 32 H.P. CROSS COMPOUND Reeves engine, 40x63 Reeves separator, 10-furrow Cockhutt gang, all complete with cook car, sleeping tent, dishes and so forth. Outfit now thrashing, good condition, \$4,000. Chas. L. Wood, Loreburn, Sask. 42-6

WANTED—SECOND HAND BLOWER OFF some old separator; 58 in. rear; 56 or 60 in. rear would do. W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask. 43-2

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SEED BARLEY AND POTATOES—NO. 21 O. A. C. barley; hundred bushels Bovee potatoes, grown from Ontario seed. C. D. Lawrence, Meekana P.O., Kinistino Station, Sask. 42-3

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500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Poleson P.O., Sask. 42-6

CLEAN FLAX FOR SALE; \$2.25 PER bushel, sacks free. T. Livingstone, Lawson, Sask. 22-6

FOR SALE—25 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED Price \$10.00 per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Viking, Alta. Nicholas Klontz, Viking, Alta. 40-6

ALASKA WHEAT

Will all those who purchased Alaska wheat advertised in The Guide keep a record of their returns and supply full information to The Guide. We want to know if this wheat comes up to the standard claimed for it. We shall esteem it a favor if this information is supplied to us as soon as results are known.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

PEERLESS INCUBATORS—200 EGGS CAPACITY; only short time in use; in perfect working order; cash price to clear \$25 each. Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL mail you Bulletins on Flax Growing. Manitoba Linseed Oil Mills, St. Boniface, Man. 25-26

SITUATIONS

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

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\$10 REWARD—STOLEN OR STRAYED, black mare, five years old, branded 4, blind left eye, believed in foal, 1,100 pounds. Ernest Miller, Silver Grove, Sask. 40-6

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SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND FULL- grown, farm-bred from workers; prices, \$3.00 to \$50.00, according to sex, age and style. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta. 29-6

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STOCK

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

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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

WA-WA-DELL FARM—BERKSHIRES; LIT- ters from two Ontario-bred, unbeaten show sows, \$15.00 each; Indian Runner ducks, heavy-laying, pure white egg strain, headed by 1st drake Brandon and Regina, eggs \$2.00 per twelve; Pearl Guinea fowl, eggs from winners, \$2.00 per twelve. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 42-1f

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FOR SALE—IMPORTED AYRSHIRE BULL, five years old; great stock getter—three yearlings of the true dairy type. John H. Trimble, Vegreville, Alta. 29-6

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

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

50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 3 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Maegregor, Man.

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

W. J. McCOOMB, BERESFORD, MAN.—IM- porter and breeder of Red Polled cattle; the farmer's cow; stock for sale. 29-13

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

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale. 25-26

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 25-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Plets, Lipton, Sask. 24-26

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

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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

THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale. H. A. Mitchell, Michelton, Sask.

Steel Scrub Cutter

The EAGLE Steel Scrub Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing lands.

THE EAGLE STEEL SCRUB CUTTER
Manufactured by
The Eagle Manufacturing Co.
DAUPHIN - MAN.

MRS. F. WALSHAW, GRENPELL, SASK.— Barred Rock eggs, from prize winners, \$1.50 per setting; also second prize Bronze gobbler, \$6; a snap. 43-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED White Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$1 per 12. White Rock Cockerels, \$1.50 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 29-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND R. C. RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching; great layers; 75c per thirteen; \$4.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clearwilliam, Man. 27-10

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Madara, Man. 27-13

UFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marple, Hartney, Man. 26-13

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 29-26

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS eggs, from prize winning and good winter laying stock, at \$3.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Frank Holmes, 717 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 22-13

EGGS FOR SALE AT \$2.00 PER SETTING of fifteen, from very choicest pure bred Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 27-9

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, 24-13

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LE- ghorn eggs, \$1.00 per sitting of 15. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 24-13

HATCHING EGGS—ALBERTA'S BEST Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, winners at the big poultry shows. We hold silver cup for best Barred Plymouth Rock Edmonton Poultry Show. Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50 and \$5.00 for fifteen. White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 and \$3.00 for fifteen. Incubator lots, \$6.00 for 100. Mating list free. Clute & Walker, Vegreville, Alta. 29-6

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—WHITE ORPINGTONS, A few cockerels from \$3.00. Can supply a limited number of eggs this spring at \$3.00 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5.00. Birds have free range. Arthur O. Stratton, Clear Stream Farm, Clearfield, Sask.

FARM BRED UTILITY BARRED PLY- mouth Rocks, eggs in season, tested, \$1.50 for fifteen. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 40-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, from great winter layers; prize winning birds, with free range; \$1 for 15; \$6 for 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 22-13

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

BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 41-6

Our British Letter

London, Eng., May 10.—The final hearing of the case against 53 men of the Olympic for "refusing to obey the lawful orders of the captain," ended as most people expected, and as many hoped it would. The main defence was that the new firemen were, as the defendants' counsel suggested, "a miserable looking lot, ragged, almost bootless, unkempt and dirty," and "that in the event of any unfortunate disaster like the recent one, they would be very undesirable people to have on board." The witnesses for the White Star Line of course did not admit this, though it was

scarcely claimed that they were all that could be desired. The chairman announced that the magistrates felt obliged to find the men guilty, but as owing to the recent terrible experience of their fellows on the Titanic the men's minds were evidently obsessed, they would deal leniently with them; under the Probation of Offenders' Act, therefore, and considering all the circumstances, they thought the justice of the case would be met if they decided that it was inexpedient to inflict any punishment; the information was accordingly dismissed. General satisfaction is expressed at this decision, but it is hoped that it will have the desired effect of easing the situation, and not be abused by any who may be tempted to stir up unnecessary strife in the shipping world. From the very exhaustive list of questions which the Titanic enquiry court has been given to answer, there is every reason to expect that considerable improvement will be made in the Board of Trade regulations, and it is to be hoped that the general strike of seamen and other transport workers, which the Daily Herald, the new Labor paper, is advocating, may be avoided. That paper is still very bitter in its criticism of the Liberal government, and has already condemned Lord Mersey's report on the Titanic disaster, which it declares "is discredited before it is penned."

Taft's "Adjunct" Letter

Very unscrupulous use has been made by the opposition of the private letter of President Taft to Mr. Roosevelt, which has lately come to light. In that letter, as your readers know, the president expressed the opinion that in the event of the Reciprocity treaty passing into law Canada would become "an adjunct of the United States." Based upon this rather unfortunate expression, a violent attack has been made upon Mr. Bryce, our ambassador at Washington; and in the fact that he is taking a holiday trip to Australia, the opposition profess to see an indication that he is about to be recalled owing to the dissatisfaction of the government. Quite a number of questions have been asked in the House of Commons this week. Their nature is indicated in the reply of Mr. Asquith, which in view of the interest taken in the matter on both sides of the Atlantic I quote in full. Mr. Asquith said:—

"I will answer these questions together. I have seen extracts from correspondence between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt that have been published in the press. I have no further knowledge of them than that, and as the correspondence was private it is obvious that His Majesty's ambassador could not have had any knowledge of its contents or have communicated them to His Majesty's government. There is nothing in the correspondence so far as we are aware to affect the relations between the Imperial and Canadian governments or our view of what is to the mutual advantage of Great Britain and Canada. The question of what's most to the advantage of Canada itself is primarily one for the Canadian government."

"I must take the opportunity of repudiating most emphatically the reflections upon Mr. Bryce which are suggested by some of these questions. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Bryce had nothing to do with influencing the views or policy of the late Canadian government. The negotiations were initiated and carried on by them, and the ambassador, in pursuance of his plain duty, saw Mr. Fielding, the late Canadian Minister of Finance, from time to time during the conference at Washington in order to learn from him anything that it might be needful for us to know, but he did not in any way interfere with the conferences. If asked by the Canadian Minister for advice or assistance he gave it; all British subjects engaged in legitimate and important business are entitled to receive that from a British ambassador. For Mr. Bryce to have refused it to Canadian ministers conferring at Washington upon a matter that was within their own competence would have been resented, and na-

THE FENCE MAN
HE PAYS FREIGHT

Dyer wants a sample of his fence in every section. It's a big ad for me, a good fence for you. Dyer pays freight south of North Bay. Outside points deduct 1c. per rod and you pay freight. Best open hearth steel wire except No. 9 gauge throughout. Order to-day. Introductory prices per rod:

No. 7-48-5, 7 lateral strands, 48 inches high.	No. 8-48-5, 8 lateral strands, 48 inches high.	No. 9-48-5, 9 lateral strands, 48 inches high.
22c.	25c.	26c.

Nine cross bars to rod, 1c. extra for twelve cross bars. If you want a strong fence, one that will turn the strongest animal on your place, steel-hard galvanized and rust-proof, order now. Money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Remit any way convenient to you, or ship C.O.D. Stretcher loaned free on deposit of \$5, which is refunded on return of stretcher, freight prepaid. Toronto is central, that means quick delivery. Save money—order now. Full line of laws and iron fences. Get the Dyer. The Fence Man, Dept. F Toronto



\$8.75 for
15 Gallon Power Churn

Made of the best materials and in the most approved manner. Fastening is a compound lever. Size of Pulley, 12x2 in. tight and loose. Power attachments for Churns, \$3.25 each.

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C. S. JUDSON CO., Winnipeg

Avoid Nostrums

Drugs never have cured, and never can cure Constipation. They work by introducing a poison into the system. Nature endeavors to cast out the poison and in doing so the cells are stimulated into temporary activity; but are left weaker than before by the reaction. Next time a larger dose is necessary and finally nature gives up the struggle and the poison remains in the system.

The only safe and permanent cure for Constipation is the

INTERNAL BATH

It cleanses the intestines—removing the poisonous accretions. The digestive organs, relieved of the obstructions in the lower bowels resume their proper functions.

The internal bath is rendered convenient, safe and without discomfort by the J. B. L. Cascade, the invention of Dr. Tyrrell of New York. A 64-page book entitled "Why Man of Today is only 50% Efficient" describing the internal bath, with full directions for home treatment, will be sent free on application to

DR. CHAS. A. TYRRELL
Room 31, 280 College St., Toronto, Ont.

45 M 7 45 M 7

\$38.00 **\$38.00**



THE TIME IS RIPE TO BUY A NEW RANGE

Now the additional help is on the farm for the year's work, the farmer's wife is starting on her busiest season. A good stove is a necessity. Order one now.

EATON'S KITCHEN QUEEN RANGE

This Range we can confidently recommend as a splendid sample of stove value. We know you cannot duplicate it elsewhere at the price. It is made from the highest grade materials by men who have become experts in its manufacture. For cooking it is without an equal. The oven temperature rises to cooking heat very rapidly, but the draughts and dampers are so adjusted as to prevent the kitchen being easily overheated. Besides being thoroughly practical and easy to understand it is a handsome range, one which any woman would be proud to have in her kitchen. It burns either hard coal or wood. The fire is under perfect regulation all the time. We have sold so many of these ranges and with such entire satisfaction, that we confidently believe one will satisfy you. Give it a trial.

