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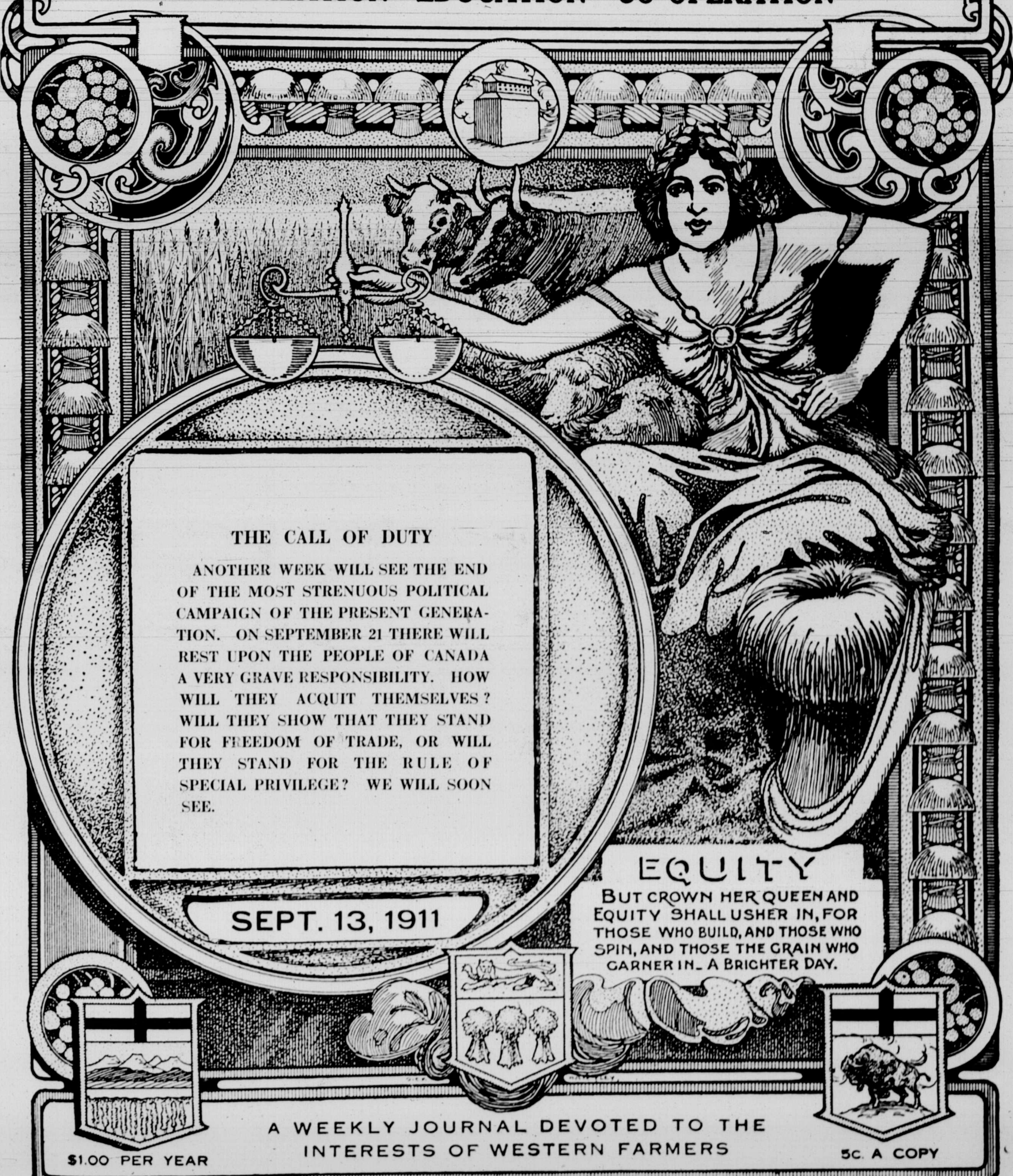
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



THE CALL OF DUTY

ANOTHER WEEK WILL SEE THE END OF THE MOST STRENUOUS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF THE PRESENT GENERATION. ON SEPTEMBER 21 THERE WILL REST UPON THE PEOPLE OF CANADA A VERY GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY. HOW WILL THEY ACQUIT THEMSELVES? WILL THEY SHOW THAT THEY STAND FOR FREEDOM OF TRADE, OR WILL THEY STAND FOR THE RULE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE? WE WILL SOON SEE.

SEPT. 13, 1911

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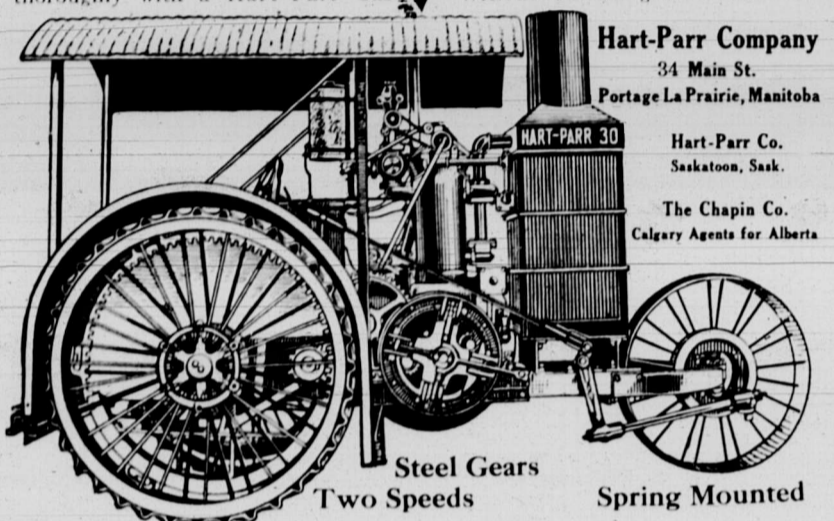
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 13th, 1911

THE LAST WORD

This is the last issue of The Guide that will reach our readers before the result of the election on the 21st is known all over Canada. We have done our duty as we have seen it in giving our readers all information possible on the question of reciprocity and our reasons for supporting it. The readers of The Guide have been privileged to study the question from both sides and are in a good position to decide their action at the ballot box. It is unfortunate that upon national questions the unprejudiced opinion of the people cannot be secured by a referendum in which the party and personal element is eliminated. This is a

The big bankers are all fighting reciprocity. It must be a splendid thing for the people.

decided weakness in our Canadian constitution and one which the future is sure to remedy. The present election, however, is a nearer approach to a referendum than any previous election. We regret that the people are not permitted to exercise their calm business judgment upon such an occasion as the present one. But in our opinion the greatest need in Canada today is that the reciprocity agreement should have the strongest possible endorsement. We sincerely believe that it will prove a boon to farmers and consumers. But greater than all it will be a step in the direction of relief from the oppression and extortion that has been practised upon the people under the shelter of the protective tariff. Without a doubt there are many men in Canada honestly and sincerely opposed to reciprocity, not because of its economic aspect, but because they have been convinced that it looks dangerous from the national aspect. We give such men credit for sincerity, but they have been deluded. On the other hand there is many a brilliant intellect in Canada today prostituted to the wilful dissemination of error. They hope either for personal or party advantage. There is also a powerful array of business genius being devoted, with the financial support at its command, to the perpetration of a vast economic wrong. Their interest in opposing reciprocity is purely one of dollars and cents and their expenditure in fighting against it is regarded by them as a legitimate expenditure from that standpoint. We look forward with hope to see an overwhelming verdict in favor of reciprocity. It will place the farmers of Canada in an impregnable position in their demand for an increase in the British preference and for free trade in agricultural implements. Redistri-

A strong endorsement of reciprocity will demonstrate that the farmers' organization is the most influential one in Canada.

bution will be completed at the next session of Parliament and we can reasonably expect another election in the course of two years. The voice of the West will be far stronger at that time than now and if it speaks for tariff reduction at the present time no government can ignore it in the future. This is the greatest opportunity of the present generation for the farmers of Canada to strike a blow for economic freedom and the square deal. Let us hope they will strike hard.

Hon. George E. Foster is doing his best to forget the days only twenty years ago when he went to Washington and tried to arrange a

reciprocity treaty upon the same terms as the one before us. The present agreement would have been a triumph in Mr. Foster's eyes if Mr. Foster had arranged it.

RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION

The annexation cry is undoubtedly the strongest argument of the anti-reciprocity faction. They have realized that their most plausible efforts of special pleading have failed to convince the farmers that they will not get a better price for their grain, their cattle and the other products of the farm. The annexation cry is a spurious attempt to appeal to a man's patriotism. If it were true that reciprocity with the United States was likely to lead to the secession of Canada from the British empire, no loyal Canadian would support reciprocity, but the annexation scare is a mere bogey, a manufactured spectre raised by a few special interests who see in reciprocity the thin end of the wedge that will pry them loose from a position in which they have been making illegitimate gains at the expense of the people as a whole. "Annexation" is the cry of the lazy man and the uninformed. To make an intelligent argument either for or against reciprocity based on comparative prices and market requirements entails a considerable expenditure of time and industry in the preparation of facts and figures, but anyone can say, "I am not prepared to throw myself into the arms of Uncle Sam and therefore I am opposed to reciprocity." Unfortunately many people who would never have dreamed of annexation if they had simply examined the reciprocity agreement for themselves and formed their own opinions are now echoing the annexation cry. The great majority of these are strong partisans. Perhaps some of

Reciprocity means that every farmer will be able to buy his farm machinery at a lower price.

them are old enough to have been supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald, who was always one of the strongest advocates of reciprocity. They find it hard to believe, and harder still to admit, that anything that their party does is not for the good of the country, and so, though they can see that reciprocity will be a direct financial benefit to them and to the country generally, they are glad to find any excuse for staying with their party and have allowed themselves to be deluded by this fake annexation cry.

The annexation of Canada by the United States could take place only in one of two ways: either by the consent and desire of the people of Canada and of Great Britain, or by the armed conquest of Canada and the defeat of the British army and navy by the United States. Does any sane person believe that war between the two countries is even a possibility? The fact is that the annexation of Canada by the United States is so far from being a possibility, that no one of any consequence in that country has given the subject serious consideration for many years past. The only people who are talking annexation are those Canadians who, for selfish reasons, are opposing the reciprocity pact. President Taft says annexation talk is all "Bosh" and Dr. J. G. Schurman, a native of Prince Edward Island and president of Cornell University, told the Canadian Club in the city of Winnipeg only a few days ago, that he had heard less about annexation during twenty-four years' residence in the United States than he had heard in twenty-four hours every day since he landed in Vancouver.

It is true that a few yellow journals in the United States have published articles stating

that reciprocity is a step towards the annexation of Canada, but there is evidence which points to the fact that these have been inserted in American papers for the purpose of reproducing them on this side of the line to aid in defeating reciprocity, and there is also evidence which tends to show that these articles are being paid for by the Canadian opponents of reciprocity.

No man, surely, believes that his own loyalty will be affected because he will sell his wheat in Minneapolis if he can get more for it there than in Winnipeg, or because he will be able to buy a binder for \$5 less when the reduction of duty provided for in the reciprocity agree-

Reciprocity means the "thin end of the wedge." The protective tariff that has robbed the people must come down.

ment is put into effect. There is no danger that a people who enjoy and realize the blessings of free British citizenship and institutions will be any less loyal when they are given the added freedom of being able to buy and sell wherever they can do so most profitably and conveniently. The annexation cry is an insult to any intelligent Canadian citizen.

WHY THE COMPLAINT

The Winnipeg Telegram has attacked H. W. Hutchinson, general manager of the John Deere Plow company, because he has announced that in the event of the reciprocity agreement being ratified his company will make the following reductions in the price of implements to farmers: Harvesters, \$5; mowers, \$3; rakes, \$1.50; seeders, \$5 and American wagons, \$5. The Telegram is apparently enraged that this reduction should be made for the benefit of the farmers, because it has been preaching that the farmers will not gain anything by having the agreement ratified. We cannot see why the Telegram would not rejoice at such a benefit to the farmers. But, in addition, the Telegram has quoted an alleged interview with Mr. Hutchinson from The Grain Growers' Guide of February 8, 1911, as follows:

"The 2½ per cent. proposed reduction is so infinitesimal that I cannot see where the farmer is going to benefit. In my opinion harvesters would not be reduced more than \$2 or \$3, plows probably \$1.50 and rakes 50 cents."

Mr. Hutchinson has publicly stated that he did not give this interview to The Grain Growers' Guide and he is quite correct. We will explain the matter. As soon as the reciprocity agreement was announced in the House of Commons the daily papers all over

Reciprocity means a better price to the farmer for his wheat, oats, barley, flax, cattle and hogs.

Canada interviewed the business men and politicians as to their opinion on the agreement. Their opinions occupied the foremost place in the papers for several days. In the issue of The Guide of February 8, 1911, the reciprocity agreement was published in full. Alongside it was published dozens of brief extracts from these interviews we mentioned above that were first published in the daily papers. We stated plainly in the introduction to these opinions that they were extracts. Some of these extracts were from the Free Press, some from the Tribune and some from the Telegram. The extract credited to Mr. Hutchinson is clipped from a longer interview which first appeared in the Free Press on January 27, 1911.

The Telegram knew that Mr. Hutchinson gave no interview to The Guide and had no justification for its statements to that effect.

Mr. Hutchinson is one of the leading business men of Western Canada and would hardly be accused of lowering the price of his goods to aid any political party. He has considered the question carefully and has decided that he can give the farmers a bigger reduction than he first thought. What reason is there for complaint? Let us all rejoice with the farmer and go after further tariff reductions and its benefits.

OREGON'S FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

Our readers will have read with interest the articles in the last two issues showing the fight between the people of Oregon and Special Privilege, and of the magnificent triumph of the people. The state of Oregon has the most democratic government on the continent, and it was made so by the people themselves with all the forces of the big interests arrayed against them. The legislature of Oregon did not represent the people, but the people now have full control and have the power to veto any act of the legislature. Big interests in Canada are all opposed to Direct Legislation and, naturally, the governments of the various provinces do not look with extreme favor upon an institution designed to deprive them of absolute power. We cannot understand, however, how any government that believes in popular government should oppose giving the people the power of expressing an opinion upon laws of general importance. The experience in Oregon shows that the people have exercised their power with discrimination and with wisdom. At the present time in the Canadian provinces the people have absolutely no power to express their opinion upon provincial matters. The trouble is that so many issues are

The ratification of the reciprocity agreement means a black eye to the forces of Special Privilege.

mixed up in a provincial election that the people have no opportunity to express themselves upon individual matters. Again in our Canadian elections the power of the purchasable vote is frequently sufficient to disfranchise all the intelligent voters of a constituency. At the present time this is being demonstrated. We could point out constituencies in Canada where on September 21 the result will be decided by voters who have not the slightest knowledge or interest in the issue before the country. But with the Initiative and Referendum in force this dangerous element would be eliminated. The man who was not informed and not interested would not go near the polls to cast his ballot in a referendum. It would be impossible for unscrupulous politicians or big interests to swing the vote of a province in a referendum, whereas they can exercise a most potent influence within the narrow confines of a federal or provincial constituency. We will have further information to publish upon the success of the system in Oregon and the organized farmers of Canada can look ahead with hope for success in their fight for democratic government. It is not wise to see any reform measures secured too quickly and this is one in which there is no danger of such a thing occurring. The people generally must be educated to the needs of Direct Legislation and the legislators must be educated at the same time. However, two years is sufficient to complete the educational work necessary for the acceptance of this new measure of democracy. Let us continue the educational work and set the matter clearly before the three western governments and legislatures.

The people of Canada will pronounce upon the reciprocity agreement on September 21. Unless we mistake the signs of the times they will declare for larger markets. Parliament

will be called in October or November, when the agreement will be at once ratified. Many farmers are holding their barley for the higher prices that reciprocity will bring.

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURE

Great successes of the co-operative movement throughout the world have attended the business of agriculture. The co-operative store is usually located in an industrial community, but farmers can and often do share in its benefits and responsibilities. With the exception of the great co-operative system of Great Britain the co-operative action has been largely confined to transactions connected with

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is fighting reciprocity. Then it ought to be good for the people.

agriculture. Beside the departments of co-operation mentioned, the movement has been developed in four main branches—co-operative banking, co-operative supply, co-operative production and co-operative marketing. All of these departments of the movement are highly organized and carried on with great benefit to the co-operators in the agricultural countries of Europe, and there is a great field for their successful operation in Canada, where, in fact, they are already taking root. Co-operative banking is seen at its best in Germany. Co-operative methods are employed by farmers in most countries of Europe in supplying themselves with fertilizers, seed, machinery, feeding stuffs and other materials. Excellent results have been secured not only in reducing the cost, but in teaching the poorer farmers what materials and methods are best suited to their particular needs. The little countries of Denmark and Switzerland are shining examples of what can be accomplished by co-operation in such things as dairying and bacon curing, and in disposing of the products of the farm in the best markets of the world in such a way as to secure the best possible returns to the producer. There are also co-operative creameries, poultry societies and bacon curing establishments in Ireland, but Irish farmers had to be coaxed into co-operation by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and many of the societies have had a hard struggle for existence owing to the lack of loyalty on the part of the members. In Denmark when a co-operative dairy is formed the members bind themselves under heavy penalties to deliver all their milk to the dairy, and the result is unqualified success.

In loyalty lies one of the great secrets of co-operation, and the examples of Denmark and Ireland may well be taken to heart by Western farmers whenever they are tempted by temporary higher prices to desert their own co-operative company, the Grain Grower's Grain company, or their own public or co-operative elevators, and to sell to a competitor, who, though he may seem to offer advantages at the moment, must and will take back with the left hand what he gives with the right. The Grain Growers' Grain company is one of the outstanding successes of co-operative

Reciprocity means that the farmer is going to have a turn at last.

marketing, and what that company is doing in the sale of the farmers' produce, some of the branches of the Grain Growers' associations and of the U. F. A. are doing in the purchase of supplies. Binder twine, fence wire, flour, coal, formalin and other supplies are being purchased co-operatively by some of our farmers at a great saving without any formal organization. But in order that farmers and others may be able to secure the full benefits of co-operative supply it is necessary that co-operative legislation, providing for the incor-

poration of co-operative societies at a minimum cost, should be passed by the Dominion Parliament. At present co-operative stores can only be established by means of a joint stock company, whose by-laws and methods of doing business must conform to a certain pattern which in many respects militate against the co-operative principle, beside being cumbersome and expensive in organization. Repeated attempts have been made to secure the passage of a co-operative bill, but up to the present its advocates have not been able to overcome the counter influence which the Retail Merchants association exerts upon our legislators against the bill. With the growing power of the organized farmers, however, and with the spread of information on the subject, Parliament will be compelled before long to take up the matter and enact co-operative legislation.

Co-operative dairying is another branch that should have a great field in Western Canada. The East has many successful co-operative cheese and butter factories. There are a few such in the West, and it has been amply demonstrated that butter especially can be much more economically and efficiently produced on a large scale. Co-operation affords the best method of establishing the creamery, and where these are in operation the result has not only been to provide a convenient and profitable means of disposing of the milk of existing herds, but to make good farming more general by encouraging more farmers to go in for cattle raising.

RECIPROCITY AND APPLES

The apple growers of Nova Scotia are very anxious to see the reciprocity agreement ratified as it will mean for them a much better price for their early fruit in the American market. F. M. Chute, of Waterville, N. S., who is

The Canadian National League is fighting reciprocity. Is there any better proof that it will help the people?

one of the largest fruit growers of the Annapolis valley, and who as manager of the big apple growers co-operative company recently sold 15,000 barrels in the West, says:

"The blocking of reciprocity is costing the apple growers of this valley thousands of dollars in not being able to place our Gravensteins on the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Boston."

These apples will all be marketed before Parliament can meet to ratify the agreement. Thus protection works out to the benefit of the farmer. The protection on their own products is a fake but the protection on manufactured goods is a tribute levied for the benefit of the manufacturers.

The Canadian Century, organ of Special Privilege, says:

"In the election of September 21 voters should go to the polls not as Conservatives or Liberals, but as Canadians ready to mark their ballots for country rather than for party."

That is a sentiment of which every one can heartily approve. But the next sentence in the same article adds, "The question is Canada for Canadians or Canada for the Americans." The Century should really put it this way: "The question is Canada for 2,500 Canadians or Canada for all the Canadians." The people can understand that.

Hon. F. G. W. Haultain has announced that he is opposed to reciprocity. He states that he has changed his mind since last March, as he has had more opportunity to study the question.

What a glorious privilege it will be to suggest that we might have freer trade and not be called a traitor of the country. This is a privilege we will all enjoy if reciprocity is strongly endorsed on September 21.

Mr. Scallion's Call to the Farmers

To the Farmers of Manitoba:—Friends, we are face to face with a situation which we were largely instrumental in bringing about. We have pressed for certain measures of legislation which we consider would not only be in the interests of agriculture, but also in the interests of the great body of the common people. We pressed for these measures on the Premier of Canada when he toured the West last summer. We pressed for them on the floor of the House of Commons last December. We pressed for them on the leader of the opposition during his recent visit to the West. We stood together, irrespective of our political party leanings, in demanding the enactment of those measures because we considered them to be in the interests of fair play and for the common good. We were in hopes that those reasonable demands of ours would be dealt with by our representatives in Parliament on their merits and from a non-partizan standpoint, but the beneficiaries of privilege have ordered otherwise.

One of the measures asked for, to my mind the most important of them all—reciprocity—is now offered us, but the forces of privilege and all the interests that are determined to hold their grip on the people, have forced this simple, common-sense trade agreement into political party strife. Their purpose is plain, they expect to divide us on party lines and conquer us as they have done in the past. We have done good work in the cause of reform and fair play; no one can deny that. Are we going to be divided and conquered again by those interests that never sleep?

Those beneficiaries of special privilege and governmental favoritism are always at work. There is no division in their ranks. With them politics is a business, because they try to make government a business asset, and you know how well they have succeeded up to the present time. The government they cannot use they defeat, if they can, as they are trying to do now. Before they give their favor to a political party they must know the tendency of the leaders of that party. Before they give their support to a candidate for office, they must know how that candidate stands upon every public question affecting their interests. They tell us that this trade agreement that we have pressed for will lead to annexation, to the destruction of our fiscal independence, to the disruption of the empire, etc., etc. Do they think that we do not know better? They insult our intelligence, our Canadian and British manhood by resorting to such baseless and ridiculous arguments in trying to deceive us. We have history and experience in favor of reciprocity. They have nothing

but imagination and speculation to support their predictions of ruin.

In 1849 a resolution in favor of annexation to the United States was passed in Montreal and signed by some leading Canadian citizens, among them John Abbott, afterwards Sir John Abbott, who for a short time was premier of Canada. But the Elgin reciprocity treaty which was entered into shortly afterwards with the United States was the cause of such prosperity in Canada as to entirely do away with any desire for annexation. Why should it be different now? Those interests which are opposing reciprocity, conveniently overlook the fact that our trade with the United States is greater than our trade with all other countries combined, greater last year by over \$100,000,000 than our trade with Britain, notwithstanding the preference given Britain in our tariff. That trade is growing rapidly. Does it show any tendency to bring about those evils and national injuries predicted by the interests? If the restrictions under which that trade is now carried on were removed, would it not be more profitable to all engaged in it?

The United States is our great natural market; that market will increase immensely as time goes on and will prove of tremendous benefit to us as furnishing an outlet for our rapidly increasing production of food stuffs. That market is offered to us now; would it not be an insane policy on our part to refuse it?

Friends, let us stand by our principles, let us support the measures we asked for, that we compelled the government, in a measure, to grant us. Let us show by our actions at the poll on the 21st of September, that we were in earnest. The eyes of all Canada, the eyes of the world, are watching your actions in this struggle. If you fail to do your duty now, you will be beneath further notice by any government or any party.

I have been with you in the struggle for economic freedom from the beginning. I ask you in this supreme battle, the most important

we were ever engaged in, to rise above your little party prejudices, the schemes and motives of your party machines and conventions, and strike one united and crushing blow for economic freedom and even-handed justice.

If we win now, other reform measures will follow. If we fail, we will be in the grip of the interests for years to come.

The forces against us are powerful, but if we beat them the victory will be the more glorious. Let everyone do his duty and we will win out.

Virden, Man., August 21, 1911.

J. W. SCALLION.



J. W. SCALLION

Hon. Pres., Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

When Democracy Triumphed

How the People of Oregon got the Initiative and Referendum

By BURTON J. HENDRICK in McClure's Magazine

This story tells of the beginning of the great popular movement that is now spreading over the American continent. The powers of Special Privilege were opposed to the people in Oregon as in Canada. The people of Western Canada have declared in favor of the Initiative and Referendum. They can get it if they are determined.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

The cantons in which the Landsgemeinde ruled, however, were small, and the town-meeting idea was obviously impracticable in sections where the population reached into the tens of thousands. The reformers, therefore, originated what was essentially a new scheme. They provided for the retention of their representative chambers and arranged that these chambers should still have charge of legislation. They simply reserved to the people two powers, one to pass laws themselves, the other to veto any obnoxious law passed by the legislature. The first power they called the Initiative, the second the Referendum. In several cantons all laws, before they became effective, had to be indorsed by a majority of the voters; in others, the acts of the legislature became laws without submission, unless a certain percentage of the freemen petitioned for a popular vote.

Sullivan's book, as well as many others written upon the same subject, claimed for these new measures unqualified success. Practically all the abuses that had prevailed under the former system had disappeared. Public life had become orderly and decent; the cantonal legislatures had ceased their turmoils and become honest and businesslike; bribery and corruption had disappeared; and in all its branches Switzerland, which had been one of the worst governed countries in Europe, had gradually become one of the best. Many great national reforms had been instituted. The state, instead of being owned by the railroads, now controlled these corporations—in recent years the government has actually owned them. Switzerland regulated the liquor traffic by making alcohol a state monopoly. The people had obtained an equitable system of taxation, had voted large appropriations for building highways and for other public purposes. Above all, the Swiss people had developed a new political sense, had a keen interest in public affairs, and kept fruitful watch over their legislatures. Unquestionably, at times they had made mistakes; but that the new system was of immense value, on the whole, seemed to be the judgment of nearly all who had investigated it.

Movement of the Farmers and Working Classes

The Luelling group now began what developed into a ten years' agitation. They soon founded a definite organization—a "Joint Committee on Direct Legislation." They invited the state Grange, the Oregon Farmers' Alliance, the Portland Federated Trades, the Portland Central Labor Council, and the Oregon Knights of Labor to send delegates to discuss ways and means of getting the Initiative and Referendum. In order to make the meeting representative, they sent a similar invitation to the Portland Chamber of Commerce. All except the latter body accepted. The meeting was held in U'Ren's cabin on the Luelling estate. Although the popular movement in Oregon is now comprehensive, in that representatives of all social classes are supporting it, this preliminary meeting emphasizes distinctly that in the early days it was confined to the farming and the wage-earning class. Among the most active of the delegates were A. I. Mason, then a leader in the Carpenters' Union and afterward a letter-carrier; George M. Orton, a printer; G. G. Kurtz, a cigar maker; T. E. Kirby, a representative of the Knights of Labor; Nathan Pierce, president of the Oregon Farmers' Alliance; and W. D. Hare, from the state Grange. Nearly all of these men were familiar with the Initiative and Referendum in their own organizations—for years it had been their regular way of making laws. Unquestionably they regarded the reform as the most effective way of redressing their grievances—what they looked upon as the oppression of "capital."

This little band decided to strive for one thing—a convention for the revision of the Constitution, this revision to provide for the Initiative and Referendum. A change that would give legislative power to the voters necessarily required a change in this fundamental instrument.

Many Swiss and New Englanders in Clackamas County

For some time the seat of war was Clackamas County. Here the reformers found conditions favorable to their demands. The county is one of the most beautiful and prosperous in the state, and its people are unusually industrious and intelligent. Fortunately for the proposed reform, a considerable part of its population is German-Swiss. In Milwaukie where the movement started, at least half of the population are Swiss. These settlers brought with them many memories of popular law-making in their fatherland; they could remember the days when, after church on Sunday, they used to assemble on the village green, and, by uplifted hands, pass their own laws and select their own rulers. Another considerable element in the population were New Englanders. With them also, law-making by the people was not revolutionary or strange; for generations the freemen of the New England towns had met annually in town meetings, laid their own taxes, made their own appropriations and chosen their own "selectmen." Naturally, these two classes of citizens, the Swiss and the New Englanders, needed little instruction; they eagerly fell into line to educate their less experienced neighbors.

Women Active in the Movement

The movement was a popular one in every sense of the word. In view of present day discussions of the fitness of women for public affairs, it is interesting to note that, in accomplishing this, the most revolutionary governmental change in the last century, women played a conspicuous part. As a preliminary step, U'Ren and his associates issued a pamphlet discussing the proposed constitutional reforms—a small document that ultimately had a circulation of fifty thousand copies in English and fifteen thousand in German. They had little money, and everybody, men, women and children, had to help. The printers' unions did the printing; the women did the stitching; the children did their part in the distribution. In the winter of 1894-95 nearly every farmer household in Milwaukie spent its evenings in this work. Several women took to the stump. Mrs. Sophronia Luelling, Seth Luelling's wife, was especially influential as a speaker at meetings of the Alliance and the Grange. A number of young school-teachers travelled over the country, addressing meetings in schoolhouses. Miss Florence Olsen was most active in this work. It had been the custom to hold social gatherings in these schoolhouses, at which the people turned out in families; the farmers' wives prepared the supper and the evening was spent in discussing matters affecting their personal welfare. These gatherings brought together just the crowds desired; there were no politicians—there were only the people. Miss Olsen and her associates made a business of attending these functions and discussing the "I and R," the discussions being invariably followed by debate. Both men and women supplemented these discussions by personal appeals. They canvassed the whole country. John D. Stevens travelled on foot all over Clackamas County, carrying the gospel to every farmhouse. All this time Sullivan's book was doing excellent service; thousands of copies were printed and circulated through the state, and each thumbed copy made the round of many farmhouses.

Together with their exhortations, the

campaigners circulated a petition humbly requesting the sovereign legislature of Oregon to call a constitutional convention. They obtained fifteen thousand signatures, all of voters, out of a total electorate of eighty thousand. They also took pains to pledge as many candidates as possible to vote for such a bill. When the legislature of 1895 convened, U'Ren, who had established his headquarters in the state capitol, believed that he had pledged votes enough to pass the bill. But the predominant republican machine energetically opposed it. It is significant of the change in Oregon's public life that the most ferocious enemy of the reform in the session of 1895 was Judge Henry E. McGinn, who is at present one of the leaders in the popular movement. But Mr. McGinn was then merely the Senate leader of the republican machine.

Legislature Breaks Its Pledge

U'Ren haunted the legislature day and night, gently buttonholing members in the interest of his proposed convention. Few law-makers understood what he was talking about, but they all liked him for his mild manner and his amiable persistence. But he didn't make any headway with the legislature. In fact, many members who had pledged themselves to support the bill ostentatiously voted against it. It was perhaps just as well that they did. At that time U'Ren and his followers demanded a compulsory Referendum—a constitutional change requiring that all laws, before becoming valid, should receive the popular indorsement. Such a plan was impracticable, as the reformers soon decided. When they next appeared in public, therefore, they asked merely for the Referendum in its optional form—a provision that laws passed by the legislature should be submitted when eight per cent. of the voters petitioned for such submission. They had also abandoned the idea of a constitutional convention, and merely asked for an amendment to the constitution providing for their reform.

The part that U'Ren played in the next session, that of 1897, clearly demonstrated that he had developed political talents of his own.

Reform Secured Indirectly

Much political history has been made in these two intervening years. The free-silver issue, which had so completely demoralized and disrupted political parties in the other Western States, had played havoc in Oregon. Indirectly it was the means of giving Oregon its popular laws. For many years Senator John H. Mitchell had been the leading politician in the State. No man in Oregon's history has ever aroused so strong a popular enthusiasm; even today, in spite of Mitchell's miserable and disgraceful end, the average Oregonian will defend his memory. The outsider, who has never succumbed to Mitchell's personal influence and knows him only by the facts of his career, cannot quite understand the affection in which he is still held. Mitchell spent his early days as a school-teacher in Pennsylvania, under the name of John M. Hipple, and went to Oregon in 1860. From the first he was successful in politics. He had the personal graces that count for everything in a young community—good looks, amiability, generosity, force, and a certain dash and aggressiveness that passed for intellectual brilliancy. He early associated himself as a lawyer and political adviser with Ben Holliday, a Kentucky stage-driver, who first began building railroads in Oregon. A remark attributed to Mitchell—"Ben Holliday's politics are my politics and what Ben Holliday wants I want"—sums up his system of political morals. Mitchell early formed a law partnership with Joseph N. Dolph, and in the late '60's took into his office, first a law student and afterward as a clerk

and partner, Mr. Joseph Simon—of whom more will be heard. For many years this law firm was virtually the headquarters of the state—managed Republican politics, ruled the state legislature, and made and unmade United States senators. In the course of thirty years four members of this firm went to the United States Senate. Up to 1892 it not only dominated the state politically, but acted as counsel to the Southern Pacific railroad. For many years its junior member, Joseph Simon, has been the officially recognized head of the state machine.

Mitchell's third term in the United States Senate was to expire on March 4, 1897. In the campaign of the preceding fall—the presidential gold-silver campaign of 1896—his re-election had figured extensively as an issue. Up to the time of McKinley's nomination, Mitchell had been the leading free-silver Republican in Oregon. His speeches on this subject in the Senate had been uncompromising, had received wide publicity, and had unquestionably strengthened his chances of re-election to the Senate. In those days state election took place in June, and consequently Mitchell adherents to the legislature had been chosen before the national Republican convention had met and before any weakening in Mitchell's free-silver advocacy had become known.

Jonathan Bourne to the Front

Mitchell's campaign manager in 1896 was another Republican aggressively in favor of free silver—one of the most remarkable men in the state, Jonathan Bourne, at present senior United States senator from Oregon. All his life Bourne had feasted on excitement and adventure. He was born in New Bedford, in 1855, of wealthy parents. He spent three years at Harvard, but left college to go to sea. The voyage proved to be an exciting and memorable one; Bourne cruised for a time around China, was wrecked off Formosa, and was finally picked up and carried to Portland, Oregon. This was about 1880, and Portland was then a small town with not more than forty thousand people. Bourne liked it, and decided to stay. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice extensively. It was inevitable that a man with Bourne's activity and interest in life should take a hand in politics, for politics, in those days, furnished the chief entertainment for young men in Oregon. He unquestionably had brains, much masterfulness in handling men, great intensity, and, with it all, remarkable energy and aggressiveness. He was subject to sudden enthusiasms, and, while the spell lasted, was absolutely impenetrable to other interests. But Bourne did not make much headway because of what his enemies called his "destructive" tendencies. He accepted, as a matter of course, the prevailing political morals—that there could be any other way of doing things had not at that time occurred to him. But his fondness for "smashing things," his disinclination to play any game according to established rules, accounted for the distrust in which he was held by the machine leaders.

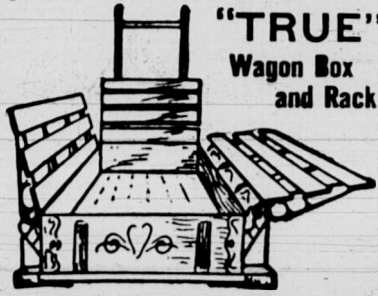
Bourne Elects a Mitchell Legislature

In 1896 Bourne had been seized by one of those engrossing enthusiasms to which he was subject. This time it was free silver. He himself had interests in silver-mines; in spite of this, his belief was undoubtedly sincere, and he certainly clung to it more consistently than did many of his associates. Indeed, all through the exciting time of 1896, he thought of nothing else, and talked of nothing else, but the crime of '73. His management of Mitchell's campaign illustrates the methods of electing United States senators that then prevailed in

Continued on Page 19

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For Manitoba Children

Dr. Robertson, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' association, will give a handsome gold medal to the Manitoba boy or girl who exhibits the best sheaf of wheat and gallon of threshed grain at the next provincial seed fair in Manitoba. The rules governing this competition are as follows:

1.—Any boy or girl not less than twelve or more than eighteen years of age, is entitled to show an exhibit of wheat or oats and to compete for special prizes offered by the Canadian Seed Growers' association at the next provincial seed fair, which will probably be held at Brandon during February, 1912.

2.—The exhibit shall consist of the following material:—A sheaf of wheat or oats as the case may be, composed of a sufficient number of plants to make a compact sheaf of approximately 8 inches in diameter. These plants are to be selected by hand from the standing crop and must show the full length of straw (roots not included). In addition to this sheaf a gallon of threshed grain from the same field or plot is called for.

3.—A card must also be attached to each exhibit, giving the name of the exhibitor, her or his address, and age. The name of the variety of grain shown must also be given.

4.—In placing the awards, the judge will consider the following points:—(a) Type and uniformity of head; (b) Character of straw; (c) Quality of grain in the heads; (d) Quality and uniformity of grain in the sample.

5.—All exhibits will be arranged free of charge and at the close of the fair will be returned to the various exhibitors if so desired.

The prizes are as follows:—Section 1, wheat (any spring variety), 1st, \$4.00; 2nd, \$3.00; 3rd, \$2.00; 4th, \$1.00. Section 2, oats (any white variety), 1st, \$4.00; 2nd, \$3.00; 3rd, \$2.00; 4th, \$1.00. In addition to the above prizes, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' association, will give a handsome gold medal for the boy or girl obtaining the highest score with wheat.

To prepare the exhibits, first find the best half acre of wheat on your father's farm and get permission to cut what you need out of this plot. Study this carefully and make up your mind what is the best straw and the best head to serve as your model for your sheaf. Shell out a number of kinds of heads and see what kind has the largest number of large, plump, even kernels. That is the head you want, but be sure that you can get enough to make a sheaf with every head almost exactly alike. You will find that the head that you want grows on a strong straw of medium length, that the head is of fair length with the spikelets set close together, and with all the spikelets or chaff well filled with evenly plump grain. Be particularly careful about the spikelets at the base and tip of your head, as these are often empty. Fair length of straw is all that is required, as not more than ten points out of a hundred will be given to straw. After you have selected your type of head, walk through the wheat and with a sharp knife cut close to the ground enough carefully selected stalks to make two sheaves, about ten inches in diameter. Go over these sheaves several times and pull out all inferior heads until you have one sheaf about ten inches in diameter. Put this away where it will be safe from dust, moisture and mice. Then, about the time of the fair go over it again and pull it down to a sheaf eight inches in diameter, when closely tie with good strong cord. Arrange your heads as neatly as possible and then trim the base of your sheaf. After you have selected your sheaf, you must secure a gallon of the same wheat. The surest way to get this will be to use your discarded selected heads and to select enough other good heads to make when threshed, about two gallons. Clean this several times with the fanning mill and then go over this by hand until you are sure that every grain is up to your standard. This gallon of wheat will be judged by a score card, and if you will write me I shall send you a copy of this score card. If you have no wheat on your farm you may have oats, and four good cash prizes are offered for oats. I shall be pleased to answer any questions which any boy or girl may wish to ask about this competition.

F. H. REED,
Dominion Seed Branch,

Regina, Sask.

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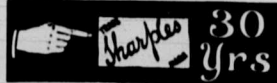


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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

MR. BAUMUNK'S APPEAL

To the farmers of the Federal Constituency of Saskatoon:—

Friends, we have placed before the Liberal and Conservative candidates the Farmers' pledge and both candidates have refused to sign it. Both the old parties are saying the farmers can't stick together. We now have two lawyers and one farmer to vote for. By the lawyers refusing to sign our pledge we were forced to bring out an Independent Farmers' candidate who stands pledged to reciprocity and other measures which our farmers have been demanding. I appeal to all farmers in this constituency and ask you to take a look at the man who has been representing us at Ottawa. By electing either the Liberal or Conservative candidate you have nothing to assure you that they will not do the same as Clifford Sifton did to his electors. By electing the farmers' candidate you take no chances. Any time he does not do what he is pledged to do you can recall him. The following pledge I have signed, and I will do my best to forward the interests of the electors in the constituency in every way possible. Trusting you will stand as one man and show the old parties that our farmers can and will stand together. With best wishes to all, I am, yours truly,

N. E. BAUMUNK.

The Pledge

I, the undersigned candidate, solemnly promise on my word of honor, if elected as the representative for this constituency, that I will use my vote and influence in the House to secure the following measures:—

The reciprocity agreement as passed by the U. S. Congress; a further substantial reduction of the duty on farm machinery, with free trade as the ultimate goal; also substantial reductions on cottons, cement, boots and clothing, and an increase in the British preference to fifty per cent of the general tariff.

Terminal elevators, government owned and operated by an Independent Commission.

Hudson's Bay railway completed at the earliest possible date, to be government owned and operated by an Independent Commission.