The range illustrated is our 6-hole Kitchen Queen, complete with oven thermometer, warming-closet, and reservoir. Full particulars can be found in Catalogue page 262.

PRICE - 45 M 7 - \$38.00

When ordering please state whether coal or wood fuel will be used.

GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS

SEND IN YOUR ORDER FOR

BINDER TWINE

WE WILL DELIVER OUR DIAMOND "E" GOLDEN MANILA BINDER TWINE, 550 FEET TO THE POUND, EVERY FOOT GUARANTEED, IN CAR LOTS OF 24,000 POUNDS OR OVER, AT ANY STATION IN

MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.
7 ³ / ₄ ^c	8 ^c	8 ¹ / ₄ ^c
PER POUND		

THIS IS THE CARLOAD PRICE, SHIPPED DIRECT FROM THE MILL, SMALLER QUANTITIES 1/2c PER POUND MORE.

\$100 deposit required on carlot orders, balance payable on delivery, if there is an agent at your station.

ORDER NOW AND SAVE MONEY

If you require any further information write us, otherwise order at once.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

turally resented, in Canada generally; there would have been no difference of opinion in the Dominion about that, whatever difference there is between Canadians themselves about the merits of reciprocity. The manner in which Mr. Bryce performed his duty has been of great public advantage in inspiring in Canada a confidence that the British ambassador at Washington will give his support to every Canadian government; to the present Canadian government no less than to their predecessors—in any negotiations in which they may from time to time on behalf of the Dominion be engaged with the government of the United States." (Ministerial cheers.)

I suppose it is a fact that many Canadian and British citizens honestly feared that had Reciprocity been passed it would have undermined your allegiance to the Empire, and in so far as the vote given at your general election was intended as a repudiation of this possibility it was of course heartily welcomed by all of us here. I understand, however, that President Taft used the word "adjunct" in a commercial and not in a political sense; and it is rather amusing to be told now that there were some Americans who opposed Reciprocity because they feared it would lead to the annexation of the States by Canada.

Peace with Germany

It is good news that Lord Haldane's recent mission to Berlin in the interests of naval economy was not in vain. The negotiations which were resumed in March though not immediately productive of the desired result are likely to bear good fruit before long. It is greatly to be hoped that the rumor of the transfer to London of Baron Marschall von Biberstein, formerly German ambassador at Constantinople, will prove well founded; also that in addition to the ordinary duties of an ambassador he is to be entrusted with the special mission of bringing the above negotiations to a successful issue. It is said that in return for some concessions at Zanzibar, the German government is prepared to make such modification of her new Navy Bill as would virtually amount to its withdrawal. It is very greatly to be desired that some way may be found whereby a halt may be called in this wretched and insane competition between two nations which have so many interests in common. Quiet but effective work in this direction is being done by a society whose object is explained by its rather lengthy title, "The Associated Councils of Churches of the British and German Empires for Fostering Friendly Relations Between the Two Peoples." The council for Great Britain and Ireland is fully representative of all that is best in the established and free churches; and its quarterly organ, *The Peacemaker*, is an excellent publication.

The seven days' debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill came to an end last night, when the vote showed 874 for, 171 against, majority for of 101. The most effective speech for the opposition came from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who, however, was careful not to advise Ulster to resist, and so run a risk which he would not be there to share.

At Manchester assizes yesterday Mr. Tom Mann was found guilty of "uttering, circulating and publishing an article in *The Syndicalist* with intention to seduce to mutinous conduct persons serving in His Majesty's forces by land." He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

OGILVIE'S NEW MANAGER

Montreal, May 25.—At a meeting of the directors of the Ogilvie Flour Mills company, limited, W. A. Black, who has been associated with the Ogilvie company since 1884, was elected to succeed the late F. W. Thompson as vice-president and managing director of the company.

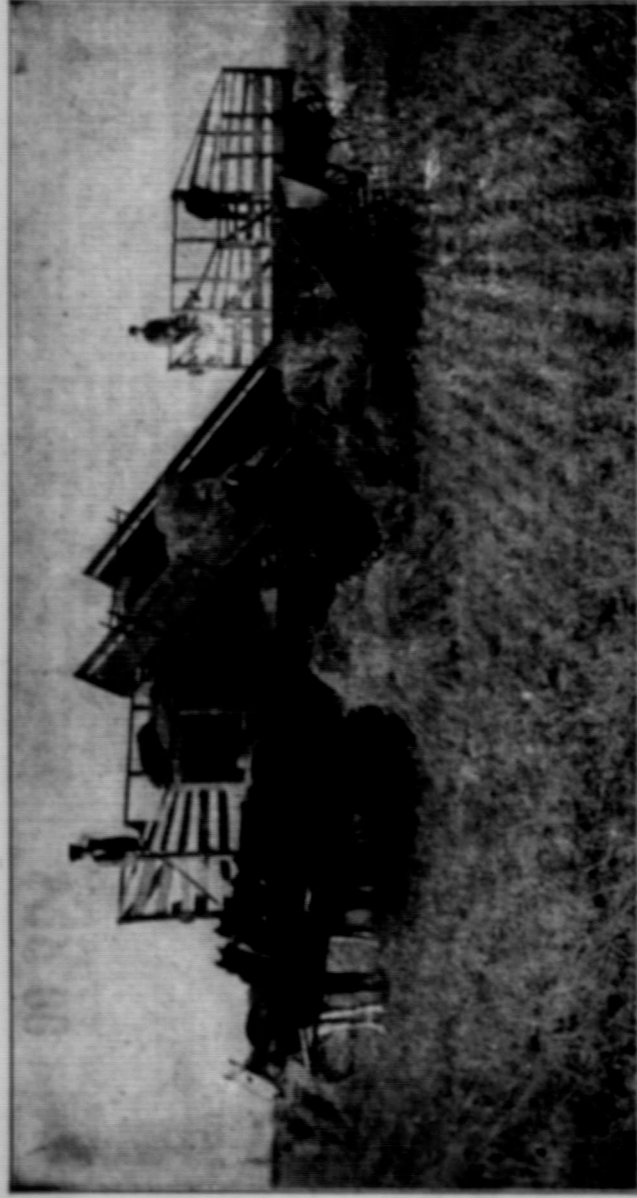
TWINE FACTORY BURNED

Brantford, Ont., May 22.—Lightning struck the main building of the Farmers' Binder Twine company's plant shortly before 7 o'clock here last evening and in a few minutes the building and machinery were in ruins from the fire which resulted. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

THE 1912 RECORD OF The Stewart Sheaf Loader

Is being made. These machines have been at work this spring loading stooks and flax that have stood out all winter at the following points:

Sedley Indian Head Weyburn Tyvan Pasqua Tuganke and Elbow



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

Those who have used the Stewart Sheaf Loader are its best Advertisement LOADER DOES ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

G. W. Stewart, Rideau Hall Farm, Sedley, Sask., writes under date of April 22 as follows: "The Stewart Sheaf Loader that I am using this spring is certainly all that you claim for it. The way it handled a field of oats which were badly tangled and in stook all winter was a marvel. It was pretty to see it handle the wheat, also in the stooks all winter, but it caps the climax in flax, picking it up and leaving not a straw. It could supply a machine with a feeder six feet wide, if such a machine were made. It is built heavy enough for any work, judging by the way it picked up those oats. It is not too heavy for four horses and saves \$33.00 a day in wages alone, not counting horses' feed and board for men."

HANDLES BOTH FLAX AND GRAIN STOOKS THAT HAVE STOOD OUT ALL WINTER

Robert Moir, Sedley, Sask., writes under date of April 18, as follows: "The Sheaf Loader which I purchased from you this spring is now in full operation, and I am pleased with its work. I have given it a very severe test in both flax and grain stooks which have stood out all winter, and the Loader has handled both to my entire satisfaction. Last year I had twelve bundle wagons. This year five, or six at the outside, will do the work, also doing away with all the field pitchers. The loader does a better and cleaner job than field pitchers and will save one bushel per acre of grain. My outfit is a forty-four sixty-four Nichols & Shepard with a forty horse power Reeves engine. I am satisfied that your Loader will more than pay for itself in one season, and I would not under any conditions thresh again without it."

MUCH PLEASED WITH IT

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

GAVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

John Boyd, Indian Head, Sask., writes under date of April 24 as follows: "I have one of your Sheaf Loaders this spring and have tried it out in stooks that have stood all winter, also in flax. It has given me entire satisfaction, and I am satisfied that the Loader is a great success. It does its work very satisfactory."

If Interested Write to

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER CO., LIMITED
FACTORY: UNION AVENUE
OFFICE: 804 TRUST AND LOAN BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.



ANTON MICKELSON
President

The Gophers Are Feasting on YOUR GRAIN Right NOW

Go to your druggist right away—spend 75c for a box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick—take it home and mix it according to directions and place it in your field wherever there are gophers. This is absolutely the quickest way to kill them, and it will cost you less than by any other method you could possibly pursue. I tell you frankly that upon your action now depends whether or not you stand to lose \$300 every 80 acres—in crops that the gophers will ruin for you. Why not take the steps now that will mean an end to all gopher troubles? A 75c box of

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

will kill all the gophers in an 80-acre field, and when you remember that there are 2000 gophers in an 80-acre field, and that each gopher means a loss of 10c to you, you can see how 75c worth of Kill-Em-Quick will save you \$200 in actual cash grain profits. \$1.25 worth of Kill-Em-Quick will save you \$400 because it contains twice as much as a 75c box. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

Costs Less Than 1c Per Acre

to use and it is the easiest poison on the market to mix and apply. Simply soak grain over night, drain water off and mix grain with poison. The taste is attractive to gophers and they eat it in preference to grain or tender shoots. Go out into the field now and see what the gophers are doing to your crops—then see if it isn't worth 75c or \$1.25 to kill all those gophers. See if it isn't worth while to get a poison that is so attractive to gophers that they will leave everything else for it—that is so powerful that the merest atom kills a gopher.

Anton Mickelson, President, MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY
Dept. K Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

There is no time to waste. Every moment that you delay now means a loss of money to you. Don't let the gophers rob you of the money you have worked so hard for. Take up now that will kill every gopher on your farm—that will save you \$200 on 80 acres—\$400 on 160 acres. If Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick doesn't do everything I have promised, write to me at once and I will send every penny of your money back personally. Mickelson's is not only the

Easiest Poison To Use

but it is the CHEAPEST and MOST PRACTICAL. Thousands of farmers have used it and all of them are high in their praise of what it does. It kills all the gophers in your field. It will save you \$200 on 80 acres or \$400 on 160 acres. It is the easiest to use. Don't take a substitute. If he won't supply you—send me his name with your order and I will ship direct, postage prepaid.

Write Me a Postal

Let me tell you some startling facts about gophers and Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. Let me tell you just exactly how to use it for best results. Address me personally for my book and get the facts.



HAIL INSURANCE!