A law to make it easy to form co-operative societies as in England and Scotland.

Direct Legislation, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Equalization of the freight and express rates of Eastern and Western Canada and compensation for the killing of all stock by the railways.

A government parcel post system to be established.

To investigate the operation of mergers, trusts and combines, with a view to lessen their evils.

All lands and natural resources to be controlled by the Provincial governments.

The chilled meat industry to be established and any other good measure that is reasonable and right and is in the interest of the masses, even though introduced by a member from the opposite party.

If I fail to carry out my pledge I agree to resign my seat by a Recall of forty per cent of my electors.

(Sgd.) N. E. BAUMUNK, Candidate.
T. E. DAY, Sec.-Treas.

MR. FLETCHER'S APPEAL

To the Electors of the Regina Dominion Constituency.
Gentlemen:

In appealing to you for your support as an Independent farmer candidate for the Federal Constituency of Regina in

the Dominion House, I hereby pledge myself in the most voluntary way possible to support to the uttermost of my ability, if elected, the platform of the Farmers' delegation to Ottawa, December last, in its entirety, including the principle of Direct Legislation, and to further the interest of agriculture in every proper and legitimate way, and, further, that having been in close contact with the Labor problem in the past we believe our sympathies are broad enough to include every reasonable and legitimate claim of the laboring man in common with ourselves, and if I have the honor of representing you in the House of Commons I will contend for the above principle to my uttermost, and if at any time I find that I cannot conscientiously support these, I will resign my seat, and if at any time a petition be given to me signed by 25 per cent. of the electors asking my resignation, I will give it. Our motto is a square deal to all and special privilege to none.

R. FLETCHER.

Strassburg, Sask.

FAVORED NATIONS

Editor, Guide:—Please will you give some light on the subject of reciprocity as to how it will affect the "favored nations" clause in the treaties that Great

A SUGGESTION

This is the last issue of The Guide that will reach our readers before the election. For that reason we will not be publishing any more letters dealing with the issues now before the people from the election viewpoint. We have received so many letters on reciprocity and on the election in general that it has been impossible to publish more than a part of them. Now, however, we would like our readers to discuss other questions of importance to the country, such as co-operation, direct legislation, taxation of land values or any other subject they desire. We only ask that our readers keep their remarks as brief as possible. Do not make letters more than 500 words in length, and shorter if possible. Letters containing personal abuse will not be published unless they abuse the editor. Let us make the "Mail Bag" an educational department for the expression and exchange of ideas. It is exclusively for the use of our readers.—The Editor.

Britain has with different foreign powers. We are told there are twelve other nations can send their farm produce to Canada as soon as the agreement with the United States is ratified. If this is so please tell me through your paper and then all will get the information. For instance, could Denmark ship butter and bacon and could New Zealand ship mutton and other stuff on the same terms as the United States, if reciprocity becomes law.

LEONARD T. NOBES.

Innisfree, Alta.

[Note.—This has been explained fully in The Guide several times. Twelve foreign nations and different parts of the empire will be able to ship their natural products into Canada upon the same terms as United States. Don't forget that these same nations now compete with Canada in Great Britain. If Canada can meet them in Britain she surely can meet them at home.—Ed.]

SUPPORTS HERRON

Editor, Guide:—As a member of the U. F. A. I wish to call the attention of the farmers of the Macleod riding to the fact that John Herron, the former member, is running this election on the "Farmers' Platform" as laid down at Ottawa last winter. Now it remains to be seen whether the farmers in this district are alive to their own interests and will support our candidates on the 21st of September. Now is the time to send a man (a farmer himself) down to Ottawa to guard our interests.

H. I. THOMSON,
Farmer.
Okotoks, Alta.

HOW TO VOTE

Editor, Guide:—The question of reciprocity has been so thoroughly discussed that there seems little more to be said that is new. There is, however, a feature of the question to which I would like to refer. Some papers refer to the election on September 21 as a referendum on reciprocity. Now, the referendum is a question in which I am deeply interested, but it seems to me that the question of reciprocity in the coming election is so mixed up with party politics and the personal aspirations of the candidates that we are really voting for men and general principles, instead of directly casting our vote on the question of reciprocity. Had we had Direct Legislation this question could have been put to the Canadian people fair and square. But as it is we must vote as square as we can. If you are in favor of reciprocity and your representative at Ottawa has been riding the fence on this question, turn him down and vote for the man who knows where he stands and is not afraid to come out and declare himself at the right time and place on the floor of the House.

ERNEST HILLIER

Mannville, Alta.

THE BARLEY QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—I happen to notice what the Portage member says to his fellow farmers, telling them that they can't grow barley good enough for malting purposes. I happen to be one of the fellows that have raised such grain as wheat and barley at Meadows, Man., for the last ten years. I sold barley last fall at Fort William for 38 cents per bushel. It graded No. 4. The same barley this spring sold for 56 cents per bushel at Fort William. The difference was that age improved it one grade, and it graded No. 3. I want to tell you that the North Dakota farmers never raised better, often not as good, barley. Today, here in Minto, North Dakota, about 400 miles from Duluth, barley is bringing 104 cents per bushel. No better than what I sold at Fort William for 56 cents, but let no farmer believe me, but forward samples to Minneapolis himself and find out whether he can raise barley good enough for malting.

JOHN SPROFKA.

Minto, N. D.

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW

Editor, Guide:—I would like to make some comment on the Independent meeting at Dauphin on the 8th of August. I went there not fully understanding just how the distinguishing line between a party man and a man who had either lost all faith in either, or an out and out free lance was drawn. Well, it did not take long to discover how the meeting was to be conducted. Partizanship has still got a good hold on many men who know that they are receiving no benefit from the present system, yet are foolish enough to believe that they can purify a stream by starting at the wrong end. For my part, I went to the meeting or convention pledged to work for an Independent, one we could finance ourselves, one who would be pledged on every count to work for our interests against the Special Privilege bunch in Ottawa. Many at the meeting were good enough and would undoubtedly have supported an Independent, but they were afraid of a three-cornered fight and in the end won out at what was called a Liberal-Independent convention. Well, to those who supported my motion, that we nominate an Independent who would not carry the brand of either party with him to Ottawa, I thank them very much and ask them to do the next best thing that is before us, to support Mr. Robt. Cruise for all they are worth. He is a good clean man, and, above all, has signed the Farmers' Bill of Rights' pledge. If we honestly desire these things and wish a man to represent us at Ottawa, to support any measure in that bill, and also to work for the farmers

and against the merger, we cannot do less than try and send Robt. Cruise in as member for the Dauphin constituency by the largest poll and majority that has been cast yet.

CHAS. H. BANKS.
Thunder Hill, Man.

BE YE STEADFAST

Editor, Guide:—On July 29 last the government, refusing further to degrade a great national proposal of reciprocal advantage by prolonged useless debate, dissolved Parliament and issued an immediate appeal to the electorate. Now, the fate of reciprocity, and with reciprocity the fate of all the much needed reforms of the future is in the hands of the Canadian farmer. We have been to Ottawa eight hundred strong. We have throughout the West laid our wishes before both party leaders. We have discussed the question of our needs and our policy in and out of doors, and by our determined and intelligent campaign for national reform, we have made the world sit up and take notice. Now, the first issue of our work and will is in our hands. On September 21 we can if we will place reciprocity upon the statute book, and show to all parties that words have become deeds. But the fight is not yet won. It will not be sufficient that a reciprocity candidate be just merely elected. We want to send them to Ottawa with such a majority as will show how sincere and unmistakable our belief and faith is in the just and healthy policy we advocate. We must hit the bulls-eye right in the centre, with this, our first, shot at the fort of Special Privilege. We need have no fear for the result; the rotten old fort, though it looks strong and well lined, is weak in its foundation. There was too much water and perhaps it may be said too much blood used in laying their foundation.

Apparently ammunition is scarce with the defenders of the fort though money to buy it is plentiful enough. They have tried many kinds during the past six months and abandoned them one after the other, while the world has laughed at the weakness and non-effect of their best efforts and at their peculiar success in exploding their shells among themselves. Again when they so frequently try to help the tariff reform party in England by telling how colonial preference will benefit the Canadian farmer, they always say things which the tariff reform party would much rather remained unsaid. That, however, is not their fault but the fault of the cause they try to aid. Protection is the curse of any country, whether it be called protection or any other name. To say the consumer pays the tax is only half the truth. He pays the tax and the extra cost of getting the foreign goods placed on his market, which is both naturally and artificially greater under protection than free trade. And he also pays in the degradation and debasement of the commercial and industrial life of the country. Free trade makes every man to stand upon his own feet, be he premier or peasant, and that is where every man should stand and thus develop both his business and his manhood. The man who wants to be permanently helped along, except because of physical or mental disability, is unfit to be a citizen of a great empire. The efforts of the friends of protection to prove how useless and harmful reciprocity would be to the Canadian farmer would be amusing if the issue were not so great. Mr. R. L. Borden and his friends were telling us a few weeks ago that the United States markets were no good to us because the constant increase of production and development of land in the States more than enabled the supply to keep pace with the demand. A splendid picture was drawn of the possibilities of production increasing to such an extent that the produce of Canada would not be required. Now those same gentlemen are sending out a pamphlet from Ottawa which tries to show that the stagnation of the farming industry, abandoned farms and decreasing rural population in the States prove that the ninety million market is no use to the American farmer. This precious pamphlet, which begins with a plea for the tariff reform party in England, and ends up with an apology that the information it contains did not come from a source which will enhance the value of the arguments used, is a fair sample of the propaganda which will be sent out in tons by the party of protection during the next few weeks. The opponents of reciprocity no doubt feel sure that they can still fool some of the people all the time and will spare no effort to gain that

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end. They will go down to overwhelming defeat if every man who loves freedom and who is a friend of just and equitable laws will be steadfast. The time is now at hand when every device of the enemy will be concentrated upon the farmers to cause them to waver in their belief and faith in their platform.

WHEAT STATISTICS

Editor, Guide:—Let us put some facts before you in regard to the United States market. We find that in the year 1910 the United States' crop was 695,443,000 bushels of wheat. Of that they exported in wheat and flour 11.8 per cent., or about 81,862,274 bushels. The United States ships flour in considerable quantities west on the Pacific ocean. The United States increase in population per year is more than four times greater than Great Britain. Its population in 1910 was 91,000,000 people. Their increase of population for the last ten years was 1,597,769 yearly. At the same rate of increase, which is a safe estimate to make, their population in 1916 would be 98,988,845; in the year 1921 their population would be 106,977,690. Is the United States going to produce more wheat in the future than they have in the past? I do not think so. In 1901 they had 748,400,000 bushels of wheat, 53,000,000 bushels more than they had in 1910. Some people say they can raise enough wheat for 600,000,000 people. I think that will require what you would call intensive farming, and that would require excessive prices to cover expenses. There is one thing that is true. The farmers, a great many of them at least, have quit producing so much wheat, and they are now producing other products for which they are getting better returns. What is the present outlook for Canadian hard wheat in the United States? Minnesota and the two Dakotas produced last year 176,905,000 bushels of hard wheat, and they are the only states who produce that class of wheat. The report of the "Commercial West," of Minneapolis, for this year's crop is a total for Minnesota and the two Dakotas of 121,000,000 bushels, 55,905,000 bushels less than last year. Now we find a very strong competition in the American market for this class of wheat, so much so that it has cost the Minneapolis millers every working day for the last five years 8 3-5 cents per bushel more than our Canadian farmers received at Fort William. This figure, 8 3-5, was compiled from the statistics of the Labor Department at Ottawa. Do you want competition on our market? Then vote for reciprocity. Will it interfere with our exports to Great Britain? No, but competition will make better prices for you.

Let us consider Great Britain's wants and Canada's position in regard to her wants. We will take wheat as a basis for this argument. Canada's export of wheat in 1909 and 1910 (1909 crop) was 63,804,145 bushels in wheat and flour. Now from general estimates we should have this year, 178,000,000 bushels. Allowing food for increase of population and seed for new land we should have left for export this year 81,000,000 bushels. Judging from the development that is going on in our Western provinces we can safely state that there will be an additional increase every year of 20,000,000 bushels for export. On this estimate in 1916 we will have for export 181,000,000 bushels; in 1921 we will have for export 218,000,000. Now we will consider Great Britain's wants in this line. Great Britain has a population of 45,365,599 people. The average yearly increase for the last ten years was 391,102 people. That would make in the year 1916 a population of 47,321,109 people. In the year 1921 the population would be 49,276,619 people. Allow six bushels of wheat per year for each individual. That would make the requirements of Great Britain this year 272,193,594 bushels. Great Britain's production of wheat is about 60,000,000 bushels per year. That would leave to be imported this year 212,193,594 bushels. In 1916 their requirements would be 283,926,654 bushels. That would leave to be imported 223,926,654 bushels. In 1921 their requirements would be 295,659,714 bushels. That would leave to be imported 232,659,714 bushels.

Now you will note we have for export this year 103,000,000 bushels. In 1916 we will have 203,000,000 bushels, and in 1921, 303,000,000 bushels.

Is Great Britain going to take all this wheat? I do not think so. It would be absurd to ask them to. You know as well as I do their market is open to the world. Look at France today with a protective tariff of 61.4 cents per 100 pounds of wheat, and see those poor women in thousands fighting for their daily bread.

The following shows the tariff against Canadian wheat in other countries:

Austria-Hungary, 58 cents per 100 pounds; Belgium, free; Bulgaria, 4.4 cents per 100 pounds; Denmark, free; Finland, free; France, 61.4 cents per 100 pounds; Germany, 59.4 cents per 100 pounds; Greece, 50.66 cents per 100 pounds; Holland, free; Italy, 86.58 per 100 pounds; Norway, 7.3 cents per 100 pounds; Portugal, importation prohibited; Russia, free; Spain, 70 cents per 100 pounds; Sweden, 44.9 cents per 100 pounds; Switzerland, 2.63 cents per 100 pounds; Turkey, 11 per cent. ad. val.; United Kingdom, free. W.H.

MR. SCALLION'S CALL

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Scallion in his call to the farmers, says one of the measures asked for, to his mind the most important of them all, reciprocity, is now offered us. Surely Mr. Scallion forgets what the farmers asked for or he would not write such words. On December 16, 1910, the farmers asked for reciprocity with the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber, reciprocity in all agricultural implements, machinery, articles and parts of each of these. Instead of giving us these things we asked for the Laurier government is giving us reciprocity in the production of the soil. In my mind this is simply one of Sir Wilfrid's political movements. I would very much like to see the reciprocity that the farmers asked for. I sincerely hope the Grain Growers will not be led away by such a false cry as is now being put to the country. Salteoats, Sask. EDWIN JACOBS.

FARMERS BLAME MIDDLEMAN

Sixty Pennsylvania farmers, representing 62,500 tillers of the soil of that state, called upon Mayor Gaynor, on August 31, and explained to him why they believe that the "unnecessary middleman" should be done away with in this city and the products of the ground handled directly from the farmer to the consumer. The delegation is here for the purpose of working out a co-operative scheme whereby this may be accomplished, Patrick Egan, former minister to Chile, as chief spokesman, presented figures to show how the farmers gets so little and the consumer pays so much. He declared that the farmer and consumers have been "muled" and in proof of this continued:

"I have but to state that the potatoes for which consumers paid \$60,000,000 last year netted our farmers less than \$8,500,000. Cabbages, which sold in this city for \$9,125,000, brought the farmers \$1,800,000, and milk, which sold to consumers for from \$48,000,000 to \$49,000,000, brought the farmer \$23,000,000."

Mayor Gaynor made a brief speech to the delegation, speaking of over production of gold as causing higher prices and also attacked "favoritism" in railroad freight rates as "one of the most damnable things ever attempted."

THINK IT OVER

In an interview with The Grain Growers' Guide, John Kennedy, director of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., recently said:

"It will not be long until we are producing 500,000,000 bushels per annum, and having probably 400,000,000 bushels for export, and with Britain importing 200,000,000 bushels per annum, this would leave 200,000,000 bushels on our hands for which to find a market. Brother farmers, open the doors of progress by letting down the bars of protection. The opportunity is now placed at our doors. Opportunity does not knock at our doors every day."

HOBBLE SKIRT CAUSES DEATH

A hobble skirt which she was wearing was responsible for the death of Miss Ida Coyette, 18 years old. The skirt caused the girl to stumble when she tried to step over a log gate on a bridge she was crossing and she fell into the Erie canal and was drowned.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators ARE BEST Ask the man who owns one, or better still, ask one of the thousands who have used another kind and traded it for the De Laval. The De Laval Separator Co. WINNIPEG

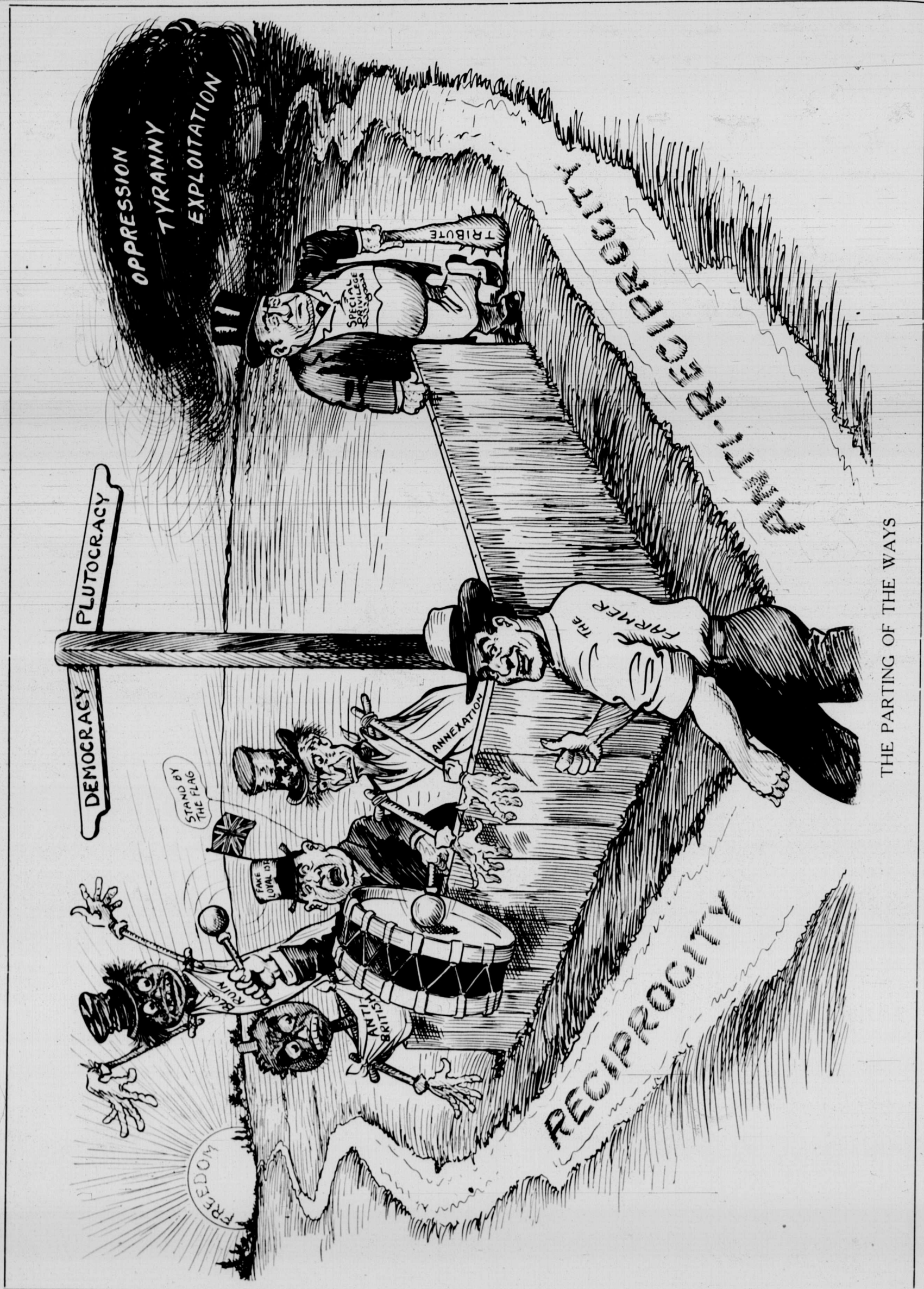
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Alberta Section

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

THE PROPOSED RURAL MUNICIPAL ACT

"I should be obliged if you would give me some light on the proposed Municipal Act, as it will be considered at the next meeting of our local. As I understand it, the point we want to know about is as follows:—

The division of the country into rural municipalities, and for each one of these to raise their own taxes sufficient for maintaining and developing the country seems an unjust burden, inasmuch that we at present are paying a heavy tax to that end—a duty tax. Also the burden would not be at all a uniform one. In some municipalities where large areas of land are under the ownership of speculators or where natural resources exist, the tax on the farmer would be slight, which would also be the case where rivers and deep coulees did not intersect, or where a thriving town would come within the municipality, but on the other hand, where the country is broken up and no natural resources exist and no land is lying idle, the taxes would be extremely heavy on each individual homesteader.