No, I don't need it. Never had any Hail loss in our district.
 Every season thousands of Western Canadian Farmers say this and do not insure.
 Hundreds of them lose their crops by hail and regret their dependance on what had been.
 Some districts undoubtedly are less subject to hail loss than others, but the experience of each succeeding season proves the fallacy of believing that any district is hail-proof.
 Our plan provides for a lower rate of premium where there has been little or no loss.
 The value of one crop destroyed would have paid the premium on many years insurance.
 Can you afford to leave the stable unlocked until after the horse is stolen?
 It is a business proposition. Figure it out.

What Have We To Offer ?

We will tell you briefly, and any one of our Agents will be pleased to give further information.

We originated the plan of a Classification of Risks and Graduated Rates of Premiums, introduced it in Western Canada 12 years ago, and with it blazed the trail to successful and satisfactory Hail Insurance. Like the prairie trails in unsettled districts, the going was bad in places and in certain seasons. We had to overcome a deep and widespread prejudice caused by the unsatisfactory results of other plans, but believing that we were headed in the right direction, we persistently followed the line laid out, made from time to time such improvements as our experience suggested, strengthened our organization and equipment to meet the demands of a constantly increasing patronage, and now have a broad smooth road, safe-guarded at all danger points on which we handled 'ast year (1911) more hail insurance than was transacted by all our competitors combined.

Our competitors find the trail we have made comparatively easy to travel, but they do not know the danger points as we know them, and none have our record to commend them to the insuring public.

OUR RECORD :

In 12 years we have not asked a claimant for indemnity to accept a settlement one dollar less than the amount at which his claim was adjusted, and have found it necessary to adjust by arbitration less than one in each thousand of claims paid

What we have said here can be verified by enquiry of those who are acquainted with the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada, and the only reward we ask for what we may have done to put this much needed protection against loss on a sound business foundation is the continued confidence and patronage of our friends and their kind recommendation to others who may not know us.

We introduce this year some new features that will please our patrons.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO. - Brandon, Manitoba
 THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO. - Regina, Saskatchewan
 THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. - Edmonton, Alberta

INSURANCE AGENCIES, LIMITED

WINNIPEG and BRANDON, Man.
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GENERAL AGENTS

EDMONTON and CALGARY, Alta.
 And more than 1000 Local Agents in the three Provinces

JOS. CORNELL, General Manager

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 18

BLOUSE BLUNDERS

Most blouse-making blunders occur during cutting out.

The first blunder likely to be made by the inexperienced is that of cutting out some or all patterns "the wrong way of the stuff." For example, sleeves from top to bottom must "run" selvage way; a shirt yoke must "run" the other way—that is, across the material. In striped fabrics the error is quickly noticeable. Some fabrics, too, have an "up" and "down" way. Velvet, for instance, shades light one way and dark the other. Before cutting out any parts, make sure that the dark effect will be obtained by each piece when made up.

"Facing"

Another serious blunder is to cut both

sleeves for the same arm, or two fronts or backs for the same side, right or left. This error cannot happen if you cut both sleeves, etc., at once out of two pieces of material placed with their right sides facing.

The Armhole

A common blunder is to cut the armhole too large or too small. If too small, the blouse will wrinkle up under the armhole. If too large, the blouse will "drag up" from the waist. The latter error can be remedied only by taking up the blouse under-seam, an alteration which may spoil the "set" of the whole garment.

The Shoulder

A blunder which results in a bad fit across the top of the front as well as an ill-fitting collar, is that of hollowing out the neck too much at the sides, and so making the shoulder too short. To cut out an eighth of an inch too much may permanently spoil the set of the collar and shoulder portions.

The Collar

It is a blunder to give a collared blouse a mere apology of a collar in the way of a narrow bit of insertion. A properly-cut, placed and boned collar can quite redeem a home-made blouse.

Sleeve-Placing

The blunder which makes a seemingly perfect blouse unwearable is the placing of the underseam too far back or too far forward in the arm-hole. About four inches in front of the blouse underseam is the general rule, but the distance must be proportionate to the size of the arm-hole. The safest plan is to "place" the sleeve when on the arm, and to see if the sleeve then "sets" without any wrinkling when the elbow is bent.

The Waist-Tape Slot

A very usual blunder is that of making too long the slot in which the waist-tapes run. The result is that the blouse drags from the side seams when the tapes are crossed to tie. —Selected.

PRETTY DRESSES



7416—Girl's Empire Dress, 10 to 14 years, with straight edges, skirt to be tucked or gathered, sleeves in elbow or three-quarter length. For the 14 year size will be required 2 1/2 yds. of bordered material 36 inches wide, and three yards 15 in. wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide to make as shown in back view.

7407—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years, with round or high neck, with elbow or three-quarter sleeves. For the 14 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 4 yards of wide lace, 3 1/2 yards of banding as shown in front view, 5 yards of edging, 10 yards of insertion and 1/2 yard 36 inches wide for frill as shown in back view.

7413—Empire Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of flouncing 28 inches wide, 3/4 yard of plain material 36 inches wide, 1 yard of satin 21 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards of banding, 3 1/2 yards of flouncing 17 inches wide, and 1/2 yard of tucking 18 inches wide for chemisette.

6986—Child's One-Piece Dress with Bloomers, 2, 4 and 6 years, with square or round neck. For the 4 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide with bloomers, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide without bloomers, 3 1/2 yards of banding.

6908—Child's French Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years. With straight skirt. For the 4 year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards of banding.

It is only the great hearted who can be true friends; the mean, the cowardly, can never know what true friendship means.—Kingsley.

Every Woman in Canada

knows

Benson's Prepared Corn

The Purest and Finest Corn Starch obtainable

They know what delicious and satisfying desserts it makes

They know what snap and piquancy it gives to sauces and gravies

They know how indispensable it is in baking and pastry making

Therefore let your Women Customers know that you have it

Display it on your Counter and Shelves

Quick Sales will follow

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

Quality Butter
That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.—
Hand & Foot Levers with Roller Bearing.
Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. Inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it. David Maxwell & Sons, - St. Mary's, Ont. Western Representative: Jas. A. McEwen, 603 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.

"MOORE" SELF-HEATING GASOLINE IRONS
IRON IN THE NEW WAY.
HOT ALL THE TIME.
Is A Household Treasure. SAVE YOUR WIFE IN BRIGERY IRONING.
Robert M. Moore & Co. Vancouver, B.C. Regina, Sask.

WELL, WELL!
THIS IS A HOME DYE that ANYONE can use.
I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used
DYOLA
ONE DYE—ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
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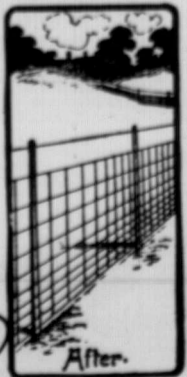
"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

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Our new books are chock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

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Young Folks' Circle

Where Uncle West Presides

IT COULDN'T BE DONE
 Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
 But he with a chuckle replied,
 That "maybe it couldn't," but he would
 be one
 Who wouldn't say so till he had tried.
 So he buckled right in with the trace of
 a grin
 On his face. If he worried he hid it.
 He started to sing as he tackled the thing
 That couldn't be done—and he did it!

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do
 that—
 At least, no one ever has done it";
 But he took off his coat and he took off
 his hat,
 And the first thing we knew he'd be-
 gun it.
 With the lift of his chin and a bit of a
 grin,
 Without any doubting or quiddit,
 He started to sing as he tackled the
 thing
 That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it can-
 not be done.
 There are thousands to prophesy
 failure;
 There are thousands to point out to you
 one by one
 The dangers that wait to assail you.
 But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
 Then take off your coat and go to it;
 Just start in to sing as you tackle the
 thing
 That "cannot be done"—and you'll
 do it.

—Edgar A. Guest, in the Detroit Free
 Press.

UNCLE WEST'S MESSAGE

My Dear Nephews and Nieces:—I am glad to see that you are waking up at last. I am sure that we will be able to hold a magnificent vegetable show this fall if my boys and girls carry out all their plans. I feel sure that if the boys would take an interest in growing tomatoes, a very large sum could be realized. Mushrooms also, if grown from the spawn (which you can get at any seed merchant's) are always a marketable commodity; that is; they are always saleable, and good money can be realized. They are so easily grown out on the prairie as I explained a few weeks ago. Flowers also can be sold to the nearest large town, and if packed in cotton batting, damped in water, they can be sent on quite a long journey and arrive

at their destination perfectly fresh. I think we must try and rustle up a prize for the best vegetables of a certain class, or say for the best tomatoes. Size, weight, color, etc., would of course count in the giving of the marks.

As most of our boys and girls go into the towns every Saturday, or at least once or twice a month, I wish they would make up their minds to have a letter ready to post to Uncle West on their visit, and in that way we would be able to keep in touch with the work that is being done by our boys and girls. Write often; write long letters and tell me about your ideas on the various things I have written about during the past few months.

Your own,
Uncle West.

I spent a most interesting half-hour the other day with a painter. He wanted to paint a picture of just ordinary people, and he was in despair because he could not find the models he wanted. "I don't want them good-looking," he said. "I want just every-day sort of faces for a happy home picture, but I can't find them anywhere. All of them seem to have some unwonted expression that spoils them absolutely. I'll tell you what it is. I want subjects, not good-looking, but who look good. Now, one girl came to me the other day who might have been really good-looking, but I think she was the homeliest girl I ever saw." And then he went on, while I listened attentively.

"She has fairly good features—nothing wrong there. Her eyes were not large, but they were rather a nice color. Her mouth was just the right size, but there was a sullen droop about it that made it ugly. Her forehead had lines across it which could only have come from the habit of frowning. Now, if only that girl had possessed a happy spirit she would have been a fine handsome young woman. People don't know what a difference it makes. They go and pay over their pocket money for this and that cream or instrument which will make them handsome, but which fails dismally, little guessing that a sunny disposition would soon smooth out furrows and droops." I listened, thinking all the time of what a fine hint I had learned for my nephews and nieces.

Curiously enough I saw a picture of Sir Philip Sydney shortly after. Now, Sir Philip has come down in history as the perfect knight, brilliant and beloved and admired. But this gallant and gentle spirit looked out from one of the plainest faces that any knight might have had. But nobody who knew him thought him plain, for his soul so shone through it that he became the darling and the ideal of his day. Beautiful lines about the mouth of cheerfulness and brightness, of gaiety and fun will illuminate the plainest features and make them good to see. Goodness is the surest beautifier, and such a lasting one, because it is not "skin deep" as the saying goes, but lovely to the inmost soul.

DO IT NOW

- If you have hard work to do,
Do it now.
To-day the skies are clear and blue,
To-morrow clouds may come in view,
Yesterday is not for you;
Do it now.
- If you have a song to sing,
Sing it now.
Let the notes of gladness ring
Clear as song of birds in spring;
Let every day some music bring;
Sing it now.
- If you have kind words to say,
Say them now.
To-morrow may not come your way,
Do a kindness while you may,
Loved ones will not always stay;
Say them now.
- If you have a smile to show,
Show it now.
Make hearts happy, roses grow,
Let the friends around you know
The love you have before they go;
Show it now.

—Charles R. Skinn.



Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG

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



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

A SPRING OPENING

Out in the snug winter quarters,
The Daffies are whispering of spring,
Saying 'tis time she were coming,
Their dainty new mantles to bring.

The Crocuses stir in their slumber,
And nudge the Dianthus to say:
" 'Twas surely the song of a robin
That woke us at dawning of day."

Down by the willow-fringed brooklet
There are Pussies with soft furry coats,
And a woodpecker drums on the house-top;
We know what his racket denotes.

We know by the rustle and bustle,
And the stir in the soft, balmy air,
That Nature is waking her children,
For some special fete to prepare.

But a tell-tale has published the secret—
A braggart from Southland, a-wing;
From the bare, leafless branch of a maple
He boastfully carols a-swing—

"I have come—I have come to the opening,
The annual opening of Spring!
I hurried—I hurried to get here,
For I promised—I promised to sing!"
—Lizzie Clark Hardy.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—Again I must thank my loving readers for their great kindness to Lizzie McCartin. This dear child came in the other day to tell me that she is going out into the country for a three months' holiday, and the friend who is taking her has sent her railway fare, so that she is under no expense in going out for her holiday. I have a firm conviction that this child will get better, and that all she needs is plenty of fresh air, sunshine, milk, eggs, etc., and last, but not least, love and kindness. These I feel assured will be hers from now on. We are also sending another young girl into the country for a month or six weeks' holiday, and trust she also will return good and strong.

The "Fresh Air Home" at St. Louis will be opened on or about the 1st of June, and we hope, indeed, that many girls and women will take the opportunity of having, at least, one week's perfect rest in this ideal spot. The cottage is on the banks of Netley Creek, and looks over a half mile stretch of water. The girls have nothing to do but sit on the verandah or rest under the shady trees and drink in all the beauty of God's wonderful earth.

My heart yearns for all these young girls who are away from their parents and who are striving earnestly and honestly to keep out of debt and dress respectably on a ridiculously small sum of money. I was invited down the other day to speak to a large meeting of working mothers, and I was asked, of course, to speak to them on several subjects, but more especially on economy. When I realized that these women were keeping a house, sometimes three, four, six and even eight children on an income of eight, nine and ten dollars a week (at the outside fourteen dollars) I felt inclined to ask them (in fact I did ask them) how they made ends meet,

for I thought, instead of teaching them economy they could teach me and many others a lesson in economy, in love and self-sacrifice, for these women were clean and tidy, and their children also although it was very pitiful to notice all the careful mendings and darnings, and in many cases very careful patching that had been necessary to appear "spruce" at our meeting. Just think of it, to live day in and day out on an income of nine dollars per week. It is not living. Could you wonder that these women and men sometimes become disheartened, and that they need assistance with clothing and little delicacies when sickness knocks at the door, and I say from my heart God bless these brave hearts who struggle under such difficulties; such limitations to bring up their children respectably and in the love of God. To you, my readers out in God's Sunshine and fresh air with His bounteous blessings around, you cannot realize the temptations for these dear people, and especially for our young girls under-paid, under-fed and under-clothed. How can we all thank you, or can we ever thank you enough for the prompt answers that I have received to every call I make. I am publishing a letter from Miss Stimson, 210 Union street, Hillsdale, Mich, U.S.A., in which she says:—

"Dear Sunshine Friend:—I know you made mention of my wish to sell the booklet, because I have had return from there. Do you remember the Bible story: 'Were there not ten cleansed, where are the nine?' I have called on you today to give you my sincere thanks; it is my birthday; I am forty-five years old today; if you had space for it I wish you would express my thanks in your corner and mention that the kind purchasers have expressed a deep interest in my poem after reading it: "Spun from Life." Price, post-paid, 52c.

Lovingly yours,
(Signed) E. M. STIMSON.

So that even if the call comes from a long distance a hearty response is always received. May God's richest blessings be yours throughout the coming year, and may each and all have a bounteous harvest of health and prosperity.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or shade,
"MARGARET."

Mrs. L. Gray, Saltcoats, Sask.—Many thanks for your letter. I will do my best to supply your need, but at present we have not anything on our books such as you desire. I am sending you a membership card and how to form a branch of Sunshine. I trust you will try among your many friends to obtain at least a few members.

Mrs. Yeo, Cypress River, Man.—Many thanks for the Sunday school papers which are always very acceptable. We shall have some other young girls leaving the hospital in about a fortnight or three weeks, and would be very glad indeed to communicate with you and send out one for a month's rest under your loving care.

Mrs. James B. Anderson, "The Valley," Dropmore, Man.—Many thanks for your letter. Your name will be placed on our books, and should we meet with your requirements, we will communicate with you at the earliest possible moment. I am sending you membership card, and trust to hear from you that you are able to form a branch of Sunshine in your home town.

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

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ANOTHER BIG STRIKE IN ENGLAND

London, May 26.—The dock workers' strike today was further complicated by the walkout of the Carters' union. It is now estimated that more than 120,000 men are out. London's transport industry is almost completely tied up. The situation is menacing because of the steady rise in the prices of foodstuffs. There are now at the docks more than 150 vessels loaded with food supplies, but there are no men to unload them, and no one to convey them to markets if they were unloaded.

The Liberal press, which last summer supported the dockers' strike for shorter hours and better wages, is generally censuring the present movement, declaring that the strike is without justification, with perishable foods decaying on the docks. Heavy wagons have been taken from the streets of London already, and the capital has some of the appearances of a besieged city, with a long, bitter struggle already in prospect.

Both Sides Determined

Today's developments have brought London face to face with the probability of another prolonged, ruinous strike. Both masters and men seemed to be determined not to give way. All that has happened during the day has served to accentuate the difference between the employers and the employed in the Transport Workers' dispute.

A government inquiry has been started, but it is not likely to have an immediate influence on the course of events. It is clear that the price of foodstuffs must soon be affected. The most radical section of the strikers this afternoon threatened that they would soon hold London's food supply in their hands.

Over 100,000 Men Idle

The transport workers' strike committee passed a resolution that no section of the affiliated societies should return to work until the grievances of all have been settled to their satisfaction.

Over 100,000 men are now idle, but in spite of this the strike call has not been wholly obeyed. Some thousands of affiliated bodies, including most of the car men, are working, but the recalcitrants will probably obey the strike order shortly. So far the number of men idle is falling short of the anticipations of the leaders.

Wholesale prices of wheat and flour have advanced. It is estimated that bakers have sufficient flour for a fortnight. There is enough meat for three weeks.

Home Secretary on Scene

Mr. McKenna, home secretary, who is in charge of the situation, visited the docks this afternoon, and subsequently, with Sir George Askwith, chairman of the industrial commission, had an audience with the King. The strike today spread to the midway watermen, but no great provincial centre is as yet affected. The leaders assert that the strike will eventually become national. In London the East India and Southwest India docks are hardly affected. About a hundred ships have been delayed at other docks.

Expounded Men's Side

Harry Gosling expounded yesterday the men's side to the government commissioner. He accused the masters of breaking agreements, and cited instances of alleged ill-treatment of the men. He said that if any lawyers appeared in connection with the hearing before the committee he would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Gosling said that permits would be given for handling goods urgently needed for hospitals and other establishments concerned with the public health.

Vote for National Stoppage

A national stoppage of work by all transport workers early next week is threatened in labor circles this afternoon. Those in touch with the strike leaders anticipate that unless a settlement be reached in the interim next Wednesday will see an order issued for a general strike throughout the whole of the United Kingdom.

A great mass meeting of stevedores this afternoon passed a unanimous resolution in favor of a national stoppage of work. Leaders confidently anticipate

that they will be able to call out 245,000 trade unionists without difficulty, and they expect also to secure the support of 200,000 non-unionists. The unrest among railroad men is such that it is thought they could easily be induced to participate in the dispute.

An Offer of Peace

The court of inquiry into the causes of the London strike, under the presidency of Sir Edward Clarke, terminated this evening, with a dramatic offer by Harry Gosling, the men's leader, on behalf of the strikers, which may possibly lead to a peace conference.

"If," said Mr. Gosling, "there is a possibility of a joint conference on the whole dispute we are willing to accept it. It must be settled as a whole, and I think it could be done by a joint conference if some understanding could be reached by which the employers and the men who will not toe the line can be compelled to do so. Otherwise there is nothing for us to do but to go on and win if we can, or to lose if we must."

Sir Edward Proposed as Chairman

Mr. Gosling concluded by suggesting Sir Edward Clarke as president of the conference.

Sir Edward Clarke expressed his appreciation of the offer pointing out, however, the impossibility of compelling non-unionists to obey the decisions of the unions or of enforcing agreements upon those who are not parties to them except by legislation. He intimated that he had reason to believe legislation might be expected which might do a great deal toward solving the industrial difficulties confronting the country.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' TOUR

Widespread interest has been aroused by the recent announcement that Canada will shortly receive a visit from the most important body of business men and manufacturers that has ever left Great Britain on a visit to any of the self-governing colonies, and that the party will make an exhaustive tour of the Dominion from coast to coast, visiting all the chief cities and industrial centres with a view of ascertaining the opportunities that exist in the Dominion for extending the market for British-made goods.

According to advices just received from London, the party will number between fifty and sixty representatives of many of the largest and most important manufacturing and business corporations in Great Britain. Many of the visitors will be either chairmen or managing directors of important firms.

The ambassadors of British industry, bent on a mission fraught with the greatest possibilities, include leading men in almost every branch of British manufactures. Armour plating and ordnance making, electrical engineering and almost all other branches of engineering, the motor car industry, printing, flour milling, biscuit making and general confectionery, all kinds of food preparations, with many other typical British industries, are represented by this delegation.

The visitors will sail from Liverpool on May 31, on the Empress of Ireland, and will arrive on June 6, at Quebec, where they will be officially welcomed. After spending a day at the ancient capital the party will proceed by special train on tour of the Dominion, first visiting the Maritime provinces and subsequently Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces and British Columbia.

The Western itinerary of the party as at present arranged will include Winnipeg (June 25-26), Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Banff, Glacier, Vancouver, Victoria, Laggan, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina and Brandon (July 13).

ENGLAND TO FRANCE IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

Paris, May 27.—The Compagnie Generale Trans-aerienne announces its decision to establish a service of hydro-aeroplanes between Calais and Dover to enable passengers to cross the channel in about fifteen minutes.

The company announces also that the dirigible Astra will soon inaugurate the new tourist service above Paris and the surrounding country. The full service will be put in operation shortly.

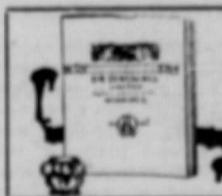


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Forms an ideal Presentation or Wedding Gift. It is substantial, handsome and very useful, and so wins the greatest appreciation from the one receiving it.

When you wish to give one of these exceedingly fine presents remember that our stock is the best you can choose from, and that our catalogue illustrates different styles of cabinets and silverware.