A question naturally suggests itself. What is the government going to do with the money that is now granted to them by the Dominion government, and if, as has been suggested, the latter intend handing over the natural resources to the province, on what is the income from this to be expended if not for the development of the country, and if not for the assistance of the municipalities, then what?

I may say in conclusion that most every one here favors the single tax, but so far as I have learned they favor the Municipal Act only as optional."

The above is an extract from a letter just to hand, and opens up a line of thought not yet touched upon in these columns, although many inquiries are being received regarding the proposed rural Municipalities Act for Alberta. So far the answers received are overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed change, and also in favor of the single tax system, so the taxation of land values can at least be said to be popular in Alberta.

It would appear that the great stumbling block in the discussion of this question lies in the fact that many think it is the intention of the government to turn everything over to the municipalities and to step out from the burden. That, I think, is hardly the case. At the present time there is a Local Improvement Act under which a lot of valuable work has been done, but on all sides it is admitted that the Act does not go far enough. Which way shall the change be? Shall the people have a greater measure of control of the local affairs or shall the whole matter be concentrated in the office of the government to handle as the officials see fit? It would seem as if the former plan were the better one to adopt. The point which must not be forgotten in this discussion is that the whole matter is in the embryonic stage at the present time and we do not know what the proposed act will contain. What we are after is suggestions which might be of assistance in getting a good, workable law passed in Alberta at an early date. The correspondent has confounded the Dominion taxes with the provincial, and no matter what happens until such time as we can have free trade the drain will continue. He is also mistaken in supposing that the natural resources would be a factor in the case. This cannot be so, for even if these are turned over to the province it is hardly conceivable that the province would go a step further and allow the local municipalities to handle the matter. That would be too much localism with a vengeance. Whether the land is improved or idle the amount of taxes could not vary very much, as it is presumed that a limit on the taxation permissible will be fixed in the act, and the problem to be faced would rather be that of finding out the best way of making the speculator and non-resident bring his acreage into use and be of value to the district as a whole. I should think that in any event the control of all bridges and large works resulting from the erection and upkeep of same would still belong to the government, and the money received from the Dominion would, to a certain extent, be used for that purpose.

Under the present local improvement

act the system of local self-government is to all intents and purposes a farce. A body of men, called councillors, are elected by the ratepayers annually to transact the business of the district. At the first meeting that council finds out that its powers are non-existent, that all it can do is levy a few cents per acre for taxes and spend that money as may be deemed best. As far as any other matter is concerned, there is nothing to it, and a game guardian or fire guardian appointed by the government has more power than the council. What is required is something which will give to the people the largest measure of local self-government possible, retaining to some central authority enough power so that if any council may try to go too far it can be brought up with a round turn; and this self-government should include the laying out and building of new roads as well as looking after the general welfare of the district. Also, any money expended in that district in the shape of government grants should be handled by the local council. The work to be taken by the government should consist of building the steel bridges and other works which would be too expensive for the local districts to handle, and the revenue of the province should be used for that purpose. It is probable that quite a number of districts, or it might be better to state, settlers, think that it is the duty of the government to do everything for them, including the small repairs on the road to town, and the idea of the people undertaking a part of the work therefore comes as a surprise to them.

The suggestion that a thriving town would come within a municipality need hardly be considered, as the town would be entirely separate to the rural district, and would probably mean a greater expense in so far that it would be necessary to build up more roads leading to the town than would otherwise be the case.

These are my personal views only, but
Continued on Page 24



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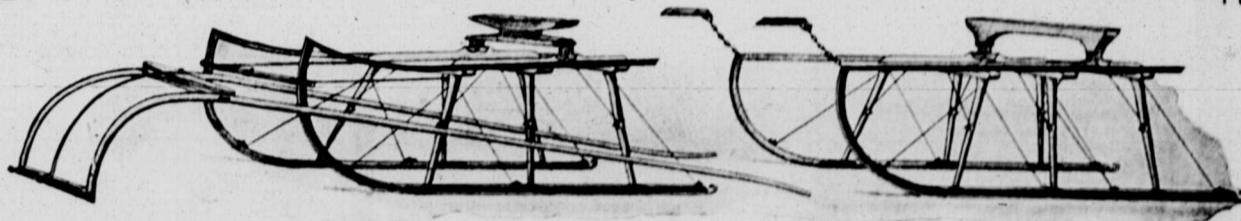
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NOTICE OF MEETING

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

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Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

It is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a Great Majestic may be more than some other ranges, it outwears 3 ordinary ranges.

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The Air's Natural Humidity

on a balmy spring day is from 60% to 70% but in the average stove or furnace heated house in winter, the moisture in the air drops as low as 25% or even less.

Such dried out, parched air seriously affects the throat and lungs and general vitality of the whole family, as well as being destructive to furniture, books and woodwork. But the homes that rejoice in a



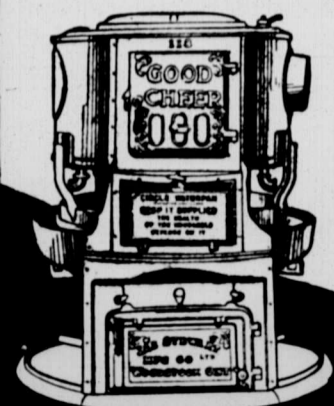
"Good Cheer" Circle Waterpan Furnace

have nature's moist balmy air warming—not parching—throughout the entire house. They have a healthy heat because of the construction of the big circle waterpan.

This encircles the furnace—it is big—commodious—sensible—it holds several times as much water as the makeshift pan in the average Furnace—it is placed just at the proper position to catch the incoming air, to give it extra moisture before it gets to the heating surface and thus the air supplied to every room is almost as humid as the outside atmosphere.

You will benefit in Health and save in Pocket by installing the Good Cheer. We will gladly send you our literature fully explaining all about it.

10



The James Stewart Mfg. Co., Limited Woodstock, Ont. — Winnipeg, Man.

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—PURE BRED OXFORD Down Sheep, young ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and one yearling ram.—P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

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

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

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

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

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes for sale. 1—13

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WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL State price, and send copy of Pedigree in first letter.—W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask. 7-2

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

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Live Stock in Alberta

In reply to an enquiry from Mr. R. J. Daley, publicity commissioner for Alberta at Winnipeg, Mr. W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta, writes that the outstanding features of the live stock industry of that province, for this year, are the excellent condition of all classes of animals; the marked improvement in the class of horses raised on the farms, which, in the opinion of Mr. Stevens, is very largely traceable to the excellent work done by the fairs and institutes branch; the interest that is being taken in the growing of mules, and the success that has been attained in wool and mutton production.

The farmers are becoming better judges of the essential points of a good horse and, for that reason, the scrub stallion is less in demand than he was a few years ago, and breeders, even in the newer settlements, are becoming quite fastidious in the class of stallion they will consent to use.

In many parts of the province individual farmers can be found who have been raising a few mules each year, but it remained for the railway contractors to demonstrate, on a large scale, that the mule is superior to the horse for pioneer work. As a result Canadians, as well as Americans, are raising more of these animals each year. Mr. Tony Day, of Medicine Hat, raised as many as sixty-two mules in one year from seventy mares. Mr. A. E. Day, of Daysland, Alberta, reports eighteen mule colts from as many mares bred.

A gentleman from Idaho visited the Alberta fairs, and after examining the various exhibits and making a trip through different parts of the province, has decided to establish a ranch to be devoted exclusively to the raising of Spanish jacks.

Interested in Sheep

Alberta farmers are everywhere making enquiries for foundation stock for a farm flock of sheep. Experiments with this class of animals, within the last couple of years, have proved more than satisfactory. Last year's drouth in Southern Alberta and Montana, which resulted in throwing a large number of sheep on the market at low prices, induced a number of men from the central part of Alberta to establish a herd, though at the time of purchase very much of the stock was very thin in flesh and in some cases a high death rate during the winter was freely predicted, yet, so far as Mr. Stevens has been able to learn there has been no case in which the death rate was more than five per cent., and in two notable cases, in each of which fifteen hundred head of very thin Montana sheep were brought into Central Alberta, the death rate was less than one per cent. and ninety per cent. of the lambs were saved. Naturally, such results as these are bringing Mr. Stevens several enquiries as to where foundation flocks can be secured, and he expects to receive many more during the next few months.



Hewson's
Pure Wool
Unshrinkable
Underwear

KOAL? COAL?? KOLE???
Best Alberta Screened Lump \$2.75
and Screened Nut \$1.50 per ton.
F.O.B. at the mines, low rates on G.T.P. & C.N.R.
Also American Anthracite and Steam Coal at
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES
THOMAS WARWICK, Box 88, SASKATOON, Sask.



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They mend all leaks instantly
in granite, stone, bit, water, gas, tin, copper, brass, roofing,
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them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention.
Household necessity. Mended in use. Send for sample package, 1/2c.
Complete pkg. sent, sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.

FARMERS! GRAIN SHIPPERS

Have your grain handled right. Get all there is in it. Get the highest price, have the grading carefully watched, get the returns promptly. You are sure of all this if you ship to

W. S. McLaughlin & Co.

Read the following carefully, for this is a year where the proper care and attention to your shipments will make a great difference in the returns.

Winnipeg, Sept. 6, '11.

Dear Sir:—

Before you ship your grain this year, we desire to call your attention to our exceptionally good facilities for protecting your interests. From our extensive practical experience, we have been able to add additional features by which we can give your business the attention you cannot obtain elsewhere. Every car you ship us will be handled as follows:

We secure samples of every car consigned to us. From this sample we check the grading of your car by comparing it with the Standard Government sample of the same grade. If there is any chance of having the grade raised, we call for re-inspection (not survey) without expense to you, or if your sample is not quite good enough for the next highest grade, we are often able to sell the car on sample at a better price than that paid for the regular trade. We consider this work so important that we have engaged a fully qualified and experienced man to devote his entire time and attention to this work, in order that there may be no mistakes.

We sell your grain in the world's highest markets; by this we mean that we have extensive connections in the East to whom we can sell grain on sample or by grade, so that we are not dependent upon regular quotations, and are almost invariably able to get better prices than those prevailing at Fort William.

We employ our own experienced salesman, whose whole duty it is to keep in touch with the demand for wheat, etc., and to endeavor to make sales on the advances in the price, thus catching the up-turns.

We make liberal advances. We advise you the grade, and notify you as soon as your car is sold, showing to whom the sale is made, and we send settlement immediately upon receipt of government weight certificates, and attach all certificates to the returns.

We also keep the shipper posted on prevailing conditions, and we advise, insofar as it is possible, whether it is best to hold or sell the grain, thus giving the shipper the benefit of our experience and connection.

The Railway Companies have, we understand, made excellent arrangements for the moving of the crop, and plenty of cars should be available during the first part of the crop movement at least. If you are unable to secure cars, write us and we will endeavor to see that you are supplied.

Regarding market prices. We think the shippers who take advantage of present prices, and who ship their grain and sell it before the cars begin to pour in from all the different lines of railway, thus depressing the prices, will get better returns this year than if they held their grain.

When you send us the shipping bill for your car, merely tell us whether you want us to hold the car or to sell it to the best advantage. We will then look after it as outlined above, and you will be well pleased with the returns.

Your truly,

W. S. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Offices: Grain Exchange, Calgary; 5 Chubb Block, Saskatoon; 416-428 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. - Write to nearest office for Market information.

The Farmers' Elevator Company

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is erecting splendid storage facilities in that province

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has kept in view the necessity of making their new elevators simple but effective. Contracts for forty elevators have already been let and so far only two standards have been adopted, varying only in point of capacity, the general features being the same.

The 30,000 bushel type contains 14 car load bins, two bins of two carload capacity, and two bins of four carload capacity.

The 40,000 bushel type contains sixteen carload bins, four two carload bins and two large bins for street wheat.

The buildings stand upon concrete pier foundation; these piers are of ample supporting area to admit of enlargement of the structure in future if necessary, and where the excavation for pit weakens the ground they are carried down to the pit level so that the centre portion of elevator is prevented from settling out of level.

Two by six cribbed walls are used in the first 20 feet of the structure and heavy timbering in the bin construction.

The pits and boots are protected against moisture by using an extra heavy steel pan 24 feet long and 9 feet deep; by using the special depth it is possible to keep the elevator approach down to an elevation from ground level of only 4 feet and the gradient for approach is only $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to the foot; this is recognized by the company as a very necessary feature, so that heavy loads may enter the elevator without straining the teams.

Careful Weighing

The grain will first be weighed on a 6 ton 16 ft. dump scale, installed so that the dump trap and pit below are within the area of the scale, thus preventing wasting of grain as it is unloaded. These scales are set upon separate concrete walls which will remain level and true and keep the scale always accurate.

Two elevator legs with a capacity of 2,000 bushels per hour will deliver the grain to the interior of the elevator. These legs will operate with rope drive.

The grain will be cleaned over a number eight Monitor improved dustless separator with a capacity of from 1,250 to 2,500 bushels per hour, according to arrangement of screens, and will be equipped with screens for treating all kinds of grain. The screenings will be received by special seed pockets for bagging the valuable portion, such as light kernels and broken grain which may be used for chop, and the offals will be destroyed; these seed pockets are spouted to the elevator legs to prevent the cumbering of elevator floor. The cleaner is driven from a special clutch pulley so that power expense can be reduced when the plant is only being used for elevating and shipping.

Beneath the cleaner is a 200 bushel hopper scale to serve the purpose of weighing the car shipments, and as this process is all carried on the working floor of the elevator it is calculated that exact records of the contents of cars will be obtained.

Plenty of Light

One desirable feature has been added to the elevator in the four windows placed so as to throw light upon the cleaner and scale, the usual custom being to use only one.

A heavy steel rivetted spout will convey the grain from the elevator heads to the car.

The motive power will be a 15 horse power gasoline engine of latest improved make contained in a capacious power house clad inside and out with sheet metal and built with a view to warmth. Part of this building will be fitted up for use as an office.

The distribution throughout the elevator will be by means of Gerber spouts which drop into the spout required for delivery to each bin, and cannot be changed without first being raised by means of a lever on the working floor. By the use of these spouts, scattering into wrong bins cannot take place.

The front of the heads are so constructed that they do not change their position with the settlement of the elevator and the distributing spout always remains the same distance from the floor.

No leaks Possible

As a provision against possible leaks from one line to another, all hoppers

bins are steel lined and made tight like a roof, the spouting is subject to the same treatment and where spouts occur where there is grain pressure they are made of 2 inch plank.

All the shafting in the elevator is extra heavy and so placed as to admit of easy adjustment.

The bin gates are all steel and special attention has been paid to having them

elevator has been provided for, even to fire extinguishing apparatus, and a careful policy of fire prevention will be observed.

Facilities for cleaning and loading seed grain into the wagon have been provided by special spouting arranged for running any grain from the elevator to the wagon as it stands upon the dump scale.

A special safety locking stove is installed in the engine room as a precaution against careless overheating.

Gasoline will be conveyed from the storage tank to the engine tank by pipe, and not carried in open pails to the tank house, which will be kept at the regulation distance away as required by insurance companies.

All the buildings will be covered with galvanized siding and roofing and all

into contact with many Alberta farmers, only arriving here today, but those I have met favor the pact. This reciprocity pact was asked for by the Western farmers and now they have the opportunity, they will accept it."

The above was the statement of John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain company, in an interview with the Albertan. Mr. Kennedy is on an inspection tour in the interests of his company. Mr. Kennedy stated that he personally was strongly in favor of reciprocity, though he is not a Liberal. The company, which was composed of 15,000 Western farmers, would not, as an organization, take any political part as there were both Liberals and Conservatives amongst their shareholders.

It is said that the Grain Growers' Grain company is the largest commission firm in the world. Last year they handled 19,000,000 bushels of grain, of which 12,000,000 was of export trade.

Not a Party Question

"I find farmers very strongly for reciprocity, and many Conservative farmers have expressed to me that the pact is a farmers' question. They asked for it, and will now do their duty by it. They don't treat it as a party question, neither do they maintain that Laurier and his party are on trial at this time, but rather the farmers are on trial.

No Fear of the Results

"The farmers have no fear of the results of reciprocity. They take the view on the wheat and grain situation, knowing that Minneapolis cash on an average, year in and year out, is ten cents higher than Winnipeg cash. They also know that the fact of our wheat going to Minneapolis would not lower Minneapolis prices, as had been stated, therefore the farmers would be the gainer of 10 cents, less the small amount of extra freight. It is contended that our wheat would lower prices at Minneapolis. How can that be so when Liverpool is the price maker? If reciprocity would be the means of placing an extra large supply of wheat on the Liverpool market, it might affect the Liverpool market; then it would affect Minneapolis prices. Canadian wheat going to Minneapolis or any other market would not increase the market supply.

Why the Lower Price?

"The only reason why Canadian farmers have to take ten cents less than the Dakota farmers is because of the toll gates that exist on the Canadian outlet, which is the only outlet we have while the duty exists to the south of us. With the removal of duty they will thus avoid the toll gates. The toll gates are: first, the local elevator system; secondly, grading or inspection system; thirdly, the terminal elevators. Remove duty to the south and it will immediately remove the toll gates that are existing in Canada."

Difference in Grading

Mr. Kennedy explained that in addition to the visible difference between Minneapolis prices and Winnipeg prices there was an invisible difference of seven cents more in favor of Minneapolis on account of the method of grading. In Minneapolis "No. 1 Northern" means 50 per cent. of hard wheat. In Manitoba "No. 1 Northern" means 60 per cent. of hard red flint. Wheat grading No. 3 Northern in Western Canada would frequently grade as No. 1 Northern across the line. That makes a difference of seven cents more.

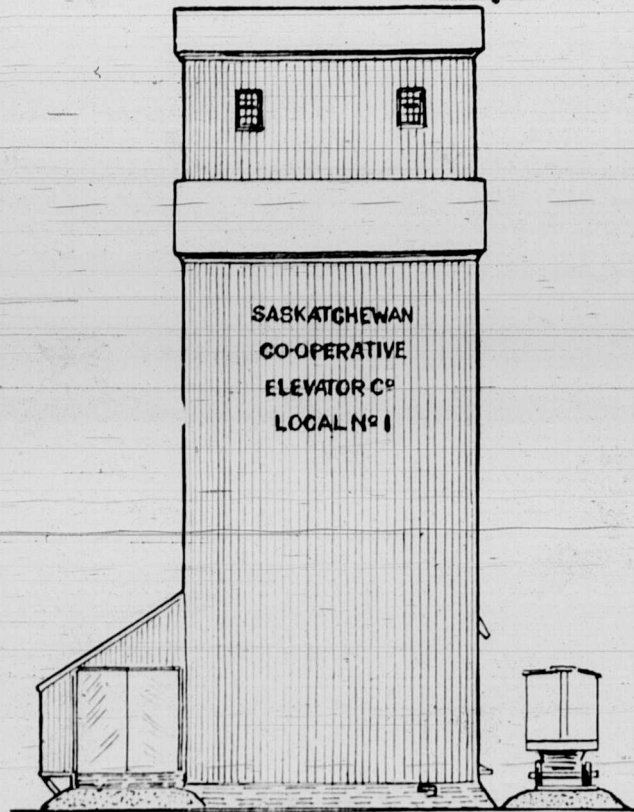
One-half of the wheat in Western Canada grades No. 3 Northern, or lower.

Then, again, for grain rejected for smut in Canada a deduction of eight cents a bushel is made. In Minneapolis the reduction is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

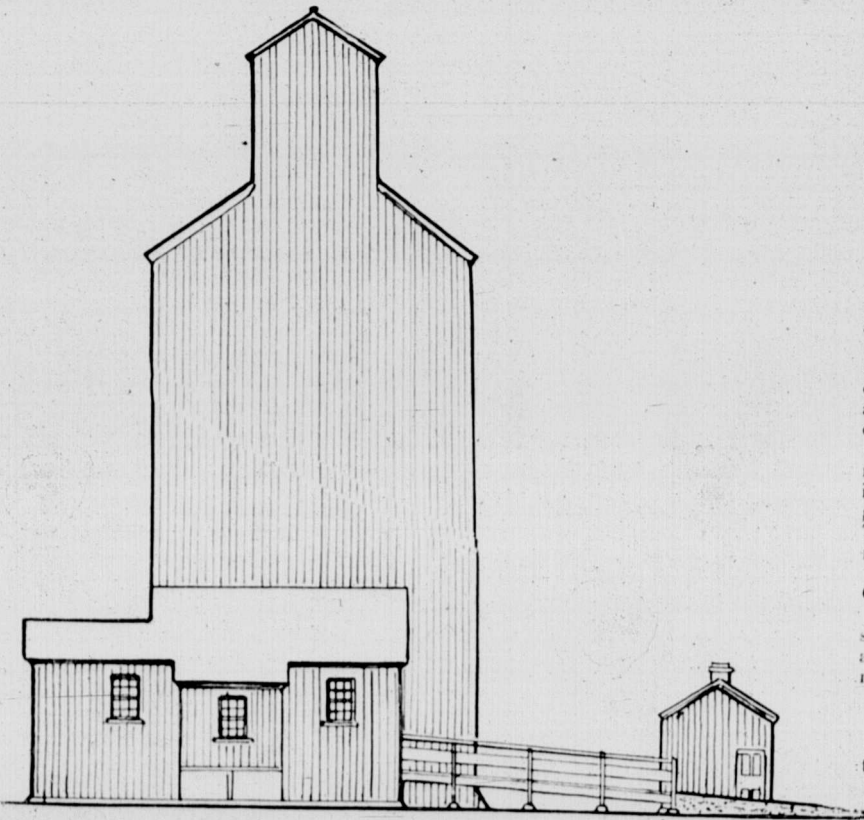
Sample Market in Canada

It is admitted by grain men and transportation companies, that should reciprocity come into effect, it will bring into existence a sample market for Canada, similar to the sample market in Minneapolis. As soon as the farmer gets free trade in natural products, the farmer will be enabled to ship direct to Minneapolis, thus avoiding the unfair toll gates in existence today.

To give an instance of the south market Mr. Kennedy stated that his firm had a number of times this year shipped barley across the line, paid 30 cents duty, and made money for the shareholders of his firm, which are the farmers.—Calgary Albertan, August 31, 1911.



Side View of Elevator



End View of Elevator

installed so that an absolute cut off is obtained.

All bins are thoroughly braced with capped braces to shed any grain which would otherwise lodge and affect the future contents of bins.

Adequate provision for special binning has been provided, also plenty of space for street wheat.

Fire Protection

A full equipment for operating each

facilities carefully looked after for making the elevator easy to operate, reducing the running expense to a minimum and at the same time keeping true to the ideal of the company, an elevator for the convenience of the farmer.

RECIPROCITY AND GRAIN PRICES

"The farmers throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan are supporting reciprocity in a body. I have not yet come

A GREAT CHANCE

For the Wise Farmer to purchase some of the purest bred, Registered **HOLSTEIN COWS and BULLS** in Western Canada.

THEY ARE MONEY-MAKERS FOR ANY FARMER OR DAIRYMAN

I have decided to dispose of my entire herd of pure bred Registered Holsteins. There are

80

of the best. For heavy milkers and general good service the 'Holstein' tops the list.



My herd contains many prize winners, and these animals will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

REMEMBER THERE ARE ONLY

80

and they will not last long. There are also several young Bulls ready for service.

DAIRYING PAYS, THEREFORE AVAIL YOURSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY

WRITE AT ONCE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, ALTA

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows

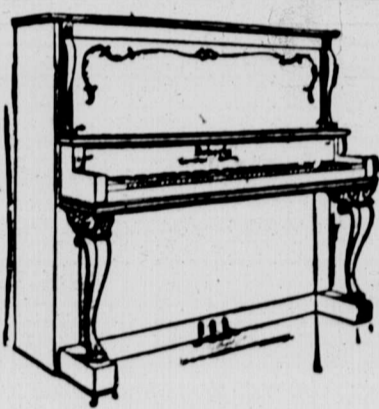


They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal.

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

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HOME is nothing without music and in this connection the PIANO IS SUPREME.

More people than we imagine do appreciate QUALITY IN A PIANO. They are the people who make the standing of any instrument in a community

Ask your music teacher or musical friend to give you their CANDID OPINION of the

DOHERTY PIANO !!

They will tell you that MONEY and BRAINS cannot produce a better instrument, and they will be telling the truth.

Our new 1912 designs are now ready for delivery and we will send you cuts and prices on receipt of a post card. Ask for our Free Trial Offer, by which we place the Piano in your home for THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL before you pay us one cent.

Have you seen the 1911 Edition of the Doherty Song Book? It contains over 50 old Favorite Songs and if you will mention the Grain Growers' Guide and enclose 2c. stamp we will send you one free.

Remember the DOHERTY is THE PIANO YOU WANT

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

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THE MAN FROM BLUEFIELDS AGAIN INTERVIEWS SECRETARY GREEN

"Well, Mr. Green, you see I have called again," said our friend from Bluefield this morning.

"I see," I said, "how are the crops down south? What about that frost, is it as bad as reported?"

"We have a splendid crop," he said, "but I did not call to talk of that. I just called to hear more about your trip to England. Did you have smooth water going over?"

"Now, you listen," I said, "and I'll tell you a few things about it. First, no, the going trip was very rough. Head wind all the way, with heavy seas. Sick! Why everybody was sick, but on the morning of the seventh day out from Montreal we sighted Old Ireland, and all day until the middle of the afternoon we kept our glasses sweeping the rocky coast trying to locate the shamrock. Some Irishmen on board, from Manitoba, declared they could see women digging potatoes on the bench land, but being short sighted, I did not notice them myself. Fog came on and we went to bed, but in the night we were aroused by the clanging of heavy chains as the ship came to anchor. It was then clear, and we were in the Mersey. Many passengers were up. The lights from the city along the docks were beautiful. We landed in the morning and took a special London & North Western train for London. Man, it was a delightful ride, through the fields, parks, woods and flower gardens. Through villages, towns, cities, over rivers, canals, past factories, brickyards, railway yards; never a stop, passing trains every minute going like a flash—we must have passed more than fifty. We had a regular dining car on the train, a passage running along the side of each car connecting the whole train, much the same as in Canada. Now, the dinner was the very best dinner I ever had on a train in any country, and cost two shillings and sixpence. What did we have? Well, what didn't we have, cooked and served in such a style, too. No, they can't cook like it in this country—or, at least, they don't—and they don't have the same quality of stuff; if they do, the best goes to those able to tip."

"I don't know?"
"Oh, don't I!"

"Well, some of the fellows just had time to get a smoke and here we were clattering over switches and subways, going into London. Then the scramble for baggage! Well, I don't like their system for handling baggage; each person must claim his own or pay some lackey to do it, no checking. In a short time our party were loaded on to brakes and taken for a four mile drive through the city first dash. They can handle passengers quick there. The first thing I noticed was that from the brisk business man on the sidewalk to the fresh man and lounge all seemed to know we were Americans. They spotted us at once and if we undertook to buy anything, the price was an American price. Salt you! Quick as shot. Oh, wouldn't they! Particularly one that looked "greener" than the rest. Don't tell me about English honesty; but, of course, these are not English—they are mixed. Strawberries! Such strawberries, the finest I ever saw. British Columbia, Victoria and Seattle trimmed to a finish. And cherries! Oh, say, they have fruit there. Well, the streets and the traffic—"

But the Bluefields man burst out laughing. "I know just how you looked," he said, "I have been there often. Where did you go?"

"I am not a bit too sure of the route, but I remember going down Euston Road, Grays Inn Road, turning down Oxford Street, Charing Cross, Piccadilly, Park Lane, Edgeware Road, Praed Street to Paddington, and around to Westbourne Grove, where we got our rooms. Congested streets? Well not so much then as afterwards. They move there, I can tell you. I never believed an Englishman could move so fast until I saw it, but, of course, these are not English. Yes, I have seen Chicago streets often—that one near the canal, said to be the busiest

street in the world! Well, Chicago is a busy place and no mistake, but don't let anyone persuade you it is the busiest place in the world any more. I know it is a bee-hive, alright, but you have got to see you before you make up your mind. I was at St. Louis Fair, Seattle Fair, the tercentenary at Quebec, and in Chicago often, but I was only in one crowd in my life now, just one—the night of the coronation. Where? Well, in front of the Bank of England; you know the place."

"Well, what places did you visit?"
"Well, now, let's see. I can't begin to tell you all, but I was at St. Pauls, and spent most of three days there. Parliament buildings, the Abbey, British Museum, National Art Gallery, Madame Tussauds, the Tower, Whitehall, Horse Guards, Crystal Palace, Smithfield market. I had heard a lot regarding Downing Street; I saw it. Palace Gardens, Kensington Gardens, Museum and Palace, Hyde Park—often—Zoological Gardens, Windsor Castle, Eton College, Newgate, Cheapside, Buckingham Palace, Prince Albert Hall and memorial, Greenwich hospital and observatory, scores of halls, churches, cathedrals—and seaside resorts. Went over to Portsmouth to see the great naval review and sailed several times through the lines of battleships. I stayed for the illumination. I wish I had time to tell you of the thunderous salute, the ships' regalia and the illumination. I crossed and recrossed London Bridge, Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, tramped the Embankment. Both the river and the

England, England, England,
Wherever a true heart beats,
Wherever the rivers of commerce flow,
Wherever the bugles of conquest blow,
Wherever the glories of liberty grow,
'Tis the name that the world repeats.

'And ye, who dwell in the shadow
Of the Century's sculptured piles,
Where sleep our century-honored dead,
While the great world thunders overhead
And far out miles on miles,
Beyond the smoke of the mighty town,
The blue Thames dimples and smiles;
Not yours alone the glory of old,
Of the splendid thousand years
Of Britain's might and Britain's right
And the brunt of British spears.

'Not yours alone, for the great world
round,
Ready to dare and do,
Scot and Celt and Norman and Dane,
With the Northman's sinew and heart
and brain,
And the Northman's courage for blessing
or bane
Are England's heroes too.'

"You ought to have this whole poem, it would inspire you. We don't know half the value of our Canadian poets, but take these few lines with you because you are English:

'And we of the newer and vaster West,
Where the great war banners are furled,
And commerce hurries her teeming
hosts,

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS

Ruskin said: "Every duty we omit obscures some truth, which otherwise would be revealed."

Pusey says: "By doing our duty we learn to do it."

Cicero states: "There is not a moment without some duty."

Carlyle said: "Men do less than they ought, unless they do all they can."

Channing said: "No human being, man or woman, can act up to a sublime standard without giving offence."

Shakespeare says: "Our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt."

Incorporate the spirit of the above into the character structure of our membership, our citizenship would soon be vitalized by a mighty regenerating force and its impact quickly felt by our political institutions.—F.W.G.

Embankment you hear so much of is disappointing. Don't go there to see rivers. Get on the esplanade in front of the C.P.R. hotel, Frontenac, Quebec, and you will have a view of a river fixed on your memory that will forever wean you of the Thames or its banks. I overheard an American lady say: "I should like them to see our Hudson," and she looked to me for assent. I said, "Yes, madame, I should like them and yourself to take a trip over our St. Lawrence route." Did I see where Nelson was buried? Yes, and Wellington, too; they lie quite close together in the crypt of St. Pauls. I saw here, too, the great 25-ton gun carriage cast out of old cannon taken from our foes, on which the Duke of Wellington was carried to his tomb on his funeral day. Looking at it, I wondered when the time would come when all cannon would become as useless, and all selfish ambition outlawed. This was in the crypt of St. Pauls, and above, in the nave was the beautiful monumental memorial of Nelson, Wellington and Gordon, while in the nave nearby was the original painting of the "Light of the World," by Holman Hunt, representing the Christ with a lighted lantern, crowned with thorns, knocking at the door of public conscience, seeking admission, almost always surrounded by a wondering crowd. I wondered when the door will open. St. Pauls is filled with memorials of those whose deeds entitle them to be remembered and cherished. Those lines of William Winfred Campbell, our Canadian poet, kept recurring to my mind while here, in which he claims for Canadians an interest in this sacred dust. What is it like? Listen!

And the cannon are silent along our
coasts,
Saxon and Gaul, Canadians claim,
A part in the glory and pride and aim,
Of the Empire that girdles the world."
F. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

POWELL CALLS AGAIN

The genial Home Bank organizer called again today on his way from Weyburn, where he had attended the opening of the new branch of the Home Bank. Business prospects there are fairly bright. "As soon as farmers get accustomed to us, we hope to do a good business," said Mr. Powell. Several good accounts were opened as a start. Miss Edith Wyndram and Mr. Kenneth Wyndram, son and daughter of Mr. A. C. Wyndram, were the first depositors. Mr. Wyndram is a large farmer and an enthusiastic Grain Grower.

"You failed in what I told you when here last—to be careful what you put in The Guide. I see by this report that you have made a mistake," said Mr. Powell. "I had no C.P.R. pick; I can only afford wooden ones. You made one other mistake; I only sold eighteen Guide subscriptions at Edmonton Fair. You should be more careful," said he, as he tilted back his hat, adjusting his specks, pushed his chair over on its hind legs and dug into the next page of The Guide. "I understood you to say eighty odd," said the scribe, apologetically, "it's only another addition to our long list of mistakes."

THE ART OF MILKING

A Western paper draws attention to the action of a noted publishing house

which sends out two papers to the public. One paper is in favor of reciprocity, while the other is red-hot against the pact. Papers publish what they are paid for. Evidently this firm milks the Tory cow with one hand and the Grit cow with the other, draining both teats into the one pail. This is an art the farmer has yet to learn. He knows not how to milk one of the political cows, let alone both at once. His trouble has been that he has spent his time arguing with his neighbor over the line fence, while both the cows were pasturing in his clover, and the other fellows milking them.

Secretary Green has several more calls for meetings than he can attend to at present.

Mr. T. Conlan is expecting to start shortly on a two weeks' organization tour in the south country.

George Liney, secretary of a newly-formed association, at Primate, says they are after a station agent and an elevator at that point. They have had some rousing meetings.

Lion's Head.—"I believe the feeling here to be to have either or both parties nominate a man pledged to the farmers' platform, in the event of not coming to terms re nominating an independent."—Roy S. Wells, secretary.

Southminster has joined with several other associations in purchasing binder twine. Co-operation seeds being sown.—E. A. Davies, secretary.

Secretary W. B. Mill, of East Cut Knife, is after our hide for not answering his correspondence. We wish every secretary would do this. This association is making new members at a lively rate.

A CORRECTION

In the last issue of The Guide on this page, through a printer's error, the names of The Grain Growers' Guide and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association were exchanged. The following is the copy in the order in which it was prepared.—THE EDITOR OF THE GUIDE.

The Letter Referred To

We are enclosing you a letter from E. Becker, Dollard, Sask. It is evident that our French fellow citizens are succumbing to the germ of progress which is manifesting itself throughout the West. This letter is more in your line than our sand we will turn it over to you. We wish that there was a good supply of French and German literature that we could send out, but we presume that we will get that in the future.—Grain Growers' Guide.

The numerous settlers in the district of Dollard, which was founded about three years ago, wishing to unite themselves to better defend their commercial and political rights, have entrusted me with the case of elaborating a scheme of the statutes of this intended club. Coming from France, like most of my fellow settlers, I am not well enough initiated with the Canadian laws, and I therefore would ask you to have the kindness to tell me where I could get a copy of the statute of the Grain Growers' association, or a book dealing with the formation of clubs. I daresay that in the near future our club might become a branch of the Grain Growers.—E. Becker, Dollard, Sask.

That is one thing we want a grant for, to assist us in such work.

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President: Hopkins
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President: Dunning, Beaverdale
President: Moose Jaw
President: F. W. Green, Maymont, C. Tate, Grand ana.
President: Walpole; No. 2, No. 3, T. Wood, Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 6, 7, Thos. Cochrane, Knox, Prince, Denholm.

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When Democracy Triumphed

Continued from Page 8

Oregon. Bourne had the handling of Mitchell's campaign fund, and advanced expenses to the Republican candidates for the legislature. In turn, he pledged these candidates to vote for Senator Mitchell. Bourne did not do this in any half-hearted manner; he tied these men up in writing—drawing up documents that had all the external appearance of contracts. Bourne himself was elected to this legislature from Portland, and the agreement made between himself and Mitchell was that he was to be made Speaker of the House.

Mitchell Drops Bourne

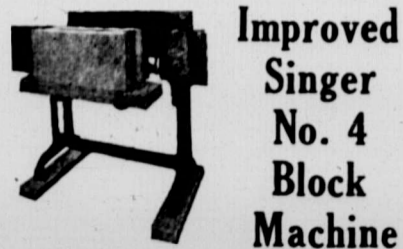
Long before the legislature convened, however, Mitchell had changed his position on the financial issue. He altered his views to correspond with the gold plank in the national platform. Instead of being the great champion of the silver cause in Oregon, he was denounced from one end of the state to the other as a "gold-bug." Mitchell did not attempt to conceal the reason for this turn-about; the federal administration had informed him that no silver man could be elected senator from Oregon. And, in order to carry out the program in full, Mitchell also had to turn against Bourne, the man who had made his election absolutely certain. In the presidential campaign Bourne had supported Bryan—a course that, in Mitchell's view, made him unavailable as the Speaker of a Republican Assembly. In fact, Mitchell believed that he would lose several votes if Bourne received this office.

Harvey W. Scott, the Pacific Coast Greeley

There were still further complications. Joseph Simon, who became president of the Senate, was then engaging in one of his periodical feuds against his old law partner, Mitchell. He was working hard for Mitchell's defeat, and ostensibly for the election of a rich Portland banker, ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett. Another power hostile to Mitchell was Harvey W. Scott, the brilliant editor of the Portland Oregonian. Scott was an old-fashioned journalist, whose activities were by no means confined to his editorial sanctum. In fact, for many years he had been one of the dictators of the Republican party in Oregon. As a newspaper man, Scott had a hold upon the respect and affection of the farmers in the North Pacific region comparable only to that held, in the 50's and 60's, by Horace Greeley in the North Atlantic and Middle Western States. "What does old man Scott say?" was the first question asked by the average Oregon farmer, as each new issue came up for discussion. Born in Illinois in 1838, Scott had come to Oregon in 1852, traveling over the plains with an ox-team. As a boy he had helped to build a home in the wilderness—felling trees, working in sawmills and in open fields, spending his evenings over the few books the pioneer household provided—the Bible, Shakespeare, and Milton. He lived these early days at his father's farm near Olympia, on Puget Sound; and at nineteen, after serving two years in a bloody Indian war, he heard of the establishment of an educational institution at Forest Grove, Oregon, under the pretentious title of the Pacific University. That was a long way off, in those days; there were no railroads or stage-coaches; but Scott made a bundle of the few books and clothes he possessed, threw them across his back, and started on a long tramp.

Ambition Dominated Him

The country was so primitive that he had to swim across the Columbia and the Willamette rivers. When he passed

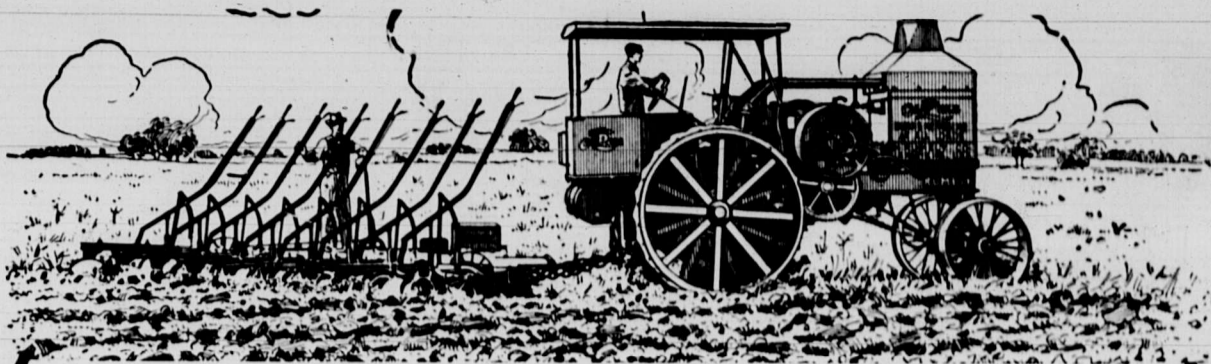


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The **RUMELY** means one dollar in your pocket each year for every acre you plow. Horse plowing costs from \$1.50 to \$3.00 an acre, according to land. **RUMELY** plowing costs from 30c to 75c an acre.