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

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

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

Write for Booklet No. 63
The Pedlar People Limited, Oshawa, Ont.
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SASKATOON Drawer 1645 MOOSE JAW care Whitlock & Mariatt LETHBRIDGE 323 Fifth St. S

Direct your enquiry to the Pedlar place nearest you. They will answer you promptly and save you time. The Pedlar Granary is fire-proof. Think what that means.

KEEPING HIS HAND IN
The hanger of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, June 28 to July 5, is being distributed. The illustration depicts a cowboy, whose occupation has presumably been cut off by the encroachments of the grain grower, "keeping his hand in" by roping a sheaf of wheat from among several shown on the opposite side of a barbed-wire fence. The delight of the cowboy in the success of his achievement is equalled by the seeming reluctance of the inanimate sheaf to be drawn towards its natural enemy and by the terror of the horse at witnessing the frivolous nature of his rider's employment. Anyone wishing a copy of the hanger can have one mailed by writing to E. L. Richardson, manager, Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.

MANUFACTURERS AND GRAIN GROWERS

The special train containing an exhibit of Canadian manufactures was visited by a large number of people at Winnipeg on Thursday last. Among those accompanying the train were T. A. Russell, and H. D. Scully, president and secretary respectively of the Canadian Home Market association, and T. H. Race, the official lecturer, all of whom made interesting statements. Mr. Race speaking to the Press representatives said—"We hope by means of this train to bring about closer relations between the east and the west and to allay somewhat the agitations of the organized grain growers of the west. We hope to create sympathies between them and the manufacturers by a process of mutual concessions and making each realize that co-operation and sympathetic united endeavor is essential to success for Canada. The farmers charge the manufacturers with the defeat of the reciprocity pact and the failure to open the American market to them. Americans in the west use American machinery because they are accustomed to do that. They say when they can get Canadian goods equally advantageously with American they will buy them. They intend to become Canadians, they explain. Many British in the west are out and out free traders. They will buy, they say, on the cheapest market and irrespective of any consideration of goods being made in Canada. We want to impress on the American farmers that they can get goods just as cheaply here as anywhere. We want the British to learn from this trip the force of the factory and the need to patronize home industries.

"I have long been telling that this country offers exceptional opportunities for those coming in and seizing them. No country in the world offers such advantages. Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, all are limited in the scope of activities they offer. But Canada stands without a peer and supreme among the nations of the earth as the country of opportunity. It is bound to become the greatest nation in the galaxy of races living under the Union Jack. To realize this ideal it is essential that the east and the west live together in harmony and inspired by the same ideals of patriotism to a common Canada and loyalty to common ideals.

"We cannot hope to compete with the markets of the south either in the matter of transportation or size of output. The American manufacturers command enormous capital and have access to wide markets. They can produce five thousand pieces proportionately cheaper than five hundred and a measure of protection seems essential for a long while.

Woolen Duties too Low

T. A. Russell was the chief speaker at a banquet given to those accompanying the train on Thursday evening. He said it was eleven years since he had become the secretary of the Manufacturers' association of Canada. At that time there was just two members of the association in Winnipeg. The number here had increased to such an extent, that there were now more members in Winnipeg than there then were in all Canada.

Mr. Russell referred to his advocacy of the manufacturing interests of the country, but said he had not urged this to the exclusion of any others. On the contrary he had realized that all the interests of the country, mining, fisheries, lumbering, agriculture, manufacturing, etc., must advance together. What he advocated was the all round development of the country.

Mr. Russell then quoted statistics showing the great progress which had been made in the Dominion in the past ten years. He dealt especially with the progress of Ontario, and claimed that this advance in farm values was due to the fact that Ontario had secured control of the important home market, and had developed that market. He took up the matter of the very high duties which the United States had imposed on woollen goods, and compared these with the comparatively low duties which Canada had imposed. The result, he said, had been that there had been a very large increase in the woollen interests in the United States, and a decrease in Canada.

As to Mixed Farming

He referred to the demand, that had been made, that the farmers of Manitoba should enter on mixed farming, but stated that if the manufacturers and the farmers were to change places, the manufacturers would not enter on mixed farming any more quickly than the farmers were doing. The time for mixed farming must, however, come to this province very soon, and it was essential that the people should take steps to secure at once a great home market.

Object of Western Trip

H. D. Scully said the object of bringing the train to the west was educational. In the first place, it was desired to show the buyers of the west what could be procured by Canadian workmen, and in the second place, it was necessary to show the eastern manufacturers what was wanted in western Canada. It was especially desirable that something should be done to get manufacturers and buyers together in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Saskatchewan 70 per cent, and in Alberta 74 per cent, of the people were born outside Canada. They were accustomed to use certain lines of goods, which were not manufactured in this country. When they came to Canada they wanted the same lines of goods. They created a difficulty for the local merchant. It was necessary to convince these buyers that Canadian workmen were able to produce an article which was just as good as that to which they had been accustomed.

HALF CANADA'S WHEAT FAVORS U. S. OUTLET

That nearly half of the wheat which came down last year from the Canadian West found an outlet to the ocean through the port of Buffalo is the dominant feature of a report on Canadian canals just issued by the Department of Railways and Canals.

There were sixty-three odd millions of Canadian wheat transported through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie during the last year and 43.8 per cent, went to Buffalo. Wheat is supposed to follow the channel offering the lowest freight rates, other things being equal. In this instance, distance and freight rates were substantially in favor of Montreal and yet other considerations caused nearly half of the wheat which came down last year from the Canadian West to find an outlet to the ocean through the port of Buffalo.

The course of the wheat trade during the month of November, 1911, may be taken as illustrating the situation. In that month over 18,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were passed through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie, or nearly one-third of the total volume for the year.

All-Water Freight Rate

The all-water freight rate from Fort William to Montreal was 4½ cents a bushel. The water rate from Fort William to Buffalo was 3½ cents a bushel, plus 5¼ cents by rail from Buffalo to New York.

Montreal and New York are the essential points of comparison. Thus in November, the freight rate from Fort William to Montreal was 4½ cents as compared with 9 cents to New York. This would seem to establish a controlling advantage in favor of Montreal and other things being equal it would be seen in that month 48.3 per cent, of all Canadian wheat, which came down from the West, including that which passed through the American canal went out by way of Buffalo-New York.

Careful inquiry made as to the conditions which operated in November last

PETER JANSEN COMPANY

LICENSED AND BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Shipments of
WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX

Handled on Commission

BEST GRADES HIGHEST PRICES QUICK RETURNS

We Solicit Your Consignments.

Close attention given to Option Trades made through us

REFERENCES—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man., or any Western Branch
Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

McBEAN BROS., Grain Commission Merchants

As navigation is now open we advise farmers to ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur in preference to Duluth.

Send us a 5 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. The poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, and we UNDERSTAND this business THOROUGHLY and that COUNTS.

We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of this season's crop. Ship to us NOW, and we know that you will ship us ALL your grain next season. Before shipping next season, write us for market prospects. You NEED the BEST. It means DOLLARS to you.

600½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

INSURE EARLY

In the Season against LOSS BY HAIL

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

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

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

Losses are adjusted and settled from the Moose Jaw office, so that patrons are sure of having no vexatious delays if a loss occurs.

Call on the nearest agent or communicate with

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents

15 HIGH STREET WEST, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

and which in some degree operated in all seasons, as a countervail to the lake freight rates in favor of Montreal. The conditions were ascertained to the availability of ocean tonnage at New York, lower insurance rates between New York and foreign ports and lower insurance rate from New York. These factors were obviously sufficient to divert in November last nearly half of all the Canadian wheat from the West into American channels.

November is the rush month in the wheat trade and market considerations may under such circumstances rise above the immediate question of rates. Marine insurance rates remained unchanged during the year. In November they ran from 65 cents to \$1 from Montreal as compared with 12½ to 15 cents from New York.

Of all the Canadian wheat which came down in 1911 through the Cana-

dian canal, at Sault Ste. Marie, 54.4 per cent, clung exclusively to Canadian channels. The proportion in 1910 was 68.6 per cent., so that the diversion to American channels was considerably greater in 1911.

ONTARIO'S ANTI-TREATING LAW

Toronto, May 27.—The anti-treating law which will be introduced by the Ontario government at the next session will be far-reaching in its effect. The hotelkeeper, the bartender, the man who buys the drink and the man who is given the treat will be prosecuted under the new law. The tentative plans are designed to reach every person who may commit an offense under the law. The bartender will likely be fined to the amount of \$100 to \$200, and the "treat-er" and "treated" will be dealt with in a similar way.



The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 27, 1912)
Wheat.—Before perusing this Market Letter we would suggest that you study out the Terminal Stocks listed elsewhere on this page, and note how instead of decreasing rapidly, wheat has increased the past week, the result of a heavy spring movement from the prairies. Shipments have been fairly large, but the wheat continues to pour into the elevators. It is a weather market however, and since it is conceded that the U.S.A. will not have much wheat to export this year, and if their spring wheat states with a fair crop can average up the loss in the winter wheat states, they will be doing well, we shall probably have a nervous, jerky market for the next few weeks with dry hot weather over the winter wheat belt boosting the market, and showery weather depressing the market. Undoubtedly, the Winter Wheat Belt in the United States has suffered severely, and all eyes are turned on Kansas, which was to save the situation. The reports from that State are very contradictory, and while 100,000,000 bushels was expected a fortnight ago, exports now expect 80,000,000 bushels. Crop conditions over our own Canadian West seem uniformly good, but there is too much rain in Eastern and Northern Manitoba, and in some localities even coarse grains cannot yet be sowed. The record shipments made from the Head of the Lakes on the opening of navigation three weeks ago are reaching Great Britain and the Continent now, and it is only reasonable to expect their market will take a fortnight or so to absorb and digest these heavy "opening" shipments. It is likely that Europe will continue to buy heavily on our market, as the United States millers will require their wheat at home now for internal consumption, but should coarse grains, corn and oats in the United States decline much, our low grade wheats taken by Europe for feed, would probably decline somewhat in sympathy. Altogether the sentiment is very much mixed at the present time some traders feeling, with wheat 8 cents to 9 cents above what it was a year ago, it is quite high enough, while others believe that though the export demand is slightly off at the present time, it will become more brisk later on when our high grade wheats are needed in Europe for mixing with low grades from the Argentine and Australia. Meantime the market has been in the hands of professionals for the last few days, and may continue steady yet, fluctuating according to the weather conditions.
Oats.—Oats have held fairly steady for the last week, and likely will in the immediate future, though receipts are very heavy. Corn continues very strong in the United States and Europe also is short of feed Oats seedling in the United States where they plowed up their winter wheat, is 30 days late, and has been delayed by rain. Altogether oats seem worth the money, and only to be depressed by very heavy receipts.
Barley.—Almost nothing doing in this grain. It is not wanted, and farmers who can, should hold it at home until the market picks up. Some low grade barley has been worked to Holland for feeding purposes.
Flax.—This grain has advanced a little, and the congestion in the May option has sent cash flax up above July flax. Farmers would do very well to ship even their poorest flax, for condemned badly frozen flax is worth around \$1.50 per bushel, and almost any flax at all will bring at least that grade.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur, from May 22 to May 28 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY					FLAX	
	10	80	50	4	5	Feed	N	CW	SCW	3	4	Ref.	Feed	1N	W	1M	Ref
May 22	104	101	96	87	74	38	45	41	65					201	195		
May 23	104	101	96	87	75	38	45	42	65				45	204	196		
May 24																	
May 25	104	101	96	87	74	38	45	42	65					204	197		
May 27	104	101	96	87	74	38	45	42	65					204	197		
May 28	104	101	96	87	74	38	45	42	65					203			

WHEAT					OATS												
Old	New	July	Oct.	Nov.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	
May 22	104	104	105	99	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator, velvet	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,250 bu., velvet, to arr.	No. 3 wheat, 4 cars, elevator	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator, l.o.b.	No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	No. 4 wheat, 4 cars

DULUTH PRICES		
Wheat	1 Nor.	2 Nor.
May 22	100	100
May 23	100	100
May 24	100	100
May 25	100	100
May 27	100	100
May 28	100	100

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES	
(Sample Market, May 25)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	\$1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., settlement	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,100 bu., to arrive	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu., to arrive	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 800 bu., to arrive	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, poor	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, velvet	1.13

Mill oats, 1 car	45
No. 2 rye, 1 car, to arrive	33
No. 2 rye, 1 car	31
No. 2 rye, 2,000 bu., to arrive	31
No. 2 rye, 1 car	31
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.04
Sample barley, 1 car	1.00
Sample barley, part car	1.00
Sample barley, part car	1.03
Sample barley, 18 sacks	2.20
No. 1 flax, part car	2.20
No. 1 flax, 3 sacks	2.04
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.06
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.06
No. 2 flax, part car, dockage	2.00
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.10
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.12
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.09
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.13
No. 2 flax, part car	2.10
No grade flax, 1 car	1.30
No grade flax, 1 car	2.03
No grade flax, 1 car	1.92
No grade flax, 1 car	2.00
No grade flax, 1 car	2.07
No grade flax, part car, heating	1.95
No grade flax, 32 sacks	1.75
No grade flax, 22 sacks	2.00
No grade flax, 21 sacks, sample	2.05
No grade flax, sacks	1.90

STOCKS IN TERMINALS		
	1912	1911
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on May 24, was	2,943,455.80	3,717,196.20
2,300,244.50 last week, and	2,717,196.20 last year.	
Total shipments for the week were	2,812,754.	
Amount of each grade was:		
No. 1 hard	1,233.10	3,287.80
No. 1 nor	284,008.50	676,332.30
No. 2 nor	933,064.50	1,041,237.30
No. 3 nor	1,489,897.50	831,477.70
No. 4	1,200,408.50	376,941.40
No. 5	267,298.50	180,848.40
Other grades	3,718,739.80	527,071.00
	2,943,455.80	3,717,196.20

Stocks of oats		
	1912	1911
No. 1 C.W.	43,836.20	223,100.02
No. 2 C.W.	690,553.04	3,818,941.81
No. 3 C.W.	139,091.11	296,693.07
No. 4	778,282.50	1,412,221.00
Es. 1 feed	415,162.07	1,948.18
No. 4 feed	175,484.02	1,948.18
Mixed	501,854.18	615,704.03
Other grades	3,914,817.12	4,928,526.17
Barley	685,294.00	124,702.00
Flax	282,697.00	261,870.00

SHIPMENTS		
	Oats	Barley
1912	1,165,403	194,188
1911	734,106	128,706

CANADIAN VISIBLE		
(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange.)		
	May 24, 1912.	
Total visible	18,029,813	6,969,509
Last week	18,117,156	6,408,779
Last year	6,383,793	6,227,424
Port Arthur	5,848,989	1,612,291
Depot Harbor	3,196,444	1,301,223
Meaford	15,837	4,540
Midland, Tif.	2,222,531	487,632
Collingwood	11,878	
Goderich	845,894	771,008
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	127,622	126,533
Pt. Colborne	170,514	
Kingston	35,459	56,922
Prescott	7,000	
Montreal	1,047,631	43,663
Quebec	1,000	34,833
Victoria Harbor	280,304	30,000
Buffalo, Duluth	13,450,813	4,746,316
	2,698,500	2,225,195
	16,029,313	6,969,509

The world's shipments of wheat this week were 13,536,000, last week 11,856,000, last year 13,440,000.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES		
Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 25, were:		
	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.04	\$1.12
2 Nor. wheat	1.01	1.10
3 Nor. wheat	0.98	1.11
4 White oats	.82	.80
Barley	.52	Toe. to \$1.50
May wheat	\$1.04	\$1.12
July wheat	1.03	1.12
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.50	\$8.40
Hogs, top	7.75	7.75
Sheep	7.00	9.00

This week, Last week, Last year
 American 7,124,000 4,824,000 2,950,000
 Russian 72,000 518,000 2,440,000
 Danube 120,000 215,000 212,000
 India 1,324,000 1,448,000 1,288,000
 Argentine 3,724,000 2,872,000 1,500,000
 Australia 636,000 218,000 228,000
 13,220,000 11,836,000 12,440,000
 2,871,000 2,004,000 2,228,000
 The American shipments this week were about a record and this was made possible by an abnormally heavy contribution from Canada. The amount on passage of corn to the continent showed a sharp increase as a result of heavy shipments from Argentina.
 Argentine—Shipments of corn for the season amount to 13,220,000, against 178,000 last year for the same time, and the continent is receiving largely of this quantity.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK
 Toronto, Ont., May 27.—There was again a very active demand for butcher cattle, Montreal and other points making large (roads on supplies, which were scarcely equal to local requirements. The result was a very strong market for butcher cattle of all grades and an advance over last week's prices of from 15 to 20 cents. Choice loads of butcher stock strong at \$7.00 to \$7.10; and medium butchers strong at \$7.00 to \$7.10; butcher's cows and bulls were strong at \$5.00 to \$5.75, with one or two sales of extra choice at \$7.00. For export there was a lull in the demand and prices in this class were inclined to ease off a little, and the best were barely steady with last week's. Sheep and lambs were steady at last week's prices. Hogs are weaker and are quoted 25c. lower than last week, at \$5.75 fed and watered, \$8.40 l.o.b., and \$9.10 weighed off cars.
 CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
 Chicago, May 27.—Cattle—Receipts 20,000. Market steady to 10c. lower. Steers \$5.10 to \$9.35. Texas steers, \$6.00 to \$8.15. Western steers, \$6.25 to \$7.50. Stockers and feeders, \$4.40 to \$6.20. Cows and heifers, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Calves, \$5.50 to \$8.75.
 Hogs—Receipts, 35,000. Market weak, 10c. lower. Light, \$7.00 to \$7.55. Mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.65. Rough, \$7.50 to \$7.40.
 Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady to 10c. higher. Native, \$5.75 to \$5.40. Western, \$4.00 to \$6.40. Yearlings, \$3.50 to \$7.50. Lambs, native, \$3.00 to \$9.00. Western, \$3.75 to \$9.25.

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS
 Minneapolis, Minn., May 27.—In spite of very sensational crop news from the southwest the local market was disposed to ignore the reports and the trade was quick to take advantage of any symptoms of weakness. There was some lift in the market, which was chiefly pulled up by the strength at outside points, but the indications during the early session at least, that buyers were scarce and bears aggressive, although of course operating with their usual care and timidity.
 The influence against the bulls in the local pit are excellent prospects in northwest and very dull milling demand. The drought news from the northwest keeps the trade more or less nervous and uncertain, but so far has caused no stampede to the business of the market.
 Of course the situation has great possibilities for the bull account, but general news is still too conflicting not to weigh and consider. Against the reports of serious deterioration from exports in Kansas and Nebraska the trade had Smiley report, making the condition 50 per cent, and the crops prospect 80 million bushels.
 The local market the cash demand was slow; millers, are picking their wheat, and their buying was limited. No. 1 Northern sold from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents over July.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET
 Chicago, May 27.—Reports that the first new wheat of 1912 had been harvested today in Texas wiped out nearly all of an advance due to fear of damage in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The close of the market here was weak and varied from the same as Saturday night to 1/2 cent gain. Corn finished 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents down and oats ranging from 1/2 to 3/4 off to a rise of 1/4.
 McLennan county, Texas, had the honor of the initial cut, and sent word that the yield there would reach 20 bushels to the acre, making a bountiful crop. Almost simultaneously advices were received that the Pacific Northwest would produce 70,000,000 bushels against 55,000,000 bushels last year and that the conditions were perfect.
 Previous to the collapse wheat prices had been on a steady climb, mainly on account of statements from experts that Kansas fields were either at a standstill or going back with rains urgently needed. It seemed evident, however, that the buying on this kind of news was overdue. During the session July fluctuated between 110 1/2 to 112 1/2 with last sales 110 1/2, just 1/4 over Saturday night.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, MAY 28			COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUES. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
					TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO				
Cash Wheat	104	105	95	Cattle Extra choice steers Choice butcher steers and heifers Fair to good butcher steers and heifers Best fat cows Medium cows Common cows Best bulls Com'n and medium bulls Choice veal/calves Heavy calves	\$ 6.00-7.00	\$ 6.00-7.00	\$ 6.00-6.50	Butter (per lb.)	27c	28c	19c
No. 1 Nor.	101	100	92		\$ 6.25-6.50	\$ 6.25-6.50	\$ 6.00-6.50	Fancy dairy	24c-25c	25c	17c
No. 2 Nor.	96	96	90		\$ 5.75-6.00	\$ 5.75-6.00	\$ 5.50-6.00	Good round lots	24c	24c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	87	86	85		\$ 5.50-6.00	\$ 5.50-6.00	\$ 5.25-5.75	Eggs (per doz.)	20c	21c	18c
No. 4	74	73	80		\$ 4.75-5.25	\$ 4.75-5.25	\$ 4.00-4.75	Strictly fresh	20c	21c	18c
No. 5	63	63	74	\$ 3.25-4.25	\$ 3.25-4.25	\$ 3.25-3.50	Potatoes	20c	20c	70c-75c	
Feed	59	57	62	\$ 4.25-4.75	\$ 4.25-4.75	\$ 4.25-4.90	Per bushel	80c	75c	70c-75c	
Cash Oats	44	44	36	\$ 3.25-4.00	\$ 3.25-4.00	\$ 3.50-4.00	MBk and Cream				
No. 2 C.W.	44	44	36	\$ 6.50-7.00	\$ 6.50-7.00	\$ 5.50-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	55c	55c	51c	
Cash Barley	63	69		\$ 5.00-6.00	\$ 5.00-6.00	\$ 4.50-5.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	28c	28c	20c	
No. 3	63	69		\$ 4.50-5.00	\$ 4.50-5.00	\$ 4.00-4.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.70	\$1.70		
Cash Flax	203	200		Best milkers and springers (each)	\$47-\$65	\$47-\$65	\$40-\$60	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	203	200		Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	No. 1 Wild	80	80	81c
Wheat Futures	104	105	97	Hogs				No. 2 Wild	80	80	81c
May (old)	104	105		Choice hogs	\$ 5.00-9.00	\$ 5.00-9.00	\$ 6.75	No. 1 Timothy	820	818	820
May (new)	104	105		Heavy hogs	\$ 5.50-6.50	\$ 5.50-6.50	\$ 7.00				
July	105	104	95	Stags	\$ 4.50-5.50	\$ 4.50-5.50	\$ 6.00				
October	98			Sheep and Lambs							
Oats Futures	45	45	36	Choicer lambs	\$ 6.75-7.00	\$ 6.75-7.00	\$ 5.25-5.75				
May	45	45	37	Best killing sheep	\$ 5.00-5.50	\$ 5.00-5.50	\$ 4.75-5.25				
July	45	45	37								
Flax Futures	200	196	216								
May	200	196	216								
July	195	195	216								