Then it saves and makes more money for you in seeding, harvesting, threshing, hauling. Besides it will pump water, grind feed, fill silos—do all the heavy work on the place all the year.

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What is your time worth? What is your strength worth? If you or your boys plow where is the wisdom of economy?

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through Portland, the city in which his great journalistic triumphs were afterward to be won, it was a straggling, muddy village. He walked fifty miles a day, ultimately reached the "university," and became its first graduate. This training and the studious habits of a life time made Scott an excellent scholar—a good Latinist, fond of a daily dip into his Horace and Virgil, an expert in philosophy and theology, and well read in history, economics, and English literature. He became editor of the Oregonian in 1865, when it was a feeble broadside, and soon made it the one great intellectual paper of the Pacific States. Scott's editorial style was keen, stinging, Dana-esque, full of epigrams and pointed quotation, having a literary finish strangely out of keeping with his rude frontier environment. Judged by modern journalistic standards, however, Scott had many limitations. He had little real independence; he was constantly taking a hand in politics; and he judged most public men and public questions from a purely personal standpoint. His usefulness was injured by the consuming ambition of his life—his desire to represent Oregon in the United States Senate. The politicians constantly played upon this ambition, and enjoined Scott many times into supporting unworthy men and unworthy causes. At certain critical times, however, Scott's personal convictions rose superior to these influences, and one of these occasions was this campaign of 1896. He threw all of his energies into the gold-standard fight, and was the chief power in saving Oregon for a sound currency. This explains his hostility to the re-election of Mitchell—the man who had so ignominiously eaten his own words on this issue.

Certainly here was a remarkable legislative situation. Mitchell had enough pledged votes to secure re-election to the Senate. Bourne had been dropped by Mitchell and was now exerting all his energies to accomplish his defeat. Simon, the state boss, was working in the interest of another candidate, and Scott, also powerful politically, would go to almost any extreme to punish Mitchell and retire him to private life.

Who could possibly turn such a situation to any public good? There was one man who saw in it his opportunity—a chance to accomplish a cherished reform. That was William S. U'Ren.

Mitchell Opposes Initiative and Referendum

U'Ren had his own grievance against Senator Mitchell. In the course of the campaign of 1896, U'Ren had sounded Mitchell on the Initiative and Referendum. "Yes," said Mitchell, "that's all right—I think that amendment should be submitted."

U'Ren and his associates, therefore, regarded Mitchell as pledged to their reform. His support, indeed, was almost indispensable. In this same election U'Ren himself was chosen to the legislature from Clackamas County, as a Populist. All the farmers, with their wives and children, turned out, and, although the section had been overwhelmingly Republican for years, carried him into the legislature by a large majority. In the campaign U'Ren supported Bryan and free silver, but he talked of little except the Referendum. Sixteen Populists were elected, all pledged to this amendment; and of these U'Ren at once became the leader. In this capacity, after the elec-

tion, he called upon Mitchell at his home—to make sure that he was still friendly to the cause.

"Well, Senator," he began, "I congratulate you; you certainly will be re-elected."

"Oh, yes," replied Mitchell, "I have three Pops you can't take away from me."
 Continued on Page 23

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AROUND THE FIRESIDE

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Dental Hygiene

The old adage, "It never rains but it pours," would seem to be verified by the late, but universal, awakening of prophet, priest and layman to the general and special need for early care of children's teeth. This interesting and most needful subject is being presented now widely around the globe. All over the continent, in the large centres of population, organizations are being formed by educationists who have impressed civic bodies so deeply as to win from them large money grants, because of the certain promise of great benefit to the state from the movement now being worked out in school grounds among the children. These organizations have as their only aim, the making of good citizens, and to accomplish this most desirable result they have found it necessary to begin with the children, justly realizing the truth of another old adage, "as the twig is bent so the tree's inclined." To this end, the organizations have employed paid workers of accredited merit to oversee and supervise, and actually teach, the city-school children how to play games in the school grounds during the two months of summer holidays, when the pupils would otherwise be left no other resource for spending their time than herding in the public thoroughfares, learning more evil from one another during one short summer than could be eradicated during the remainder of the pupil's life. The school grounds are all specially equipped with the usual gymnasium furniture of swings, trapezes, great sand boxes, the popular slides, and, of course, "ball" reigns supreme among the older pupils of both sexes.

Not long ago the school grounds were sacredly reserved for the use of pupils during the term of study days only, much more sacred, indeed, than the cemetery or church lot; but now that is changed and the moral and physical well-being of the child is gradually being regarded as a greater asset to a nation than the weeds and couchgrasses that commonly adorn these school grounds when in disuse.

So much for progress, and when the mother comes entirely into her own, the child will supersede many other interests that now gaily flaunt their "protected" or "vested" rights—the stolen birth-right of the child, under the "fostering" wing of the state, to the terrible detriment of that state. But all this must seem a far cry from dental hygiene, yet not so far, for those organizations already mentioned that are so wisely looking to the early betterment of mind and body of the young, have affiliated with the dental associations of the continent in this movement, and now we find capable members of the dental profession volunteering to give free lectures to various bodies, notably to the Normal school teachers in training, through whom the wholesome knowledge of care of the teeth is expected to be disseminated broadcast through the schools, and thence into the homes of the common people. This year, for the first time, the dental association of Canada (all honor to it) contributed a very considerable sum of money with which was purchased a great quantity of tooth paste and tooth brushes. Announcements were made through the press that dentists of ability would go to these supervised play grounds in the evening, when all the children and as many parents as possible might be present to hear the talks on dentistry. In the announcements it was also stated that to every child who brought five cents would be given a tooth brush of the best grade manufactured and a tube of first class paste. The children came by thousands, listened attentively to the talks, and handed in the five cents at its close. Generous as was the supply, it did not meet the demand, but the names of the

disappointed ones were carefully taken and a further quantity ordered, so that all should be equally favored. Whatever promotes the health of a nation should be a question of national importance. It is a universally accepted fact that imperfect teeth mean imperfect mastication and therefore imperfect digestion, which at once records its presence in less and less perfect health. "Give me a child of 18 months," said a professor of a dental college to a class of Normal students, "and let me have the care of that child's mouth until it is twenty years of age, and I will guarantee, barring accidents and epidemics, a life of almost perfect health. Well may we ask, why did we not know this sooner so that we might lay a sure foundation of health for everyone? We cannot go backward. Let us, then, start forward at once, and begin upon the infant of eighteen months, and upon every child within our reach at whatever age he may be, whether four years or forty, and do what we can to stay the waste in the teeth that the years have begun. As a first rule of guidance, then, every child's mouth should be examined by a dentist at least every six months and a careful report



Blackfoot Coulee near Rivercourse, Alta.—L. B. Wood, wife and sister

made of the condition found, and his advice followed. It isn't enough to know how and when to care for the teeth, the thing is to care for them as directed. Quite the cheapest method and surest, so that no child shall be missed, is for a municipality to engage a dentist to visit all the schools in the country and the children and grown ups, too, could be inspected there. We have inspectors of drains and inspectors of health and inspectors of weeds, why not have inspectors of teeth at the municipal expense? You know you always pay it yourself; though the municipality treasurer hands out the money, it's still your money. It is said that only about eight per cent. of the people care properly for their teeth. Of 500 boys and girls examined in New York, only 14 were found to have sound teeth. In other American cities reported upon, the percentage of sound teeth ran up all the way to 42 per cent. And the teeth of the girls are worse than the boys.

One dental report says: "It is perfectly certain that the colossal spread of dental decay in all classes of the people carries with it a great danger to public health. The neglect of the teeth is one of the most far reaching causes of disease"—a fact which should urge the compulsory acceptance of dental hygiene a matter of public enforcement. Everywhere in the cities of Germany, Britain, United States and Canada measures are being taken to prevent unnecessary loss of health and life from bad teeth. Nothing is being done in the rural districts. The

children in the country are almost as needful as those in the city. Mothers, particularly, should study the question of dentistry in the care and use of the teeth.

"Exercise makes the teeth healthy and develops the jaw. Cleaning morning and evening is imperative, and before eating also, if exposed to any contagion. Tartar, or that hard yellow crust that forms a deposit upon the teeth, near the gums, should never be allowed to remain. Are the teeth regular in outline, and do they meet their opposites, are two important points to be noticed. If they are not, a good dentist can put them right. The lodgement of food that ferments in these uneven spaces and is carried into the stomach quite decayed and set up decay there, is clearly very bad for health. The gastric juices of the stomach will not act upon such food and hence, trouble. The temporary teeth should never remain after the permanent teeth appear. Neither should the temporary teeth be pulled before the permanent ones arrive, as shrinkage of the jaw is the result, and there is then not enough room for the full number of permanent teeth.

"First front teeth come between the age of 3 and 8 months; first double teeth, 14 to 16 months; first eye and stomach teeth, 17 to 18 months; second double, 18 to 24 months. A child at the age of 2 or 3 years has its full set of 20 temporary teeth.

A fact to be emphasized, because not generally known, is that the first permanent tooth comes before any of the milk or temporary teeth fall out. The first permanent molar comes at the age of 5½ to 6½ years."

Dr. Mary Allen Davidson tells us how to find this tooth and its importance in the mouth.

"To find it, count from the centre. It is the sixth tooth. The others (milk teeth) should all be in the mouth and free from decay till from the 6th to 8th year. This tooth is the most important of all the permanent teeth, for on its well-being—its preservation, soundness and correct position—depends largely the fate of the other molars.

"Dentists call this tooth 'the key-stone of the arch.'

Keep it in good position, standing straight and strong in its place, and the others will fall into line and 'dress ranks' by it. So watch this sixth tooth and see that no decay from the fifth infects it.

"The other permanent teeth keep coming from the 6th to the 12th years. These years are years of profound change to children of both sexes. They need all their vitality to come through strong and well. Decaying teeth is a terrible menace at this period. Here are some of the disease germs found round decaying teeth. These enter the body and set up the disease they stand for—tuberculosis, pneumonia, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other poisonous germs that set up conditions resulting in indigestion, intestinal trouble, self-poisoning and chorea.

"Then, aching teeth unfit a child for work, make him nervous and irritable, and the result is that the child may be so miserable and so misunderstood that he becomes what is known as a lazy, bad boy, when the fault, originally lay in bad physical conditions."

Send to the department of education, Toronto, and get a pamphlet called, "Care of the Teeth." Read it and follow its lead. It is sent free of charge.

BATH FOR THE NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC

Those who are prone to neuralgia and rheumatism will find that relief may be had by adding a little oil of turpentine to a warm or hot bath. For an acute attack the following, consisting of green soap, 100 grams, and oil of turpentine, 60, added to a hot bath will almost invariably result in immediate diminution of pain. Place the contents in a jug and agitate until the mixture is foaming, then add to the hot bath. As soon as the prickly sensation is felt, in about fifteen minutes, the sufferer should leave the bath

and go directly to bed. Restful sleep usually follows, and after a few hours or the following morning, he awakens without any trace of pain or discomfort.

In treating blisters, prick them with a fine needle point that has been thrust through a flame to remove all the germs. When cool, gently pierce the blister, pressing out the water, then bandage the arm with medicated gauze or thin layers of medicated cotton.

GUMBOILS AND A COUGH SYRUP

Gumboils are most painful and result generally from a decayed root of a tooth, which causes the inflammation and abscess that resolves itself into a gumboil. Foment the outside of the face with a hot camomile and poppy head fomentation and apply a small, white bread and milk poultice to the gumboil. Renew frequently. So soon as the pain and swelling have disappeared, it is best to have the tooth removed. In cases where decayed and ulcerated roots have been allowed to remain, disease of the jawbone has resulted.

Usually when the sufferer takes cold there will be a renewal of the inflammation pain and annoyance.

INSOMNIA REMEDIES

A sufferer from insomnia says that she was cured of sleeplessness by the simplest means, that of eating a raw onion sandwich just before going to bed.

Less disagreeable to some people is another sandwich cure which has been vouched for by an enthusiast. It is made by buttering thickly two thin slices of bread, then sprinkling them with cayenne pepper. These sandwiches should be eaten just before getting into bed, and sleep is said to quickly follow.

The hot water treatment is advocated by many people. It consists of putting the feet into hot water as hot as can be borne before going to bed; also drinking a cup of very hot water.

THE LAND HUNGER

Seventy—that's right, stranger;
Three score and ten—and lame—
A queer old sort of a nester
To be stakin' a prairie claim.

But the land hunger has got me—
I must call some acres my own,
And that's why I drove my homestakes
Out here in the prairie loam.

I wanted to come at twenty,
But the old folk took on so
That I stayed in that down-east vilage
Where a man don't seem to grow.

At thirty I near persuaded
My wife that I ought to start,
But she was the sort that's timid
And her fears made me lose heart.

And so through the years I lingered;
The old folks passed away;
There was kids of our own to hold us
But my dreams lived, day by day.

It held till the kids had left us
To paddle their own canoes;
Then wife gave consent to wander
To the lands of the sunset hues.

She's comin' a little later;
I kin see how her smile 'll leap
When she sees me here in the sagebrush
A-drivin' our homestakes deep.
—Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican.

GROWING PLANTS

They Give an Air of Refinement to a Room

Growing plants lend more charm to a living or dining room than any other sort of simple decoration, and it is a matter of slight expense to have a number of these about the house. To look really well the earthen jars which contain them should be set into fancy baskets. Among the inexpensive yet artistic shapes are the baskets of coarse willow stained dark brown, green or gun metal.

One shape, with slender handle and legs, suggests a wasps' nest; another has a trelliswork over which a vine might be trained, and a third is a boat with a centre tub for a jar and end dishes for holding moss or ferns.

Decidedly more expensive than the

BOVRIL FOR WORKERS

We work at high pressure and digestion is frequently faulty.

All the valuable proteids of beef are concentrated in BOVRIL. It is therefore highly nourishing, and it is at the same time a valuable aid to digestion.

willow and twig baskets are those of French gilt. If the wicker is white enamelled these baskets accord perfectly with a Louis Quinze furnished drawing room and may be rendered even more elaborate by the addition of big bows and straps of cloth of gold ribbon.

A QUEER WATCH DOG

A Frenchman tamed a rattlesnake— This story have you heard?— A splendid watchdog did it make, Which sounds perhaps absurd.

But once a burglar breaking in— One dark and rainy night, Felt something twine about his neck That clutched and held him tight.

A rattle sounded loud and fierce, To wake the house for aid: The burglar swooned upon the floor, He was so much afraid.

And when the family rushed in, Astonished and aghast, They found the faithful rattlesnake Had got the villain fast.

The burglar soon was safe in gaol, The Rattler, I've been told, Was given for his bravery A rattle made of gold.

Now, this is quite a pretty tale! I think so; do not you? The only fault to find with it Is that—it isn't true!

A BETTER WAY

If we notice little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains:

If we looked for people's virtues,
And their faults refuse to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be!

—Youths Companion.

A VACATION IN BED

Twenty-Four Hours Sleep Versus a Week's Holiday

If you want to obtain complete rest and recuperation equal to a week's vacation in minimum time sleep the clock around twice is the advice of a physician who holds a high place in medical circles in England.

"To spend twenty-four hours in bed," he said to a friend, "instead of rushing away for a few hours' change of scene when you are run down physically and mentally, is worth a week's holiday. The night before, having gone to a theatre to take the mind off worries and having supped wisely and well, instructions should be given that the morning calling shall be omitted.

"Then sleep. On waking turn over and sleep again. On waking again ring for some hot milk. Drink it and sleep again and keep on sleeping. Have nothing in the intervals more substantial than soup. Do not read. Keep the eyes shut constantly. Have a warm bath in the evening and sleep again.

"When you are tired of sleeping sleep again for the night. Nothing calms the nerves more than resting the eyes."—New York Herald.

CONCERNING WOMEN

A new law in Kansas makes wife desertion a felony.

Miss Lillian Caldwell officiated as judge at a special bond election held recently in Vancouver, Washington. She is the first woman in the state to hold this position since the passage of the woman suffrage amendment.

Her Dad: "No, sir, I won't have my daughter tied for life to a stupid fool." Her Suitor: "Then don't you think you'd better let me take her off your hands?"

ODDS AND ENDS

Making excuses is poor work. The market is over-supplied anyway, and making almost anything else pays better. Young people's time is too valuable to be wasted in this line. The boy who uses his time in doing things will get on much better than if he takes it to explain why he doesn't do things.

Do not let us wait to be just or pitiful or demonstrative toward those whom we love until they or we are struck down with disease or threatened by death. Life is short and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are travelling the dark journey with us. Be swift to love, make haste to be kind.

Everett says: "When an acorn falls to the ground upon an unfavorable spot and decays, we know the exact loss; but when the intellect of a rational being, for want of culture, is lost to the great ends for which it was created, it is a loss which no man can measure.

The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.

How many a man takes a wife when he really only wants a needle?

THE POOR MOUSE CHILD

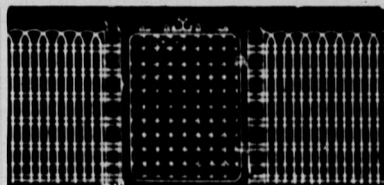
Good children are tucked up in bed Where bears and lions cannot find them, But little mice who live outdoors Must keep a sharp lookout behind them.

They always have to be afraid The first thing that their mammas teach them, For them the night is full of Things With dreadful claws and paws to reach them.

Now aren't you glad you are so big That cats don't put you in a hurry? A mouse child is so very small, No wonder that its parents worry! —Woman's Home Companion.

CABBY'S STRATEGY

A hansom cab, while going through a narrow London street, was stopped by a line of carriages on one side and by a stationary cart filled with flowering plants on the other. "Cabby" civilly requested the driver of the cart to move on and let him pass,



Better, Cheaper, Stronger Than Wood

You can't put a better fence around your property than the Peerless Lawn Fence. It is neat and attractive—strongly and staunchly built. Made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, well galvanized and coated with white enamel—will stand for years and cannot rust.

Peerless Lawn Fence

is handsome enough for city property and is strong and cheap enough for the farm. It will keep cattle out and stand up under the heaviest snow drifts. Peerless gates are made with an electrically-welded, solid frame—last a lifetime and always look and work well.

We make a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. R, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

but was answered with a defiant grunt and sneer; whereupon the cabman brought his horse's head in close proximity to the cart, and then slackened the reins.

As the animal began to browse among the mignonette and geraniums, the driver called out to the florist's man:

"He's a-smelling on 'em, ain't he?" The driver of the cart turned round in time to see a long stalk with a flower at the end of it, extending from the horse's mouth. In a moment the way was clear for the hansom.

"Don't you think travel broadens one?" "Yes. My wife gained thirty pounds while we were in Europe last winter."

A WEDDING RING SUPERSTITION

Although there was a lifelong friendship to back up their business deals, the jeweler was not surprised when his old customer who had married a second time bought the wedding ring at another shop.

"If he should take a third wife he would buy the ring at still another store," the jeweler said. "That is one of the superstitions of the trade. A man may have the marrying habit ever so bad and require several wedding rings in his time, yet he never buys any two of them from the same place. Jewelers do not expect it. They don't want to sell two wedding rings to the same man. Bad luck would surely light on all concerned, and there is enough trouble in the world anyhow without deliberately inviting more of it by defying a good old wedding ring superstition."—New York Times.

LIFE'S GIFTS

By Oliver Schreiner

I saw a woman sleeping. In her sleep she dreamt Life stood before her, and held in each hand a gift—in the one Love, in the other Freedom. And he said to the woman, "Choose!"

And the woman waited long; and she said "Freedom!"

And Life said, "Thou hast well chosen. If thou hadst said 'Love,' I would have given thee that thou didst ask for, and I would have gone from thee, and returned to thee no more. Now, the day will come when I shall return. In that day I shall bear both gifts in one hand."

I heard the woman laugh in her sleep.

FRUIT PUDDING

Every one likes fruit pudding. It is made as follows: Into the upper part of your double boiler put a pint of sweet milk, and when it comes to a boil stir in two tablespoonfuls of corn starch which has been dissolved in a little water. Let boil five minutes. Add one egg, well beaten, with half a cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Let boil two minutes, stirring constantly. Flavor with vanilla and stir in a cupful of raspberries crushed and sweetened. Remove from fire and beat well for a minute. Pour into mold, chill and serve with sugar and cream. Other fruits, such as blackberries, canned peaches (chopped fine) or even stewed apples, may be used.



YOU'LL HAVE LESS WORK AND MORE PLAY

IF YOU TRY THE MOONEY WAY

The MOONEY way means more biscuits, less home cooking:

Because MOONEY'S BISCUITS are fresh enough and appetizing enough to take the place of the product of your own oven. For the daily meal you'll like

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

They're the crispest, creamiest, most delicious soda biscuits ever produced and they're made in Winnipeg. A Western biscuit for Western people.

In air-tight packages or sealed tins.

LET MOONEY DO IT





PURITY FLOUR
"More bread and better bread"
35
Pleases people hard to satisfy

Ship your Grain to us. We Pay Highest Cash Prices and give your consignments immediate care. Write to us.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. Winnipeg

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 FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

No Chance of Mistakes. Simple and Clean. Send for Free Color Card and Booklet 101.
The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.

The University of Manitoba WINNIPEG, MAN.

Through its faculty of twenty-five Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, and with the co-operation of seven affiliated Colleges in the City of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, offers Courses leading to degrees in Arts, Law, Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy and Agriculture.

Full information as to conditions of entrance, fees, etc., and a calendar outlining the various courses, may be obtained from

W. J. SPENCE,
Registrar.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

SEND \$1.00! Receive by return mail, postpaid, TWO dresses of soft warm dress goods in dark red plaid for little girls 8 to 8; Age 10 and 12 75c.; Age 14 \$1.25. Waist and skirt, braid trimmed in latest style, add 10c. for postage.

Standard Garment Co., 27 Standard Bldg. London, Ont.

A man may succeed without a correct knowledge of history or grammar, but without morality all else will fail. Teachers should not neglect the moral training of their pupils. Parents should be especially vigilant.



9018.—A Unique Dress.
Ladies' One or Two Piece Costume with High or Regulation Waist Line.
Checked gingham in lavender and white, with trimmings of lavender is shown here. The design is also suitable for linen, poplin, voile, lingerie fabrics and cloth. The side closing is a pleasing feature, and the jaunty collar and cuffs are most effective. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.



9024.—A Neat and Practical Frock.
Girl's One Piece Dress with Body and Sleeve in One, and with Sailor Collar.
A very comfortable and pleasing dress is here shown, suitable for any of the materials now in vogue. The plaits over the front and back give breadth to the figure. The sleeve is neatly finished with a band cuff. The sailor collar is jaunty. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 7-8 yards of 44 inch material for the 8 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

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

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')	.50
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)	.50
S. G. Buttons (children's)	.05

OBJECTS
To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 328 Hargrave St.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



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

MOTTO
Plant blessings, and blessings will bloom;
Plant hate, and hate will grow;
You can sow today—tomorrow shall bring
The blossom that proves what sort of thing
Is the seed, the seed that you sow.

Strew human life with flowers! save every hour for the sunshine! exalt your souls! widen the sympathies of your hearts! make joy real now to those you love.—Richard Jeffries.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE
Many kindly gifts and messages have been received this week. The flowers were indeed a treat both to "Margaret" and the sick little ones. It is not always possible to feel that everything is just as bright as we would like, but a kindly message, a loving wish for the benefit of Sunshine, and fresh heart of grace is given. Many new members are enrolled each week. In another week we will map out the winter's work, and I know you will all enjoy helping me to make this the greatest and brightest year that the Sunshine has had. Again I must thank you all for your loving and faithful support in the work.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A BRANCH OF SUNSHINE

Call together two or three friends; elect president and secretary-treasurer; repeat the Sunshine Prayer, as follows:
"May we be so directed in all our works: begun and ended in a spirit of Sunshine so as to bring the greatest happiness into the greatest number of hearts and homes."
Sing "Scatter Sunshine."

THE WORK

You would perhaps prefer to make small garments for the needy ones of the city or picture books for the sick, quilts, cheese cloth handkerchiefs or pads and bandages—anything that your kind hearts dictate.

The following English girls have gone out to situations in the West, and I hope that my Sunshiners or any reader interested in the work will call upon them and try to make them feel at home.

- Miss J. McDowell has gone to Mr. F. L. Phillips, Starbuck, Man.
- Miss Sophia E. Piddington to Mr. W. W. Allen, Sintaluta, Sask.
- Miss C. S. Green to Mrs. H. E. Bierd, Foxwarren, Man.
- Miss Parks to Mr. J. E. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man.
- Mrs. Richards to Mrs. A. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask.
- Miss Gilbey to Mr. R. J. M. Parker, Togo, Sask.

A GREAT HELP

Dear Margaret:—With this mail I send you the money which I have collected.

It is not very much, \$3, but I hope that it will help a little. At the same time I will mail a few German Sunday school papers. I hope the number of your members is not diminishing. The summer is nearly over now and then you will have a lot of work again. I will try and help you a little. I have read a lot about Harold Green. How is he getting along?
HEIDI MULLER

Silver Grove, Sask.

My dear Heidi:—You are just a little bit of real sunshine. You must, I feel sure, be a comfort at home, you are always so anxious to help. It is not the money but the interest aroused that will count most in the end. No, the members are increasing every day, and I am glad to say the page will begin to grow. Hearty welcome to your kind friends and many thanks.

Mr. Frank Matthews	\$.25
Miss Nora Matthews	.10
Mrs. Matthews	.25
Mr. Julius Kielsen	.50
Mr. Walter Duck	1.00
Mr. Gernur Muller	.50
Heidi Muller	.40
	\$3.00

A BACHELOR FRIEND

Dear Margaret:—You will think I am rather a queer person in not complying with your request of June 28 last, for my name to enroll as a member. I fully intended to look after it right away, but circumstances seem to prevent it. You see, I am a busy bachelor farmer, so no doubt there is some little excuse for me. My heart and mind are bent on trying to be of service, but very often we let work take first place, as it were, although ultimately the reward of our work will be the means towards the desired end—"to scatter sunshine." I am enclosing \$2, which will cover membership fee. You might forward me a S. G. Pendant.

A BACHELOR FRIEND

Clair, Sask.

Dear Bachelor Friend in Sunshine:—Your kind letter and wishes of helping will bring blessings on your necessary work. The farmer can learn and teach many valuable lessons just from his daily work on the land. I am sending pendant. The purchase of these pendants helps the work of Sunshine, as there is a small profit on the sale.

SOME TRUE FRIENDS

The following is one of many letters received during the past week, and clearly shows the loving hearts, ready and willing to scatter the Sunshine of His love at every call.

Dear Friend:—Yours of 23rd to hand. We will be very pleased to have the boy come and stay as long as you wish. We live 12 miles from Canora and are harvesting, so I cannot meet every train, but Mr. Phrampton, the minister, will meet him at the station and take care of him till Wednesday next, August 30, when I will go to Canora for him. If you have not got a place for those two boys age 8 and 9, whose mother wants a place for them until she is able to provide a home, you can send them to us and we will feed, clothe and send them to school.
Canora, Sask. MRS. THOS. FRY.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Good clothing for babies and also small children.
Flowers from Mrs. J. A. Thirty, Shamanan, Man.
These flowers were sent to the crippled children in the hospital. Books, picture books, etc., received.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$25.75
Germanicus	1.00
	\$26.75

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

Name

Age

Address

When Democracy Triumphed

Continued from Page 19

"And I suppose you will help us get the Initiative and Referendum?"

"Hum!"—and Mitchell glanced down on the floor and stroked his patriarchal white beard. "If I were you, I don't think I would introduce that this session."

Mitchell afterward denied that he had intended, by these words, to notify U'Ren that he would not support the amendment; but U'Ren and his associates certainly so understood him. Mitchell's corporation allies, they believed, had forbidden any such revolutionary legislation. Two years before, a majority in the legislature had pledged themselves to the measures, and then had remorselessly broken their pledges. And now once more the farce was to be re-enacted.

Politics is War

In order to understand subsequent events, one must clearly understand U'Ren's attitude toward the existing governmental system. If we are to endorse his legislative methods, we shall have to revise considerably our political morals. In discussing that famous session of 1897, U'Ren makes no attempt to conceal the facts and exculpate himself; he simply played the game, he says, according to the prevailing rules, and used such methods as he found ready to his hand.

"Politics," he says, "is war;" and at that time he was engaged not only in a war, but in a revolution. He had absolutely no respect for the existing political institutions; the state of Oregon was owned bodily by property interests and corporations; U'Ren and his followers were rebels—their one aim was to destroy this system and restore the governmental powers to the people. As, in war, the general's business is to grasp every opportunity with not too scrupulous a regard for the rules that regulate everyday social intercourse—to employ spies, to lay mines, to deceive—so in this revolutionary uprising U'Ren believed that any methods were justifiable, provided only they succeeded. "For many years," says U'Ren, "I had seen reformers go in, and, using reform methods, accomplish nothing. I had tried to get the Initiative and Referendum in a respectable way twice—once in 1895 and here again in 1897. Both times our representative legislators had deceived and betrayed us. I now decided to get the reform by using our enemies' own methods—by fighting the devil with fire."

The present writer makes no attempt to defend U'Ren's attitude; he wishes merely to explain it. The ethics of the procedure each one must settle for himself.

U'Ren Plays upon the Weaknesses of Politicians

U'Ren clearly understood one important point: that politicians are invariably opportunists, and look upon important public movements only as they effect their immediate personal interest. His experience with the present agitation had taught him that. He now proceeded to play upon this common trait. He could get nothing out of Mitchell; if he was to succeed at all, he must work with Bourne, Simon, Scott, and the other anti-Mitchell men. The situation, as he saw it, was simple enough. What did he want most of all from that legislature? The passage of the Initiative and Referendum amendment. What did Bourne, Simon, and the others desire above everything else? The defeat of Mitchell as United States senator. U'Ren's plan, therefore, was to make an offensive and defensive alliance with the anti-Mitchell element. If they would pledge themselves to help along his reform, he and his Populist following would pledge themselves to help defeat Mitchell.

In other words, U'Ren and Jonathan Bourne made a deal. But it was a "deal" rather difficult to carry out. Mitchell had his votes all pledged; and the remarkable feature of the situation was that Bourne himself had secured these pledges. Then the legislative hangers-on first heard of the arrangement, therefore, they simple laughed. As soon as the legislature convened and organized, they said, its first act would be to elect Mitchell United States senator.

Bourne and U'Ren acknowledged that this was entirely true. That was precisely the reason, they added, why the legislature was not going to organize—unless it could organize in their way.

When the time came for law-making, the Oregon Senate came to order, per-

manently organized, elected Joseph Simon president, and prepared for business. But in the House matters went more slowly. The body organized temporarily, but got no further. Instead it split into two practically equal parts. One part was composed of Republicans strongly favoring the re-election of United States Senator Mitchell. This organized as a rump assembly, but had no quorum, and so could do no business. Joseph Simon, as president of the Senate, steadily refused to recognize the body as the lower house. The second part was composed of nine Simon Republicans, five silver Republicans, three Democrats and thirteen Populists. Jonathan Bourne led the Republican and Democratic Insurgents, while William S. U'Ren commanded the Populists. This second group declined to associate with the first. It would not go into the House and help organize; it would not go into caucus to choose a United States senator; its members would

not even take their oath of office. They made no secret of their motives. They sent emissaries to the regulars, proposing conditions upon which they would assume their constitutional functions. These were:

First: That Senator Mitchell should not be returned to Washington, but that some candidate satisfactory to the Simon wing should be chosen.

Second: That Jonathan Bourne should be elected Speaker of the House.

Third: That the legislature should pass the Initiative and Referendum amendment, a registration law, and other remedial legislation.

Thus all elements in the insurrectionary band were to receive a quid pro quo. And they made a solemn compact to hold together. Unless the Mitchell people accepted these terms, there would be no legislative session that year.

Of course, Mitchell did not capitulate; and there followed probably the most disgraceful episode in the whole history

of American legislatures. In Oregon the wheels of government ceased to turn; law-making stopped, no appropriation bills were passed, the ordinary routine of state business came to an end. Forty years of corruption in the legislature had reached a logical outcome in anarchy. In order to reform the state government on a new basis, U'Ren had abolished the old system. For forty days—the length of the session in Oregon—the lawmakers hung around the bar-rooms, or sat listlessly on the Capitol steps, spitting tobacco juice and swapping stories. To provide them with entertainment, Bourne fitted up elaborate personal headquarters in Salem. When he ran for the United States Senate, in 1906, Bourne issued a pamphlet in which he described this establishment in detail:

"Those who were in the Bourne headquarters almost every day say," reads this pamphlet, "that Mr. Bourne rented all the available rooms in the Elridge

GREAT WEST

CUT PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO



10¢ EVERYWHERE

block, in Salem, hired two cooks and a waiter, fitted up a kitchen and dining-room, and entertained his friends as he would if they were guests at his own home. Two or three of his closest political friends made his quarters their home while in Salem. Others who had rooms elsewhere were frequent visitors at his headquarters and were often guests at his table. His steward supplied the table with the best the markets afforded, and every visitor who came was royally entertained."

Anarchy Succeeded

On the whole, the Bourne-U'Ren combination succeeded. Bourne accomplished his main purpose—Mitchell's defeat. He did not obtain the Speakership; nor did anybody else; and on this score Bourne was satisfied. Simon had also defeated Mitchell; and, at the special session called next year to elect a United States senator, Simon himself received the prize. U'Ren did not get his Initiative and Referendum amendment that year, but he did receive the promises of his allies that at the next legislature it would go through.

And they kept their word. When a new legislature convened in 1899, one of its first acts was the passage of the resolution calling for the submission of this amendment. It was adopted by a large majority. Senator Mitchell had learned his lesson. For breaking his pledges to U'Ren two years before he had lost a United States senatorship. He still aspired to re-election, and he now respected U'Ren's ability and power. Just before the session of 1901 opened, U'Ren called upon him—precisely as, four years before, he had sounded him on the proposed reform.

"You and I have had some troubles, Senator," U'Ren began.

Mitchell raised his hand in gentle deprecation.

"That's right, U'Ren," he said; "we have had troubles. But they are all in the past. If we have any more they'll be in the future. My friends will help you to get your Referendum through."

Two years after the legislature had adopted the Referendum amendment, Mitchell was re-elected, for his fourth term, to the United States Senate.

By this time the movement had become respectable. The Populist party was dead; U'Ren himself had failed of election to the Senate in 1898; but the Initiative and Referendum had survived. The Oregon constitution, however, was rather difficult to amend. The legislature had to pass an amendment at two succeeding sessions before it could be submitted to the people. U'Ren organized a Direct Legislation League, and succeeded in getting into it some of the "leading citizens" of the state—bankers, big merchants, and the like. Even W. D. Fenton, one of the counsel to the Southern Pacific railroad, contributed fifty cents to the cause. All political parties, except the Prohibitionist, indorsed the innovation in their state conventions and Harvey W. Scott supported it in the Oregonian. The amendment, therefore, went smoothly through two different legislatures, and came up for popular endorsement in the election of 1902. There was a feeling, among certain pessimists, that the people would vote it down—constitutional amendments always seemed to fail in Oregon. They did not understand, however, the popular demand for this change. It was the custom in those days for candidates to distribute cards containing their pictures and declaration of principles.

and in the election of 1902 one candidate shrewdly printed on his card, in red ink: "Vote for the Initiative and Referendum amendment." This advice made him so popular that virtually all the others followed his example. That the people of Oregon really demanded this law-making power was shown when the ballots were counted.

The amendment had been adopted by a vote of eleven to one, and, in this quiet revolution, political power in Oregon had been transferred from the bosses and the corporations to the citizenship.

Alberta Section

Continued from Page 13

it may be that a discussion will result therefrom which may clear up many points now doubtfully considered by some of the members.

E. J. F.

UNIFORM AGREEMENT NEEDED

The evidence that farmers are constantly in trouble over the present manner in which agreements for sale of farm machinery are drawn up is increasing, and one of the latest cases to be reported is that of a farmer who signed a contract for a gasoline engine, plow and separator to be delivered to him before May 1, 1910. It did not arrive till after June 15, and when being unloaded, one of the dust guards was broken. This was not repaired for over a year and, as a consequence, the gear is badly worn through this not having been put in place. The engine would not do the work claimed for it and could not haul near as many plows as represented, while bolts were breaking just when the machinery was most needed, with a consequent loss of money to the investor. Now, the company want an immediate settlement of all their claims, although the farmer has been complaining for over a year, and threaten legal action if same is not settled. Is there any wonder that farmers are demanding some uniform agreement so that they can know right from the start that all sides must live up to the agreement and that if the farmer must make his payments the company must make the machinery do the work.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The members of Rimbey Union are pretty busy these times on their respective farms, but nevertheless we have found time to enrol ten new members since our last report. We have also bought six binders on the co-operative plan and have secured our binder twine the same way, and are well satisfied with our deals. We are anxious to buy by the carload any of the following supplies, if any branch or official can give us information where to apply for prices and where we can get a square deal. We are interested in flour, salt, sugar, coal, oil and wire. The members of Union No. 294 are enthusiastic in the cause and are ready to give our support in the coming election to the candidate seeking election who will pledge his word to support the full pact as laid down by the farmers' delegation at Ottawa on December 16 last.

JOHN H. BEELEY, Sec. Rimbey, Alta.

Guy W. Johnson, of Provost, addressed a meeting of farmers and others at Hardisty on August 19, which resulted in a branch of the U.F.A. being organized at that point, with F. E. Davidson as president, and J. G. Turgeon, secretary-treasurer. They start with seventeen members, but will add more at the next meeting. Besides this, two farmers present promised to take steps to organize in their own locality at an early date, so a good move toward getting the whole Hardisty district reached has been made.

Gold Coin is the name of the latest branch of the U.F.A. to be organized, the officers being R. D. Moses, president, and Albert Jones, secretary-treasurer. Gold Coin is situated in the Rosemead Sweet Valley country and, as the name betokens, is very progressive and will be heard from quite often from now on.

The members of Vulcan Union are very anxious to have a member of the central office pay them a visit at as early a date as possible, and as soon as the harvest season is over arrangements will be made accordingly. We are in favor of the resolution on Direct Legislation as submitted for consideration and also the resolution referring to the transferring of members.

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED ?

ARE YOU CONVINCED ?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References : Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

For Stucco-Work or Rough Casting

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"GALT" CORRUGATED EXPANDED STEEL LATH

Can be applied on Frame Buildings—Brick or Stone

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LTD.

WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS

GALT, ONT.

NOBBS & EASTMAN, 839 Henry Ave., WINNIPEG

There are very few cattle in this district and the market prices therefore do not concern us to any great extent. However, the prices of butter and eggs are 17 cents per pound and 20 cents per dozen, respectively, while veal calves, dressed, bring 8 cents per pound. As soon as the railroad is running, we hope to be able to take a more active part in this phase of the work.

O. L. McPHERSON, Sec. Vulcan, Alta.

Although not heard from very often, still Kavanagh Union is steadily progressing and members are being enrolled all the time. We are also doing quite a lot of good work in our own locality.

C. BISSET, Sec. Leduc, Alta.

Verdant Valley Union has been discussing the hail insurance question, with the result that a resolution has been adopted that the members are in favor of the plan proposed by the Strathmore Union. On August 13 we had a very heavy hail storm in this neighborhood, considerable damage being done to the crops and several shacks being blown over by the violence of the wind.

ROLAND PRENTISS, Sec. Verdant Valley, Alta.

Nevis Union has discussed the municipality question with the result that the members are in favor of the plan now in force in Saskatchewan, the size of same to be nine townships and the taxation plan to be that of the single tax, based on land values only, improvements not to be taxed and land held by speculators, with no improvements to be assessed as wild lands and subject to an extra tax equal to half the tax on improved property.

R. E. KERR, Sec. Nevis, Alta.

Berry Creek has at last organized as a local branch of the U.F.A. and joins the ranks as No. 316. The local organization was completed on August 23, and besides electing officers several important local matters of interest were discussed. At present there are 15 members who have paid up their dues, but many more will join at an early date. The officers elected are:—President, O. E. Burdge; secretary, T. H. Smith; treasurer, G. H. Holzworth, all of Berry Creek.

Kasimir Union, always one of the first to report, has sent in the first report on prices paid in the district adjacent to the members, and by this it is found that while No. 1 wheat is worth from 74 to 80 cents, flour is worth \$3.50. Hogs are worth 5½ cents per pound, live weight, but bacon and ham is worth 27 cents per pound. Quite a difference! Other prices quoted are in proportion to these. As soon as the information asked

for is to hand, it is hoped that some very valuable statistics can be prepared, showing above all the great need of co-operation.