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS
 Weekly world's shipments: Wheat—This week, 12,536,000; last week, 11,856,000; last year, 13,440,000. Corn—5,171,000; last week, 5,034,000; last year, 2,845,000. Quantity of breadstuffs shipped for orders included in the above, 1,872,000 bushels against 1,368,000 last week, and 1,600,000 last year. Quantity of wheat taken by continental countries past week, 6,000,000, against 1,36

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1797	2020	99
C.N.R.	293	1000	12
G.T.P.	5	143	
Total last week	2095	3213	111
Total previous week	1287	2424	20
Total year ago	630	2050	230
Disposition			
Exporters east from last week			509
Butchers east from last week			102
Exporters east this week			161
Butchers east			331
Feeders west			141
Exporters held over			237
Butchers held over			92
Local consumption			1114

There has not been so much doing on the cattle market this week, the receipts having fallen off considerably the last few days. Prices, however, are very little changed. One load of extra choice steers sold at \$7.25 a cwt. last Wednesday, the top price of the season, but apart from this the best cattle have been selling at \$7.00. Good to choice butcher stock is bringing from \$6.50 to \$6.75, and a lot of good mixed butchers have changed hands at \$5.50 and \$5.25. The best butcher cows are selling at \$4.50, and the medium kind at \$4.75 to \$5.25. Bulls are still selling at last week's figures, \$4.75 being the top, with the common and medium bringing from \$3.25 up to \$4.00. The market for veal calves is steady, choice bringing from \$6.50 to \$7.00, common and heavy from \$5.50 to \$6.00. There is a good demand for milkers and springers at last week's quotations, \$47.00 to \$55.00 for the good ones, and \$28.00 to \$38.00 for the common and medium cows.

Hogs
As we predicted last week, hogs have declined on a renewal of liberal supplies. A week ago the best hogs commanded 10 cents a pound. Thursday the buyers succeeded in getting them down to \$9.50 and \$9.75, and today (Tuesday) they are buying at \$9.00.

Sheep and Lambs
There are very few sheep and lambs on the market, and there is a demand for some good mutton. Choice lambs are worth from \$6.75 to \$7.00, best sheep from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Country Produce

Butter
Butter is a little lower this week as might be expected from the improvement in the weather, and fancy dairy is quoted at 27 cents a pound, No. 1 24 to 25 cents and good round lots 22 cents.

Eggs
Eggs are coming in more freely and the quotation is down a cent, to 20 cents a dozen.

Potatoes
Potatoes are bringing a little more money now and good carloads are worth 80 cents a bushel l.a.b. Winnipeg. It is now possible to get some idea of the quantity available in the West and it looks as if there would be just about enough to last out until the new crop comes in. Consequently very little change in prices is anticipated.

Hay
Timothy hay is in strong demand, and dealers are paying \$10.00 a ton for No. 1 and \$11.00 for No. 2. There is probably plenty of Timothy in the country, but most farmers are too busy on the land to bring it in, hence a shortage in the city. Wild hay prices are about the same as a week ago, upland being worth \$9.00 for No. 1, and \$8.00 for No. 2. Red top is worth \$2.00 a ton more, and midland hay is quoted at \$5.00 for No. 2 and \$7.00 for No. 1.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK
Montreal, May 27.—At the Montreal stock yards, West End Market, the receipts of livestock for the week ending May 25 were 2,400 cattle, 425 sheep and lambs, 2,730 hogs and 1,275 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale were 750 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 1,800 hogs and 500 calves. An easier feeling developed in the market and prices were fully 10c. to 25c. per 100 pounds lower than this day week which was attributed to the fact that owing to the high prices ruling of late a good many more drovers were induced to come on here instead of going to Toronto and in consequence the supply was larger than it has been for the past two or three weeks, which had the above effect on the market, but the general opinion is that values will not go much lower than they are at present as good cattle throughout the country are really scarce and drovers stated that it was difficult to pick a carload of such stock up in some sections of the country. The quality of the stock was generally good, but notwithstanding this fact, and the good attendance of buyers trade was rather slow as the high price of beef of late has tended to decrease the consumption some, consequently the demand from the butchers was principally for small lots while packers were fairly well supplied as they, in some cases, were obliged to go to Toronto for supplies at the latter end of last week on account of the shortage of cattle here. A few full loads of choice steers changed hands at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and good useful stock at \$6.75 to \$7.25 per 100 pounds.

There was no change in the hog situation today prices being firmly sustained under a good demand from packers for all the stock offered and quite an active trade was done with sales of selected lots at \$9.75 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. There was a good demand for sheep, lambs and calves of which supplies were somewhat limited and the tone of the market was firm with sales of ewe sheep at \$6.50 per 100 pounds, and spring lambs brought from \$4.00 to \$7.00 each.

WILL FEED 10,000 SHEEP

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, who has for the past two winters been experimenting with sheep-feeding on his numerous farms near Brandon and also on his ranch near Medicine Hat, has decided to go into the business extensively and will, during the summer and fall, place 10,000 sheep on his farms near Brandon, and feed in relays for the Christmas and spring market.

ALBERTA BY-ELECTIONS

Liberals Claim Victory in Five Ridings

—Returns Incomplete
Edmonton—Hon. Charles W. Cross, attorney-general, elected over A. F. Ewing, Con., and J. Knight, Socialist, by 586.

Clareholm—Hon. Malcolm McKenzie, provincial treasurer, elected over Dr. McMillan, Con. It is expected the majority will be about 25.

Sturgeon—Hon. John R. Boyle, minister of education, elected over A. W. Taylor, Con., by large majority.

Sedgewick—Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of municipal affairs, elected over H. R. Blair, Con.

Cardston—M. Woolf, Liberal, elected over James Parrish, Con.

The by-elections in Edmonton, Clareholm, Sturgeon and Sedgewick were brought about by appointments to the cabinet, and in Cardston by the resignation of the sitting member, J. W. Woolf.

Edmonton, Alta., May 27.—Returns received up to a late hour tonight indicate that the Sifton government has been sustained at each of the five by-elections held today as the result of cabinet reorganization. The greatest victory was in the Edmonton constituency where Hon. C. W. Cross was elected by a large majority. The final vote was:—Cross, 3,848; Ewing, 3,262; Knight (Socialist), 232, giving the attorney-general a majority of 586. There are 500 votes tied up in dispute which are understood to be chiefly for Cross.

Hon. J. R. Boyle is elected in Sturgeon by a large majority.

Hon. Charles Stewart is elected in Sedgewick, the vote standing at about two to one in favor of the Liberal candidate.

Martin Woolf in Cardston, is elected by a substantial majority.

Hon. Malcolm McKenzie and Dr. McMillan ran a hard race in Clareholm, with the result in doubt until the final vote had been counted. McKenzie's election is conceded by 35 majority.

Upon the result being made known here there was a monster torchlight procession in honor of Hon. C. W. Cross, attended by over 2,000 voters.

The Edmonton fight was the most spectacular fight in the political history of the province. Mr. Cross had the benefit of thorough organization, and the entire city was thoroughly canvassed some time ago and gone over again today to secure every available vote. The Conservatives claim that there were many irregularities, and state tonight that the election will at once be protested. About 400 votes of those not on the voters' lists who swore in their names are as yet uncounted. There were a number of fights at polling booths and a great deal of bitter feeling was shown during the day.

In Sturgeon, Minister of Education Boyle has a majority of 350, with 22 out of 47 polls heard from. His election by a large majority is conceded by his opponent, A. Williamson Taylor.

Returns are slow coming in from Sedgewick, but 25 polls out of 119 give Hon. Charles Stewart a majority of 140. These polls are nearly all along the railway line. It will be a day or two before all are in, as some are considerable distance from the telephone.

Cross Thanks Electors

Hon. C. W. Cross, thanking the electors for the expression of continued confidence in him, said: "When I entered this campaign I did so with the intention of fighting hard and clean. I have carried on a strenuous campaign, but I have never hit below the belt."

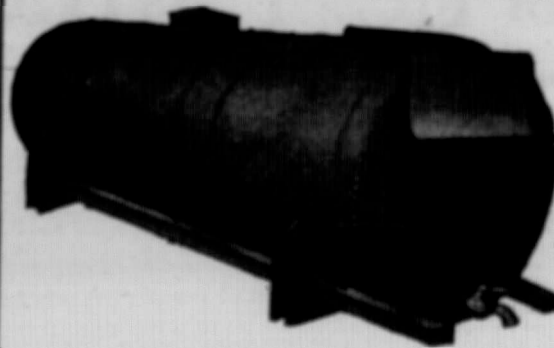
Close in Clareholm

Lethbridge, Alta., May 27.—Thirty polls heard from in Clareholm riding give a tie. Two far outlying polls, Willocks and Chimney Rock, both Liberal polls, are expected to throw the fight to McKenzie by about 35. Conservatives concede the election to the Liberals.

In Cardston, Woolf, Liberal, is conceded the election by over 100. Eighteen outlying polls to hear from should increase Woolf's present majority of 88 considerably.

Hon. C. W. Cross was attorney-general in the former Rutherford administration and resigned in 1910 when the Alberta and Great Waterways railway affair broke up the government. He now returns to his former post.

HEAVY GALVANIZED TANKS



Manhole Hollowed out to hold Barrel

Screw Plug in Manhole

Faucet at End

One or Two Compartments

Strongly Braced

Shipped from Regina to save Freight to Customers

Portable Steel Granaries Portable Steel Garages

WINNIPEG STEEL GRANARY & CULVERT CO. Ltd.

Factories: St. Boniface and Regina Head Office: St. Boniface, Man.

Mr. Cross is regarded as the leader in Alberta of the advanced Radicals, if such a term may be applied to the wing of the Liberal party which seeks the accomplishment of democratic reforms along the lines of the Lloyd George policies in Great Britain. It was during his administration and by his initiative that the Alberta Workmen's Compensation act, framed on the British model, was passed. The Mechanics' Lien act was another measure introduced by him, and it was under his jurisdiction that the district court system, which cheapens law costs to the country settler, was introduced. At the last session of the legislature he was successful in incorporating in the charter of the City of Edmonton an amendment which has the effect of giving the tenants' franchise to every male or female resident of the city who is a British subject of the age of 21 years and has been resident in Edmonton for six months prior to the date of the municipal elections. This is probably the most democratic municipal franchise in Canada.