The most important business considered at the last meeting of West Lethbridge Union was that of the rural municipalities. The result of our deliberations was that resolutions were adopted approving of the Saskatchewan plan, the size of the municipality to be sixteen townships and the taxation of land values, or the single tax, to be adopted. We also believe the first and second Mondays in November would be the best time for nomination and election of officers. We are not in need of farm help in this district, as we are not going into farming very extensively. It has been decided to postpone action in the matter of securing a siding in our district till some time later. We were visited with a heavy hail storm on August 15 and this has reduced our crop prospects to a great extent.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Sec. Lethbridge, Alta.

The members of Castor Union have not yet made much progress with the elevator question, the backward state of the crops being chiefly responsible for this. The crops in general are good, but the continual rainy days are preventing the ripening of the grain. Ten new members were enrolled at our last meeting and all in this district are enthusiastic boosters of the U.F.A.

IRVINE PICKLES, Sec. Castor, Alta.

We, W. Price and R. Nourse, shipped you a car of wheat last May. The Stettler buyers were paying 50 cents for No. 5. They graded ours No. 5. You got a No. 4 and 67 cents for it, clear for us, so needless to say we were well satisfied and we have told most of our neighbors about it, so you may expect quite a lot of business from this district. I want to ship one car of this year's grain as soon as I thresh. The grain is backward and it will take two weeks' good weather before any is ready in this district. This will hardly agree with newspaper reports.

RICHARD PRICE, Stettler, Alta.

[Note.—The above is a letter just received by the Calgary branch of the Grain Growers' Grain company. It shows that the Alberta farmers are realizing the benefits which can be derived from having this company in the field.]

The regular August meeting of Brunetta Union was not very well attended, owing to bad weather. We had a lively meeting, however, there being a good discussion on reciprocity and several good points being brought out. Brunetta now has 72 members enrolled and at this meeting five subscriptions to The Guide were secured.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y. Brunetta, Alta.

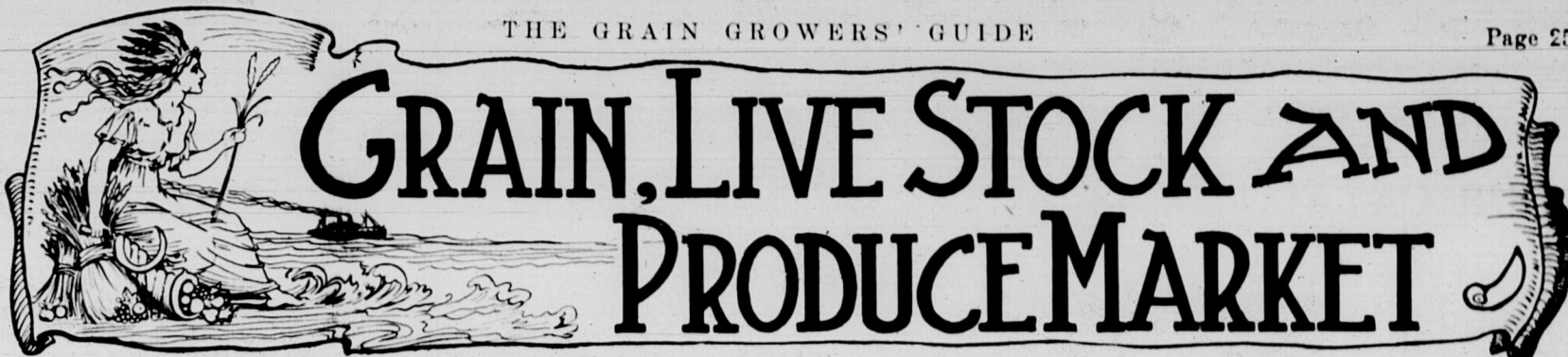
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The Scotchman's music house in CANADA.
Largest Bagpipe dealers in all AMERICA.
Lawrie Pipes \$30 up. Catalogue Free
C.W. LINDSAY LIMITED
OTTAWA, ONT.



Hewson's Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear
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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 11, 1911)

Wheat.—Our wheat has held pretty steady the last week, with a slight downward tendency as the new crop commences to come on the market. So far the offerings of new wheat have graded pretty well, No. 1 and 2 Northern predominating, with some rejected wheat which is infested with wild oats or barley. The British markets have been more nervous than usual, because of political complications in Morocco, and they have taken considerable of our wheat on bulges. There has been a pretty good demand for our new wheat en route at a premium over the October, but as is to be expected, this premium is lessening down. As is usual at this time of the year, we expect to see the markets work off a little when offerings are free. There is going to be much damaged grain in Saskatchewan, but some Southern Manitoba points, on the other hand, have better threshing returns than had been anticipated.

Oats.—Oats have moved up quite decidedly owing to the fact that stocks at terminals are down to one-half million bushels against over four million bushels a year ago, all going to show our oats are wanted in the East, and should bring good prices this fall. We should not, however, be surprised to see a little decline in oats now, as the market has gone pretty high. Farmers will do well to examine their oats most carefully, as undoubtedly, considerable of the oats is frosted, but all the same will bring good prices. We are especially anxious that our farmers avoid too early threshing, as we have very often noticed they lose heavily by reason of their grain being penalized for being tough or damp. We would also suggest that farmers cut all the grain possible, as even low grade grain will bring good prices this year.

Barley.—Barley has held pretty steady for the past week, but some new barley has been taken by New York dealers who think reciprocity will pass. Our farmers are probably noticing from the election news what stress will be put on the color of the barley if it is wanted across the line this year for malting purposes.

Flax.—October flax had a spectacular rise in the middle of the week, being put up by a party who apparently considered he could play with our market, but when he did not sustain the market, it eased back again. However, this grain will likely fluctuate considerably in the next two weeks, as there has been crop damage.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Tl visible.	2,863,959	5,046,037	323,893
Last week.	3,294,214	4,537,344	305,449
Last year.	2,793,235	7,002,036	630,368

Shipments

		Oats	Barley
1911	451,906	5,190	
1910	261,763	17,176	

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	911,848	247,665	92,481
Pt. Arthur	320,694	253,429	159,973
Depot Harbor	10,028		
Meaford	23,108	124,700	
Mid. Tiffin	161,486	2,156,365	
Collingwood	667		
Owen Sound	5,012	7,787	24,135
Goderich	240,025	733,647	14,934
Pt. Colborne	97,000	2,000	
Kingston	47,089	70,600	10,600
Prescott	11,130	373,760	
Montreal	918,012	535,556	19,805
Quebec	3,200	49,100	1,956
Vic. Harbor	112,045	200,000	

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Sept. 8, was 1,232,543, as against 1,429,060 last week, and 1,596,450 last year. Total shipments for the week were 499,483, last year 775,540. The amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	1,621	26,624
No. 1 Nor.	278,410	800,766
No. 2 Nor.	403,548	378,781
No. 3 Nor.	158,424	85,648
No. 4	64,548	19,359
No. 5	17,830	9,443
Other grades	308,159	275,827

Stocks of Oats—			
No. 1 C. W.	42,391	246,369	
No. 2 C. W.	10,131	3,061,359	
No. 3 C. W.	10,312	370,403	
Mixed	377	11,524	
Other grades	137,882	420,854	
Barley	501,095	4,110,311	
Flax	252,454	374,169	
	40,150	13,574	

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Malting barley closed \$1.00 to \$1.20, or 1c. higher on all grades.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 11.—Receipts, 127 cars, with 2,523 head of cattle, 40 calves, 869 hogs and 499 sheep and lambs. Market strong and very active. It was freely conceded all round by buyers and drivers that prices on cattle were ten to fifteen cents higher than a week ago today. Prices for two very choice head of export cattle were \$6.60, while several loads sold at \$6.50. Choice butchers were strong at \$6.10 to \$6.20, and good to medium choice at \$5.75 to \$5.90. Common mixed butchers firmer at \$4.20 to \$5.40. Sheep unchanged, ewes \$3.25 to \$4.25, bucks and culls, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Hog market about 30 cents lower than last week at \$7.15 f.o.b., and \$7.40 fed and watered.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that owing to the extreme shortage of cattle there was very little doing in the Birkenhead market and Saturday's quotations, which were from 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound for both States and Canadian steers, were unaltered.

Glasgow, Sept. 11.—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 196 cattle ex. Athenia on offer. Prime steers scarce and dearer. Bulls being shown in larger numbers, were rather cheaper. Prime steers, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Secondary, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 cents.
Bulls, top quality, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 cents.
Secondary, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 cents per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Cattle: Receipts, 23,000; market steady. Beeves, \$5.00 to \$8.10. Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$6.40. Western steers \$4.00 to \$7.00. Stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.50. Cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.30. Calves, \$7 to \$9.

Hogs: receipts, 21,000; market weak; early advance lost. Light, \$6.95 to \$7.55. Mixed, \$6.90 to \$7.55. Heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.45. Rough, \$6.75 to \$6.95. Good to choice heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.45. Pigs, \$4.75 to \$7.30. Bulk of sales, \$6.90 to \$7.30.

Sheep: receipts, 4,000; market weak. Native, \$2.25 to \$4.00. Western, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Yearlings, \$3.90 to \$4.70. Lambs—natives, \$3.75 to \$5.75, western, \$4.25 to \$5.75.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 6	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sept. 7	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	
Sept. 8	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	
Sept. 9	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sept. 11	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sept. 12	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oats				
Sept. 6	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41		
Sept. 7	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sept. 8	42	41 1-3		
Sept. 9	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41		
Sept. 11	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sept. 12	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Flax				
Sept. 6	235			
Sept. 7	240			
Sept. 8	225			
Sept. 9	220			
Sept. 11	217			
Sept. 12	222			

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1,658	1,062	733
C.N.R.	947	442	17
G.T.P.	101	25	

Total last w'k 2,706 2,129 750
Total prev. w'k 2,599 1,076 1,901
Total year ago 6,353 1,190 843

Disposition

	Last week	Prev. week	Year ago
Exporters east	100	139	1,072
Butchers east	674	718	1,072
Feeders east	240	95	1,381
Butchers west	47		
Feeders west	40		
Held over	26		1,258
Consumed locally	1,559	1,408	1,560

Cattle

The supply of cattle was a little over that of the previous week, but the chief increase was in feeders, and there was not a large run of butchers. Prices, however, were down a little from last week, the best price realized being for butcher steers, \$5.00, except for a few extra choice steers which were bought by an Eastern buyer at \$5.25. The bulk

of the butcher cattle sold around \$4.50, and there was keen competition for the choice animals. Eastern buyers are in the market for good stuff and the market can absorb a considerable quantity of well fed cattle.

Hogs

Hogs are firm at \$9 a cwt., in spite of the fact that the week's run was double that of the previous week. There is a good demand for hogs for Western points, and over 800 hogs bought in Ontario by P. Burns passed through Winnipeg en route for Calgary this week. Light hogs are not wanted, however, and it will pay to get them in good shape before shipping.

Sheep and Lambs

There were only 750 sheep received at the yards during the week, but the demand was only fair and prices were down 25 cents a cwt., sheep selling at \$4.50 to \$5.00 and lambs \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

Butter

There is a slight advance in butter this week, No. 1 dairy being up a cent and bringing 21 cents at Winnipeg, though fancy dairy is firm at 22 cents. Milk and cream have been advanced, and butter may be expected to go up accordingly. There are good stocks in the city at present, however.

Eggs

Strictly fresh eggs are now quoted at 26 cents, and straight receipts at 22 cents, subject to candling. This shows the importance of shipping eggs as frequently as possible in order to get the best price.

Hay

Hay prices are unchanged, No. 1 timothy being worth \$15 a ton. The supply is good, and just about equal to the demand.

Potatoes

Very few potatoes are coming in just now, farmers not naturally caring to dig potatoes during the threshing season. The consequence is that stocks are being cleaned out each day, and those that are coming in are finding a ready market at 55 to 60 cents in car load lots. There are lots of potatoes in the country, however, and when the busy season is over they will be much cheaper.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are unchanged from last week, but sweet cream will likely be raised from 25 cents to 28 cents per pound of butter fat within the next day or two. Milk will also be raised from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per 100 lbs. on October 1. The consumption of milk and cream in the city is increasing steadily, and there is a considerably larger demand than a year ago. The production is also increasing, but dealers are finding some difficulty in keeping up the supply.

Live Poultry

Prices for live poultry are about the same as last week, except that 17 cents a pound is now being paid by the abattoirs for turkeys against 14 cents a week ago. There are very few ducks and practically no geese offered just now. The best spring chickens are bringing 14 cents.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from SEP. 6 to SEP. 12, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS		BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 5 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. Re	
Sep. 6	102	100	96	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	70							41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	65	51	
7	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	80	70							41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	65	57	
8	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	70							42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	65	57	
9	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	70							42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	65	57	
11	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	70							42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	62		
12	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	70							42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	62		216

OLD WHEAT QUOTATIONS

The cash wheat quotations given in the table are for new wheat. Old wheat quotations are as follows:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Sept. 6	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 7	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 12	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTSMEN'S AND HUNTERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS
OUR CATALOGUE is the largest and most complete in Canada, illustrating and listing exclusively fire-arms, ammunition and hunting supplies. **POST FREE.**

Special Offer of Complete Gun Outfit



Express Prepaid to any point in Western Canada, **\$14**

Double Barrel Shot Gun, top snap, twist barrels, rebounding bar locks, extension rib, reinforced breech pistol grip, patent fore-end, left barrel choked **Regular 12.00**

1 Takedown canvas gun case " **.75**

1 cleaning rod, 3 piece wipers, etc. " **.50**

1 Hunting Coat, dead grass color, five outside pockets, 2 inside skirt game pockets **Regular 1.50**

1 Hunting cap, single stiff visor, full cape and canton flannel lined " **.75**

1 Box of loaded shot shells " **.75**

Complete Outfit No. 24G Prepaid for \$14 16.25

The Canadian Arms and Sporting Goods Co.
 WINNIPEG Sporting Goods Exclusively. MANITOBA

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, king heads	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.93
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.96
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.91
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.93
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.90
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 4 barley, 8 cars	1.12
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.14
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.09
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.11
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 3-barley, 1 car	.98
Sample barley, 1 car	1.14
Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.60
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.59
No. 1 flax, 1 car to arrive	2.57
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bus. to arrive	2.58
No. 1 flax, 200 bus. to arrive	2.59
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bus. to arrive Oct.	2.44
No. 1 flax, 400 bu. to arrive	2.59
No. 1 flax, 200 bus. to arrive	2.59
No. 1 flax, 480 bus. to arrive	2.58
No. 1 flax, 2,600 lbs.	2.55
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.54

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

BUY LUMBERSOLES FOR WARM FEET

Cold feet days are coming. Be prepared. Last winter our British factory could not supply us with all the Lumbersole Boots wanted in Canada. We are ready this year for a huge demand. People want Lumbersole Boots. No other boot is like them. No other does what Lumbersoles do—keep feet warm in 50 below zero—keep feet dry in wet weather. Send for a pair early. Be sure you get yours. Send now. Lumbersoles will be returned to you prepaid by first mail. Dealers have Lumbersoles, or can get them for you.

THIS IS OUR FAMOUS TWO-BUCKLE LUMBERSOLE PER PAIR \$1.75

What are Lumbersole Boots? Boots made with a specially prepared wooden sole. It is lighter than leather, but it keeps in natural heat of foot. Keeps damp out. Boot is lined with warm felt uppers of stout leather. Altogether the warmest boot made in the world. Send \$1.75 today. Delivered free to you. Women's and children's boots made same way. See prices and sizes opposite. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of Canada.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.

What are Lumbersole Boots? Sizes & Prices

Two Buckle Lumbersoles. Sizes 3-12 (for all ages). \$1.75 Men's best quality. Sizes 6-12 \$2.00 Children's sizes, 6-2. Two Buckle style (fit ages 3 to 10) \$1.35 Children's Best Quality lacing style (fits ages 6 to 10) \$1.50

If you don't know your size trace around your foot on paper and send to us.

Dealers and others send for complete illustrated Catalog showing all styles.

All Sizes \$1.75 Delivered Free

134 1/2 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
 Sept. 8

No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, out	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,600 bus.	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, very soft	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03

NEW CROP MOVING

The new crop is beginning to move rapidly. On Saturday last there was inspected at Winnipeg 212 cars wheat, 34 cars oats and 11 cars of barley. Of this total there were 18 cars of the 1910 crop. On Sunday there was inspected 202 cars of wheat, 19 cars of oats, 6 cars of barley and one of flax.

No grain commission firm can establish a successful business without giving personal attention to their shippers' interests. Employees become careless, but when the principals of a firm give their personal attention to every car, they realize the importance of making good sales. The Simpson-Hepworth Co., Limited, 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, work faithfully for their customers' interests, and have a keen desire to please them. One cent a bushel is a good wage for attending to the selling, and demands good service. This, the Simpson-Hepworth Co. want to give.—Advt.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	COUNTRY PRODUCE						
					Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago				
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	Choice export steers			5.10-5.25	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	23-24c
No. 2 Nor.	99	99 1/2	101	Good export steers			7.50-5.00	No. 1 dairy	21c	20c	20-22c
No. 3 Nor.	96 1/2	95 1/2	99	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.20	Good round lots	17 1/2c	17c	18c-20
No. 4	93	91 1/2		Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.50	4.40-4.60	4.00-4.60	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	87 1/2	84 1/2		Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.80-4.15	3.90-4.25	3.25-3.75	Best stock	26c	25c	23c
No. 6	80 1/2	78		Best fat cows	4.00-4.35	4.10-4.40	4.00-4.50	Potatoes (per bushel)			
Feed	70	68		Medium Cows	3.60-3.90	3.75-4.00	3.60-3.85	New crop	55c-60c	45c	75c
Cash Oats				Canners	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25	2.50-3.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	42 1/2	40	34 1/2	Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.60	3.25-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	22c	22c	
No. 3	72	72		Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.00-4.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.75	\$1.75	
Cash Flax				Light stockers	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.50	Live Poultry			
No. 1 N.W.	216	208	248	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	4.50-5.00	Chickens	13c-14c	13-14c	15c
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	3.75-4.00	Fowl	10-12c	12c	10c
October	99 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50		Ducks	12-13c	12c	13c
December	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		Geese		12c	11c
May	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	Hogs				Turkeys	17c	14c	15c
Oats Futures				Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$9.00	9.00-9.25	Hay (per ton)			
October	42 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	Rough sows	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	7.50-8.25	No. 1 Wild	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$11	11.25-11.50
December	40 1/2	40	36 1/2	Stags	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.75	No. 2 Wild	\$8-\$9	\$8-\$9	10.25-10.50
May			40	Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Timothy	15.00	15.00	15.25-15.50
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	6.00-6.50	6.50-6.75	6.00-7.00	No. 2 Timothy	13.50	13.50	
October	222		246	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.50				

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 15.25-15.50



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They are made in Canada, and have many exclusive features—many improvements that add to their efficiency. They are the result of careful study, by our expert engineers, of Canadian telephone requirements. Given the severest tests and examined part by part, by men of wide experience in telephone construction, they have been pronounced the highest-class, the most efficient, telephones yet constructed.

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Your system requires the highest-class telephones that money can buy—telephones that will give the best and longest service—that will save repair expenses—that will cost the least for maintenance; in short, Canadian Independent Telephones.

The amazing success of our telephones with Independent Telephone

Get the highest-class telephones for your system

They will give better and longer service
 Save maintenance cost. 10 years' guarantee

Companies in Ontario, where we are in competition with all telephone manufacturers, and where we dominate the field, is a safe guarantee to the West that our telephones are the highest quality and best value.

The very fact that our business doubled in volume last year, and is doubling again this year, is surely sufficient proof that the QUALITY of our telephones, and the SERVICE we render, is above par.

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ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, on the main line and a and f the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

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

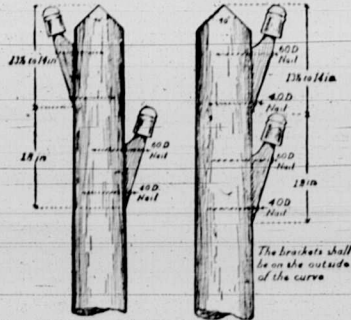


Fig. 3—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines. Fig. 4—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

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

POLE FITTINGS.

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



BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

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



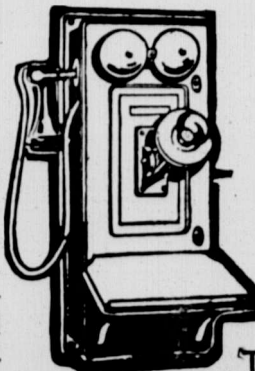
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