Mr. Cross is a son of Thomas Cross, of Madoc, Ont. He was educated at Upper Canada college and Toronto university, and subsequently called to the bar in Ontario. Later he cast in his lot with the West, and while still a young man became a partner in the firm which is now Short, Cross, Biggar and Cowan of this city. He was returned as a member for Edmonton in 1905, taking cabinet rank immediately and was re-endorsed by the electorate of the city at the general election of 1909 which followed the redistribution of seats. He resigned on March 9, 1910.

CALGARY'S POPULATION

Calgary, Alta., May 28.—According to the report of the police enumerators who have been taking the census of Calgary for the past few weeks, the population of Calgary on May 19 was 61,340. The census was taken most carefully, cards being issued to every householder, who was asked to put down the number of persons who slept in the dwelling on that date.

The Dominion government census taken last year gave Calgary a population of about 43,000 and this caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, as it was known to have been taken in a careless manner, many citizens were missed by the enumerators. These 61,340 people all reside within the city limits.

U. S. CROP CONDITIONS

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, as follows:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 5,744,000 acres, or 3,418,000 acres (11.7 per cent.) less than the area harvested in 1911, and 6,469,000 (20.1 per cent.) less than the area sown last fall (32,213,000 acres.)

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 79.7, compared with 80.6 on April 1, 86.1 on May 1, 1911, and 85.2, the average for the past ten years, on May 1.

A condition of 79.7 per cent. on May 1 indicative of a yield per acre of ap-

proximately 14.4 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested, 14.4 bushels per acre would produce 370,714,000 bushels or 13.9 per cent. less than in 1911, 14.6 per cent. less than in 1910, and 11.3 per cent. less than in 1909. The out-turn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given above according as the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest is above or below the average change.

A 4,000 ACRE FARM

A farm of 4,000 acres is being operated by Mr. C. E. Larson at Zeneta, Sask., near Melville. This farm will be used in connection with a land company which Mr. Larson is interested in, and has large holdings in the section. It will be devoted to a practical demonstration of diversified farming for Saskatchewan. On this immense farm, known as the Polar Star ranch, he has at present 700 acres under wheat. He plans also to include 400 acres of oats, 250 acres of flax, 100 of barley, and 60 acres of potatoes. This year he will break 800 acres more. The stock already on the farm includes 800 cattle and 40 horses. A number of pigs will be put on the farm this year, and improvements are planned. He employs continually about 20 hands, increasing this in the busy seasons. With a steam engine and gasoline tractor he has reduced the work materially, and requires only 40 horses, where he had 60 last year. In fencing this immense farm over 50 miles of wire fencing was used, the entire area of 4,000 acres being enclosed. Mr. Larson considers that a demonstration farm of this nature will be of much value to the incoming farmers from the south, acquainting them with Canadian possibilities, and means of working.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton, N.B., May 27.—The order for the dissolution of the legislature of New Brunswick was signed at Sackville on Saturday by Lieutenant-Governor Wood, and the writs for a provincial election are being sent out from the office of Provincial Secretary McLeod today.

Thursday, June 20, is named as polling day, with the nomination proceedings one week earlier.

The legislature which has just dissolved is the 32nd in the history of the province.

The last general election in New Brunswick was on March 3, 1908 when the old Liberal administration which had been in power for upward of 20 years, was defeated, and Hon. J. D. Hazen was called upon to form a government.

Last October, when Hon. Mr. Hazen became minister of marine and fisheries in the federal government, Hon. J. K. Flemming became premier of New Brunswick, and he now makes his first appeal to the people.

The legislature of New Brunswick consists of 46 members. The present government was elected as a coalition one, although predominately Conservative. There are 15 Liberals in the opposition.



BIG BENEFITS FROM THORO SUMMER FALLOW

- ① Kills Weeds
- ② Aerates Soil
- ③ Makes a Perfect Seed Bed



Increased the crop 5% over 1910 he says

Thoro Summer Fallow Insures a 10 to 20% Bigger Crop Yield

Now Is The Time

Soon you'll begin to summerfallow your idle acreage and prepare a fertile seed bed for next season.

If you use the right methods, this important farm operation means bigger crops, a better yield and larger profits for you. How are you going to summerfallow? There is only one way to do it, and realize the maximum benefits.

Plow Deep---Then Cultivate

First you must plow deep—turn up new, vigorous soil—and then cultivate quickly, to kill weed growth and conserve moisture. Weeds grow fast and are hard to overcome. Horses can't cope successfully with these conditions. With them, thorough summerfallow practically is a hopeless task. Instead, use the mechanical power of a

Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

Then you can plow deep and cultivate at just the right time. While you are struggling to overcome only the first growth of weeds with animal power, the tractor will enable you to cultivate a large tract, three or four times, in quick succession. Thus you can clean out and kill all weeds as soon as they spring up and at the same time, thoroughly pulverize the surface soil.

harvest 60 to 100 acres per day. After harvesting, use it to thresh your crop and secure your grain in fine condition.

Here's The Result

That's the scientific way to summerfallow—the way that gives your land a needed rest, provides excellent subsoil drainage, prevents evaporation and insures a fine, mellow, highly fertile seed bed. Harvest and thresh with

A Paying Investment

Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are a paying investment for the Canadian farmer. They largely take the place of the horse for farm work and do better, quicker work, at a great saving over animal power. A man of average mechanical ability can operate the tractor successfully both in field and belt work.

The Modern Farm Horse

When harvest time comes, use the Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and easily

Cheap Fuel

Uses cheapest kerosene for fuel. When you stop the engine, the fuel expense immediately stops. No feed bill when idle. No costly upkeep expense. Always ready for work. Built in 30, 40 and 60 B. H.P. sizes.

Get our Fine 52-page Descriptive Catalogue and other convincing Literature



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REGINA AND SASKATOON, SASK.

The Chapin Co., Calgary - Agents for Alberta

**—to the serious, earnest, conscientious farmer
who would fain draw greater riches from the soil
this advertisement is respectfully addressed**

MOST people work primarily to make money. The love of the game is usually a secondary consideration. This advertisement is addressed to farmers who want to make more money. You have in your land a splendid heritage, because every year you can draw from it enormous riches without in the slightest degree impairing its original resources—if you know how. You know this to be true. You know that of two farms equally favored in richness of soil, and enjoying the same climatic conditions, one under different methods of treatment will produce far more than the other. You know that one will run out while the fertility of the other remains unimpaired.

These different results do not arise from chance or luck, they come from obedience to, or disobedience of, the great natural laws governing the conservation of the soil.

Few men are fully acquainted with these laws. Some farmers achieve success because they follow many of these laws as a result of experience and advice, but without knowing why or wherefore. Other farmers fail because they are not so observant or because they have not had the benefit of the experience of other successful farmers.

The study of these laws of soil conservation is one of the most interesting as well as one of the most practical in which men have engaged. As a result we find men of the highest character and attainments in every part of the world devoting their entire lives to a study of these laws as they relate to particular territories and as they operate under peculiar conditions.

Nowhere in the world perhaps has as much attention been given to this subject as in Canada and the United States. The need for conservation is especially in evidence in the United States, where the most fruitful lands have become depleted through extravagant and unscientific methods of tillage. Canadians have been

quick to take warning from the older country, and the best brains in the Dominion are being devoted to the problems of preserving the Canadian farm lands, the richest in the world, from suffering from the problems of preserving the Canadian farm lands, the richest in the world, from suffering

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G.G.G. _____

the fate of the farm lands in the United States.

Back of the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming stand fifteen men, every one of whom is devoting his life to some phase of agricultural work. Every one of these men has made an outstanding success of his particular line.

Perhaps nowhere in the world could be gathered together another group of fifteen men whose store of knowledge on this subject is so widespread and so exhaustive.

The School of Scientific Farming was able to secure these world renowned authorities, not through the expenditure of huge sums of money, but because these men realized that through the agency of the School they might spread broadcast the precious information which they are spending their lives to produce.

Surely you must admit that you can learn something from the experience of these fifteen men, every one of them a master in his particular line, and you must agree with us that the knowledge you could secure from them would be worth not merely a few paltry dollars but hundreds and even thousands of dollars to you during the course of your lifetime.

The information compiled by these men, while exhaustive, original and practical, is not presented to you in language technical and difficult to understand and to employ. The result of their labors is given to you in language as simple and intelligible as the advice you might give your fellow farmer in the course of an evening chat.

Our educational and consultation department which is in charge

of trained graduates of agricultural colleges, stands ready and anxious to promptly explain any difficulties which may arise in connection with the work of these experts.

Better still, once a student always a student. You pay the amount of your enrollment, only a small sum, and you become immediately, and remain as long as you live a student of our school. You are entitled free of charge to an unlimited number of questions regarding your difficulties and problems. These questions are carried if necessary to the very highest authorities in order to obtain authoritative information upon which you can absolutely rely. Through our little paper "Better Farming" you are invited to contribute articles based on your own experience and receive the benefits of the experiences of your fellow students.

At the present time we have several hundred farmers engaged in an earnest and enthusiastic study of our course of instruction. We have not made a single request for a testimonial, but nevertheless hundreds of farmers have voluntarily written us expressing their appreciation of the valuable service which we are rendering. We will gladly furnish you with copies of letters from delighted farmers in all parts of Western Canada, and we invite you to write to them yourself and learn their opinion of the value of the service they are receiving. You can ask no stronger proof that the school is a safe and satisfactory concern for you to deal with.

Let us put the whole situation in a nutshell. You are farming to

make more money. We can place in your hands the results of years of work on the part of men who have devoted their lives to increasing yields and conserving the fertility of the soil. Our institution is a reliable one, financially responsible, and prepared to carry out what we undertake. The cost of our service is only nominal and if you can learn anything at all from these experts, the information you secure must in a single year be worth to you many times the cost of our course.

If you are really interested in making more money you must be interested in our service. You must at least be interested enough to cut out and mail to us the attached coupon, because it does not place you under any obligation to take our course or pay us a cent of money. Clip the coupon and mail it to us today.

Fifteen of the greatest agricultural authorities in North America

On the knowledge of these men is founded the service rendered by the School of Scientific Farming.

- Professor S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.
Professor Thomas Shaw, Minnesota Experimental Station.
Professor H. L. Bolley, North Dakota Agricultural College.
Norman M. Ross, Chief of Forestry Division, Indian Head, Sask.
James Murray, Wheatlands Ltd., Suffield, Alta.
R. E. Drennan, Pioneer Stock Farm, Canora, Sask.
W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge Experimental Farm.
Professor C. H. Lee, Manitoba Agricultural College.
Professor W. H. Day, Guelph Agricultural College.
Arch. Mitchell, Weed Expert, Coaldale, Alta.
Professor E. C. Elford, Macdonald Agricultural College.
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